

Temple Bar

Public Realm Plan

August 2016

D R A F T



Dublin City Council
Comhairle Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath

áit
urbanism + landscape

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	Page 4
1.0 CONSULTATION	Page 6
2.0 ANALYSIS AND FIELDWORK	Page 9
3.0 CONCEPTS & STRATEGIES	Page 13
4.0 PROPOSALS	Page 27
5.0 APPENDICES	Page 43

Project Team

Dublin City Council:

Brendan Kenny Acting CEO, Community, Culture, Economic and
Emergency Services

Leslie Moore City Parks Superintendant, Culture, Recreation, Amenity
and Community Department

Peter Leonard Project Manager

Dara O'Daly Landscape Architect, Parks Services

Oisín Griffin Landscape Architect, Parks Services

External Consultants:

Áit Urbanism + Landscape

Introduction

What is a Public Realm Plan?

A Public Realm Plan is a planning document with a long-range vision for the built environment that takes into account the varied needs of its users. Public realm refers to all areas to which the public has access (such as roads, streets, lanes, parks, squares and bridges). This includes space between buildings, along with the spaces and any structures that enclose them.

Why does Temple Bar need a Public Realm Plan?

In 2012 Dublin City Council published a public realm strategy called *Your City Your Space*. It outlined a hierarchy of place for the city centre which attributed a level of importance to the main streets and public realm spaces. A review of that Strategy identified the need for a more in-depth and long-term vision for the city core; in essence, a Masterplan for the heart of Dublin under this overall Masterplan a Public Realm Plan for Temple Bar was brought forward.

Who is behind the preparation of a Public Realm Plan and who is it for?

The Public Realm Co-ordination Group was tasked to create a Public Realm Plan. Because the public realm affects so many people and organisations, it was important to take into account the views of a wide range of external stakeholders. The Public Realm Co-ordination Group is responsible for the implementation of the Temple Bar Public Realm Plan.

What are its aims?

1: To develop a shared long-term vision for Temple Bar that delivers a public realm of the highest quality. 2: To consult and collaborate with all stakeholders. 3: To propose a programme of works to the network of streets and spaces within Temple Bar that will deliver an attractive and accessible public realm for all. 4: To assist our public realm partners in supporting our objectives. 5: To clearly express this vision in a new Public Realm Plan.

What challenges do we face?

Your City Your Space outlined twenty-one diverse challenges. In developing a successful Public Realm Plan, reviewing and responding to these is vital. From everyday issues regarding historical usage to long-standing pedestrian preferences and desire routes, the areas we must address contain practical, commercial, cultural and spatial challenges.

Delivering on quality

A series of guiding principles was developed to address the challenges and inform the future approach to the public realm. In terms of delivering on a quality Public Realm Plan, the principles employed address ethos, working practices and user needs and behaviours as well as the overall approach to design in the public realm.

Making a difference.

There can be no doubt that a quality public realm in a city centre creates a better quality of life for inhabitants and visitors alike, which is why our aim is to enrich everyone's individual experience of Temple Bar. This work is the result of collaboration and consensus. By continuing to work together to deliver it, we can make Temple Bar a place which is interesting, safe and friendly; a place of work, life, cultural engagement and recreation

1.0 Consultation

As part of the process of information gathering and ideation a series of consultation sessions were undertaken with local stakeholders groups.

Who we met:

- Resident's Association
- The Temple Bar Company
- Temple Bar Cultural Trust
- DCC Stakeholders

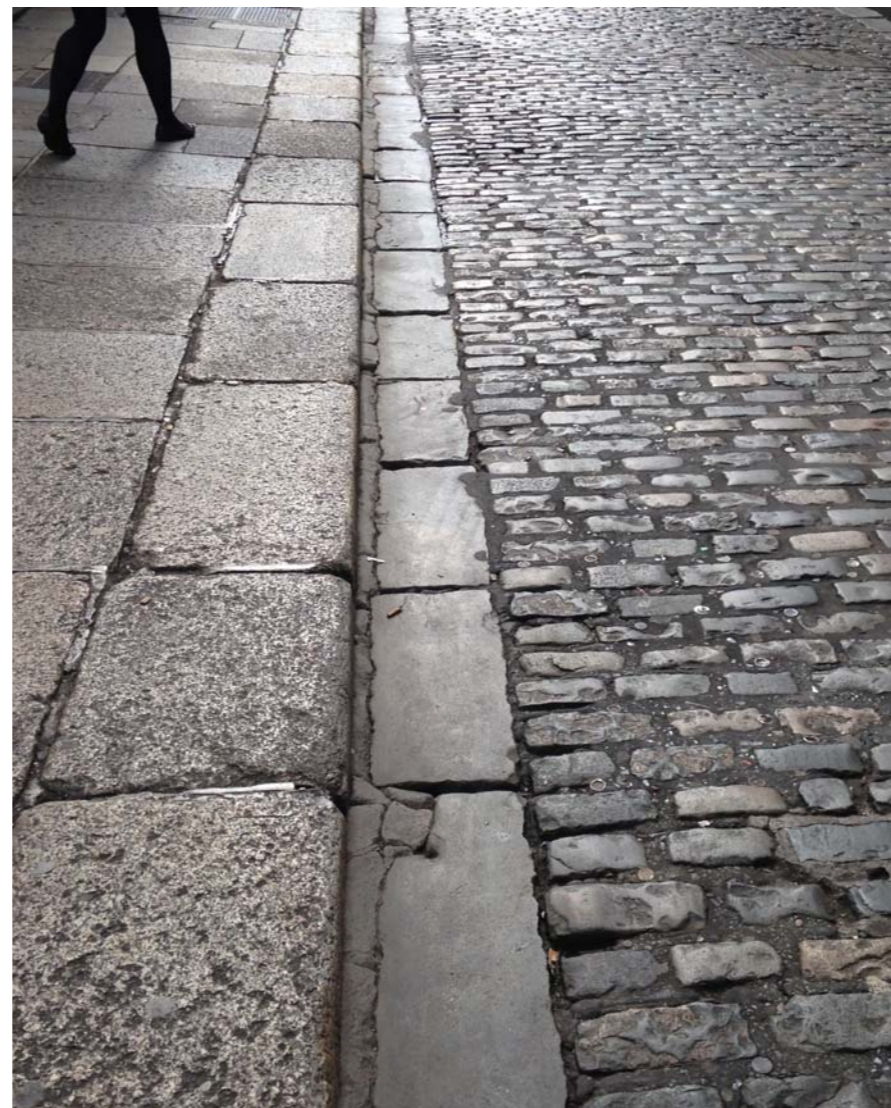
What we heard:

Safety

- The Temple Bar area requires active policing; 24/7.
- Recent years have seen the tragic loss of life from violent incidents.
- Cow's Lane area is being impacted by predatory groups of youths engaged in anti-social behaviour.
- Black spots for anti-Social Behaviour; Essex St., Civic Office, John's Lane East.
- Rough sleepers are prevalent on Essex Street.
- There are many services for drug addicts within close proximity of the area.

Heritage

- Cultural element of Temple Bar often a disappointment to visitors. Few physical and visual cues for visitors to understand the historical role and significance of the area; merchants, port function, Customs House, artisan industries.
- Importance of retaining heritage materials and features in the public realm.
- Opportunity to highlight historic buildings in streetscape layout and detailing.



Streetscape

- Whilst not always original the stone setts are intrinsic to the contemporary character of the area; its sense of place.
- The setts are a unifying element as they run from Fleet St. to Parliament Street.
- Setts were badly laid originally and upkeep has been poor.
- Many streets also have heritage kerbing.
- Mobility issues can be mitigated by relaying the setts at tighter spacing with setts graded by width.
- Introduction of cart wheel tracks of smoother flags or saw cut setts.
- Potential to reintroduce 'fan' paving at corners.

Planning, enforcement and licencing

- Lack of enforcement of street furniture and signage licencing; some of the street furniture and most of the sandwich boards signage are unlicensed.
- Some of the outdoor drinking areas are also unlicensed
- Abuse of permitted uses; restaurants/cafes operating as de-facto bars.
- Pedestrianisation is being abused and not adequately enforced e.g. parking on lanes at night.

Lighting

- Light spill from wall mounted lanterns into living rooms and bedrooms of residents.
- Some streets have inadequate lighting levels
- 'String Lighting' is not working.
- 'String Lighting' gives a signal to visitors that this is a party zone and not a mixed use neighbourhood where people live.



Clutter

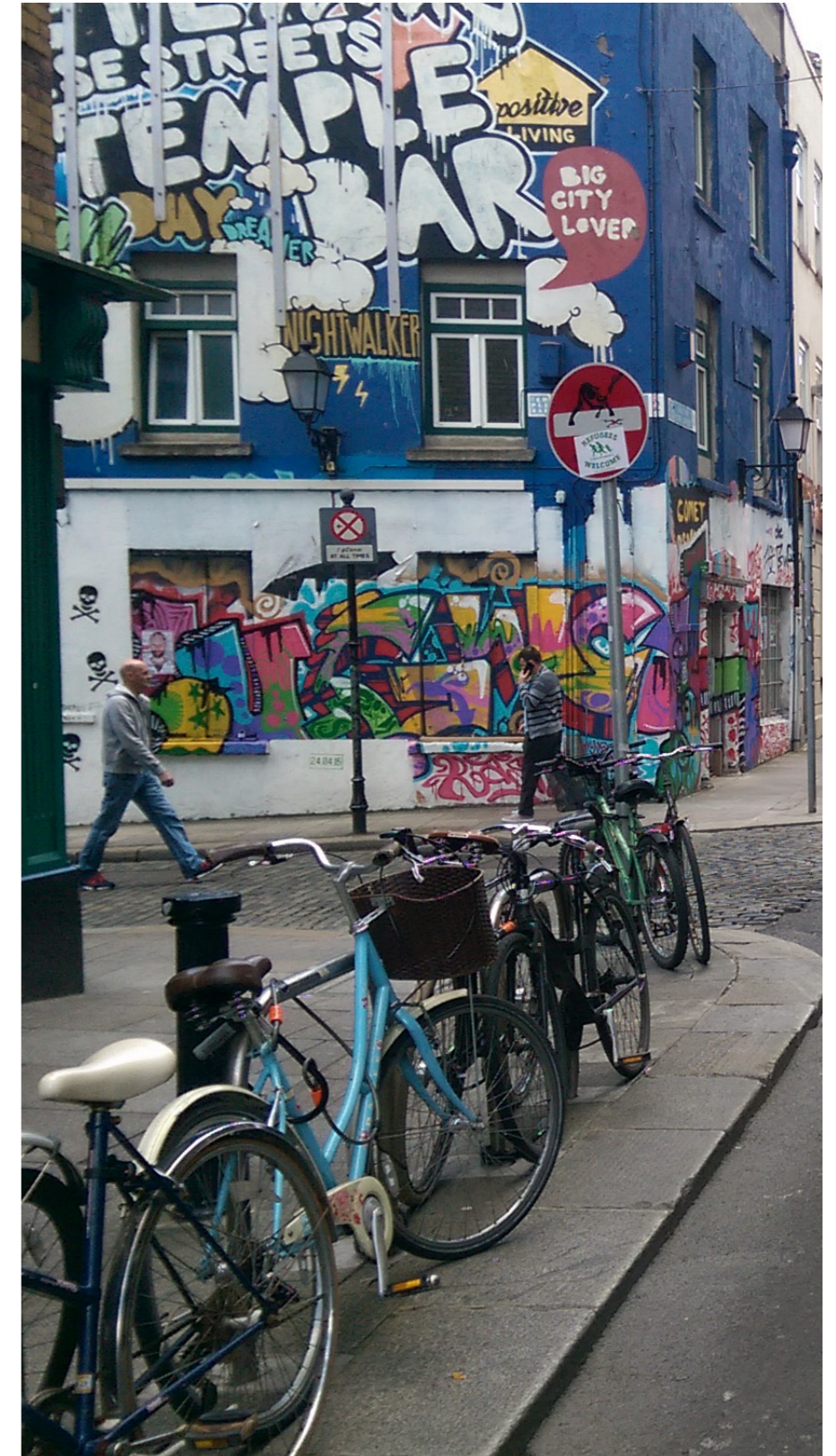
- Excessive street furniture and poles on some narrow pavements; in particular long lines of cycle-stands parallel with the kerb.
- Impact of sandwich boards.
- Impact of unlicensed street furniture.

Noise

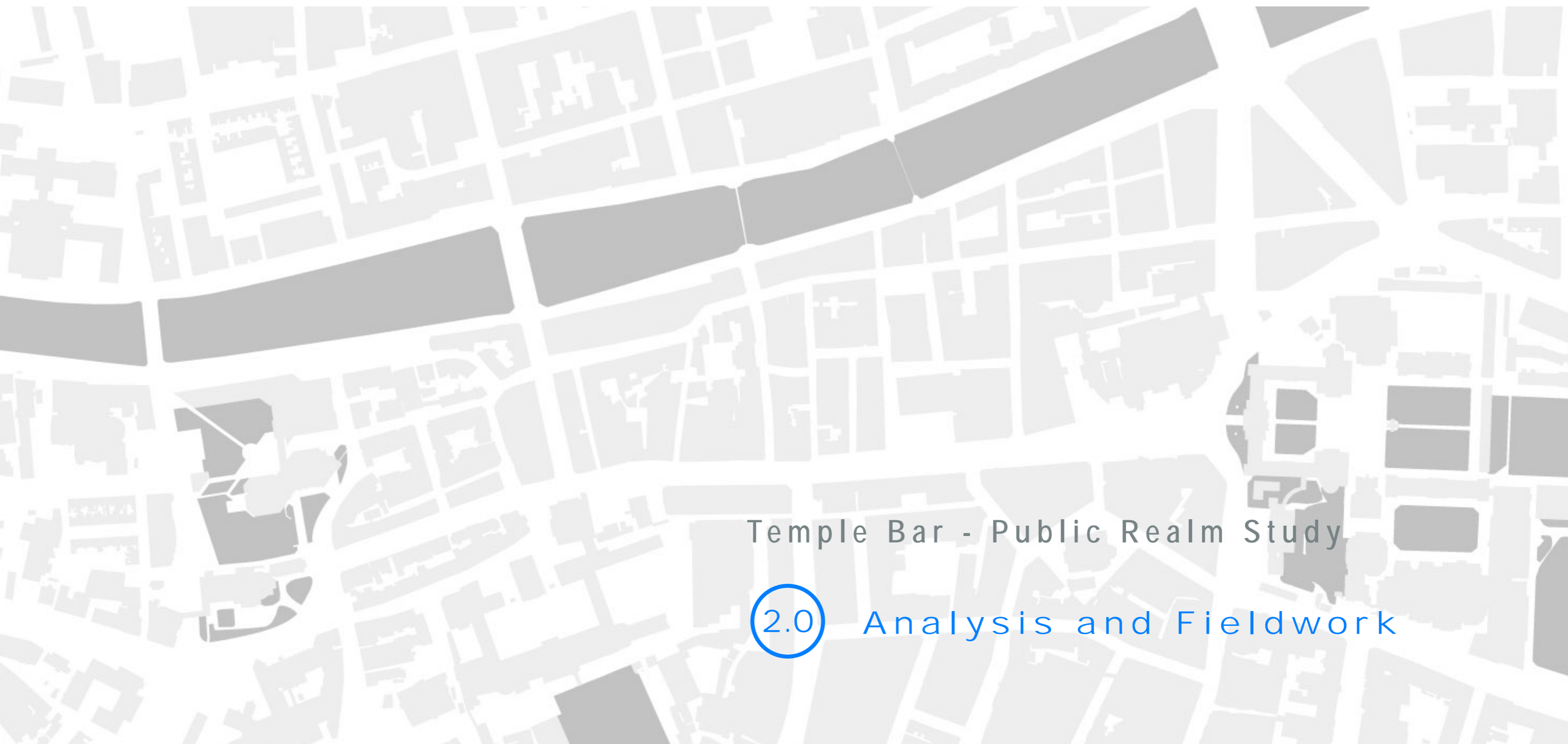
- Impact of amplified busking; especially late at night.
- Impact of piped music from Pubs.

