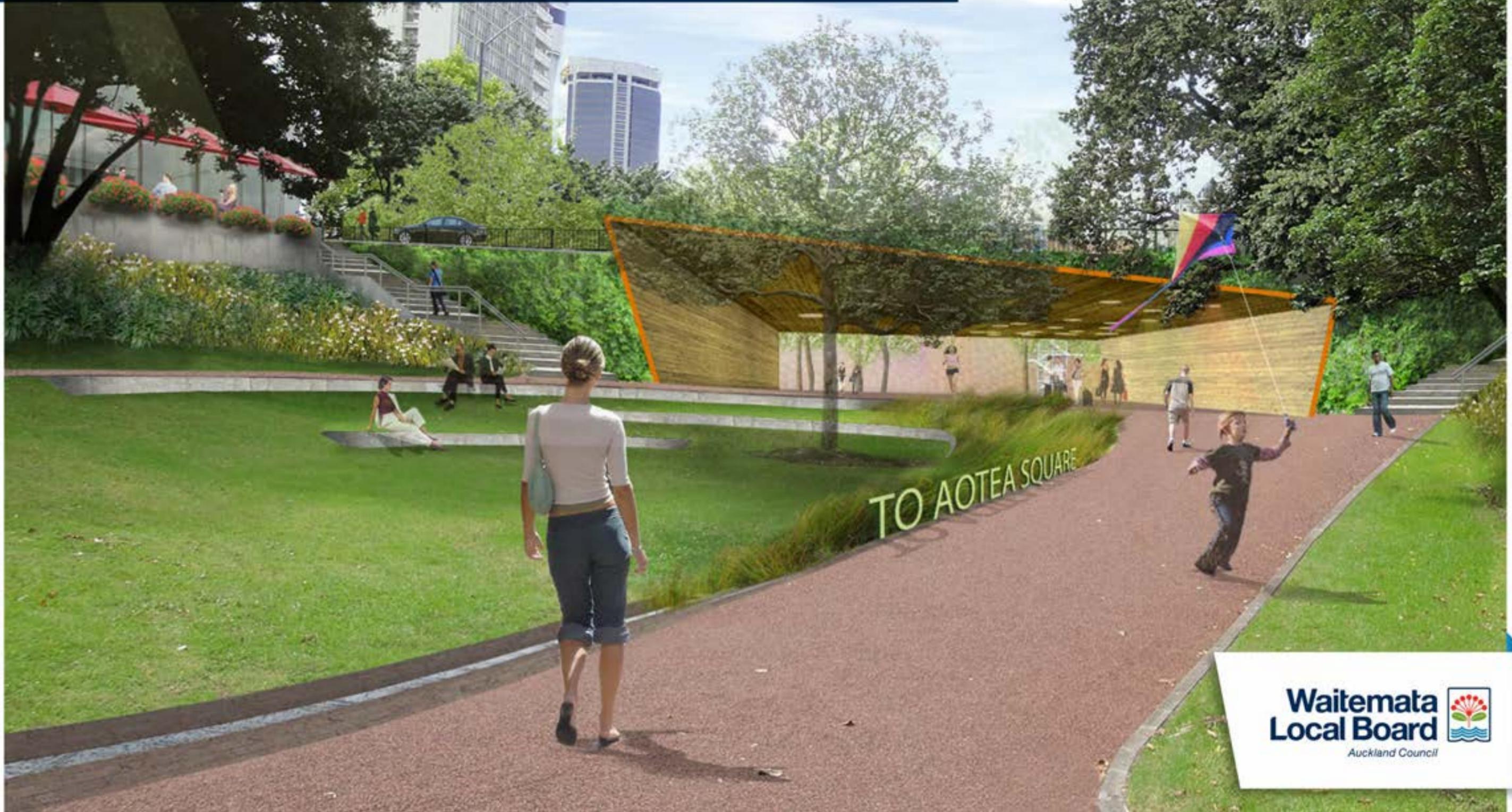


Myers Park Development Plan

Approaching 100 Years - September 2012



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1.0 Introduction and background

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Bringing you up to date

1.3 Why we need a Development Plan

1.1 Introduction

In announcing his gift of the park, Arthur Myers said *“The surroundings of our people should not only be healthy from every point of view, but also as far as possible, the beautiful both in art and nature should enter into them. Nature should be brought as near to our citizens and their children as possible in a town”*.

The purpose of the Myers Park Development Plan is to establish a set of best practice guiding principles and design ideas for any further development on or surrounding the park. Auckland Council recognises the importance of this park for its historical significance as a ‘green lung’ and as a valuable pedestrian connection between the Karangahape Road Precinct and the Aotea Precinct. It also provides an important open space for local residents, particularly children.

The park was initially developed in 1913 with only a few alterations made since that time. That plan served the city well, but there is a need to revitalise the space so that it responds to the changing needs of a growing and culturally diverse city. Particular attention will be given to increasing visibility, physical safety and awareness of Myers Park as a pleasant, quiet and safe inner-city park regardless of time of day.

This historic park is approaching its 100-year anniversary and the Waitemata Local Board is passionate about fulfilling the original intent of the park’s creator, former mayor Arthur Myers, who donated the land.

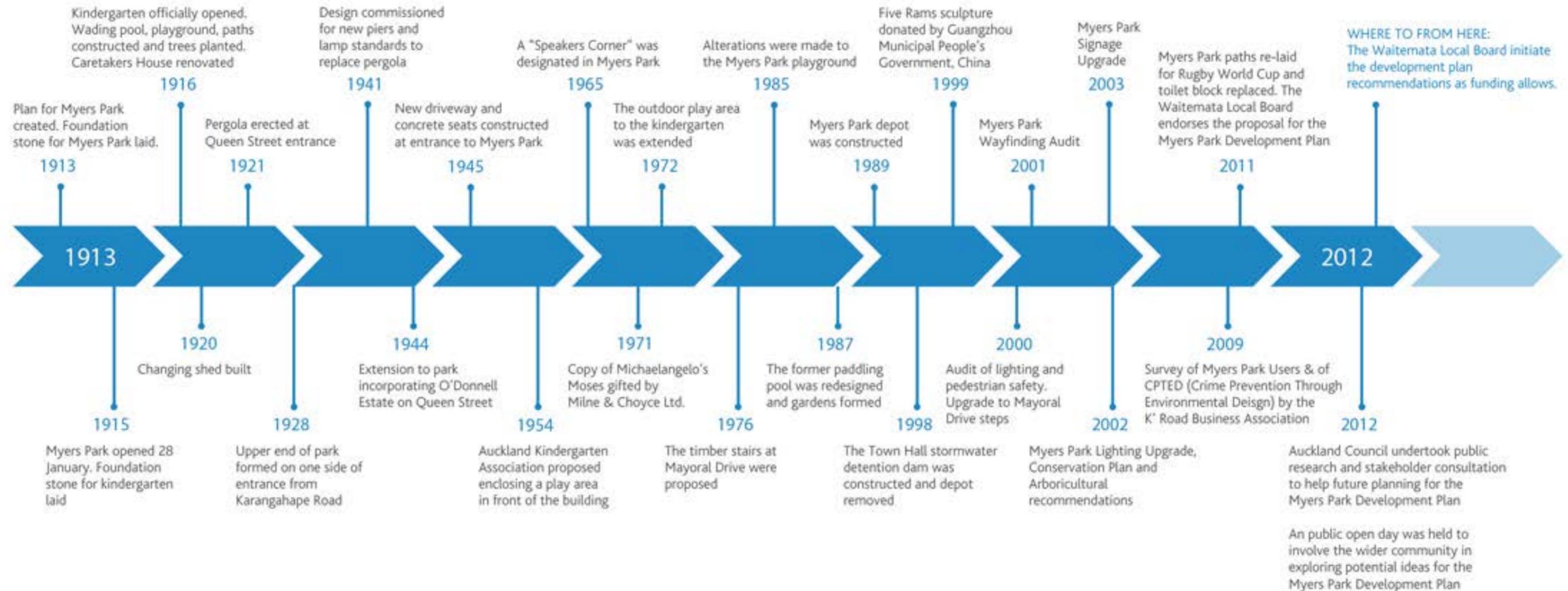


Figure 1: Myers Park Map. Auckland Council Archives, 8th January 1919

“Parks need to compete with the technology and games that kids are inundated with - they need to be fun” notes Peter Harnik, The Trust for Public Land, Director of the Centre for City Park Excellence.

1.2 Bringing you up to date

Approaching 100 years - a time line of Myers Park from 1913 to today:



1.3 Why we need a Development Plan

The development plan will determine the long-term strategy that helps to establish a sense of purpose and a positive identity for the park.

The three circles in the diagram within this development plan represent the three components of park development that must occur together to fulfil the best practice principles and ideas in this plan.

The three components are:

A. Myers Park design

How we can protect, enhance and manage the features within Myers Park that make it special and distinctive, both now and in the future.

B. Built form surroundings

How we can enhance and manage the built form and surroundings to the park, both now and in the future.

C. Perception and participation

How Myers Park is perceived and how we can participate with the community, local businesses and Aucklanders to improve this perception.

One of these park development components cannot occur in isolation without affecting another. These synergetic relationships need to be addressed together throughout future development in or surrounding the park, in order to provide positive outcomes for Myers Park.



2.0 Consultation

- 2.1 Research study
- 2.2 Stakeholder consultation
- 2.3 Public open day

2.1 Research study

Purpose of the research study:

To achieve a well-informed Myers Park Development Plan it was necessary to find out how the community, park-users and key stakeholders currently use and perceive the park, and how they would like to use it in the future. Listening to the concerns and future aspirations of these groups gives us confidence that the ideas and recommendations in this plan are well-grounded, and will resonate with all Aucklanders who use the park.

Through the research study we consulted:

- A sample of the community, park users and key stakeholders including those representing the homeless, residents, businesses, parents with children and education groups.

