

GREENING STONEY BATTER STRATEGY


DUBLIN CITY COUNCIL
PARKS, BIODIVERSITY AND
LANDSCAPE SERVICES

URBAN AGENCY

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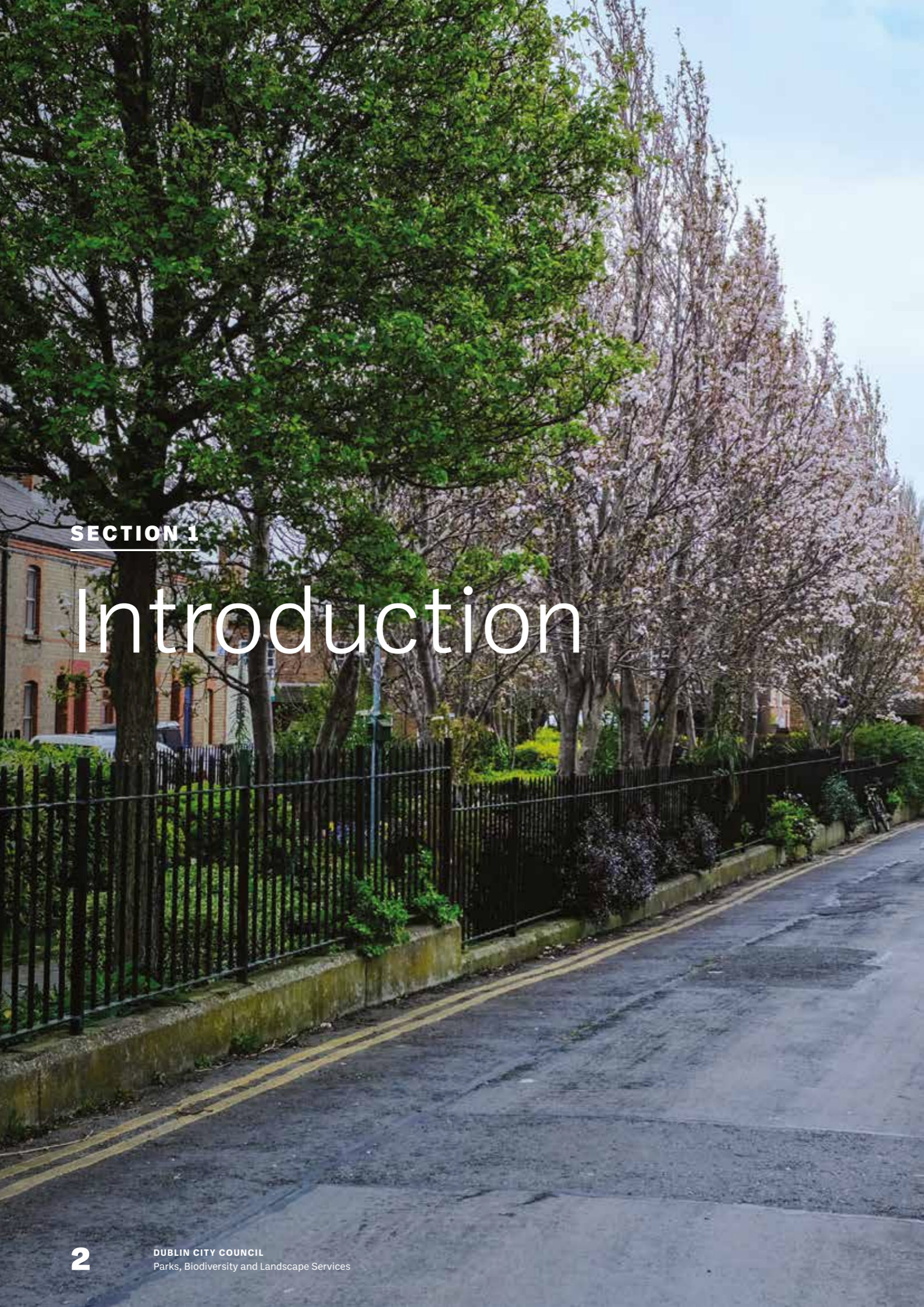
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Note: All project ideas presented in this document are at concept stage. Any projects going forward will be subject to further consultation with local stakeholders and DCC technical departments.

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SECTION 1

Introduction



1 DCC Greening and Public realm strategy areas.

Dublin within the canals, like many European capital cities, is made up of a dense network of streets and spaces which derive from a layered history going back to medieval times.

Apart from the Georgian garden squares of Mountjoy Square, Merrion Square (which originally were for residents of those squares only) and St Stephen's Green and St Patrick's Park (provided by the Guinness family), there has not been a tradition of planning for greenspace and tree-planting, which we now appreciate benefit human health and well-being as well as providing environmental services—all of which are an essential element of a sustainable urban community.

To address this, Greening Strategies have been planned and are being implemented for The Liberties (2015) and the North East Inner City (2019) to improve the access for these communities to quality greenspace and nature by developing new parks, improving greenspaces, tree-planting and other greening interventions where opportunities arise. In the Liberties in particular, good progress has been made with the development of Weaver Park, Corke St in 2017 and Bridgefoot Street Park, which is under construction.

In 2019, a consultation process commenced with the people of Stoneybatter, a neighbourhood with a strong sense of community and 'place', to co-design solutions to increase the access and availability of greenspace, trees and nature.

Over a period of eight months, Parks, Biodiversity and Landscape Services, working with public-realm designers Urban Agency, ecologist Mary Tubridy and facilitator Dave Dunn have run a co-design process to work with local residents to collectively develop a vision and strategy for a greener Stoneybatter.

This report sets out the conclusion of this collaboration (250+ participants), which has generated a great deal of discussion and 41 firm ideas from local residents and community groups, as well as key projects identified by the design team.

Rather than piecemeal projects, the strategy aims to set a framework for the planning, design and implementation of green infrastructure interventions as an integrated network of parks, open spaces, tree-lined streets and other nature-based solutions to deliver on UN sustainability goals and climate-action objectives.

I would like to acknowledge the role of Suzanne O'Connell, Executive Landscape Architect, who has led this collaboration project under the direction of Peter Leonard, Senior Executive Landscape Architect. The project has been supported also by Deirdre Prince, DCC Landscape Architect, Ludovic Beaumont, DCC Tree Officer, Lorraine Bull, DCC Biodiversity Officer, Debby Clarke, DCC Play Development Officer, and Gareth Toolan, Executive Landscape Architect.

As many of the projects illustrated in this report involve interventions on streets and carriageways, they will each have to be subjected to a more technical design process, which will involve the skills and experience of the Environment and Transport Department of Dublin City Council. However, the ambition has been set and I look forward to seeing the phased greening of Stoneybatter and further collaboration with the community to achieve this vision.

Leslie Moore
Head of Parks, Biodiversity and Landscape Services
Culture, Recreation and Economic Services Department
Dublin City Council

1.1 Why Stoneybatter and Why Now?

Tree canopy cover is below 5% in the Stoneybatter area—in stark contrast to 10.2% coverage for the total lands managed by Dublin City Local Area Authority.

Stoneybatter has a population of around 9,000 people and a land area of 92ha. The overall publicly accessible green space in Stoneybatter is 2.5ha—less than 3% of the land area. That's less than 1.6m² per person of open green space, compared to an average of 49m² per person for the Dublin City Council area as a whole.

Street trees and other forms of green infrastructure are scarce across the site, and the 'warren of houses behind Manor Street' is the densest housing stock in Dublin.¹ Overall, the area consists mainly of former artisan cottages with limited, if any, private green space.

Significant open space is limited to private institutional lands, including the military cemetery at Arbour Hill, the new campus at Grangegorman, the National Museum of Ireland and the inaccessible St. Brigid's Military Hospital. Thus there is little space for informal community gathering and play—as highlighted by a DCC Parks Strategy study showing a lack of community parks and amenity spaces in the Stoneybatter area.

Since it's located between two strategic development and regeneration areas—Grangegorman to the east and O'Devaney Gardens to the west—the demand on this neighbourhood is set to increase. Technological University Dublin's Grangegorman site will gather to a single campus around 25,000 students and 2,000 staff, along with former Dublin Institute of Technology activities, currently scattered across 39 city locations. Health and social care facilities for teams responsible for a population of 75,000+ people in neighbouring communities will also be located at Grangegorman,² while, to the west, around 600 houses (social, affordable and private) will be built on a 16-acre site at O'Devaney Gardens.

This project is an opportunity to improve the permeability of the overall area and provide east-west and north-south green corridors, connecting Grangegorman, Stoneybatter and the new communities at O'Devaney Gardens across to Phoenix Park and the Liffey. This would improve mobility through important arterial routes in the area, while supporting biodiversity, air quality and access to green spaces.

Croppies Acre, a large community grade 1 park south of the project area, has great potential but is underused due to its limited programme and lack of permeability to its surroundings.

CENSUS 2016

Total population
9,143

Overall age profile:

0–9 (8%)

10–19 (6%)

20–40 (51%)

41–55 (19%)

>55 (16%)

Total dwellings
4,248

Accommodation typologies

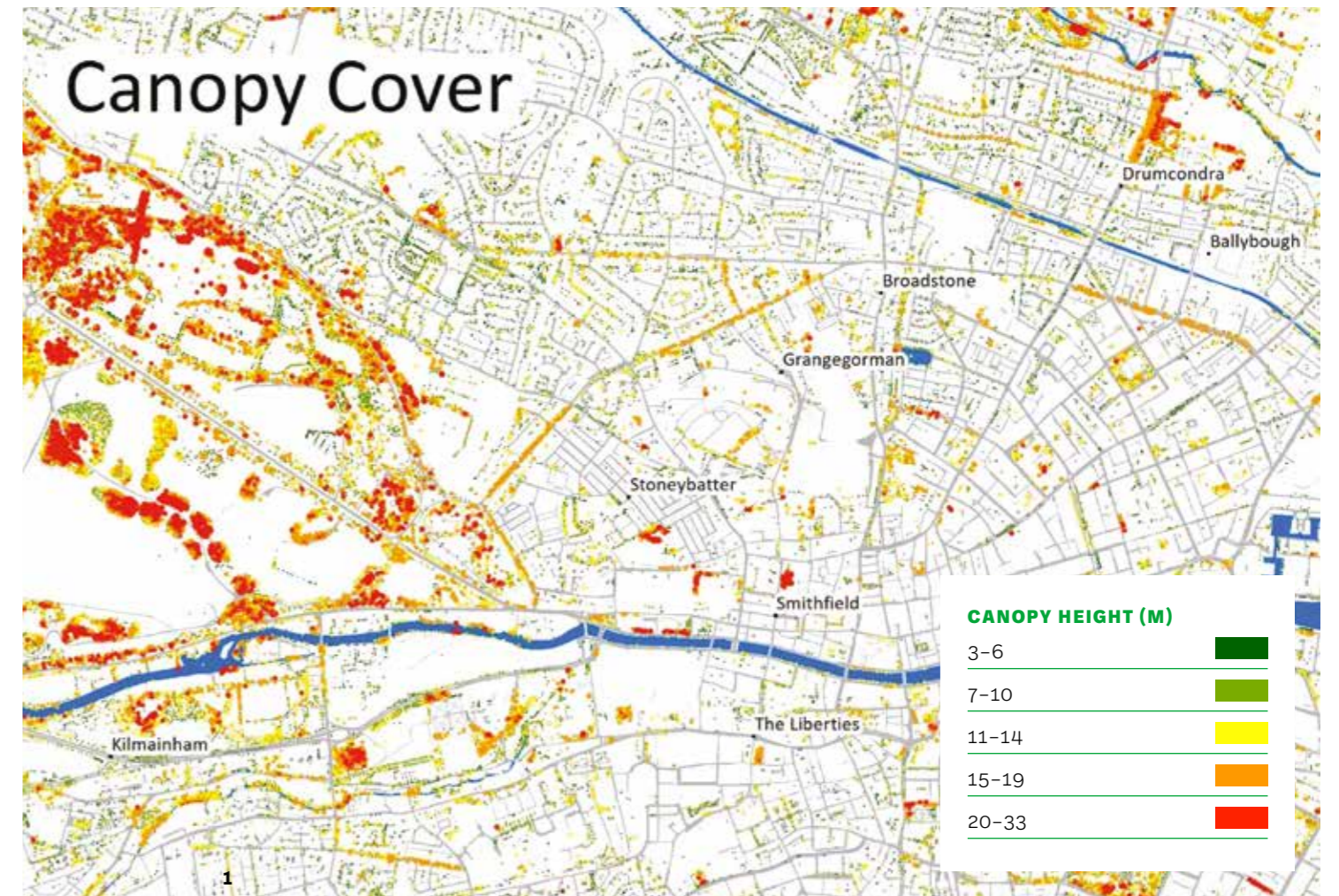
House / bungalow 58%

Flat / apartment 38%

Bed-sit 2%

Caravan / mobile home 0%

Not stated 1%



1 For King and Stoneybatter, The Irish Times, (<https://www.irishtimes.com/life-and-style/people/for-king-and-stoneybatter-1.636910>)
2 Study of the Employment Opportunities Arising from the Grangegorman Development in Dublin's North Inner City, pg.15

1 Canopy Cover assessment of Dublin Dublin—Mapping Green Dublin, UCD Geography. A very detailed aerial photograph with a spatial resolution of 12.5cm taken in July 2018 was used as the base image for identifying and mapping trees across DCC area. Estimated heights of trees for the Dublin city centre area. Note that the taller trees are located in parks and along streets in some parts of the city.
2 Infirmary Road (November 2019)



SECTION 2

Background

2.1 Why Green Infrastructure?

Dublin’s population is set to double by 2031. We face serious challenges. Developing green infrastructure for the city is a way to provide environmentally, socially and economically sustainable living conditions for current and new residents.

Green infrastructure (GI) makes neighbourhoods healthier, more attractive and more resilient. They mitigate localised flooding, improve air quality, offer habitats for wildlife, and provide recreational and amenity spaces that encourage active living, community activities and good civic life. Audits of the GI value of any area should consider three ecosystem values and functions: provisioning (food, water and timber principally), regulating (related to water cycling, pollination and climate change) and cultural/spiritual (the use of natural areas for recreation and tourism).

The GI approach to spatial planning is now a development priority internationally, nationally and locally. In Ireland, a GI strategy must accompany all development plans.

“Green infrastructure is an interconnected network of green space that conserves natural ecosystem values and functions that also provides associated benefits to the human population. It is a strategically planned network of natural and semi-natural areas with other environmental features designed and managed to deliver a wide range of ecosystem services.”

DUBLIN CITY DEVELOPMENT
PLAN 2016-2022, 10.5.1

The aim of the Stoneybatter strategy is to develop a long list of possible greening projects in the area, set against policy objectives to ensure continued investment in the green infrastructure of the city.

2.2 Policy and Planning Context

This Stoneybatter Greening Strategy is intended to help achieve the policy objectives set out in the Dublin City Development Plan and the Climate Change Action Plan (2019–2024), and further outlined in the Dublin City Parks Strategy, Tree Strategy, Biodiversity Action Plan, and Play Plan.

THE DUBLIN CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2016–2022) (DCDP)

The DCDP states that Dublin City Council will actively promote a green infrastructure (GI) strategy that draws on the council's sustainability principles and comprises a spatial strategic network to be delivered through local area plans and the development management process.

The introduction to the DCDP highlights the Phoenix Park and River Liffey as GI assets, states that GI relates to development management, climate change and risk management, and that it should benefit health, community cohesion and sustainable neighbourhoods.

The DCDP lists the main challenges in protecting, developing and managing the city's green infrastructure as:

- addressing deficits of green space in some neighbourhoods and retrofitting green infrastructure in built-up areas
- recognising and promoting the value of ecosystem services that the GI network provides to the city
- increasing awareness of biodiversity through enhanced interpretation onsite and visitor facilities

The city's strategic GI network map shows the Phoenix Park as a core area. Hubs include Croppies Acre Park, the football pitch behind the Law Society of Ireland HQ at Blackhall Place, and Grangegorman. The River Liffey is described as a corridor.

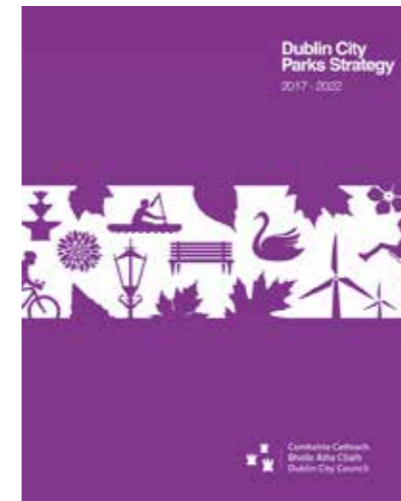
“Within the next 25 to 30 years, Dublin will have an established international reputation as one of Europe's most sustainable, dynamic and resourceful city regions. Dublin, through the shared vision of its citizens and civic leaders, will be a beautiful, compact city, with a distinct character, a vibrant culture and a diverse, smart, green, innovation-based economy.”

DUBLIN CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2016-22

“A green city is a healthy city. Protecting and enhancing open spaces for both biodiversity and recreational use has benefits for the city's sustainability and attractiveness as a place to live, work and visit. As Dublin city intensifies and consolidates some natural assets, open spaces and recreational areas may come under increased pressure. The City Council must respond by balancing the need of the city to consolidate with the need to protect and enhance vulnerable natural areas.”

“SuDS reduces flood risk, improves water quality and provides amenity through the use of permeable paving, swales, green roofs, rainwater harvesting, detention basins, ponds and wetlands. Furthermore, SuDS offer the opportunity to combine water management with green space, which can increase amenity and biodiversity. Dublin City Council will carry out on-going maintenance and monitoring of the sustainable drainage systems within the public domain.”

DUBLIN CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2016-2022



“As the city develops, the scale, location and connectivity of parks and open spaces needs to be planned and designed to better respond to the needs of the growing population. It ensures that in areas where the provision of parks is low, public realm can still create an open space network that is meaningful and connected. It ensures that green space does not have to end at the edges, but extends along the streets, expanding and enhancing the public realm.”

DUBLIN CITY PARKS STRATEGY 2019-2022

“Green infrastructure is identified by the European Commission as contributing to all the targets of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020. The Regional Planning Guidelines for the Greater Dublin Area recommends that each local authority ‘prepare a county based Green Infrastructure Strategy linking to adjoining area and following regional connections.’”

DUBLIN CITY BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN 2015-2020

“Green Infrastructure – The City Council will identify opportunities for new tree planting to ensure continued regeneration of tree cover across the city, taking account of the context within which a tree is to be planted and planting appropriate tree species for that location.”

DUBLIN CITY TREE STRATEGY 2016-2020

2.3 Community Context

Stoneybatter has a rich history of community, resident-led action to improve the neighbourhood. With this in mind, DCC Parks, Biodiversity and Landscape Services aimed to develop a design process building on existing initiatives, with the strategy co-authored with those who understand and care about the area.

“Stoneybatter POP is a voluntary organisation comprising residents, businesses and community groups in the Stoneybatter area. We have over 300 on our mailing list and several thousand followers on social media (Facebook, Twitter and Instagram). The average reach of our Facebook and Twitter posts is about 3,000 views. In 2016 Stoneybatter won the All-Ireland Pride of Place award as the premier urban heritage village in Ireland. The aim of Stoneybatter POP is to seek to make the area an attractive place to live and work and to build up a strong sense of urban community.”

PRIDE OF PLACE COMMITTEE-CHAIRPERSON,
JOE COSTELLO, TREASURER, LOUISE
KEEGAN & SECRETARY, DAVINA SMITH

“Pride of Place has really transformed Stoneybatter. We see it has a combination of all that is best in the area. The business, the environment and participation. We are in the fortunate position that we have 30-40 people at all our meetings. We rely entirely on volunteers. Following winning Pride of Place, we decided to set up a yearly festival around the summer solstice. People took part in cleaning the area and weeding. We had to get permission to close the road for the day. Everyone was opposed but with time everyone agreed. It is about celebrating the urban heritage of the area.”

CLLR. JOE COSTELLO



“A local lad used to have it as a plot. It was sold and someone wanted to build housing on it. They could never get planning permission as it backed on the prison and 1916 wall. So it was just left. It was a dumping ground, a place where young fellas were drinking. One Halloween there was a lot of trouble in the area. There was a big bonfire in the garden. The Garda were called as there was a big fight. It was awful. There was a fire in a house in Mt temple at the edge of the garden. Everyone could smell the smoke but thought it was the garden. That really upset my dad. He started tormenting the corporation to get it cleaned up. Eventually there was a compulsory purchase order on the garden.”

My dad got some of the neighbours together and started cleaning it up. He spent years replanting and replanting, he got it going. That was in the early 80s. They set up bowls in the park. He would go around to old folks centres teaching them bowls. They started having the festival there. The bishop and local priest said mass in the garden with the army and Garda band. We used to get chairs from everywhere. They built an altar and people would stand in the square. It used to be fantastic, many different festivals there.”

MARY EDWARDS, DAUGHTER OF BILLY EDWARDS

He worked in the garden until he died. I'd like to see it kept as a garden, looked after and minded. I would hate if it was opened and then destroyed. I'm very sentimental about it.

1 Stoneybatter Festival,
Manor Street (Image: Pride
of Place)
2 Billy Edwards Park



“In Stoneybatter, there are lot of spaces like that require community management. People are willing to put in effort to take care of the place and do a lot for the community. We have three different people who look after the bird feeder, for instance. One lady mows grass, she doesn’t live here but her sister lives in the front square.”

STEPHANIE DICKENSON

“We don’t like our sign. It was put up without anyone’s notification. I think people would like that changed. Perhaps it could be a potential commission, even a submission that they could vote on

I definitely think around here that the planters have worked to stop dumping. In where we’ve put planters, the dumping seems to stop. You know, people know you’re in the area, and they don’t do as much, you know?”

JOHN DERWIN

“I moved here and we had kids and I was thinking, “Why have we got this nice little space out here that none of us can use?” And to be honest, it was just a dumping ground. Everybody would just dump everything in here, the council would come in and do the shrubs and that was fine. But when you’ve got little kids I wanted a place that’s a little-bit safer away from the cars. I was happy to open and close every night.”

ELIZABETH MC CLAREN, HALLIDAY SQUARE RESIDENT

This space gives us opportunity to have a bit of a hub for public engagement in that project. But it also helps them see how all the research comes together.

“The LIFELINE is about connections (nature, people, place) and our desire is to connect and add value to other 'desirelines' that are being proposed, along the canal, across the city, by people and organisations.”

“The vision is the idea of connecting the botanic gardens with the Liffey using nature. And it’s not so much a line as it is a territory that we’re trying to develop.”

“I guess another piece in this puzzle is that I started a community garden on a tiny piece of ground in 2005, and that really showed me that the smallest little patch of ground in a city can be a host to a lot of very special things, and can bring huge knowledge and excitement to the community around it, and can really change the community. So it doesn’t actually have to be big, vast acreage of ground, to make that happen.”

KAETHE BURT O’DEA, BÍ URBAN

See Bí Urban website (www.biurban.ie) for more on the lifeline

- 1 Stephanie Dickenson and Claire Owens at Kirwan Street Cottages
- 2 John Derwin, Stoneybatter resident
- 3 Daughters of Liz Mc Claren, Maisie and Katie Smith
- 4 Kaethe Burt O’Dea—Sitric Road Community Garden
- 5 Manor Street planted beds
- 6 Bi Urban, Manor Street
- 7 Nature Rx—Lifeline map

Pride of Place Initiatives



- 1 John Derwin, Ecologist, Stoneybatter Resident
- 2 Manor Street—planting
- 3 Lorna Maguire and Liz Pender—Stoneybatter residents
- 4 Stoneybatter Pride of Place members
- 5 Mary Ward, Manor Street, resident & Pride of Place initiator



SECTION 3

Research

3.1 Research Methodology **Stoneybatter is a unique, highly urban district in Dublin. Because of its tight urban grain (mainly, the pattern and scale of streets, blocks and plots), and streets with limited opportunities for traditional parks, a different methodology to that used in two previous DCC greening strategies was needed.**

The audit of the ‘Green Infrastructure’ of the Stoneybatter area was undertaken in several ways:

- Early research, walking interviews and early site analysis
- Desktop research
- Fieldwork / ecological studies
- Community discussions and co-design
- Mapping and analytical research
- Multidisciplinary assessment

DESKTOP RESEARCH

The desktop research included reviewing existing green open space, tree canopy cover, local biodiversity, and both accessible and non-accessible habitats. To develop goals for the strategy, the current planning and policy context as well as international best practice guidance were used to assess project areas, and the amount of amenity space and tree cover. Historical research including visits to the Architectural Archive and the National Library, as well as reading and assessing various web and community-based literature on the area’s history. Further research was undertaken to assess the urban structure of the area (such as the principal streets), the topographic layout, the overall architectural merit of the area, and key urban and biodiversity linkages that exist or could be established, such as Phoenix Park to Grangegorman.

FIELDWORK

Fieldwork tasks included:

- Focused street-by-street study to identify limitations and greening, urban and social opportunities
- Site ecology study to map habitats and green spaces, so that green infrastructural linkages and the biodiversity value and ecosystem services of the area could be assessed

- A comprehensive photographic record of the area
- Field observation to review the local micro-climate, and exposure, shelter and shading to inform potential tree-planting locations and development of a suitable planting palette.

COMMUNITY DISCUSSION / CO-DESIGN

- A Co-Design process (detailed in section 3.2.) was started with a series of initial street conversations and observation sessions to look at how the existing green spaces are used and managed.
- This process was initiated in tandem with the above desktop studies and fieldwork sessions in order to identify the issues and spaces that were important to the community.
- The process ultimately led to the submission of 41 ideas by community groups and individuals outlining the needs and wishes of the area for greening, biodiversity, play and urban place making.

MAPPING AND ANALYTICAL RESEARCH

A series of analytical maps and studies were compiled. Each map represented a single layer of information, critical for the definition of the final strategic approach.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ASSESSMENT

The strategy team consisted of landscape architects, ecologists, architects, urbanists, play specialists, a tree officer and community engagement specialists. The full project team hosted workshops to discuss the opportunity spaces with local residents. Submissions from residents were assessed by the full multidisciplinary team as to the feasibility of execution, and their wider economic, social and greening benefit. In particular, the team considered the possible infrastructural benefits for Dublin, safety enhancements for young and older people, biodiversity and green infrastructure improvement, stakeholder engagement, level of consultation among the residents and the potential cost of projects. The information was assimilated and the wider strategy maps and projects ideas proposed.

DUBLIN CITY COUNCIL COLLABORATION

The projects were then reviewed and developed in collaboration with DCC technical departments that included Environment and Transport, City Architect, Drainage and Heritage . This is an ongoing process from concept to implementation.



1 Residents discuss ideas for Greening Stoneybatter

3.2 Co-design Process

The co-design process included public events, with online and on-street outreach to particular community groups; production of a submission booklet and, finally, collection and assessment of the submission ideas.

SCOPING | SUMMER 2019

First, to define the strategy site, desk research was conducted, which included reviewing historical site maps and planned development locally. Following a walk through the proposed site, six walking interviews were held with local residents to understand the streets and spaces from the personal perspectives of their everyday users.

“Dublin City Council Parks & Landscape Services want to know how to adapt your road to create more liveable & healthy streets; streets that priorities walking and cycling and create space to meet your neighbours. Join us, along with your neighbours, in a collaborative design process to develop ideas for your street and area.”

FOCUS GROUP | 11 SEPTEMBER 2019

A random selection of local stakeholders were invited to give feedback and local insights on the engagement process planning. Contact list for these invitees were based on previous local engagement by DCC.

Questions asked at this session included: What do you make of the project idea, and the plans for the public engagement process? What’s not clear? Where in the community will it be more difficult to achieve engagement in the process?

PROJECT LAUNCH | 1 OCTOBER 2019

People were invited to participate via posters in the neighbourhood, leaflet drops, social media mentions and direct email invitations.

GREENING STONEYBATTER SUBMISSION WORKBOOK

In developing this process, the guidelines of the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) were followed.

It was recognised that successful project ideas had to come from the community, while they also had to be feasible and realistic, and tie in to an overall plan.

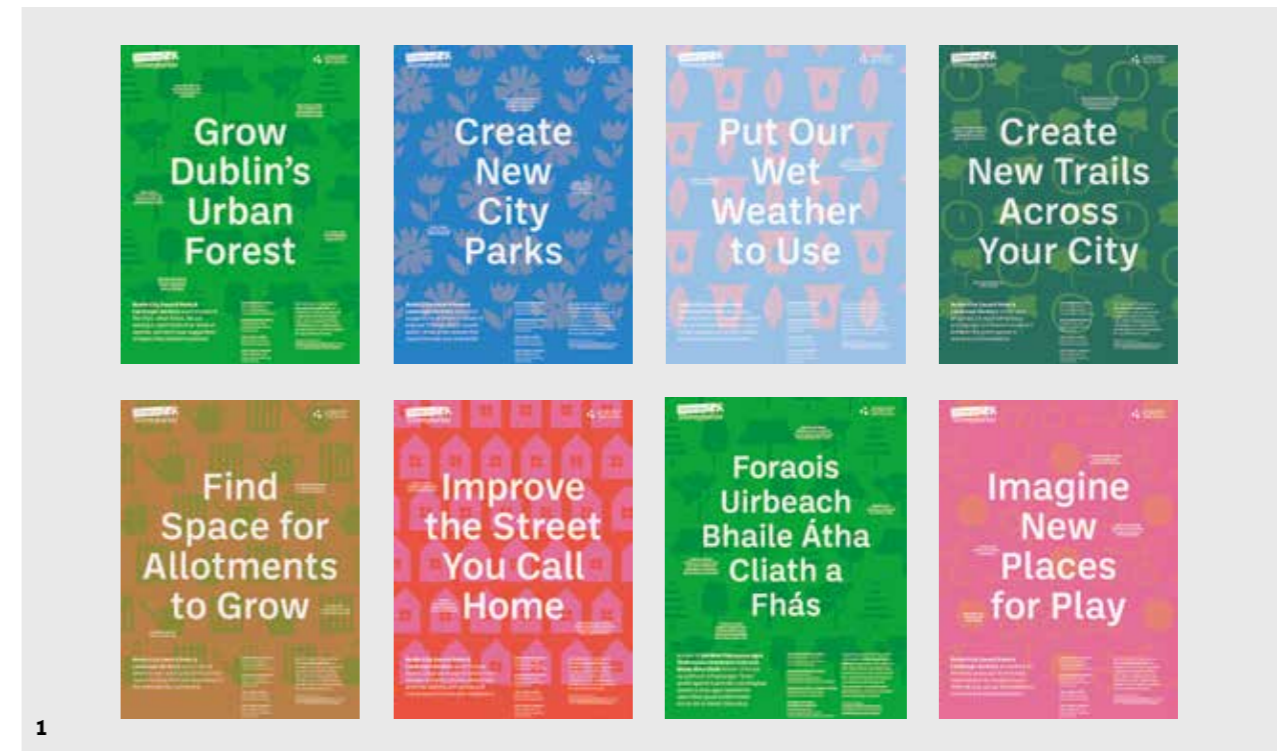
“Public participation goal:

To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.

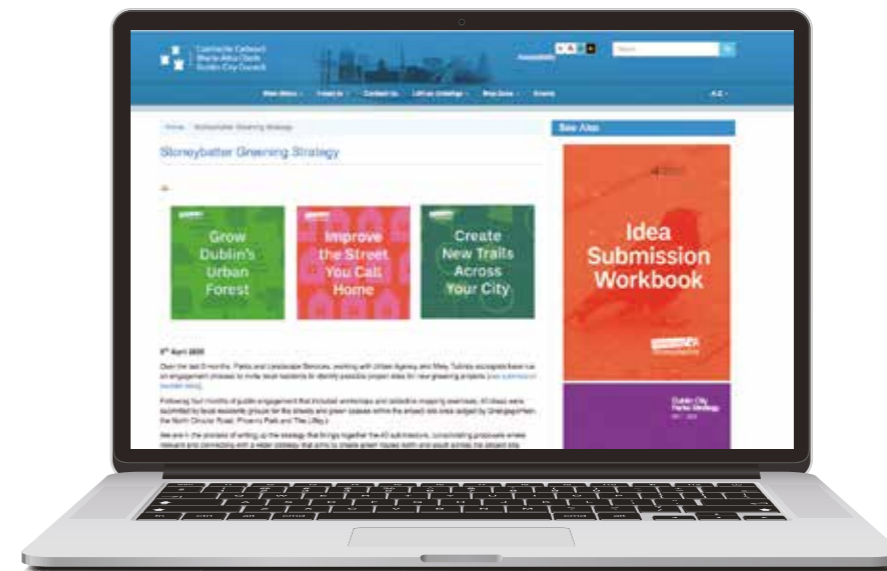
Promise to the public:

We will work together with you to formulate solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.”

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION



1



2



3

- 1 Poster suite
- 2 Screenshot from Dublin City Council website (www.dublincity.ie/greening-stoneybatter)
- 3 Instagram campaign

WORKSHOP 1 | 21 OCTOBER 2019

This launch event was the first opportunity for the residents, business owners and people working in the area to learn about the Greening Strategy and begin to think how they might contribute their own ideas.

A total of 63 participants attended the 90-minute workshop on a warm Monday evening in October. The posters had been up in the neighbourhood for a few weeks, and some social media shout-outs had generated interest and curiosity.