Other

- 2000 residents live in temple Bar.
- Temple Bar is Area going out of Control.







Temple Bar - Public Realm Study

2.0

Analysis and Fieldwork

2.0 Analysis and Fieldwork

Please see **Appendices** for corresponding analysis diagrams and mapping carried out for this public realm study.

The development of the Temple Bar Public Realm Masterplan began with a process of Analysis and Fieldwork to capture a view of the existing constituent parts of the Public Realm; the fieldwork, through a series of site walks of the lane ways and streets of Temple Bar at various times of the day and week enabled the Project Team to build up layered mapping to help better understand the prevalent issues, problems and opportunities of the place while getting a snapshot of how the public realm is performing.

After the fieldwork was completed, an analysis of Temple Bar's Public Realm was undertaken; this analysis, presented later in this document as a series of graphics and mapping separates out the constituent parts of the existing Public Realm to better understand their impact on the user experience of Temple Bar, those parts were;

- **Movement and Access:** Walking, cycling, traffic, taxi, loading and public transport. (Figs. 2.1, 2.2, 2.3)
- **Street Furniture and Materials:** Mapping of existing seating, sculpture / Art, cycle-stands rows of bollards and paving. (Figs. 2.5, 2.6)
- **Urban Greening:** Mapping of street trees and other planting. (Fig. 2.8)
- **Street Appraisal:** Analysis of the public realm quality including identifying constraints to movement and user comfort. (Figs. 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7)
- **Lingering and Micro Space:** Mapping of gathering and resting and intensities of footfall. (Figs. 2.2, 2.4)

- **Night Time Use:** Observations of weaknesses within public lighting. (Figs. 2.7)

Movement and Access

Temple Bar is a destination and place of itself, however it also sits within the wider context of the City Core and as such falls along important linking routes for pedestrian and cyclists. The River and Quays are to its North with the Henry Street Quarter beyond and with Dame Street/ College Green and the Grafton Street Quarter to its South it is a vital linking space in the city.

The fieldwork exercise analysed movement at street level throughout Temple Bar and mapped the existing hierarchy of streets from pedestrianised streets and laneways to vehicular the trafficked. The mapping also captured the locations of loading bays, car parking, bus stops and taxi ranks.

The movement of pedestrians throughout Temple Bar was also analysed and the presence of impediments to pedestrian access and comfort captured through mapping. Impediments to movement were categorised as;

- **Street Clutter:** Excessive incidences of street furniture elements such as signage/ light poles, bins, bollards, cycle stands and other street elements such as sandwich boards.
- **Pinch Points:** Incidences of narrowing footpath widths so as to present difficulty for pedestrian movement.

The connectivity of the pedestrian network within Temple Bar was also examined and the locations of existing lines of bollards, drop kerbs and level pavement crossings mapped



Street Furniture

The mapping exercise recorded locations of seating opportunities within the Public Realm of Temple Bar, these opportunities were broken down into 3 categories;

- Public seating: On street benches and other publically accessible seating
- Café/ bar seating: These seating locations required users to be patrons of the cafes and bars they were outside
- Informal Seating Edge: This type of public seating consists of sitting opportunities on ledges, steps and edges not specifically designed for public seating

Materials

Temple Bar's Public Realm has a unique character within the city of Dublin, key to this unique character is the use of heritage setts as the dominant street paver throughout. The heritage setts are in places complimented by heritage Leinster Granite paving and kerbing (both original and replacement). There are notable exceptions to the dominance of the heritage streetscape materials, these can be found in places like Meeting House Square and Temple Bar

Square.

The extensive survey mapped the material finishes on the streets and laneways of Temple Bar, this process was both quantitative; mapping the incidences and locations of the various materials and also, qualitative; noting the high quality public realm while also recording areas of blight within the public realm's materiality.

Urban Greening

The mapping exercise located and recorded the existing street trees throughout Temple Bar. The existing Public Realm shows an acute lack of urban greening with very little by way of tree cover throughout, notable exceptions being Parliament Street and Blind Quay. The mapping also plotted locations of Green Walls and planters which like the tree planting were sparse.

Public Lighting

The process of engagement carried out early on in the development of the Public Realm Plan raised the issue of lighting as a problem in Temple Bar. The current approach of using faux Victorian lamp fittings mounted on the walls on some streets has the adverse effect of producing light spill into residential properties above street level. Another existing lighting approach; that of string lighting drawn across the streets from building to building is an unsuitable means of public lighting for the area highlighting the nightlife activity at the

expense of the amenity of residents living overhead.

A mapping of public lighting levels and quality was completed as part of the fieldwork and consisted of undertaking a series of night walks. The fieldwork revealed that there are large areas of inadequately lit streets and laneways, notably along Parliament Street, at Smock Alley and Temple Bar Square. The other issue highlighted by the mapping is that of the use of Low Pressure Sodium lighting on certain streets such as Fleet Street and Westmoreland Street.

Street Level Function

Another dimension to the quantitative mapping exercise was that of street level function on the Public Realm of Temple Bar. The uses at ground level have a significant effect on the streets and laneways. The mapping shows uses ranging from those which have an animating effect on the Public Realm such as Café's, bars and restaurants and those which give little to the life of Temple Bar's Streets such as industrial or vacant frontages.

The mapping shows a clear prevalence of café's, bars, restaurant and niche retail frontages clustered around the Temple Bar area and east along Fleet Street with a falling off of these types of frontages towards the western end of Temple Bar where cultural and residential use becomes more frequent.







Temple Bar - Public Realm Study

3.0 Concepts + Strategies

3.0 Concepts + Strategies

The process of Fieldwork and Analysis generated a body of work which enabled the Project Team better understand Temple Bar's Public Realm and its functions, quality and requirements. This analysis work served as a platform for ideation to generate a Public Realm Strategy which addressed the needs of Temple Bar and its residents, businesses and users.

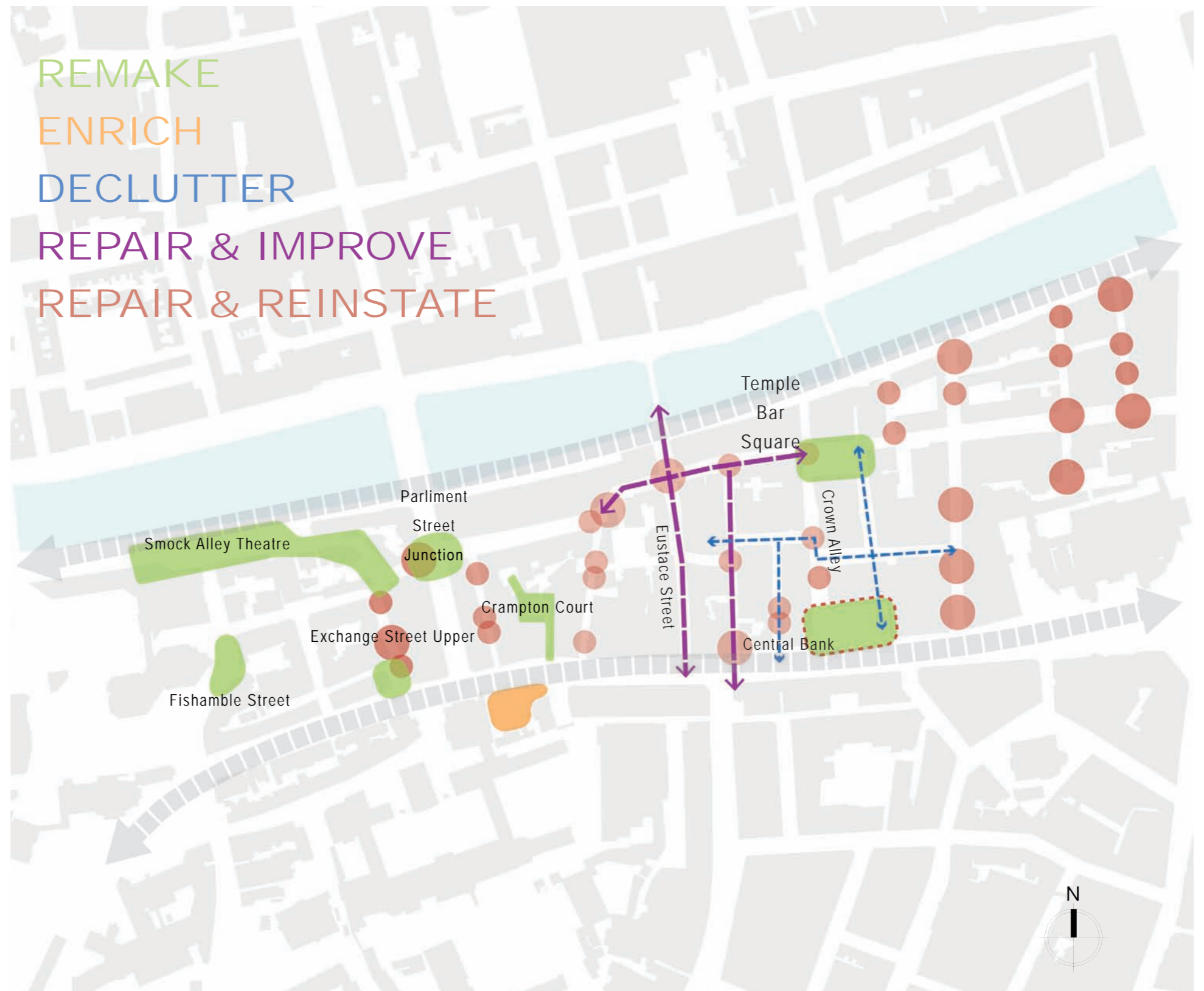
REMAKE: There exist within Temple Bar public spaces and places in which the Public Realm has become tired and dilapidated or has never fulfilled its potential. These places present an opportunity to be remade to improve the materiality, function and end user experience

ENRICH: Barnardo's Square presents an opportunity for enriching an already made public space. As a city space it functions but with the intervention of some minor design tweaks and an expansion of its present program of use the square could be elevated to a new level of amenity and quality.

DECLUTTER: The fieldwork and analysis stage of this study identified street clutter as a significant barrier to achieving a high quality Public Realm. With this in mind a concerted effort at decluttering the streets and laneways of Temple Bar is required – as part of this strategy primary routes such as Crown Alley must be targeted

REPAIR AND IMPROVE: A key opportunity identified through the analysis of Temple Bar's Public Realm is that of north/ south connections from Dame Street to the Quays. These routes which carry pedestrians and cyclists along Eustace Street, Fishamble Street and Temple Lane should be improved to facilitate universal access for all.

REPAIR AND REINSTATE: The process of recording and assessing the materiality of Temple Bar's Public Realm showed a number of examples of poor reinstatements and maintenance of materials. A significant improvement to the quality of the Public Realm could be achieved through rectifying this.



Connection Routes and Accessibility

The Fieldwork and Analysis undertaken highlighted the importance of movement and accessibility in forging a high quality Public Realm for Temple Bar, as previously mentioned Temple Bar occupies an important strategic location within the city and so ease of pedestrian and cyclist movement is key, also, the ease of movement for all in and around Temple Bar helps contribute to the making of a quality city space for visitors and residents alike.

The Repair and Improvement of the important linking routes through Temple Bar is key within the Public Realm Strategy, the making of these routes more comfortable for pedestrians and cyclists is the objective and this will be achieved with improvement works including kerb widening and forming buildouts along these key routes.

The Public Realm Plan proposes the implementation of a network of streets and laneways that are universally accessible throughout Temple Bar, the heritage streetscape of stones setts can be augmented to facilitate this while still retaining the overall historic character. (See Figure 3.2)

Cycling Infrastructure

The Public Realm recognises that cycling routes through Temple Bar must be facilitated as part of a cycle friendly city core. The narrow streets and laneways of Temple Bar are in places under pressure from large volumes of pedestrian movement and as such it is suggested that while an effective cycle network across Temple Bar be implemented, there will be zone where it will be necessary for cyclists to dismount due to high levels of footfall.

The strategy proposed in this Public Realm Plan also addresses the issue of cycle parking within Temple Bar recording the existing banks of cycle stands and identifying suitable locations for additional cycle parking.

