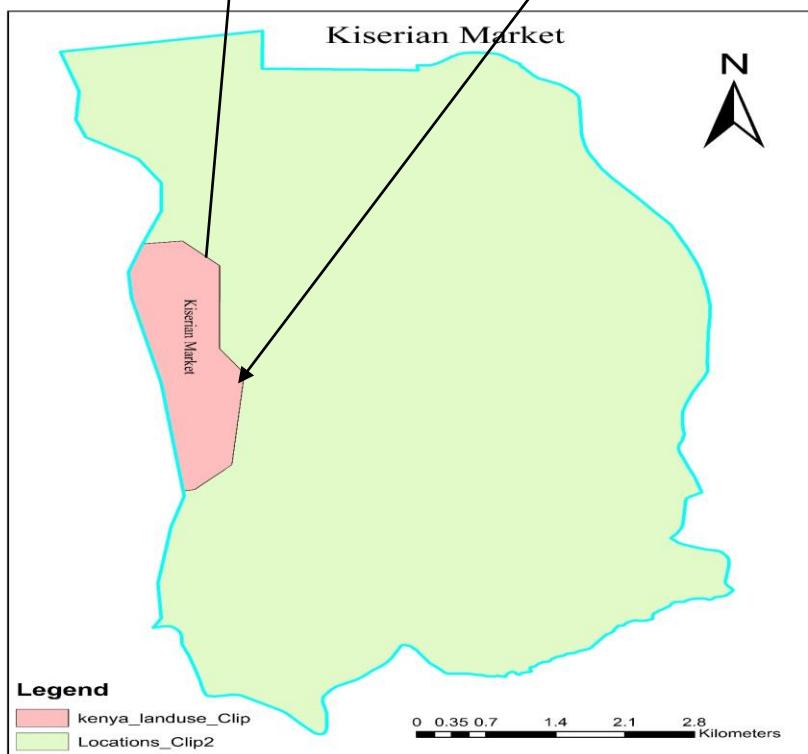
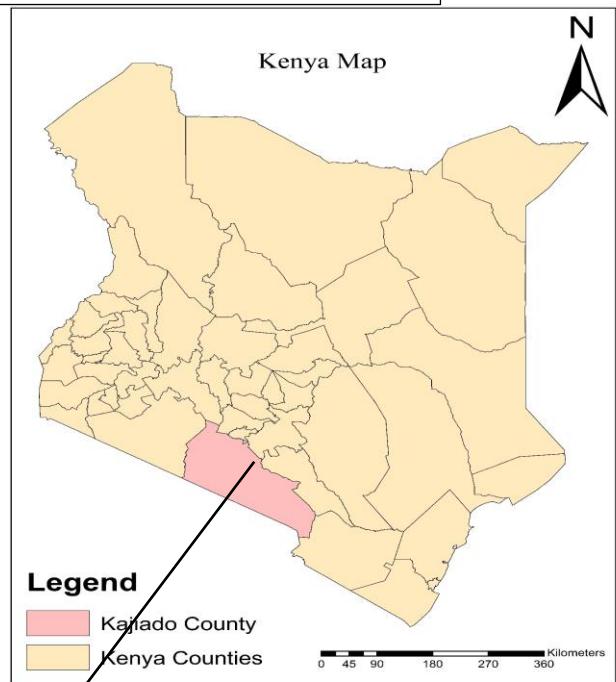
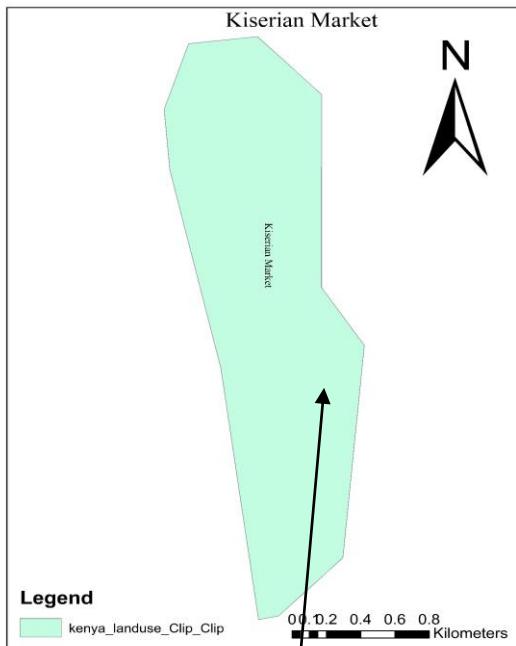


