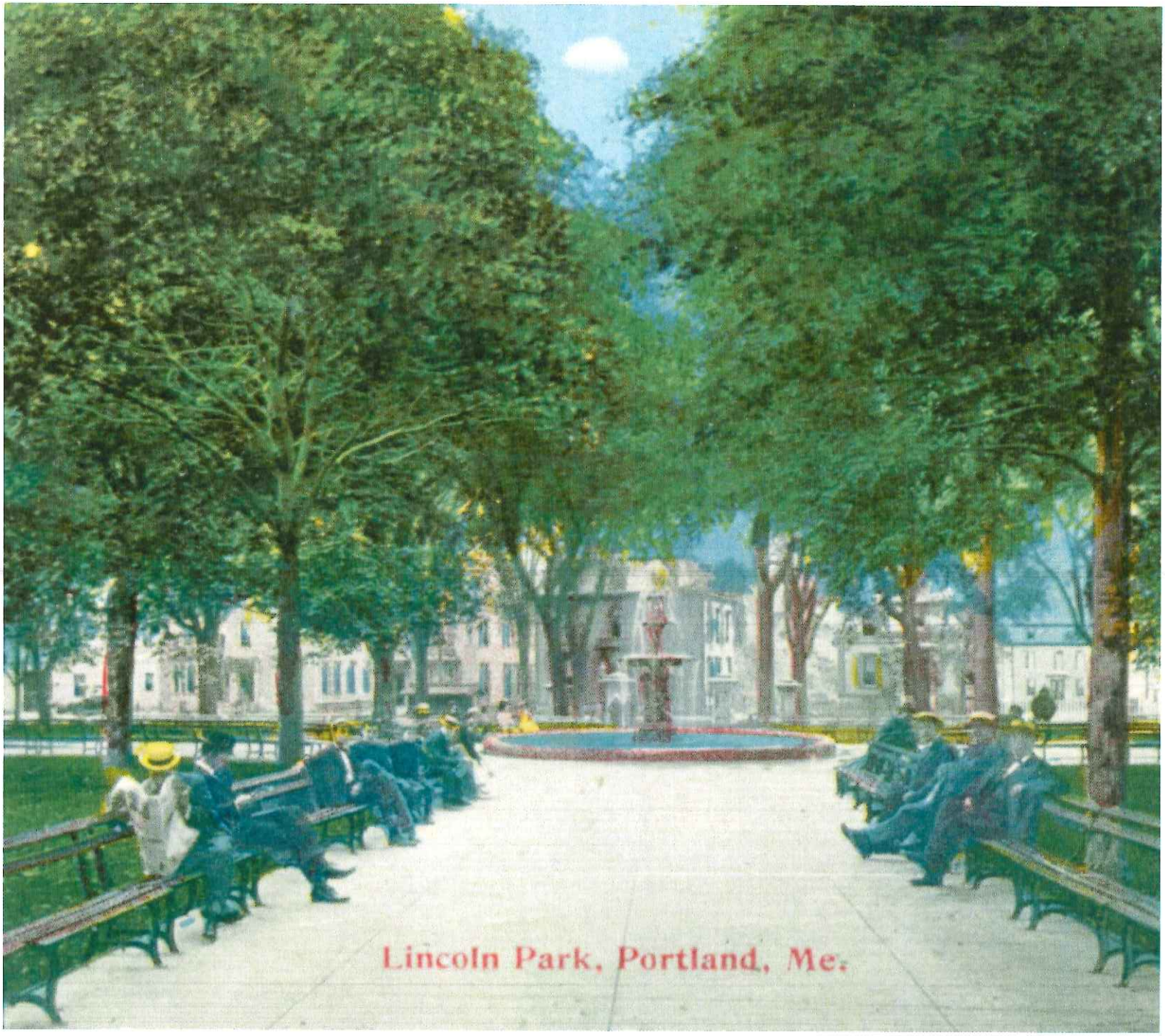
Lincoln Park

Landscape Rehabilitation Plan

Portland, Maine



Prepared by: Mohr & Seredin, Landscape Architects, Inc.
Prepared for: City of Portland, Maine
Friends of Lincoln Park
December, 2014

Introduction

London commemorated its Great Fire of 1666 with a monument designed by Christopher Wren. Two centuries later Portland took the more practical approach of creating a fire break in the form of its first municipal park. Bordered by Congress, Franklin, Federal, and Pearl Streets, this prime piece of real estate in the center of the city was acquired to help protect against future conflagrations and to provide an attractive place of relaxation and recreation. Symbolizing the city's rise from its Great Fire of July 4, 1866, the park was first known as Phoenix Square, a name soon replaced by Lincoln Park in honor of the fallen president. In 1874, John Neal described the park as a "charming enclosure in the very heart of our town … with its clean cut, winding paths and beautiful trees, one of our most alluring features."

Moving forward nearly a century in time, my first memories of Lincoln Park date from my childhood in Portland during the 1950s. Almost every Saturday morning from early spring to late fall, my mother and I would shop at the public market, a row of farmers' trucks on the Federal Street side of the park from Franklin to Pearl Streets that sometimes extended westward along the next block behind the Central Fire Station. Here for a several hours each week Portland staged its version of an old world market place where farmers from Cape Elizabeth, Scarborough, Falmouth, Windham, and other nearby towns offered vegetables, fruits, eggs, live chickens, flowers, and glass mason jars of homemade jams, jellies, and pickles. People of all ages and from all walks of life crowded the Federal Street sidewalk in search of a purchase.

Contrasted with this loud and colorful scene was the dark, mysterious quiet of the park behind the stately iron and granite fence, a sanctuary resplendent in the shade of its tall, graceful elms and gently curving walks. It spoke so clearly to what it was, an inviting retreat from the bustle of city life.

How hard it would have been in the 1950s to imagine that the apparent permanence of Lincoln Park would soon experience such change. That change came in the 1960s in the form of the loss of the elms and the reduction of a quarter of its size due to the construction of the Franklin Arterial. These events would signal the beginning of a long period of decline for the park, which is now being redressed. The Friends of Lincoln Park has been formed to work in partnership with the City of Portland to restore this historic designed landscape in a manner that blends the strengths of its past with the possibilities of its future. Critical to the success of this undertaking is the implementation of changes to the Franklin Arterial that will return the park to its original size. The Lincoln Park Landscape Rehabilitation Plan that you have before you is a well-reasoned way forward for the continued viability of Portland's oldest public park.

Earle G. Shettleworth, Jr.
Maine State Historian

MOHR & SEREDIN
Landscape Architects, Inc.

SUMMARY
Lincoln Park Landscape Rehabilitation Plan

December, 2014

INTRODUCTION

Mohr & Seredin, Landscape Architects, Inc. was retained by the City of Portland, Maine, to prepare an abbreviated format Landscape Rehabilitation Plan for Lincoln Park. The scope of work included research and the development of a Historic Landscape Assessment in the form of an annotated Period Plan; site reconnaissance and the preparation of an Existing Conditions Assessment Plan; meeting with the City Staff and the creation of an annotated Landscape Treatment Plan and Recommendations, and a written project summary. The Historic Landscape Assessment identifies and documents the character defining features of the park and evaluates the present day condition and historic integrity of the park. The Treatment Plan and Recommendations address the restoration and/or rehabilitation of the existing park features and proposes new infrastructure where needed for present day use. Included with the plan documents is this summary which outlines the key parts of the Plan, and identifies issues for the City to address in the planning for improvements to Lincoln Park.

Lincoln Park is the oldest historic designed landscape in Portland. It was purchased on July 5, 1866 immediately after the "Great Fire" of 1866 to serve as a firebreak, and was constructed circa 1868. The park was constructed as a gently sloping parallelogram roughly three times longer (300ft) than wide (average 125ft), with an ornamental iron fence and granite posts on all sides. A fountain was located in the center of the Park, from which walks radiate outward toward each corner of the park in long, graceful arcs. Large granite posts marked the six original entrances into the park, of which four remain. Formal gates with granite posts are at the center of the park on Congress Street and Federal Street, and the primary walkway runs between these two entrances and surrounds the fountain. Historically, benches lined the paths surrounding the fountain which created a popular meeting and play space for youth and adults. Elm trees lined the walks and created a continuous vegetative canopy throughout the park. The ground plane was lawn, and some early photographs show islands of flower beds in the lawn panels. The lighting was outside of the park as street lighting, with no historic evidence of lights within the park. *(Exhibit A: Period Plan)*

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Lincoln Park remained largely intact until the 1960's, when urban renewal efforts in Portland widened Franklin Street into the Franklin Arterial. The new street construction eliminated approximately twenty-five percent of the east end of the park. The remaining seventy-five percent of the original Park's form and features have remained relatively intact, with the exception of the Elm trees which succumbed to Dutch Elm disease and have been replaced with a variety of deciduous and evergreen species.