What we heard from the research study:

There is a great deal of goodwill towards Myers Park amongst its users. It delivers many benefits to visitors including:

- *a quiet green space to escape the city*
- *somewhere to bring children to play*
- *a pleasant and effective thoroughfare*

What people would like to retain in Myers Park:

- Play space as a central function within the park.
- A sense of discovery and surprise within the park (a 'hidden gem').

- The contour, flat space and areas that allow multi-use in the park.
- The quality of thoroughfare between key areas of the city.
- Its green nature, Edwardian character of plantings (Phoenix Palms) and specimen trees.
- Edges that are not bordered by high-rise buildings.
- Historical buildings (with rejuvenation).

What people would like to see developed in Myers Park:

Minimise Barriers to Use

- Reduce anti-social behaviour and improve safety.
- Improve the visual and functional access to the park.
- Increase maintenance and prune vegetation.
- Minimise or manage dilapidated, unattractive or inactive edges to the park.

Encourage Use (longer and more frequent visits)

- Celebrate the heritage of the park.
- Retain and express education in the park.
- Improve facilities – especially in relation to children.
- Improve partnerships with surrounding schools, businesses and residents.
- Improve biodiversity.

Enliven Myers Park

- Make Myers Park a destination through events etc.
- Upgrade existing facilities e.g. art/coffee in the park.
- Activate or improve edge treatments of buildings, fences and site edges.



Figures 2 & 3: World Cafe (research study tour) of Myers Park, 2012

2.2 Stakeholder consultation

Purpose of the stakeholder consultation:

The stakeholders we consulted throughout the Myers Park Development Plan process represented groups and organisations that have broad-ranging interests and associations with the park. Collectively, their input gave us an understanding of the historic and existing uses of the park (both good and bad), allowing a platform for new ideas.

We consulted with various stakeholders including:

- Waitemata Local Board
- Iwi
- K' Road Business Association
- Auckland Kindergarten Association
- NZ Police
- Kadimah School
- CBD Advisory Board
- CCS Disability Action
- New Zealand Historic Places Trust
- Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development Limited
- Auckland Council officers from Heritage, CBD Transformation, Parks, Sport and Recreation, Public Arts, Events, Community Development and Safety, and the Built Environment Unit.

What we heard from stakeholder consultation:

Access and entrances:

- Integration of the Mayoral Drive underpass into the park and an upgrade of the access points either side are seen as an integral part of any successful improvement of the park.
- Linkages to Aotea Square and Queen Street should be reinforced.
- The existing car park west of the Kindergarten can be used by public after 7pm. Public use should be excluded to keep cars away from the centre of the park.
- Many drivers speed when driving down the access road to the Kindergarten car park and pick up/drop off area – options to improve this should be investigated.
- Improvements to accessibility generally should be investigated.

Vegetation:

- The large (mainly evergreen and protected) trees are perceived as an issue by creating dark areas and interrupting sight lines.
- A vegetation management plan/succession plan should be created, which would consider potential issues with trees and vegetation in a mature state.
- Food source for native birds should be considered when the location, type and extent of vegetation is being planned.

Park use and play:

- The size of the playground has been reduced from its original state over the years, due to a change in the demographics of nearby residents - to fewer families with children. There is currently a shift back to more families with children within the CBD, and support generally for a larger playground.
- The development plan should aim to make the park a destination within Auckland's CBD.
- The playground and splash pool used to be integral components of the park's design and the development plan should aim to reinstate this historical connection.

Public safety:

- Improvements to the park will lead to a better public perception, which will increase activity and thereby public safety.
- The Rugby World Cup Fan Trail brought more activity and temporary lighting into Myers Park which led to the perception of the park being safer.
- Anti-social behaviour tends to gravitate from Karangahape Road down into the park.
- 75% of all offences in Myers Park are committed at night time.
- More activity in the park will help to prevent anti-social behaviour.

Cultural input:

- Water is seen as an important element in the park, due to the historical presence of the Waihorotiu stream.
- Options to acknowledge the former Waihorotiu Stream and treat stormwater on-site through rain gardens or other low impact design measures should be investigated.
- Additional signage highlighting park entrances and interpretive signage in regard to both the site's and park's history should be provided.
- Any upgrade of the playground should consider the integration of cultural references to the pre-European history, and use water as a feature.

2.3 Public open day

Purpose of the public open day:

Following background research, stakeholder consultation and formulation of the bubble diagram, a public open day was held, to present the results to the local community in an informal and friendly setting.

Who attended the public open day:

Over 100 members of the community - mainly local residents - attended the public open day. They enjoyed tea and cake while taking in the presentation, asking questions and discussing their ideas. They were then encouraged to fill out questionnaire forms at the end. Some people who could not attend the open day visited the web page instead and gave their feedback by email.

What we heard from the public open day:

Access and entrances

- Strong support for entrance upgrades, in particular the Mayoral Drive underpass and the Queen Street/Mayoral Drive stairs
- Suggestions for more accessible paths, particularly from Poynton Terrace.
- An entrance feature at the Queen Street entrance was well supported..

Vegetation

- Pruning/removal of vegetation for safety/amenity reasons widely supported.
- Support for more colour in the park through planting.
- Mixed views on native vs. exotic planting.

Park user and play

- The grassed area uphill of the 'splash pad' is highly valued for picnicking, relaxing during lunch breaks etc - many people did not want this area taken up by a playground.
- The idea of water play is well supported, although some issues regarding safety were raised.
- Broad support for the park focus to be a place for children and families.

Heritage buildings

- A mix of ideas for the caretaker's building were raised, including café, information centre, education etc.
- Better integration of the kindergarten building into the park is well supported.
- Kiosk a very popular idea for the changing shed.

Boundary and edge treatments

- Support for a mix of vegetated and artistic boundary and edge treatments.
- Concerns raised with regard to the blank facades of neighbouring buildings.

Other feedback

- Lighting and security improvements seen as very important.
- Events in the park are encouraged.
- An open space connection through the Lower Greys Avenue car park to Aotea Square seen as very important.
- Art, signage and sculpture in the park is well supported.
- More seating and picnic tables recommended.



Figures 4 - 6: Myers Park Development Plan public open day at Myers Kindergarten, 2012

3.0 Site analysis

3.1 Character of Myers Park

3.2 Auckland and site context aerials

3.3 Auckland context map

3.4 Landscape analysis

3.5 Built form analysis

3.1 Character of Myers Park

Soft Landscape Character:



Phoenix palms



Anthropodium cirratum - Renga Renga Lily



Large specimen trees with wide canopies



Ivy on crib wall



Griselinia littoralis hedge



Winding paths that follow topography and landform



Children's splash pool was converted to a garden bed



Rare tree specimens



Anthropodium cirratum - Renga Renga Lily growing in rock escarpment



Edge planting along the 'White House'



Tecomanthe speciosa climbing trellis fence



Colourful underplanting

The original park design by the then Superintendent of Parks, Thomas Pearson, included specimen tree planting amongst large areas of grassed open space. This historic planting design determines the predominant soft landscape character in Myers Park today. Phoenix palms lining the central avenue frame and formalise the approach from the southern entrance, which in conjunction with the steep slopes provide an intimate space. As the park opens up and the playground and flat lawn areas are approached, a wider range of large specimen trees takes centre stage, which reflects the global botanical interest that was popular in the early twentieth century. Specimens include the scheduled Australian red cedars, as well as Southern magnolias, English oaks and Moreton Bay figs.

The remaining original rockery in the park is largely bare, not displaying the original intent. Planting that has been added to the park since its original development is sporadic, appearing to be reactive to successive developments in or surrounding the park, rather than following a pre-determined planting plan.

Figures 7-13 and 15-18 (left to right): Myers Park Photographs - various, 2012

Figure 14: Monkey Hand Tree, *Description Botanique du Chiranthodendron*, 1805

Hard Landscape Character:



St Kevin's Arcade - arts integration



Mayoral Drive underpass



Myers Kindergarten (heritage building)



Wide stairway



Formal seating areas that create CPTED risks



Winding paths that follow topography and landform



Emergency exits from adjacent buildings



High-rise buildings



Closed changing shed (heritage building)



Myers playground (used by Kadimah School)



Closed caretaker's cottage (heritage building)



Marble sculptures

Whilst much of the original fabric of Myers Park – paths, stairs, buildings – have largely remained intact, the hard landscape character of Myers Park has been extensively modified over the years. Contributing significantly to this change has been the rise of tall buildings surrounding the park, providing hard and usually blank edges, as well as shadow looming over the park. Conversely, "when it was originally constructed, rear gardens of residential properties formed the boundaries" (Myers Park Conservation Plan, 2002).

Also changing the hard landscape character of the park was the formation of the Mayoral Drive bridge and the stormwater detention wall at the northern extent of the park. These developments almost severed the park's connection further north, including with the Town Hall, Art Gallery and Civic buildings. As a result, this end of the park feels isolated and unwilling to connect with the rest of the city centre.