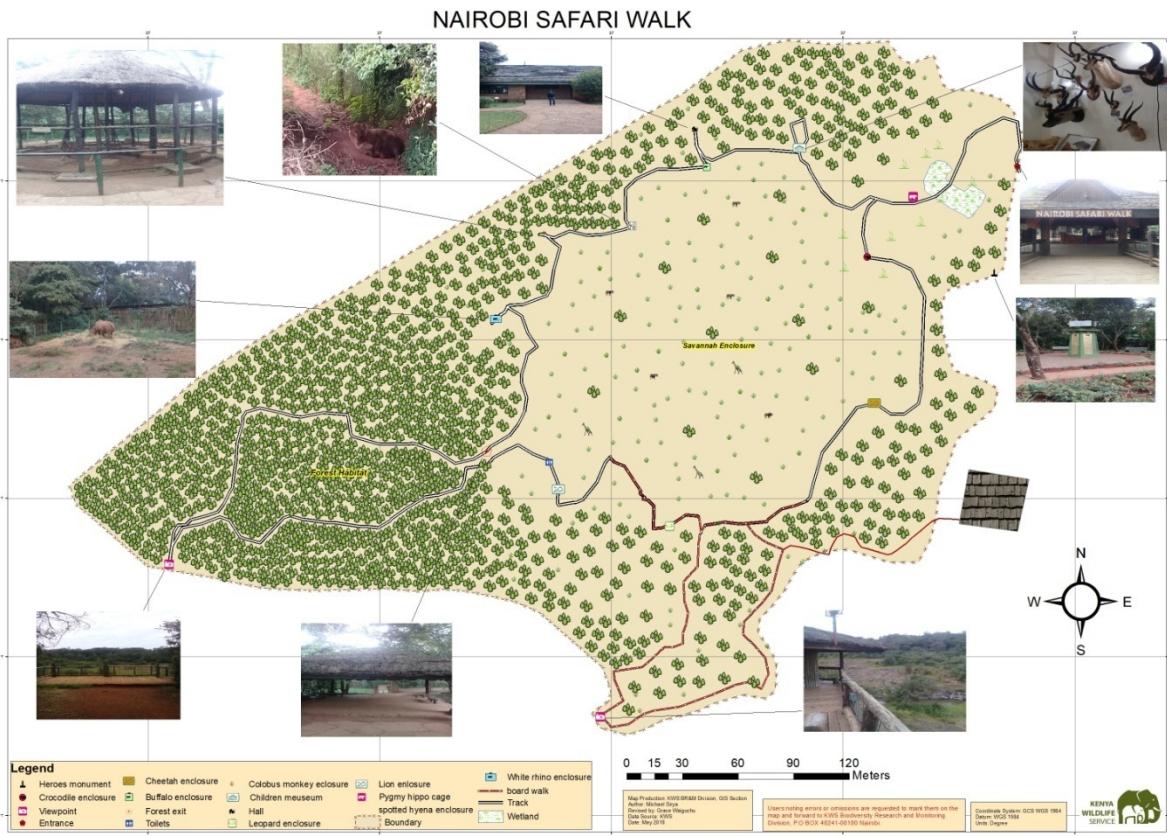
URBAN DESIGN

My Portfolio
KELVIN KIPLETING

Fig 3 CHAPTER 3: AREA OF STUDY



Resource Base Inventory NAO/NSW



Resource Base Inventory NAO/NSW

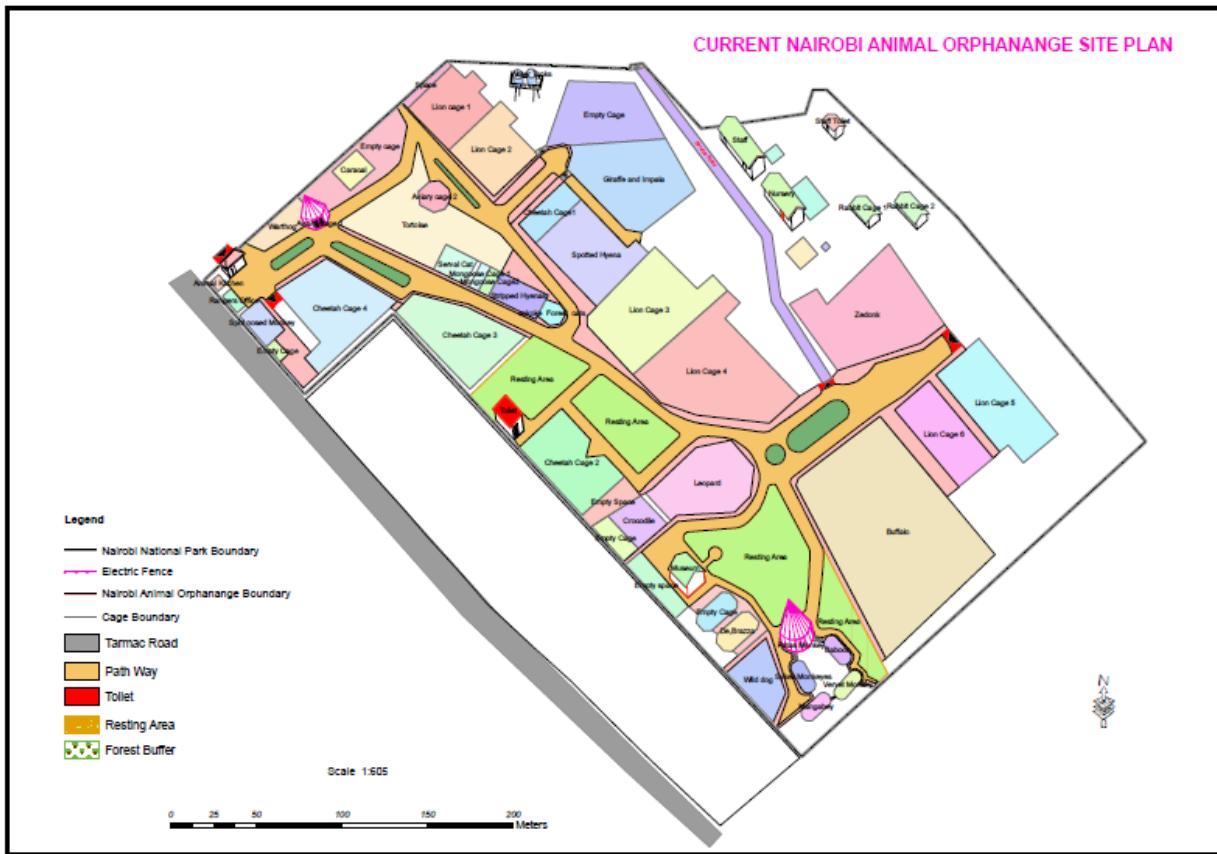
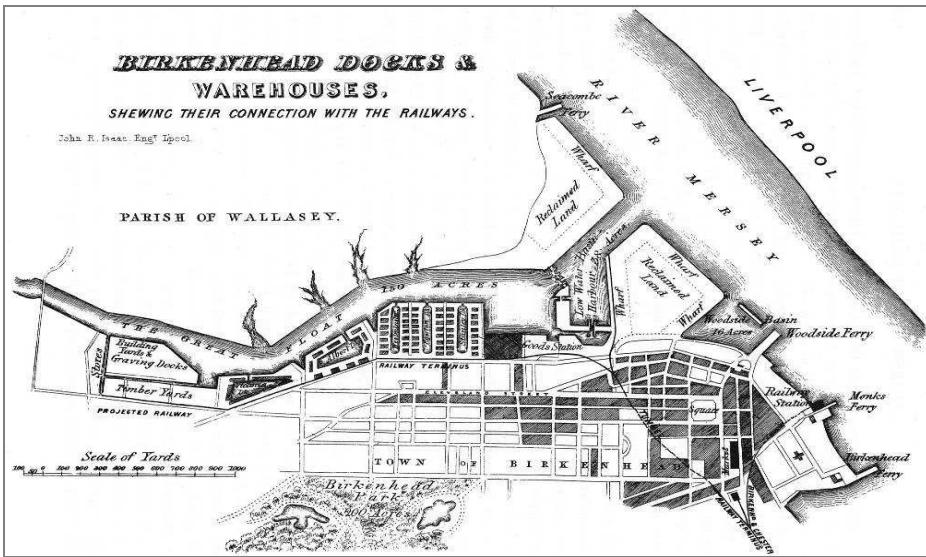
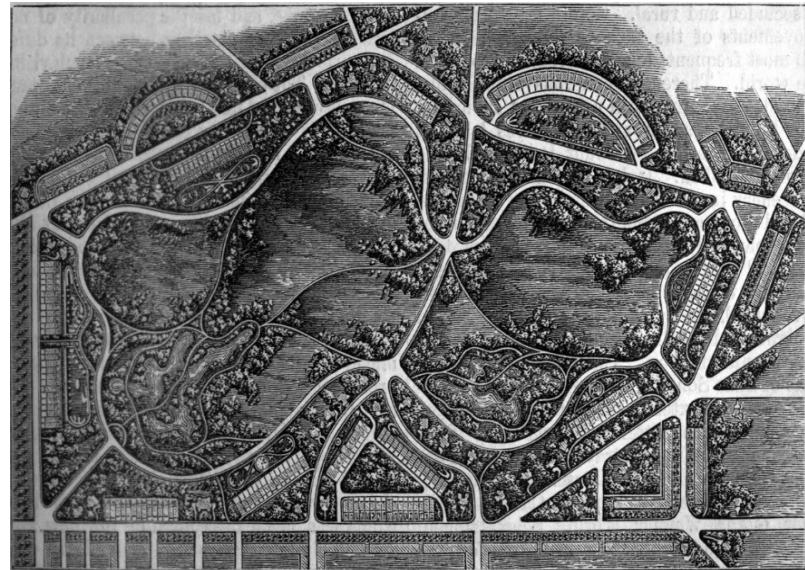


Table 2: NSW /NAO Office Equipment

No	Item	Number	Condition
1.	Computers	13	serviceable
2.	Photocopying machine	1	Not Serviceable
3.	Printers – Procurement, SW, Secretary, Education, Stores & Accounts	6	serviceable
4.	Desks/tables	33	serviceable
5.	Chairs – education centre hall and NSW conference High chairs – office chairs	167 20	serviceable serviceable
6.	Filling cabinets	10	serviceable
7.	Safes	1 2	Serviceable Not serviceable
8.	Information boards	2	serviceable
9.	Cupboards/shelves	4	serviceable



A plan of 19th century Birkenhead, showing the stark contrast between the grid pattern of Town of Birkenhead with the curving lines within the Park