EXISTING CONDITIONS/HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT

Following the National Park Service's Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, the character defining features of Lincoln Park include: *(Exhibit B)*

1. Context: This was an open space park of almost an acre, located within a densely developed city neighborhood that included residential, commercial, and civic uses. *(Exhibit D: Photo c,d,e)*

2. Topography: The Park remains a flat to gently sloping lawn ground plane with a small amount of grade change on both axes of the Park.

3. Form: Lincoln Park is a long and narrow (100 to 140 feet) rectangular space, approximately three to four times longer (300 feet) than wide. It remains a form that is defined by streets on each side.

4. Circulation System: The design included pedestrian walks around the perimeter and the interior of the park, and there were four gently arcing paths crossing the park – one from each corner and one from the center of each of the longer sides, all meeting together in the center at a fountain. There is a herringbone patterned brick sidewalk around the perimeter of the fence on the street edges, and there were six entrances into the park which were emphasized with large granite posts. *(Exhibit D: photos b,e,i,j; Exhibit L)*

5. Vegetation: A single species, almost continuous, deciduous tree canopy defined the park perimeter and interior. The historic photographs show only lawn on the ground plane, with some later photographs showing introduced small herbaceous flower beds within the lawn areas. *(Exhibit D)*

6. Site Structures and Furnishings:
    a. Perimeter Fence: The iron fence and granite posts which surround the Park are an important component that defined the edges of the space and delineated the six entrances. *(Exhibit D: photos d,e,h,j)*

b. Fountain: The fountain remains as a significant landscape feature within Lincoln Park. It was cast by the Val d'Osne foundry in Paris, France. The company was founded by Jean Pierre Victor Andre in 1835, inventor of ornamental cast iron. *(Exhibit D: photo c,h)*
c. Benches: The historic use of the benches was to help to define the area around the fountain, provide seating, and to reinforce the circulation system in the Park. Although the type, and location of the benches have varied through the early decades of the Park, they appear to be present throughout the history of the Park. *(Exhibit D: photos f,h)*
d. Site Lighting: There were eight light fixtures on the city sidewalk that were located in association with the entrances to the park. There was one at each corner entrance and two on either side of the formal gated entrances. *(Exhibit F)*

With respect to the condition of these character defining features and their current integrity, the following is offered as a part of the historic assessment:

1. Context: Much of the original mixed use dense urban character is now lost. This is due to the Park's edges now being defined by the Franklin Arterial, the large, flat parking lots to the west of Congress Street, and the small open area to the south, adjacent to the Fire Station.

2. Topography: The flat, sloping topography is intact and the integrity remains, except for the re-grading and the Park area lost due to the construction of the Franklin Arterial.

3. Form: While the twenty-five percent reduction in the park length impacts the integrity of this aspect of the Park, what remains of the Park form has a high degree of integrity.

4. Circulation Systems: The remaining pedestrian circulation system has a high degree of integrity, but the condition of the concrete and bituminous walks is poor. The major missing circulation components are the pedestrian walkways on the Franklin Arterial end of the Park. *(Exhibit E: photos 2,3,5,7,8,10,11)*

5. Vegetation: The tree canopy is quite fragmented and the tree species are varied based upon sequential planting over the past thirty to forty years. This feature has lost most of its integrity, and the park character is diminished due to this change. *(Exhibit E: photos 7,9,13,14)*

6. Site Structures and Furnishings:
    a. Perimeter fence: Notwithstanding the loss of park area at the east end of the Park, this feature has a high degree of integrity with the fence and the four historic entrances that remain. The condition is poor, and entrances at the east end of the Park are not properly placed. *(Exhibit E: photos 1,2,7,8,11,12)*

    b. Fountain: The fountain structure is in poor condition, but has a high degree of integrity with the exception of the missing top tier, and the intermittent use as an active water feature. The fountain is no longer operational, so does not serve to animate the Park and draw activity into the Park. *(Exhibit E: photo 6)*

    c. Benches: The current benches are in fair to poor condition, are not a complimentary style to the Park, and do not reflect the original intent, or placement, of the historic seating in the Park. *(Exhibit E: photos 2,3,7,9)*

    d. Trash Receptacles: The present receptacles are now sited at the entrance to the park adjacent to the entry posts, they are green with a flair at the top, They detract from the character of the entry and are not in keeping with the character of the park. *(Exhibit E: photo 2)*

RECOMMENDATIONS

The power of Lincoln Park rests in its simplicity, and the City should be careful to restore the park to its original design and details as much as possible, and to not allow the intrusion of new elements into the park. The following is a list of recommendations to restore and rehabilitate Lincoln Park. *(Exhibit C)*

1. Vegetation

    a. Tree Plantings: Existing trees should be retained, and maintained, and removed only as necessary due to health, vigor, or natural decline. New trees should be planted in a pattern to re-establish a continuous canopy within the park; along walkways and at the perimeter of the Park. The trees currently within the lawn panels should not be replaced after they have been removed. To achieve a character similar to the historic tree canopy while accommodating the City's tree planting policies, the new tree plantings shall be a mixture of disease resistant Elm Cultivars (Valley Forge, Accolade, Independence, Regal, New Horizon, Patriot). Evergreens are not an appropriate tree selection.

b. Lawns: Maintain all existing lawn panels as an intact, continuous green ground plane. Follow standard City practices for annual care, fertilization, and maintenance of the lawn. If new uses are introduced into the Park that result in temporary intensive impacts to the lawns (stages, booths, etc.) use, a turf reinforcement system such as Mirafi Mesh (Miramesh GR) rather than a non-turf treatment such as pavement or stone dust. The dominant ground plane within the Park should remain as a lawn.

c. Flower Beds: The herbaceous plant beds should be limited to the two existing beds in the west end of the Park. These beds need to have coordinated and complimentary plant materials selected and properly maintained throughout the warmer months. The two beds should be planted at the same time and be thought of as a unified design when plant species selections are being made. In the event that these are not planted as display beds, they should be returned to lawn. Any temporary signage associated with the flower beds should be small (maximum 6" x 12"), and not dominate the plant bed. *(Exhibit J)*

2. Lighting

Historically there have not been lighting fixtures within Lincoln Park, and the absence of the fixtures with the typical luminaire heads is an important part of the Park's character. If night lighting is desired, the recommendation is for a 12 volt, LED, tree mounted down light. This is a departure from the City's standards and policies, and will require approval by the City of Portland Staff. The use of a small scale, durable, long-lived 5 to 7 watt fixture (Hunza NPS Spot Pure LED) placed at 80 ft to 100 ft on center along the walks will provide way finding and safety lighting within the Park. This improvement may need to be undertaken, and maintained, by the Friends of the Park due to the City's policies regarding the selection of light fixtures for public streets and open spaces. *(Exhibit I)*

The City of Portland should consider placing light fixtures on the perimeter sidewalks that are in the same style as the historic light fixtures. *(Exhibit F)*

3. Circulation System

The existing walks within the Park are in very poor condition and will require full depth reconstruction. As one of the most important character defining features of Lincoln Park, the walks should be replaced with new concrete walks constructed to the City's Standards, but must exactly replicate the widths, alignment, and joint pattern of the historic sections of the existing walkways in the Park. Care should be taken to match the color of the existing concrete walks so that the new cement is not too "white". Concrete

test panels for concrete color, aggregate, and joint style shall be made for approval prior to construction. The one diagonal "desire line" walk should be replaced with bituminous concrete pavement.

The brick sidewalks surrounding the perimeter of the park should maintain or restore the historic basket weave pattern.

4. Fountain

The existing fountain and water basin should be professionally restored by a mason, and the top tier replaced using the historic photographs to create the replacement portions of the fountain. The restoration needs to include the required plumbing repairs so that the fountain is a functioning water feature. As a part of this work, the City of Portland should consider allowing the use of the water basin by the public for wading and cooling in the summer months. This policy decision will inform the determination on how to design the plumbing for the fountain in terms of either a pumped recirculation system versus direct flow and drainage into the City sewer system.