Figures 19-30 (left to right): Myers Park Photographs - various, 2012

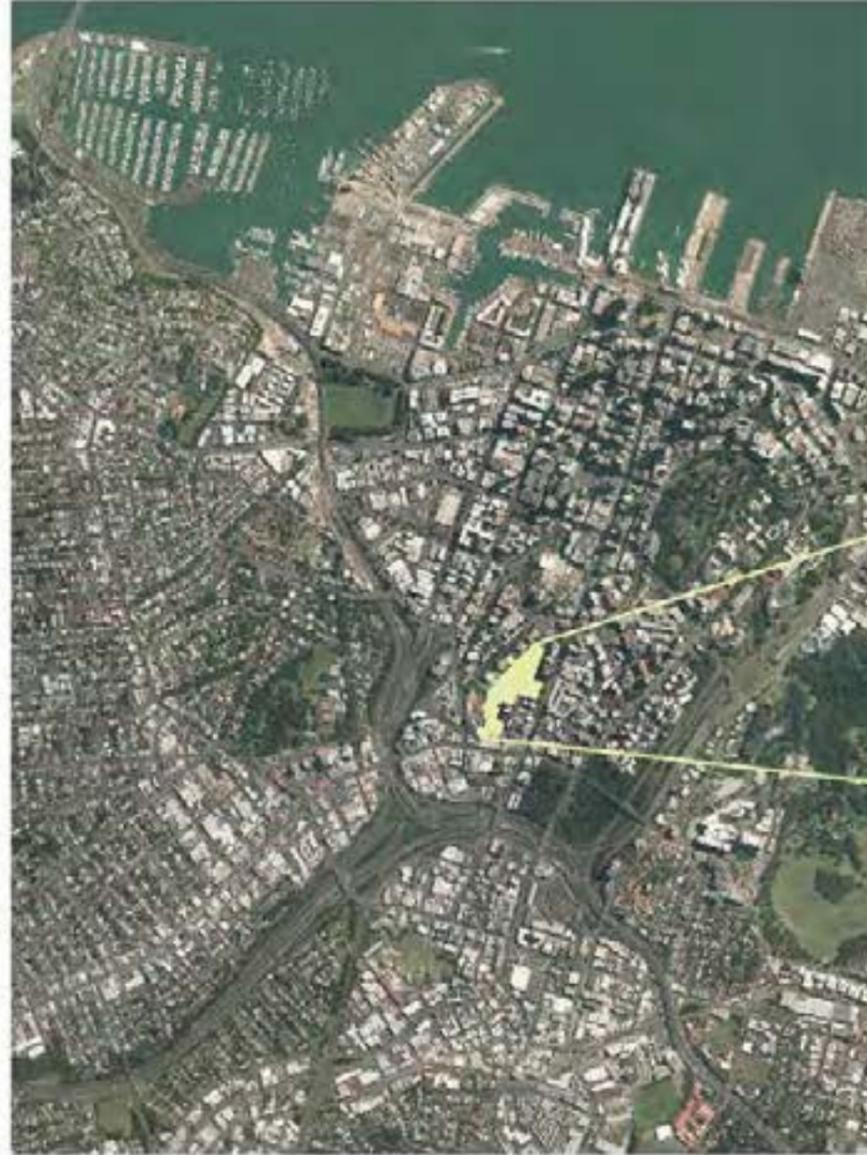
3.2 Auckland and site context aerials

Auckland CBD context (1940):



SCALE 1:25000 @ A3

Auckland CBD context (2012):



SCALE 1:25000 @ A3

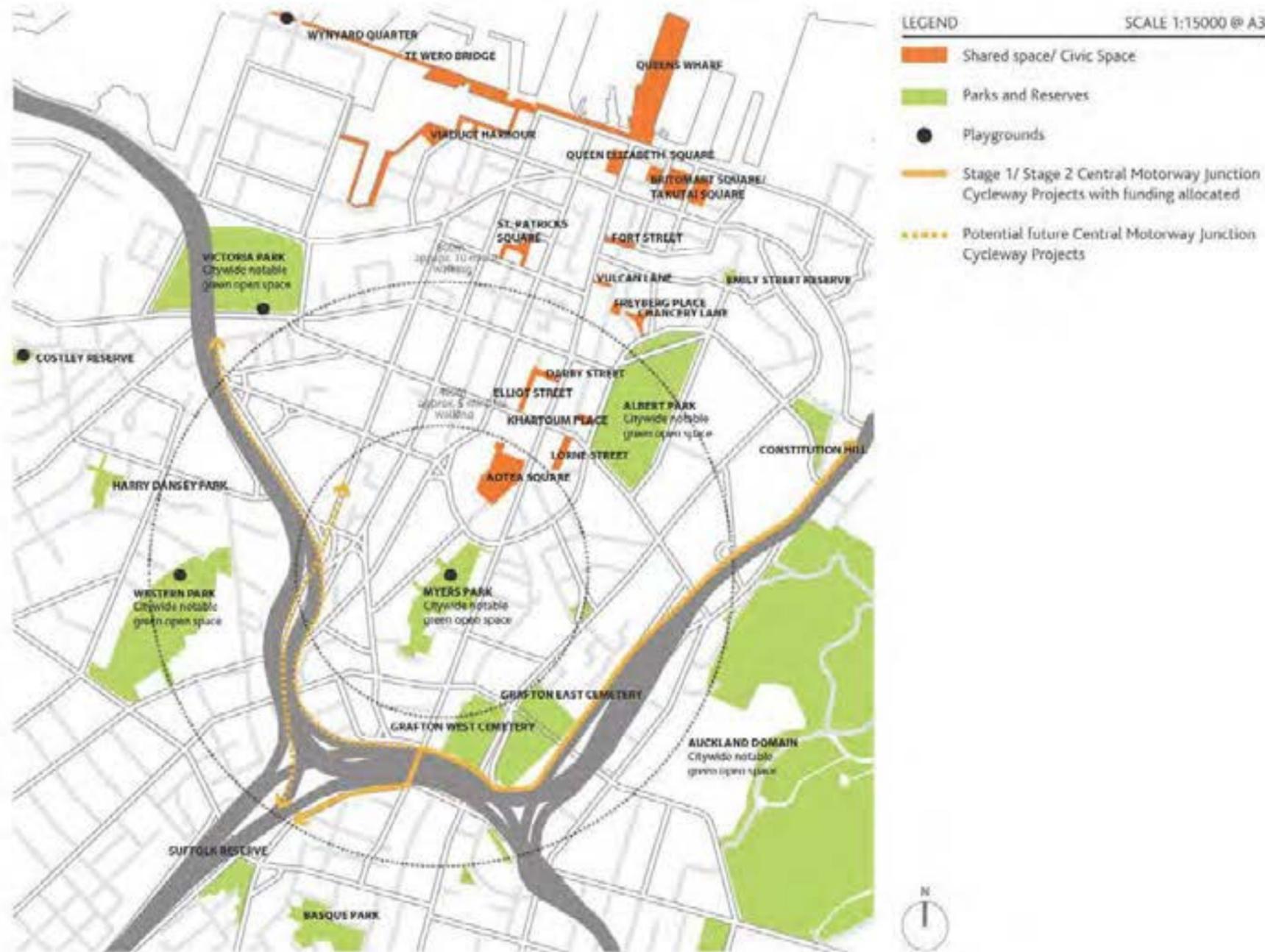
Karangahape Road/Aotea Precinct context:



SCALE 1:5000 @ A3

Myers Park is centrally located in the heart of Auckland's city centre, connecting the Aotea precinct with the Karangahape Road precinct. It is orientated north-south and runs parallel to and between Queen Street and Greys Avenue. The Waihorotiu Stream, piped several meters under the surface, runs beneath Myers Park to the Waitemata Harbour. Residents and businesses in the city centre once used the gully formed by the stream as a rubbish dump. Since the park was established, the park itself has largely remained intact whilst urban growth has dramatically changed the landscape around the park, including the development of the Central Motorway Junction.

3.3 Auckland context map



Due to the growing permanent and temporary populations of Auckland's city centre, the open space within it is highly valued. There are few spaces in the city centre that have open, usable grassed areas suitable for informal activities such as ball and frisbee throwing, tai chi and other exercise groups, picnicking or just relaxing. Aotea Square, which is in close proximity further north, is predominantly an activity and events based civic space. Myers Park provides a more restful space in the heart of the city. Whereas Aotea Square has a buzz and excitement that draws a lot of teenagers and adults, Myers Park could provide a destination for children and their families where they can feel safe and provided for. In this regard, Myers Park contains the only playground within 600 metres 'as the crow flies' and over twice this distance (minimum 15 minutes walking distance) to the nearest playgrounds in Western Park and Victoria Park, following actual streets and walkways.

In terms of the broader connections, Myers Park is located within 5 – 10 minutes walk (or less by cycle) from stages one and two of the Central Motorway Junction Cycleway Project, which has funding allocated. This project will improve walking and cycling connectivity between Myers Park (and the city centre) and the city fringe suburbs of Newton, Grafton and Parnell. Potential future Central Motorway Junction Cycleway Projects will extend this connectivity through to Freemans Bay.

The Draft City Centre Masterplan (2011) proposes "the green link connecting Victoria Park, Albert Park and the Domain as part of a blue-green park network". Myers Park in alignment with the Grafton Cemetery to the south and Aotea Square to the north has the potential to form a north-south green link through the city centre to feed into the east-west green link the Draft City Centre Masterplan proposes.

3.4 Landscape analysis

3.4.1 Topography and slope



Myers Park is located in a sloping gully system that descends from the Karangahape Road ridge line towards the Aotea Precinct. Queen Street lines the east side of the gully and Greys Avenue lines the west side. A very steeply sloped amphitheatre forms the southern end of the park. As the descent becomes more gradual heading north, the sides of the gully become less steep. There are modified flattish areas on the gully floor in the centre of the park. At the northern end, the sides of the gully squeeze in again, requiring stairs up to Mayoral Drive. Beyond the underpass, the gully opens up again revealing more landform.