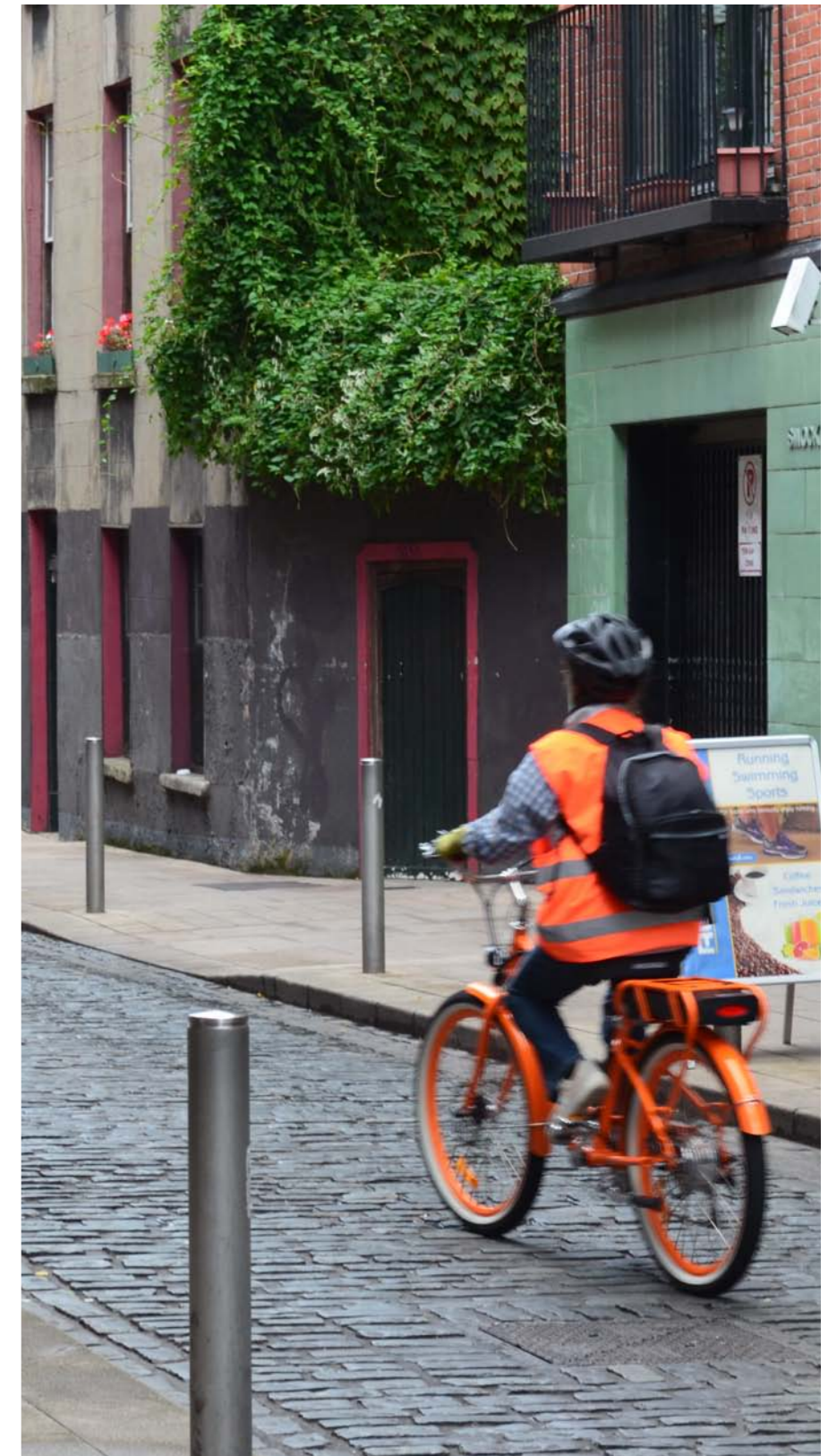
(See Figure 3.3)

Urban Greening

The lack of tree cover and urban greening throughout Temple Bar was identified in the mapping generated through Fieldwork and Analysis. The Public Realm Plan seeks to address this shortfall in tree canopy cover while recognising that there are significant constraints (such as narrow streets and presence of underground services) within Temple Bar to achieving this aim. The strategy identifies various locations throughout Temple Bar where Urban Greening can be improved, these locations are highlighted in the accompanying mapping and suggest locations for street trees, and other greening elements such as: planters and green walls. The existing green spaces at Wood Quay and Christ Church are also proposed to be enhanced. (See Figure 3.4)

Heritage Materials

The dominant material within Temple Bar and key to its unique historical character is the heritage stone sett used in the carriageway surface of the streets and lane ways. The traditional setts, of Diorite are typically 95mm x 165mm to 235mm on the visible face and of a dark blue / green colour, these are often interspersed with granite setts which have a reddish colour. The setts were traditionally laid in a tight stretcher bond pattern with a lime mortar, though reinstatements in Temple Bar are varied in quality generally utilising a wide poured tar grouting. The varying and sometimes poor quality approach to relaying and repair of the setts have contributed to the Universal Access issues present in Temple Bar. As part of the improvement strategy of the Public Realm in Temple Bar repairing and relaying of heritage setts is important to retain the character of the place while allowing for an ease of access for all. Dublin City Council has adopted the document Paving: The Conservation of Historic Ground Surfaces and as such this document should serve as the work specification for future Public Realm work on heritage materials in Temple Bar.



Temple Bar - Public Realm Study and Implementation Plan

Granite Paviments

Across the core City Centre the historic material of choice has traditionally been Leinster granite, in Temple Bar too, the pavements, though extremely narrow in places utilise granite paviments. The Fieldwork and Analysis stage of this project mapped the locations of the various material in Temple Bar's Public Realm and showed that there are significant runs of heritage Leinster granite pavement in place with accompanying original granite kerbs. These material features are vital to the character of Temple Bar and as such should correctly maintained as outlined in Dublin City Council guidance document The Conservation of Historic Ground Surfaces.



Radial Corners

Radial or 'Fan' Corners are a rare decorative granite paving layout utilised at 90° street corners at some locations around the City Centre. This treatment at street corners is proposed to be utilised in Temple Bar as part of improvement works. Existing 90° corners of meeting streets could employ the 'fan corner' laying style as a reoccurring motif, the stone on these corners could be engraved with street names or more abstract/ modern references to place such GPS co-ordinates for the building corner.

Key Buildings

The heritage materials suite of Temple Bar will contribute to a quality built environment but may also reinforce a sense of place through its use in highlighting key buildings such as;

- The Ark
- Smock Alley Theatre
- Irish Landmark Trust's Georgian Townhouse

Pavement buildouts, stone bollards, contrasting material choices, lighting and engraving are just some suggestions to better pick out the important buildings in Temple Bar.