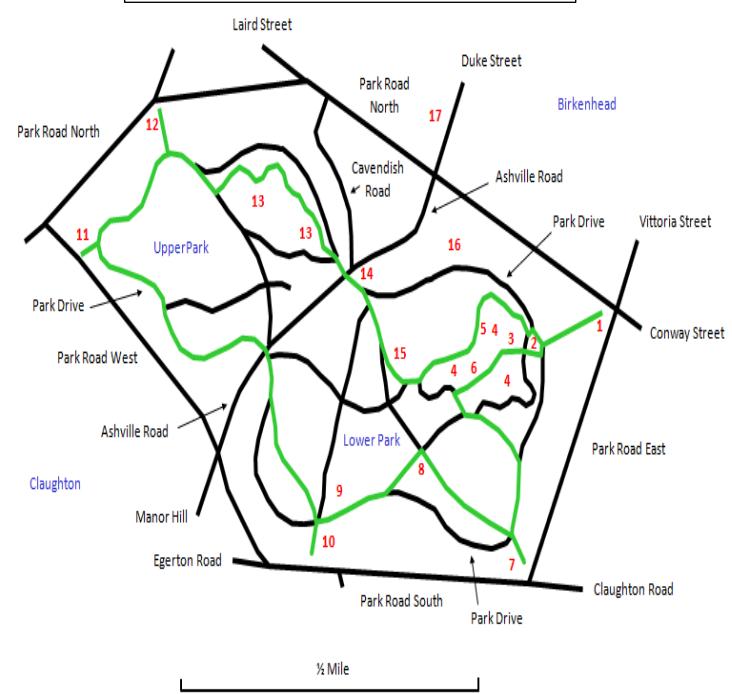


Map showing the major access roads

Map of Birkenhead Park

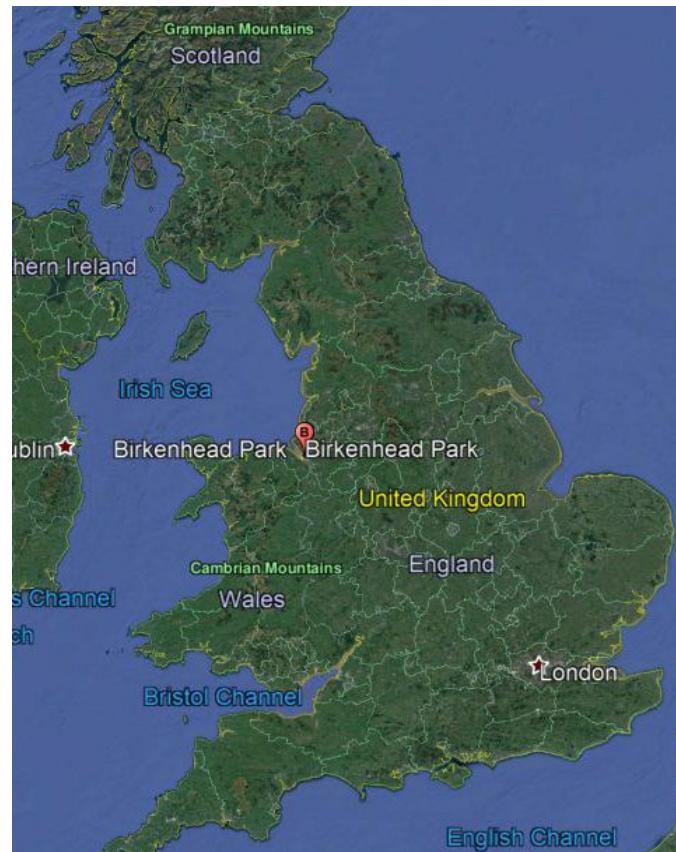


Image showing transport and logistics around the park

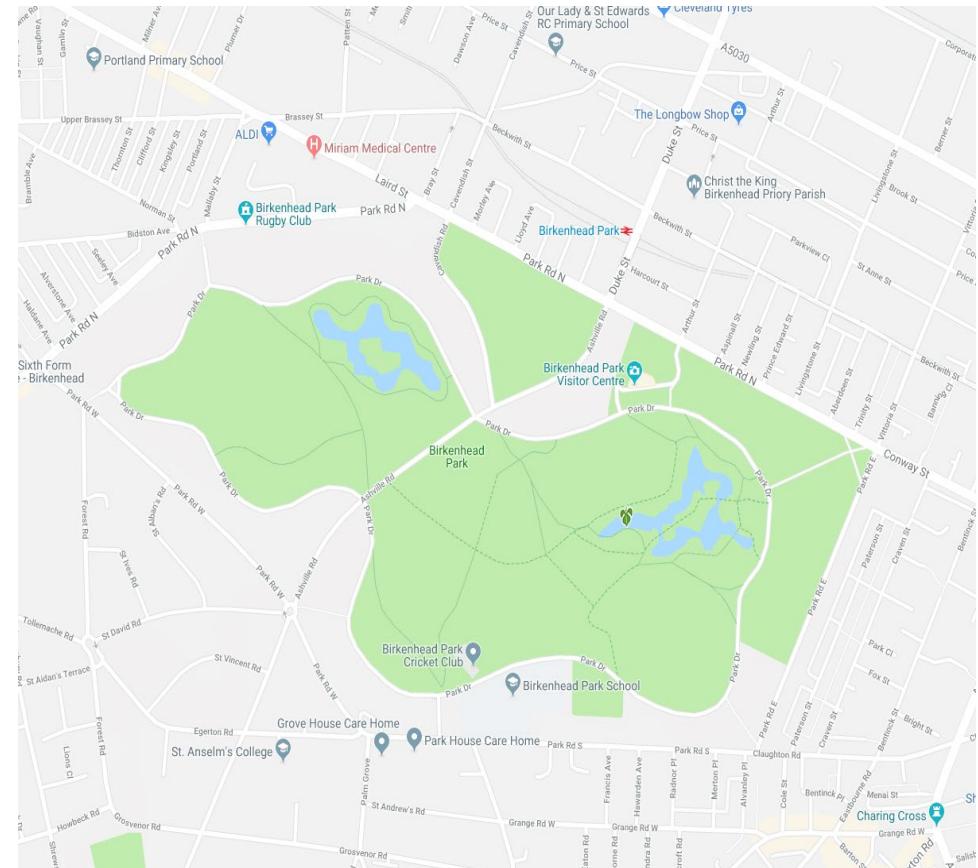