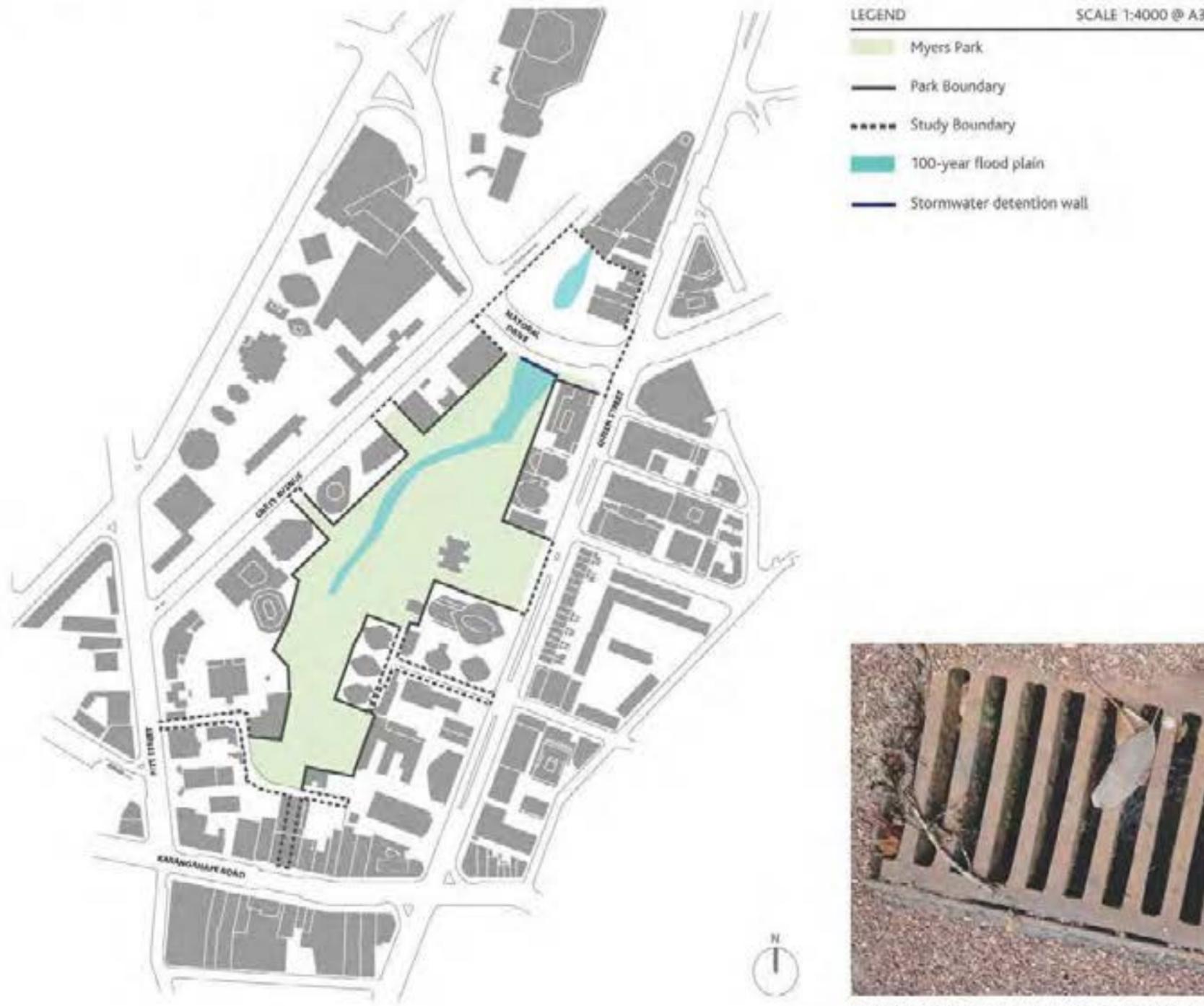


Figure 31: Steep slopes at the south end of park create a natural amphitheatre, 2012



Figure 32: The centre of the park has more gradual slopes and open, flattish areas, 2012

3.4.2 Stormwater



The sloping gully contains the moving water of Waihorotiu Stream, since piped underground, which once came to settle in the wetland where Aotea Square and the Town Hall are now located, before ultimately flowing to the Waitemata Harbour. The gully continues to catch a significant amount of stormwater runoff from its catchment, causing the 100-year flood plain within the park. A stormwater detention wall has been implemented at the southern end of the Mayoral Drive underpass to prevent this event from reaching any further north. Consequently, the ground within the flood plain area often becomes saturated, making this area unusable for recreational activity for significant periods of the year.



Figure 33: Waihorotiu Stream piped under the surface, 2012



Figure 34: Stormwater detention wall to prevent flooding to left of picture (north), 2012

3.4.3 Viewshafts and park edges



- LEGEND SCALE 1:4000 @ A3
- Myers Park
 - Park Boundary
 - Study Boundary
 - Views from site to Sky tower and Central City
 - Views into site
 - View shafts
 - Views along entire edge
 - Views from adjacent buildings
 - Active edges



Figure 35: Apartment building providing active edges and views over the park, 2012

From many vantage points in Auckland, the height of the Sky Tower provides a marker location for people to navigate towards and through the city. This is prevalent in Myers Park; the tower acts a viewable beacon to plot a course north towards the centre of the city. Due to the parks enclosure, other views into and out of the park are limited. There are fleeting glimpses from Greys Avenue and from Poynton Terrace, a small service lane tucked behind Karangahape Road.

The most prevalent view to the surrounding street network is at the park's edge with Queen Street. From here, the Kindergarten building largely obstructs the view towards the park beyond the sloping lawn area that fronts the street (a later addition to the initial park development). The Kindergarten building and a limited number of developments surrounding the park provide active edges. The majority of recent developments around the park 'turn their backs' in terms of promoting park activity, but some take advantage of park views.



Figure 36: View to north with the Sky Tower in the background, 2012

3.4.4 Circulation and entrances



- LEGEND SCALE 1:4000 @ A3
- Myers Park
 - Park Boundary
 - Study Boundary
 - Primary pedestrian route
 - Secondary pedestrian route
 - Tertiary pedestrian route
 - Accessible route
- A Connection to Mayoral Drive - west side
 - B Mayoral Drive underpass
 - C Connection to Queen Street/Mayoral Drive intersection
 - D Connection to Queen Street - north end
 - D1 Queen Street edge - informal connection
 - E Connection to Queen Street - south end
 - F Scotia Place connections
 - G Karangahape Road connection through St. Kevin's Arcade
 - H Poynton Terrace connection
 - I Greys Avenue connection - south end
 - J Greys Avenue connection - north end

There are numerous entrances to Myers Park, although none provides ideal access to the park. The entrances are often visually obscured (A, B, C, F, G and H), lack adequate directional signage or visual cues (all) or are potentially hazardous due to a lack of usable handrails on stairs (C, G, I and J), uneven or slippery ground surfaces (C, D, I and J) or vehicle conflicts (E, F and H). Once in the park, the paths provide a good surface in terms of grip and contrast to be able to circulate throughout the park.

The north-south central avenue is the most commonly used path as it is a popular connection between the Karangahape Road and Aotea precincts. The central avenue's additional width helps to determine its role in the park's path hierarchy as the primary pedestrian route. The predominantly east-west connections through the park are identifiable as secondary pedestrian routes, whilst tertiary pedestrian routes are defined as those that serve specific park users, for example, the paths that connect to the Kadimah School or the Kindergarten.



Figure 37: J - Access to Greys Avenue - north end, 2012



Figure 38: A - Access to Mayoral Drive - west side, 2012



Figure 39: C - Access from the Queen Street/Mayoral Drive intersection, 2012

3.5 Built form analysis

3.5.1 Surrounding building use



Figure 40: Mixed building uses surrounding the north end of Myers Park, 2012

Myers Park contains several heritage buildings, which are described on the next page. Surrounding the park, are a dense and heavily populated variety of building uses, including a mix of business and retail. Immediately to the north in the Aotea Precinct are the Town Hall, Q Theatre and The Edge, which contribute to the precinct's vision "as the cultural hub of the city – a place people identify with the arts and entertainment" (Draft City Centre Masterplan, 2011). Adjacent to the east and west sides of the park are large temporary and permanent residential populations living in hotels, apartments and hostels. Many of these residences support the education buildings that surround the park, including University of Otago (Auckland campus), Auckland International College and Language Studies International.

The proximity of other education facilities such as Kadimah School, Myers Kindergarten and Academic Colleges Group (ACG), ensure that a range of ages currently use and have potential for increased engagement with the park. There are also a number of places of worship sited around the park including the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, the Auckland Baptist Tabernacle and the Auckland Methodist Central Parish. Most of the building's properties surrounding Myers Park do not contain their own open spaces so utilise the park for its facilities and for visual and physical access to the 'outdoors'.



Figure 41: Apartment living on Poynton Terrace, 2012

3.5.2 Park heritage buildings



Figure 42: Historic Changing shed, ca 1916
ID: PAColl-5469-029, Alexander Turnbull Library
Photographer: Unknown



Figure 43: Changing shed, 2012

Changing shed

The changing shed was built as part of the original park development – showing in photos from 1916. It was an ancillary facility for the paddling pool that is no longer operating; although the pool's original fabric is largely intact.

The changing shed appears to be in a reasonable condition externally. It is currently locked at all times.



Figure 44: Myers Kindergarten, ca 1917
ID: 1/2-001352-G, Alexander Turnbull Library
Photographer: William Price



Figure 45: Myers Kindergarten, 2012

Myers Park Kindergarten:

"Myers Park Kindergarten was designed by architects Chilwell and Trevithick and opened in 1916. Since that time, it has served continuously as a kindergarten..."

...The building has a significant relationship to Myers Park which was envisaged by [Arthur] Myers as a children's park and effectively the playground for those attending the kindergarten as well as other children.

Reasonably limited changes have occurred over time...it is generally in reasonable condition" (Myers Park Kindergarten Conservation Plan, 1998).

Category II building - New Zealand Historic Places Trust
Category A building - Auckland District Plan - Central Area



Figure 46: Historic Caretaker's cottage, ca 1916
ID: 1/2-006213-G, Alexander Turnbull Library
Photographer: Frederick George Radcliffe



Figure 47: Caretaker's cottage, 2012

Caretaker's cottage

"The house is clearly much older than 1916, the date it appears in photographs of the Myers Park Kindergarten. More recent research has noted that the building was on the site when the G.T. Stevens axonometric map of 1886 was drawn. The existing Bungalow style is a remodelling of an earlier settlers cottage which could date for the 1860s or 70s and possibly earlier. There are a number of features which would suggest this.

