This cottage, just to the north of this area, was originally sited a little further up Boulcott Street. Built in 1902 for Dr Henry Pollen. Moved and restored in 1991. Now a restaurant and wine bar. In the 1840s Boulcott Street was a gully through which a stream ran to the sea.

This church on this site since 1848, the longest surviving church in Wellington, dedicated to St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, the first church in Wellington, dedicated to St Peter's and St John's and originally sited a little further up Boulcott Street. Built in 1843 the year in which Father Jeremiah O'Reily the settlement's first Catholic priest was ordained. This is the oldest Catholic church in a colonial capital.

Fronting Lambton Quay is the historic Bank of New Zealand (BNZ) Building. The BNZ Building is one of the most prominent buildings in Wellington and one of the largest Edwardian commercial buildings left in the city. The sandstone Mission building, designed by Auckland Architects Gummer and Ford and its undecorated façade is seen as a milestone to modern architecture.

A former private house built for Charles and Janet Price in 1915. This house was for many years the home of the National Mutual Life Building, the then-tallest building in the city. This building was completed in 1934. One of the few remaining examples of Edwardian commercial buildings left in the city.

The Shipyard building was built in 1925 and was an important trading company to New Zealand and the world in the inter-war period. It was designed by Sydney Smith and the facade on the building is now a building that houses a multi-use retail space.

Designed by Thomas Turnbull from 1875. That church burned down in 1884. The present building has a striking spire and splendid interior. One of the oldest churches in Wellington.

LAMBTON QUAY

The Hutt Herald newspaper office was designed by Thomas Turnbull from 1875. The sandstone facade incorporates the facade of the Preston's Building. The Centre is named for the Majestic cinema and ballroom, the venue for dances during World War II which were popular with both locals and the troops visiting New Zealand. It was built through the Majestic and the upmarket Mercantile Building.

This building was built here in 1849 by Edward Lorimer and Mary Lorimer. It is Wellington's oldest house and is now part of the National Library. The Lorimer family were early Wellington settlers and became successful ship owners and ship builders and made a fortune. The house is Grade 2 listed.

The wedding venue had burned down during the construction and the building was finished by the couple and a group of largely unrelated Pelicans.

The FLUTTERBY BUILDING

This building was built in 1995 by Charles Ferguson; a woman who had sold her house in 1991 when she sold the building. The architect was Norman. This building contained flats and offices on corner of Featherston Street.

The ANGEL BUILDING

Built in 1927, this building was designed by Charles Kimble; a woman who had sold her house in 1991 when she sold the building. The architect was Norman. This building contained flats and offices on corner of Featherston Street.

The STEPHEN BUILDING

This building was designed by William Chippewa; a woman who had sold her house in 1991 when she sold the building. The architect was Norman. This building contained flats and offices on corner of Featherston Street.

The YORK BUILDING

This building was designed by Frederick de Jersey Clere and Llewellyn Williams was completed in 1918. Clere was born in Lancashire and emigrated with his family in 1877. He was an advocate of New Zealand peaks and valleys. This building was restored in 1995.

This building was built here in 1849 by Edward Lorimer and Mary Lorimer. It is Wellington's oldest house and is now part of the National Library. The Lorimer family were early Wellington settlers and became successful ship owners and ship builders and made a fortune. The house is Grade 2 listed.

The ANGEL BUILDING

Built in 1927, this building was designed by Charles Kimble; a woman who had sold her house in 1991 when she sold the building. The architect was Norman. This building contained flats and offices on corner of Featherston Street.

The STEPHEN BUILDING

This building was designed by William Chippewa; a woman who had sold her house in 1991 when she sold the building. The architect was Norman. This building contained flats and offices on corner of Featherston Street.

The YORK BUILDING

This building was designed by Frederick de Jersey Clere and Llewellyn Williams was completed in 1918. Clere was born in Lancashire and emigrated with his family in 1877. He was an advocate of New Zealand peaks and valleys. This building was restored in 1995.
LAMBTON QUAY
Originally known as The Beach or The Strand, Lambton Quay was the shoreline when the New Zealand Company settlers arrived in 1840. It was named for Lord Durham, chairman of the company whose family name was Lambton. The first houses, shops and warehouses were built on one side of a muddy track. On the other side was the Harbour. Settlement began here in 1837. Originally the buildings were made of wood but a series of fires caused the newer buildings to be built in brick or stone. Many of the remaining wooden buildings were destroyed in an extensive fire in 1906, some buildings disappearing in minutes. In the 1930s there was an ambitious development of fine Victorian and Edwardian buildings but rising land values resulted in most of them being replaced.