Map showing the Topography of Birkenhead Park

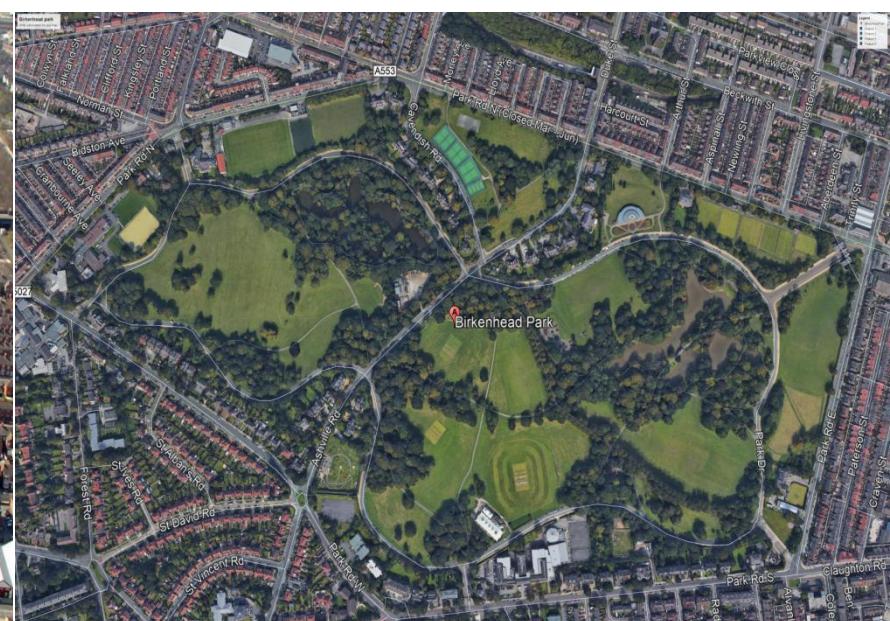
MAPS AND IMAGES CONVEYING INFORMATION ABOUT BIRKENHEAD PARK



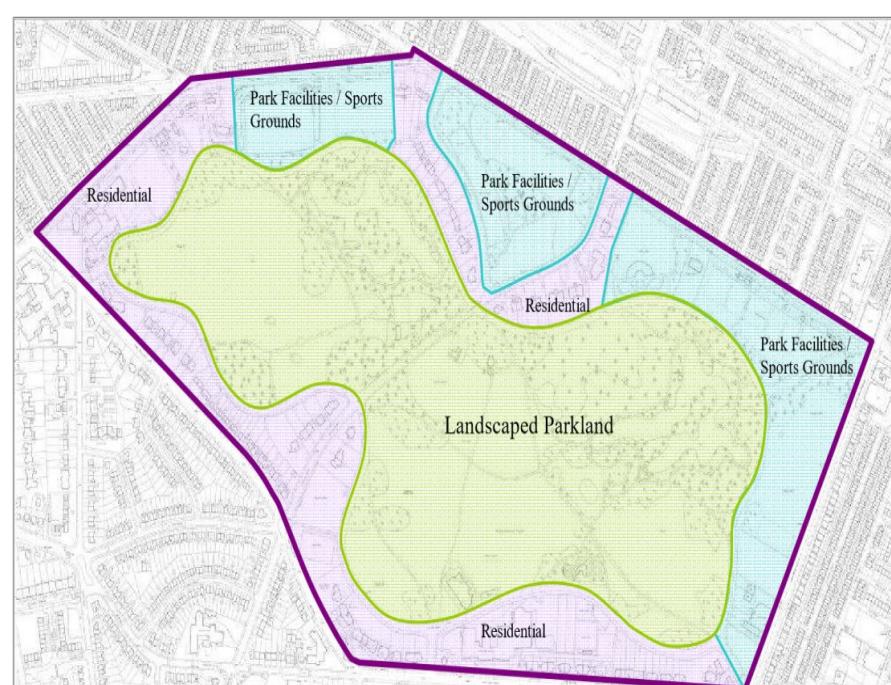
Map of United Kingdom showing location of Birkenhead Park