The general condition of the house is fair. It appears to have recently re-painted on the exterior, including weatherboards, trim and joinery. Little work has been carried out to the interior" (20 Scotia Place Condition Report, 2002).*

* written prior to a fire that caused internal damage to the building; extent of damage not known

4.0 Design principles

4.1 Design principles

4.1 Design principles

The following design principles were established through the public research and stakeholder consultation. They provide a basis to the ideas and principles in this development plan. They also provide design guidance for any future development or events that are proposed in or around the park.



a safe place to be

- Increased positive experiences
- Reduced anti-social behaviours
- Passive surveillance opportunities
- Lighting upgraded for night time use



a peaceful, high quality retreat

- Take a break from the hustle and bustle
- A pleasant pedestrian connection
- Passive recreation opportunities
- Outdoor living space for people



a 'green lung' in the city

- Relaxation of senses – sight, sound, smell
- Improved biodiversity in the city centre
- Absorption of air and water pollutants
- Opportunities for nature education



an external room to frame art + culture

- Interpretation of history, values and associations
- Ideas to playfully confront and challenge us
- Events for entertainment and celebration
- Interactive cultural experiences



a place of discovery for children

- Opportunities to explore and discover
- Challenging a range of abilities
- Engagement of senses
- Fun play experiences



an accessible place

- Unimpeded connectivity opportunities
- Assets retrofitted to assist mobility
- Design awareness of all user abilities
- Inclusiveness actively encouraged



a slice of living history

- Adaptive reuse of heritage buildings
- Modernisation of original vision
- Conservation of historic fabric
- Protection of mature trees

5.0 Development Plan

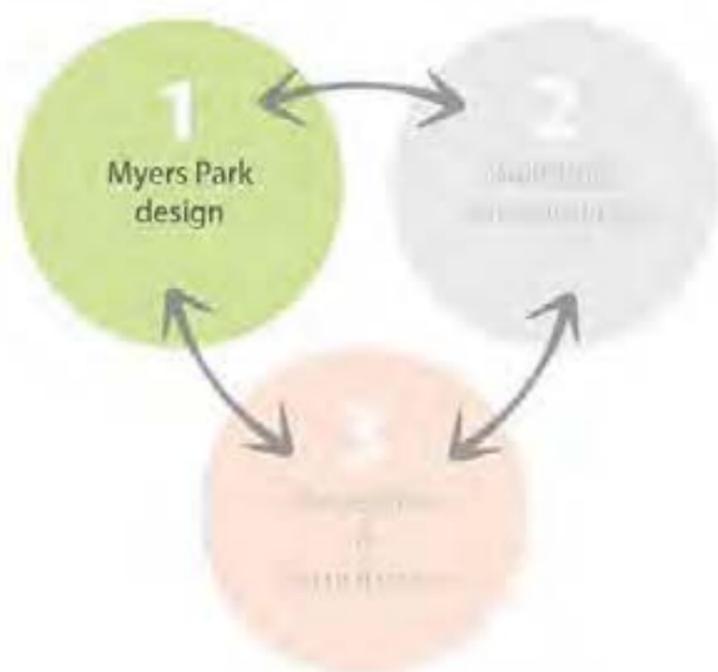
Part A - Myers Park design

- 5.1 Myers Park design
- 5.2 Access and entrances
- 5.3 Park vegetation
- 5.4 Park use and play
- 5.5 Heritage buildings
- 5.6 Boundary and edge treatments
- 5.7 Vehicle circulation

5.1 Myers Park design

Development Plan - Part A:

- A. How we can protect, enhance and manage the features within Myers Park that make it special and distinctive, both now and in the future.



The Myers Park design seeks to retain the original 'fabric' of the park, while updating those assets that need renewing, improving legibility and access, and reintroducing a sense of fun and play to the surroundings. The aim is for a relatively light touch, acknowledging the history and constraints of the site, but creating a high quality park that future generations of Aucklanders can be proud of, and which becomes a true destination within the city centre.

The plans on the following pages outline the scope for developed and detailed design plans to be drawn up from. The notes on the following sheets outline 'mini-projects' relating to specific areas of the park. In addition to these, some 'park-wide' initiatives are recommended:

1. Informal play and discovery



In line with Arthur Myers original vision, many of the actions contained within this plan centre around play – in the water area, the new playground and at the Queen Street entry. It is suggested that this theme be widened more broadly to include less formal and more 'discovery' type play features around the park – in a 'secret garden' style theme. These would encourage children to explore and learn about the park and its history, and could include small sculptural elements, music play and QR codes.

2. Lighting upgrade



The current design creates a 'fishbowl' effect, with users of the path illuminated brightly, and shadowy areas existing just off the path. An audit is to be carried out to alleviate this situation – which may require uplighting of trees in some areas to eliminate dark spots.

3. Mayoral drive underpass/lower greys avenue car park connection



This project – while critical for the success of Myers Park – is bigger than this development plan, and is a separate project in its own right. There are a number of competing aspirations for the Lower Greys Avenue car park site, and a lease is held over the underpass. While stakeholders were brought together through this development plan process, future connection opportunities must take into account future planning for the car park site, which is not yet resolved.

4. Furniture and materials



This development plan does not go into details of specific furniture placement or a proposed suite of materials, and it is envisaged that these would be developed as part of the next level of detail. The aim will be for a high-quality, consistent suite that relates to the heritage elements of the park – without necessarily replicating them.

5. Signage upgrade



Improved signage has been requested for the park – both way-finding and interpretative, and a way-finding audit will be carried out. All signage should relate to Auckland Council's suite developed by the communications team.

6. Adjoining façade treatment



A project to determine the best mitigation outcome for each of the blank facades fronting the park is proposed, with solutions to be a mix of planting or artwork as deemed appropriate. Liaison will then need to be undertaken with each building owner to implement this.

7. Native and colourful underplanting



A project to introduce native and colourful underplanting to the park, to establish the following benefits to the park:

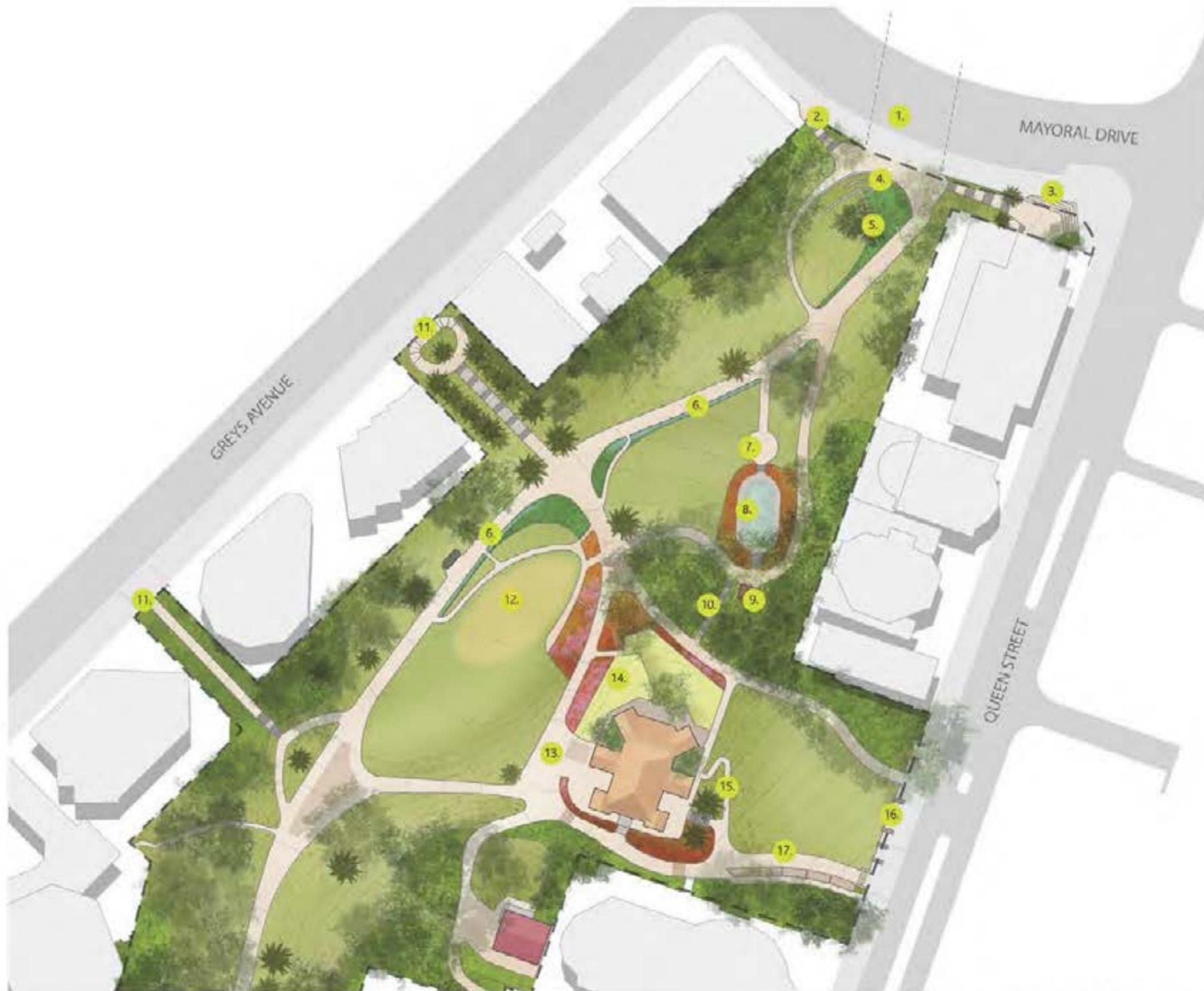
- decrease erosion on steep slopes
- provide colour and vibrancy
- show the park is cared for
- improve biodiversity.