Thanks are due to Stanhope Street Primary School, and all the group facilitators who supported the workshop process: Deidre Prince (DCC), Christina Todd (DCC), Iva Geci (DCC), Lorraine Bull (DCC), Debbie Clarke (DCC), Francesca Tassi Carboni, Mary Tubridy, Betsy Hickey, Stephanie Dickenson, Seáneen Sullivan and Sarah Williams.

TREES FIELD STUDY | 26 OCTOBER 2019

A tree walk—hosted by DCC tree officer Ludovic Beaumont and landscape architects Gareth Toolan and Suzanne O’Connell—was attended by 20 local residents. This was a walk to map trees in Stoneybatter and learn more about tree-planting in the public realm. The many species of trees in the area were visited, and it was pointed out how tricky it is to plant a tree in a public space.

“Stoneybatter will be a village of green walkways that connect everyone in the area. It will be a place for animals, birds and bees, as well as humans.”

BRÍD MAHER, STONEYBATTER RESIDENT VISION



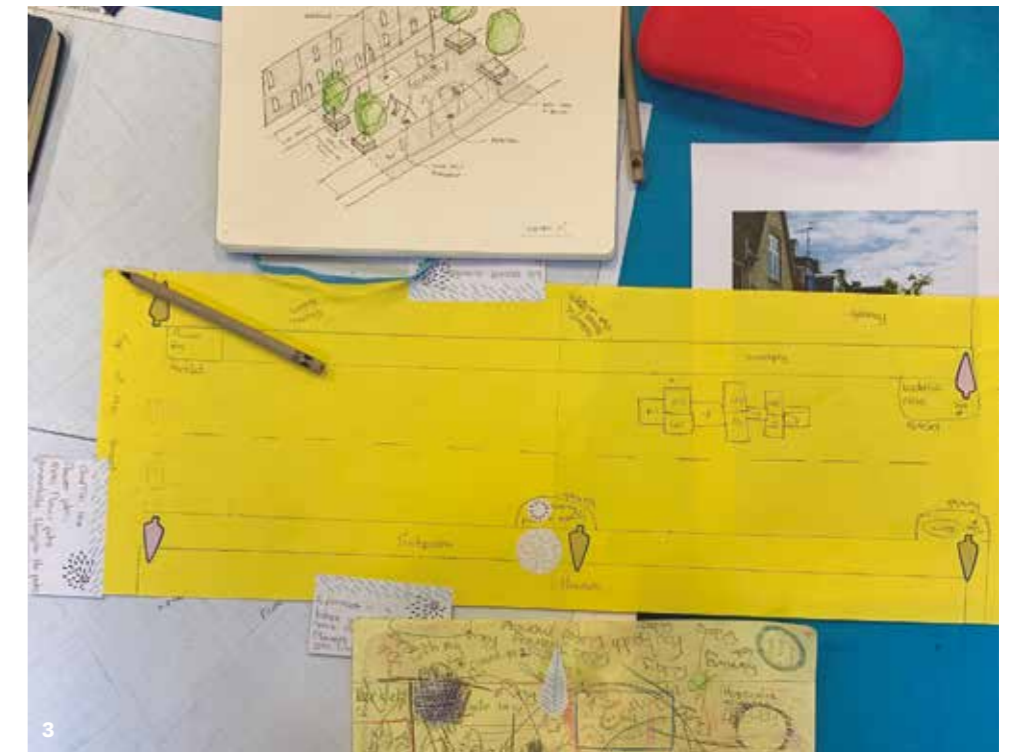
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“Stoneybatter will be a community of quiet peaceful streets, with minimal motor traffic, trees lining every street, wall creepers, hedges, flower beds and seating areas all over. There will be people sitting outside businesses in Stoneybatter village, play areas, locally grown produce from streets and roof terraces shared amongst neighbours.”

MICHAEL BANIM, STONEYBATTER RESIDENT VISION, WORKSHOP 2



2



3

- 1 Workshop held in local Scout Hall
- 2 DCC Tree Officer Ludovic Beaumont on a tree walk with local residents
- 3 Sketch of Carnew Street during Workshop 2

“I’d be saying goodbye to that Cordyline,” noted Betsy Hickey when observing the poor habitat value of this non-native species in Halliday Square, Stoneybatter on the tree-mapping walk. “Plant more hawthorn”, she said. Hawthorn is good for city planting, a rich habitat for all kinds of wildlife, a food source throughout the seasons, and good for humans too—eat the spring leaves to support your heart and blood function and try hawthorn gin and vodka in winter!



WORKSHOP 2 | WHAT’S YOUR IDEA? 9 NOVEMBER 2019

A total of 48 people took part in a three-hour design workshop. The goal was to support 18 street-groups (and individuals) to learn how to make a realistic strategy submission.

Expertise and workshop coaches guided the street-groups to explore their ideas and figure out how to make their idea a reality, considering the many constraints of building in the public realm. Two groups (Harold Road and Carnew Street) presented some of their submission ideas as case studies.

Thanks to the Scout Hall for hosting the session, and to all those who supported the process as coaches and for sharing their expertise: Christina Todd, Mary Tubridy, Sara Brady, Lorraine Bull, Stephen Groomes, Michael Cullinan, Francesca Tassi Carboni, Andrew Griffin, Sarah Williams, Stephanie Dickenson and Kaethe Burt O’Dea.

HABITAT & BIODIVERSITY WALK | 16 NOVEMBER 2019

Ten Stoneybatter residents joined ecologists Betsy Hickey and Mary Tubridy on a habitat-mapping walk of Stoneybatter on a cold November morning. Kaethe Burt O’Dea hosted the group in Bi Urban to continue the discussions and sharing in a much warmer setting.

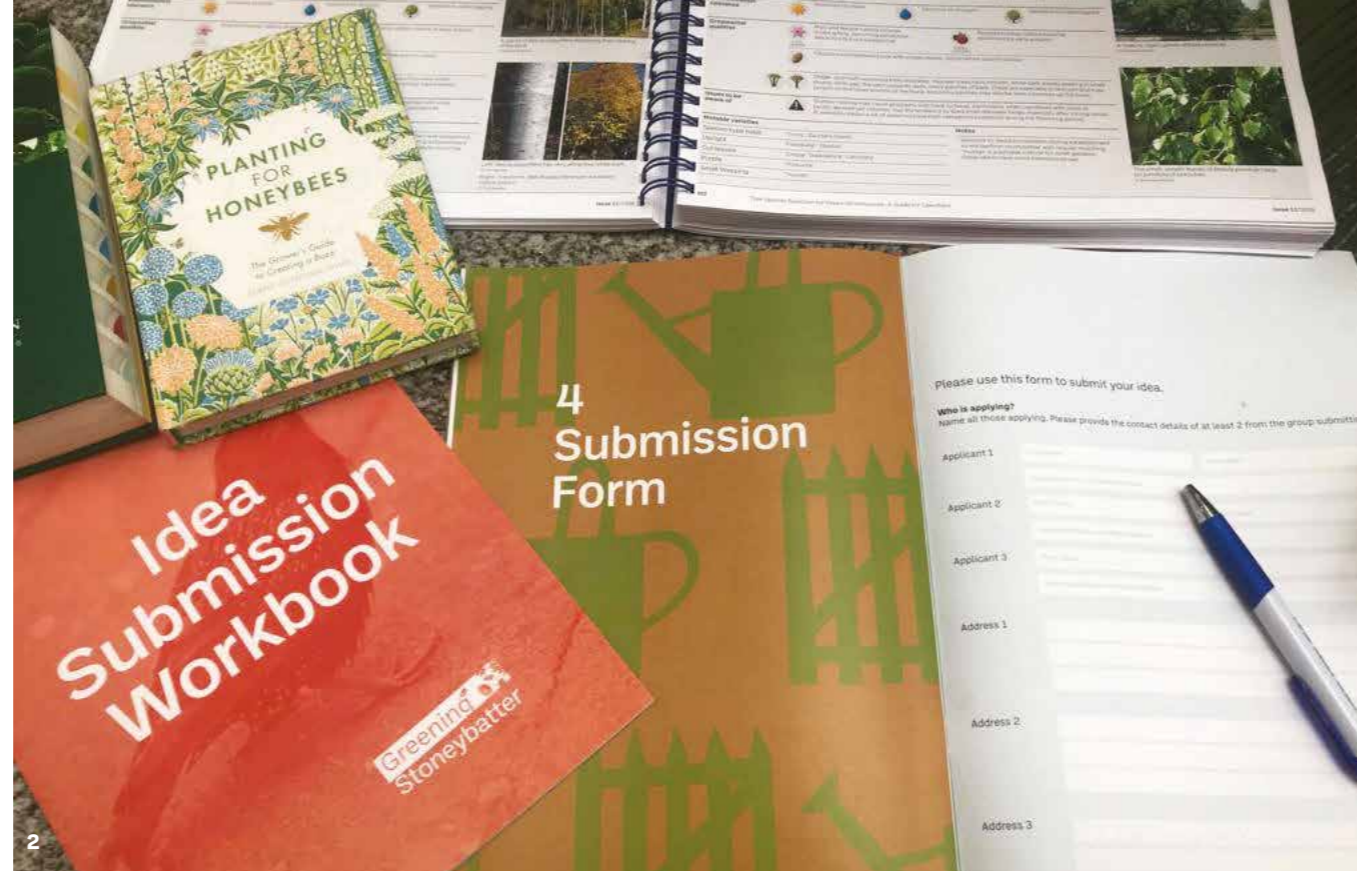
“We have an idea for a parklet, a section of piece of the land where you can have flowers, trees and games on it where the cars can’t park there anymore. We don’t have lots of room to play because we are in the city. Currently we play on the road but sometimes there is cars flying the road. Our dream is that it would be a greener street and nicer to live without the rubbish being dumped there.”

RUBY, LILLIE OXMANTOWN RD AND ANNA-CARNEW STREET

“Stoneybatter will be a greener space where children are out on the streets, playing safely outside. There will be more space on the road to connect with neighbours. No doubt there’ll be more small businesses—shops, coffee shops, restaurants, etc. Fingers crossed for more independent business, rather than chains.”

JULIE GRANT, STONEYBATTER RESIDENT SHARED HER VISION FOR STONEYBATTER

- 1 Presentation by residents to residents at Workshop of their ideas to Green Stoneybatter
- 2 Ecological Walk with Mary Tubridy, Project Ecologist
- 3 Local Children have their say on Radio with Suzanne O’Connell
- 4 Workshop with residents and Urban Agency



“I wanted to say that the community-building that has come about via your Greening process has proved very valuable as we assemble ourselves to support the community as best we can over the next while.”

STEPHANIE DICKENSON

“I have lived in this area since the 1980s and I love it. I’m very excited about the idea of people finding out about the cultural and natural wealth that is already in the area and then how we expand and communicate that. It’s much richer in biodiversity that I would have first realized. There are interesting ferns species on the walls of the houses. There is much more alive in Stoneybatter that is not human than people realize.”

PADDY WOODWORTH, MANOR PLACE

SUBMISSION DEADLINE | 3 DECEMBER 2019

A workbook was compiled to help resident groups to submit an idea for greening in their neighbourhood. It included a list of the types of projects that the Parks and Landscape Services would like to implement to enhance the green infrastructure in this part of the city. Ideas were invited for street tree-planting, new pocket parks, incidental play across the neighbourhood, rain gardens (designed to temporarily hold and soak in rain water runoff), wayfinding and park improvements.

The workbook also listed key criteria questions for residents to consider in developing their ideas, such as their feasibility and how they might fit within the overall strategy.

People were asked to make submissions collectively as a street, and those submitting were asked to give evidence of consultation with those affected by the proposals. At the end of the document, there was a submission form to submit the proposal.

SUBMISSION REVIEW WORKSHOP | 9 DECEMBER 2019

Thirty people took part in a short evening event to view and acknowledge the submissions received the week previously. The project team, ecologist Mary Tubridy and public realm designers Francesca Tassi Carboni and Andrew Griffin of Urban Agency provided an update on the assessment process.

A drawing showing the submissions mapped across the neighbourhood was presented and each submission group outlined their ideas to the attendees.

Thanks to the National Museum of Ireland at Collins Barracks for hosting the event.

DESIGN CLINICS | 20 & 28 JANUARY & 3 FEBRUARY

Individual design sessions were held with the submission teams, Urban Agency and DCC Parks to examine proposals in more detail and how submissions could be combined with similar ideas with residents who often didn’t know each other. Thanks to the UN Memorial Garden for the use of their space.



- 1 Submission review workshop
- 2 Submission forms at Bi Urban's Cafe together with Bi Urban's Library on biodiversity
- 3 Submission form which explained different ideas for Greening urban spaces such as parklets, rain gardens and biodiversity corridors

3.3 Green Infrastructure Audit

Desk research was carried out using historic and current maps and aerial photography to locate all types of green infrastructure (GI) within the area defined for this study (which excluded the O'Devaney Gardens site). Residents with a particular interest in biodiversity were consulted, and fieldwork was carried out to produce a habitat map, lists of common wild plants and birds, and accounts of biodiversity and GI in all habitats in the area. Biodiversity ratings for sites were based on the number of habitats present and their potential to provide nesting sites for songbirds. This evaluation was incorporated in the assessment of GI (summarised in Appendix), which is based on the assessment of the value of ecosystem services provided at each site.

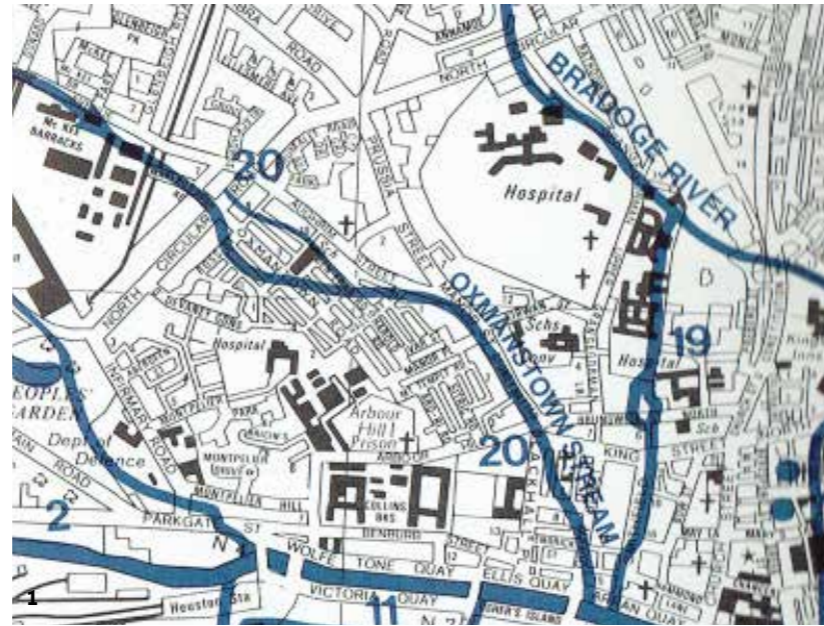
THE SITE

The earliest detailed map of the area (1821) shows that the oldest streets were Infirmary Road, North Circular Road, Aughrim Street, Prussia Street, Manor Street and Grangegorman. Therefore the gardens of houses along these streets are the oldest green spaces. The first-edition Ordnance Survey map shows that most of Stoneybatter (with the exception of houses and gardens along the principal streets) was covered in fields, farms and orchards. Some public green spaces were present behind the HQ of the Law Society, in the grounds of St Bricin's Hospital and Croppies Acre Park.

Since most of Stoneybatter slopes from north to south, surface-water drainage flows principally in the direction of the Liffey. Oxmantown Stream originally ran along the route of Manor Street and drained the area (see Fig 1) but there's no above-ground trace of it now, except at the discharge point to the Liffey.

BIODIVERSITY AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE BASELINE DESK RESEARCH

The first detailed account of biodiversity in Stoneybatter, dating from 1984, involved the production of a list of wild plants in association with a survey of the Inner City Flora (Appendix 1). At that time, the most important area was a derelict site near Montpelier Hill where seven species of plants (absent elsewhere in the inner city) were found, including *Hypericum androsaemum* (tutsan), *Primula veris* (cowslip), *Galium odoratum* (woodruff), *Veronica serpyllifolia* (thyme-leaved speedwell), *Carex ovalis* (sedge), *Hyacinthoides hispanicus* (Spanish bluebell) and *Juncus conglomeratus* (rush). Other sites of interest were an old garden off Arbour Hill where *Galium odoratum* was found, and the grounds of St Brendan's Hospital. The plant species list shows that some of the wild plants in the city had arrived as garden or food plants and had spread into 'the wild'.



BIODIVERSITY TODAY

The current local habitat variety and value is listed in the table on the following page.

SPECIES BIODIVERSITY

Thirty-eight native plant species were recorded (see Appendix 1) including one of the plants highlighted by the survey in 1980, *Hypericum androsaemum* (in Billy Edwards Park). In contrast to 1984, no large derelict sites were surveyed and fieldwork was confined to winter months.

The table in Appendix 5.1 is a preliminary list of bird species for Stoneybatter, based on fieldwork and information from local residents: 29 bird species have been identified.

Of particular interest is the presence of nesting Herring Gulls in Manor Street and herons in St Bricin's Park and Arbour Hill. Birds are possibly nesting in the shrubberies of old gardens and institutions, such as St Bricin's Hospital.

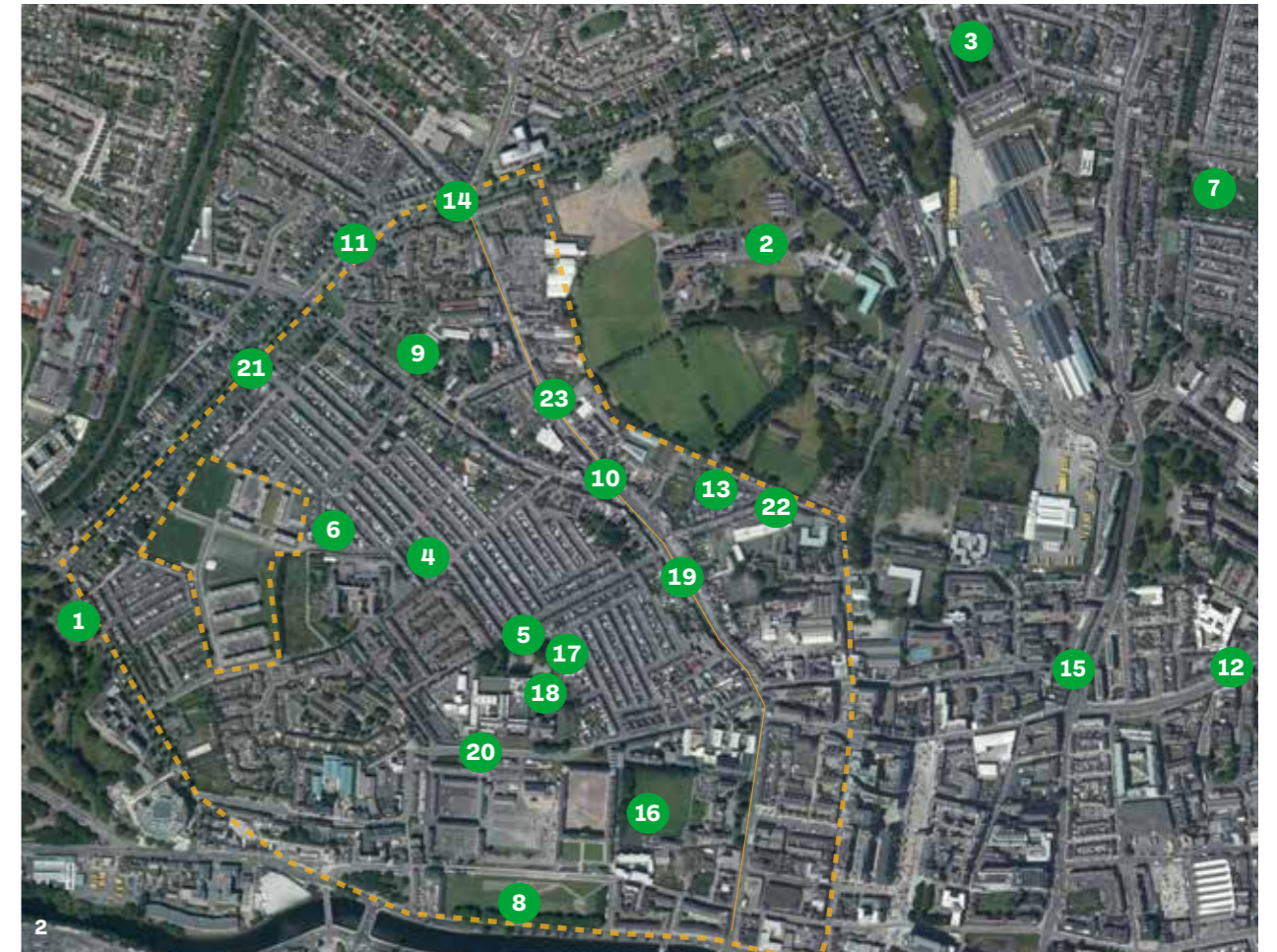
Other fauna recorded in the locality include the urban fox (common throughout). A hedgehog was seen at Arbour Hill in 2011 (pers. comm. from caretaker 2019).

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE TODAY

Details of the full audit of GI are in Appendix 5.1. The map on page 30 illustrates the result.

The GI map shows that most of Stoneybatter is of low GI value as it is occupied by houses and hard surfaces. Areas of low to medium value include all the green spaces and parks. A few areas are rated highly.

The highest-value sites include most of those ranked highly for biodiversity. They are joined by Arbour Hill woodland, Halliday Square Park, the grounds around the church in Aughrim Street and the small landscaped areas in Kirwan Cottages.



PARKS / LARGE OPEN SPACES

1. Phoenix Park (OPW)

707 hectares-14 min

2. Grangegorman

29 hectares-2 min

3. Great Western Square

0.413 hectares-18 min

4. Halliday Square

0.06 hectares-5 min

5. Billy Edwards Park

0.05 hectares-5 min

6. Thor Place

0.04 hectares-7 min

7. Blessington Basin

0.75 hectares-10 min

8. Croppies' Acre

0.75 hectares-10 min

SPORTS

9. Aughrim Street Leisure Centre

0.2 hectares-5 min

SMALL GREEN SPACES

10. Stoneybatter Green

0.14 hectares-6 min

11. N. Circular Rd-Aughrim St.

0.14 hectares-6 min

12. Bolton Street-Beresford St-Ann St North-tree planting temp.

0.1 hectares-14 min

13. Kirwan Street Cottages

0.02 hectares-2 min

14. N. Circular Rd-Prussia Street-Corner

0.04 hectares-6 min

15. Church Street-Brunswick Street-Temp. green

0.013 hectares-12 min

PRIVATELY MANAGED GREEN SPACES

16. Law Society

2.14 hectares - 16 min

17. Irish UN Veteran Club

0.1 hectares - 4 min

18. Arbour Hill Cemetery

STREETSCAPE GREENING

19. Manor Street

20. Arbour Hill

21. North Circular Road

22. Kirwan Street

23. Aughrim Street

1 Historic streams and underground rivers of Stoneybatter
2 Existing green infrastructure assets in the project area

HABITAT MAP

The table below shows the current location of habitats mapped in Stoneybatter. Appendix 6.1 includes results from all the sites which were assessed.

TABLE 1

HABITAT CODE (FOSSITT, 2000)	HABITAT NAME	LOCATION	BIODIVERSITY INTEREST
FL8	Artificial lakes and ponds bordered by concrete	Croppy Acre Park west section	Low Water quality unknown? Provides drinking water for birds
GA2	Amenity grassland	Common in parks	Low Provides feeding areas for Starlings.
GS1	Dry calcareous and neutral grassland	Billy Edwards and Thor Place Parks	Medium Old grassland not managed intensively has significant diversity of grassland species including small fungi sp. Would have worms, millipedes, wood lice, spiders, ants
GS2	Dry Meadows and Grassy Verges	Bank of pitch behind the Law Society HQ Site of school behind Stanhope Street School	Medium Biodiversity Interest Plants are allowed flower and set seed. Excellent for pollinators
WD5	Scattered trees and parkland+	Arbour Hill NW End IUNVA Park Billy Edwards Park	Medium Biodiversity Interest. Trees include sycamore, mountain ash, horse chestnut, beech, ash, poplar, London plane, lime, and atlas cedar, birches and yew. Though many are non native they support significant invertebrate diversity. If bark is rough they may be used as daytime roosts by bats.
WS1	Native scrub (of ivy)	On back of wall along Kirwan Street and in abandoned garden behind Manor Street	High Biodiversity Interest as ivy excellent for pollinators early in the year. Dense shrubbery provides nesting sites, and food for birds later in the year.
WS3	Ornamental non-native shrubbery	Collins Barracks, Halliday Square, Thor Place, Billy Edwards Park	Low-medium Biodiversity Interest depending on species. Medium biodiversity value for pollinators and birds if Pyracantha, Berberis, sweet box (Sarcococca sp.), white periwinkle (Vinca minor Alba) and the mahonias, Cherries (single flowered) are present.
WL2	Treelines	Along major roads and some parks planted with London Plane and some horse chestnut	Medium-High Biodiversity Interest depending on age and tree species. Cultural value.
ED2	Soil and bare ground	Small plots at entrance to Montpelier Drive, derelict sites and railed off areas.	Medium Biodiversity Interest. Soil organisms provide food for birds. GI value good as water can penetrate the soil.
ED3	Recolonising bare ground (c 50% vegetated)	In small plots beside houses near Arbour Hill	Medium Biodiversity Interest if mainly wild plants are present and they are allowed flower and set seed.
BC2	Horticultural land	In derelict site beside Infirmary road and beside Ashford Place	Medium Biodiversity Interest
BC4	Flower beds and borders	In small and large parks	Low/Medium Biodiversity Interest depending on species. Good for pollinators.
BL1	Stonewalls and other stonework	Old walls on Infirmary Road, around Croppy Acre Park, the Law Society and Arbour Hill	Medium Biodiversity Interest. Old stonewalls which have gaps for soil provide habitat for insects and plants such as Ivy, polypody fern, toad flax and pellitory of the wall. South facing best.
BL3	Buildings and artificial surfaces	Throughout	Low Biodiversity Interest. Possibly houses bats but no survey done. Not good for GI as water cannot penetrate ground. Some houses have good window boxes with sea pinks, mallow, heather, rosemary and lavender, plants good for pollinators.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE VALUE

The table below shows the assessment scoring system used to define the green infrastructure value of each existing green space. The system is equal to the one used for the Liberties Greening Strategy. Appendix 2 includes results from all the sites which were assessed.

TABLE 2

















ECOSYSTEM BENEFITS		WEIGHTED SCORE
1	Climate Adaptation - Urban Heat Island Effect and / or windspeed reduction due to presence of vegetation.	0 or 1
2	Biodiversity Value: One habitat (usually grass only) - 1 Two habitats (usually grass and trees) - 2 Three habitats (usually grass, trees and shrubbery) -3 Supporting nesting birds -4	Max - 4
3	Improving air quality and carbon sequestration (+maturing and mature trees).	0 or 1
4	Sustainable water management: Porous surface - 1 Soil and vegetation improving water quality- 2 Attenuation and /or infiltration to groundwater through SUDS - 3	Max - 3
5	Access to high quality green space for recreation: Green space not accessible, viewing only -1 Accessible for passive recreation, no facilities for active recreation- 2 Supports active recreation (with equipment play, sports) - 3 Supports social interaction and community cohesion - 4	Max 4
6	Enhanced landscape quality and sense of place + or -	1
7	Protection and enhancement of the setting of major archaeological assets. + or -	1
8	High quality urban linkage for walking and cycling	1
9	Products from the land—food, timber etc.	3
MAXIMUM SCORE		19



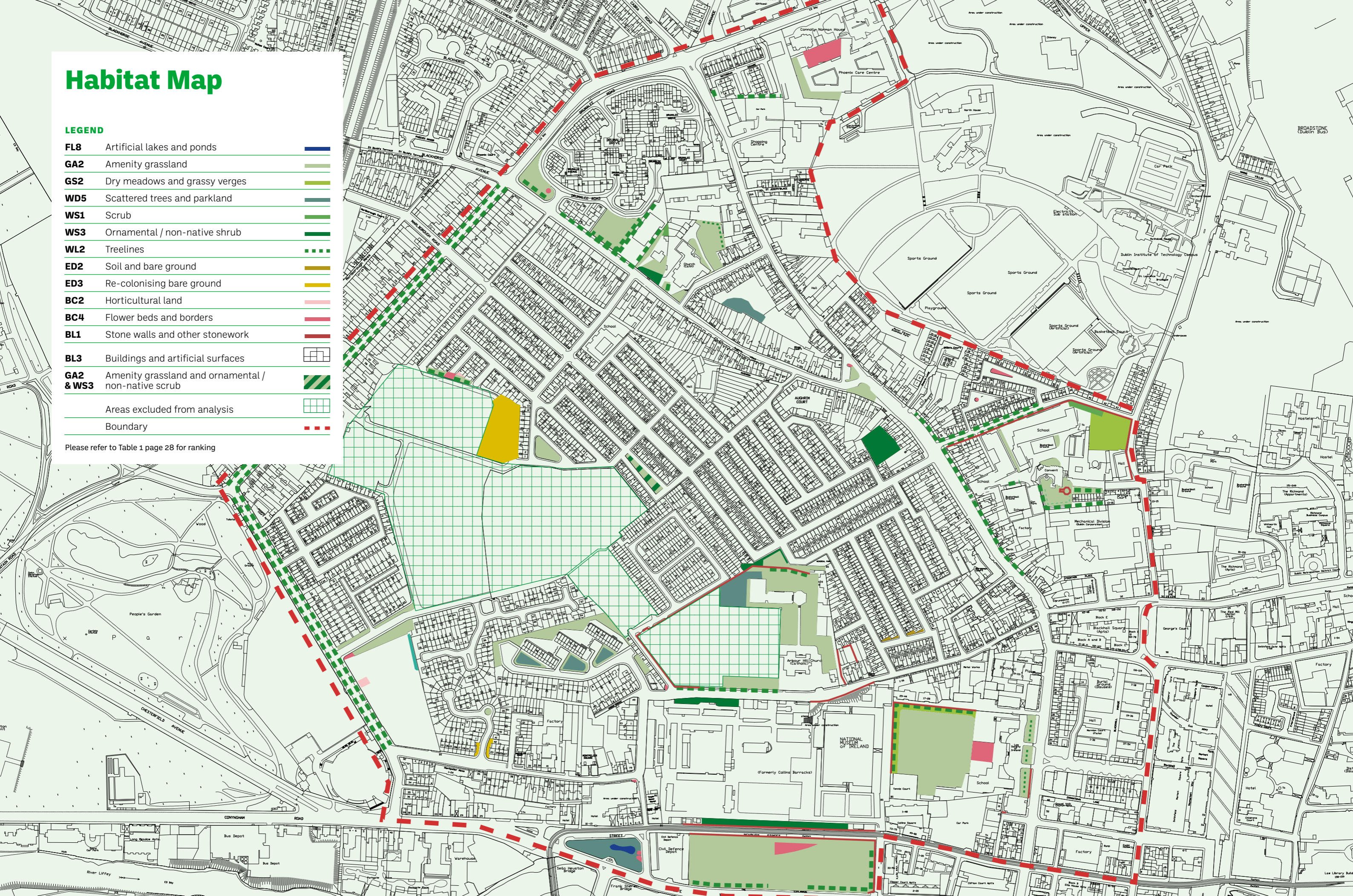
- 1 Manor Street (November 2019)
- 2 Oxmantown Road (November 2019)
- 3 Blackhall Place (November 2019)

Habitat Map

LEGEND

FL8	Artificial lakes and ponds	
GA2	Amenity grassland	
GS2	Dry meadows and grassy verges	
WD5	Scattered trees and parkland	
WS1	Scrub	
WS3	Ornamental / non-native shrub	
WL2	Treelines	
ED2	Soil and bare ground	
ED3	Re-colonising bare ground	
BC2	Horticultural land	
BC4	Flower beds and borders	
BL1	Stone walls and other stonework	
BL3	Buildings and artificial surfaces	
GA2 & WS3	Amenity grassland and ornamental / non-native scrub	
	Areas excluded from analysis	
	Boundary	