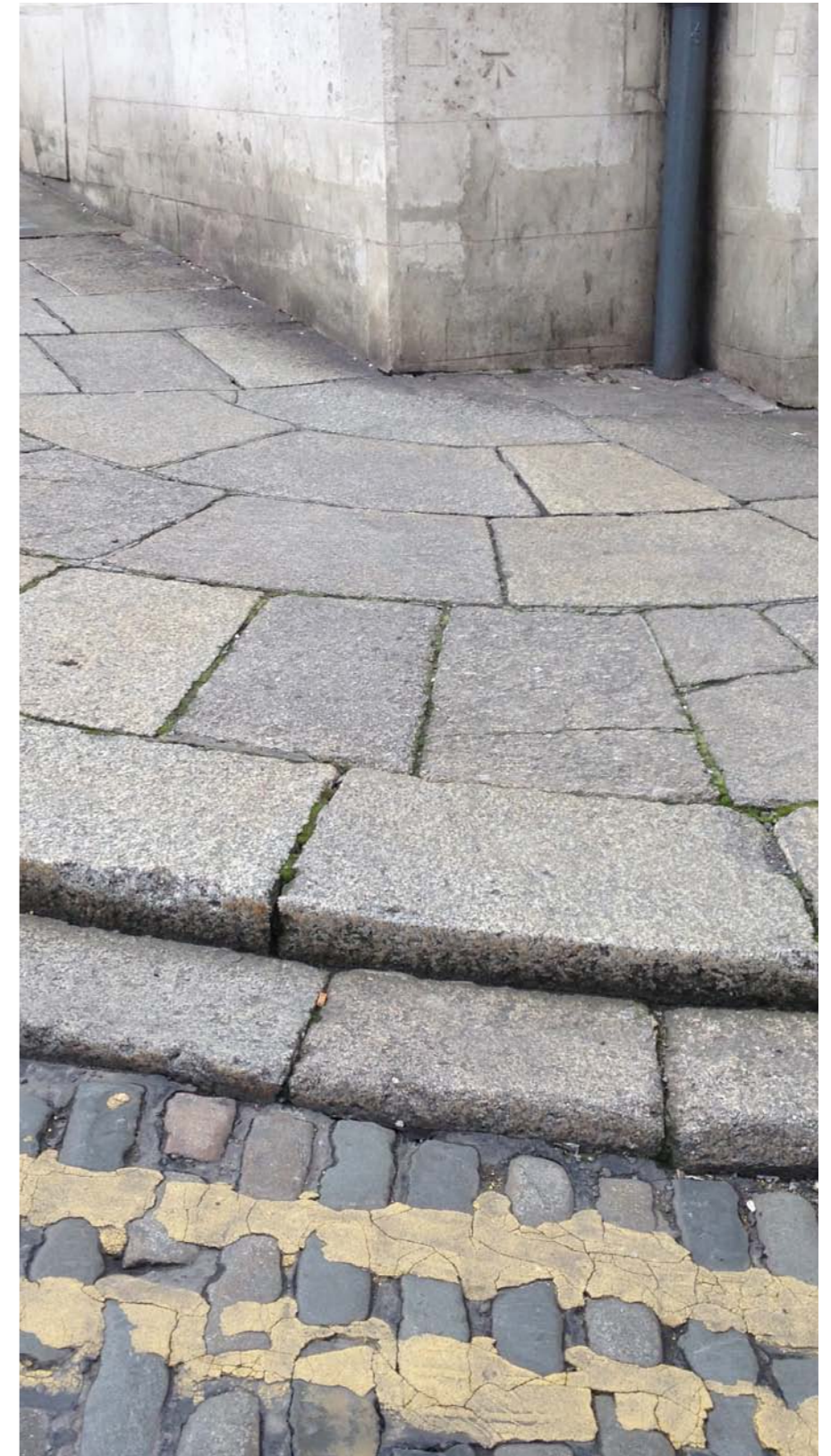


Figure 3.1 - Spatial Hierarchy



Figure 3.2 - Accessibility

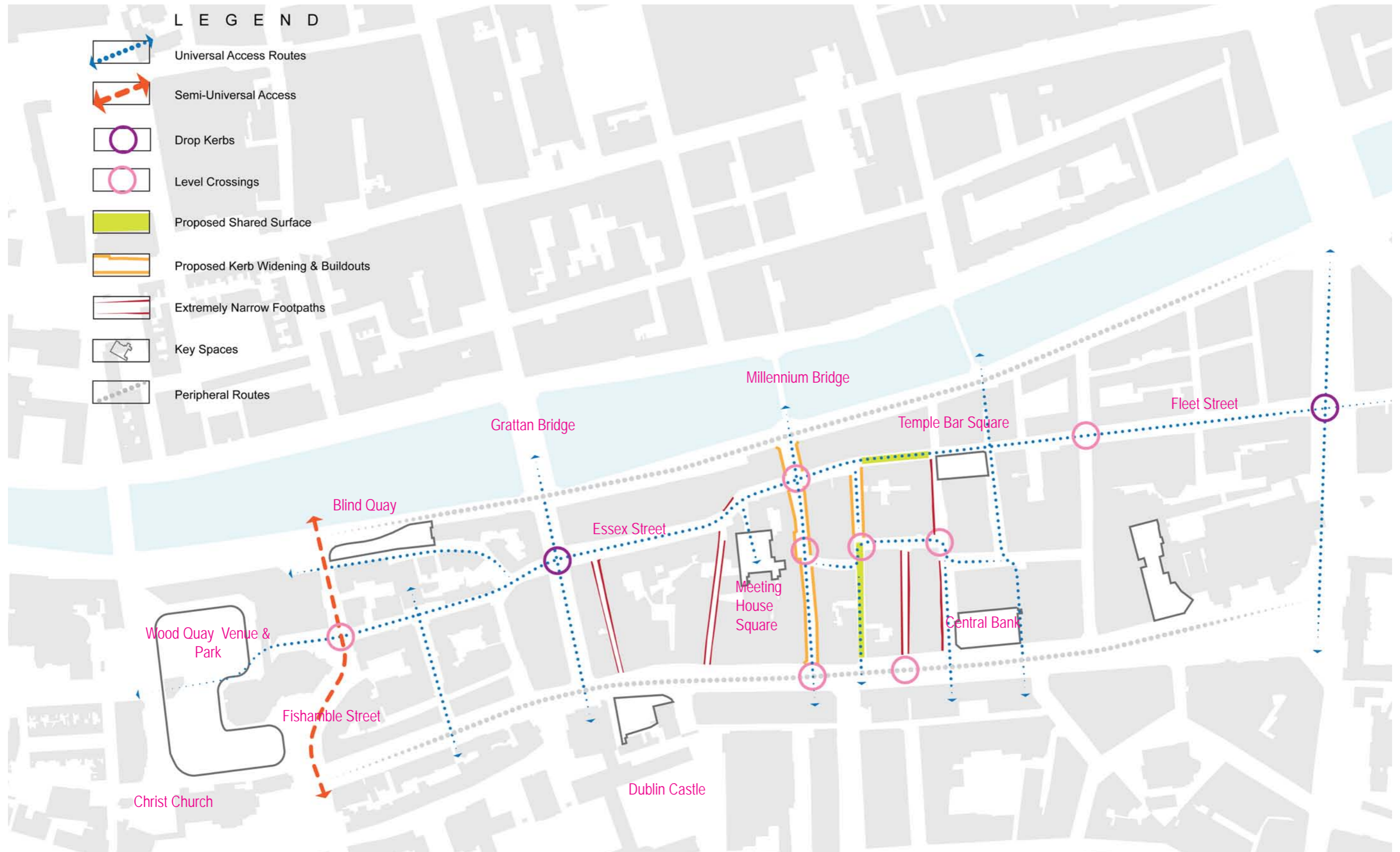


Figure 3.3 - Cycling Infrastructure

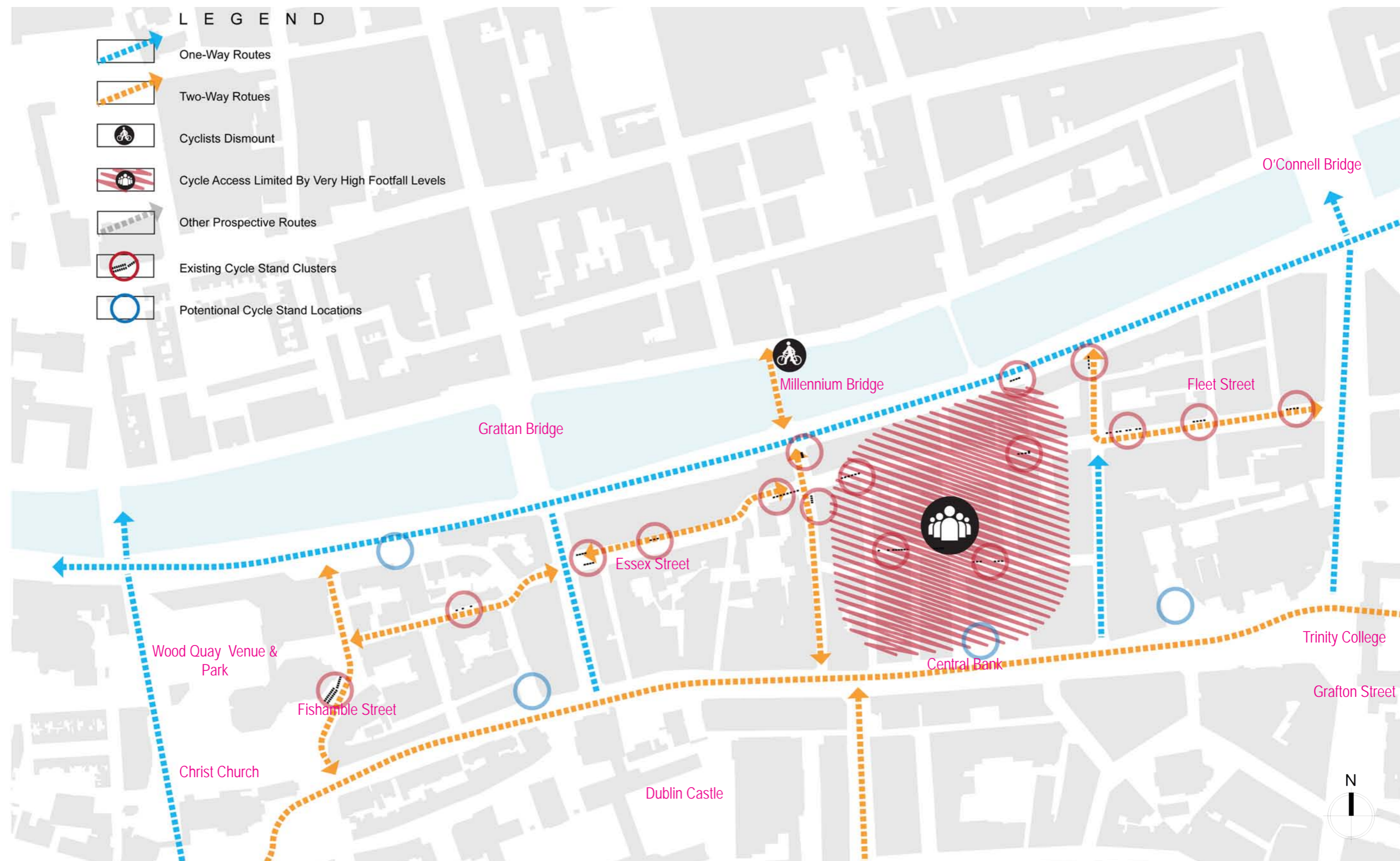
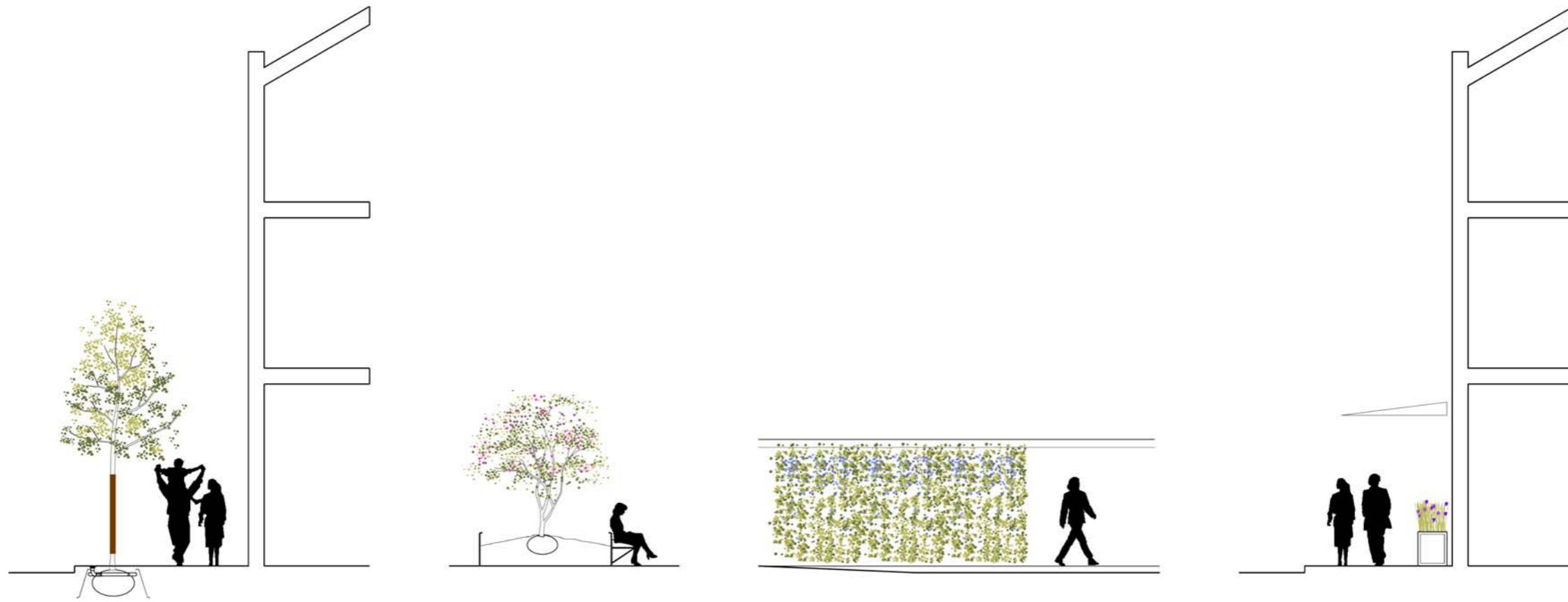


Figure 3.4 - Urban Greening



Urban Greening Images



Some suggested methods of Greening Temple Bar's Public Realm



Temple Bar - Public Realm Study and Implementation Plan

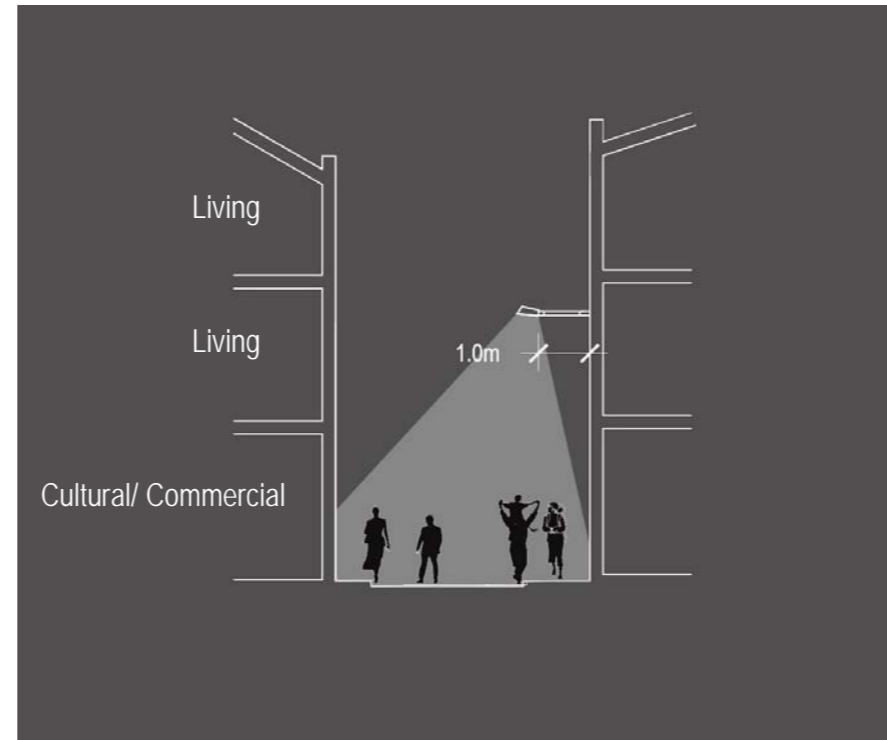
Public Lighting

The Public Realm Plan recognises the importance of evening economy and street life in Temple Bar. An important element of creating an attractive and safe Public Realm for all after dark is high quality public lighting. The lighting for Temple Bar should illuminate its streets and laneways adequately supporting the cultural and commercial uses at ground level while causing minimum discomfort to its residents through light spill.

The narrow streets and lane ways of Temple Bar mostly preclude the use of pole mounted lighting and so it is proposed that the public lighting strategy favour wall mounted and catenary lighting fittings. The selected light fittings should be of a high quality LED light and mounted to insure against light spill into residential units.

Reccomendations:

- Light spill to residential floors to be eliminated
- Removal of low quality string lighting
- Wider streets such as Westmoreland Street And Parliment Street will require column mounted fittings for adequate lighting

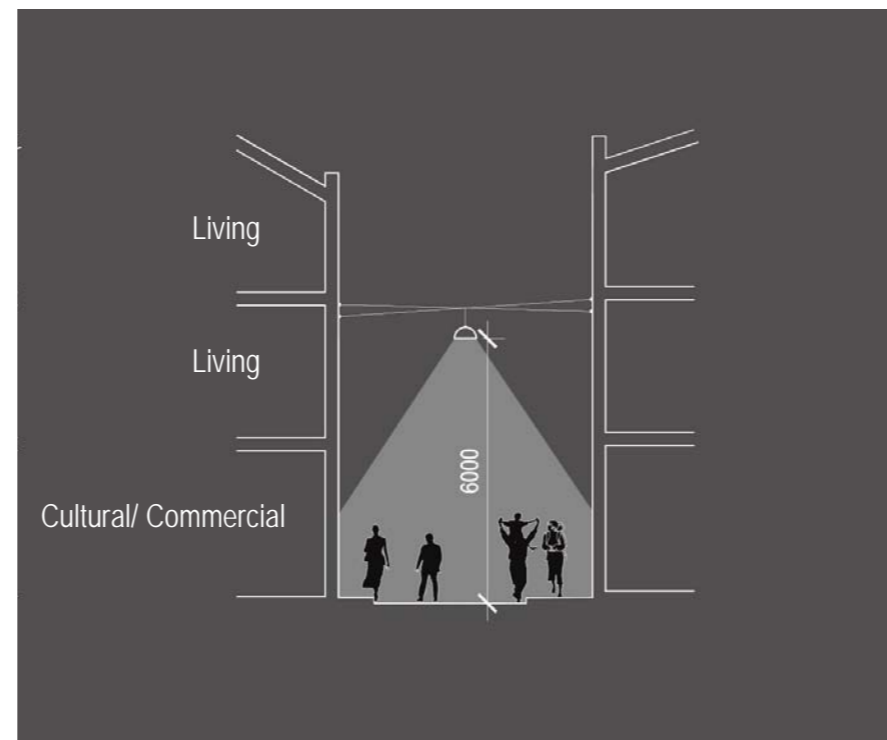


Wall mounted light fitting



Wall mounted light fittings Lisbon, Portugal.

Photo by kind permission of Frank MacDonald



Catenary light fitting



Catenary lighting Copenhagen, Denmark.

Feature Lighting

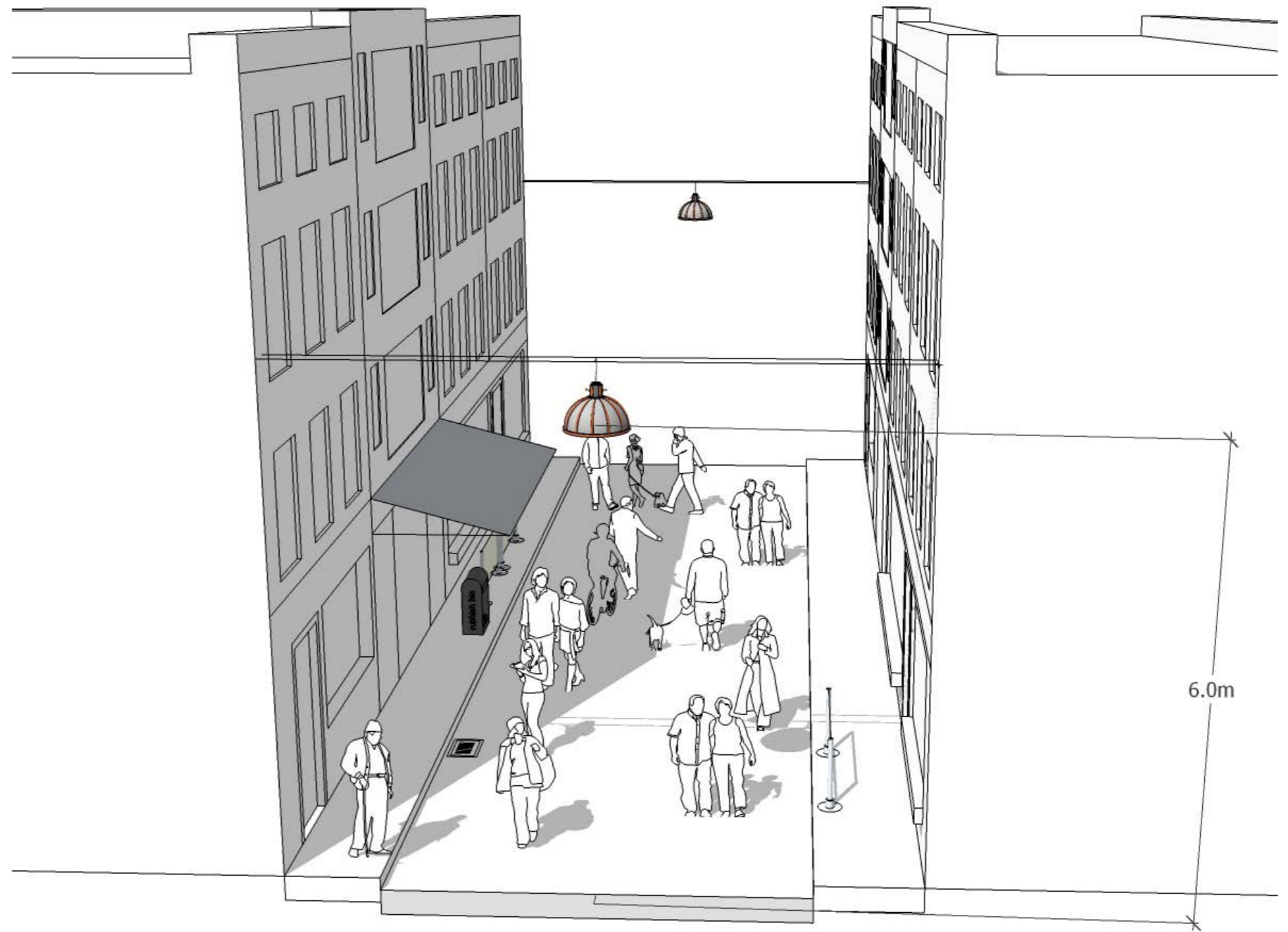
With a suite of standardised light fittings across Temple Bar insuring well-lit places and spaces the Public Realm Plan proposes that feature lighting be included in the remaking of the primary public spaces. This feature lighting will lend to the character and sense of place with Temple Bar. Aside from feature lighting within the primary public spaces the use of bespoke light fittings and fixtures as visual cues highlighting 'gateways' to Temple Bar and its public spaces is proposed.

Reccomendations:

Use of bespoke and unique light fittings at entrances to primary public spaces



Bespoke light fittings, Dun Laoghaire.



'Entrance' to Temple Bar with bespoke Light Fittings

Temple Bar - Public Realm Study and Implementation Plan

Seating

There are few public rest stops and little sitting space provided for people within Temple Bar. High quality public seating and resting stops are necessary requirement within highly frequented areas such as Temple Bar, especially when considering the diverse range of people using the space.

Where the opportunities arise, we suggest incorporating secondary, informal seating into the Temple Bar area. Due to the limit space Temple Bar has to offer, it is important that space saving sitting elements are incorporated into existing spaces or where new development occurs.

While it is recognised that a certain number of licensed café/restaurant seating is required, in places, an abundance of exterior seating has exceeded an acceptable number and detracts from the public realm and an enjoyable pedestrian experience.