5. Site Structure and Furnishings

a. Fence and Granite Posts: The iron fence, bollards, granite posts, and entry pillars should be restored by the appropriate professional(s). Where greater than fifty percent of the existing fence is beyond repair, which is less than ten percent of the fence panels, the entire panel should be replaced. As the fence is repaired and reset, the correct relationship between the bottom of the fence and existing grade must be reestablished to prevent future deterioration of the bottom of the fence. Careful attention should be paid to the height of the fence and grade relationship to keep the fence in a long, even line. The City has drawings for the fence and the missing bollards, which will assist with the restoration efforts. It is noted that what was built does not exactly match the record drawings.

b. Benches: An appropriate bench should be selected and used within the Park in a manner consistent with the historic layout as well as with contemporary use patterns. They should line the sidewalks surrounding the fountain, be located individually along the perimeter walk, and occasional ones should be placed along the concrete walkways. The benches should all be one type, and should be placed over a cobblestone or stonedust pad. They should be 8' long except at the fountain. Here they should be 5' long to better accommodate the curving path. The suggested materials for the benches should be ductile iron with wood slats. Kenneth Lynch manufactures a bench very close to the original bench called the 'Central Park Settee'. Another option is the FB-324 by Victor Stanley. The recommended bench color for the metal portions is black. *(Exhibit G)*

c. Signage: The City should develop a policy limiting both temporary and permanent signage at Lincoln Park. We recommend that no additional permanent signs be added inside the Park or on the Park entrances, except for a discrete (4" by 6") plaque noting the fountain restoration information. Temporary signs need to be carefully controlled for size and location. Given the open character of the Park, single, temporary signs should be limited in size (maximum 6" by 12") with subdued colors, and located only in limited areas where needed (eg. in the herbaceous beds). *(Exhibit J)*

6. Trash Receptacles: The selection of a suitable trash receptacle should be made so that the receptacle is compliant with the City standards. The trash receptacles need to be carefully placed so that they do not conflict or complete with the key park features (entry pillars, the fountain). They should be located on the sidewalk adjacent to the Park entrance or inside the Park. The trash receptacles should be black to minimize their visual impact, and to be compatible with the black iron of the fence and benches. Recommended trash receptacle is shown in the attached *Exhibit H.*

7. Monuments/Memorials: The City should adopt a policy that does not permit the introduction of any additional monuments or memorials within the Park. This will assure that the simple, uncluttered character of the Park is preserved in a manner consistent with the historic design intent. The existing stone monument with the brass inscription plate should be relocated to a prominent, but less focal position, such as the northeastern Park corner near the northern Federal Street entrance.

8. Art: Parks are often places to site public art, and the city should anticipate receiving proposals for the placement of art in Lincoln Park. There should be no permanent art allowed in the park, however, a limited amount of temporary art would be acceptable. A policy should be considered which allows art exhibits no longer than 4 weeks in duration three times per year. The art should be sited so as to not harm any tree roots and there should be no permanent bases, and any damaged grass or pavement should be restored.

9. Donor Recognition

   The city needs to balance the opportunities present for donor recognition while avoiding unnecessary visual clutter that will detract from the historic character of the park. A simple engraved metal sign, flush with the fence, approximately ¾" x 4" can be placed on each fence panel to recognize donors for the fence restoration. For a more significant donation for the restoration of the fountain and walks, a larger, approximately 4" x 6" engraved or cast metal sign can be placed in the vicinity of the fountain. In both cases, the sign needs to be high quality in materials and display methods.

10. Eastern End of the Park/ The Franklin Arterial

The City is currently studying the Franklin Arterial to determine how, or if, it will be reconfigured. At the time these recommendations were finalized, there was no plan for the Arterial in place, and therefore no specific recommendations are made for the eastern 50 feet of the Park. The recommendations listed herein should be applied to that portion of the Park in the event that there are no changes to Lincoln Park as a result of the study of the Franklin Arterial.

There are several suggestions that are offered for the City's consideration regarding the potential changes to the Park while the Arterial Study is underway:

a. Encourage the Franklin Arterial planning team to restore the Park as close to its original dimensions as feasible. The redevelopment of the blocks surrounding the park on Congress, Federal, and Franklin Streets should consider structures that enclose the park as it was originally, and should respond to the park entrances.

b. The design for the Park's restored eastern half should undergo a traditional design process with a landscape architect that includes public input. Improvements to be considered/ incorporated include:
    i. Fence and pillar layout along eastern edge to be restored to original corner relationship regardless of the outcome of the Franklin Arterial study.
    ii. Pedestrian circulation in the Park should respond to new city development plans, but also must incorporate the original path design if the Park is expanded/restored.
    iii. There is an opportunity to consider new programming and uses to draw visitors into the Park such as an area for a temporary stage for events, etc. at the eastern end of the Park. Any fixtures related to events should be removed at the conclusion of the event.

IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITY

The following is a prioritized list for the restoration of Lincoln Park:

First Priority:

Walks and Fountain: The existing walks are so deteriorated as to be hazardous and should be the priority for restoration. Logistically, the fountain would need to be undertaken at the same time as the walks, so the first priority is to restore the fountain and walks.

Second Priority:

1. Benches: The benches surrounding the fountain are an important part of the park, and should be installed soon after the walks are restored.
2. Fence, gates, bollards: The fence, gates, and masonry pillars are in poor condition and are slowly deteriorating. A plan should be developed to restore them before the deterioration accelerates, perhaps over a ten or twelve year time frame. They may be planned for restoration one side of the park at a time. The missing cast iron bollards should be installed as part of this project.

Third Priority:

Planting, lighting, trash receptacles: While not as significant a priority as the other park elements, these contributing parts of the park need to be implemented as the balance of the park is being improved.

CONTEXT:
Located in the middle of a densely developed city neighborhood surrounded by residential, civic, and religious uses

TOPOGRAPHY:
Park is a flat, gently sloping plane

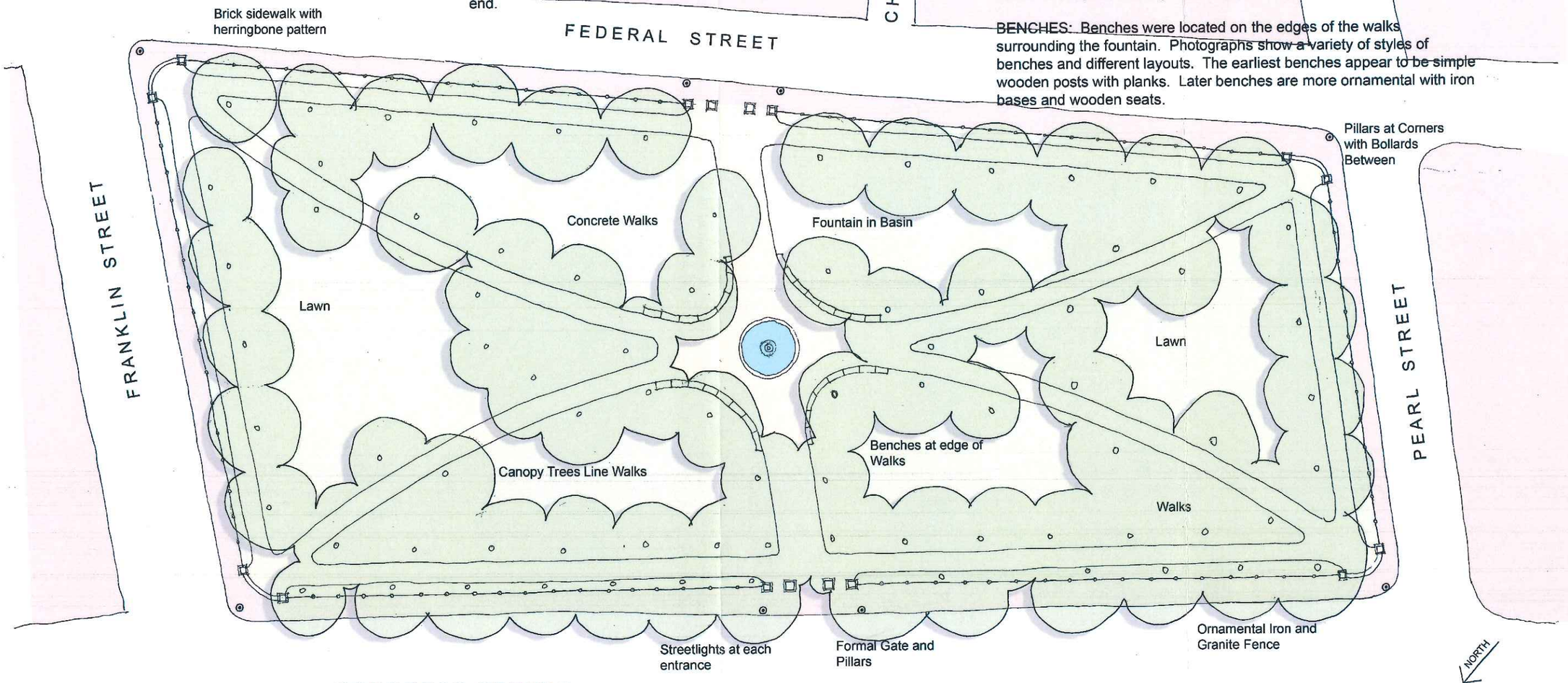
FORM:
The park was a long, narrow greenspace in the city, surrounded by streets and buildings. It appeared as rectangular even though its actual shape is more trapezoidal with the eastern end wider than the western end.

SITE STRUCTURES and FURNISHINGS:

FENCE A finely detailed fence made from iron and granite surrounds the park on all sides. Larger cut granite pillars are located at the corners with low iron bollards spaced between the pillars. Formal gates are located in the centers of the long sides with a set of larger pillers in the center as gate posts, and the smaller entry pillars to either side.

FOUNTAIN: A tall multi tiered ornamental cast iron fountain is in the center of the park with a granite lined basin at its base.

BENCHES: Benches were located on the edges of the walks surrounding the fountain. Photographs show a variety of styles of benches and different layouts. The earliest benches appear to be simple wooden posts with planks. Later benches are more ornamental with iron bases and wooden seats.