Please refer to Table 1 page 28 for ranking



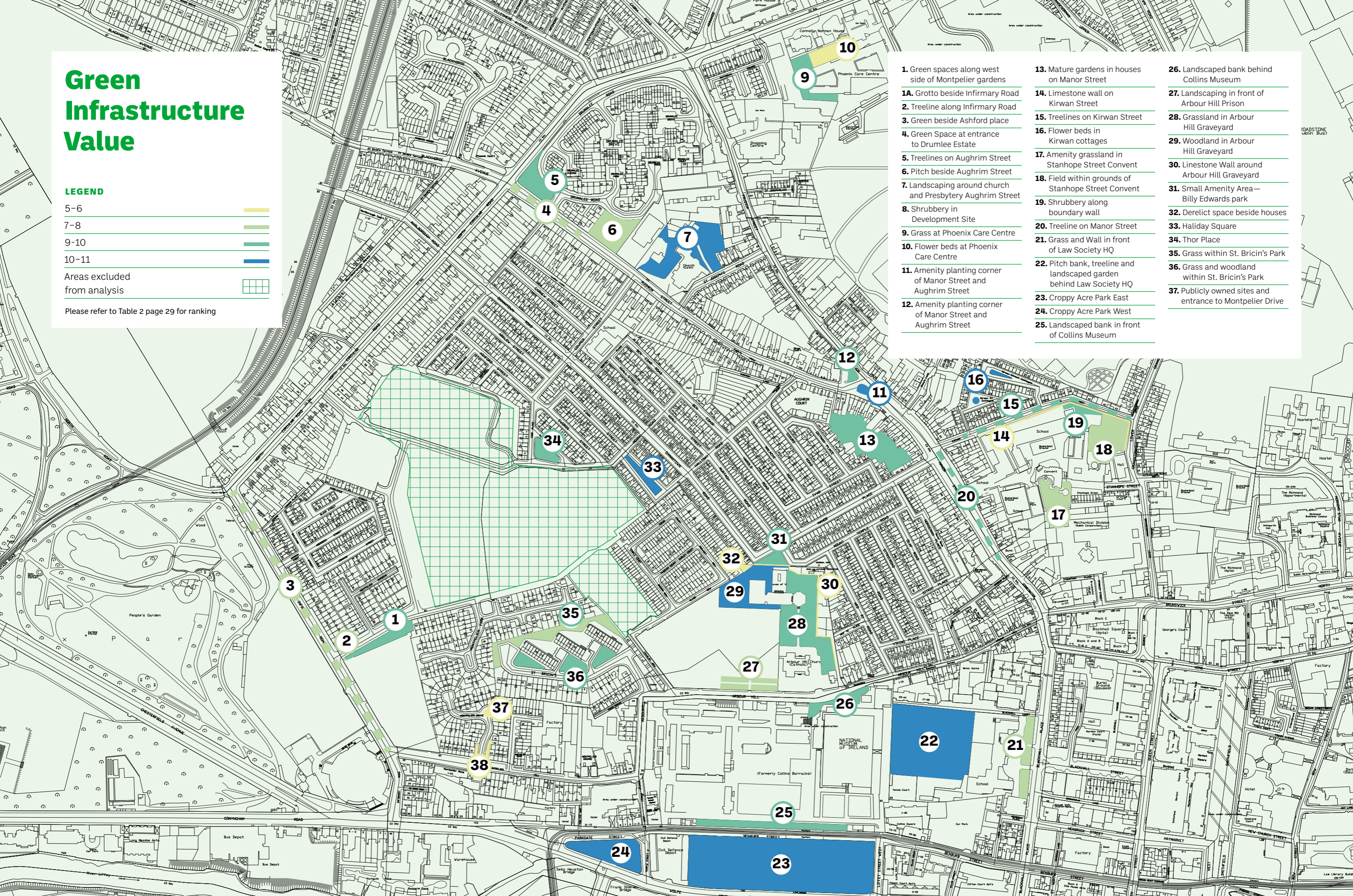
Green Infrastructure Value

LEGEND

- 5-6
- 7-8
- 9-10
- 10-11
- Areas excluded from analysis





Please refer to Table 2 page 29 for ranking

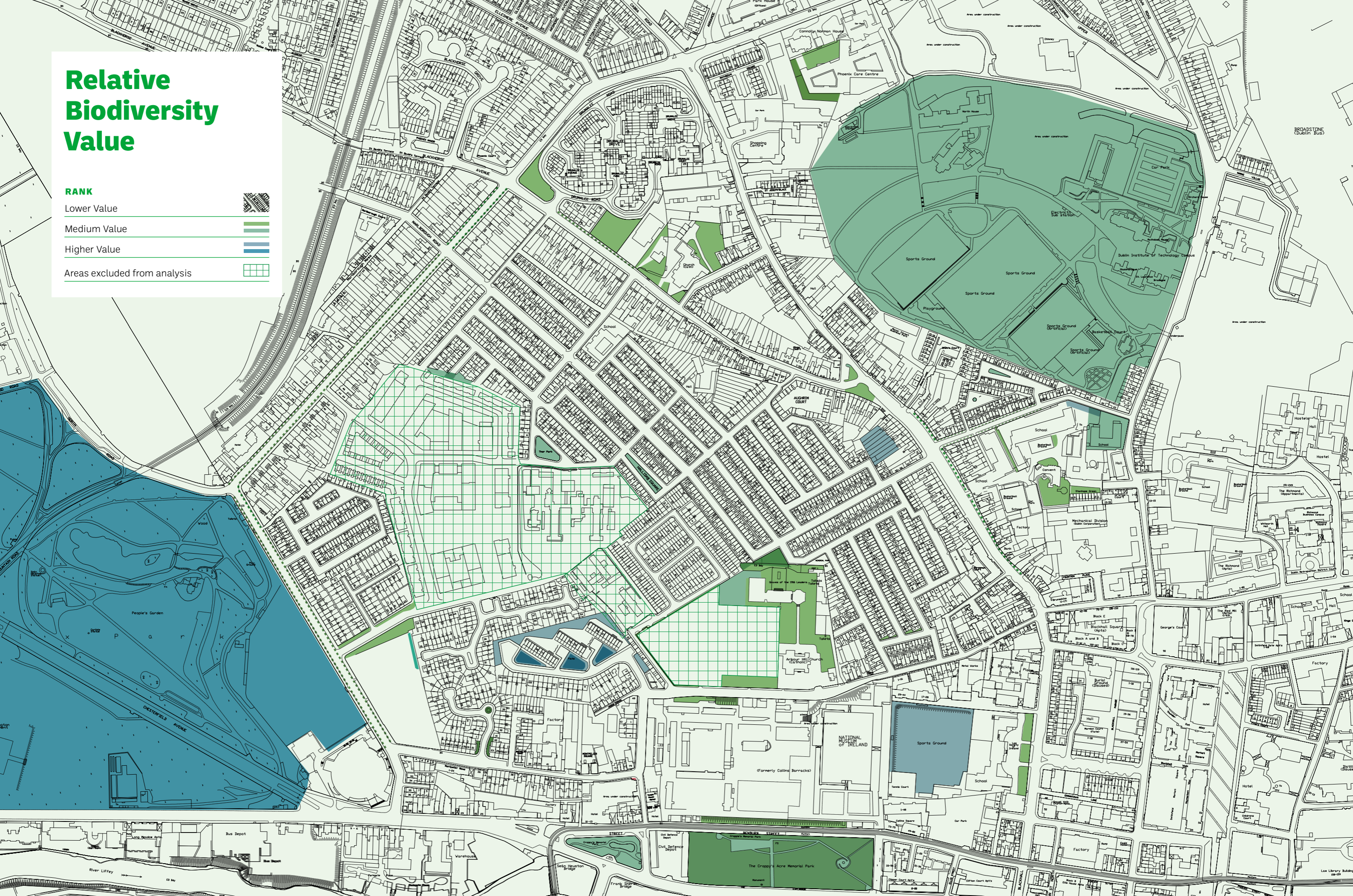
- 1. Green spaces along west side of Montpelier gardens
- 1A. Grotto beside Infirmary Road
- 2. Treeline along Infirmary Road
- 3. Green beside Ashford place
- 4. Green Space at entrance to Drumlee Estate
- 5. Treelines on Aughrim Street
- 6. Pitch beside Aughrim Street
- 7. Landscaping around church and Presbytery Aughrim Street
- 8. Shrubby in Development Site
- 9. Grass at Phoenix Care Centre
- 10. Flower beds at Phoenix Care Centre
- 11. Amenity planting corner of Manor Street and Aughrim Street
- 12. Amenity planting corner of Manor Street and Aughrim Street
- 13. Mature gardens in houses on Manor Street
- 14. Limestone wall on Kirwan Street
- 15. Treelines on Kirwan Street
- 16. Flower beds in Kirwan cottages
- 17. Amenity grassland in Stanhope Street Convent
- 18. Field within grounds of Stanhope Street Convent
- 19. Shrubby along boundary wall
- 20. Treeline on Manor Street
- 21. Grass and Wall in front of Law Society HQ
- 22. Pitch bank, treeline and landscaped garden behind Law Society HQ
- 23. Croppy Acre Park East
- 24. Croppy Acre Park West
- 25. Landscaped bank in front of Collins Museum
- 26. Landscaped bank behind Collins Museum
- 27. Landscaping in front of Arbour Hill Prison
- 28. Grassland in Arbour Hill Graveyard
- 29. Woodland in Arbour Hill Graveyard
- 30. Limestone Wall around Arbour Hill Graveyard
- 31. Small Amenity Area—Billy Edwards park
- 32. Derelict space beside houses
- 33. Holiday Square
- 34. Thor Place
- 35. Grass within St. Bricin's Park
- 36. Grass and woodland within St. Bricin's Park
- 37. Publicly owned sites and entrance to Montpelier Drive



Relative Biodiversity Value

RANK

- Lower Value 
- Medium Value 
- Higher Value 
- Areas excluded from analysis 



3.4 GI Opportunities

Stoneybatter is currently of low value for biodiversity and green infrastructure. The Greening Strategy offers an opportunity to much improve this status. The principal objective is to develop new connective corridors between the main biodiversity hubs in the area.

The strategy builds on the particular strengths of Stoneybatter, which are:

- Proximity to the Phoenix Park (for biodiversity and recreation)
- Publicly owned and managed spaces, with potential for improvement, such as in Collins Barracks, Arbour Hill graveyard, Croppies Acre Park and housing estates such as St Bricin's, at Montpelier and Drumalee
- Large privately managed green spaces of some biodiversity/GI value, including St Bricin's Hospital, grounds of the Law Society HQ, where managers could be easily encouraged to improve their biodiversity and GI value
- Many small semi-privately managed, publicly owned green spaces such as Halliday Square Park and Billy Edwards Park where managers are interested in adopting more GI-friendly management practices
- Gardens of older houses along Prussia Street, Aughrim Street and Manor Street / Stoneybatter, and the site behind Stanhope Street Convent where owners could be encouraged to improve their biodiversity and GI value
- Community-led initiatives to support greening and biodiversity in the area—the large attendance at workshops throughout the process and the number of submissions received show the extent of such interest

Initiatives in Stoneybatter should increase the area occupied by permeable surfaces, semi-natural habitats and species important for invertebrates (particularly pollinators) and nesting songbirds.

New features to enhance biodiversity should ideally be situated along routes linking areas of high value.

BIODIVERSITY HUBS AND CORRIDORS

In mapping the GI network, three types of interlinked areas are recognised. Core areas are the nuclei of the network. Hubs buffer the core areas, and are less important for biodiversity. Corridors maintain connectivity and provide for animal movement and plant dispersal. The following map identifies new and existing biodiversity corridors that could be enhanced through the interventions of the Greening Strategy.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY LEGEND

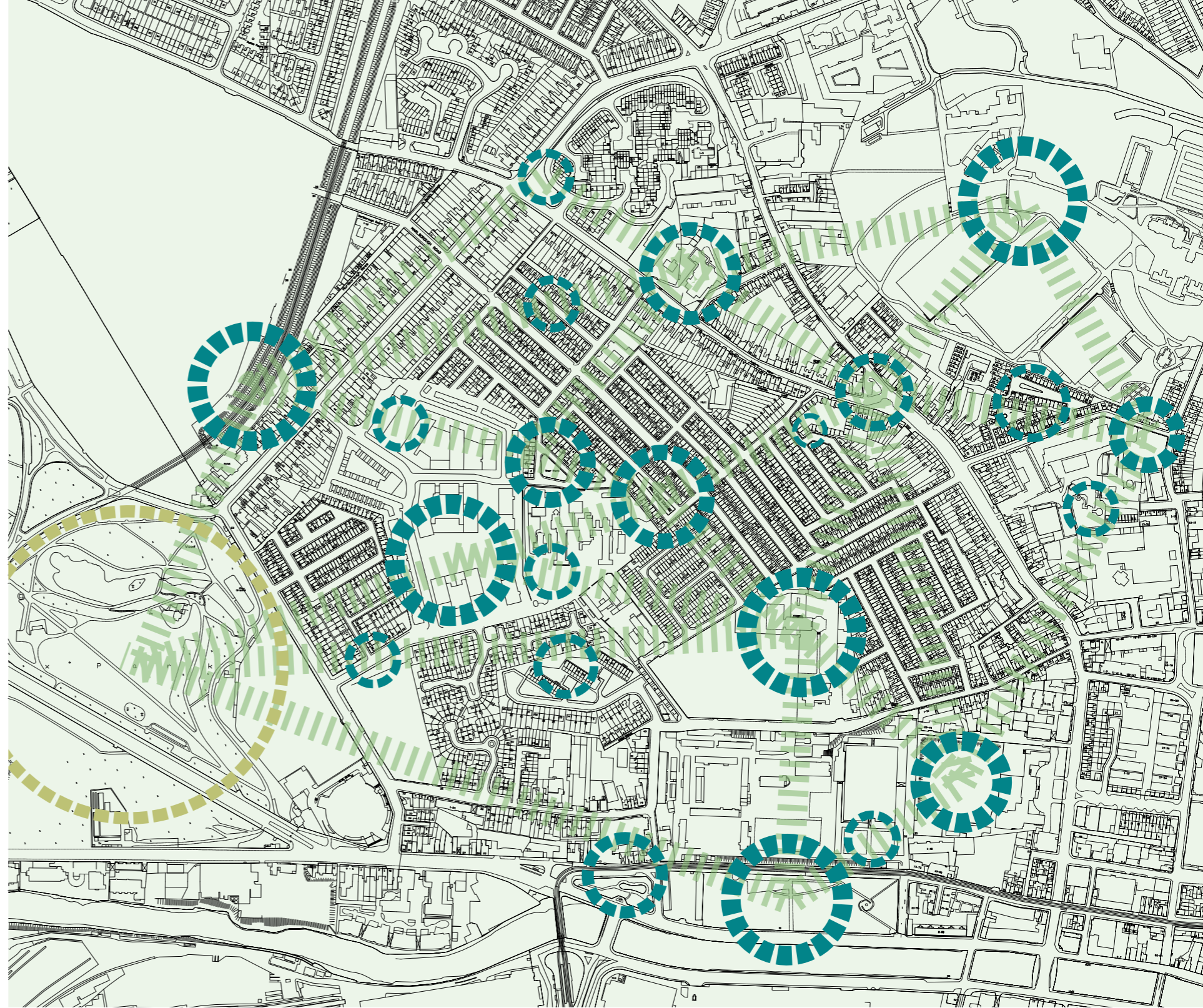
Existing biodiversity / Green infrastructure core



Biodiversity hubs (actual and proposed)



Potential biodiversity corridors





Parks and Green Spaces Catalogue

Parks

CROPPIES ACRE

Croppies Acre is a large community Grade 1 park. Historically it was on old military grassland facing onto the River Liffey, with the former Royal Barracks (now Collins Barracks) as its backdrop. It's believed to be the burial ground for hundreds of 1798 Rebellion victims, called Croppies because of the short, French Revolution-style haircut that they wore. The park was originally a military esplanade or recreation ground, as seen on historic maps such as the 6 inch Cassini or 1888-1913 25 inch map. The 2000 aerial map shows the park with its new layout and memorial, designed and opened in 1998 for the 200-year anniversary of the 1798 Rebellion. Croppies Acre, managed by Dublin City Council, suffers from anti-social behaviour partly as a result of a lack of active frontages around the park:

the Luas line and an eye-level-high wall to the north, a depot dividing it from the Croppies Memorial Garden to the west, Wolfe Tone Quay, a busy traffic thoroughfare to the south and, to the east, apartments off Benburb St with limited views of the park.

There is opportunity to upgrade this park with additional amenities so that the park better serves the local community.

CROPPIES' MEMORIAL PARK

The Croppies Memorial Park lies to the west of Croppies Acre, in front of Ashling Hotel.

The park is bordered by mature trees and grass edges surrounding a central pool, which contains the sculpture of Anna Livia, designed by Eamonn O'Doherty and originally located in O'Connell St.

HALLIDAY SQUARE

Halliday Square is a long park of around 0.06ha. It was originally larger in size but over the past 30 years it was reduced in scale. Surrounded at present by a black metal railing, it measures about 64m in length and ranges from 11m at its widest to only 4m at its shortest. There's only one entrance to the park, about half way up to its eastern side. One local family take responsibility for locking the park each night, cleaning the area and doing some gardening. Review of opening hours and management is required.

BILLY EDWARDS PARK

Billy Edwards Park measures about 0.05ha and is located beside the UN Irish Veterans Garden. It's a garden owned by Dublin City Council but has been maintained by local resident Billy Edwards, his family and for the last 20 years by local resident John Joe

McNeely. It currently opened Monday - Saturday, 10am - 5pm by John Joe. The garden has high aesthetic value with its mature trees, manicured lawn and beautiful rose gardens. The park is part of the rich social history of Stoneybatter, where local residents have had a passion for greening and contributed positively in many ways to the area. Review of opening hours and management is required.

THOR PLACE

Thor Place is a small, triangular park of about 0.04ha, or 40m x 25m, gated on all sides by a black metal fence. There are large canopied trees on its edges to the north-east, with lower areas of planting to the south-west. It's perfect as a community garden. At present, Dublin Corporation signs define it as a seniors citizens-only park. While it has high aesthetic value, being a park dedicated to senior citizens limits its social value for the area. As a green space it is well managed and

clean. It's a fine city park, although it would benefit from some upgrading such as adding benches and more planting. Review of opening hours and management is required.

Sports

AUGHRIM STREET LEISURE CENTRE

Aughrim Street Leisure Centre is both an indoor and outdoor sports area. It has been used by residents for indoor sports such as basketball, bowling, boxing and dancing. The outdoor area is paved in tarmac, fenced and netted at high level. It is set up as a standard-sized basketball court, with facilities to play soccer. The park is surrounded by a grass bank and is raised at a higher level than Aughrim Street. There are some trees around it. The main accesses are through the Aughrim Street Sports Centre or directly from Drumalee estate. A better-landscaped boundary could improve its connection to the surrounding area.

- 1 Croppies' Acre (source excellentstreetimages.com)
- 2 Croppies' Acre (source excellentstreetimages.com)
- 3 Croppies' memorial Park
- 4 Halliday Square
- 5 Billy Edwards Park (November 2019)
- 6 Thor Square (November 2019)
- 7 Aughrim Street Sports Centre (November 2019)



Small Green spaces

STONEYBATTER GREEN

Stoneybatter Green has two grassed areas planted with trees, surrounded by low metal edging. Within the green lies an engraved rock and plaque with the name Stoneybatter. The space to the north contains a defibrillator and old Dublin street lamp.

The junction could be reconfigured to increase the size of the green spaces and improve their quality. The proximity to food shops, pubs and restaurants would support the need for increased accessibility of the green, opening the area up to the community and adding to the solely aesthetic use it has now.

Note: This space is subject to a separate Bus Connects project.

NORTH CIRCULAR ROAD / AUGHRIM STREET

The green space at the top of Aughrim Street, at the corner with North Circular Road, is part of Drumalee estate. Around 0.14ha in size, it measures 52m x 25m across its width. The space is mainly grassed. A row of trees marks its edge while a low continuous wall defines the boundary of the estate and separates it from the main street.

The tree-lined avenue of North Circular Road and the Drumalee estate green space are visually disconnected. The avenue of mature trees ends abruptly, to be replaced by much smaller trees.

NORTH CIRCULAR ROAD / PRUSSIA STREET CORNER

This space, which also adjoins Drumalee estate, has a small grassed area and a concrete hardscaped area, with some trees at the corner. It's bounded all along North Circular Road by a long low wall and small trees.

KIRWAN STREET COTTAGES

The triangular open spaces at Kirwan Street Cottages are interlinked by narrow lanes between the squares. There are two grassed areas, with trees and flowers planted by residents. The amount of street pots and planting outside the cottages, along with small chairs and benches, shows the active local efforts to maintain the space and community use. The lane connecting the eastern entrance to Kirwan Street Cottages to the smaller western square is perceived as unsafe by residents, as it suffers from anti-social behaviour due to the lack of passive surveillance and adequate lighting, while large bushes impair visibility.

ST BRICIN'S PARK

St Bricin's Park is a small estate with some grassed and tree-planted areas. While it is generally pleasant, upgrading the planting could benefit the wider community.

Privately managed Green spaces

LAW SOCIETY

The Law Society of Ireland has privately managed spaces to the front and rear of the Blue Coat School at Blackhall Place. The front has some grassed areas with mature trees and a tarmac driveway and carpark. At the rear is a formal lawn and garden, while further behind is a large green lawn used for sports with boundary trees and low-level planting. It is kept in good condition.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, AUGHRIM STREET

The church on Aughrim Street has some excellent large specimen trees front and rear of the church, surrounded by a series of grassed areas—which contribute well to street greening.

THE SANCTUARY

The Sanctuary is a small privately managed garden and meditation centre on Stanhope Green. It contributes to the general biodiversity of the area and, although not fully public, is used by many residents.

ARBOUR HILL CEMETERY / IRISH UNITED NATIONS VETERANS ASSOCIATION GARDEN

The Irish United Nations Veterans Garden is a small garden managed by former veterans. There is a hardscaped memorial garden to the street side. At the rear is a small garden that links to Arbour Hill cemetery, used as a shortcut by residents during daytime hours. This access is locked in the evenings by the UN veterans. The centre is one of the main social hubs in the neighbourhood. Although the memorial garden is well maintained, there are opportunities to incorporate widened landscaped areas.

Street Greening

MANOR STREET

Manor Street has a number of trees planted along its length, while some planter boxes are managed by Dublin City Council with the assistance of local residents and shopowners. This street is included in the redevelopment plan related to implementing the new BusConnects route crossing the village centre.

- 1 Stoneybatter Green (November 2019)
- 2 Drumalee Park (June 2020)
- 3 Kirwan Street Cottages (June 2020)
- 4 St Bricin's Park (November 2019)
- 5 Law Society from Collins Barracks (March 2020)
- 6 Arbour Hill Church (November 2019)
- 7 IUNVA (November 2019)
- 8 Manor Street (November 2019)

3.5 Urban Form Audit

Stoneybatter is a unique place in Dublin. It is characterised by its rows of artisan cottages and hard streetscape in a seemingly endless grid. Sprinkled throughout the tight urban texture are micro pocket parks—its only green capital.



Stoneybatter’s green identity is intertwined with its physical one. The highly dense built environment sets limitations for defining new green areas, demanding a capillary approach developed through redesigning streets and removing or redistributing car parking.

The core of Stoneybatter is defined by the 19th century artisan cottages, a series of row houses stretching from north to south. They have small rear gardens and mostly no threshold space to the front. The streets generally lack trees and have a hard urban character.

Stoneybatter also has a series of pocket parks, from the formal Rose Garden of Billy Edwards Park to the long community garden on Halliday Square.

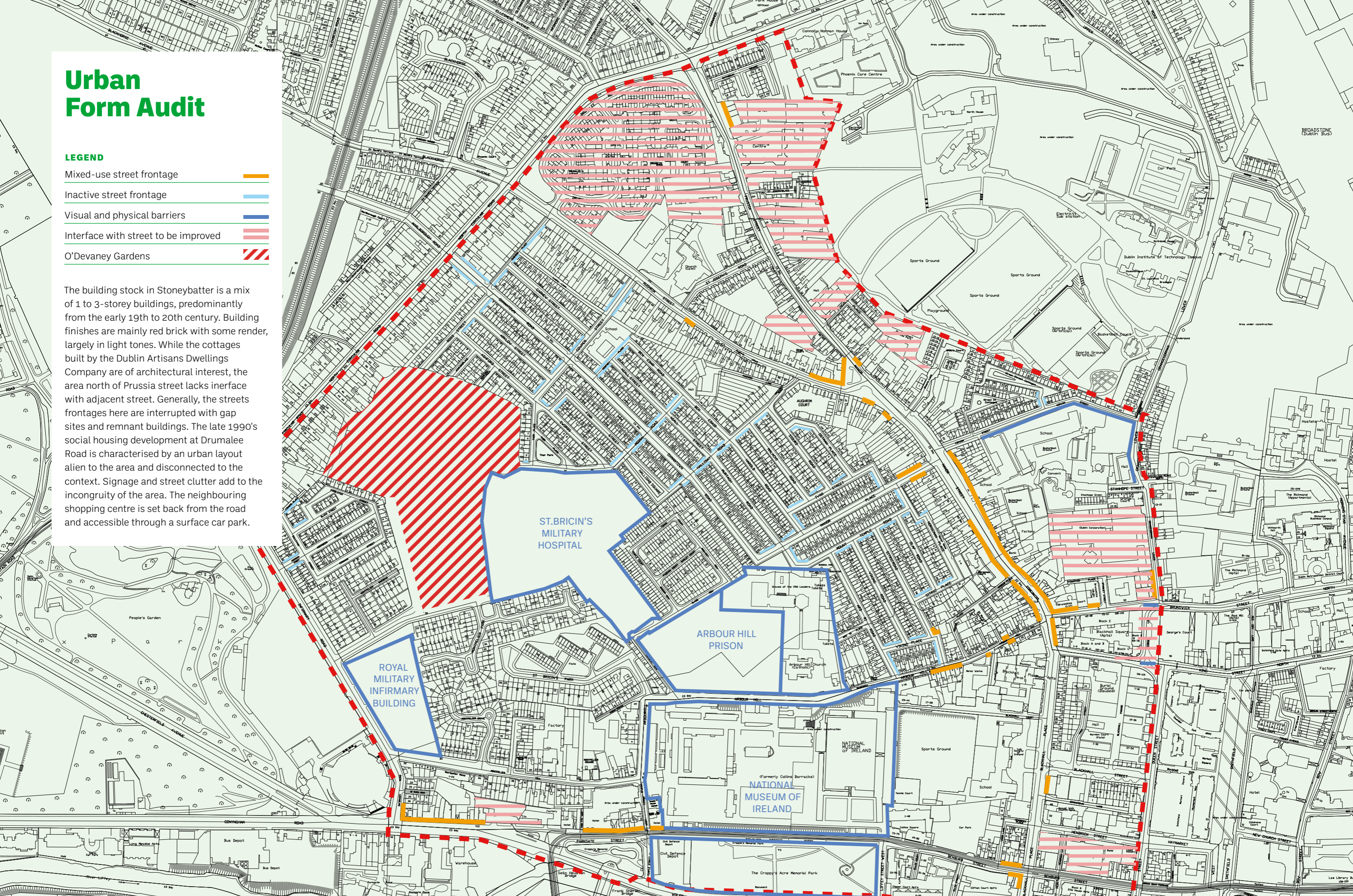
- 1 Carnew Street, a typical Stoneybatter street (November 2019)
- 2 Lucky Lanes award winning Houses by A2 Architects
- 3 Niall Street (November 2019)
- 4 Aerial view of Stoneybatter showing its wgrid of streets with pocket parks (Google)

Urban Form Audit

LEGEND

- Mixed-use street frontage
- Inactive street frontage
- Visual and physical barriers
- Interface with street to be improved
- O'Devaney Gardens

The building stock in Stoneybatter is a mix of 1 to 3-storey buildings, predominantly from the early 19th to 20th century. Building finishes are mainly red brick with some render, largely in light tones. While the cottages built by the Dublin Artisans Dwellings Company are of architectural interest, the area north of Prussia street lacks interface with adjacent street. Generally, the streets frontages here are interrupted with gap sites and remnant buildings. The late 1990's social housing development at Drumalee Road is characterised by an urban layout alien to the area and disconnected to the context. Signage and street clutter add to the incongruity of the area. The neighbouring shopping centre is set back from the road and accessible through a surface car park.



Urban form audit

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Stoneybatter is a short stretch of road that gives its name to the surrounding district. This main route to Dublin, connecting the districts lying west and north-west of the city, was once known as Bóthar na gCloch, the road of stones, and was a popular area for settlement due to its fertile land and proximity to the river.

The earliest map, dating from 1837-1841, shows Manor Street as a prominent street surrounded by farms. Other surviving elements include North Circular Road, the military buildings at Collins Barracks and Croppies Acre.

The development of the 700 Dublin Artisan Dwellings housing scheme, visible in the 1888-1913 map, marks a big change to the urban character of Stoneybatter. At this time the surrounding area still mainly consisted of farmland.

The six-inch Cassini, dating between 1911 and 1938, shows the areas in between Manor Street and the artisan cottages starting to densify. The aerial map of 2000 shows larger developments like O'Devaney Gardens and Drumalee estate filling out the remaining larger pockets, from the middle of the last century onwards.

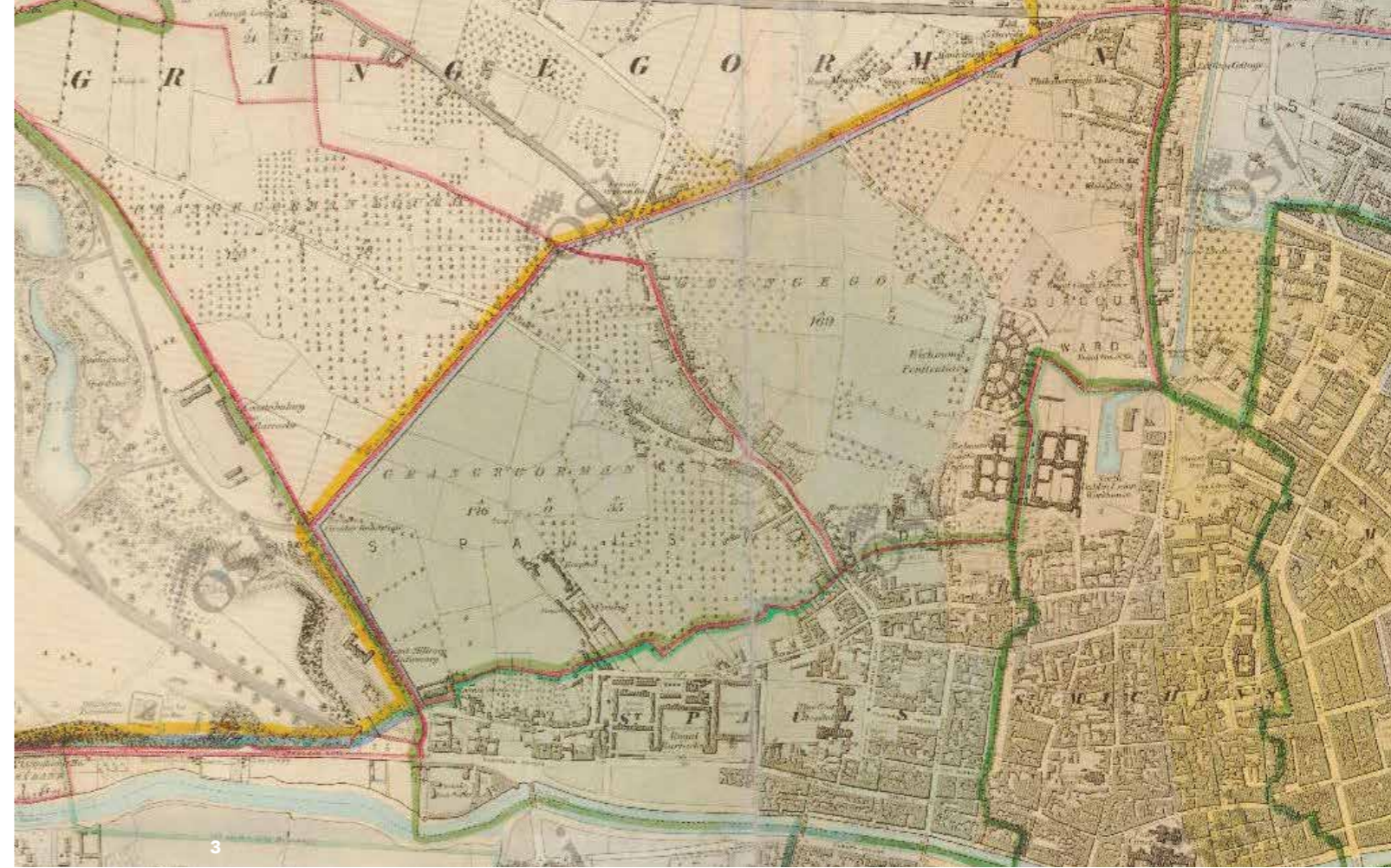
The photos below demonstrate the change in the urban identity of the original wide streets of the artisan cottages to the car-dominated environment that prevails today. The introduction of street clutter, from overhead power lines, bollards, road markings, parking bays and tarmacked surfaces, has detracted from the minimalist nature of the original streets of Stoneybatter.

DUBLIN ARTISANS DWELLINGS COMPANY

The Dublin Artisans Dwellings Company was established in 1876 as a profit-making enterprise providing quality housing for the city's working classes. In Stoneybatter, the Company developed an area stretching from Arbour Hill to the North Circular Road over a 10 years period.

Most of the Company's schemes consisted of terraces of single-storey cottages and two-storey houses laid out in groups of parallel streets, a template readily followed by Dublin's municipal authorities and hence one that came to characterise whole areas of the city.