Reccomendations:

- Instate more primary public seating when suitable
- Captalise on opportunities to create secondary seating where possible
- Where more space is required, reduce the number of licensed café/ restaurant seating within Temple Bar



Primary public seating



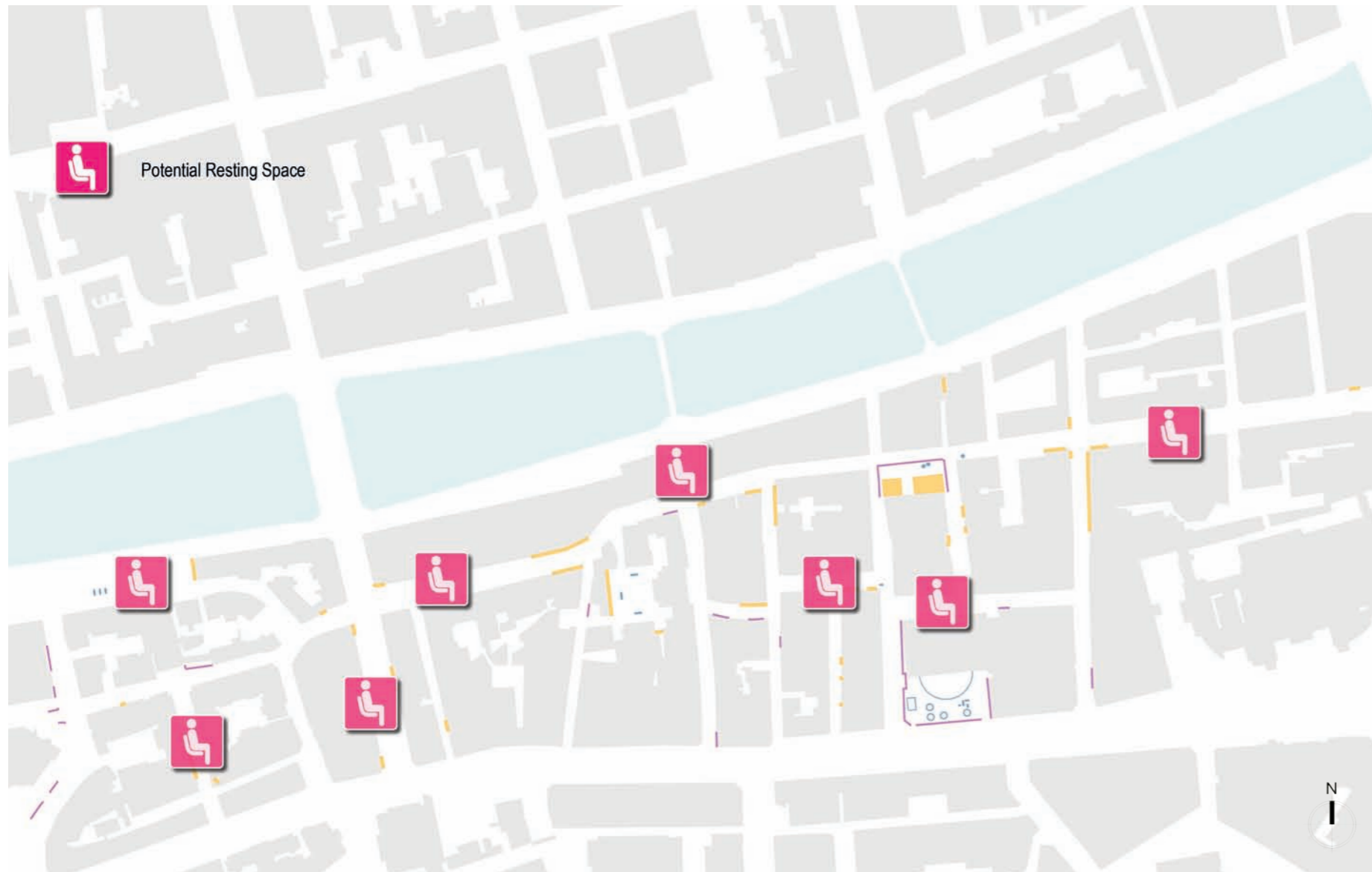
Secondary, informal seating



Private, free access seating



Private seating



Mapping of potential resting spots within the Temple Bar area laid over existing seating elements.
For existing seating elements within the Temple Bar area please see Appendices Fig. 2.4





Temple Bar - Public Realm Study

4.0 Proposals

Temple Bar - Public Realm Study and Implementation Plan

Eustace Street

In order to improve the street's current condition, we have suggested several modest alterations that could be made with relative ease.

As with a number of our proposals, we have suggested that the existing stone setts as well as the Leinster Granite paving and kerbing on Eustace Street be re-laid entirely to an improved, standard in order to enhance the accessibility of the street without drastic intervention. In addition, in order to provide improved access for cyclists using Eustace Street as a quicker and safer connecting route from the Quays and elsewhere north to Dame Street and further south, we have suggested that a subtle flush stone strip runs the length of the street. We have suggested a sawn off stone sett of identical material to the existing, but a flush stone surface of another material may be appropriate also.

Where pavement width is at its narrowest, outside 2-4 Eustace Street, we have suggested that a buildout be provided to relieve pedestrian congestion. This may also be an opportunity to provide small-scale, on-street tree planting, however this will be subject to how much additional pavement width can be afforded to be taken from the carriageway.

Existing pedestrian crossing points will be improved and newly instated where necessary. The deficient raised table crossing at the south end of Eustace Street will be reinstated, providing a much improved level surface and a safer pedestrian condition for those traveling on Dame Street. Where Curved Street adjoins Eustace Street and concentrations of pedestrian traffic are highest, a raised table will be provided to encourage traffic calming and create safe pedestrian links to both the Ark Children's Cultural Centre and Meeting House Square. The crossing link to Meeting House Square will improve the legibility and accessibility of a longer pedestrian route stretching from Fownes Street Lower to Sycamore Street. A final raised table crossing will be instated at the north end of the street, providing a safer four-way crossing at the crossroads of Eustace Street and Essex Street East.

The existing loading bay currently demarcated outside numbers 16-17 Eustace Street is to be retained. The existing arrangement for drainage, i.e., the gully and drain system, is to be retained along the street.



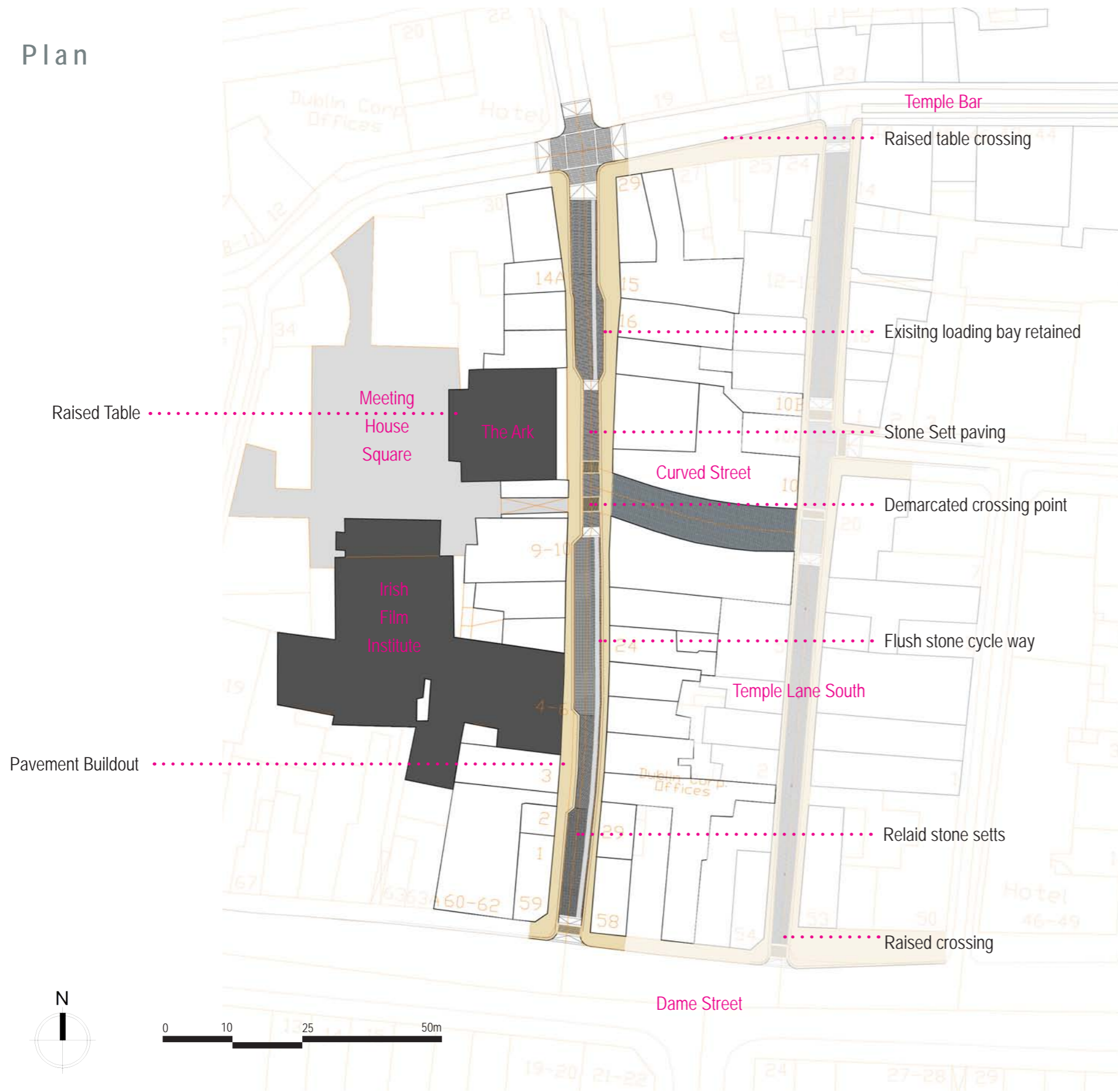
Pavement level crossing utilising heritage setts, St. James Street



Perspective

4.0 PROPOSALS

Plan



Heritage setts restored and relaid, narrower joint, cement/mortar joint.



Heritage cobbles with saw cut top to create cycle-lane, Ribeira das Naus, Lisbon



Smooth stone flags set into Heritage cobbles for Universal Access, Trinity College, Dublin

Temple Lane South

As with Eustace Street, we have suggested that the entire assemblage of existing stone setts on Temple Lane South be re-laid to an improved standard.

In addition, we have suggested that the existing Leinster Granite kerbing and paving at the northern portion of the street be re-laid and replaced where necessary, in order to create a more even surface and enhance pedestrian comfort.

To address issues concerning the southern portion of the street, taking the outstandingly limited pavement width, as well as basement space in adjacent buildings into consideration, we have suggested that the surface of the stone sett carriageway be raised to kerb height to provide a flush, wall-to-wall surface along the street from as far as Dame Street to the Curved Street junction. A central drainage channel will be provided along this stretch, with drains allocated at appropriate intervals.

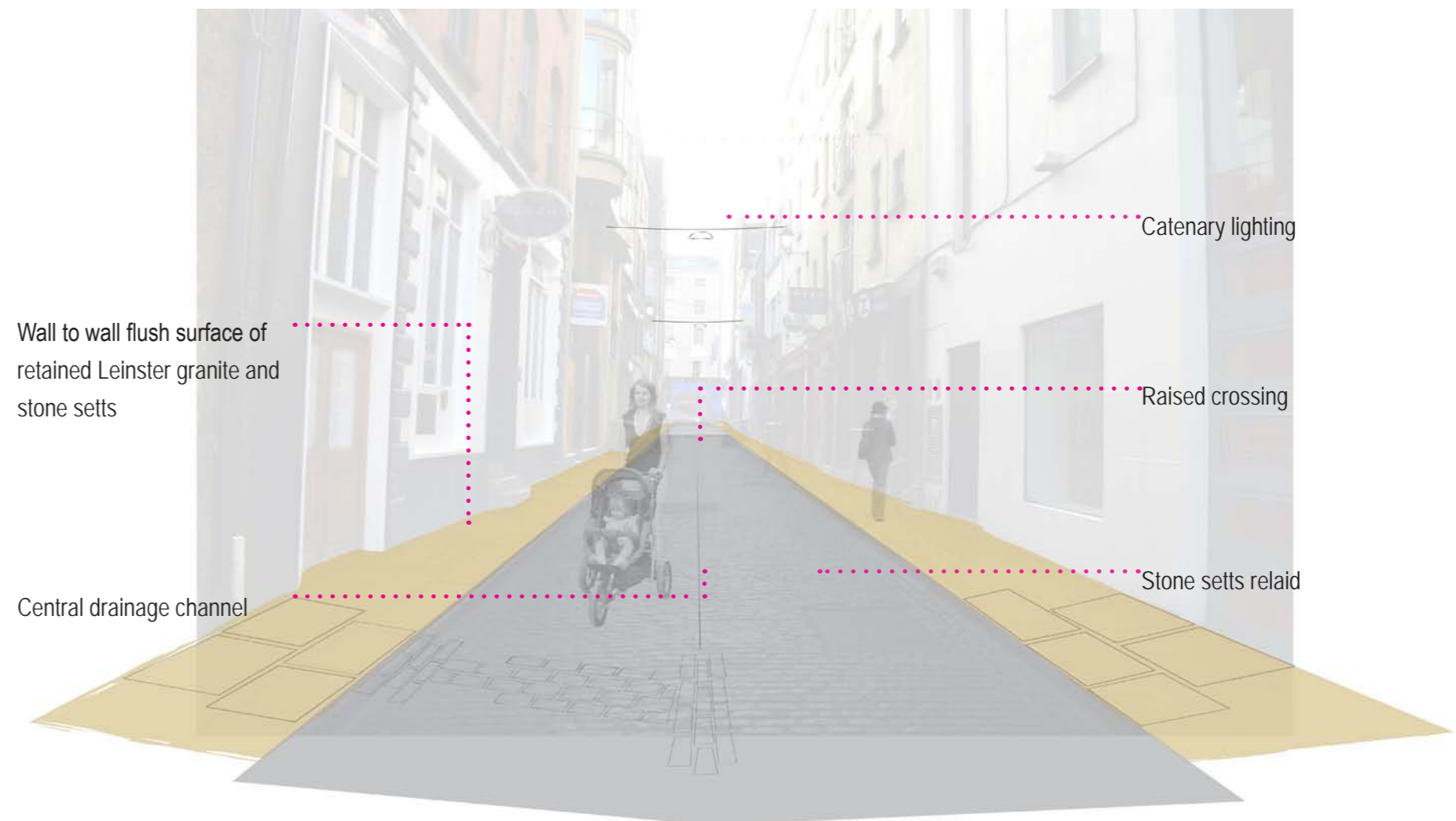
At the midpoint of the street, a raised table will be provided to create a comfortable and safe crossing point for pedestrians and improve the existing link from Cecilia Street and beyond towards Curved Street and Meeting House Square. A demarcated crossing point on the surface of the raised table is suggested to further improve the legibility of this route.

In addition to the aforementioned, two raised crossings will replace the unsatisfactory dished kerb arrangements at the northernmost and southernmost ends of the street.

We have suggested the use of wall mounted and catenary lighting to ensure as much freedom for pedestrian movement below as possible.