VEGETATION:
The park is a smooth, flat grass plane with a perimeter and intersecting walks. Canopy trees (primarily elms) line the walks.

Based upon early photographs, the trees have never been uniform in age or spacing, but are rather more generally associated with the paths and are of varying ages.

Some literature and photographs indicate that there were planting beds for ornamental herbaceous plantings within the lawn areas.

CIRCULATION:
There are six entry points into the park - one at each corner and large formal gated entries opposite each other on the long sides from Congress and Federal Streets.

There is a perimeter path around the edge of the park just inside the fence, and there are paths which cross the park from each entrance in a star pattern. The long diagonal paths are gently arcing, and the shorter path which connects the formal gates is wider and straight.

At the center of the park where the paths intersect there is a widening in the walk in which the fountain is located.

WILMOT STREET

0 10' 20' 30' 60'

Period Plan

Lincoln Park Landscape Rehabilitation

Portland, Maine

Mohr & Seredin, Landscape Architects, Inc.

Exhibit A

November, 2014

CONTEXT:
The park remains an open green space, but it is no longer surrounded on all sides with dense development.

Franklin Arterial is a wide, open, and depressed area, and includes a part of the former park footprint. It is now a barrier to the residential neighborhood to the east.

The north side of Congress Street is an open parking lot and is no longer an urban neighborhood with the attendant structures and activities.

FORM:
The eastern quarter of the park was removed for the widening of Franklin Street into a high speed Arterial. This changed the proportions of the park, and altered its symmetry. The fountain is no longer in the center of the park, as was the original design intent.

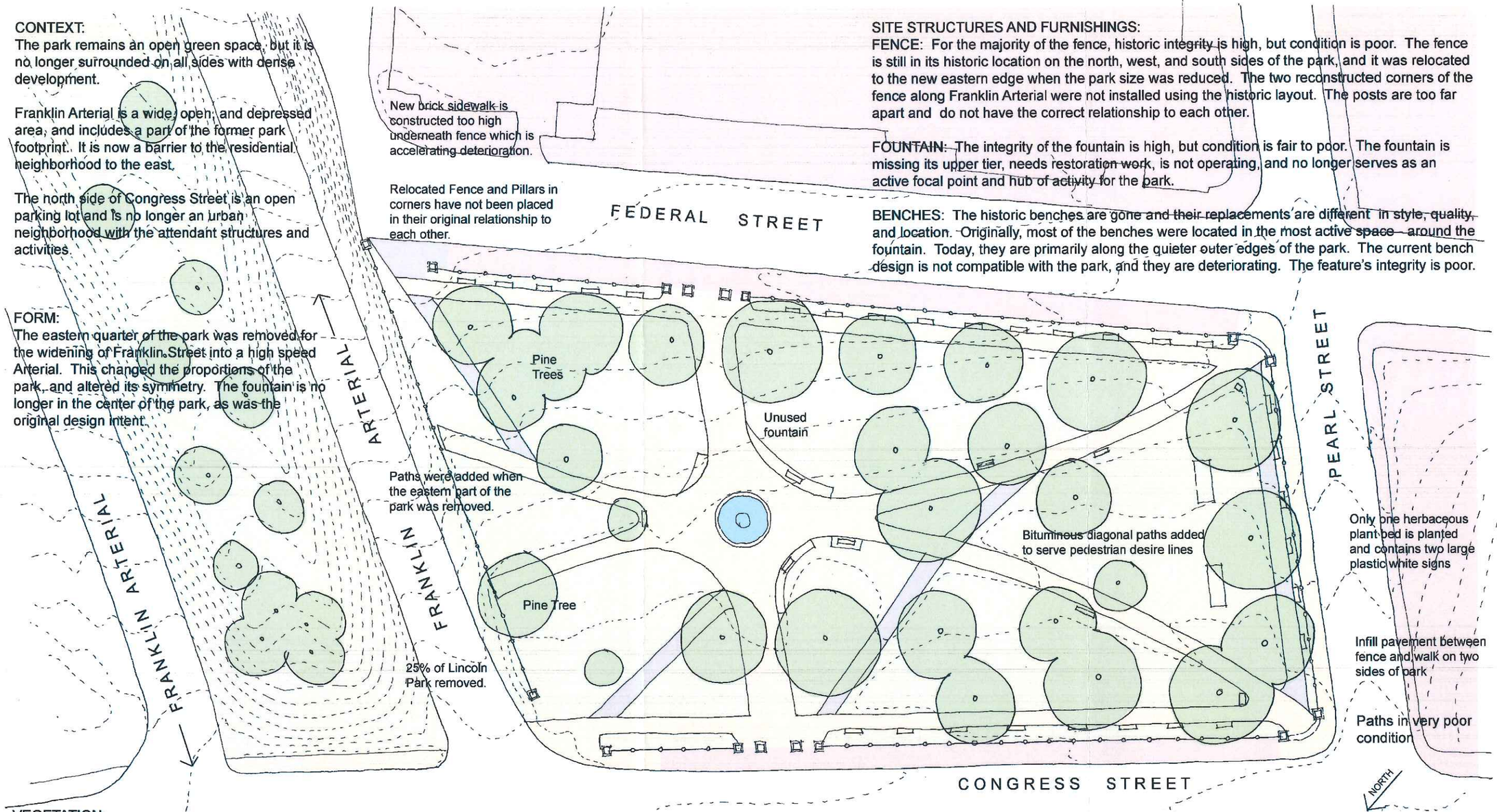
VEGETATION:
The tree canopy is fragmented as compared to the original uniform planting of elm trees. Replacement trees are a mixture of oaks, maples, pines, etc. versus the original monoculture of elms.

The trees no longer follow the circulation system, but are rather spread throughout the park.

The tree cover around the fountain and in the northeast corner of the park is open.

The grass strip between the fence and the walkway on the west and north sides of the park has been paved.

The twin plant beds for ornamental herbaceous plantings are not treated equally - one is planted and the other is bare. The planted one contains two large plastic signs advertising a non-profit organization.



CIRCULATION
The extant pedestrian circulation system has high historic integrity, but the walkway condition is poor.

When the park was reduced in size, the eastern walks were truncated and the perimeter circulation was never replaced along Franklin Street. The result is that the symmetrical circulation pattern was changed, and the curving diagonal walks leading toward Munjoy Hill are cut off and dead end at the fence.

There are additional diagonal walks which were added to the park and which reflect desire lines for pedestrians. These are bituminous, which is a different material from the designed concrete circulation system, so do not detract from the integrity of the original design.

SITE STRUCTURES AND FURNISHINGS:
FENCE: For the majority of the fence, historic integrity is high, but condition is poor. The fence is still in its historic location on the north, west, and south sides of the park, and it was relocated to the new eastern edge when the park size was reduced. The two reconstructed corners of the fence along Franklin Arterial were not installed using the historic layout. The posts are too far apart and do not have the correct relationship to each other.

FOUNTAIN: The integrity of the fountain is high, but condition is fair to poor. The fountain is missing its upper tier, needs restoration work, is not operating, and no longer serves as an active focal point and hub of activity for the park.

BENCHES: The historic benches are gone and their replacements are different in style, quality, and location. Originally, most of the benches were located in the most active space - around the fountain. Today, they are primarily along the quieter outer edges of the park. The current bench design is not compatible with the park, and they are deteriorating. The feature's integrity is poor.

Existing Conditions and Assessment **Exhibit B**

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Mohr & Seredin, Landscape Architects, Inc.