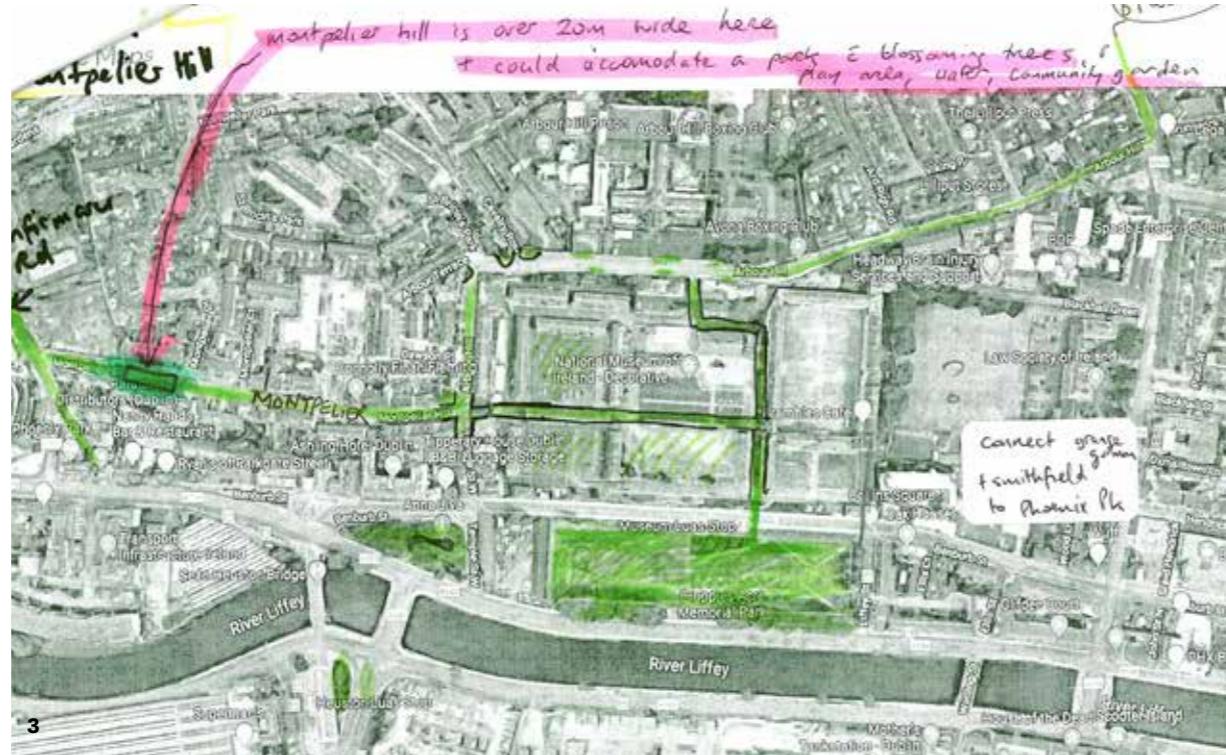
To control costs and speed of construction, a small number of common house designs was used across the Company's schemes. The simplest house, designated Type A, was a two-roomed cottage with one fireplace and was in use until the late 1890s. The Type E cottage, a three bay, three roomed single storey dwelling was the most common of all house types constructed by the Company.



- 1 Source Company on Oxmantown Road, Stoneybatter, G. & T. Crampton Photograph Archive
- 2 Oxmanstown Road (November 2019)
- 3 6 Inch Colour Ordnance Survey Map
- 4 6 Inch Cassini Ordnance Survey Map
- 5 25 Inch Ordnance Survey Map



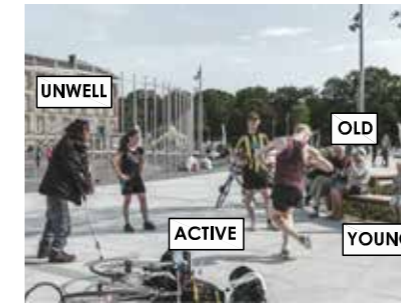
1



3



2



4 Potential use patterns Israels Plads, Copenhagen



5 Current use patterns

Imagine a Green Way linking Grangegorman, Stoneybatter and Phoenix Park



6

3.6 Key Findings

1 There is a lack of permeability throughout the area, both east-west from Phoenix Park to Manor Street and north-south from the River Liffey and Croppies Acre to Manor Street and the residential areas around Oxmanstown Road. This impermeability is mainly caused by the larger institutional buildings of Collins Barracks and Arbour Hill cemetery as well as the O'Devaney Gardens housing scheme, which is currently being redesigned. It is well documented that more permeability, a key policy in the Government-commissioned Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (DMURS), reduces antisocial behaviour.

2 More street parking spaces are provided than are needed by local residents, as demonstrated by street observation and design workshops. There is an opportunity to replace the space dedicated to cars with new tree-planting, greening interventions and public amenities.

3 Stoneybatter has a series of streets around Oxmanstown Road that have little hierarchy in terms of people and vehicle movements. Creating a more defined hierarchical subdivision of the streets, dedicating the wider roads to car traffic and the narrower, more intimate streets to walking and cycling, would increase both their functionality and their aesthetic and green value. The tight urban grid allows for pedestrianising selected roads and traffic diversions through a multitude of route options, without major repercussions on the overall local flow. As many residents made clear throughout the process, this strategy would be welcomed by many local people. As well, some streets around schools and creches could be made more accessible, and safer for children.

4 The parks of the area do not cater for all age groups and interests. There is no dedicated playground in the area, for instance, or space dedicated to teenagers such as a skate or parkour park. Local people have come up with many ideas for specific green spaces that could cater to a wide variety of users. A coordinated strategy based on the existing public engagement would be important to ensure that new parks cater for the wishes of local residents of all ages and interests.

5 There is limited tree canopy in the area and that a designated strategy to plant street trees would link together the wider biodiversity centres such as Phoenix Park and Grangegorman.

- 1 Sarah and Julia Grant, Submission no.38 (Appendix)
- 2 Robert Doyle, Fiona Little, Submission no.18 (Appendix)
- 3 Conrad O'Keeffe, Anthony Hanrahan, Jackie Burke, Submission no.34 (Appendix)
- 4 Seán Fogarty, Carol Heffernan, Submission no.7 (Appendix)
- 5 Ibid.
- 6 Robert Doyle, Fiona Little, Submission no.18 (Appendix)

3.7 Summary Principles

The overall project principles were developed based on the findings in each research strand: **Community, Ecological, Wider Social and Greening**. Each strand was developed by members of the design team and wider stakeholder groups, and then assimilated into the overall objectives for the strategy.

- 1 Increase the overall tree canopy in Stoneybatter.
- 2 Increase the biodiversity links, linking areas of high biodiversity such as the River Liffey and Phoenix Park with new green areas such as Grangegorman.
- 3 Continue to work with the local community to develop projects and, in the longer term, develop a process to support local residents to take ownership over the projects and help to manage and maintain them.
- 4 Link areas of Stoneybatter, in terms of pedestrian and cycle mobility, that are currently dislocated from each other, such as Croppies Acre to Manor Street.
- 5 Implement solutions that answer real problems and issues that locals experience.
- 6 Work with the local community to find new green spaces and enhance existing ones.
- 7 Promote biodiversity; in particular pollinators such as birds and bees.
- 8 Create spaces for all users—since many of the green spaces are aesthetic only, with low functionality, it was necessary to understand demographics and user profiles, and what kind of spaces the residents of the area need, such as playgrounds and informal areas for street games.
- 9 Develop a long-term, sustainable plan for the public realm and green space for Stoneybatter residents.
- 10 Embed a play and education strategy in the Greening Strategy, ranging from incidental and formal play to informal education about greening and nature in city spaces.



“It would be fantastic to get the little parks we have throughout Stoneybatter opened up for residents. I understand that some people on certain streets have keys, but they seem very under-utilised and are going to waste, for example Thor Place and Billy Edwards Park.”

CAROLINE CRUIKSHANK

“Having trees at the entrance / exit to our street will slow down car access on Carnew Street. There are 20 children living on the street under the age of 10 and they play on the street. Slowing down cars accessing the street will make it safer for these children to play.”

CARNEW STREET RESIDENTS SUBMISSION

1 Tree Mapping Walk with DCC tree officer Ludovic Beaumont, and Landscape Architects Gareth Toolan and Suzanne O'Connell

SECTION 4

Greening Stoneybatter Strategy



4.1 Area-Wide Strategy Map

The Area-Wide Strategy Map represents the synthesis of the research outcome and subsequent outlined action plans. It knits together the issues and ideas raised by the local community with best-practice solutions and expert assessment.

It builds on the already successful greening strategies of the Liberties and the North-East Inner City (NEIC) programme, and learns from what was successful about those projects and their implementation. It serves as a framework and a base on which future projects can be developed.

URBAN FORM AUDIT—ANALYSIS OF ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The analysis of the area's street pattern highlighted the lack of permeability across large portions of Stoneybatter, as one of the main findings listed in chapter 3.6. The village core of the artisan cottages appears isolated, with few linkages

to the west and south. The green areas are disconnected, and rarely offer open access or crossing points as the preferred trails to navigate the area. (Diagram 1)

Integrating the urban form and green infrastructure audit indicates that the definition of new connections between the main residential area, the Phoenix Park, the TU Dublin campus, Croppies Acre and the Liffey would enhance the GI value and accessibility of the neighbourhood.

Landscaping opportunities along these routes (highlighted) could take the form of new pocket parks, reclaiming

space currently allocated to parking or traffic movements, or expanding the potential of existing green spaces. The proposed pedestrian and cycling connections to prioritise would be across the ongoing housing development at O'Devaney Gardens (outside the Greening Strategy reference site area) and the National Museum at Collins Barracks. The proposal for an expansion of the local green network is shown in Diagram 2.



1 Existing urban form and green spaces layout
2 Opportunity green infrastructure hubs and linkages to the wider Green Network

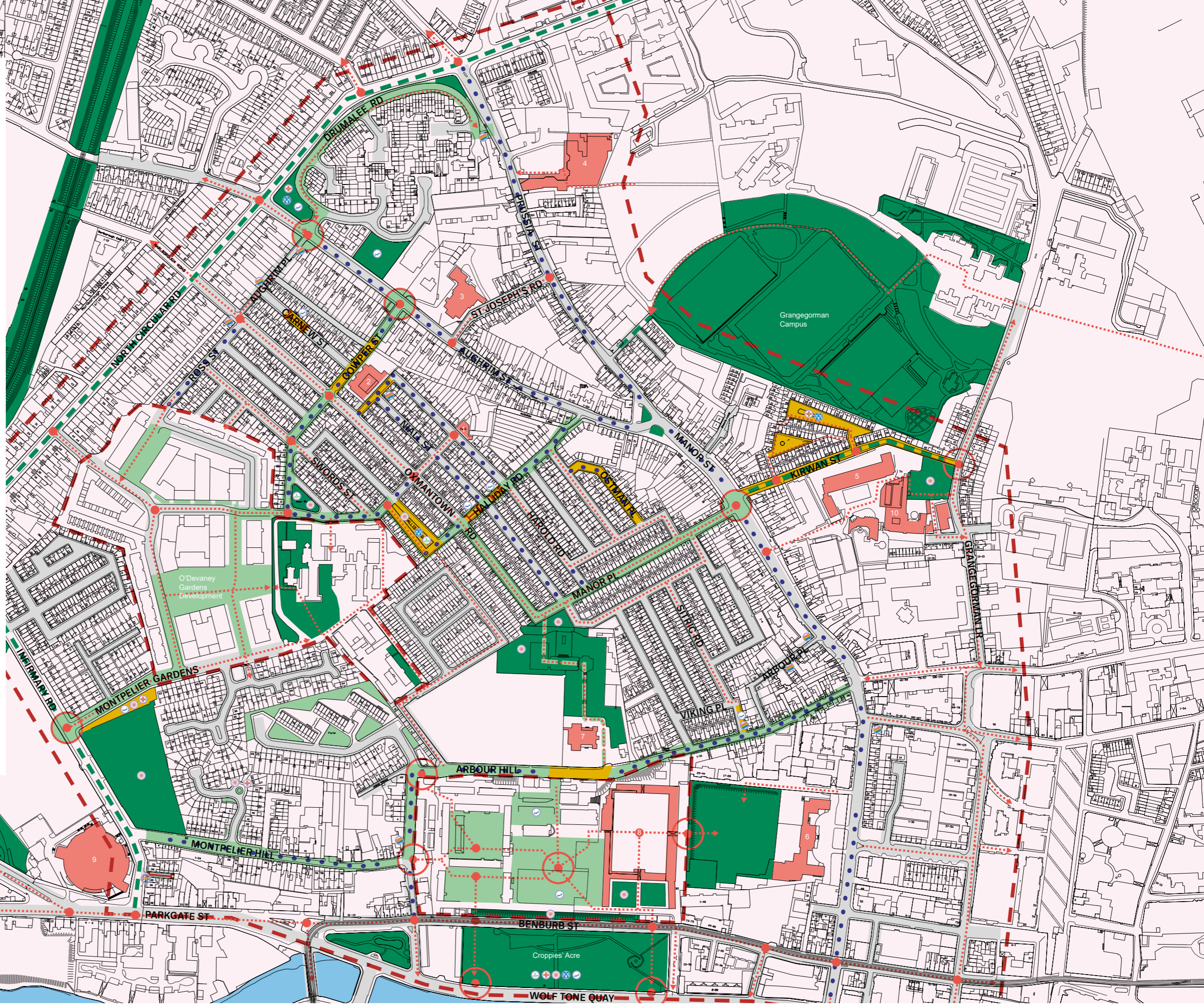
Area Wide Strategy Map

LEGEND

- Existing green space
- Existing tree-planting route
- Secondary roads
- Proposed tree-planting route
- Case study projects (Chapter 4.3-4.7)
- Proposed walking/cycling routes
- Roadside tree-planting
- Important junction
- Public natural habitats
- Allotments
- Mural
- Play space
- Road closure
- Boundary
- Local amenities

1. Aughrim Street Scout Group
2. St Gabriels National School
3. Aughrim Street Parish
4. Shopping Centre
5. St Joseph's Secondary School
6. Law Society
7. Church of Sacred Heart
8. National Museum of Ireland
9. Criminal Court of Justice
10. The Sanctuary

Note: This map should be viewed as large printed format. Please zoom in to view detail.



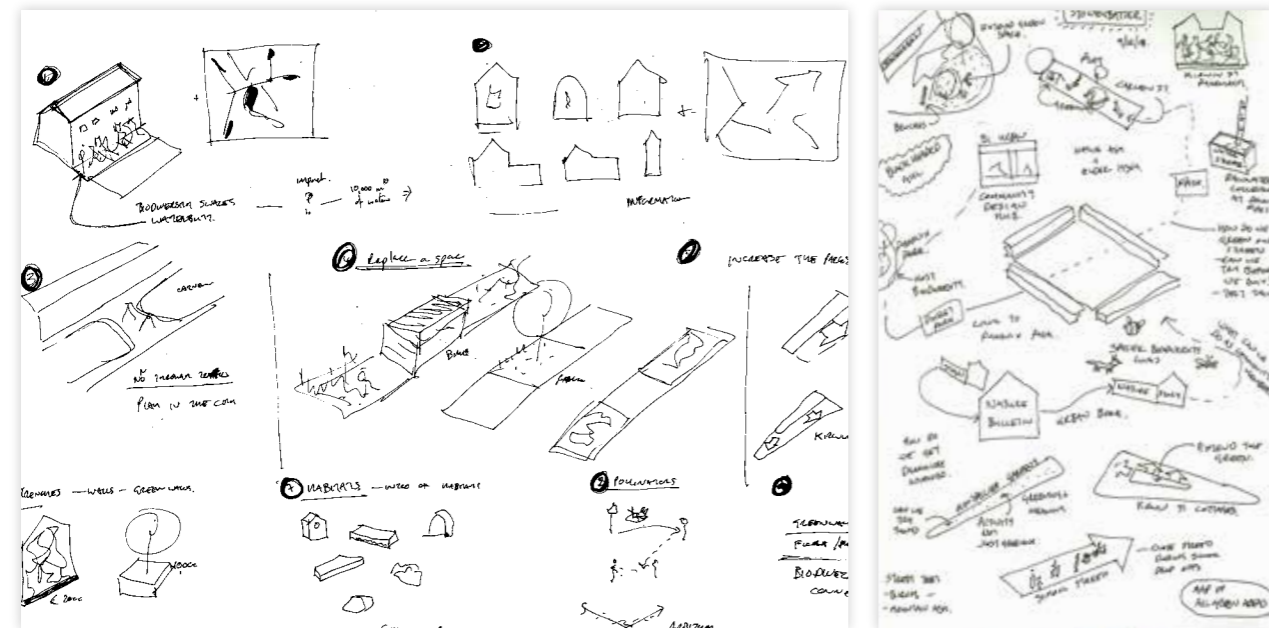
4.2 Strategy Themes

The main recurrent themes in the submissions were categorised using a toolbox synthesises, with the aim of creating a systematic approach to the project proposals.

The definition of a design toolbox, compiled by categorising the issues and opportunities identified during the research and consultation process, allows us to create a larger system to address recurrent themes and circumstances. The toolbox elements were then further categorised under four strategy themes.

1. Tree planting
2. Healthy Streets
3. Improving existing parks
4. Wayfinding

The following pages present the themes and associated maps identifying opportunity sites for implementation. Example projects under each strategy theme demonstrate the approach.



1

- 1 Initial sketch for the idea of a toolbox from 1:1 sessions
- 2 Opening of the habitat & biodiversity walk at Bi Urban (16 November 2019)



2

Note: All project ideas presented in this document are at concept stage. Over 250 people took part in the co-design process. This is a good representative sample of the area but does not represent all community members. Some of the project ideas are fully supported by local residents where others require more detailed consultation. Any projects going forward will also be subject to further review with DCC technical departments.

4.2.1 Tree-planting Strategy

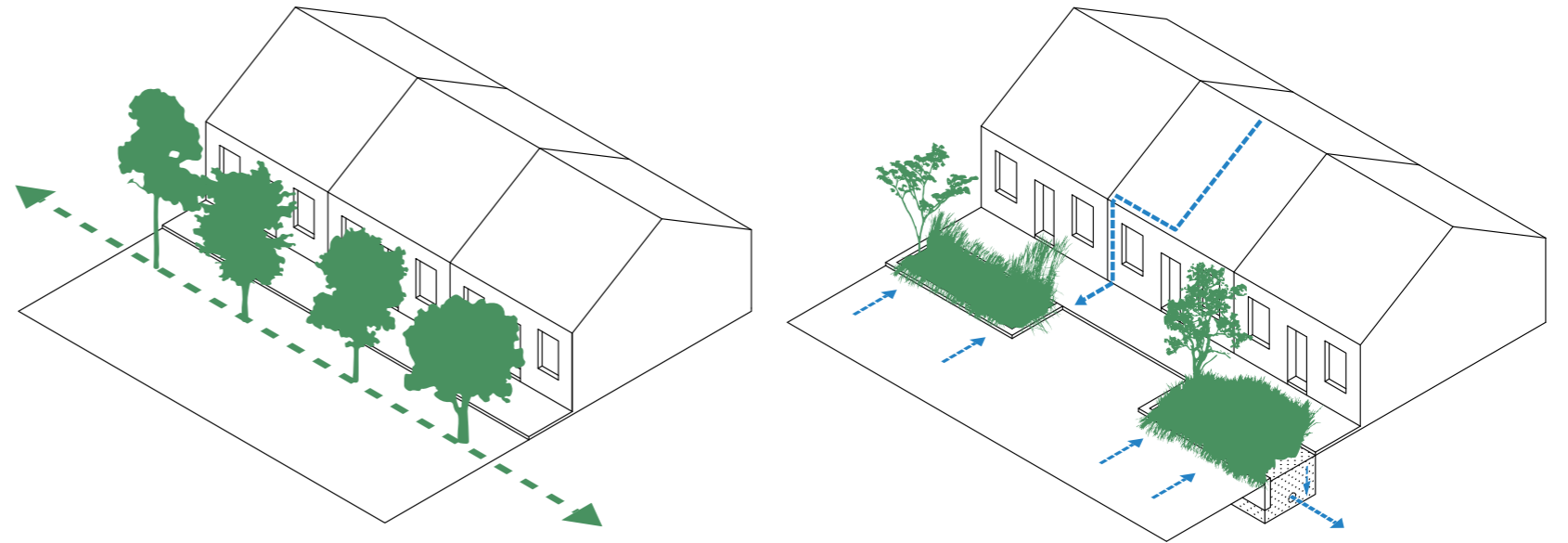
Tree-planting on strategic routes to create interconnected ecological corridors

Tree-planting helps create strong connections between green spaces to assist the movement of both people and wildlife.

Although the area is bordered by high-quality mature green spaces such as Phoenix Park, Grangegorman and Croppies Acre, the tree coverage in Stoneybatter is scarce and the neighbourhood lacks green spaces.

The proposed tree-planting strategy was developed on the basis of the biodiversity hubs and corridors diagram in section 3.4. After priority green routes were highlighted, the public submissions received were reviewed and included in the final proposal, where relevant.

A key aim is to convert formerly paved areas to permeable areas and, ideally, break soil sealing. This will help improve ecosystem functions and water infiltration.



The planting strategy includes several layers:

- New green routes: These can be implemented by either replacing on-street carparking with tree-planting or on the existing footpath, where sufficient width is available
- New green areas: These were selected along the main routes highlighted in the increased GI connectivity study
- General greening: These consist of smaller-scale projects that could be implemented in various locations—e.g. vertical greening, improvement of existing green areas or supporting privately managed initiatives
- Existing green areas: A core element of the proposal is to enhance and expand existing green spaces to maximise their benefit for residents.

Large tree pits and the tree canopy act to slow the rate of stormwater infiltration.

- 1 Street Fox, Dublin city centre
- 2 Tree Planting, James Joyce Street, Dublin
- 3 Possible location for tree-planting on Montpelier Hill, submitted by Conrad O Keefe
- 4 Vauxhall Walk, Newport Street, Lambeth
- 5 Suggested tree-planting, Sketches by Millie Cullivan, Submission No.1 (Chapter 5.2 Appendix 2)
- 6 Ibid.
- 7 Stoneybatter (November 2019)

TREE-PLANTING STRATEGY

OPPORTUNITY SITES

- North Circular Road
- Ross Street
- Carnew Street
- Aughrim Street (Subject to BusConnects Plan)
- Prussia Street (Subject to BusConnects Plan)
- Manor Street (Subject to BusConnects Plan)
- Blackhall Place (Subject to BusConnects Plan)
- St Joseph's Road
- Ross Street
- Carnew Street
- Cowper Street
- Swords Street
- Finn Street
- Moira Road
- Niall Street
- Ben Edair Road
- Halliday Road
- Murtagh Road
- Ostman Place
- Manor Place
- Kirwan Street
- Viking Place

“Retrofitting SuDS in cities can be a real challenge as public areas are often very busy and limited in space. Moreover, spaces that seem to be available at first sight can hide problems due to underground services such as sewer pipes, cables and other utilities, or historical remains.”

GREENING THE GREY, WATER RESILIENT CITIES, INTERREG 2 SEAS

1



2



“Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) can play an important role in enabling adaptation to climate change.

Natural environments buffer water, providing short-term storage and slowing its release. They need to be part of the solution to counter the extreme weather events of the future.”

GREENING THE GREY, WATER RESILIENT CITIES, INTERREG 2 SEAS

- 1 Conceptual drawings made during the design process for integrating bioretention areas into Stoneybatter at Halliday Square and along a typical street
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 Grey to Green, Sheffield

Existing Green Areas and Tree Canopy Map

LEGEND

- Shorter trees
Taller trees
- Private green space
- Public green space



Tree-planting Strategy Map

LEGEND

- Existing green space 
- Existing green route 
- Secondary roads 
- Proposed planting 
- Subject to BusConnect plan 
- Proposed walking/cycling routes 
- Roadside tree-planting 
- Important junction 
- Public natural habitats 
- Allotments 
- Boundary 

1. North Circular Road
2. Ross Street
3. Aughrim Street (Subject to BusConnects Plan)
4. Prussia Street (Subject to BusConnects Plan)
5. Manor Street (Subject to BusConnects Plan)
6. Blackhall Place (Subject to BusConnects Plan)
7. St Joseph's Road
8. Ross street
9. Carnew Street
10. Cowper Street
11. Swords Street
12. Finn Street
13. Moira Road
14. Niall Street
15. Ben Edair Road
16. Halliday Road
17. Murtagh Road
18. Ostman Place
19. Manor Place
20. Kirwan Street
21. Viking Place



4.2.2 Healthy Streets Strategy

This strategy brings together a number of the toolbox elements for greening Stoneybatter proposing changes to create healthier streets. The naming for this strategy theme is inspired by the London Healthy Streets initiative.¹

REPLACE A SPACE

Large portions of the streets are taken up by space allocated to carparking, which is largely left unoccupied in the area of Stoneybatter.

This strategy proposes replacing parking space with an area for planting and community amenities, including bike-parking and seating. Defining the best use of such space would be based on consultation with local residents in order to identify needs and hopes for the area.

The impacts of removing resident and pay and display on-street parking spaces would be carefully considered, and solutions for relocating lost parking would be assessed for each project individually.

The width of the vehicular carriageways in the area could be reduced to the minimum required, opening up lots of space for public-realm improvements.

“Change car parking regulations for a trial period in Stoneybatter... Document how this changes the way the street is used and it’s knock on effect on neighborly exchange & social capital”

SUBMISSION NO.06

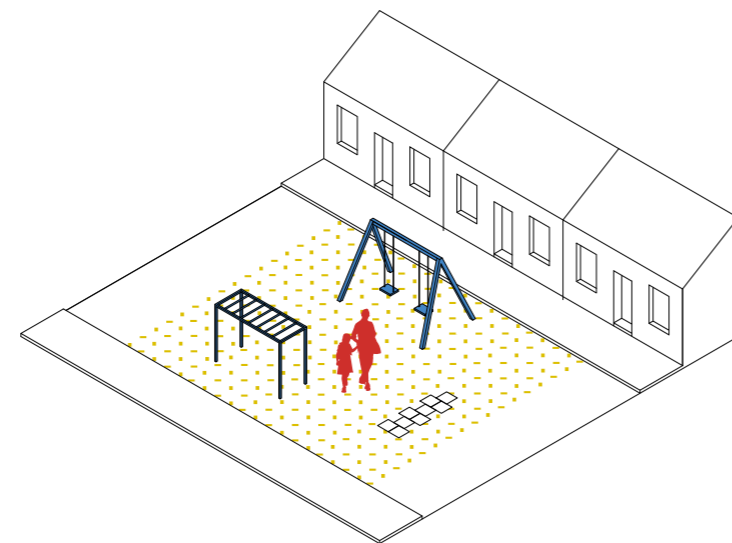
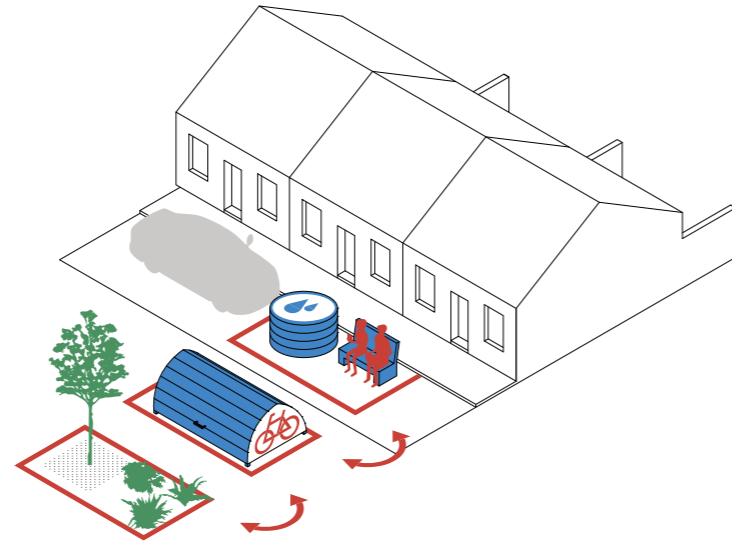
OWN YOUR STREET

This toolbox strategy is about closing a portion of a street to through traffic, making it safer for pedestrians and allowing for a public space that spans the width of the street, which could then be used for many different things such as a community space, planting or a space for children to play.

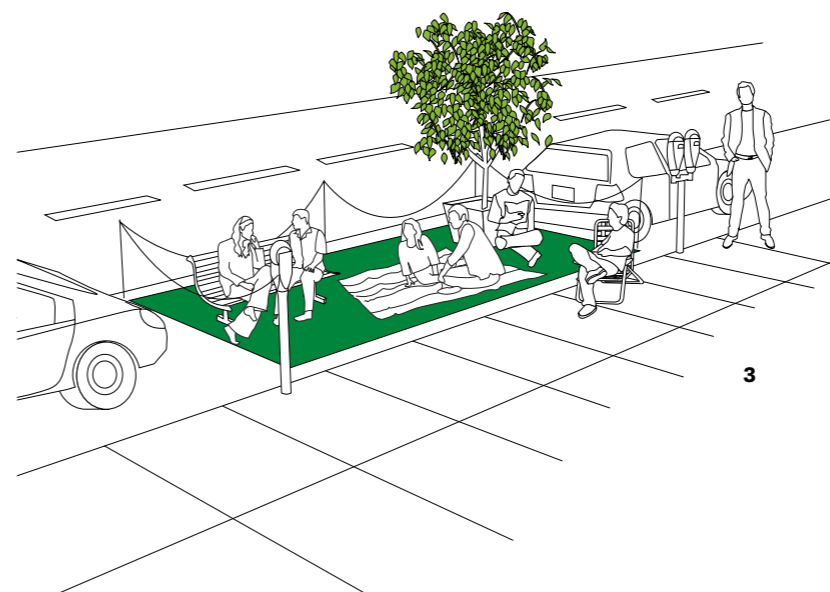
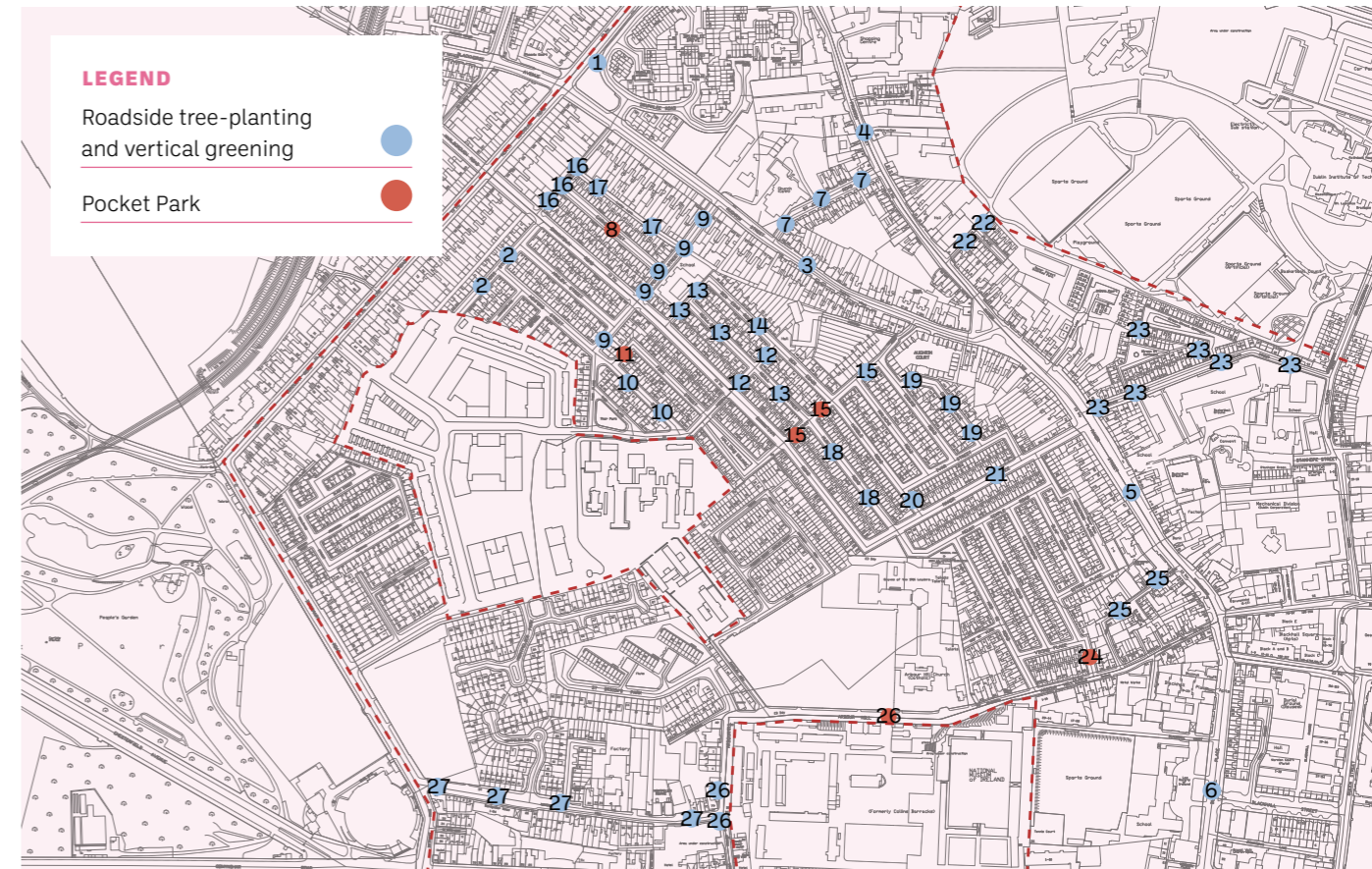
These spaces would have flexible use for different user groups. This kind of shared intergenerational space would naturally encourage ‘soft supervision’, and serve as unprescribed play space, which would be preferable to standard fixed playgrounds or sports equipment. The strategy enables play spaces to be interwoven throughout the community, rather than having specifically designated locations.

