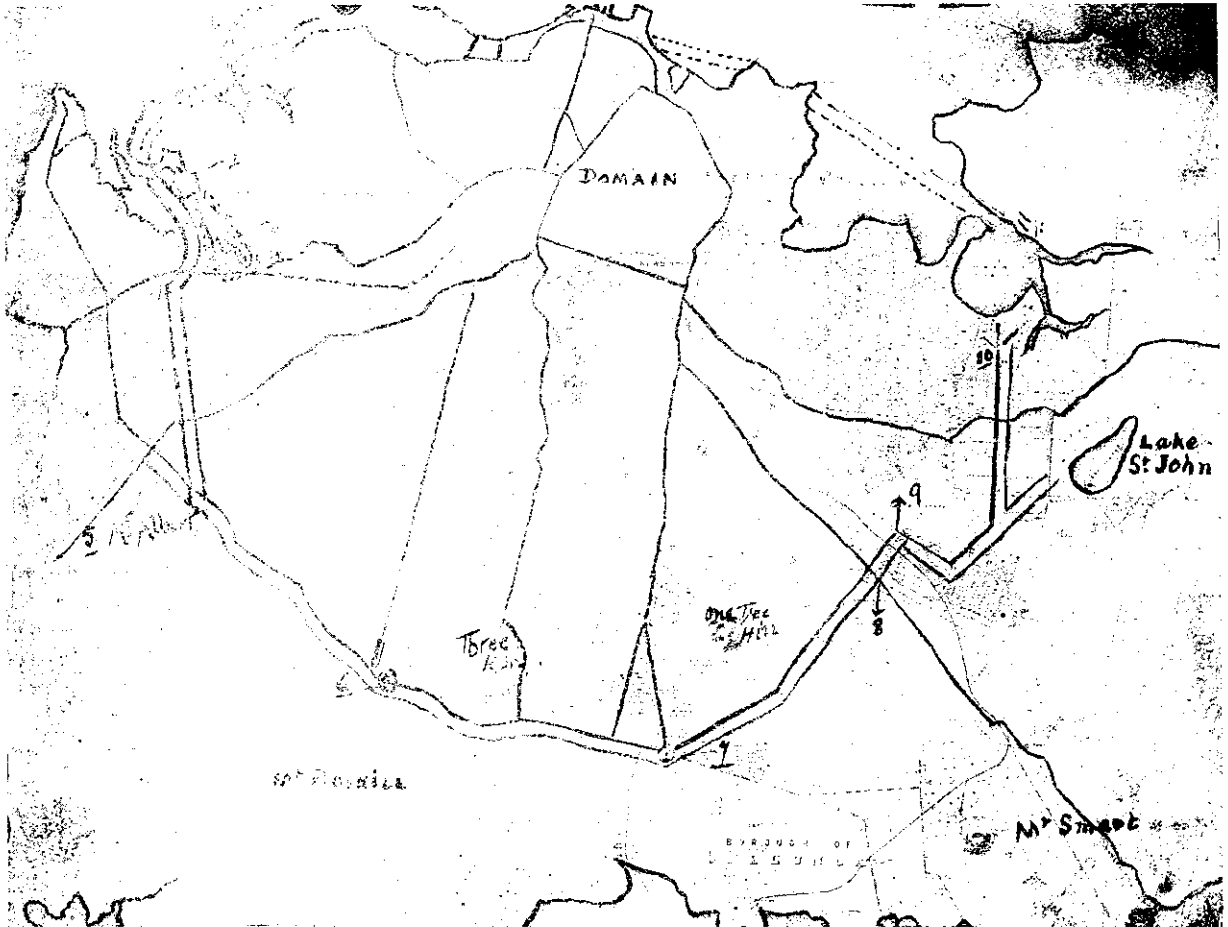


At the top of the steps are the Law Courts, the finest buildings in Auckland, also Government House and the Metropolitan Grounds, which may become the site of the new University. It is therefore very important to provide a direct approach from Beach Road to the top hill.

The suspension bridge promised by the Government, the League thinks, will be very unsightly, and the idea of a vast opening in front of the railway and that of a bridge over the street being incompatible the Railway Place should be the most important feature of a modern town.

Mt. Albert Reserve (where the Government may sometime stop quarrying), the One Tree Hill Domain, the Racecourse, and the park round St. John, (the accomplishment of this scheme being probably delayed but not abandoned).

The scheme is for a boulevard two chain wide with a double row of trees in the middle. Most of the land being still pastoral, it lends itself admirably to great civic design, star-shaped places offering vistas of mountain ranges, and volcanic hills. Like the other schemes, the League claims this to be a utilitarian as well as a beautifying plan.



Scheme for connecting up Auckland's Suburbs by a Circular Boulevard, utilising the existing roads—a Suggestion by the Secretary of the Civic League, Mrs. S. V. Irwin.

Mr. Chilwell's design was presented by the League to Mr. Gunson, Mayor of Auckland, who received it very sympathetically.

Any one living in Auckland must be struck by the disconnection of its suburbs. The different tramway lines stretch out like the arms of an octopus, and no attempt is made to link up the suburbs.

A scheme devised by Mrs. S. V. Irwin for a circular boulevard on the continental principle is illustrated on this page. It utilises mostly roads already formed and City Council land. It touches the Western Springs, which could be transformed into a beautiful park with a natural lake and spring, and

The plans have been submitted to many influential men in Auckland, the Mayor of Auckland, the Mayors of different boroughs interested, and has received great encouragement from all sides.

Notter and Firth state that:—"A change equal to three times an hour is all that can be borne under the conditions of warming in England, or that is practically attainable with natural ventilation, and, if this be correct, from 1,000 to 1,200 cubic feet should be the minimum allowance for the initial air-space."