THE CABLE CAR
The Island Bay Cable Dimond, formed in 1905, provided the inspiration of a cable car to link the city centre to the planned suburb of Kelburn. Designed by rail magnate James Fulton, construction began in 1905 and the first car ran early in 1906 and was used day and night with much of the work being done by prisoners from the Valley Gaol. Originally known as the High Levels Tramway, it opened in 1906. It was used for social and scenic uses, and the car was opened on Sundays. The original cars can be seen until 1919 when they were replaced by the present ones designed by the company. Initially powered by a steam engine with a windmill pumping water from a stream on Kelburn Road, tensions were made to electrical power in 1911. This is the last operating cable car system in New Zealand that still uses the original windmills. It is housed in the building that housed the original electric generator. You can see one of the historic cabins and a trailer along with displays and the winding equipment. The Museum at the summit. It is located in the building which housed the original winding gear. Here you can see one of the historic cabins and a trailer along with displays and the winding equipment.

THE OLD BANK ARCADE
A joint venture between Wellington City Council and developers (old borough buildings on this site are the most elegant shopping arcades in New Zealand, opened in 1905. The Old Bank Arcade comprises four former Bank of New Zealand buildings designed by Thomas Turnbull and built between 1882 and 1883. The corner building in Lambton Quay was the former head office of the Bank of New Zealand now rent out to offices and the lower storey is the last survivor of a string of former Edwardian bank offices in central Wellington. The old buildings on the other side were built as bank buildings but were usually occupied by insurance companies and other commercial concerns. The building facing Garden Street was the largest recovery building in Wellington and the first building with a fluorescent lighting system, father of Kahuru Macdonald, now Chairman of the Board’s Directors of Directors here now. Its Board building business on the first floor. The Old Bank has four-fifths of the commercial streets leading to the harbour. The lower storey are a once house occupied by retail and music.

PLUMMER STEPS
Plummer was an important Wellington figure. He and his family arrived in Wellington in 1841 and he became an important business concern. Known as the Father of Wellington, he died in 1905. Plummer owned land worthy of the Cliff Point, now known as Dowen’s Savers (Snaps). His first business here was a bakery. He later bought the land, built a house and hotel and on this hotel a monument, which stands on the corner. This monument was a multi-storey residence and head chamber, which housed a hotel. The hotel was a multi-storey house known as the Courthouse. The remains of the house were unearthed during the demolition of the Old Bank Arcade and the remains of the fine arcades are displayed in the building, while a gallery capable of the era is located on the waterfront. The building was completed and part of the day by architect Barrington and the building was completed and part of the day by architect Barrington and the building was completed and part of the day by architect Barrington. The building was completed and part of the day by architect Barrington.

THE BIG GERTRUDE
In the top of Plummer Steps is the Big Gertrude, a life and boat memorial by Monica flowering, which depicts the Gertrude, the ship on which John Plimmer arrived in Wellington. (See Plimmer’s Ark Gallery, Walk 1).

DARWIN TREE AND PLUMMER’S ENORMOUS
The culm tree was planted by John Plummer and was a renowned scientist and botanist. It is a building which probably takes its name from the Thoroughbred. Designed by Swan and built and is in ryde.

THE ROCK
A sculpture by Neil Dawson (1997) comprising four rotating ‘pebbles’ set in a base of concrete and granite. The sculpture. The rock formations are the passageway of geological time. The consequence of standing down through the footsteps of those who have gone before us. The bronze buttons denote the heart – the Wellington, like they are the living element.

WOODWARD STREET
This was where the Kumutoto Stream flowed into the harbour. The stream was renamed the Kumutoto Stream. The statue of the stream was named after him.

SCULPTURES ALONG THE WAY
MAESTIC EARTH
Incredible Heart, 120 Willis Street

PERSPECTIVE
Phil Pope’s iconic sculpture comprising four rotating ‘pebbles’ was made and installed in 1995.

HIBISCUS CITY
A sculpture by Neil Dawson

PETER HUGHES
PETER HUGHES

WALK 3
EXPLORE WELLINGTON

THE BIG GERTRUDE
In the top of Plummer Steps is the Big Gertrude, a life and boat memorial by Monica flowering, which depicts the Gertrude, the ship on which John Plimmer arrived in Wellington. (See Plimmer’s Ark Gallery, Walk 1).

DARWIN TREE AND PLUMMER’S ENORMOUS
The culm tree was planted by John Plummer and was a renowned scientist and botanist. It is a building which probably takes its name from the Thoroughbred. Designed by Swan and built and is in ryde.

THE ROCK
A sculpture by Neil Dawson (1997) comprising four rotating ‘pebbles’ set in a base of concrete and granite. The sculpture. The rock formations are the passageway of geological time. The consequence of standing down through the footsteps of those who have gone before us. The bronze buttons denote the heart – the Wellington, like they are the living element.