HEALTHY STREETS STRATEGY OPPORTUNITY SITES

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Drumalee Green | 11. Finn Street |
| 2. Ross Street | 12. Moira Road |
| 3. Aughrim Street (Subject to BusConnects Plan) | 13. Niall Street |
| 4. Prussia Street (Subject to BusConnects Plan) | 14. Ben Edair Road |
| 5. Manor Street (Subject to BusConnects Plan) | 15. Halliday Road |
| 6. Blackhall Place (Subject to BusConnects Plan) | 16. Aughrim Place |
| 7. St Joseph’s Road | 17. Lucky Lane |
| 8. Carnew Street | 18. Murtagh Road |
| 9. Cowper Street | 19. Ostman Place |
| 10. Swords Street | 20. Harold Road |
| | 21. Manor Place |
| | 22. Fingall Place |
| | 23. Kirwan Street |
| | 24. Viking Place |
| | 25. Arbour Place |
| | 26. Arbour Hill |
| | 27. Montpelier Hill |



1 London Healthy Streets



“As many of the houses in the area can only access the courtyard via the house, or don’t have a courtyard, it discourages people from owning a bicycle. If we had somewhere to store and lock a bicycle, it would encourage more people to use bicycles, which helps improve traffic congestion, pollution. It also means that people would be getting more exercise and promotes a healthy lifestyle.”

SUBMISSION NO.23

- 1 The New City, Freilager, Alpbisrieden, Switzerland, VOGT
- 2 King Street East, Toronto, Canada, PLANT Architect
- 3 PARK(ing) Day Assembly Manual and Streetscape Intervention Toolkit, Rebar Group

LIVING WALL

In this proposal, bare walls would be transformed by creating a vertical growing site that gives space for planting and creation of new habitats. A trench would be dug to make a medium for planting. This can be done in various ways depending on the site context, street widths, etc.

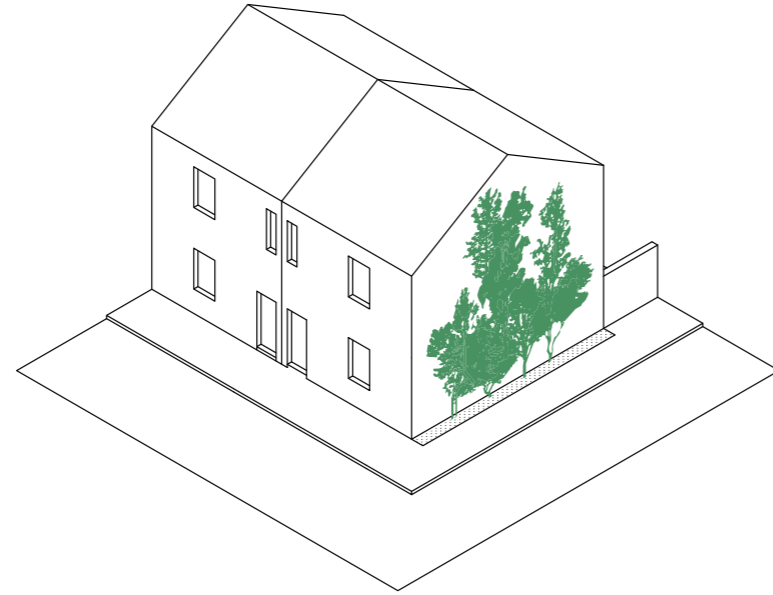
The most suitable planting species would be selected—avoiding any damage to buildings.

NEW POCKET PARKS

There are opportunities in Stoneybatter for new pocket parks that can become new biodiversity nodes in the area as well as places for people to socialise, exercise, play and relax.

Residents came up with many proposals to close cross-streets or improve underused areas of land.

These spaces will need to be carefully analysed in future phases of this project, with a full multidisciplinary team assessing whether wider implications such as traffic flows would limit their feasibility.



Small is Beautiful: Biodiversity in Small Gardens

Value the cavities in walls. They provide homes for ‘mini beasts’ and maybe wild plants.

Put in plants that are good for biodiversity, eating and cooking, in beds, raised beds or pots. Trees can be planted in pots.

Look after birds by providing the right food and water (even a depression in concrete will do), but the most important action is controlling cats. If you have a cat, keep it indoors at dusk and overnight. When the cat is outside during the day, make sure it wears a bell. You can also install bird boxes.

Have soil, not concrete. Soil (e.g. in raised beds) provides a home to mini beasts and can absorb water.

Mary Turbridy, Project Ecologist



- 1 Briggen Park Passage, Goteborg, Sweden, MARELD landskapsarkitekter
- 2 Maison G1, Saint-Tropez, Vincent Coste
- 3 Newswalk Entry Garden, Brooklyn, NY, terrain-nyc



4.2.3 Improving Parks and Green Spaces

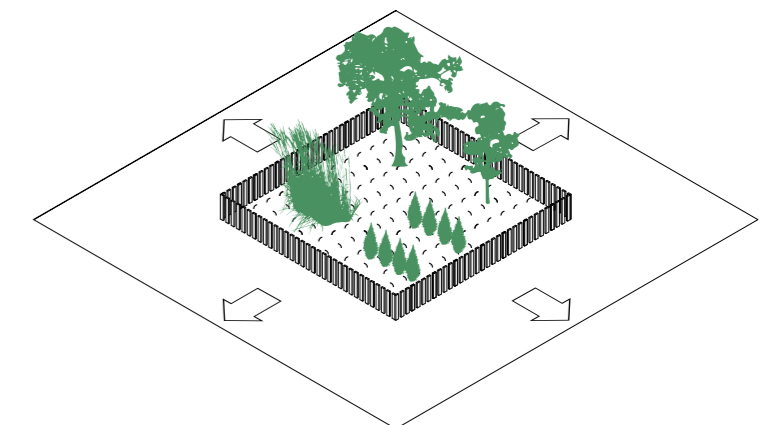
Stoneybatter has several small parks that are a great base for larger interventions to both increase the current level of biodiversity and expand and improve the amenities the park provides.

During the co-design process, many local people wished to reduce onstreet parking or to rearrange current parking layouts to increase the overall green space. This needs careful consideration in future phases, with a full traffic assessment for any such project.

Shared private open spaces, such as in the St Bricin's estate are valuable opportunity sites for improving and reactivating generally unused spaces.

IMPROVING PARKS AND GREEN SPACES OPPORTUNITY SITES

1. Croppies Acre
2. Croppies Memorial Park
3. Montpelier Gardens
4. Montpelier Drive
5. St Bricin's Park
6. Kirwan Street Cottages
7. Thor Place
8. Halliday Square
9. Drumalee Green
10. Stoneybatter Green (Subject to BusConnects Plan)
11. Billy Edwards' Park



4.2.4 Wayfinding

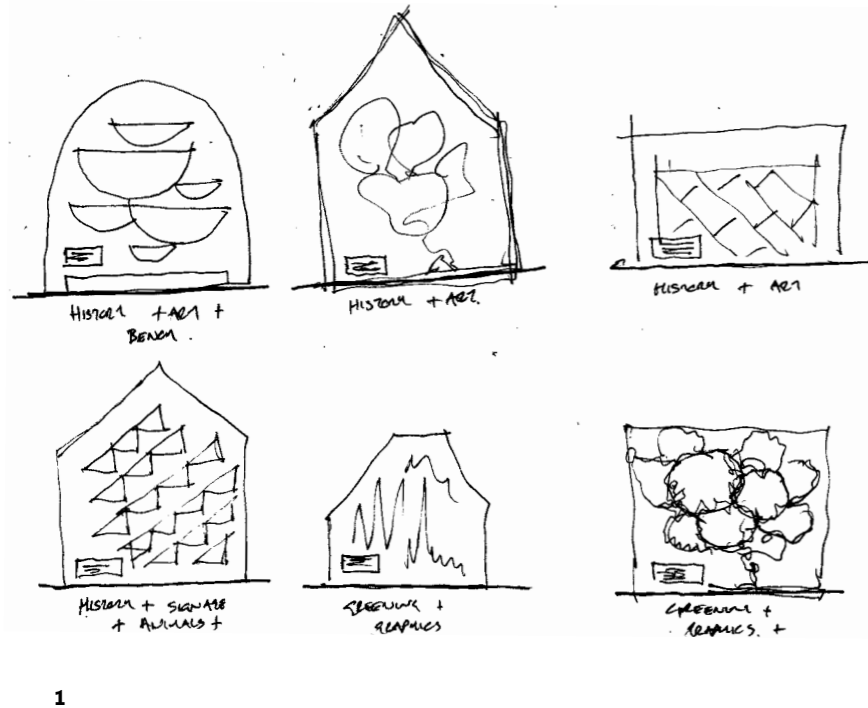
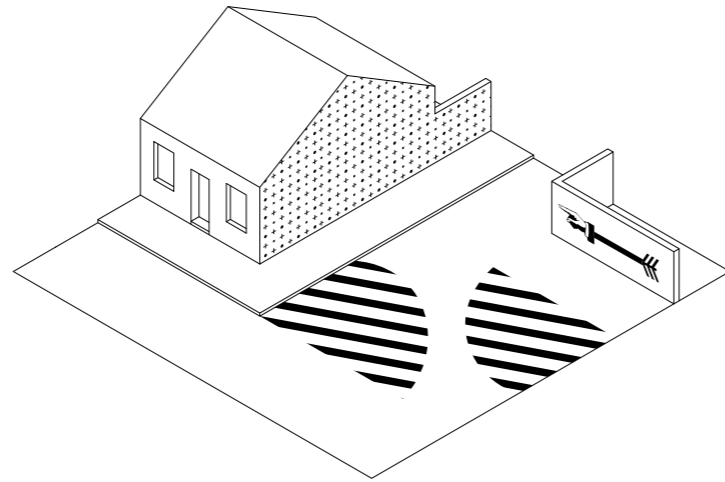
See Appendix 2 Submissions

No.2, 4

Many submissions focused on developing a strategy for dealing with blank walls that are at present unsightly or prominent opportunity spaces. One submission proposed an urban encyclopaedia to educate the community on the natural, historical and cultural heritage of the area, while curating walks and tracing a physical and digital network of new pedestrian routes across the neighbourhood.

Each project would be subject to a site-specific assessment, in respect of archaeological sites, protected structures, monuments or historically valuable elements or brickwork surfaces.

The placement and design of new elements would be carefully considered. Suitable locations would be plastered gable-ends, wayfinding embedded in the pavements, and wayfinding signs incorporated in sculptural objects that would contribute to the visual quality of the context without giving rise to unnecessary obstruction or clutter.



“The signage opens a window towards promoting understanding of the services that species and natural areas give us, like flood mitigation, pollination, carbon sequestration etc, and the importance of protecting, restoring and augmenting the area’s ‘natural capital’. There are great opportunities for artists – from children to local amateurs to resident and non-resident professional artists – to portray these services with striking visual images.

Most residents know of some historical, architectural and cultural association with the area, or with particular sites, but none of us know all of them. By pooling our knowledge, and especially through conversations with our older neighbours, we will gain a much

richer sense of the area’s history, from Bothar na gCloch through the Vikings, from the Victorian social engineering of the terraced social housing to the Stoneybatter festival.

Features like boot-scrapers, cobbles, drainage systems, relics of the markets/agricultural period could all be imaginatively highlighted by appropriate signage.”

**PADDY WOODWORTH, LOCAL RESIDENT
PUBLIC SUBMISSION**

- 1 Sketch Proposal, Urban Agency
- 2 Time Tree, Tokyo, Japan, Earthscape
- 3 Digital wayfinding and signage system, University of Technology, Sydney, Urbanite and BrandCulture
- 4 Murals at Waterford Walls Festival
- 5 Ibid
- 6 No.40 Aughrim Place
- 7 Thor Place
- 8 Viking Place

4.3 Tree Planting Example: Cowper Street

See Appendix 2 Submissions No.8, 38

The proposal aims to provide safer pedestrian access to the school at Cowper Street, activating the street with greening and new amenity spaces located in new parklets, which would also serve to calm traffic. The parklets would include in-ground planting, new seating and bike parking.

NEXT STEPS

- Detail design will be developed through further co-design with local residents and St Gabriel's National School
- The most appropriate traffic-calming strategy (i.e. reduction of the carriageway / one-way system) would be assessed



“Trees will make this sterile street greener and well maintained parklets will discourage dumping. Benches will provide a place to stop and chat for parents waiting for school children and will provide resting spots for older members of the community”

SUBMISSION NO.8

- 1 Aerial view
- 2 Making space in Dalston, muf architecture/art, Objectif, London
- 3 Sketch View
- 4 Proposed Plan for Cowper Street

4.3 Tree Planting Example: Arbour Hill

Appendix 2 Submissions No.6, 34

The museum site is outside DCC lands but, as it is an important site within the project area, ideas were put forward during the codesign project that include the museum lands. These will be shared with the Office of Public Works (OPW) for consideration. DCC Parks aim to develop projects identified on DCC land.

This is a large-scale plan that aims to create permeability in the form of green corridors and pedestrian routes through the site of Collins Barracks, one of the biggest enclosed areas in Stoneybatter. During the elaboration of the proposal, consideration was given to converting the courtyards, now almost entirely tarmacked and used as carparks, into public parks and squares. This would create a connection between a series of existing green open spaces, starting from Arbour Hill Cemetery and connecting to Croppies Acre. As part of this plan, it would be possible to include landscaping interventions and tree-planting along Montpelier Hill, opening up a new access on the western side of Collins Barracks. The area is located at the centre of the greening infrastructure network of Stoneybatter, between the main biodiversity hubs of Phoenix Park, the River Liffey and Grangegorman.



NEW ARBOUR HILL PLAZA

A new plaza is proposed on the stretch of Arbour Hill between the access to the National Museum and the Arbour Hill Church and Cemetery. This crucial point in the area offers a great elevated view of the city, has a favourable south-facing orientation and is close to the . It would set the basis for defining a vibrant public space along one of the main green corridors.

3



- 1 Aerial view
- 2 Arbour Hill (June 2020)
- 3 Proposal for Collins Barracks by Paul Arnold Architects
- 4 Grand Mall Park, Yokohama, Japan, STGK Inc
- 5 Federation square, Melbourne, Australia, Karres en Brands

4.4 Healthy Streets Example: Carnew Street

See Appendix 2 Submissions No.12, 29,37

The proposal is to close the middle section of the road to include new planting, integrated seating and play spaces. The goal is to improve the visual quality of the street by introducing greening and colour (i.e. murals or painting the road surface as a cost-efficient solution) and providing a safe play area for children. Pits for new tree and understorey planting would serve as bioretention areas at either the ends or centre of the street.

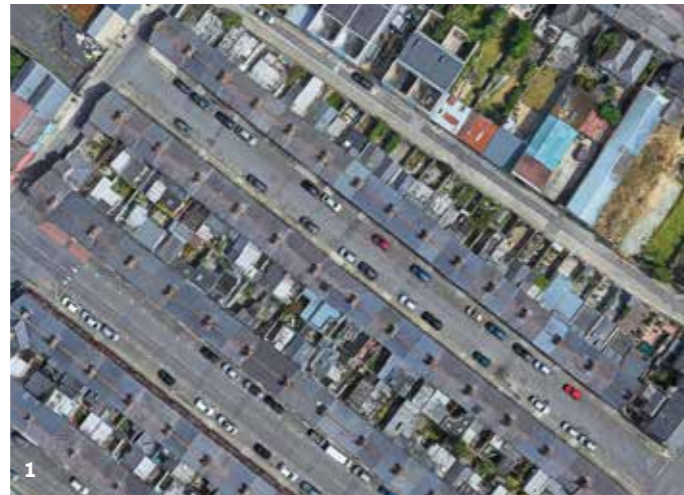
NEXT STEPS

- Detail design will be developed through further co-design with local residents
- Turning circles and provision of parking need to be discussed with traffic consultants

No of pay and display / permit parking spaces **46**

No of residential parking permits issued (current) **36**

No of proposed parking spaces **32**



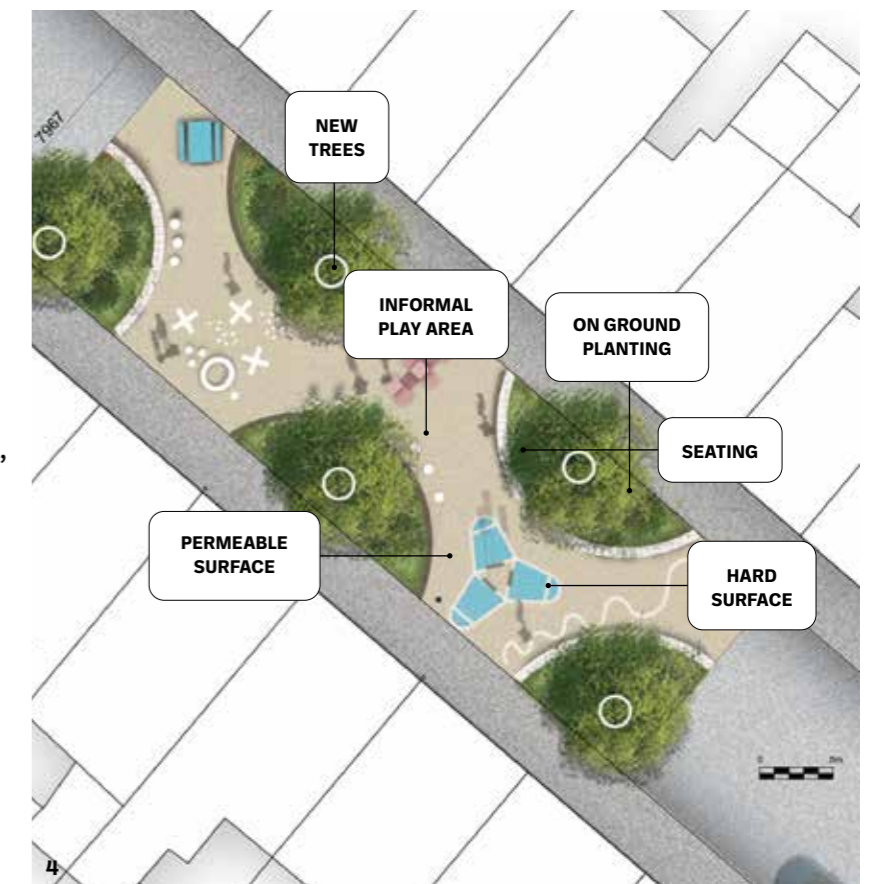
“Carnew street has 20 children (under 10) that live and play on the street. Our friends, Oxmantown street (7+) come regularly to play with us. Everyday we use our street to play hopscotch, to chalk on, to play football and camogie/hurling, basketball, ride our bikes, scooters and play on our rollerboots. Currently we have to have an adult supervise as cars are on the street all the time.”

PUBLIC SUBMISSION NO.37



“This type of intervention should move beyond standard fixed playgrounds and explore the development of an outdoor environment as an ‘artistic multi-sensory environment’ where the outdoors facilitates big expression, big movement and big ideas.”

DEBBY CLARKE, DCC PLAY OFFICER



- 1 Aerial view
- 2 Plan
- 3 Perspective
- 4 Detail

4.4 Healthy Streets Example: Halliday Road

See Appendix 2 Submissions No.11

Proposal to close the road to through traffic and create two pocket parks with new planting, play spaces and seating. It would involve a geographical study of how children and young people navigate and use their outdoor environment for placemaking and, most importantly, play.

NEXT STEPS

- Detail design will be developed through further co-design with local residents
- Wider traffic circulation, turning circles and provision of parking need to be discussed with traffic experts, and accommodating lost parking spaces and traffic movements need to be assessed



“We have done a little research around Aldo van Eyck’s work in post-war Amsterdam on “tools for the imagination”, as he called his kit of sandpits, frames and posts” as reported in a recent Guardian article. While some bollarding might initially be required, fencing would be kept to a minimum. The space would be open to many uses, including hopscotch, marbles, skipping and other games. Elements of planting could be included to create a type of “nature playground”, as well as providing an educational function: native hedgerows in planters could be used to set up a mini-maze or hiding spaces; also possibly small water features. Natural construction materials would be used as much as possible for included elements.”

PUBLIC SUBMISSION NO.11

- 1 Aerial view
- 2 Playground, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Aldo van Eyck
- 3 Plan of proposal
- 4 Halliday Road (November 2019)
- 5 Sketch view, Urban Agency
- 6 Smithfield, Dublin, Subset
- 7 Kajen 4, Årstadal, Stockholm, Nivå

4.4 Healthy Streets Example: Ostman Place

See Appendix 2 Submissions

No.19, 20, 21

Ostman Place is at the edge of the artisan cottages and as a result has little through traffic. The houses around this street are some of the smaller cottages in Stoneybatter and most lack gardens or yards. This project seeks to provide outdoor facilities, recreational spaces and greening through replacing on-street parking spaces with new planting, benches and bike storage facilities. The draft sketch shows potential locations identified during the design workshop.



NEXT STEPS

- Assessment of the most suitable location for tree-planting along the street will be developed through a further co-design/consultation process with local residents and DCC Roads and Traffic

No of pay and display / permit parking spaces	42
No of residential parking permits issued (current)	17
No of proposed parking spaces	34

“The trees could be based on the Ogham alphabet, each corresponding to a letter of the alphabet: birch, rowan, alder, willow, ash, hawthorn, oak, hazel, apple, blackthorn, elder, pine, gorse, heather, poplar and yew.”

PUBLIC SUBMISSION NO. 21



- 1 Aerial view
- 2 Ostman Place (June 2020)
- 3 Cyclehoop Modular Parklet (2.6m by 8m), Hackney
- 4 Extract from submission
- 5 Sketch view

4.4 Healthy Streets Example: Viking Place

See Appendix 2 Submissions No.6

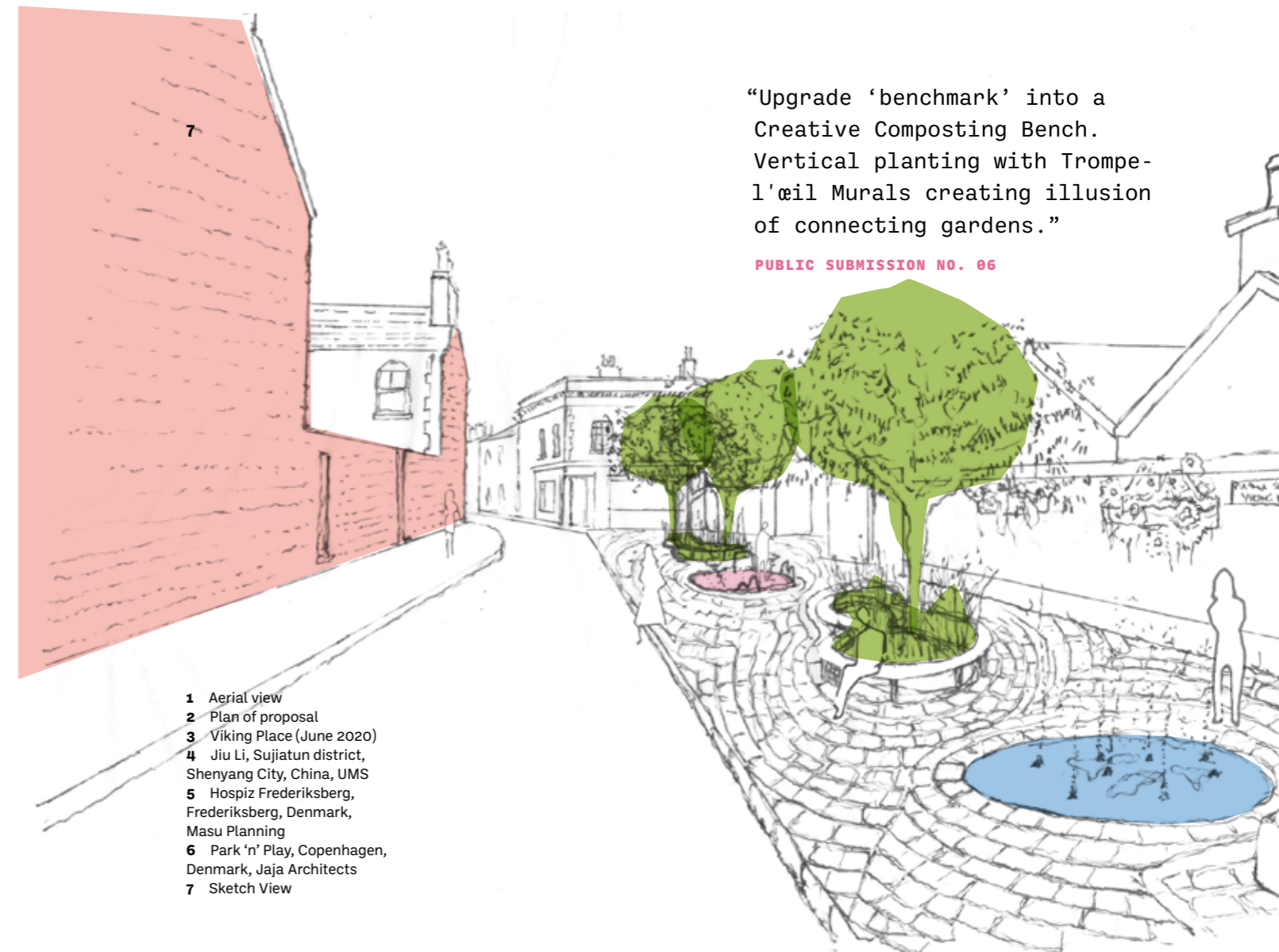
A new green pocket park would occupy the eastern half of the street. One-way through traffic would be retained on the other side but on-street parking would be reduced. This space could be turned into a successful park, with play spaces, being located just off the main road and in between Lilliput Press and Lilliput Café.



NEXT STEPS

- Developed design in consultation with local residents and business owners
- Review of local parking capacity to ensure sufficient parking

Option B: Retention of no. 3 car parking spaces on the junction with Arbour Hill



“Upgrade ‘benchmark’ into a Creative Composting Bench. Vertical planting with Trompe-l'œil Murals creating illusion of connecting gardens.”

PUBLIC SUBMISSION NO. 06

- 1 Aerial view
- 2 Plan of proposal
- 3 Viking Place (June 2020)
- 4 Jiu Li, Sujiatun district, Shenyang City, China, UMS
- 5 Hospiz Frederiksberg, Frederiksberg, Denmark, Masu Planning
- 6 Park 'n' Play, Copenhagen, Denmark, Jaja Architects
- 7 Sketch View

4.5 Improving Green Spaces

Example: Croppies' Acre

Appendix 2 Submissions No.1, 6

The proposal is for improvements to Croppies Acre park. This would involve opening new accesses and reconnecting the park with its surroundings, making it a more permeable and attractive destination. Taking account of the historical and cultural sensitivity of the park, registered as a National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) site, three main proposals with varying degrees of interventions have been developed. It was interesting to witness the change of behavioural patterns in the use of the park during the Covid19 restrictions. The great increase of people using the space for exercise, play and picnics points to the demand for improving the space, which has long been considered unsafe because of anti-social behaviour.



MEMORIAL AS A LIVING ORGANISM

Society is responsible for making memory, and memorials need to relate strongly to the city and its inhabitants in order to justify their existence.

Across the world, many memorial parks have benefitted from the careful integration and combination of different uses. (For example, in Mexico City, the relatives of victims of violence inscribe the names of lost ones on the steel surfaces of the Memorial of the Victims of the Violence.)

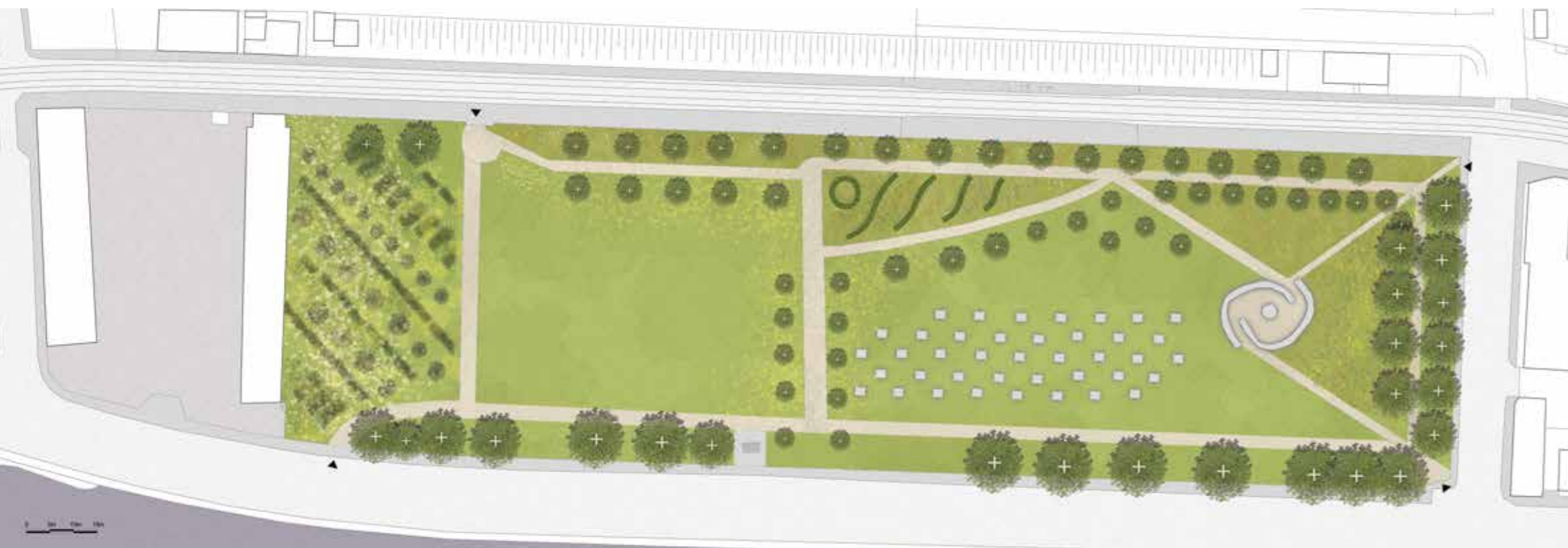
OPTION 1

The first option includes full retention of the existing park, with interventions only aimed at improving the landscaping, integrating understory planting, and possible opening of selected accesses along the southern boundary (see Appendix 1 for ecologist's recommendations). This proposal would not fully address the current issues of the site and would leave it vastly unprogrammed.

NEXT STEPS

- Develop a plan for the park in consultation with local stakeholders.

3



- 1 Croppies' Acre
- 2 Ibid.
- 3 Plan of proposed Option 1 for Croppies' Acre
- 4 Memorial To Victims Of Violence, Mexico City, Gaeta-Springall Arquitectos
- 5 Four Freedoms State Park, Roosevelt Island, New York, Louis Kahn. Pride flag on steps by Fallon Kesicier (2019)

4.6 Improving Parks Example: Halliday Square

See Appendix 2 Submissions No.33

In this proposal, the green space would be extended towards the houses, reducing the road to a one-way system and allowing for parallel parking on one side only. The park would include allotments, a playable green area and an edible and biodiverse-friendly planting scheme. There would also be a new bioretention area and bike storage. As evident in the 1995 aerial photo, the widening of the park would reinstate its original larger size.