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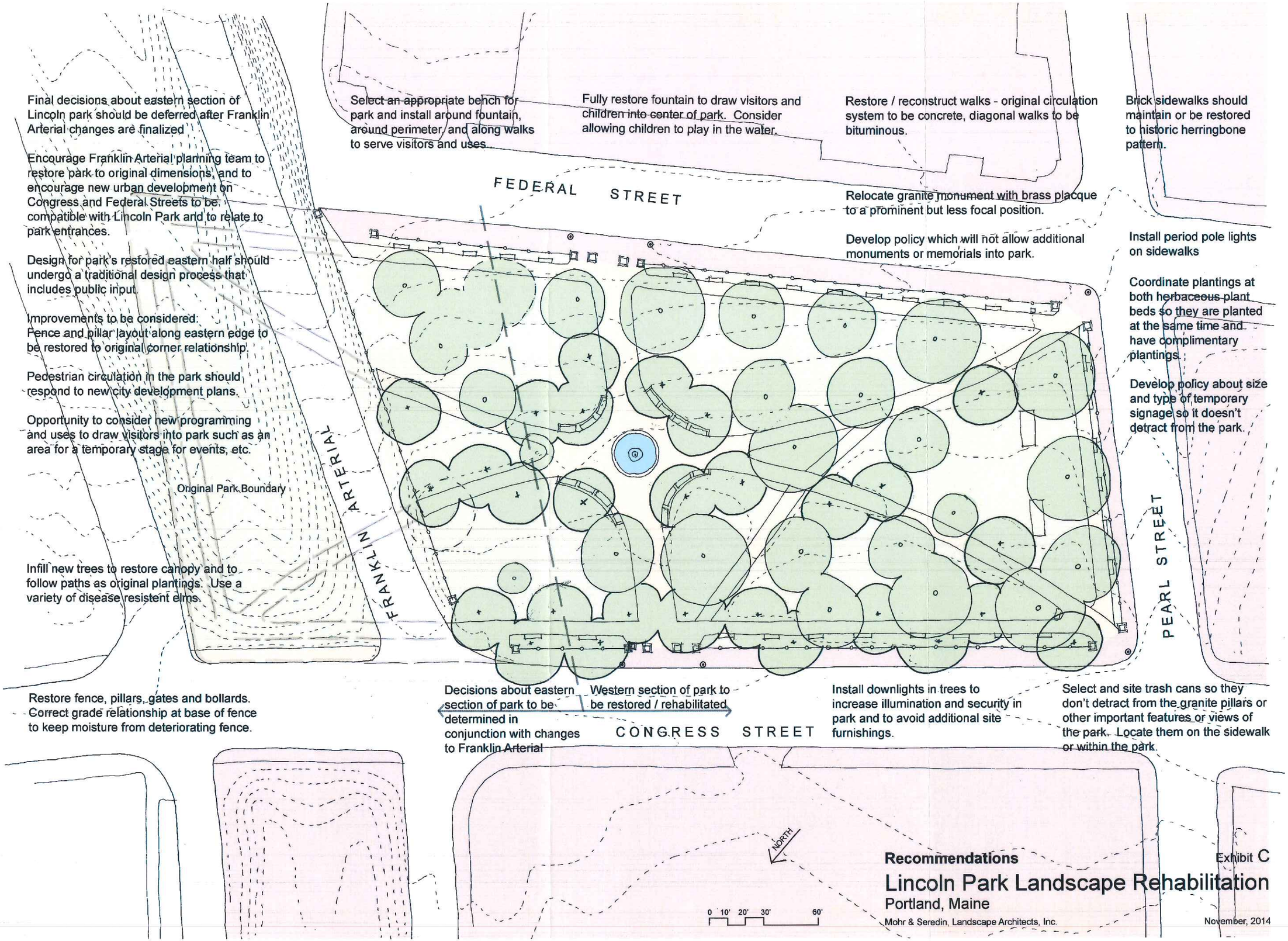

Recommendations

Exhibit C

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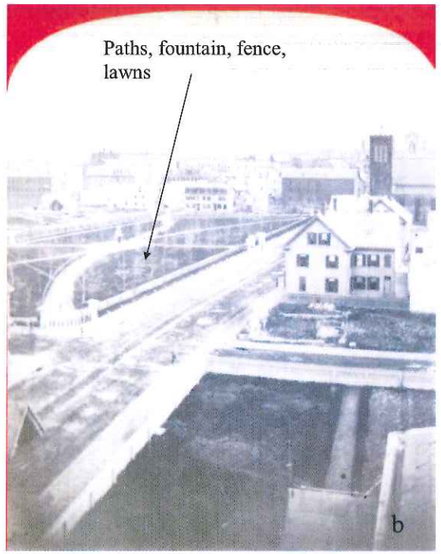
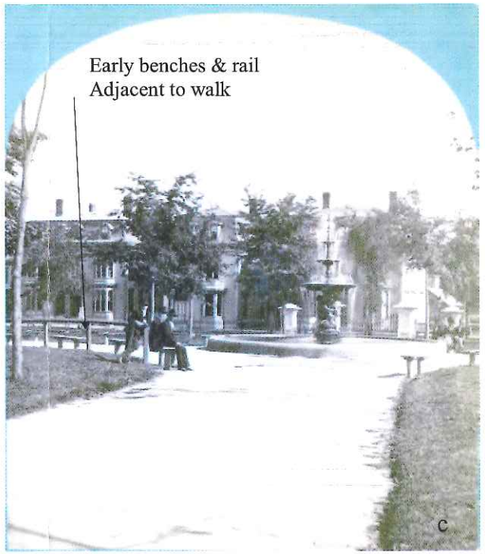
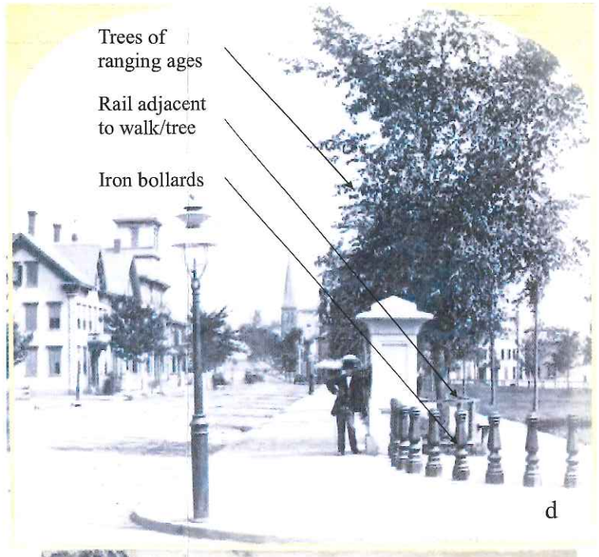
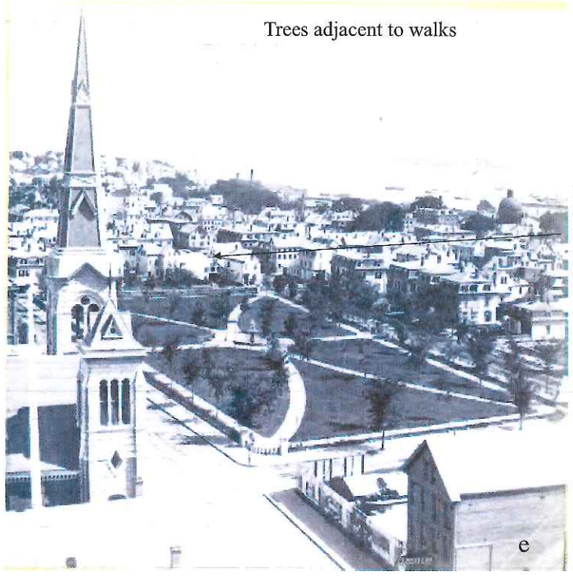
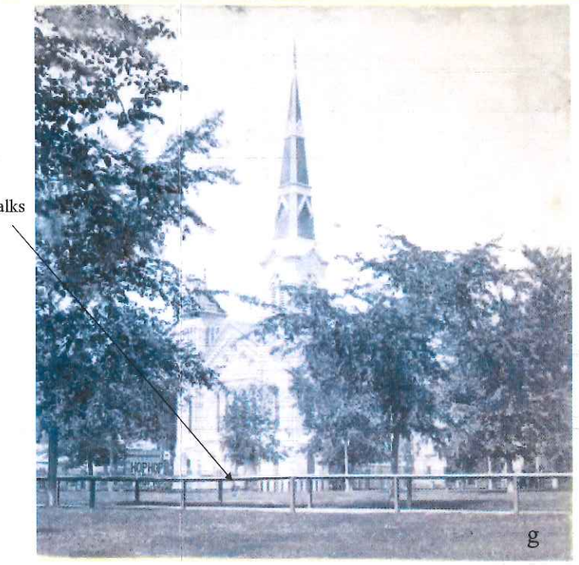
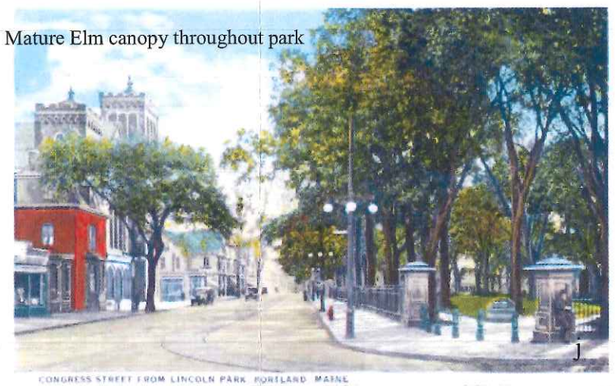












Historic Images **Exhibit D**

Lincoln Park Landscape Rehabilitation

Portland, Maine

Mohr & Seredin, Landscape Architects, Inc. Nov 2014


1

Fence needs restoration. Brick sidewalk too high along southern edge


2

Trash can detracts from park entry


3

Deteriorated pavement


4

Unattractive signs in flower bed


5

Deteriorated pavement at Northeast corner


6


7


8

Deteriorated pavement; gate


9


10

Truncated walk

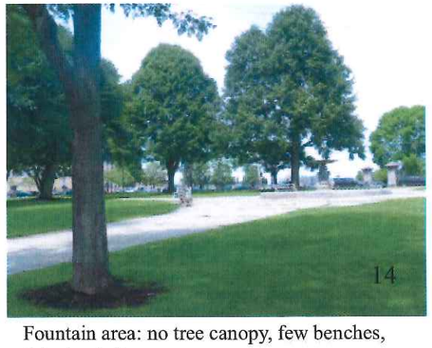
Relocated posts at Southeast corner—not in original relationship