LEGEND SCALE 1:2000 @ A3

- Park Boundary
- Grassed open space
- Trees
- Palms
- Swale Planting
- Underplanting/colourful underplanting
- Pathways
- Amphitheatre seating
- Parking
- Shared pedestrian/vehicle access
- Splash play area
- Designated future play area
- Kindergarten play area





LEGEND

SCALE 1:1000 @ A3

- 1. Mayoral Drive underpass**
 Mayoral Drive underpass and connections through Greys Avenue carpark to be further investigated as a separate process, due to complexities around landholdings and leases. From a development plan perspective, opening up this access is of critical importance, but cannot be fully resolved at this stage.
- 2. Mayoral Drive stairs**
 Mayoral Drive west stairs rebuilt to remove the 'switchback' and improve sight lines to the park. Entry works at Mayoral Drive end to improve legibility of the park, possibly drawing aspects of the park's design up into the street environment.
- 3. Queen Street & Mayoral Drive entrance**
 Major revamp of the Mayoral Drive/Queen St intersection entry proposed to improve safety and legibility. Scope includes replacement of the narrow timber steps with a broader, permanent structure and creation of a seating plaza at the upper end.
- 4. Northern gateway**
 Existing stormwater detention dam to be covered by a hardwood timber deck, looking out over a vegetated biofiltration area to the south, and providing seating/interpretation opportunities. Leading down from the deck a series of concrete and grass terraces look south over the stormwater detention area.
- 5. Biofiltration area**
 Area to be planted with low-growing native sedges mass-planted to treat, detain and purify stormwater runoff. The majority of the detention will take place under the boardwalk structure, and design of the planting area will be high quality, to tie in with surrounding built elements and other underplanting proposed.
- 6. Stormwater swale**
 Exposed stormwater 'swale', exposing stormwater runoff in a visible form and providing an ephemeral, ever-changing interpretation of the former Waihorotiu Creek that ran through the site.
- 7. Proposed water fountain location.**
- 8. Water play**
 'Zero-depth' water-play area location, which combined with the proposed playground redevelopment will form a child-friendly 'heart' to the park.
- 9. Changing sheds**
 Former changing sheds to be restored and given a new purpose – potentially a kiosk or interpretation centre.
- 10. Canopy lifting and new path**
 Area of focus for vegetation clearance and underplanting to reduce shading, improve sight lines and introduce colour. New steps and path to improve sight lines and access to play area.
- 11. Improved wayfinding and accessibility from Greys Ave.**
- 12. Bespoke playspace**
 Proposed play area. This is to be a destination playground, intended to draw users to the park, and featuring a bespoke design which references the cultural and physical context of the park.

Myers Park Development Plan - Myers Park design - north section



- 13. Pedestrian prioritisation**
Existing car parking removed from the western edge of the kindergarten, to better unify the building with the park, and to improve pedestrian and child safety. Two accessible parks remain in this area, but all others are to be relocated to the Queen Street entry.
- 14. Kindergarten play spaces**
Kindergarten play areas to be re-configured to lessen the need for retaining walls fronting the park. New design to be split level, dropping down with the ground contour. New security fencing to be of a form and material palette which ties in better to the broader park setting than the existing pool fence.
- 15. New 'stairless' path access to Kindergarten.**
Design language to be sympathetic with the building itself and other built elements in this area.
- 16. Queen Street entry upgrade**
Series of sculptural seating installations fronting Queen Street, framing views to the park and improving legibility/awareness. It is intended that these would be a series of linked sculptures, run in conjunction with Council's public arts team and should also have an informal play function. Pedestrian path in this area realigned to reduce impact on large trees, improve sight lines and connect better with the existing Queen Street crossing.
- 17. Kindergarten parking**
Five parallel parks provide parking for the Kindergarten (requires removal of two windmill palms), reducing the need for vehicles to drive to the centre of the park.
- 18. Scotia Place pedestrianised and signage improved.**
- 19. Alternative pathway**
New 'stairless' path leading from the statue of Moses up to the flat bench to the east. From here, paths lead north to Scotia Place and south to St Kevin's Arcade easement. This is not at an 'accessible' grade, but would improve access for cyclists and those with prams. Discussions to be held on an ongoing basis with landowners, as proposals for the southern carpark area develop.
- 20. Poynton terrace development site**
Poynton Terrace carpark is a critical 'roadblock' on the 'stairless' path to Karangahape Road, and access through this site should be considered in any development proposal for this site.
- 21. Southern gateway**
Poynton Terrace pedestrianised and signage improved. Improvements in this area may include further seating options adjacent to Poynton Terrace, modifications to the Parisian fire egress stair and vegetation improvements, as well as further discussion with landowners who are redeveloping over time.
- 22. Caretaker's cottage**
Former caretaker's cottage to be restored and given a new purpose – potentially a community arts centre, education centre and/or cafe. Outdoor space(s) around the cottage utilised for community gardens, involving the Kindergarten.

5.2 Access and entrances



LEGEND

SCALE 1:2500 @ A3

- Myers Park
- Existing path (size shown relates to hierarchy)
- Upgrade/widen or create new path (size shown relates to hierarchy)
- Shared Vehicle/Pedestrian access
- Enhance/improve entrance

KEY DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES:

- A Improve the connection between the park and Mayoral Drive through an upgrade of the existing stairs.
- B Improve the connection between the park and Aotea Square through an upgrade of the Mayoral Drive underpass.
- C Improve the connection between the park and Mayoral Drive/Queen Street intersection through an upgrade of the existing stairs.
- D Create a new stair access through the large trees surrounding the splash play pad.
- E Create a new entrance feature with new path leading into the park.
- F Treat the Queen Street (south end) entrance to the kindergarten as shared pedestrian/vehicle access.
- G Create a connection to Upper Queen Street through the treatment of Scotia Place as shared pedestrian/vehicle access.
- H Create a new 'stairless' path to link Scotia Place to the south end of the park and Poynton Terrace.
- I Enhance the south entrance to the park.
- J Provide way-finding on Karangahape Road to promote the connection through St Kevin's Arcade to Myers Park and beyond.
- K Create a connection to Pitt Street through the treatment of Poynton Terrace as a shared pedestrian/vehicle access.



References:
Figures 48 - 58: A - K, Myers Park access and entrances, 2012



Artists Impression of proposed Mayoral Drive/ Queen Street Connection



Artists Impression of proposed Mayoral Drive Underpass

5.3 Park vegetation



LEGEND

SCALE 1:2500 @ A3

- Myers Park
- Existing vegetation
- Existing palms
- Areas for crown lifting, pruning and/or removal of trees *
- Open grassed space
- Areas for native and colourful underplanting

KEY DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- A Continue to maintain the historic trees in the park, for example, the Phoenix palms.
- B Prune vegetation and remove recent growth to open sightlines into and through the park.
- C Maintain a large area of flat, open grassed space suitable for informal activities and events.
- D Introduce native and colourful underplanting to the park, which will have the following benefits:
 - decrease erosion on steep slopes
 - provide colour and vibrancy
 - show the park is cared for
 - improve biodiversity.
- E Provide interpretive signage for significant trees and 'wetland' features.



Figure references (left to right):
 Figure 59: A - Canary Island Palm/Phoenix canariensis, 2012
 Figure 60: A - Swamp Cypress/Taxodium distichum, 2012
 Figure 61: A - Monkey Hand Tree/Chiranthodendron pentadactylon, 2012
 Figure 62 - 64: B - Myers Park photographs - various, 2012
 Figure 65: C - Myers Park, Edward Bennett, n.d.
 Figure 66: C - Summer Heat Concert in Myers Park, Rob Thomas, 1999.
 Figure 67 - 70: C & D - Myers Park Photographs - various, 2012
 Figure 71: E - Hollow Tree Signage, phandcp, 2011
 Figure 72: F - How wetlands clean our water, Switchboard, n.d.



Figure 73: Australian Red Cedar/*Toona Australis*, 2012



Figure 74: Moreton Bay Fig/*Ficus Macrophylla*, 2012



Figure 75: Monkey Hand Tree/*Chiranthodendron pentadactylon*, 2012

5.4 Park use and play



LEGEND

SCALE 1:2500 @ A3

- Myers Park
- Area for upgraded playground facilities
- Kindergarten playground
- Areas for wetland/water play features
- Potential sites for discovery elements
- Areas for informal recreation and events

KEY DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- A** Relocate the playground towards the splash play pad to create an integrated play area. Upgrade the playground facilities for a range of ages and abilities.
- B** Restore the historic paddling pool intent by removing the garden and introducing splash play features, for example, water jets.
- C** Introduce interactive 'wetland' features that interpret the historical path of the Waihorotiu Stream, provide opportunities for education and are safe and fun to play with.
- D** Introduce discovery elements throughout the park that allow opportunities to discover, play and learn through a range of sensory stimulus, for example, sight, sound, smell and touch.
- E** Retain large areas of open, grassed space suitable for informal recreational activities and events.



Figure references (left to right):

- Figure 76: A - Sculptural playground in Schulberg, Annabau, 2012.
- Figure 77: A - Wobble dish, Richter Spielgerate, n.d.
- Figure 78: A - Pler G, Brooklyn Bridge Park, Brooklyn, NY, Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates Inc., n.d.
- Figure 79: B - Grounds of Hargreaves Mall, Rush Wright Landscape Architecture, 2011.
- Figure 80: B - Lorenskog Square, Ostengen & Berge AS Landscape Architects MNLA, 2011.
- Figure 81: C - Silver rill II, Col Ford & Natasha de Vere, 2012.
- Figure 82: C - Woodland Discovery Playground at Shelby Farms Park, Field Operations, 2011.
- Figure 83: D - Garden of Knowledge - Monika Gora, Malmo, Sweden, n.d.
- Figure 84: D - Acoustics - xylophone in the forest - photo montage, Auckland Council, 2012.
- Figure 85: E - Myers Park, Edward Bennett, n.d.
- Figure 86: E - Summer Heat Concert in Myers Park, Rob Thomas, 1999.