NEXT STEPS

- Focused engagement with interested local residents
- Given the radical proposed changes, it would be possible to reconsider the layout in order to retain all parking on the square and reduce the extent of the expanded park
- Detailed design will be developed through further consultation with local residents
- Traffic movements and re-accommodation of lost parking spaces would be assessed

2



- 1 Aerial view
- 2 Sketch view
- 3 Halliday Square (June 2020)
- 4 Halliday Square (1995)
- 5 Water Decelerating Green Strip, Amsterdam



1



“Over the years, having finally gained access and contributed to the maintenance and improvement of the park, it would be great for this to continue, involving the whole community working in conjunction with relevant parties, and not just solitary bees! It will enable the community to meet more easily and regularly. As a nod to the past it would be good to grow vegetables, which the park was used for historically,”

PUBLIC SUBMISSION NO. 33

No of pay and display / permit parking spaces	29
No of residential parking permits issued (current)	20
No of proposed parking spaces	14

- 1 Plan of proposal
- 2 Compost Bin, source backyardfeast.wordpress.com
- 3 Houtan Park, Turenscape, Shanghai, China
- 4 Wild Play Garden, Sydney, Australia, Aspect Studios
- 5 Garden Edouard Glissant, Villeurbanne, France, Exit Paysagistes Associés

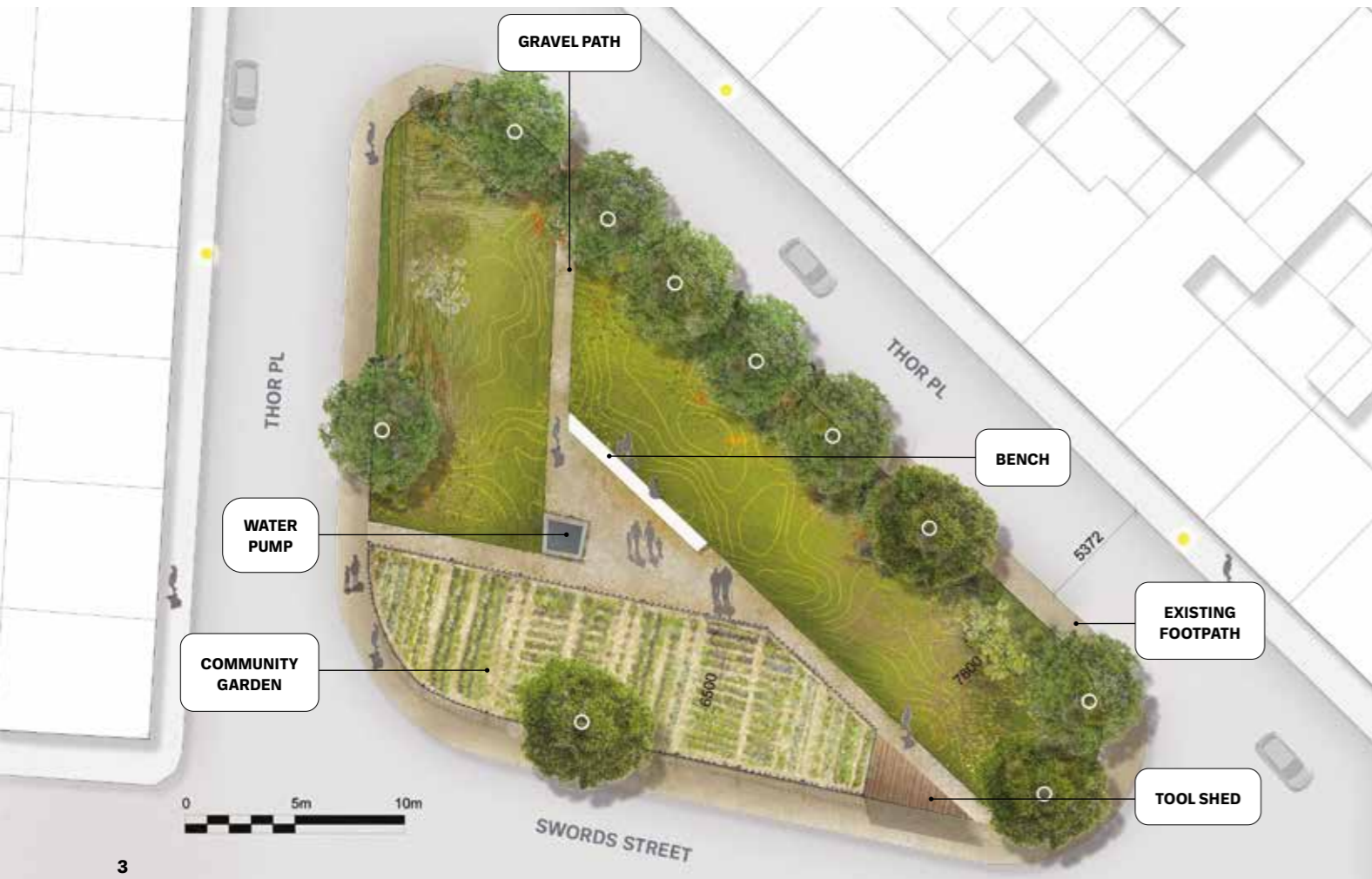
4.6 Improving Parks Example: Thor Place

See Appendix 2 Submissions No.39, 41

The park programme would be enhanced to include community gardens, grassed areas for gatherings, a central square with a water pump and bench, and a toolshed at the main access. Allotments would benefit urban biodiversity, promote pollination and soil management, and encourage interest in gardening.

NEXT STEPS

- Detail design developed through further co-design with local residents



- 1 Aerial view
- 2 Broadstone Community Gardens (May 2019)
- 3 Sketch view
- 4 Thor Square (June 2020)
- 5 Ibid.
- 6 Plan of proposal

4.7 Improving Green Spaces

Example:

Kirwan Street and Kirwan Cottages

See Appendix 2 Submissions
No.3, 14, 15, 17, 31, 32

The proposal for Kirwan Street aims to make the road more pedestrian-friendly by widening footpaths at selected locations and replacing parking spaces with in-ground planting. The street has a mix of cherry trees, rowans and pear trees, mainly distributed along the central section. The proposals would retain consistency in the planting sequence, with new trees being planted where they become sparse. Given the narrow section of the street, the tree-planting would have to be considered carefully for its impact on traffic movements and on-street parking removal. The proposed planting would act as a traffic-calming measure to make the road more pedestrian-friendly to those who access the school and the residents on the street.

It is also proposed to extend the narrow green spaces in the two squares of Kirwan Street Cottages, giving more space for additional planting, benches and grassed areas.

The internal lanes would be repaved, with in-ground planting for climbers or shrubs and a water channel to divert surface water into the adjacent green.

On the square's eastern corner, another green area would replace the hard paving, and connect the proposed new pedestrian pathway along the entrance road.



“Throughout the area we would be very keen for planting to be as supportive of wildlife as possible – pollinators, birds and others – so a variety of flowering, fruiting and berrying plants, with flowers from early spring to late autumn, and considering native and wild varieties where appropriate. We are also keen to increase our potential growing space, with a view that it would be versatile and could be used in various ways – e.g. for growing food – in the future.”

STEPHANIE DICKENSON, MIKE BANIM & MARY DURACK, PUBLIC SUBMISSION NO.14

- 1 Aerial view
- 2 Kirwan Street Cottages (November 2019)
- 3 Middlesbrough, UK
- 4 Råda torg, Mölnlycke, Sweden, MARELD
- 5 Saint John's Gardens, Manchester
- 6 Kirwan Street Cottages (June 2020)
- 7 Ibid.



NEXT STEPS

- The works involved in road repaving for proposed tree-planting and footpath-widening would be assessed
- Detailed design developed through further co-design with local residents
- The loss of parking spaces (currently operated under resident permit parking and the pay & display scheme) would also be assessed

No of pay and display / permit parking spaces	36
No of residential parking permits issued (current)	31
No of proposed parking spaces	38

“The aim of this proposal is to start a conversation about how the streets around schools can be healthier, greener and safer. We would like to invite DCC to review the feasibility of implementing the School Streets initiative in Stoneybatter.”

PUBLIC SUBMISSION NO. 17

“A pleasant space for a solid chat after our monthly tidy ups. Interventions such as deep planters, renewal of tarmac and installation of new pavements would help drainage in the area and have the potential to put our wet weather to good use.”

PUBLIC SUBMISSION NO. 32

- 1 Plan of proposal for Kirwan Street and Kirwan Street Cottages
- 2 Proposal for continuous footpath, Extract from submission no.32
- 3 Extract from submission no.14

4.7 Improving Green Spaces Example: Drumalee

See Appendix 2 Submissions No.9

The boundary wall of the estate would be removed and a green buffer zone, to include the trees on North Circular Road, would be established, allowing for a wider footpath and a secondary green planted area on the internal side. The open space towards the western corner could provide an amenity space, to include a terraced garden and a playground.

NEXT STEPS

- Detailed design will be developed through a codesign process with local residents



“The estate would benefit from local engagement and consultation and some good quality design. Green features could include parks / parklets, trees and flowers.”

PUBLIC SUBMISSION NO. 9

- 1 Aerial view
- 2 Drumalee (June 2020)
- 3 Plan of proposal
- 4 Playground plan
- 5 Sketch view
- 6 Buffalo Niagara Medical Campus Streetscape, Buffalo, NY, Scape Studio

4.7 Improving Green Spaces Example: Montpelier Gardens

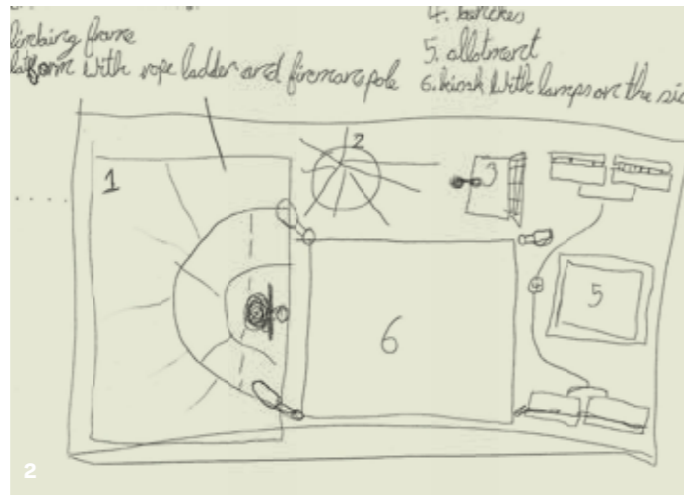
Appendix 6.2 Submissions No.7

The park consists of an underused stretch of grass between a road and the derelict former Isolation Hospital. The vision for the park is of a socially inclusive space for interaction and activity, which would deter anti-social behaviour.

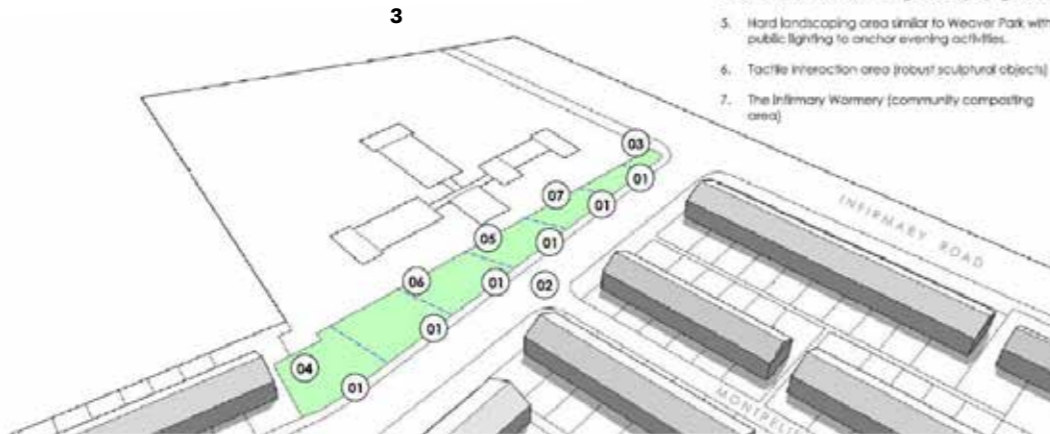
The proposal includes a combination of soft landscaping features, such as a layered garden with new planting along the existing wall, and hardscaping for skating and sports equipment.

NEXT STEPS

- Further consultation with residents is needed, along with assessment of the proposal to regenerate the nearby protected hospital in order to define details of reconfiguration
- The proposal in the adjacent open space of the O'Devaney Gardens development also needs assessment in order to create an appropriate programme



- Numbered Notes:**
1. Robust seating / planter beds to delineate the space without deterring access.
 2. Potential crossing point.
 3. High quality climbing trellis to accompany existing planting.
 4. Goal posts to serve existing football playing area.
 5. Hard landscaping area similar to Weaver Park with public lighting to anchor evening activities.
 6. Tactile interaction area (robust sculptural objects)
 7. The Infirmary Wardenry (community composting area)



“Open space in the Dublin 7 area will become increasingly valuable as population densities increase. We cannot afford for spatial resources to under-perform and offer no justification for their existence. If a public space, such as the subject site is not programmed it is increasingly likely to attract undesirable uses.”

SEAN FOGARTY, PUBLIC SUBMISSION NO.7

- 1 Aerial view
- 2 Extract from Submission no. 7
- 3 Extract from Submission no. 7, Sketch proposal by Sean Fogarty
- 4 Montpelier Gardens (June 2020)
- 5 Ibid.
- 6 Sketch view



- 1 Student Residence, Leuven, Belgium, Ontwerpbureau Pauwels
- 2 Urban Motion, Copenhagen, Denmark, Urban Agency, JDS
- 3 BGU University Entrance Square & Art Gallery, Beersheba, Israel, Chyutin Architects
- 4 Green Prismatic Columns—Tokyo French Embassy Gardens, Tokyo, Japan, SEMPERVIRENS
- 5 Lima, Peru, Atelier Cruz-Diez
- 6 Bredäng spontanidrott, Bredäng, Stockholm, Niva Landscape Architects
- 7 Proposed Plan

SECTION 5

Appendices

5.1 Ecology

Recommendations for developments to benefit biodiversity and green infrastructure in 18 discrete sites

This report contains a preliminary assessment of particular sites in Stoneybatter that have been identified through the Greening Strategy. Mary Tubridy and Betsy Hickey visited each one in order to assess their biodiversity value and inform a preliminary list of suggestions for works to improve their biodiversity and GI value. These suggestions inform the outline designs and consultations with residents.

The sites are: Arbour Hill, Aughrim Place, Billy Edwards Park, Carnew Street, Collins Barracks, Croppies Acre Park (eastern end), Halliday Square Park, Ivar Street, Kirwan Cottages (divided into two areas), Lucky Lane, Niall Street, Ostman Place, Ross Street and Ashford Place, St Bricin's estate, St Gabriel's School, Thor Place Park and Viking Place.

For each site, the review starts with a brief comment on its current value for biodiversity and GI. This is followed by a list of preliminary recommendations to enhance and improve these values which principally relate to landscaping exercitation.

Croppies Acre Park (eastern section)

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Good features of biodiversity and Green Infrastructure value are:

- Presence of mature London Plane
- Some extensively managed grassland
- Biodiversity-friendly planting in new beds
- Small plantation of mountain ash / rowan

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Create meadow conditions on the western side of the park, under a recently planted copse of mountain ash or elsewhere where mowing is difficult.
- Carry out some work to the rowan trees as they have been roughly planted and the ground around them has not been finished appropriately.
- Plant more bulbs under the rowan such as bluebells, autumn-flowering crocus and fritillaries (*Fritillaria meleagris*).
- Improve maintenance of the area planted with yew hedging, lavender and herbaceous perennials (*Rudbeckia*, *Anemone japonica*) and ornamental grasses. Redesign this bed and plant it with more herbaceous perennials that support biodiversity. Add some trees or shrubs with light canopies. Suitable trees for this exposed site could include silver birch (*Betula pendula*), spindle (*Euonymus europaeus*), and mespil (*Amelanchier sp.*). Under plant their bases with some shade tolerant herbaceous species such as hellebores (*Helleborus sp.*), columbine (*Aquilegia sp.*), elephant's ears (*Bergenia sp.*), cranesbill (*Geranium sp.*), lungwort (*Pulmonaria sp.*) and Japanese anemone. Further away from the canopies rudbeckia, lavender,

catmint, asters and bugle gloss could be planted.

- As the yew hedge should not be cut but allowed to grow to at least 1.25m to encourage nesting birds, it should be dug up and transplanted to the western end of the park, which currently has a line of beech.
- The large limestone memorial could be made more attractive by planting native hawthorn or birch at irregular intervals near and around it. The lower exterior walls could be planted with low-growing shrubs such as *Hypericum hidcote* or winter-flowering heathers, or Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium compacta*) on the shadier sides or where trees cast shade.
- Inside the memorial, cobbles should be lifted and one or two specimen trees planted, such as a pink hawthorn or *Euonymus europaeus* (Red Cascade).
- Some of the walls could be planted with wall shrubs such as *pyracantha*, providing two seasons of food for wildlife. Aesthetically, the berries against the grey limestone walls would brighten up the park in winter. Other suitable species include Virginia creeper, climbing hydrangea and ivy.
- Creeping thyme could be planted between the stepping stones.
- Newly planted cherry trees should be restaked.

Billy Edwards Park

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

In the context of the study area, this enclosed park rated highly for the following reasons:

- Presence of two species of particular interest that were not seen elsewhere in Stoneybatter in 2020. They include *Hypericum androsaemum* or tutsan which was recorded by the *The Flora of Inner Dublin* in the 1980s and often turns up in woodland-type gardens, and *Oxalis stricta*, a garden herb.
- Dense shrubberies provide nesting sites for songbirds. The leaf pile is good for invertebrates.
- Lack of access limits disturbance to wildlife by people and dogs.
- The value of the site is increased by its close proximity to other good green spaces, including Arbour Hill and the IUNVA Memorial Garden.
- Management is limited (due to lack of resources) leading to a light touch in flower-beds and grasslands. As a result fungi are present in the grassland.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Design a dedicated bed for the existing roses and bring path around it so people can enjoy the smell of the roses.
- Remove all conifers.

- Remove all shrubbery (except pyracantha and variegated holly) from beneath the trees adjacent to the Arbour Hill Wall. Prepare ground by adding compost or well-rotted manure and underplant with woodland species of shrubs and herbs such as some hydrangeas from the rosebeds, or hazel, tutsan, lungwort, elephant's ear, foxgloves, bluebells, wood anemone, crocus, false wood brome and wood sage. Remove the stone planter and the arch over it. There is scope for a new arch at the entrance to the garden, planted with climbing plants—e.g. *Rosa* 'Rambling Rector', which attracts bees, birds and other pollinators. It has nectar / pollen-rich flowers and provides shelter and habitat.
- Plant woodland species under trees and in shadier areas.
- Some of the hydrangeas (in rosebeds) could be planted under the trees next to the Arbour Hill wall.
- Plant some mountain ash along the railing at the side near the gate and underplant with wildlife-friendly shrubs and herbaceous species.
- Leave jasmine and ivy on container.
- Plants worth saving, in addition to the roses, are the elephant's ears, foxgloves, nerine lilies (no real wildlife value but colourful in autumn).
- Create a wildlife pond with native species at the edges near a meadow.
- Use bark mulch to control weeds, etc—good for insects, worms, millipedes, woodlice, spiders, ants, etc.
- Provide log piles, mossy stones and stone pile in sun for invertebrates.
- Redesign bed beside railings and plant with a mixture of wildlife-friendly shrubs, herbaceous species and the occasional tree.
- Leave some grass to grow long in corners and inaccessible areas.
- Consideration could be given to fencing off the triangular area at the back of the garden to create a quieter area for wildlife, or a workspace for school groups, etc, containing composting areas where, for example, pollinator-friendly window boxes and containers could be made.



Ivar Street

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Ivar Street is currently of little value for biodiversity and green infrastructure.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Railed-off areas at the junction of Ivar Street and Manor Place (near ticket machine sign) could be planted with some large shrubs or small trees—spindle, crab apple, amelanchier, hawthorn and hazel, and underplanted with suitable shrubs and herbs such as tutsan, woodsage, small-leaved periwinkle, foxgloves, wood anemone, wood sorrel, bluebells, ferns, bugle, or just ivy, autumn crocus, cyclamen, coum and snowdrops.
- While the garage entrances limit the potential for planting, the wall below the overhanging shrub could be planted by removing some of the concrete or by installing a narrow raised bed.
- A bioretention area could be developed in the part of the street unavailable for car parking (indicated by double yellow lines).



Aughrim Place

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

While the area currently is of little value for biodiversity and GI, Boston ivy or Virginia creeper has been planted at one end of the street and is doing well.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- If permitted, more cobblestones could be removed and more Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus cuspidata* 'Veitchii', a good self-clinger) or pyracantha, ivy or climbing hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*) should be planted. One climber every 3m to 4m is appropriate, but pyracantha should be spaced about 2.5m apart.



Carnew Street

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Carnew Street is currently of little value for biodiversity and green infrastructure.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Develop bioretention areas on pavements as they are 2m wide in places, roof sizes are a bit bigger than many others in the area (~4 × 5m) and there is a drainage pipe every fourth house. Bioretention areas could be big enough for some wall shrubs such as pyracantha, cotoneaster, climbing roses (David Austin types: *Rosa* 'Rambling Rector', *R. Filipes* 'kiftsgate', *R. Open Arms*, *R.*
- Small trees could be planted in the ground where there are double yellow lines and storm drains.



Collins Barracks

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Collins Barracks is currently of medium value for biodiversity and GI. Areas of value are the wall on the south side, with toadflax and pellitory-of-the-wall, older shrubberies and mature horse chestnuts along the eastern boundary.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Boundary wall to south

- Sow grape hyacinths and other wildflower seeds along the base of the wall.
- The planting at the pedestrian entrance from the Luas stop is out of place. The date palms, agave, New Zealand flax, pampas grass and griselinia should be removed. There is also an imbalance between the evergreen and deciduous species, with too many evergreens. The agapanthus, bear's britches (acanthus), winter jasmine, grasses and lavender are suitable species, but golden grass and the lavender are not doing very well here, perhaps due to wind damage. The winter jasmine has been badly cut back. Everything along the entire length of the bank should be removed and the area replanted at different levels to retain the view.
- Some of the lower levels could be used for a wildflower meadow.

Behind the lights in the car park

- Trees here include plane, autumn-flowering cherries, kanzan cherries and shortcut grass. This area could be developed into a meadow.

- Planting of a few trees, fruit bushes and a native hedge along the fence is recommended.

Green area in front of clock

- This area could be developed as a meadow with grass paths cut through to encourage its use as an amenity area. Currently it has a sterile monoculture. One or two specimen trees or large shrubs such as Magnolia grandiflora or the handkerchief tree (Davidia involucrata) would be appropriate. The fruits of the latter are eaten by fieldfares (winter migrant birds).

Gravel area in front of riding school

- This could be a meadow.

Parking area

- The island should be turned into a bed and planted with biodiversity-friendly species. If it's not possible to make a bed, a raised one could be installed.

Area either side of steps into Asgard exhibition

- The gravel areas could be made into beds planted with low shrubs and herbaceous perennials that support wildlife.

Bank at the north entrance with gabions and birch

- Soil should be added to the bank and the area planted with Virginia creeper or common holly.
- A copse of silver birch could be planted on the bank and underplanted with hazel and holly, bluebells, wood anemones, crocus,

snowdrops, wild primroses, wood sage, tutsan, violets and other woodland flora. Hazel could be coppiced on a 7 to 14-year cycle to maintain ground flora.

- Plants such as the native creeping jenny (Lysimachia nummularia) and / or Campanula poscharskyana could be planted to hang over the bare wall.

The overflow car park

- As the concrete path is not necessary, it could be taken up and made into a water feature with a rill, and water plants and trees established along its edges.

Entrance to Gallery

- Trees, shrubs and herbs could be planted in this area restricted to cars.

Eastern boundary adjacent to Law Society football pitch

- Two horse chestnuts with concrete / gravel at their base could be underplanted with pyracantha, Virginia creeper, common ivy and climbing hydrangea.

The area along the wall between the museum and the road to Arbour Hill

- A small grove of birch could be established here, underplanted with hazel.

Arbour Hill

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

A good feature of the site for biodiversity is the variety of trees such as sycamore, mountain ash, horse chestnut, beech, ash, poplar, London plane, lime, Atlas cedar and yew. Old poplar stumps are good for invertebrates, and one of them is resprouting. The two birches near the United Nations building and the planting at the toilets are particularly good for amenity and biodiversity. The western end is of particular value as it has veteran trees (beech, poplar and sycamore) and old grassland, not cut often. It is closer to other green spaces and is a popular recreational area. Goldfinches, blue tits and pigeons are present in the park, which has bird feeders. Due to the presence of a regular ranger, there is little dog-fouling.

However, the graveyard in front of the park is of limited value for biodiversity, as the grass is short and tightly cut. Bedding around the statue is high-maintenance. It is not sustainable and there is bare soil in some areas. There is too much laburnum in the park, which is extremely poisonous.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Allow some of the shorter grass in the graveyard to develop as a meadow, in particular close to the hedging.
- Where possible, herbaceous perennials and bulbs should be established in bare ground.
- At the western end, woodland biodiversity could be improved by planting bluebells and other woodland plants tolerant of deep shade. Care is needed when planting under trees, as beech roots are sensitive to disturbance. Any plants being introduced beneath the trees will need to be able to cope with dry soil, shade, root competition, and ever-changing moisture and light conditions. Plenty of organic matter should be added to this areas (any well-rotted manure or anything labelled 'soil conditioner'). Digging will be difficult because of roots and it may be necessary to improve the soil and excavate planting pockets. Plants to consider include ninebark (Physocarpus opulifolius), Geranium macrorrhizum album, Lamium maculatum Beacon Silver, Omphalodes cappadocica Cherry Ingram, Galium odoratum (woodruff), aquilegia, lungworts and Bergenia 'Silberlicht'. Plants should be in small pots, as this will allow for small planting pockets.
- If possible the prison wall should be planted, or if this is not possible its appearance should be softened by planting shrubs in front of it.
- Herbicide and pesticide spraying should cease in grasslands, along the base of the yews and near headstones. Blackbirds, thrushes, starlings and dunnocks hunt for worms, insects and leatherjackets in grasslands. The use of these chemicals removes their food sources.
- The base of the wall leading to the United Nations building and the triangle to the left of the gate should be planted.
- As the ground is sinking beneath the headstones along the wall, the headstones could be raised up and a meadow planted below and in front of them.
- The pots in front of the church (those with golden yews) should be replaced with beds in the ground and planted with species that are sustainable and that support wildlife.
- Bulbs could be added to the lavender beds in the Military Heritage of Ireland Trust garden.



Planting at the 1916 memorial is not the best for pollinators. Obviously colour is needed here all year but the choice of bedding could be better for wildlife. The brick wall of the prison is bare and unattractive.

Kirwan Cottages — Circular Green

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

The lime tree and planting are of some value for biodiversity. The planting contained within the granite cobble has some good species for biodiversity and wildlife such as lavender and sedums. However, as the tree grows its shade will reduce their vigour and ability to flower. The grassed area is of low value for biodiversity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Remove the stake beside the tree. It is no longer necessary and damaging to the tree. Resite the bird feeders. One is too low to the ground and the other is too close to the tree trunk, thus too easily accessed by cats. They should be rehung higher up in the branches.
- Remove the hook embedded in the tree trunk during the dormant season
- Plant this grassy space with ground-cover plants that tolerate shade or light shade and provide pollen, nectar and berries throughout the year. Ground cover could be established with periwinkle (*Vinca minor*) accompanied by bulbs of: bluebell (*Endymion non scripta*), snakeshead fritillary (*Fritillaria meleagris*), snowdrop (*Galanthus nivalis*), wild daffodil (*Narcissus obvallaris*), wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*), grape hyacinth (*Muscari armeniacum*) and alliums. Slightly taller (50cm to 1m) species could be planted such as tutsan (*Hypericum androsaemum*), woodsage (*Teucrium scorodonia*), common ivy (*Hedera helix*) or candytuft (*Iberis sempervirens*). Shade-loving or shade-tolerant herbaceous species including ferns would also be suitable, including hardy geraniums such as *Geranium phaeum*, *G. endressii*, *G. pratense* and *G. sanguineum* and their cultivars. Other suitable native and non-native perennials include foxgloves (*Digitalis purpurea*), self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*), creeping phlox (*Phlox subulata*), bugle (*Ajuga reptans* and cultivars), lungwort *Pulmonaria* sp. and elephant's ears (*Bergenia cordifolia*).

Medium-grade bark mulch to a depth of 10cm (4inch) should be spread after planting to reduce competition from unwanted weeds.

Kirwan Cottages — Triangular Green and Environs

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

The triangular green and environs at Kirwan Cottages are of some value for biodiversity and GI, as some planters have sea pinks, mallow, rosemary, pinks and lavender. The value of the long narrow green area could be improved.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Develop the wider end as a wildlife meadow.
- Redevelop dead corners by removing some of the hard surfaces, such as, in front of No. 46, planting a tree, (e.g. mountain ash) with groundcover species and bulbs, finishing with bark mulch.
- Throughout Kirwan Cottages, planting could take place either after some excavation (if utilities allow) or (if there is an issue with utilities) in newly developed raised beds. Following the identification of suitable locations, biodiversity-friendly planting should be carried out with regard for available light. In the sunnier spots, suitable plants are perennial cornflower (*Phacelia tanacetifolia*), single-flowered shasta daisy (*Leucanthemum x superbum*), viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare*), yarrow goldenrod (*Solidago virgaurea*), Eryngium, *Echinacea purpurea*, *Helenium autumnale*, *nepeta* and lavender. Walls could be planted with native and non-native climbing plants, e.g. honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum* and varieties and cultivars), hops (*Humulus lupulus*), wisteria (*Wisteria* sp.) and clematis. Other climbers include climbing hydrangea and single-flowered climbing roses, e.g. *Rosa Frances E. Lester*. If climbers are established they should be underplanted with ground cover plants and bulbs. There is also scope to plant three or four silver birch (*Betula pendula*) or

Betula utilis jacquemontii 'Trinity College' underplanted with spring bulbs, woodruff, ferns, woodsage, tutsan, bugle, creeping jenny, self-heal, cow parsley and foxgloves. Some winter-flowering heathers (*Erica carnea* or *E. darleyensis*) would also be suitable for this area.

- Rain gardens (bioretention areas) should be developed as roof sizes are around 60 m² for about three houses combined. There is one downpipe per three houses and there is a tradition of communal action in this area.
- Next to the bollards, *pyracantha* should be planted at the backs of the houses, ideally directly in the raised beds.
- At the end lane the tarmac should be removed (if utilities allow) and a bed made using low to medium shrubs and herbaceous species. This bed could be extended as far as the parking spaces. Suitable plants here could include non-natives good for biodiversity such as *Lonicera fragrantissima*, or guelder rose, *Berberis darwinii* 'Nana', lavender, *Rosa mundi*, rosemary and *nepeta*. Bulbs such as bluebell, crocus, snowdrop, grape hyacinth and herbaceous perennials such as hellebores, eupatoriums, *Helenium autumnale*, single-flowered varieties of *echinacea* and *coreopsis* would also be good for biodiversity and amenity.

Halliday Square

STRENGTHS

- The existing trees are fine. They add height and cherries will provide nectar and food.
- Water source is an asset to wildlife.

WEAKNESSES

- Too many evergreen non-flowering species, mainly in the shrub layer. From a landscaping perspective, one-third of evergreens are enough in a planting scheme.
- Cordylines / yuccas are inappropriate.
- Rocket plant (*Echium* sp.) is inappropriate, though its flowers are a good nectar source. It could become invasive.

OPPORTUNITIES

- The water source is an asset for wildlife. Remove some of the evergreen non-flowering species, and replace with species more supportive of wildlife such as *pyracantha* (evergreen) or *Berberis* species (both evergreen and deciduous), which are thorny and will provide a dense network of branches which will be good for bird-nesting.
- Manage overgrown and old hebes— or try cutting these back hard to encourage new growth. The flowers are good so fresh plants, which have good colour, could be planted
- Plant a hedge at the end of the garden (furthest away from the

gate) with: hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), common holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), dogrose (*Rosa canina*), guelder rose (*Viburnum opulus*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*), crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*) and spindle (*Euonymus europaeus*), and leave them to grow as trees. A beech would add interest.

- This area receives sun and it might be worth adding a seat to provide shelter and privacy.
- Leave a grass strip unmown so that species can flower. If possible add in some of the following: field scabious (*Knautia arvensis*), lady's mantle (*Alchemilla mollis*), bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*), oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), tufted hair grass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*) and cowslips (*Primula veris*).
- Plant some herbaceous perennials, which are good for wildlife. The following require sunlight: eryngium and lavender good for bees, *asclepias* and sedums great for butterflies. Good herbaceous species that survive in semi-shade or require shade include: bluebell *Hyacinthoides non-scripta*, foxgloves (*Digitalis purpurea*), single-flowered Japanese anemones (*Anemone japonica*), bugle (*Ajuga reptans*).

THREATS

- Laurels (*Prunus laurocerasus*) are highly invasive and with allelopathic properties, so can suppresses growth of native and other species. Birds eat the fruit but this aids dispersal. All parts of the plant contain hydrogen cyanide. *Echium* is also invasive.

Viking Place

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Viking Place is currently of very low value for biodiversity and GI, with the exception of one small garden with an apple tree, wisteria and some vegetables. There is potential for improvement through removing some parking and developing the pavement to the east.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Plant biodiversity-friendly species of trees, shrubs and herbs in all new spaces.
- Consider the scope for rain gardens (bioretention areas) at the junctions, which would slow traffic and reduce surface water.



Lucky Lane

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Currently Lucky Lane is of very low value for biodiversity and green infrastructure.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Plant small areas behind the railings with an amelanchier, or spindle, or a big shrub such as cotoneaster cornubia or the native species hazel, guelder rose, rowan, eared willow, elder or gorse.
- Plant walls behind the double-yellow lines with Virginia creeper or ivy, after removing concrete, soil and rubble, and replace with soil / compost mix.

Niall Street

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

While Niall Street is of low value for biodiversity and GI, there are some good window boxes with biodiversity-friendly species such as heathers. There is potential for on-street greening.

RECOMMENDATIONS ASSESSMENT

- On-street greening should involve planting small biodiversity-friendly trees such as spindle, crab, rowan, amelanchier, crab apple and bird cherry. These should be underplanted with herbaceous species for dappled shade such as ferns, foxglove, bluebells, wood anemones, fritillaries, crocus, woodsage, tutsan, small-leaved periwinkle, winter-flowering heathers, lungwort, Siberian bugloss and bugle.
- A green wall should be developed along the back wall of St Gabriel's National School on Godfrey Place, possibly fed by a drip system from water collected from the roof, and planted with climbing or wall plants.
- All areas with double-yellow lines at junctions should be planted.
- Rain gardens (bioretention areas) should be installed on pavements or on the street, fed by water from the street or roofs.