11


12


13

Pine trees in Southeast corner


14

Fountain area: no tree canopy, few benches, deteriorated


15

Recently added monument at Northwest entry

2014 Images **Exhibit E**

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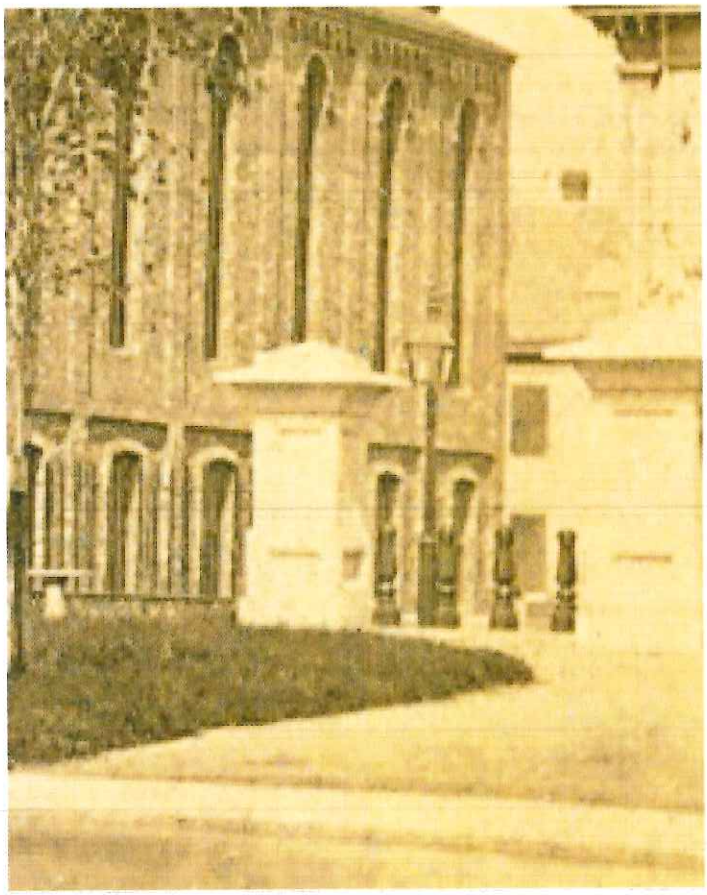
Portland, Maine

Mohr & Seredin, Landscape Architects, Inc. Nov 2014



Various Styles of Street lighting
used along Congress Street

Exhibit F

KENNETH LYNCH & SONS
CRAFTSMEN OF FINE GARDEN ORNAMENT

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CENTRAL PARK SETTEE

DRAWINGS & SPECS:

Item 6735 - Central Park Settee
Drawing: PDF or DWG
Specifications: Microsoft Word

Item 6735B - Bench with Armrest
Drawing: PDF or DWG
Specifications: Microsoft Word

The design of the Central Park Settee is based on benches used during the creation of New York's Central Park, circa 1858. Re-introduced in 1994, this bench style has been used in the less formal and pasture like areas of Central Park. The classic look of the Settee is completed with the iron parts powder coated black and the wood painted Central Park green.

Item 6735 - Central Park Settee
Available in 4', 5', 6', and 8' lengths, 8' length has a center support
Option: Item 6735A, Central Park Settee with armrests

Materials: Ductile Iron supports are powder coated black, Ipe wood slats, steel spreader bar and stainless steel fasteners.

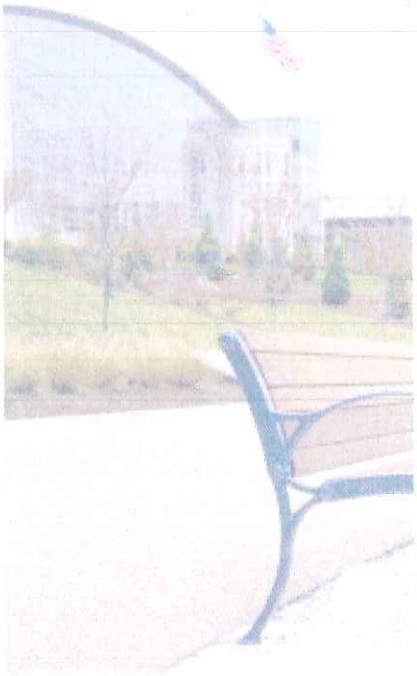
Options: Wood slats in natural Ipe, Torrified Ash, American White Oak painted central park green, or Recycled Plastic Lumber. Ipe can also be painted Central Park Green.

Drawing: PDF or DWG format

Specifications: Microsoft Word

Bench Options

Exhibit G



FB-324

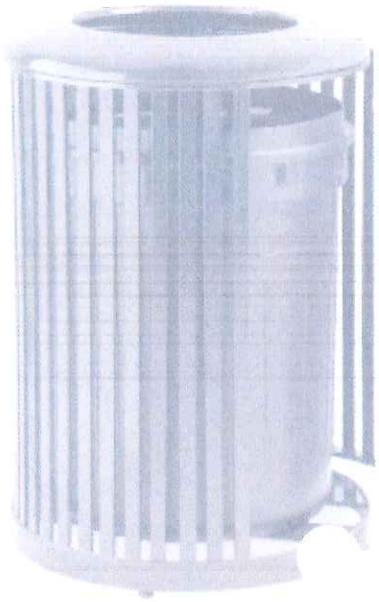
FRAMERS MODERN™ COLLECTION

DETAILS

IMAGES

DOCUMENTS

Seating with world-renowned Victor Stanley durability and comfort. Slim curved legs and graceful arms are complimented by clean lines. Heightened seat back for added comfort. Contoured armrests continue to the front plane of the bench for comfort and ease of use.



NSDC-36

STEELSITES™ COLLECTION

DETAILS

IMAGES

DOCUMENTS

LIDS

Include Rain Bonnet Lid

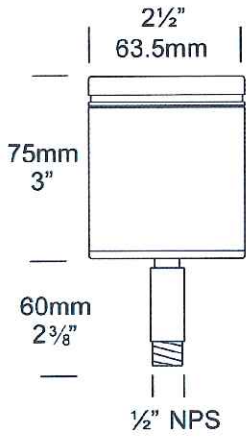
This conservatively styled 36 gal (136 L) receptacle embraces contemporary lines with a traditional look. Side-door litter receptacles are a marvel of detail and structural integrity. The side door hinges have stainless-steel hinge pins and oil-impregnated bronze bushings. Also available as models NSDC-24: 24 gal

Trash Receptacle

Exhibit H

NPS Spot
PURE LED

Cat. No. NPS/L



PURE LED
Pure Performance

The NPS Spot PURE LED is ideal for illuminating bushes and trees from ground level. The luminaire has been designed with a threaded ½" NPS base which can be easily fixed to a Hunza Super Spike ground stake, Hunza Tree Mount Kit or any ½" NPS fitting. It has a fully adjustable head allowing 360° rotation and 0-90° elevation.

The luminaire is machined from a choice of 10mm solid aluminium with a UV stable powder coated finish, solid copper or 316 stainless steel with a clear, tempered, flush glass lens and high temperature silicon gaskets.

The Hunza PURE LED system uses Cree MTG-2 chip for maximum performance and long life. Power supply options include a choice of 12 volt integral or a remote (series connection) driver. The PURE LED system incorporates HUNZA's Plug-and-Play system for easy replacement of either the LED engine or integral driver in the field. Four beam angles, and a choice of a Warm or Cool White colour temperatures are available.

*At 700mA this fitting is the equivalent of a 35w halogen fitting.
*At 1050mA this fitting is the equivalent of a 50w halogen fitting.

Ordering Information

Luminaire	Driver mA	Beam Angle	Colour Temp	Accessories	Material/Finish
NPS/L	S - Series D7 - 12v 700mA D10 - 12v 1050mA	15 - 15° TIR Lens 25 - 25° TIR Lens 38 - 38° Reflector 60 - 60° Reflector	3 - 3000K 4 - 4000K	STEPF - Frosted Lens GG - Glare Guard HCL - Hex Cell Louvre SSP/G - Hunza Super Spike SSP/T - Hunza Tree Mount Kit	BK - Black BZ - Bronze GRN - Green STAR - Silver Star WH - White WB - White Birch DG - Dark Grey OG - Olive Green RG - Beige PR - Primrose COP - Copper SS - 316 Stainless

Ordering Example: NPS/L S 15 3 CJK150 BK

HUNZA PURE OUTDOOR LIGHTING

HUNZA FACTORY
130 Felton Mathew Ave
Saint Johns
Auckland 1072
New Zealand

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Fax: 64-9-528 9361
hunza@hunza.co.nz
www.hunza.co.nz

Tree Lighting in Park

Exhibit I

Luminaire Construction

CNC machined fromone of the following metals:

High corrosion resistant 63.5mm (2½") x 10mm (25/64") aluminium. End cap - solid aluminium 63.5mm (2½") rod, with chromate substrate and high UV resistant polyester powder coat
Colours Black, Bronze, Green, Silver Star, White, Birch, Dark Green, Olive Green, Beige, Primrose.