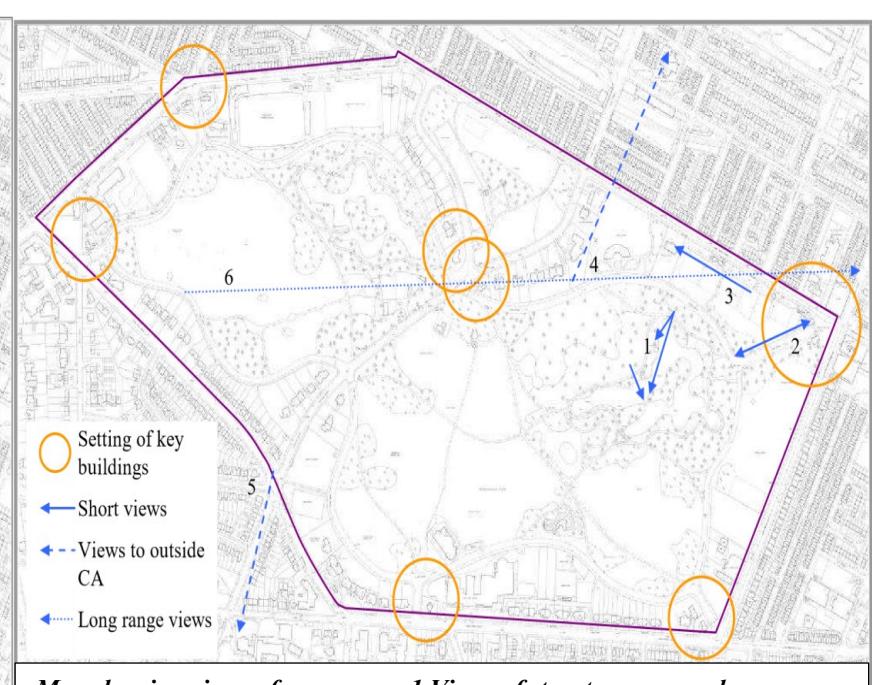
Map showing location of Birkenhead Park (green), roads and neighbouring context



Google map Images showing Aerial views of Birkenhead Park

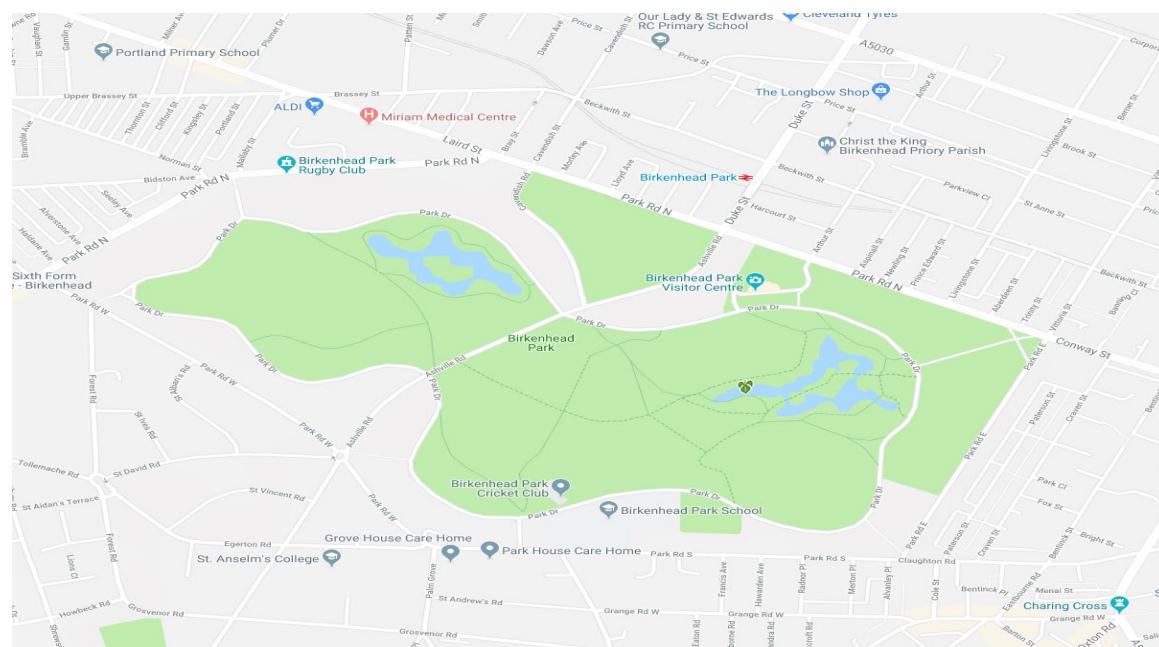


Plan showing different uses of the land within the park.