Artists Impression of upgraded play facilities and wetland play features



Artists Impression of a 'restored' splash play area



Touch



Learn



Grow



Smell



Discover

5.5 Heritage buildings



LEGEND

SCALE 1:2500 @ A3

- Myers Park
- Heritage buildings (activate caretaker's cottage and changing shed)

KEY DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- A Restore and activate the historic changing shed, for example, adaptive reuse as a kiosk.
- B Reintegrate the kindergarten with the park by removing obstructive carparks, vegetation and providing good quality playground fencing.
- C Restore and activate the historic caretaker's cottage, for example, adaptive reuse as a community arts centre, education centre, information centre and/or café. Utilise outdoor space(s) around the cottage for a community garden, in conjunction with the Kindergarten.



Figure references (left to right):

Figure 87: A - St James's Park Kiosk. Gary B345, 2010.

Figure 88: A - First Park Food Kiosk. Cutsogeorge Tooman & Allen Architects, P.C., n.d.

Figure 89: B - Coastal garden. Leigh. D2 Landscapes, n.d.

Figure 90: B - Vertical timber fence. Suzman Design Associates, n.d.

Figure 91: C - Highbury Community Garden. Jumping jellybeans, n.d.

Figure 92: C - The Pah Inside, Pah Cafe, 2012.

Figure 93: C - Mask painting class in Puri Lukisan Museum., n.d.



Figure 94: Myers Kindergarten , 2012

5.6 Boundary and edge treatments



LEGEND

SCALE 1:2500 @ A3

- Myers Park
 - Enhance/improve boundary and edge treatments
- KEY DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES**
- A** Look at opportunities on the park edges at the north and south ends of the park to enliven the park and express urban culture and identity.
 - B** Implement planting in front of blank walls and fences to provide softer and more attractive park edges.
 - C** Look at opportunities on the park edges in the central area of the park that could provide elements of discovery for children.



Figure references (left to right):
 Figure 95: A - *Bethlehem*, Banksy, 2005.
 Figure 96: A - *'Parking'*, Banksy, 2010.
 Figure 97: A - *Morris Tulip and Willow design*, 1873.
 Figure 98: B - *Muehlenbeckia wall*, St. Peter's College Gymnasium, 2012.
 Figure 99: B - *Boston Ivy*, *Parthenocissus tricuspidata*, 2011.
 Figure 100: C - *The Enchanted Wood*, Enid Blyton, 1939.
 Figure 101: C - *Hau te Kapakapa, the Flapping Wind*, Rachel Walters, 2011.



Existing building edge treatment



Artists Impression of planted edge treatment

5.7 Vehicle circulation



LEGEND SCALE 1:2500 @ A3

- Myers Park
- Car Parking
- Shared Vehicle/Pedestrian access
- Accessible Car park spaces

KEY DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- A Car parking for Kindergarten pick up/drop off provided adjacent to Queen Street entrance (south end) using permeable paving materials (except for two accessible car parks on west side of Kindergarten building).
- B Queen Street entrance (south end), Scotia Place and Poynton Terrace treated as shared pedestrian/vehicle accesses through a consistent surface material palette, reduced clutter and line marking, and enforced parking restrictions.



Figure references (left to right):
 Figure 102 & 103: A - Permeable paving photographs. Aquaflow, n.d.
 Figure 104: B - Barcelona Shared Space. EURIST e.V., 2009
 Figure 105: B - New Road, Brighton Shared Space. Defacto, 2007

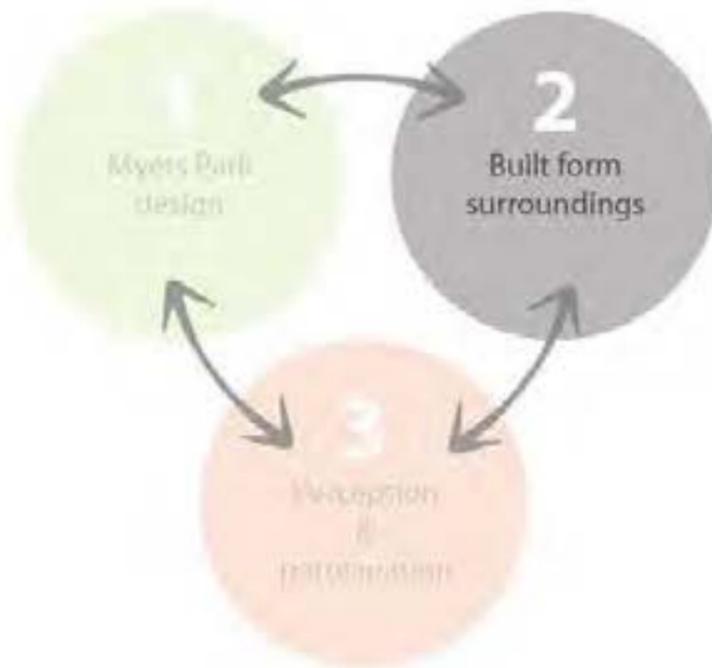
6.0 Development Plan

Part B - Built form surroundings

6.1 Built form surroundings

6.1 Built form surroundings

- B. How we can enhance and manage the built form and surroundings to the park, both now and in the future



6.1.1 Auckland City District Plan provisions

The Auckland City District Plan – Central Area contains the following objectives and policies that relate to future development proposals around the park, prior to the adoption of a new Unitary Plan.

Southern Strategic Management Zone

4.4.3.2(a)

By protecting and enhancing the public spaces such as Myers Park

4.4.3.2(d)

By controlling development to protect public open spaces from the adverse effects of shade and wind

4.4.3.3

To retain the character elements that are located within the Southern SMA and to mitigate against significant adverse effects resulting from developments and activities

4.4.3.3(a)

By identifying and protecting particular values buildings, objects, properties and places, particularly Myers Park

Special height controls protect parts of the park for sunlight admission.



Figure 106: Active edges and passive surveillance opportunities, Federal Plaza, New York City. Martha Schwartz, 1997.

6.1.2 Future development surrounding Myers Park

It is important that any future development surrounding Myers Park also contribute to the following objectives:

- high quality, well-lit and safe pedestrian connections to surrounding streets and open spaces
- way-finding signage and other navigational tools, for example public art and/or planting, to successfully connect Myers Park with its surrounds
- ground-floor and lower levels of buildings within and around the park designed to promote activity and passive surveillance opportunities
- activities and building design that are complementary to (seek to enhance and do not impede on) the guiding principles in the development plan (section 4.0).



Figure 107: Good connectivity between buildings and open space, Stonefields, Mt. Wellington, 2009

7.0 Development Plan

Part C - Perception and participation

7.1 Perception and participation

7.1 Perception and participation

- C. How Myers Park is perceived and how we can participate with the community, local businesses and Aucklanders to improve this perception.



7.1.1 Maintenance

It is important that any new assets in the park are graffiti and vandalism resistant, and are easily maintainable and serviceable. Consequential operating expenditure (OPEX) budgets will need to be programmed in conjunction with future additional development of assets so that the resources are available to maintain and service them. Future assets not currently provided in the park, for example, a splash play pad or a more complex lighting system etc, will require detailed as-built plans and operating manuals for ease of service.

It is also important that future planting initiatives include the budgets and maintenance plans required to ensure the ongoing maintenance of new planting areas in the park.

7.1.2 Events

Events will help to introduce new people to the park and bring back previous visitors. Through positive event experiences (for example, the Rugby World Cup Fan Trail), people will form positive perceptions of the park, which will cause them to return at other times (not only during events).

Not all events will be suited to the park, however. Event proposals will need to consider all the park uses, constraints and values. The following types of events may be suitable:

- those with an arts and culture focus;
- those with a family or child-friendly focus; and
- those that have wider links through the CBD, for example, Aotea Square, Queen Street, Karangahape Road.

To facilitate events in the park, it is important to provide the necessary infrastructure services. Therefore, any future development in the park should consider the potential implications on the park's potential to hold events. Possible design considerations include power sources, conduit, potable water availability, flat usable areas, playground equipment's ability for temporary removal etc.

There is a liquor ban in the park and therefore events or activities that would promote drinking in the park should not be encouraged.



Figure 106: University of Auckland from Albert Park, University of Auckland, 2011



Figure 109: Contemporary twist on the 'Jack-in-a-Box' by Auckland University students as part of the Fan Trail through Myers Park for the Rugby World Cup, University of Auckland 2011



Figure 110: The sound and light installation on at Myer's Park in Auckland on game days, Auckland Architecture Students, Rugby World Cup Fan Trail, 2011

7.1.3 Security

Safety and security are major contributors for promoting additional park usage. There is a significant amount of anti-social behaviour in the park, which acts as a deterrent for more positive uses. There are several reasons why anti-social behaviour occurs in the park, including:

- inactive building edges, and few passive surveillance opportunities;
- 'hiding places' in the park created by overgrown vegetation;
- a lack of visibility from surrounding streets;
- minimal enforcement of the liquor ban; and
- insufficient lighting.

There are a number of measures that could be provided to help overcome these safety issues, including:

- improved lighting;
- improved linkages to the surrounding streets;
- pruning of overgrown vegetation to open up sight lines;
- promotion of new development surrounding the park to provide active edges and passive surveillance opportunities; and
- improved relationships with the Police, local businesses and residents to help report and address anti-social behaviours.

By bringing more people to the park through the upgrade of facilities and additional events will also help to deter anti-social behaviour.