Ostman Place

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

While currently Ostman Place is of low value for biodiversity and GI, some residents have window boxes, with some species of value to biodiversity. As rooftops are small and paths are narrow, there is no potential for rain gardens (bioretention areas). If residents agree, there may be potential for on-street greening.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Walls could be planted with Boston ivy, climbing hydrangea (good for deep shade) and / or non-vigorous ivy, Hedera helix, H. helix 'Buttercup' or H. helix 'Goldchild', provided that the masonry is in good condition. If not, wall shrubs or climbers, which do not need supports or only minimal support, should be planted, e.g. pyracantha or honeysuckle.
- The gravelled space beside the daycare centre should be planted with shade-tolerant trees, shrubs and herbs. Bird feeders should be added to the trees. Herbs such as hebes and wood sage would be suitable, also Michaelmas daisies and most other herbaceous species with daisylike flowers—coreopsis, echinacea, black-eyed susan; lavender, Rosa pimpinellifolia. These all attract bees, beneficial insects, birds and other pollinators.
- A range of bulbs could also be planted—bluebells, cyclamen coum, snowdrops, and grape hyacinths.

- On the opposite side of the road to the daycare centre, at the corner next to the parking meter, some small trees should be planted such as spindle, crab apple, or Amelanchier sp., underplanted with bulbs and low-growing herbaceous species.

- If a boundary with O'Devaney Gardens is retained, it could become a native hedgerow dominated by hawthorn and blackthorn. If the block walls are retained, they should be planted with common ivy, Virginia creeper or pyracantha.

Ross Street and Ashford Place

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

This small green area next to O'Devaney Gardens is of medium value for biodiversity and GI, as part of the site is a community vegetable garden and there are mature trees of sycamore. Some window boxes in the nearby streets have rosemary and ivy, which are of value to wildlife.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Rain gardens (bioretention areas) should be developed on Ross S. and Ashford Place as the pavements are wide, the roof areas not too big (3m x 6m), and there is a downpipe every second and fourth house.
- Part of the green area should be developed as a mini woodland by underplanting the trees with hazel, guelder rose, dogrose, goat or grey willow, elder, crab and spindle. Some wild raspberries could also be included.



St Bricin's Estate

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

While the estate is of medium interest for biodiversity and GI, mini-woodlands and shrubberies could be established. An area of wildlife interest, a wall with common ivy near planted trees has particular potential for expansion.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Block boundary walls should be planted with climbers such as common ivy, pyracantha, Virginia creeper and climbing hydrangea.
- Mini-woodlands should be developed in the blocks of green space that already have some trees, by planting native trees and shrubs and creating meadows by allowing grass to grow long. Where the area is particularly shady, species adapted to woodland conditions should be planted. Suitable native herbs are native primroses, bluebells, wood sage, foxgloves, tutsan and bugle. Suitable native shrubs or small trees are hazel, guelder rose and spindle. Garden species such as the winter-flowering shrub honeysuckle *Lonicera fragrantissima*, Mahonia sp., sweet box (*Sarcococca confusa* or *S. hookeriana*), Japanese quince and *Berberis darwinii* are also suitable. Bulbs such as grape hyacinth, crocus, snowdrops, winter aconite, autumn-flowering crocus, and allium species including chives could be planted under these shrubs. Herbaceous perennials suitable for shade include geums, bleeding heart (*Dicentra*

spectabilis), Japanese anemones (*Anemone japonica*), elephant's ears and lungworts.

- The beds within the paving at the back of the apartments should be planted with garden species that support pollinators and other wildlife species.
- The entrance to the estate should be developed to improve aesthetics and biodiversity. A shrub bed should be planted immediately behind the entrance wall with *Berberis darwinii*, *Pyracantha* sp., strawberry tree, *Viburnum tinus*, *V. bodnantense* 'Dawn', *Cornus mas*, *Cotoneaster* conspicuous, hebes and heathers.
- A second bed should be developed at the far end of the entrance area with similar species as well as lavender, rosemary, catmint, *Potentilla fruticosa*, *Philadelphus* (if there is adequate sunshine). Herbaceous species such as Leopard's bane (*Doronicum x excelsium* or similar), pulmonaria, achillea, aquilegia (shade or sun), *Campanula glomerata*, *C. lactifolia*, *C. persicifolia*, fleabanes (*Erigeron* sp.) summer-flowering cranesbills, loosestrifes, goldenrod (*Solidago* sp.) and more could be included.
- Where trees have been planted in the pavement, some shallow-rooted perennials such as native primroses, violets and foxgloves could be planted beneath them.



St Gabriels School

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

St Gabriel's School is of medium value for biodiversity and GI as the school has many waterbutts and some of the planting (all in planters) is good for biodiversity.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Establish raised beds between the vents (see picture below) and plant with biodiversity-friendly species.
- Improve plant diversity in the planter in the smaller school playground by adding herbaceous perennials such as Cranesbill (*Geranium* sp.) and some alpines such as aubrieta, iberis and *Alyssum saxatile* which would hang over the edge. These species would benefit pollinators and should flower during the school year. Flowering species need to be included for the months when the school is closed to ensure continuity of supply. In addition to cranesbills, cinquefoil (*Potentilla* sp.), mints, broad-leaved everlasting sweet pea (*Lathyrus latifolius*) and coneflowers (*Rudbeckia* sp.) are useful for that purpose. The ice plant (*Sedum spectabile*) is a good choice for the autumn when school reopens along with asters as they will provide food for late-flying butterflies.
- Improve biodiversity in the planters in the larger playground (see below) by adding climbing plants. Suitable climbing plants are common ivy (as opposed to variegated ivy), Virginia creeper and climbing hydrangea as they do not require staking or trellis.



Thor Place

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

There are mature deciduous trees, hollies, the occasional sweet box (*Sarcococca* sp.), white periwinkle (*Vinca minor* Alba) and mahonias, all of which are good for invertebrates. Mature trees with rough bark are potential bat roosts (PBRs). Redevelopment offers opportunities for more biodiversity-friendly planting.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Remove most of the evergreen shrubs.
- Remove the square raised bed in the centre and replace with a wildlife pond and add a meadow area next to it.
- Put in some seating and a path around its margin.
- Plant under mature trees with mostly low woodland shrubs and herbaceous species both native and non-native (have one or two areas with thorny taller shrubs such as pyracantha, hawthorn and / or hollies—dense for bird nesting, etc).
- Add bird boxes to mature trees and provide natural habitat such as piles of logs for invertebrates under trees.

SPECIES BIODIVERSITY

Thirty-eight native plant species were recorded (see Appendix 3) including one of the plants highlighted by the survey in 1980, Hypericum androsaemum (in Billy Edwards Park). In contrast to 1984, no large derelict sites were surveyed and fieldwork was confined to winter months.

The following table (Table 3) contains a preliminary list of bird species for Stoneybatter, based on fieldwork and information from local residents. Twenty-nine bird species have been identified.

Of particular interest is the presence of nesting herring gulls in Manor Street and herons in St Bricin's Park and Arbour Hill. Birds are possibly nesting in the shrubberies of old gardens and institutions such as St Bricin's Hospital. Other fauna recorded in the locality include the urban fox, which is common throughout. A hedgehog was seen at Arbour Hill in 2011 (pers. comm., caretaker 2019).

TABLE 3

SPECIES	SOURCE OF RECORD
Black-headed gull	Fieldwork 2019
Herring Gull	Fieldwork 2019
Grey Heron	Fieldwork 2019
Wood Pigeon	Fieldwork 2019
Feral Pigeon	Fieldwork 2019
Rook	Fieldwork 2019
Hooded Crow	Fieldwork 2019
House martin in church	Local resident John Derwin 2019
Jackdaw	Fieldwork 2019
Starling	Fieldwork 2019
Pied Wagtail	
Goldfinch	
Jay (occasional from the PP)	Owls.ie
Buzzard (occasional from the PP)	Owls.ie
Dunnock	
Robin	
Swift	Local resident John Derwin 2019
Starling	Local resident John Derwin 2019
Grey Wagtail	
House Sparrow	
Wren	
Blue Tit	Caretaker Arbour Hill
Coal tit	Caretaker Arbour Hill
Mallard	Caretaker Arbour Hill
Greenfinch	Caretaker Arbour Hill
Sparrow	Caretaker Arbour Hill
Chaffinch	Caretaker Arbour Hill
Yellow hammer	Dr Betsy Hickey Collins Barracks Survey for DCC in 2004

CHECKLIST OF PLANTS RECORDED IN AREA 13 (INNER CITY FLORA, 1984)

ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	STATUS Native (N) Non-native (X) Uncertain (?)	ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	STATUS Native (N) Non-native (X) Uncertain (?)
Amphibious bistort	Polygonum amphibium	N	Eastern rocket	Sisymbrium orientale	X
Annual meadow grass	Poa annua	N	Elder	Sambucus nigra	N
Annual mercury	Mercurialis annua	X	Elm	Ulmus procera	X
Annual wall-rocket	Diploxys muralis	X	Equal-leaved knotgrass	Polygonum arenastrum	?
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	N	Eyebright	Euphrasia officinalis	N
Barren brome	Bromus sterilis	N	False oat grass	Arrhenatherum elatius	N
Bastard cabbage	Rapistrum rugosum	X	Fat hen	Chenopodium album	N
Beaked hawk's-beard	Crepis vericaria	X	Fern-grass	Desmazeria rigida	?
Bittersweet	Solanum dulcamara	N	Feverfew	Tanacetum parthenium	X
Black medick	Medicago lupulina	N	Field bindweed	Convolvulus arvensis	N
Bladder campion	Silene vulgaris	N	Field forget-me-not	Myostis arvensis	N
Bramble	Rubus fruticosus	N	Fool's parsley	Aethusa cynapium	X
Bread wheat	Triticum aestivum	X	Foxglove	Digitalis purpurea	N
Broad leaved plantain	Plantago major	N	Fuschia	Fuchsia magellanica	X
Broad-leaved dock	Rumex obtusifolius	N	Garden willow herb	Epilobium adenocaulon	N
Bulbous buttercup	Ranunculus bulbosus	N	Garden wood sorrel	Oxalis corymbosa	?
Burdock	Arctium minus	N	Great willowherb	Epilobium hirsutum	N
Bush vetch	Vicia sativa	N	Groundsel	Senecio vulgaris	N
Butterfly bush	Buddleja davidii	X	Hairy sedge	Carex hirta	N
Cat's-ear	Hypochoeris radicata	N	Hart's-tongue	Phyllitis scolopendrium	N
Catchfly	Silene alba	N	Heath groundsel	Senecio squalidus	X
Charlock	Sinapis arvensis	?	Hedge bindweed	Calystegia sepium	N
Chickweed	Stellaria media	N	Hedge mustard	Sisymbrium.officinale	X
Clustered dock	Rumex conglomeratus	N	Hedge woundwort	Stachys sylvatica	N
Cock's foot grass	Dactylis glomerata	N	Hemp-agrimony	Eupatorium cannabinum	N
Colt's foot	Tussilago farfara	N	Herb Robert	Geranium robertianum	N
Common bent	Agrostis capillaris	N	Hogweed	Heracleum sphondylium	N
Common evening-primrose	Oenothera biennis	X	Ivy	Hedera helix	N
Common fumitory	Fumaria officinalis	?	Ivy leaved toadflax	Cymbalaria muralis	X
Common mouse-ear	Cerastium fontanum	N	Japanese knotweed	Reynoutria japonica	X
Common orache	Atriplex patula	?	Knapweed	Centaurea nigra	N
Cowslip	Primula veris	N	Knotgrass	Polygonum aviculare	N
Creeping bent grass	Agrostis stolonifera	N	Lesser clover	Trifolium dubium	N
Creeping buttercup	Ranunculus repens	N	Lesser swine cress	Coronopus didymus	X
Crested dog's-tail	Cynosurus cristatus	N	Long-headed poppy	Papaver dubium	?
Curled dock	Rumex crispus	N	Maidenhair spleenwort	Asplenium trichomanes	N
Cut-leaved crane's bill	Geranium dissectum	N	Meadow buttercup	Ranunculus acris	N
Daisy	Bellis perennis	N			
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale	N			
Dog rose	Rosa canina	N			

SITE NUMBER & DESCRIPTION	GI CRITERIA AND THEIR SCORES									GI SCORE
	Climate	Biodiversity	Air and Carbon	Water Mgmt	Recreation	Landscape value	Cultural Heritage	Linkage walking / cycling	Food Production	
18 Field within grounds of Stanhope Street Convent	1	3		2	1					8
19 Shrubbery along boundary wall	1	4	1	2	1					9
20 Grass and wall in front of Law Society HQ	1	2		2	1	1	1			8
21 Pitch bank, treeline and landscaped garden behind Law Society HQ	1	4	1	2	1		1			10
22 Croppy Acre Park East	1	3	1	2	2	1		1		11
23 Croppy Acre Park west	1	3	1	2	2	1		1		11
24 Landscaped bank in front of Collins Museum	1	2		2	2	1	1			9
25 Landscaped bank behind Collins Museum	1	2		2	2	1	1			9
26 Landscaping in front of Arbour Hill Prison	1	2		2	1	1				7
27 Grassland in Arbour Hill Graveyard	1	2		2	2	1	1			9
28 Woodland in Arbour Hill Graveyard	1	3	1	2	2	1	1			11
29 Limestone wall around Arbour Hill graveyard		1			2	1	1			5
30 Billy Edwards Park	1	3/4	1	2	1	1	1			11
31 Derelict space beside houses	1	2		2	1					6
32 Halliday Square	1	3	1	2	2	1				10
33 Thor Place	1	3	1	2	1	1				9
34 Grass within St Bricins Park	1	1		2	2	1				7
35 Grass and woodland within St Bricin's Park	1	2	1	2	2	1				9
36 Publicly owned sites at entrance to Montpelier Drive	1	2		2	1					6
37 Small Amenity Area in Montpelier Drive	1	1		2	1	1				6



LIST OF PLANTS RECORDED IN 2019

ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	STATUS Native (N) Non-native (X) Uncertain (?)
Annual meadow grass	Poa annua	N
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	N
Beech	Fagus sylvatica	X
Bent grass	Agrostis sp	N
Berberisi	Berberis sp	X
Birch	Betula pubescens	N
Bramble	Rubus frut agg	N
Butterbur	Petasites hybridus	N
Butterfly bush	Buddleja davidii	X
Canadian fleabane	Conyza canadensis	?
Cherry Laurel	Prunus avium	?
Cherry tree	Prunus sp	X
Chickweed	Stellaria media	N
Cock's foot grass	Dactylis glomerata	N
Creeping thistle	Cirsium arvense	N
Daisy	Bellis perennis	N
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale agg	N
Dock	Rumex sp	N
Dogs mercury	Mercurialis annua	?
Echnium sp	Echnium sp	X
Eucalyptus	Eucalyptus sp	X
False oat grass	Arrhenatherum elatius	N
Florencecourt yew	Taxus baccata	X
Fumitory	Fumaria sp	N
Gingko	Gingko biloba	X
Greater plantain	Plantago major	N
Groundsel	Senecio vulgaris	N
Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyma	N
Hedge mustard	Sisymbrium officinale	?
Herb Robert	Geranium robertianum	N
Holly	Ilex aquifolium	N
Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	X
Horse-chestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum	X
Ivy	Hedera helix	N
Lime	Tilia sp	X
London plane	Platanus orientalis	X

ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	STATUS Native (N) Non-native (X) Uncertain (?)
Mallow	Malva sp	?
Meadow buttercup	Ranunculus acris	N
Medick	Medicago lupulina	N
Nettle	Urtica dioica	N
Nipplewort	Lapsana communis	N
Oak	Quercus sp	?
Poplar	Poplar sp	?
Poppy	Papaver sp	X
Ragwort	Senecio jacobea	N
Red clover	Trifolium pratense	N
Red fescue	Festuca rubra	N
Robin run the hedge	Galium aparine	N
Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia	N
Rye grass	Lolium perene	N
Scutch grass	Elymus repens	N
Shepherd purse	Capsella bursa pastoris	N
Smooth sow-thistle	Sonchus oleraceus	N
Snowberry	Symphoricarpos albus	X
Sow thistle	Sonchus asper	N
Spanish bluebell	Hyacinthoides hispanicus	X
Spear thistle	Cirsium vulgare	N
Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	X
Turnip	Brassica rapa	?
Tutsan	Hypericum androsaemum	N
Vetch	Vicia sp	N
Weeping birch	Betula sp	X
Willow Herb	Epilobium sp	N
White clover	Trifolium repens	N
Wood avens	Geum urbanum	N
Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	N
Yellow wood sorrel	Oxalis stricta	?
Yorkshire fog	Holcus lanatus	N

While native species are the preferred landscaping option, all other suitable species of trees, shrubs and perennial herbs should have some of the following characteristics:

- Produce flowers of value to pollinators
- Produce fruits/nuts eaten by birds (to act as natural bird tables).
- Perennials suitable for the site and soil.
- Have parts which overwinter thus offering homes to invertebrates
- Similar genera to native genera
- Not invasive

Biodiversity values will be maintained if management practices are appropriate.

Grassland left unmown until all plants have flowered and set seed will provide food for invertebrates and cover for mammals. Shrubs which are dense at shoulder height will provide nesting sites for song birds.

Top Clematis for honey bees are:

- Clematis 'Fascination'
- Clematis 'Jan Fopma'
- Clematis 'Little lemons'
- Clematis 'My Angel'

Top Clematis for butterflies are:

- Clematis heracleifolia
- Clematis 'New Love'
- Clematis 'Wyevale'

LIST OF SUITABLE PLANTS9

NATIVE TREES
Bird cherry (Prunus padus)
Crab apple (Malus sylvestris)
Silver birch (Betula pendula)
Hazel (Coryllus avellana)
Mountain ash (Sorbus aucuparia)
Spindle (Euonymus europaeus)

SPECIMEN / ORNAMENTAL TREES
Beech (Fagus sylvatica)
Birch (Betula utilis jacquemontii 'Trinity College')
Handkerchief Tree (Davidia involucrata)
Mespil (Amelanchier sp.)
Southern magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora)
Spindle (Euonymus europaeus)

CLIMBERS AND WALL SHRUBS
Boston Ivy (Parthenocissus tricuspidata)
Clematis sp. good for honey bees and butterflies (Clematis 'Fascination', C. 'Jan Fopma', C. 'Little lemons', C. 'My Angel', C. heracleifolia, C. 'New Love' and C. 'Wyevale')
Climbing roses (Rosa David Austin types)
Honeysuckle (Lonicera periclymenum Native) or Lonicera fragrantissima
Hydrangea (Hydrangea petiolaris)
Pyracantha (Pyracantha angustifolia)
Virginia creeper (Parthenocissus cuspidata 'Veitchii' a good self climber)
Wisteria (Wisteria sinensis sp.)

SHRUBS NATIVE (N) AND ORNAMENTAL
Berberis (Berberis darwinii)
Catmint (Nepeta)
Cornelian cherry (Cornus mas)
Cotoneaster (particularly Cotoneaster cornubia)
Dog rose (Rosa canina) N
Eared willow (Salix aurita) N
Elder (Sambucus nigra) N
Gorse (Ulex europaeus) N
Guelder rose (Viburnum opulus) N
Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) N
Hazel (Coryllus avellana) N
Holly (Ilex aquifolium) N
Hops (Humulus lupulus)
Ivy (Hedera helix) N
Japanese quince (Chaenomeles japonica speciosa var)
Laurostinus (Viburnum tinus, V. bodnantense 'Dawn')
Lavender (Lavendula any)
Nine bark (Physocarpus opulifolius)
Oregon grape (Mahonia aquifolium Compacta)
Pink hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna var)
Potentilla (Potentilla fruticosa)
Pyracantha (Pyracantha angustifolia var)
Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis)
Roses (Rosa pimpinellifolia) good for bees such as Small leaved periwinkle (Vinca minor)
Spindle (Euonymus europaeus N , E. europaeus 'Red Cascade')
St. John's wort (Hypericum hidcote)



SHRUBS NATIVE (N) AND ORNAMENTAL

Strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*) N
 Sweet box (*Sarcococca confusa* or *S. hookeriana*)
 Tibetan cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster conspicuus*)
 Tutsan (*Hypericum androsaemum*) N
 Veronica (*Hebe* sp.)
 Wild raspberry (*Rubus ideaus*) N
 Winter flowering heathers (*Erica carnea* or *E. darleyensis*)
 Winter jasmine (*Jasminum nudiflorum*)

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS TO HANG OVER WALLS

Creeping thyme (*Thymus polytrichus*)
 Native creeping jenny (*Lysimachia nummularia*)
 Oregano (*Origanum vulgare*)
 Siberian bellflower (*Campanula poscharskyana*)

HERBS (ALL PERENNIAL) (N = NATIVE)

African lilies (*Agapanthus* sp.)
 Autumn flowering Crocus (*Crocus nudiflorus*)
 Avens (*Geum* sp. single flowered)
 Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia fulgida*)
 Basket of gold (*Aurinia saxatile* syn. *Allysum saxatile*)
 Bears britches (*Acanthus mollis*)
 Bleeding heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*)
 Bluebells (*Hyacinthoides non-scriptus*) N
 Bugle (*Ajuga reptans*) N
 Candytuft (*Iberis sempervirens*)
 Columbine (*Aquilegia* sp.)
 Common milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*)
 Coneflowers (*Rudbeckia* sp.)
 Cowslip (*Primula veris*) N
 Cranesbill (*Geranium macrorrhizum* 'Album')
 Cranesbill (*Geranium phaeum*, *G. endressii*, *G. pratense* and *G. sanguineum*)
 Creeping phlox (*Phlox subulata*)
 Creeping thyme (*Thymus polytrichus*)
 Dead nettle (*Lamium maculatum* 'Beacon Silver')
 Eastern sowbread, cyclamen (*Cyclamen coum*)
 Echinacea (single flowered) (*Echinacea purpurea*)
 Elephants ears (*Bergenia cordifolia* 'Silberlicht')
 Eupatoriums (*Eupatorium* sp.)
 Every lasting sweet pea (*Lathyrus latifolius*)
 False wood brome (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*) N
 Ferns (*Dryopteris* sp., *Polystichum* sp. *Athyrium* sp.) N
 Field scabious (*Knautia arvensis*) N
 Fleabanes (*Erigeron* sp.)

Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) N
 Fritillarias (*Fritillaria meleagris*)
 Goldenrod (*Solidago* sp.)
 Goldenrod (*Solidago virgaurea*) N
 Grape hyacinth (*Muscari armeniacum*)
 Grasses such as quaking grass (*Briza media*) N
 Hellebores (*Helleborus* sp.),
 Japanese anemone (*Anemone japonica*)
 Ladys mantle (*Alchemilla mollis*)
 Loosestrifes (*Lythrum* sp)
 Michaelmas daisy (*Aster* sp.)
 Navelwort (*Omphalodes cappadocica* 'Cherry Ingram')
 Nerine Lilies (*Nerine bowdenii*)
 Oregano (*Origanum vulgare*)
 Ornamental alliums (*Allium* sp. e.g. *A. cristophii*)
 Ox-eye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*) N
 Perennial cornflower, (*Phacelia tanacetifolia*),
 Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*) N
 Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) N
 Rock cress (*Aubrieta*)
 Sedum (particularly *Sedum spectabile*)
 Sea holly (*Eryngium*)
 Self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*) N
 Siberian bugloss (*Brunnera macrophylla*)
 Single flowered shasta daisy (*Leucanthemum x superbum*)
 Sneezeweed (*Helenium autumnale*)
 Snowdrop (*Galanthus nivalis*)
 Summer flowering cranesbills (*Geranium*)
 Tufted hair grass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*)
 Violets (*Viola* sp.)
 Viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare*)
 Wood anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*)
 Wood avens (*Geum urbanum*) N
 Wood sage (*Teucrium scorodonia*) N
 Wood sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*) N
 Woodruff (*Galium odoratum*) N
 Yarrow (*Achillea* sp.)

Dublin Tree Canopy Research
The tree canopy is defined as the cumulative measurement of the extent of tree crowns and it is seen as an important environmental indicator that can be used to inform decision making on greening targets for Dublin.

In 2015 Dublin City Council, Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council, South Dublin County Council, Fingal County Council and the Office of Public Works appointed the School of Geography at University College Dublin to undertake a research study to map and analyse the tree canopy of County Dublin.

The research objective was to map and analyse Dublin’s tree canopy. The DCC Greening Strategy projects have been developed following these studies that showed a deficit of green cover in the area of the city inside the canals.

Outside the area Greening Strategy projects, there are other tree studies taking place to examine the tree canopy in Dublin.

DUBLIN TREE MAP (2020)

Dublin City Council have recently launched ‘Dublin Tree Map’, a Citizen Science engagement project to collaboratively map the trees in our city. DCC wants to know more about our urban forest by identifying what trees we have and how important they are to the health of our city. The aim of this project and the public collaboration is to raise awareness of the importance of trees in our Capital City and identify areas or pockets of the City which have a deficit of trees. In addition, it will provide information on the species diversity from which we can examine the potential threats from pest and plant diseases due to changes in our climate.

This project is a collaboration between Dublin City Councils Parks, Biodiversity and Landscape Services, Professor Gerald Mills (Mapping Green Dublin) and Dr Tine Ningal of the School of Geography at University College Dublin whose research was funded by the E.P.A., and Breadboard Labs, Ltd., Ireland who have designed the Curio app.

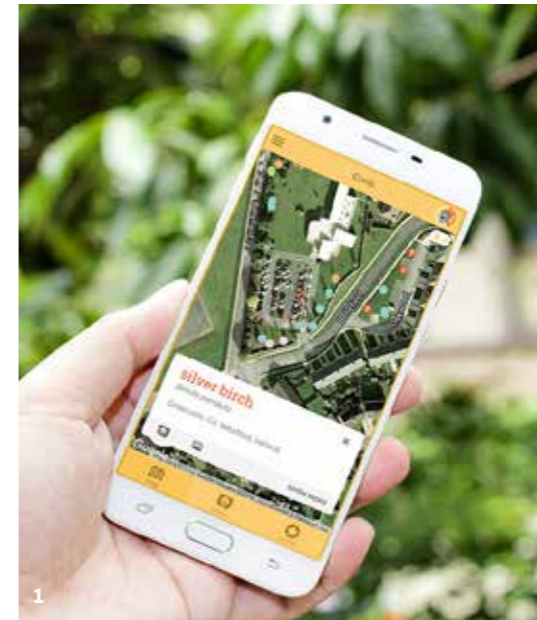
MAPPING GREEN DUBLIN (2019)

Mapping Green Dublin is a collaborative action research project led by UCD’s School of Geography in collaboration with arts organisation Common Ground, artist Seoidín O’Sullivan and event facilitators Connect the Dots. It will take place across Dublin 8 from 2019–2020 and is funded by the EPA.

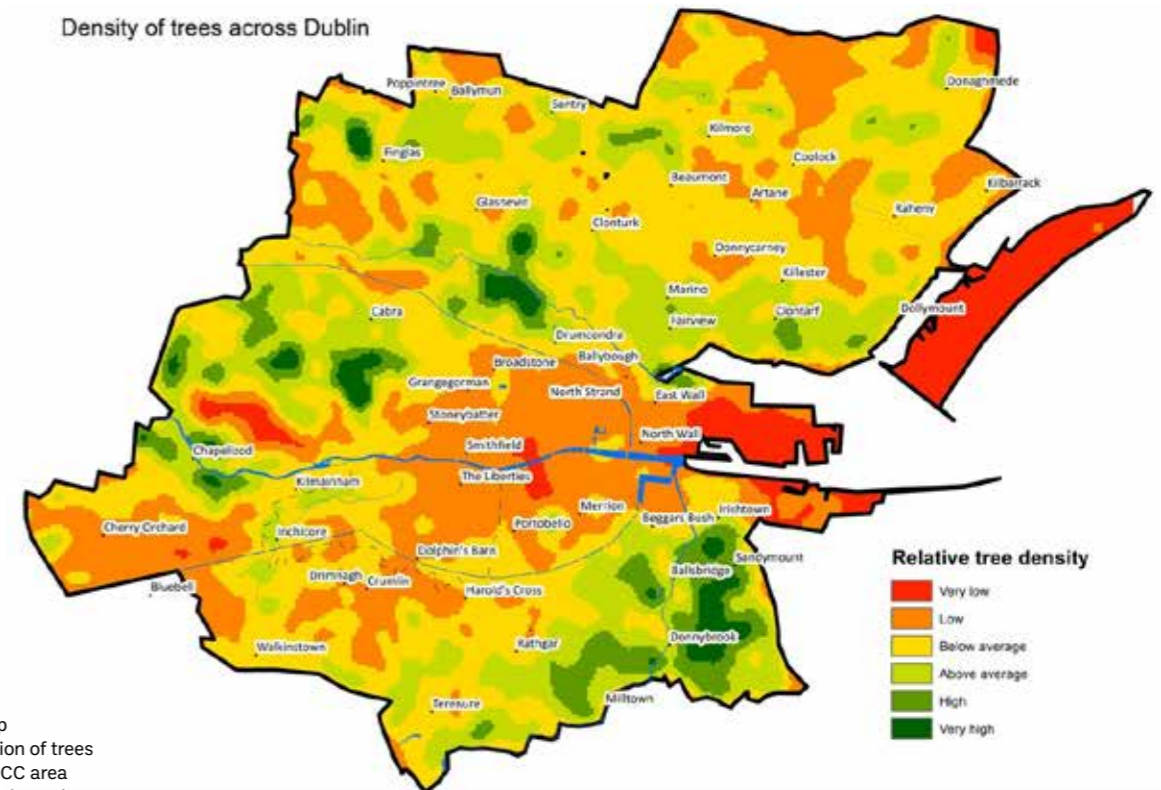
The maps shown here were provided by Gerald Mills in UCD Geography and are an update on the Dublin Tree Canopy Research study. Mapping Green Dublin has mapped over 290,000 trees in DCC; each tree was digitised using a very detailed aerial image taken in summer 2018

Excerpt from Mapping Green Dublin, progress report, 27th Feb

Mapping Green Dublin has two components: first, the creation of a geographical database on current green cover across the Dublin City Council (DCC) area and second, engagement with a selected neighbourhood to co-create a green plan using these data. Trees play a particularly important role in cities as they can offset many of the undesirable environmental outcomes of urbanisation such as poor air quality, enhanced flooding and loss of biodiversity. In addition to these ecosystem services, trees are associated with healthier environments that encourage outdoor exercise and improved physical and mental health. To assess the value of the green infrastructure and plan for its enhancement, we need a comprehensive database on trees that includes location, size and species. In the first part of this work, Mapping Green Dublin has mapped all of the trees in DCC using a very detailed aerial image.



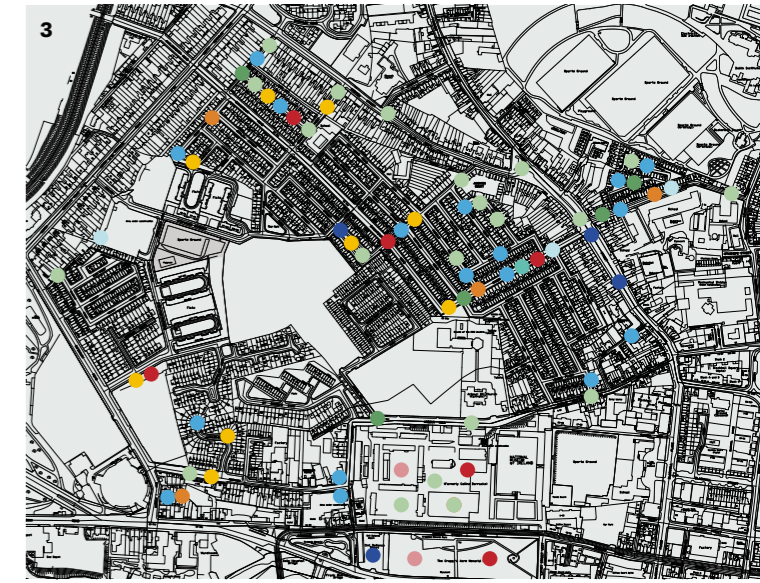
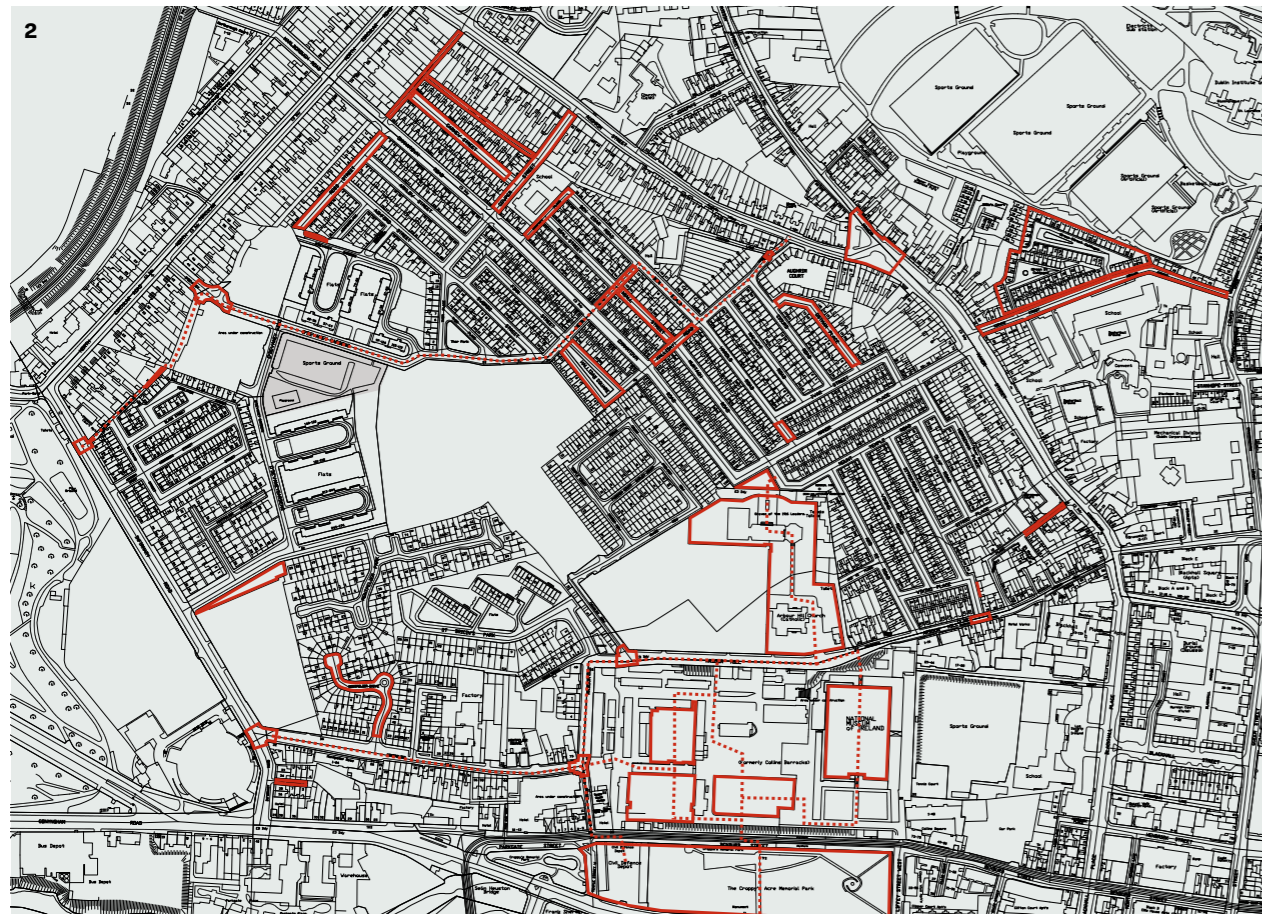
2



1 Curio App
 2 Distribution of trees across the DCC area alongside parks and open spaces (OSi data) against tree density (trees per square metre)

“The engagement of the public in the Dublin Tree Map will give us a complete picture of our urban forest, a visual depiction of the species diversity and distribution throughout the City. We are asking everyone to record at least one tree in their locality and to put the information into the Dublin City Trees geoportal (www.curio-eco.com) or use the Curio-xyz mobile app. Using the app, the public can view the mapped trees, add any trees that haven’t been mapped, photos, stories and – importantly – species information. Observations can be added on any tree in a garden, street or local park.”