Copper 63.5mm (2½") x 10mm (13/32"). End cap - solid copper 63.5mm (2½") rod.
316 Stainless Steel 9mm (11/32"). End cap - solid 316 stainless steel 63.5mm (2½") rod.

Luminaire Weight
Alum .450kg (15oz)
Cop 1.250kg (2lb 12oz)
SS .960kg (2lb 1oz)

Luminaire Features

Lens:
10mm (3/8") thick frosted Borosilica dome glass.
Lifetime Warranty.

Gaskets:
Silicone, iron impregnated 220˚c (428˚f).

Accessories:
Frosted Lens (Cat. STEPF)
Glare Guard (Cat. GG)
Hex Cell Louvre (Cat. HCL)
Hunza Super Spike (Cat. SSP/G)
Hunza Tree Mount Kit (Cat. SSP/T)

Swivel:
Aluminium and Copper luminiares - 360° rotation and 0-90° elevation, solid brass with anti rust spring.

Stainless Steel luminaires - 360° rotation and 0-90° elevation, full stainless steel construction.

Technical Information

Standards
AS/NZS 61046
IP56/IP66 UL 1838

LED
Cree MTG-2 Plug and Play, field replaceable LED board.
Lumen Output: 510 at 1050mA
Lumens Per watt: 85 at 6watts
CRI Warm White (3000k): 85+
Colour Temp: 3,000 and 4,000K

Power Supply

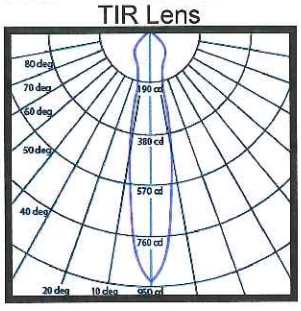
Series (External) Driver
Constant current driver
Output: 6vdc at 1050mA maximum

Integral 12 Volt Driver
Hunza™ Plug and Play Driver
Input: 12vac, 7 watt total
Output: 6vdc nominal, 350 / 700 / 1005mA

Transformer
Hunza™ Wall Mount Transformer for use with integral 12 volt driver

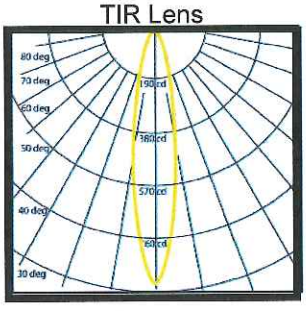
Reflector Beam Angles

TIR Lens



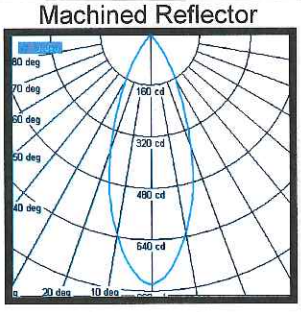
15° Angle
3000 K

TIR Lens



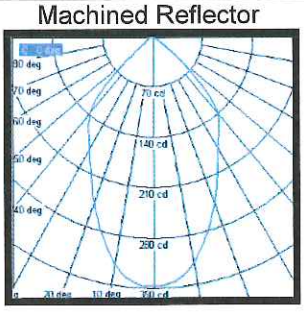
25° Angle
3000 K

Machined Reflector



38° Angle
3000 K

Machined Reflector



60° Angle
3000 K

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www.hunza.co.nz/contacts.php

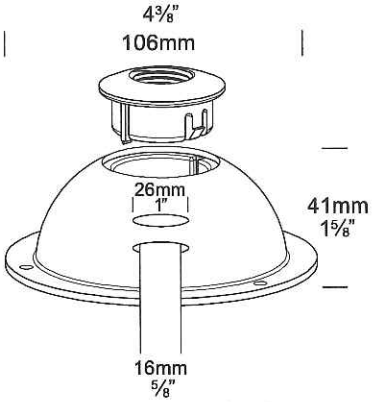
Tree Mount Kit

Cat. No. SSP/T
Cat. No. SSP/TS

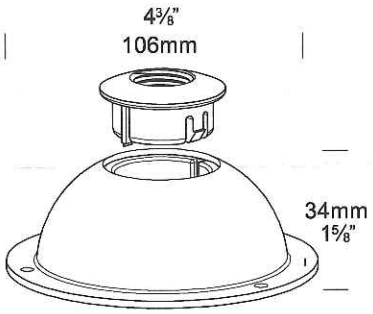
The Tree Mount Kit enables a NPS Spot to be mounted onto a tree to create moon lighting effects. A cable connection can be made at the rear of the dome. The Kit consists of a mounting dome and three 316 stainless steel bolts. The bolts initially fix the dome 40mm (1½") out from the tree's surface, which allows the tree to grow without causing any harm.

An alternative mounting option is the Tree Mount Kit Rubber Strap. The kit consists of a mounting dome and a one metre adjustable rubber strap, which expands as the tree grows.

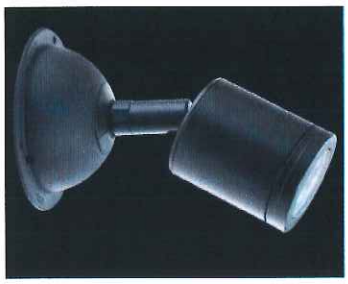
Both kits come with a female adaptor for NPS thread.



Tree Mount Kit Rubber Strap



Tree Mount Kit


Tree Mount Kit with a NPS Spot attached.

Ordering Information

Luminaire Type	Material	Accessories
SSP/T - Tree Mount Kit SSP/TS - Tree Mount Kit Rubber Strap	Black Glass-Filled Polypropylene	CJK150 - Cable Joint Kit

Ordering Example: SSP/T - Tree Mount Kit in Black

CJK150 - Cable Joint Kit

(Accessories ordered separately)

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Ver 1.4

Construction

Dome:

Molded from glass-filled polypropylene with snap in ½" NPS female adaptor.

Fixings Supplied:

3 x 95mm (3¾") 316 stainless steel bolts.

3 x 3mm (1/8") 316 stainless steel screws.

Rubber Strap Version:

1 x 1 meter (39") rubber strap. Width - 16mm (5/8"). A longer strap is available for larger trees.

Mounting

The Tree Mount dome is secured to the tree with 3 x 95mm (3¾") 316 stainless steel bolts. The HUNZA™ NPS spot is screwed into the ½" nps adaptor.
The Tree Mount Rubber Strap dome is secured to the tree with an adjustable rubber strap. The strap is supplied in a one metre length and can be tightened against the tree.

Features

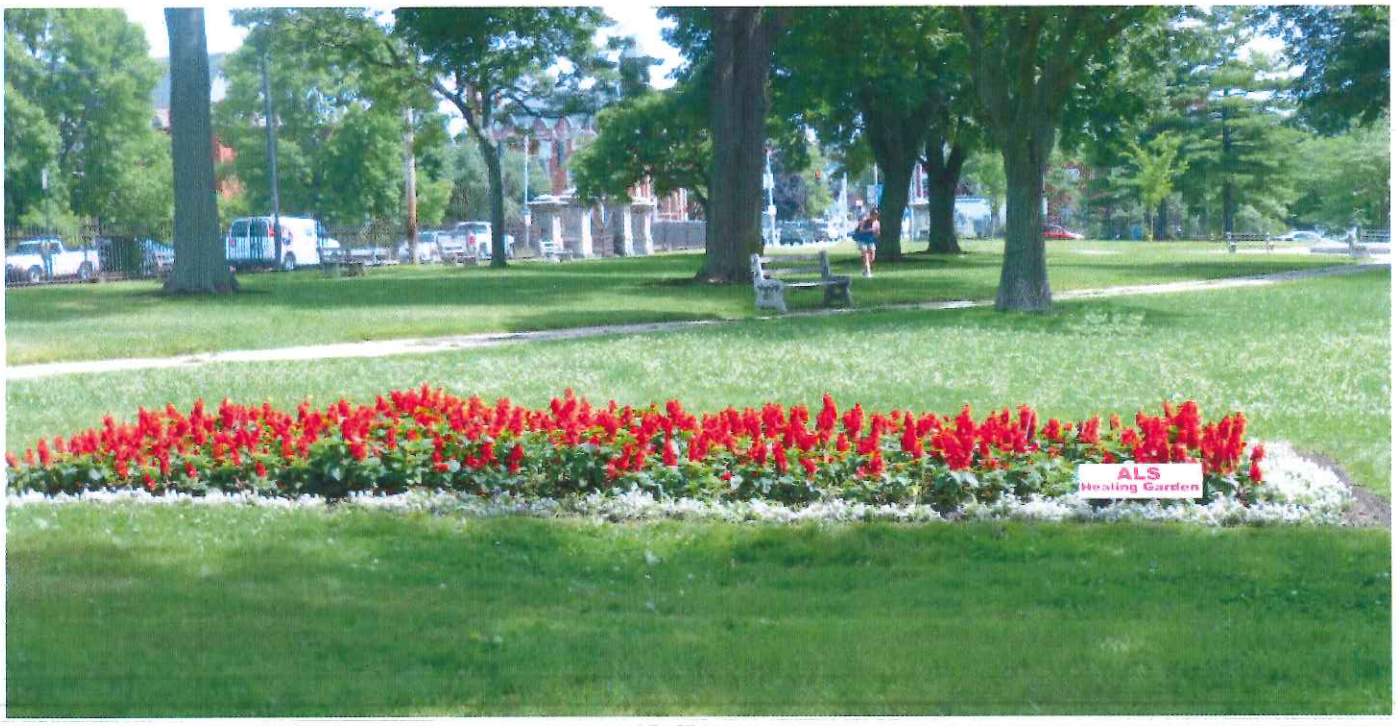
Adaptor:

Female adaptor for NPS thread.