Map showing views of panorama, 1. Views of structures around Lower Park lake; 2. Vista between the Grand Entrance and the Jackson Memorial; 3. View across bowling greens towards side of Royden House; 4. Views of spire of St Ann's Church; 5. Views to large former mansion on hill, particularly 'Outwood', now part of St Anselm's College; 6. Long range views to Liverpool

BIRKENHEAD PARK



Map showing the location of Birkenhead Park

1.0 LOCATION



1.1 GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Birkenhead Park is located just about 1 mile to the north-west of Birkenhead town center on the Wirral Peninsula. It borders the settlements of Oxton and Claughton and it is near to the historic village of Bidston. Co-ordinates 53.393°N and 3.041°E of Birkenhead Merseyside, England.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Birkenhead Park Conservation Area slopes gently down towards the docks to the north-east. The land undulates with artificial mounds and valleys, particularly around the lake areas. The highest point of the park, at the junction between Park Road West and Egerton Road is at 25m above sea level and the lowest, near the Grand Entrance, at 5-10 meters. The area covering the historical township of Birkenhead is

Map of Birkenhead Park



Present look of Birkenhead Park

3.0 ACCESSIBILITY AND CIRCULATION

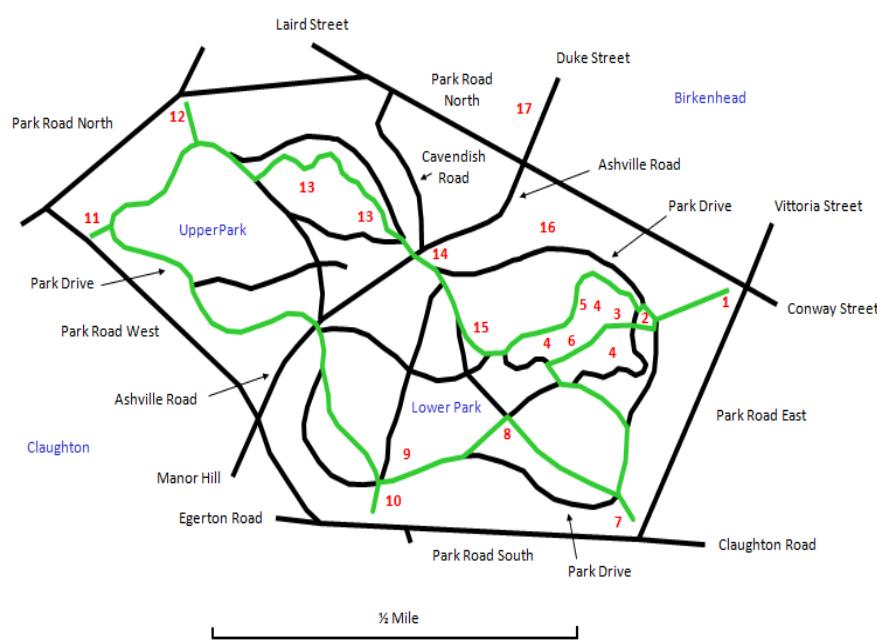


Image showing transport and logistics around the park roads

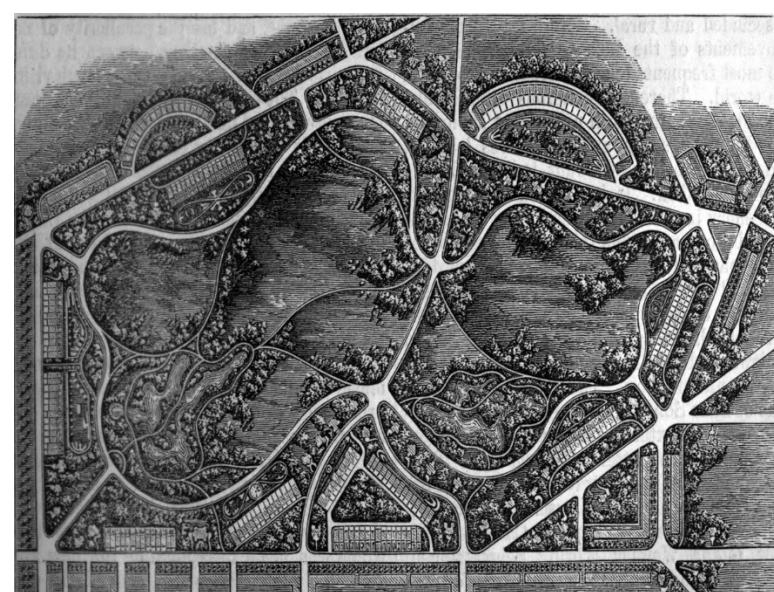


Image showing the major access roads

The park can be accessed through a number of different directions. It is served by over 10 pedestrian access gates and 4 regular vehicles access gates. There are additional access gates which are opened on specific events to allow a greater level of access.

Birkenhead park station is the nearest train station and it is approximately 250m from the nearest entrance and 400m from the visitor's center. There are numerous bus stops around the circumference of the park on park road north, park road south and park road West each within 100m of an entrance to the park.

The park consist primarily of flat land with some steady inclines across the landscape particularly around the south of the park. The path and carriage drive around the park are surfaced with tarmac.

4.0 LANDSCAPE AND VISTAS



4.1 SETTING AND RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SURROUNDING AREA

ACTIVITIES AND USERS

Birkenhead Park is excellent, it is excellent for walking, jogging and cycling. The park is well maintained, very tidy and has plenty to do, which include sports clubs, disability cycling, parks, climbing and crafts. The staff at the visitor center are friendly and welcoming.