Central drainage channel, Lyons



Perspective

Plan



Temple Bar - Public Realm Study and Implementation Plan

Temple Bar

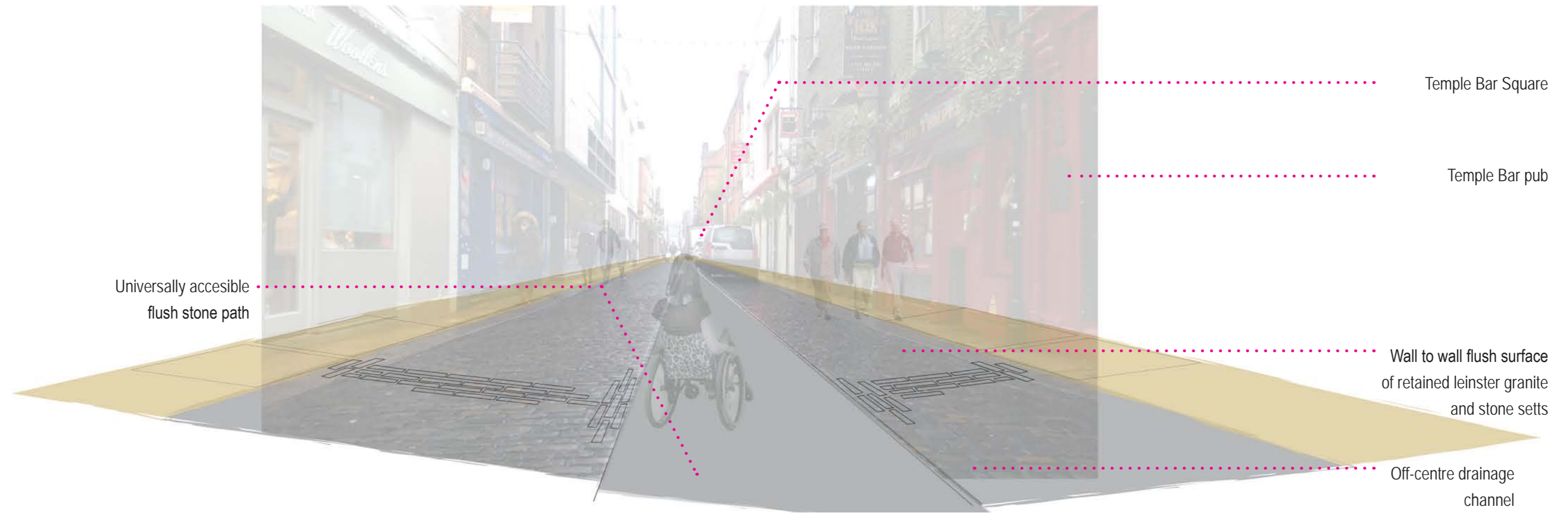
As with the southern portion of Temple Lane South, we have suggested that due to extraordinarily narrow footpaths, the surface of the stone sett carriageway is to be raised to kerb height on Temple Bar, stretching from the northern end of Temple Lane South to the junction at Fownes Street Lower. In addition, we have suggested that due to the very high concentration of pedestrian footfall on this particular stretch of street, a flush stone surface like that of the one suggested for Eustace Street be instated to improve universal accessibility.

A drainage system like that of the southern portion of Temple Lane South has been suggested to be instated here. This slot drain channel will run off centre and adjoin the proposed flush stone surface strip.



Temple Bar - Existing condition

Perspective



Exchange Street

In addition to a raised pedestrian crossing at the interface of Exchange Street Upper and Dame Street, we have suggested reducing the carriageway width to accommodate a single lane only in order to provide space for a planted resting zone and additional space for pedestrian movement in general.

The southern end of this street receives a surprising amount of sunshine during the day and is relatively well sheltered from wind. To capitalise on this opportunity, we have suggested that a bespoke planter with street trees of an appropriate size and species as well a playful edge on which people can sit or lie down be instated at this location.

We would also suggest the relaying of the entire assemblage of stone setts as far as Essex Street West and the replacement of unacceptably broken and uneven concrete pavement and kerb with one of improved quality and material.



Exchange Street - Existing condition



Fishamble Street

Recommendations for Fishamble Street cannot be fully realised without revisiting and reviewing the current traffic functions. Therefore, the following alterations will have been suggested working on the assumption that the traffic system on Fishamble Street will be converted to a 3.6m single lane one-way system.

Where possible, the entire carriage way will be reduced evenly on either side as to provide more space for pedestrian movements on adjacent footpaths. The reduction in carriageway width will also enable small buildouts/breakout space to be instated and subsequently provide room for outdoor seating and street tree planting, namely, a small buildout with tree planting outside Darkey Kelly's and a larger breakout space with room for café seating in front of Handel's Hotel.

The traffic island system at the southernmost end of Fishamble Street will be replaced with one single raised level crossing, improving safety and comfort for pedestrians and improving connections between Dame Street and Winetavern Street.

At the midpoint of the Fishamble Street, where the street adjoins Essex Street West, a raised table will encourage traffic calming and also provide a safe crossing zone for pedestrians. Additionally, at this midpoint, where the existing entrance to the Civic Offices Gardens can be found, there will be newly instated signage, tastefully demarcating the entrance to this underused green space for public use. As well as providing a new entrance feature, it is suggested that the old city wall motif paved on the surface of the ground near this entrance be carried across the raised table and to the other side of Fishamble Street. Doing this will not only provide some interest that will draw passers-by towards the garden entrance, but it will alleviate the repetitiveness of the footway with a subtle and artistic piece of historic information.

Another raised table will be instated at the northernmost end of the street. This will connect and unify the surfaces of the newly redesigned Blind Quay with that of the Civic Offices forecourt, providing a safer pedestrian crossing point

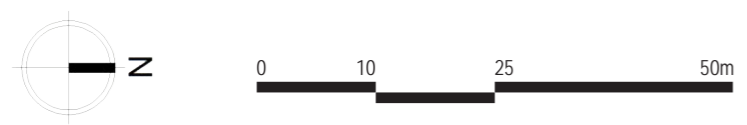
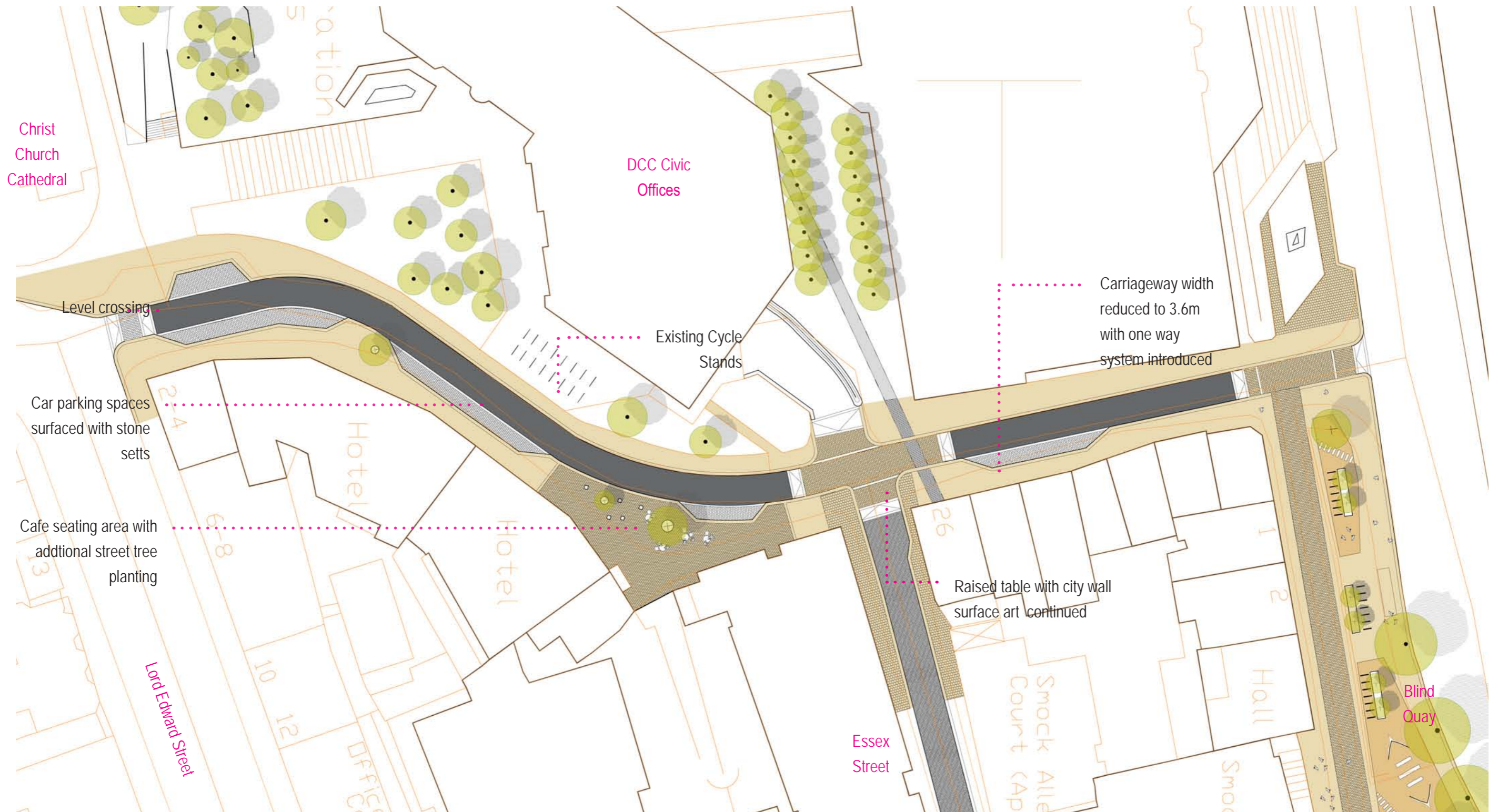
and traffic calming effect across Fishamble Street.

Apart from approximately 4 existing car parking spaces situated at the northern end of the street, the on-street parking on Fishamble Street will be retained, but it is suggested that they are demarcated with, and paved with stone setts



Perspective

Plan



Blind Quay

We suggest the removal of the gravel platform on Blind Quay to create a level surface throughout with the existing upstand kerbing of granite re-laid flush in the gravel surface forming a linear pathway for pedestrians.

As mentioned previously, a raised table will connect and unify the surfaces of the newly redesigned Blind Quay with that of the Civic Offices forecourt. This raised table will abut a newly raised carriageway, paved in stone sets, which will run the length of Exchange Street Lower.

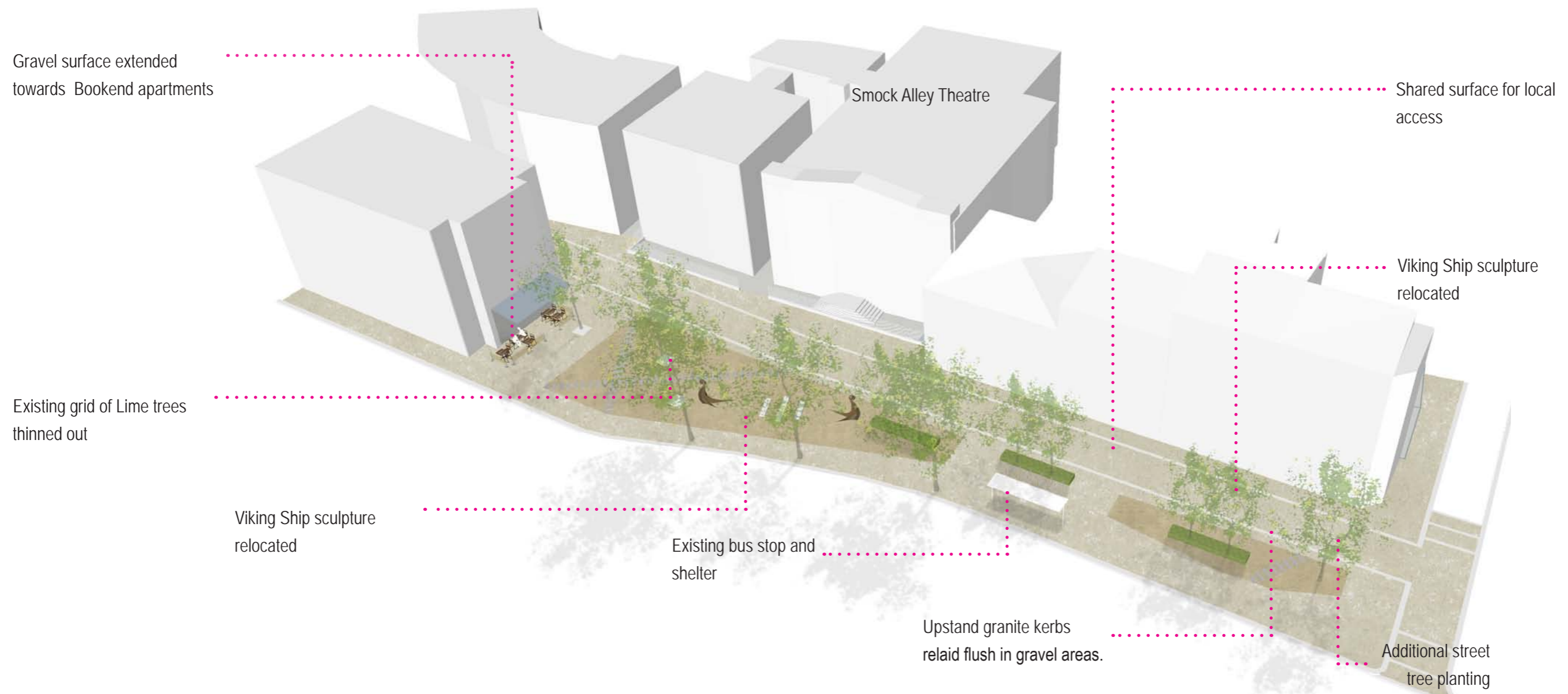
The creation of a flush surface from the footpath on the southern side

of Exchange Street Lower to the space on its northern side will not only create a traffic calming effect on Exchange Street Lower but also give more freedom for pedestrian movement. Doing this will create a breakout space in front of the Smock Alley Theatre and lend more space to the narrow footpath on the southern side of Exchange Street Lower.