Glass-filled Polypropylene:

Glass-filled Polypropylene, suitable for use with aluminium, copper and 316 stainless steel luminaires.

Summer 2014 Temporary Signage -
Too large and detracts from plantings



Recommended Temporary Signage -
Smaller and lower sign, use one per plant bed.

Temporary Signage
Recommendation

Exhibit J

Original plan prepared for Lincoln Park prepared by City of Portland city engineering office of Charles Goodell c. 1868.

Plan shows fence, gate, perimeter walks and center walk as implemented.

CONGRESS ST.

FEDERAL ST.

Drawer L

Exhibit K

1902 Walk Layout Plan

LINCOLN PARK

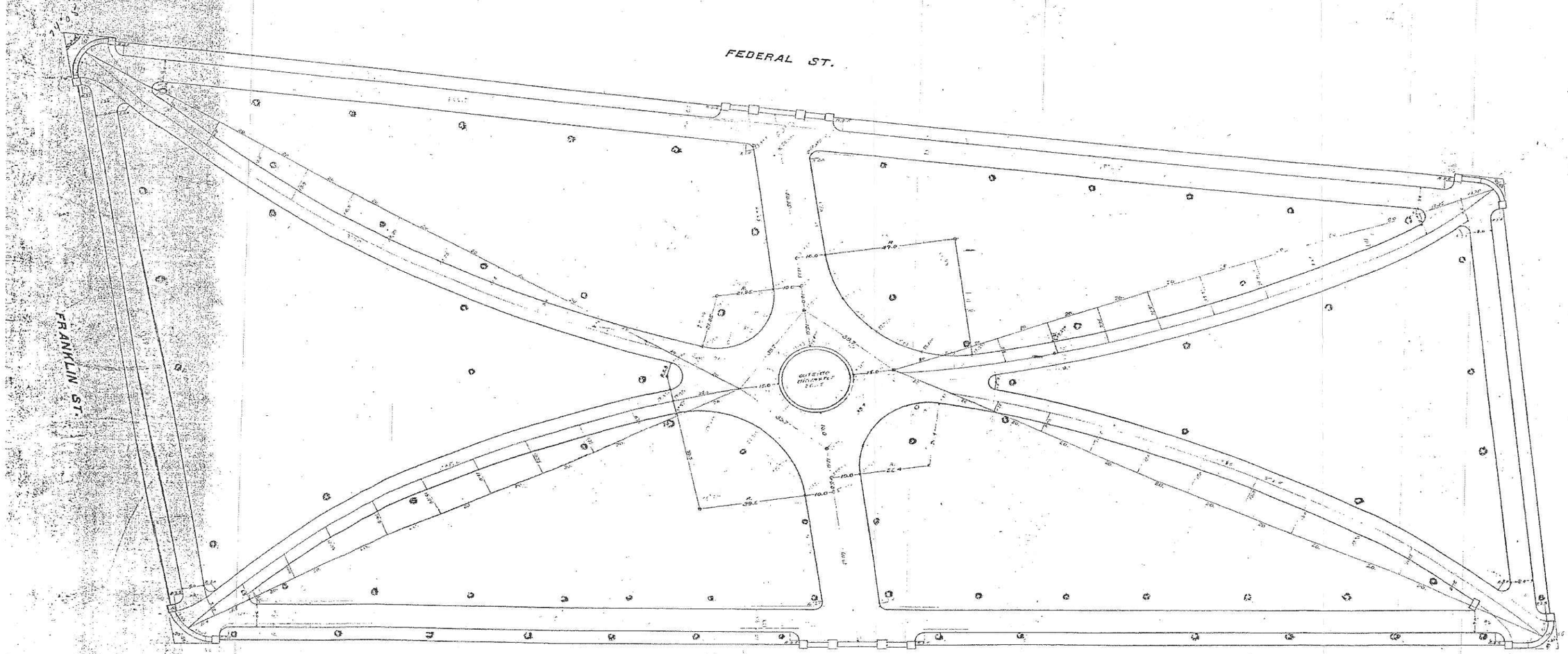


Exhibit L

1902 SCALE 1"=20'

1950 Plan showing original walk locations and tree locations.

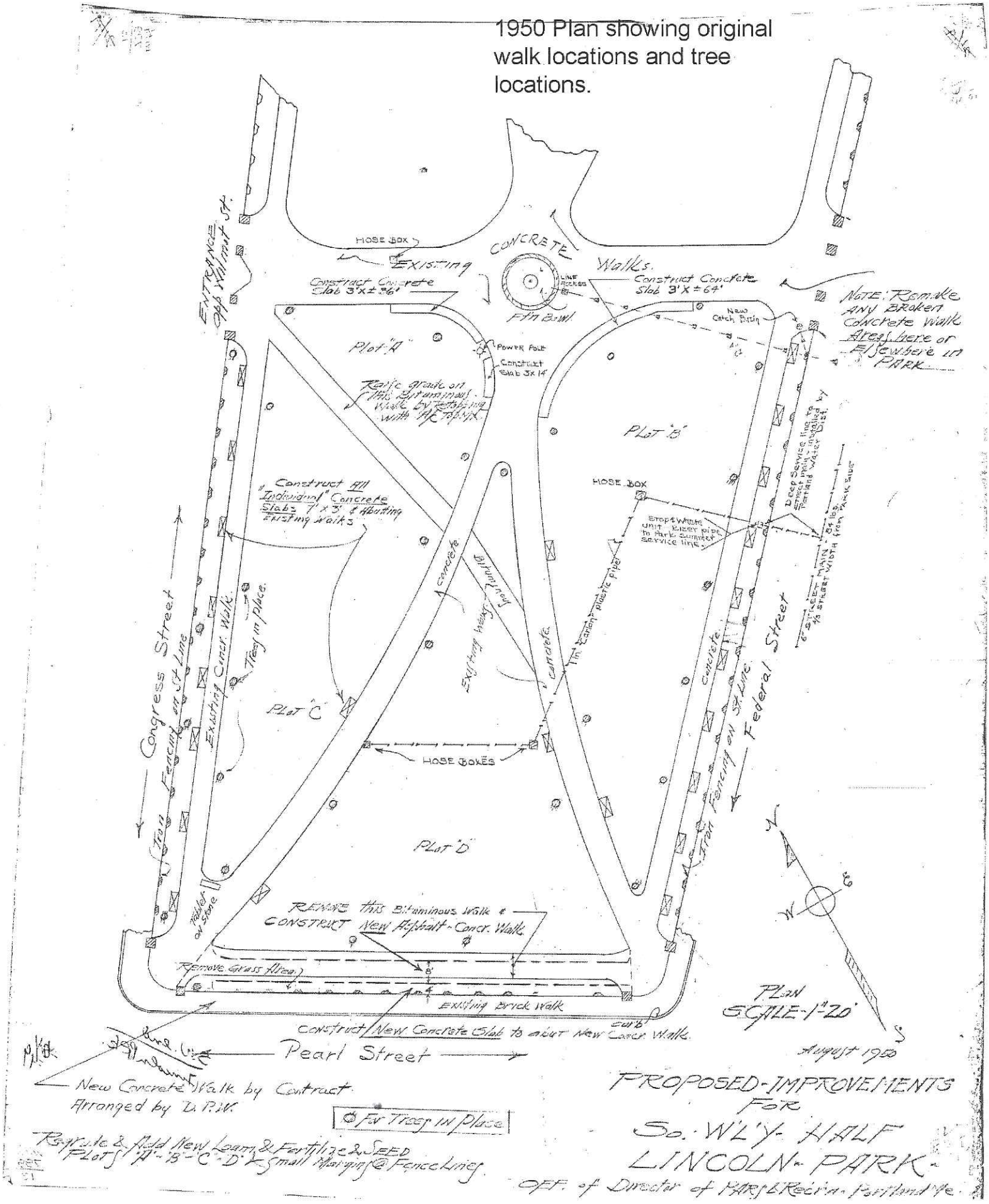


Exhibit M