Two fantastic parks separated by Ashville Road. St Mary's CC and the tented BPCC with its beautiful pavilion. A lake in each side and swings, climbing rock, fitness machines and tourist center with cafe. As every public area it has its selfish people who leave litter and think their dog leaping all over everyone is ok. A bit more worrying is the motorcyclists who race along the paths and across the grass (it is an accident waiting to happen).

But they are definitely the minority. It is a stunning place to spend time

Great spot for photography. The lake is really nice, lovely buildings, a play park, outdoor gym equipment, cricket pavilion and great open spaces. Popular with dog walkers, cyclists and runners - there is a well-organized 5k Saturday park run.

Birkenhead Park is surrounded by residential areas. To the north and east the predominantly open parkland abutting Park Road North and Park Road East is in stark contrast to the dense 19th century terraced housing laid out in a rigid grid pattern. The buildings to the west and south are considerably more varied. There are short terraces of housing, but these are set back from the road with front gardens. Much of the housing in these areas is semidetached, although grids and patterns of development are regularly broken up with larger houses, villas, schools and care homes.

The northern edge of the park runs parallel to the docks. Most of the housing built between the docks and the park would have been workers' housing. This is in contrast to the other side of the park which would have had the villas of the opulent merchants and businessmen. This contrast in the social status of areas around the park remains in existence today, although to a lesser extent. Although many of the villas within Claughton have subsequently been demolished and replaced with simple modern housing, the area, particularly around Oxton, is one of the wealthiest areas on east Wirral; this is reflected by the existence of the independent schools.

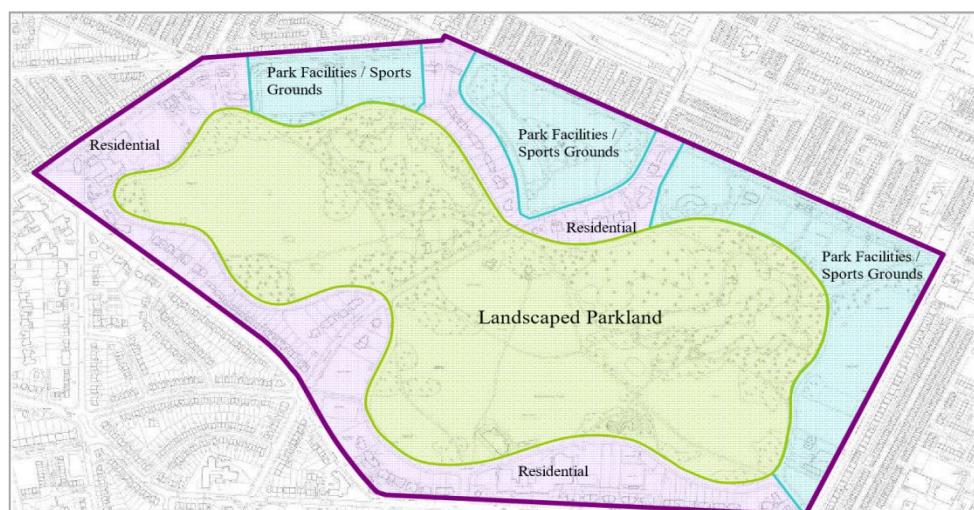
4.2 CHARACTER AND RELATIONSHIP OF SPACES

The land within the park can broadly be split into 3 different types:

Landscaped Parkland – the originally intended public park with very few buildings.

Park Facilities / Sports Grounds – public and semi-public areas – essentially open ground but with buildings and structures providing public or sports facilities. Although much of these areas is landscaped, they are not part of the originally intended parkland and therefore do not have the same level of landscaping or planting.

Residential – areas of housing and facilities such as schools. Very little public land. Areas divided into individually owned plots.



Plan showing different uses of the land within the park.

The area of housing and sports facilities acts as a buffer both visually and in terms of blocking traffic noise to the inner landscaped park. The original or early buildings within the conservation area are set within large gardens and therefore are not visually obtrusive onto the park as they are screened by trees.

The curved nature of Park Drive and landscaped pathways means that features within the park are rarely linked by a direct route. This philosophy of landscape design was intended to encourage leisurely ‘perambulations’ and a sense of intrigue and surprise on coming across certain structures and areas. Some of the routes across the park cut through the residential ‘belt’ and are linked to the outside road with a formal entrance with gate posts.

Buildings within the park are almost all designed to be double fronted with an almost equal level of detail on both the road and park facing elevations. The relationship of buildings to the park has changed, however, within its recent history as security concerns has led to the installation of high fences which has altered this unusual characteristic.

4.3 VIEWS AND VISTAS WITHIN THE AREA

Most views and vistas within the park are short range, around the immediate setting of particular features. This would have been the intention of the original design, creating intrigue and suspense instead of the grandeur and awe created by an axial formal layout. The sweeping curves of the Park Drive and footpaths means that only relatively short distances are generally seen at one time. Although there are areas of open grassland, dense swathes of trees generally obscure most structures and buildings from view. Where buildings are visible, it tends only to be their roofscapes that are seen, except for a limited number of higher buildings. From higher ground the taller buildings in Liverpool are sometimes seen.



View across park towards Liverpool Anglican Cathedral with Hamilton Square Station building further to the foreground.