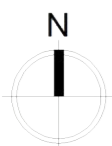
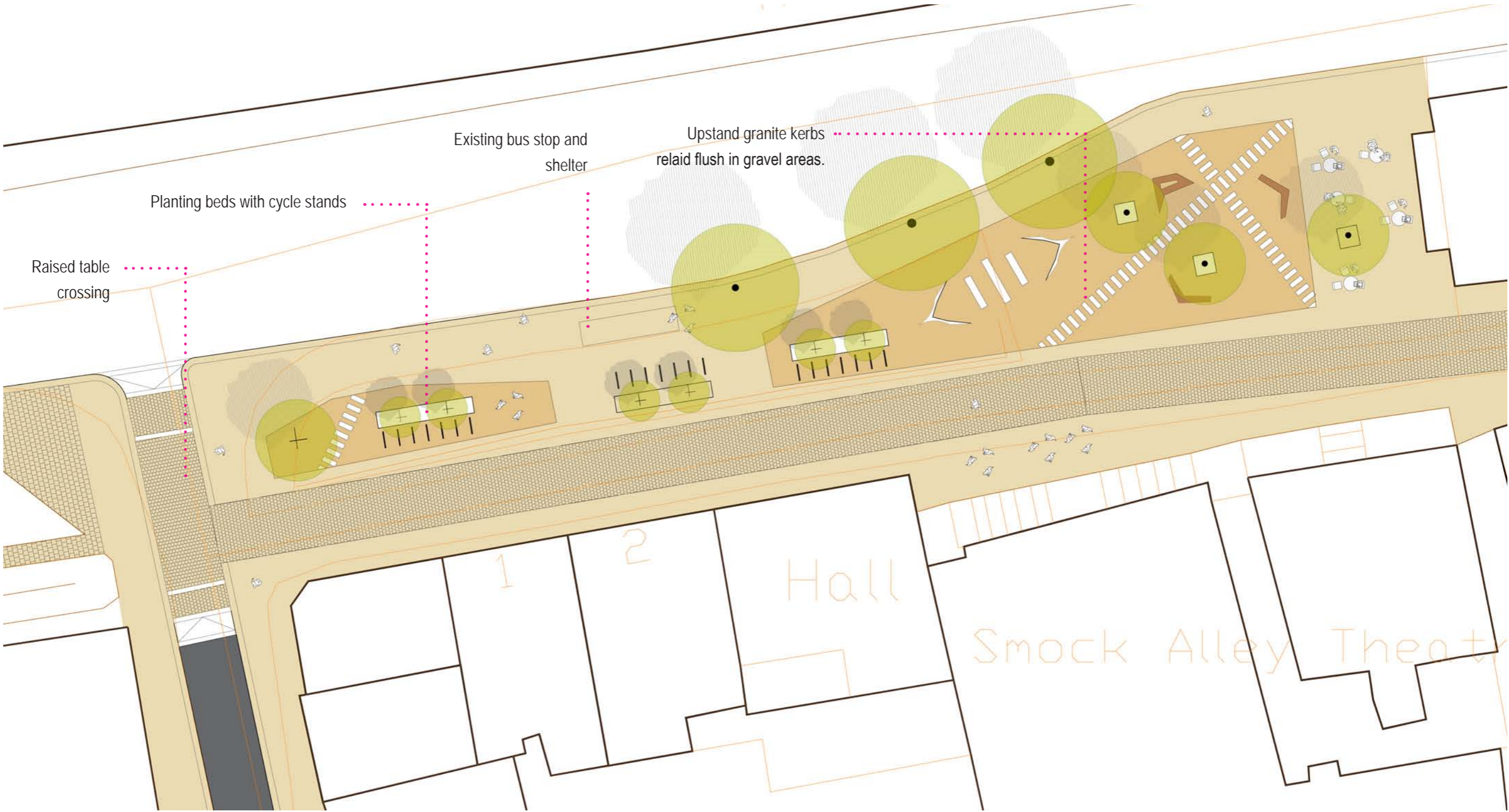
On the eastern side of Blind Quay, we propose the thinning of 10 existing lime trees to allow more sunlight to illuminate existing café frontage and seating area as well as newly proposed outdoor resting space. In addition, it is suggested that the artwork on Blind Quay be moved eastwards so as to

be on an axis with the Smock Alley Theatre entrance.

The addition of planting beds with small/medium trees and bicycle stands will create a buffer from the bus shelter zone and the shared surface carriageway/adjacent apartment blocks. This will provide freedom of movement for the pedestrian traffic to the north of Blind Quay, while softening the space and providing a public amenity.



Plan

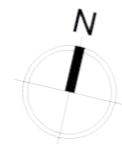
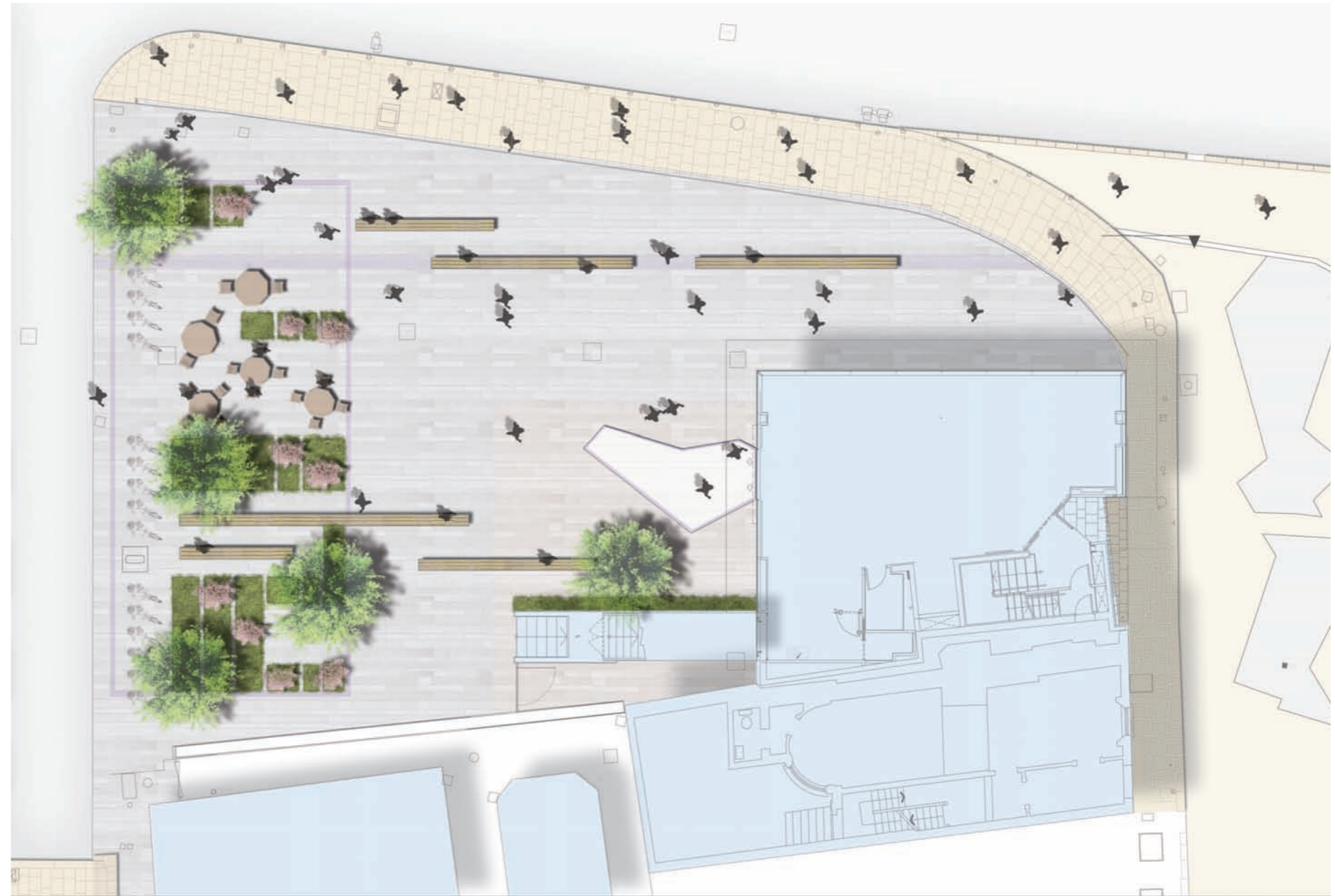


Barnardos Square

Redevelopment plans for Barnardo's Square comprises an informal planting approach with tree and understory planting loosely arranged on the western edge. The western edge; which contains table and chair seating to serve the existing cafe, will be the site of the relocated Dublin Bike Station currently in place in the square

The centre of the space is of a largely open nature allowing for a variety of use's such as markets and other events to take place. Besides the cafe table and chair seating, there are long linear benches which run parallel to one another on the same alignment of the planting beds, thus reinforcing the scheme's geometry.

Barnardo's Square Master Plan (by Bernard Seymour Landscape Architects)



Temple Bar Square

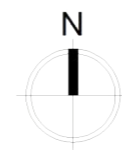
A reduction of licensed café/restaurant furniture within the square to release more space for market stalls and general pedestrian activity.

Create a unified space from building facade to building facade; by removing kerbs and using a limited material palette. A unified and virtually flush surface will make Temple Bar Square universally accesible and promote a visual clarity within the square, helping to establish a more comfortable and aesthetically satisfying space.

Temple Bar Square is enveloped by an eclectic array of architecture. Because of this, we suggest the the use of a single large specimen tree to be used as a visual anchor. Temple Bar Square is established within the City Centre as an important space for resting, meeting and people watching and thus the refurbished square will incorporate a generous amount of high quality and site specific public seating.



IMAGE TO BE ADDED



Christ Church Park

The existing wedge-shaped, raised planting zone forms a physical and visual obstacle between Fishamble Street and the Civic Offices. The removal of this element will create views from the civic offices to Dame Street and Fishamble Street.

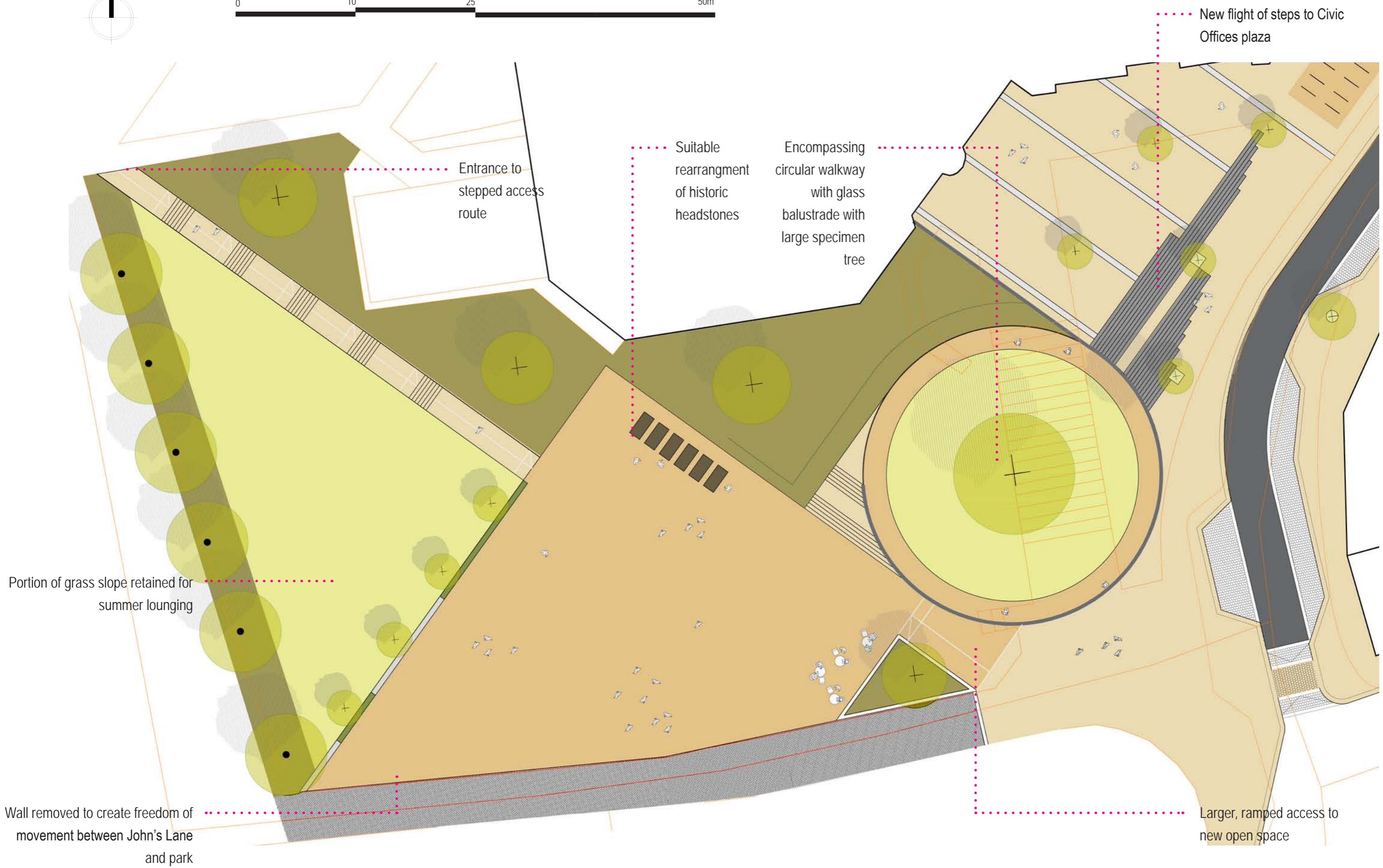
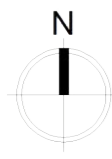
The existing flight of steps to the Civic Offices foyer have an unsuitable rise and going, which creates a particularly uncomfortable user experience. We propose to replace these steps with a larger more comfortable flight, which could double up as seating for annual theatrical/musical performances to be exhibited on the plaza below.

An existing grove of trees of poor quality are to be replaced with a single large specimen tree. This is to spark a conversation between Civic Offices and Christ Church Cathedral and will also help to create visual permeability to and from the park, so as to deter anti-social behaviour. A circular balustrade will encompass the specimen tree and offer views to the plaza below.

We propose to remove the boundary wall on John's Lane and to convert the underused and uneven grass area into a large, open arena, to be used as market and event space as well as for day to day leisure activities. The retention of a portion of the existing sloped green space will provide an amenity space for summertime lounging.