After-hours vehicle control and security patrols could also be provided as other measures are introduced.



Figure 111: Miami Beach Soundscape, West 8, 2010

7.1.4 Public art

Myers Park has been the benefactor of sculptures that were gifted to Auckland City - the first being the replica of Michelangelo's *Moses* at the bottom of the Poynton Terrace stairs, and more recently, the *Five Rams* sculpture located near the Mayoral Drive underpass. These sculptures do not appear to have strong relationships with the park or many of its users, often evoking feelings of familiarity and vague curiosity rather than piquing a strong interest or inspiration.

More recently, Council's public art team coordinated the installation of *Little Critters*, which involves sculptures of native birds hidden and disguised by rubbish – a cardboard box, a paper bag etc. Unlike the earlier installations, these sculptures have a more direct relationship with the park and its environment; evocative of the natural stream ecology since piped and buried under layers of rubbish – discarded and unwanted by its human inhabitants. Invariably, the question 'why is there a paper bag on top of the bird?' is asked, particularly but not always by children. The birds invite discussion, exploration and discovery. Their scale is child-friendly and they provide opportunities for interaction – there are holes in the cardboard box to look through and they can be touched. They draw people from the street into the park, a possibility that could be further explored through the installation of more similarly themed sculptures in the future.

As well as sculpture, it is recognised that the large expanses of blank facades that currently front the park edges provide opportunities for public art. Particularly towards the northern and southern ends of the park, where there is a more distinct 'urban' character, there are opportunities for street art, such as that which adorns the walls in St Kevin's Arcade. The entrances to the park also provide opportunities for art installations, which will help to draw the eyes of passers-by and provide landmarks for orientation and navigation. The centre of the park's focus is more on children and public art here should provide an element of 'discovery' suitable for their ages. All future public art in or surrounding the park should be well considered, taking into account the guiding principles for park development (section 4.0).



Figure 112: (top left) Marble copy of Michelangelos Moses in Myers Park gifted to the city by Milne & Choyce ca. 1971.

Figure 113 and 114: Hau te Kapakapa, the Flapping Wind, Myers Park. Rachel Walters, 2011.

7.1.5 Accessibility and usability

Be. accessible undertook an accessibility assessment of Myers Park in July 2012. The resulting report (included in the appendices) found that there were some short-term, medium-term and longer-term improvements that could be made to help improve the accessibility and usability of the park. These include:

- installing handrails on existing stairs
- installing threshold ramps to seats and the toilet entrances
- installing directional and accessible signage throughout the park.

It is very important that these improvements be made as they will greatly increase many peoples ability to access and enjoy the park. In addition, other improvements could also be made, including a 'stairless' path to increase accessibility between the south end of the park and surrounding streets – Poynton Terrace, Pitt Street and Karangahape Road. Due to obstructing private land holdings, this potential access will require ongoing consultation with neighbouring landowners to make it a reality, in conjunction with future development.

All new stairs and paths in the park should be designed to be as accessible as possible, taking into consideration gradients, widths, step dimensions and the requirements for handrails. Other new assets including furniture, drinking fountain and play features should also be made as usable as possible in their layout and design. All new signage should be understandable as possible for a range of ages, abilities and cultures, possibly incorporating QR codes for language translation.



Figure 115: Stairs at Robson Street in Vancouver. Designed by Arthur Erickson, 1979.

7.1.6 Involving the community

It is important that Auckland Council foster good relationships with local residents, businesses and stakeholder groups. Good relationships create clear lines of communication for any issues to be resolved, as well as encouraging new ideas and initiatives that could benefit the park. In this regard, it is recommended that a 'Friends of Myers Park' group be established as a potentially valuable resource to promote and advocate for the future development and management of the park.



Figure 116: DIGGING IN - Christchurch City Council's volunteer replanting programme at South New Brighton Park. The Press, New Zealand, 2012

8.0 References

8.1 References

8.1 References

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Page 6:

Figure 1: Auckland (1919) *Map H12*, Archives reference ACC 014 - H12. Retrieved from Auckland Council Archives June 2012.

Page 10:

Figures 2 & 3: Auckland Council stock photos (2012). *World Cafe (Research Study tour)*, Myers Park.

Page 12:

Figures 4 - 6: Auckland Council stock photos (2012). *Myers Park Development Plan Public Open Day*, Myers Kindergarten.

Page 14 (left to right):

Figures 7-13 and 15-18: Auckland Council stock photos (2012). *Myers Park Photographs - various*.

Figure 14: Author unknown (1805), Monkey Hand Tree. Description Botanique du Chiranthodendron 1805, Smithsonian Institution Libraries.

Page 15 (left to right):

Figures 19-30: Auckland Council stock photos (2012). *Myers Park Photographs - various*, Myers Park.

Page 18:

Figure 31: Auckland Council stock photo (2012). *Steep slopes at the south end of park*, Myers Park.

Figure 32: Auckland Council stock photo (2012). *Gradual slopes and open, flattish areas*, Myers Park.

Page 19:

Figure 33: Auckland Council stock photo (2012). *Waihorotiu Stream piped under the surface*, Myers Park.

Figure 34: Auckland Council stock photo (2012). *Stormwater detention wall*, Myers Park.

Page 20:

Figure 35: Auckland Council stock photo (2012). *Apartment building providing active edges and views over the park*, Myers Park.

Figure 36: Auckland Council stock photo (2012). *View to north with the Sky Tower in the background*, Myers Park.

Page 21:

Figure 37: J - Auckland Council stock photo (2012). *Access to Greys Avenue - north end*, Myers Park.

Figure 38: A - Auckland Council stock photo (2012). *Access to Mayoral Drive - west side*, Myers Park.

Figure 39: C - Auckland Council stock photo (2012). *Access from the Queen Street/Mayoral Drive intersection*, Myers Park.

Page 22:

Figure 40: Auckland Council stock photo (2012). *Mixed building uses*, Myers Park.

Figure 41: Auckland Council stock photo (2012). *Apartment living on Poynton Terrace*, Myers Park.

Page 23:

Figure 42: Photographer unknown (ca 1916). *Historic Changing shed*, ID: PAColl-5469-029. Retrieved June 2012 from Alexander Turnbull Library, National Library of New Zealand.

Figure 43: Auckland Council stock photo (2012). *Changing shed*, Myers Park.

Figure 44: Price, William (ca 1917) *Myers Kindergarten*, ID: 1/2-001352-G. Retrieved June 2012 from Alexander Turnbull Library, National Library of New Zealand.

Figure 45: Auckland Council stock photo (2012). *Myers Kindergarten*, Myers Park.

Figure 46: Radcliffe, Frederick George (ca 1916). *Historic Caretaker's cottage*, ID: 1/2-006213-G. Retrieved June 2012 from Alexander Turnbull Library, National Library of New Zealand.

Figure 47: Auckland Council stock photo (2012). *Caretaker's cottage*, Myers Park.

Page 34:

Figures 48 - 58: A-K - Auckland Council stock photos (2012). *Myers Park access and entrances*, Myers Park.

Page 36 (left to right):

Figure 59: A - Auckland Council stock photo (2012). *Canary Island Palm/Phoenix canariensis*, Myers Park.

Figure 60: A - Auckland Council stock photo (2012). *Swamp Cypress/Taxodium distichum*, Myers Park.

Figure 61: A - Auckland Council stock photo (2012). *Monkey Hand Tree/Chiranthodendron pentadactylon*, Myers Park.

Figure 62 - 64: B - Auckland Council stock photos (2012). *Myers Park Photographs - various*, Myers Park.

Figure 65: C - Bennett, Edward (n.d.). *Myers Park*.

Figure 66: C - Thomas, Rob (1999), *Summer Heat Concert*, Myers Park.

Figure 67 - 70: C&D - Auckland Council stock photos (2012). *Myers Park Photographs - various*, Myers Park.

Figure 71: E - phandcp (2011). *Hollow Tree Signage* [Photograph]. Retrieved September 12, 2012, from <http://www.flickr.com/photos/conradpeter/6292914036/>

Figure 72: E - [Untitled photograph of a wetland sign]. (n.d.). Retrieved September 12, 2012, from http://switchboard.nrdc.org/blogs/jdevine/a_shout-out_to_bureaucrats.html

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Figure 73: Auckland Council stock photo (2012). *Australian Red Cedar/Toona Australis*, Myers Park.

Figure 74: Auckland Council stock photo (2012). *Moreton Bay Fig/Ficus Macrophylla*, Myers Park.

Figure 75: Auckland Council stock photo (2012). *Monkey Hand Tree/Chiranthodendron pentadactylon*, Myers Park.

Page 38 (left to right):

Figure 76: A - Annabau, *Sculptural playground in Schulberg*. Retrieved August 12, 2012 from <http://www.landezine.com/index.php/2011/05/sculptural-playground-in-schulberg-by-annabau/>

Figure 77: A - Richter Spielgerate (n.d.). *Wobble dish* [Photograph]. Retrieved August 12, 2012, from <http://www.richter-spielgeraete.de/small-children.html>

Figure 78: A - Michael Van Vulkenburgh Associates Inc. (n.d.) *Pier 6, Brooklyn Bridge Park, Brooklyn, NY*. Retrieved August 12, 2012, from <http://dumbonyc.com/2010/06/04/pier-6-of-brooklyn-bridge-park/>

Figure 79: B - Rush Wright Landscape Architecture (2011) *Grounds of Hargreaves Mall* [Photograph]. Retrieved September 24, 2012, from <http://www.landezine.com/index.php/2011/01/grounds-of-hargreaves-mall-by-ruxh-wright-landscape-architecture/>

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Figure 85: E - Bennett, Edward (n.d.). *Myers Park*.

Figure 86: E - Thomas, Rob (1999). *Summer Heat Concert*, Myers Park.

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