4.0 PROPOSALS







Temple Bar - Public Realm Study

5.0 Appendices

Figure 2.1 - Movement and Access

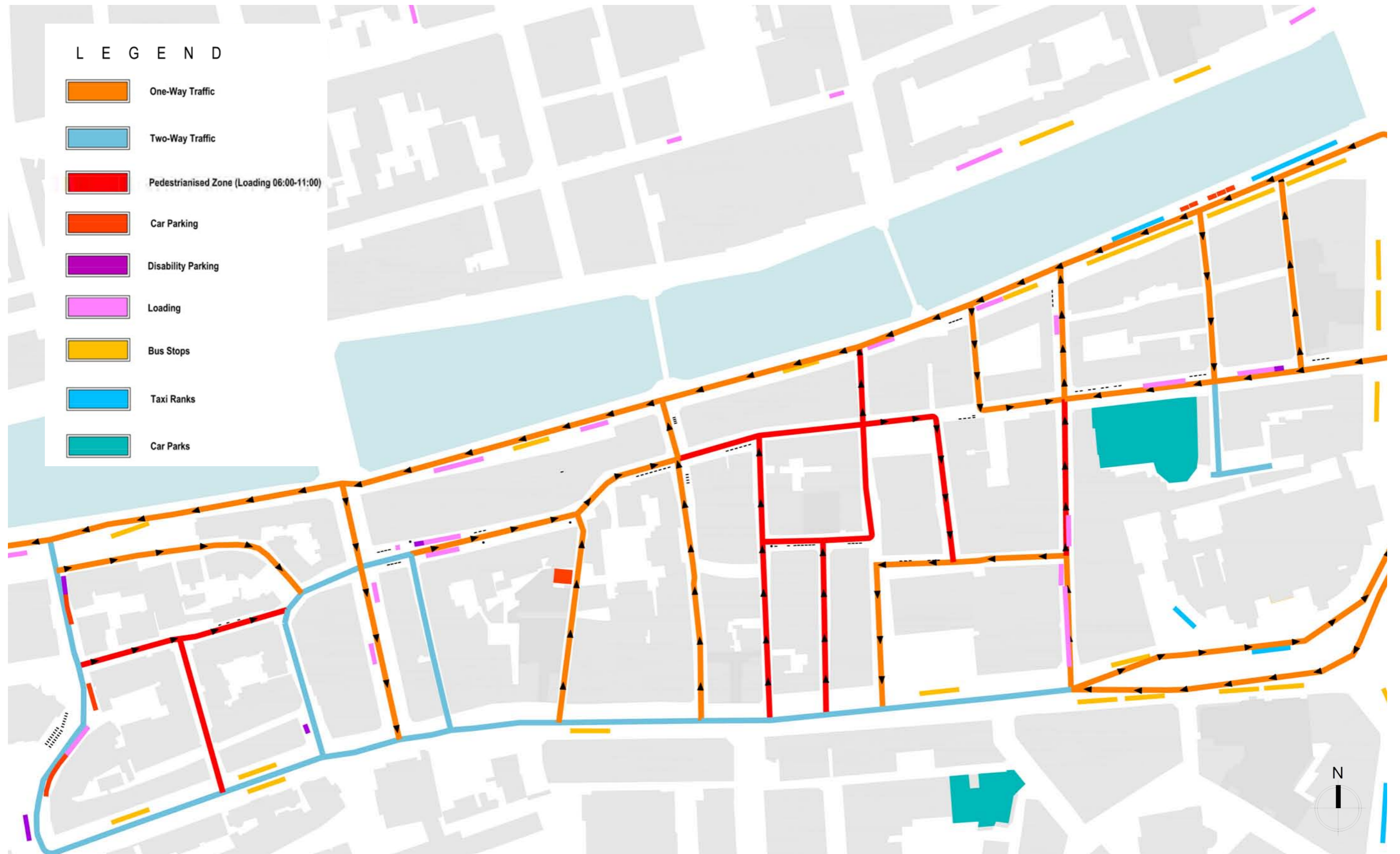


Figure 2.2 - Pedestrian Network - Pinch Points and Footfall Counts



Figure 2.3 - Pedestrian Network - Bollards, Drop Kerbs and Level Crossings



Pedestrian Network Images - Pinch Points



Narrow pavement with bollards and street clutter



Cecilia Street: Cafe seating, bicycle parking and lampposts add to street clutter



Pavement rendered unuable due to clutter

Figure 2.4 - Resting: Informal, Private and Public



Figure 2.5 - Material Quality: Surfaces



Figure 2.6 - Material Quality: Blighted Surfaces



Material Quality Images - Setts and Pavement in Disrepair



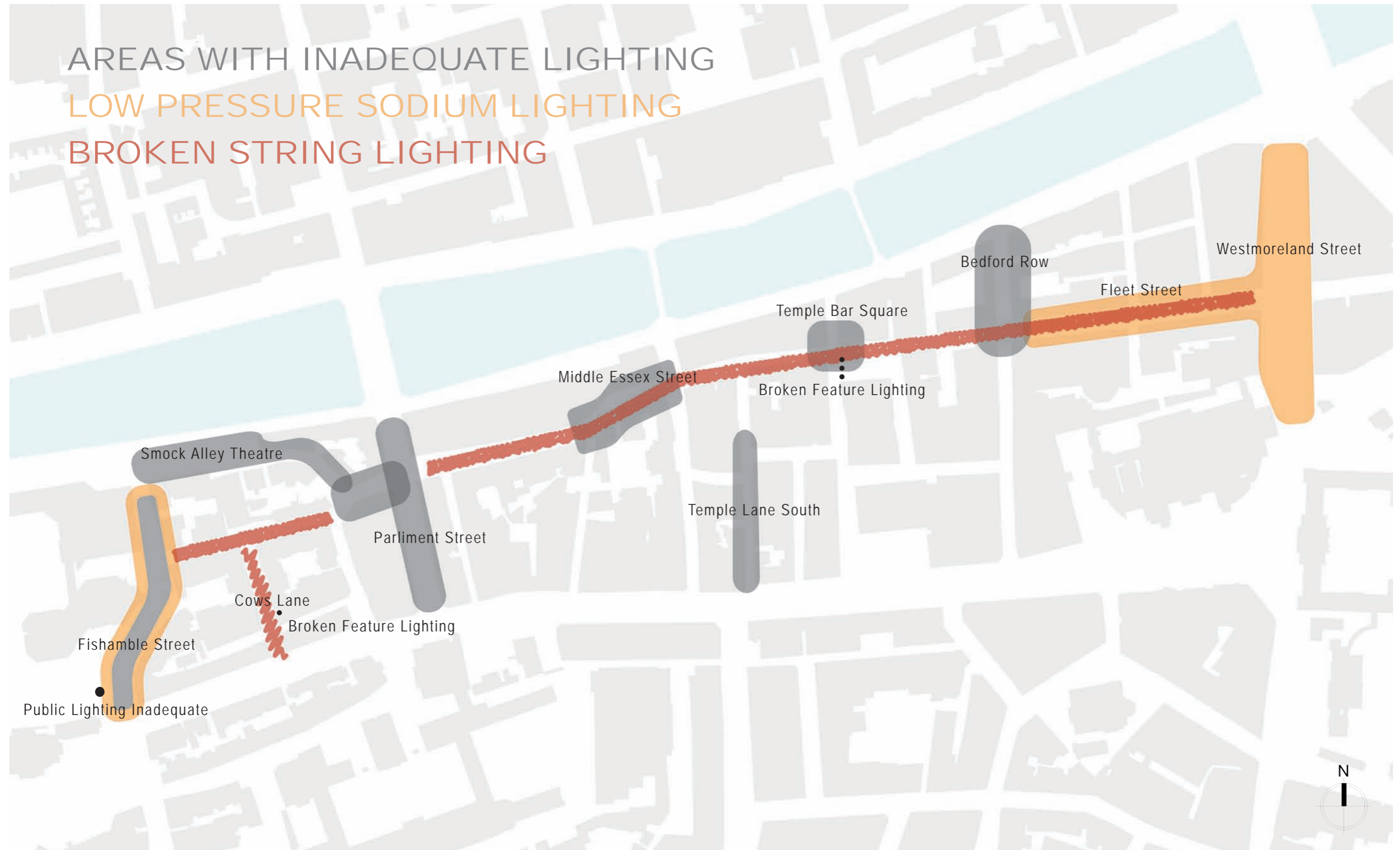
Poor reinstatements - bitumen replacing heritage setts



Granite pavement flags in poor state of disrepair



Figure 2.7 - Lighting



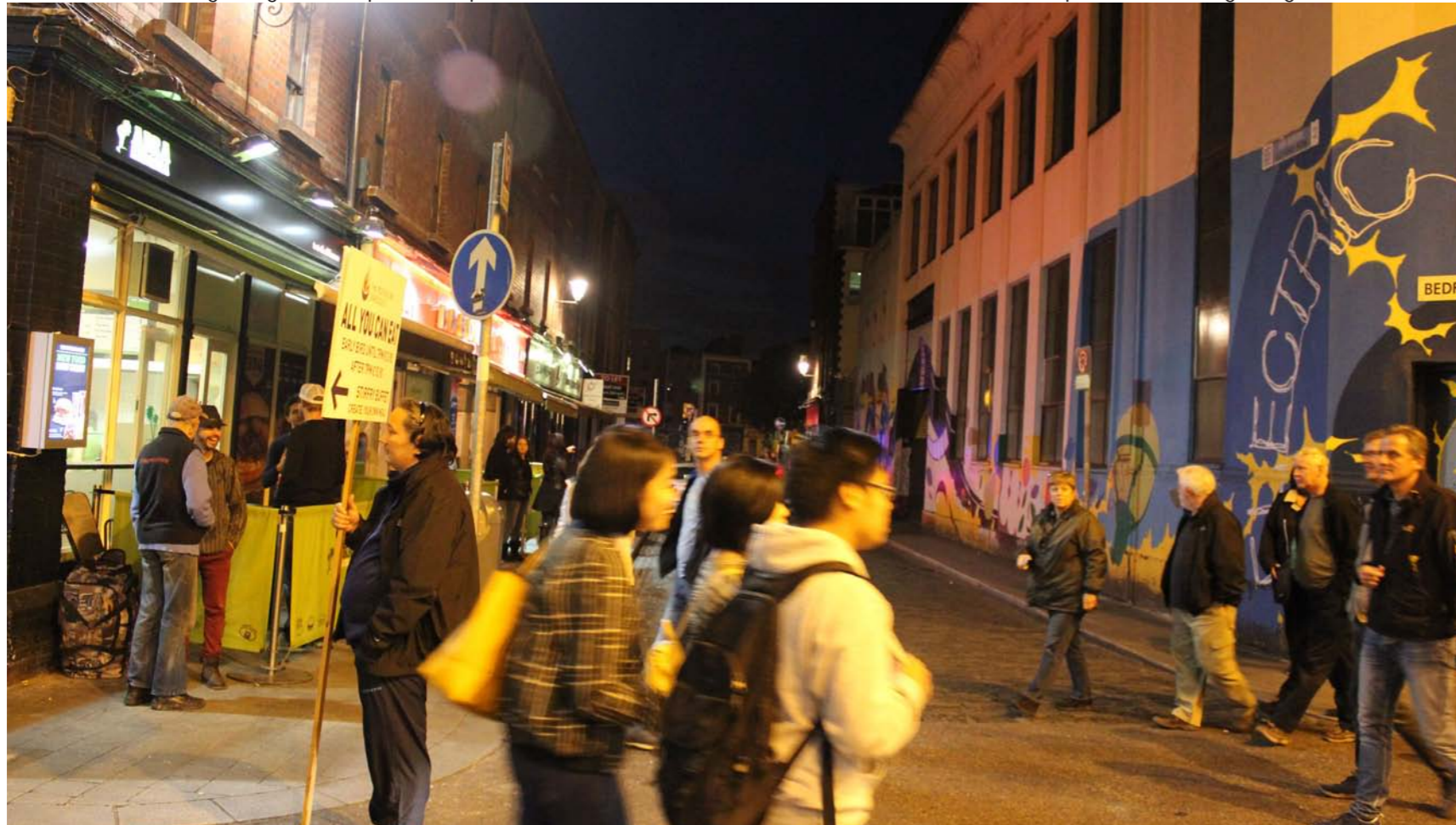
Lighting Images



Broken feature lighting in Temple Bar Square



Inadequate street lighting Parliament Street



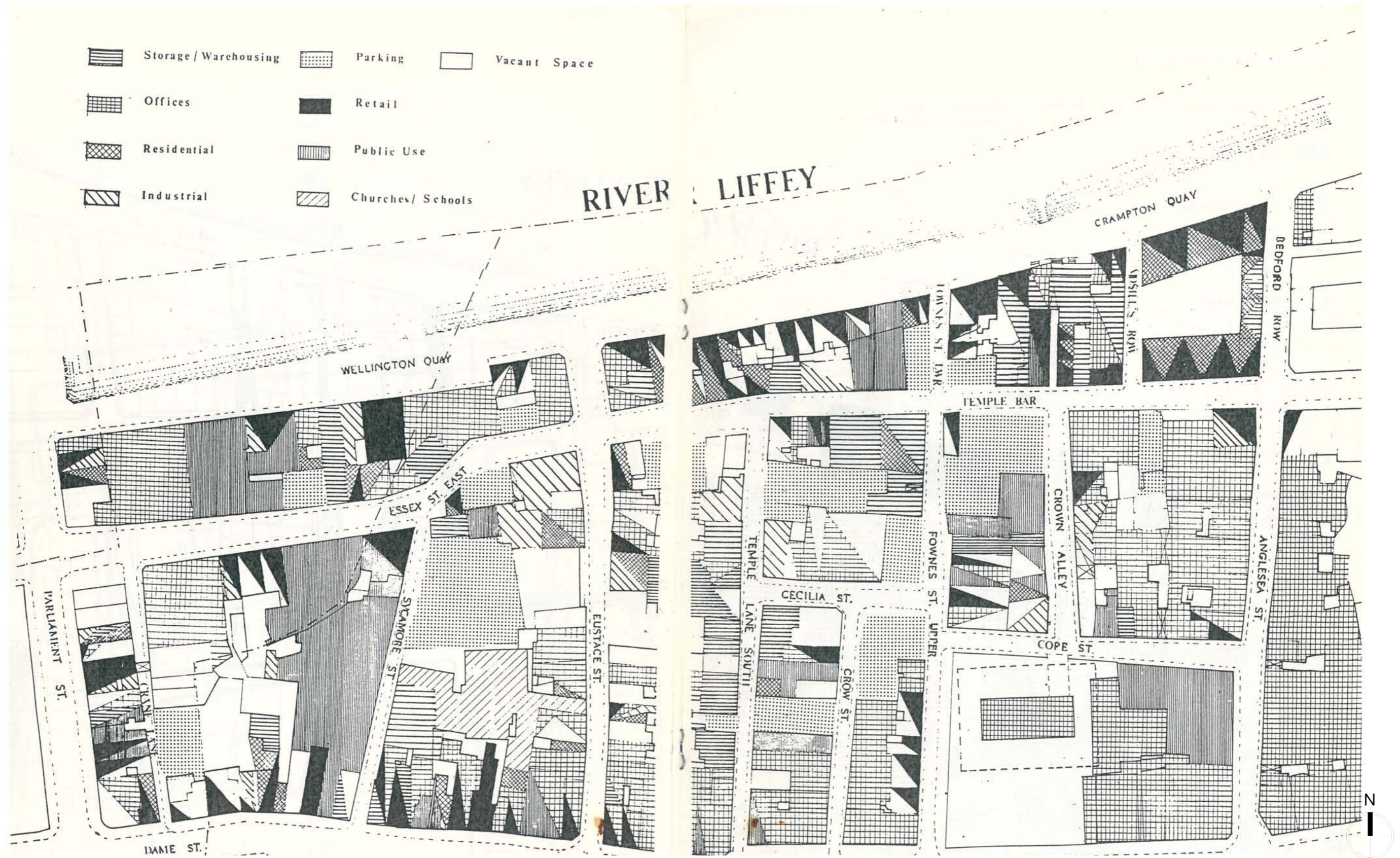
Low pressure sodium light fittings Fleet Street



Figure 2.8 - Greening



Figure 2.9 - Use mix: 1985 Survey



Map of Building Uses - taken from The Temple Bar Area Report by An Taisce 1985

Temple Bar - Public Realm Study and Implementation Plan

Figure 3.1 - Building uses: Summer 2015



Current Building Uses - (Dublin City Council 2015)

Figure 3.2 - Street level frontages: Autumn 2014



ait

urbanism + landscape

Fumbally Exchange

5 Dame Lane

Dublin 2

e: daibhi@ait-place.ie

t: 087 7596581

www.ait-place.ie



Registered Trademark 248769 with the
Irish Patents Office



Fumbally Exchange
MAKING WORK TOGETHER