DUBLIN CITY COUNCIL’S TREE OFFICER LUDOVIC BEAUMONT



5.2 Submissions Long List

4.1.1 PUBLIC WORKSHOPS

At the end of a five-month engagement period that included workshops, on-street mapping walks and 1:1 meetings, neighbours were connecting and collaborating to develop greening ideas for their streets and roads, resulting in multiple idea submissions across the project site. On a longer timeline, the question being explored is whether closer local involvement in the decision-making process would result in local ownership and care of greening interventions, five and ten years from now.

4.1.2 PUBLIC SUBMISSIONS AND REFINEMENTS

A total of 63 people attended Workshop 1 and a further 48 people attended Workshop 2. Over 200 people were directly engaged throughout the process and 42 submissions were received and reviewed by the project team.

The project team documented the proposals, many of which overlapped in their theme or sites. They were then categorised and ranked based on a number of principles:

- Feasibility of delivery
- Overall cost
- Community engagement level
- Further consultation needed
- Positive impact on the community
- Greening and biodiversity
- Value and wider ambition

Many submissions simply documented local issues while others proposed solutions through reference projects and sketches or marking-up of photographs.

After reviewing the initial submissions, it was clear that a number of projects would benefit from further engagement. Therefore, a series of individual sessions between the applicants and the design team was undertaken for each project site. Groups were arranged based on their submissions and ideas. Some residents who had similar hopes or ideas for the area had never met before and so the process also helped to build the social capital of the area.

These ideas were assessed alongside detailed site analysis to consider how project proposals would fit within the overall strategy and policy objectives and whether they were feasible.

“The nearest parks are at Grangeorman and the Phoenix Park: pleasant parks but with busy roads to cross, and serving much larger areas. Apart from occasional structured playdates, and chance encounters on the footpath, local children, many under 10 years of age, get little chance to meet one another and to build friendships.”

HALLIDAY ROAD SUBMISSION

- 1 Submissions received—full list in 5.2 Appendix 2
- 2 Submission sites
- 3 Submission project typologies

KEY

€	5K-25K
€€	25K-150K
€€€	150K +

SUBMISSION NUMBER	SUBJECT SITE	NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT	DESCRIPTION	PROJECT COST	FEASIBILITY RATING
1	Wider Area	Millie Cullivan (Phoenix Court)	Improvement and extension of the Stoneybatter green, substitution of bollards in Aughrim Lane with trees / greening, vertical greening on walls at selected locations on Arbour Hill. Improvement of the derelict corner sites at the junction between Montpelier Hill and Temple St West. Inclusion of community gardens in Croppies' Acre park.	€€	Medium
2	Wider Area	Paddy Woodworth (Manor Place) Supported by: Trish Long, James Dorrian, Brian Burns (Manor Place), Stephanie Dickenson (Kirwan St Cottages), Tiina Ylonen (Kirwan St)	Proposal for a dynamic network of signage, murals, information boards and new trails around Stoneybatter to curate walks and promote local history and natural capital.	€	Medium
6	Wider Area	Kaethe Burt-O'Dea (Manor Street, Sitric Road)	Stoneybatter Pollinator Highway: Proposal for a trail connecting Phoenix Park to Fingal Place entrance to TU Dublin via Croppies' Acre. Enhancing existing wild bee population in the South facing banks of the National Museum. Planting of the green spaces of the Collins Barracks with pollinator friendly vegetation, and creation of programming to engage public through workshops, competitions, collaboration with local schools and National Museum of Country Life. Proposal for a pedestrian route connecting Stoneybatter to Broadstone.	€€	Medium
	Viking Place		Lilliput Pocket Park: removal of on-street parking in Viking Place and creation of a pocket park and play space, including vertical greening and composting facilities. Programming to be defined in collaboration with Lilliput cafe and Lilliput Press.	€€€	Medium
	Wider Area		PARK & SPARK: Public exhibition of interactive sculptures that demonstrate ecological engineering principles and address local urban environmental problems.	€	High
			Proposal for changing car parking regulations for a trial period to be converted by residents into amenity spaces / front gardens.	€	Medium
		Proposal for Bi Urban to become the community design hub for the future implementation of the greening strategy, where local experts could volunteer time to assist residents in the development of projects.	€	Medium	

CONSULTATION	NEXT STEPS	PRIORITY	TOOLBOX
Further Consultation	Survey of the site and assessment of detailed feasibility.	Medium	4.2.1 Tree Planting Strategy 4.2.3 Improving Parks and Green Spaces, Croppies' Acre Case Study
Further Consultation	Definition of routes to prioritise and assessment of specific locations to establish suitable interventions.	High	4.2.4 Wayfinding
Further Consultation with National Museum and TU Dublin.	Site review and collaboration with National Museum	Medium	4.2.1 Tree Planting Strategy Case Study, National Museum
Further Consultation	Survey of the site and assessment of extent of road improvement works as well as changes to current traffic system.	Medium	4.2.2 Healthy Streets Strategy Case Study, Viking Place
Further Consultation	Collaboration with TU Dublin Environmental Sustainability and Health Institute, Engineers Without Borders to be verified.	Low	—
Further Consultation	Assessment of feasibility and traffic impact.	Medium	4.2.2 Healthy Streets Strategy
N/A	Assessment of feasibility	Low	—



The Lifeline Project



- 1 Proposal for vertical greening of walls at Arbour Hill, submission no.1
- 2 Ibid
- 3 Viking Place, Submission no.6
- 4 The Lifeline, Submission no.6
- 5 The Park Spark Project, transformation of dog waste into energy. Submission no. 6

KEY

€	5K-25K
€€	25K-150K
€€€	150K +

SUBMISSION NUMBER	SUBJECT SITE	NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT	DESCRIPTION	PROJECT COST	FEASIBILITY RATING
9	Wider Area	Joe Costello, Emer Costello (Aughrim Street)	Consideration to end of terrace houses with side garden as potential sites to incorporate in the greening strategy. Suggestions for the improvement of Drumalee estate open space. Additional tree planting and greening along Aughrim Street.	€€	Medium
16	Wider Area	James Dorrian (Manor Place)	Engagement of residents for improved street cleaning. Grant for flower baskets. Road closures to facilitate a pocket parks. Provision of digital info board on Manor St. Permanent market space for independent food and drink stations (ie. Tooting Market).	€€	Low
18	Wider Area	Robert Doyle, Fiona Little (Ben Edair Road)	Creation of pocket parks in underutilized areas of the public road network between Manor Street and O'Devaney Gardens in order to link existing green spaces and create biodiversity corridors.	€€€	High
34	Wider Area	Conrad O'Keeffe, Anthony Hanrahan, Jackie Burke (Montpelier Hill)	New green route from the Phoenix Park to Croppies' Acre via tree lined Montpelier Hill and Temple St West. Suggested opening of a new access along Temple St West into the Museum's site. Conversion of the Collins Barracks courtyards into parks.	€€€	High
35	Wider Area	Thomas Carolan, Maeve M'Corey (Eclesmere Avenue), Margaret Keegan (Fingal Place)	Promoted installation of rainwater planters beside a downpipe to divert storm water from the network, which in heavy rain overflows into the Liffey. Private individuals / businesses would maintain their own rainwater planter.	€€	Low
39	Wider Area	Caroline Cruikshank	Improved accessibility of the existing parks to all residents, ie. Billy Edwards Park and Thor Place.	€	High
40	Wider Area	Ray McAdam (Ard Righ Rd)	Suggested tree planting locations across the neighbourhood.	€€€	Medium

“There is not yet one tree from junction of Arbour Hill and Manor Street to Arbour Hill onwards to Montpelier Hill until you get to Infirmary Road. Currently tree pits are being installed on Arbour Hill. Our plan is to continue this strategy by continuing this “greening” westbound to Montpelier Hill with two parklets along the way and eastwards to Manor Street and onwards to Grangegorman.”

SUBMISSION NO.34

CONSULTATION	NEXT STEPS	PRIORITY	TOOLBOX
Further Consultation	Site review and detailed feasibility in consideration of BusConnects plans	High	4.2.3 Improving Parks and Green Spaces Case Study, Drumalee
Further Consultation	Further details of proposal to be provided.	Low	—
Further Consultation	Street Study RE Detailed Feasibility	Medium	4.2.1 Tree Planting Strategy
Further Consultation	Site review and detailed feasibility assessment. Consultation with OPW in the National Museum and the DCC in Croppies Acre.	High	4.2.1 Tree Planting Strategy Case Study,
Further Consultation	Coordination among residents	Low	-
N/A	Agreement of management strategy with family that holds the keys of the park.	High	4.2.3 Improving Parks and Green Spaces
Further Consultation	Assessment of suitability of specific locations.	Medium	4.2.1 Tree Planting Strategy



1 What might parts of it look like:



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- 1 Proposed green route on Moira Road, Submission no.18
- 2 Ibid
- 3 Proposed greening of Montpelier Hill, Submission no.34
- 4 Proposed tree-planting in Montpelier Hill, Submission no.34
- 5 Submission no.16, Tooting Market, London

KEY

€	5K-25K
€€	25K-150K
€€€	150K +

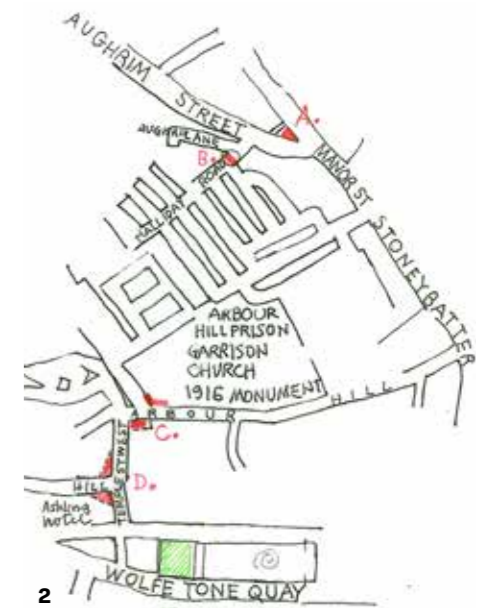
SUBMISSION NUMBER	SUBJECT SITE	NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT	DESCRIPTION	PROJECT COST	FEASIBILITY RATING
4	Aughrim Place	Louise Keegan (Aughrim Place), Lorna Maguire, Douglas Sherman (Aughrim Street)	Proposed improvement strategies for Aughrim Place. Suggested location for a mural, repainting of bare walls and provision of vertical greening. Resurfacing of the road with possible restoration of original cobbles.	€ (vertical surfaces treatment/mural) €€ (road works)	High / Medium
5	Harold Road	Adan Taylor, Brid Maher, Johnny Cox Supported by Harold Road Residents Working Group	Potential for substitution of about 4 on-street parking spaces on the gable end of the terrace with tree planting and secure bicycle parking. Initiative of volunteer residents group for maintenance.	€	Medium
7	Montpelier Gardens	Seán Fogarty, Carol Heffernan (Montpelier Gardens)	Proposal for improved planting and management of the existing green spaces, which are now derelict.	€€€	High
8	Cowper Street / Lucky Lane	John Derwin (Carnew Street)	Proposal for removal of free parking on Cowper street and planting of new trees, to act as traffic calming measure and deter illegal parking. Provision of greening in front of the school. Improvement of the visual quality of Lucky lane through the regularisation of the painting and finishes of the walls, digging of small trenches to accommodate vertical greening.	€€€	Low
10	Billy Edwards Park	Kathleen Grace (Harold Road), Sarah William (Murtagh Road), Johnny Cox (Harold Road)	Ensuring access to the Billy Edwards Park to all residents during daylight hours all year round. The use of the park could be expanded to include some games, such as boule or chess and community garden at the rear of the site. Suggested opening of a second gate at the end of Oxmantown Road.	€	Low

“Because of the proximity of the street to the historical site of the cattle market, a piece of wall art centred around this story would be beneficial as a unifying art element introducing colour and vibrance to this connecting corridor. Rejuvenating a street that traditionally had a green

grocer, butcher, hairdresser and breathing new life into the street as an entrance into Stoneybatter and assist wayfinding for visitors.”

SUBMISSION NO.4

CONSULTATION	NEXT STEPS	PRIORITY	TOOLBOX
Further Consultation	Site review and assessment of feasibility of the mural. Survey of the site and assessment of works involved in road improvement.	Medium	4.2.4 Wayfinding
Further Consultation	Assessment of possible overflow of resident parking on Ivar Street / Manor Place	Medium	4.2.2 Healthy Streets Strategy
Confirmation of consultation	Assessment of proposal for regeneration of the nearby protected structure in order to define details of reconfiguration, Assessment of proposal in the adjacent open space of the O'Devaney Gardens development in order to define appropriate programme.	Medium	4.2.3 Improving Parks and Green Spaces Case Study, Montpelier Gardens
Confirmation of consultation	Site review and survey, assessment of works involved in road improvement and removal of on street parking.	High	4.2.1 Tree Planting Strategy Case Study, Cowper Street
Further Consultation	Agreement of management strategy with family that holds the keys of the park.	High	4.2.3 Improving Parks and Green Spaces



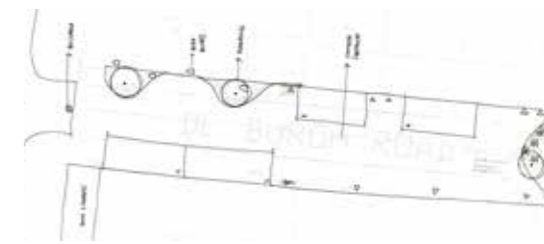
- 1 Initial sketch proposal for Aughrim Place, Urban Agency
- 2 Proposed project sites, Submission no.1
- 3 Initial sketch proposal for Cowper street, Urban Agency

KEY

€	5K-25K
€€	25K-150K
€€€	150K +

SUBMISSION NUMBER	SUBJECT SITE	NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT	DESCRIPTION	PROJECT COST	FEASIBILITY RATING
3	Kirwan Street	Tiina Ylonen, Kate Griffin (Kirwan Street), Stephanie Dickenson (Kirwan Street Cottages)	Proposal for tree planting along the street, either in the form of conversion of the existing footpath into a tree path on the south side of the eastern end, or on the north side, maintaining the footpath on both sides and sacrificing on-street parking.	€€	Medium
15		Tiina Ylonen, Kate Griffin (Kirwan Street), Mike Banim (Kirwan Street Cottages)	Pay and display parking spaces to be reduced / converted into parklets with planting, seating areas, games-books libraries. Proposal for widened footpath and raised crossing at the junction with Grangegorman lower and at the entrance of Kirwan Street Cottages. Provision of raised flower bed along Kirwan st as a traffic calming device. Consolidation of street signage to improve the appearance of the street.	€€	High
17		Kate Griffin, Ruairi Foy, Tiina Ylonen (Kirwan Street)	Suggested implementation of the School Street initiative in Kirwan Street to ensure safe access to the school and encourage pedestrian accessibility.	€	Medium
14	Kirwan Street Cottages	Stephanie Dickenson, Mike Banim, Mary Durack (Kirwan Street Cottages)	Proposal for extension of green space in Kirwan street cottages, provision and widening of footpaths, inclusion of bike shed	€€	Low
32	Kirwan Street Cottages laneway	Mary Durack, Mike Banim, Stephanie Dickenson (Kirwan Street Cottages)	Proposal for improvement works on the laneway to include repaving to facilitate channelling rainwater towards new bioretention areas, vertical greening, replacement of bollards with lamp post, installation of metal frame for climbers to mark the laneway access, inclusion of new flowerbeds.	€€	Medium
31	Junction Kirwan Street-Manor	Tiina Ylonen, Kate Griffin, Dominic Cooney (Kirwan Street)	Proposal for vertical greening or mural on the blank pharmacy wall. Inclusion of seating area. Suggested removal of tree and shrub at this location.	€	Low
11	Halliday Road	Johnny Cox, Seán Ó Seanchair (Harold Road)	Proposed closure of two sections of the road to traffic and conversion to pocket parks with new planting, street furniture and facilities for play. Suggested gable walls that could be used for murals.	€€€	High
36	De Burgh Rd	Claire Cotter, Liam Smith, Adrienne Cosgrove, Michael Keane, Belinda Small (De Burgh Road)	Proposal for new planting to tackle illegal parking and provide a green space for the residents. Suggested location for a mural on the corner building. Greening of the railed garden of Phoenix Park Hotel. Inclusion of pollinator friendly window boxes and planting.	€	Low

CONSULTATION	NEXT STEPS	PRIORITY	TOOLBOX
Confirmation of consultation	Site review and survey, assessment of parking loss and extent of road improvement works involved.	Low	4.2.3 Improving Parks and Green Spaces Case Study, Kirwan Street and Kirwan Street Cottages 4.2.4 Wayfinding
Confirmation of consultation	Site review and survey, assessment of parking loss and extent of road improvement works involved.	Low	
Confirmation of consultation	Assessment of impact on traffic flow	Medium	
Confirmation of consultation	Site review and survey, assessment of parking loss	Low	
Confirmation of consultation	Design proposal to be developed	Low	
Confirmation of agreement	Site review and assessment of feasibility.	Medium	4.2.1 Tree Planting Strategy
Confirmation of consultation	Site review and survey, assessment of impact on traffic flow.	High	4.2.2 Healthy Streets Strategy Case Study, Halliday Road
Confirmation of consultation	Site review and detailed feasibility study. Assessment of alternative solutions that would not prevent the accessibility of the footpath (Street lighting / road resurfacing / murals / enforcement for illegal parking)	Low	4.2.4 Wayfinding



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- 1 Initial sketch proposal for De Burgh Road, Urban Agency
- 2 Proposal for De Burgh Road, Submission no.36
- 3 Initial sketch proposal for Kirwan street cottages, Urban Agency
- 4 Initial sketch proposal for Halliday Road, Urban Agency
- 5 Initial sketch proposal for Cowper street, Urban Agency

KEY

€	5K-25K
€€	25K-150K
€€€	150K +

SUBMISSION NUMBER	SUBJECT SITE	NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT	DESCRIPTION	PROJECT COST	FEASIBILITY RATING
12	Carnew Street	Linda Harte, Jenny Murray, Peter Flynn (Carnew Street)	Planting of four trees at both ends of the street.	€€	Medium
37		Fiona O' Reilly, Linda Harte, Anne O'Donoghue (Carnew Street)	Closure of the middle section of the street to traffic and definition of a safe play and community gathering space, to include tree planting, seating areas, recycling facilities, bike storage.	€€	Medium
29		Pauline McKeown, Janet Strickland, Catherine Murray (Carnew Street)	Renewal of the wall in Aughrim Place to include flower pots and brick cladding.	€	High
13	Greenery area at the end of Ashford Place	Jill Mongey (Ashford Place)	Conversion of the existing green space at the end of the street into pocket park and play space.	€	Low
19	Ostman Place	Aoife Ni Chianain, Clare Bell, Niall O'Shea (Ostman Place)	Proposal for the installation of secure covered bike storage facilities.	€	High
20		Aoife Ni Chianain, Clare Bell, Niall O'Shea (Ostman Place)	Proposal for replacement of parking spaces along the road with parklets, water and bin storage facilities. Provision of planted window boxes for residents.	€	High
21		Aoife Ni Chianain, Clare Bell, Niall O'Shea (Ostman Place)	Ogham Alphabet of Trees: Proposal for the planting of native trees, selected and arranged based on the Ogham alphabet. Encouraging the creation of a new trail across the city, combining the history of the Irish language with biodiversity and culture.	€€	Medium
28	Arbour Place	Mike Gogan (St Mary's Terrace)	Distribution of bollards or planters to restrict traffic and tackle the issue of illegal parking on the lane. Provision of better street lighting and road surface to improve the visual quality of the street and accessibility for pedestrians.	€	Low
30	Montpelier Drive	Emily O'Reilly, Fiona Cullen, Tony Smith (Montpelier Drive)	Conversion of existing green spaces into pocket parks with improved access to elderly residents. Improved landscaping and maintenance of the areas.	€	High

CONSULTATION	NEXT STEPS	PRIORITY	TOOLBOX
Confirmation of consultation	Site review and survey, assessment of impact of closure of the road on traffic flow. Aughrim place needs enforcement for illegal parking.	Medium	4.2.2 Healthy Streets Strategy Case Study, Carnew Street
Confirmation of consultation		Medium	
Confirmation of consultation		Low	
Further Consultation	Proposal to be assessed in consideration of O'Devaney's Regeneration Plans	Low	4.2.3 Improving Parks and Green Spaces
Further Consultation	Detailed Assessment of proposed bike shed location.	Medium	4.2.2 Healthy Streets Strategy Case Study, Ostman Place
Further Consultation	Street analysis and detailed feasibility study to be developed.	Medium	
Further Consultation	Detailed Assessment of proposed tree planting locations.	High	
Further Consultation	Site review and detailed feasibility study. Assessment of alternative solutions that would not prevent the accessibility of the footpath (Street lighting/ road resurfacing / murals/ enforcement for illegal parking)	Medium	4.2.4 Wayfinding
Further Consultation	Site review and detailed feasibility study.	Medium	4.2.3 Improving Parks and Green Spaces



- 1 Submission no.13
- 2 Initial sketch proposal for Carnew Street, Urban Agency
- 3 Submissio no.29
- 4 Initial sketch proposal for Ostman Plaec, Urban Agency
- 5 Submissio no. 20

KEY

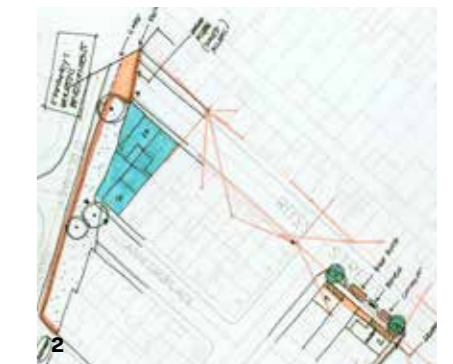
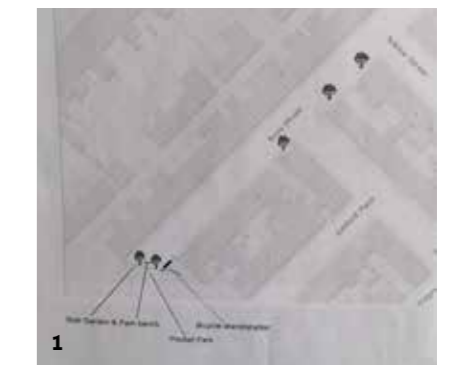
€	5K-25K
€€	25K-150K
€€€	150K +

SUBMISSION NUMBER	SUBJECT SITE	NAME AND ADDRESS OF APPLICANT	DESCRIPTION	PROJECT COST	FEASIBILITY RATING
33	Halliday Square Park	Elizabeth McLaren, Martin Smith, Ciarán Wallace (Halliday Square)	Improvement of maintenance, landscaping and accessibility of the existing green space, provision of seating areas, vegetable allotment, storage and tool shed, water storage tank, community compost bin, bike storage facilities.	€€	Medium
33	Ross Street	Alan Murtagh, Caoimhe Mc Cabe, Claire Gormey (With support of 17 residents of the street)	Proposal for wall garden and bench at the railing at the end of the street towards O'Devaney Gardens.	€	Low
23			Proposal for a bicycle stand along the Wayfinding railings at the end of the street.	€	Medium
24			Trees at the end of the street towards O'Devaney Gardens	€	Low
25			Proposal for replacement of on-street car parking with tree planting at the gable ends of houses on junctions with Ashford and Arklow Street. Provision of seating areas.	€€	Medium
26			Vertical greening of the gable ends of the street. Alternatively, possible inclusion of a mural.	€	High
27			Proposal for a pocket park at the end of the street.	€	Low
38	Niall Street / Moira Road	Sarah & Julia Grant (Niall Street)	Replace the unused parking to the rear of the school and in Moira road with new planted parklets and seating areas to make use of the favourable orientation and reactivate a quieter corner of the artisan cottages. Inclusion of community bike storage facilities that can incorporate planting.	€€	Medium
41	St Josephs Road / Thor Park	Seáneen Sullivan	Proposal for tree planting and inclusion of green parking spaces on St Joseph Road. Extended accessibility of Thor Park to residents.	€€	High
42	Swords Street / Finn Street	Damhnait Gleeson (Swords Street)	Planter window boxes and replacement of car parking space with tree planting in Swords street. Pedestrianisation of the curved northern section of Finn street, currently mainly unused, conversion into pocket park with safe play and seating areas.	€€	Medium

CONSULTATION	NEXT STEPS	PRIORITY	TOOLBOX
Further Consultation	Site review and detailed feasibility study. Assessment of parking loss.	High	4.2.3 Improving Parks and Green Spaces Case Study, Halliday Square
Confirmation of consultation	Feasibility of the project subject to O'Devaney Gardens regeneration plan. Assessment of alternative location along the street.	Low	4.2.2 Healthy Streets Strategy 4.2.4 Wayfinding
Confirmation of consultation	Feasibility of the project subject to O'Devaney Gardens regeneration plan. Assessment of alternative location along the street.	Medium	
Confirmation of consultation	Feasibility of the project subject to O'Devaney Gardens regeneration plan.	Low	
Confirmation of consultation	Street analysis and detailed feasibility study to be developed.	Medium	
Confirmation of consultation	Agreement of owners and study of detailed feasibility.	High	
Confirmation of consultation	Feasibility of the project subject to O'Devaney Gardens regeneration plan.	Low	
Further Consultation	Site review and detailed feasibility study. Assessment of parking loss.	Medium	4.2.1 Tree Planting Strategy Case Study, Cowper Street
Further Consultation	Site review and detailed feasibility study.	Low	4.2.1 Tree Planting Strategy
Further Consultation	Site review and detailed feasibility study. Assessment of loss of on street parking.	Medium	4.2.2 Healthy Streets Strategy

“This proposal benefits the community by turning grey unattractive 'trouble spots' into more pleasant areas that can provide a talking point, something nice to look at (a tree) and any wildlife it might attract- birds, insects etc and a way of contributing to a sense of community.”

SUBMISSION NO.25



- 1 Submissio no.33
- 2 Initial sketch proposal for Ross Street, Urban Agency
- 3 Initial sketch proposal for Halliday Square, Urban Agency

5.3 International Case Studies



STREET SCHOOLS

Street Schools is an Irish initiative to pedestrianise streets outside of schools. The aim of the project is to both reduce traffic by discouraging people from driving to school and to provide a safe play space for the children.

<https://www.irishtimes.com/news/ireland/irish-news/council-bans-drop-offs-near-gates-at-two-malahide-schools-1.409434>

<https://corkhealthycities.com/playful-cities/schools-streets>

PLAYING OUT

Playing out is a parent-led non-profit organisation based in Bristol that promotes streets and neighbourhoods as places for children to play.

<https://playingout.net/about>

PLAY STREETS BURLINGTON

Burlington (Ontario, Canada) has a program where residents can apply for their streets to become play streets. The Play streets are open to applications from any street that is residential and at least one block long, this broad definition allows for many residents across the city to apply.

<https://www.burlington.ca/en/live-and-play/play-street.asp#>

POTATO ROWS

The Potato Rows are a community of townhouses in the Østerbro neighborhood of Copenhagen, built in the 1800s as housing for workers. The Potato Rows, or Kartoffelraekkerne in Danish, feature narrow streets that are utilized as a shared space between people and cars. The townhouse homes all have small gardens or courtyards that face the street, with front porches where neighbors can enjoy their private outdoor space. Residents are using the public rights-of-way for furniture and as a gathering and play space.

<http://urbanitarian.com/portfolio/kartoffel-raekkerne-osterbro-copenhagen>

PARKING DAY

PARK(ing) Day is an international annual event in which activists and citizens transform metered parking spaces into temporary public parks and other social spaces. PARK(ing) Day was invented in 2005 by Rebar, a San Francisco-based art and design studio, to encourage people to rethink the way streets are used.

<https://www.citylab.com/life/2017/09/from-parking-to-parklet/539952>

PAVEMENTS TO PARKS

Pavement to Parks is an initiative driven by the San Francisco Planning Department, the Department of public works, the Municipal Transportation Agency, some non-profit organizations. It is conducted with the active participation of neighbors to give streets another use for the benefit of citizenship.

<http://www.greencitiescalifornia.org/urban-ecosystems/san-francisco-pavement-to-parks>

PARKLETS FOR LONDON FESTIVAL OF ARCHITECTURE

In early 2019 the London Festival of Architecture and the City of London Corporation held a competition in 2019 to design one of three parklets that would be built during the following summer. The competition saw 91 entries and is helping to promote the concept in Parklets in professional circles.

<https://www.londonfestivalof-architecture.org/lfa-and-city-of-london-corporation-reveal-city-parklets-winners>

BARCELONA BIODIVERSITY PLAN

Barcelona Green infrastructure and Biodiversity Plan of Barcelona is envisioned as a strategic instrument which sets out the challenges, goals and commitments of the local government when it comes to preserving green infrastructure and biological diversity. Biodiversity existing in the city constitutes a living green structure serving as a habitat for fauna and forming a green network which acts as an element of the urban system comprising buildings and all developed areas.

<https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/ecologiaurbana/sites/default/files/Barcelona%20green%20infrastructure%20and%20biodiversity%20plan%202020.pdf>

5.4 History

The local area of Stoneybatter was originally a Norse settlement. The Viking settlers who created colonies in Dublin, Waterford, Wexford and Limerick were known as Ostmen (Eastmen). In Dublin, they founded a settlement called Austmanna-tun (Homestead of the Eastmen) which, in time, became Ostmentown and later Oxmantown.

PRE-800 CE

Stoneybatter (Bóthar na gCloch, ‘the Road of the Stones’) is possibly one of the oldest highways in Europe. It was part of the ancient road, constructed in the 2nd century, connecting the Hill of Tara with Glendalough in Co Wicklow. The thoroughfare would have crossed the River Liffey at, or close to, the ancient Ford of the Hurdles, the original crossing-point of the Liffey, from which the city derives its name, Baile Atha Cliath (‘Town of the Ford of the Hurdles’).

800 CE

Dublin was originally a Viking settlement. The Ostmen, who referred to the native Gaels as Vestmenn (West-men), lived on the north bank of the Liffey around what is now Stoneybatter and Smithfield. The name in Irish is Baile Lochlannach (Scandinavian settlement, homestead or town).

In time, the Vikings adopted Gaelic culture and intermarried with Gaels.

1014 CE

The forces of the High King Brian Boru faced a Norse-Irish alliance of Sigtrygg Silkbeard (or Sitric, the Hiberno-Norse king of Dublin), Máel Mórda Mac Murchada (King of Leinster) and a Viking contingent led by Sigurd of Orkney and Brodir of Mann.

An estimated 7,000 to 10,000 men were killed as the Viking and Leinster forces were routed, but Brian Boru died in the battle. Despite several attacks by the native Irish, Dublin remained largely a Norse-Gaelic town.

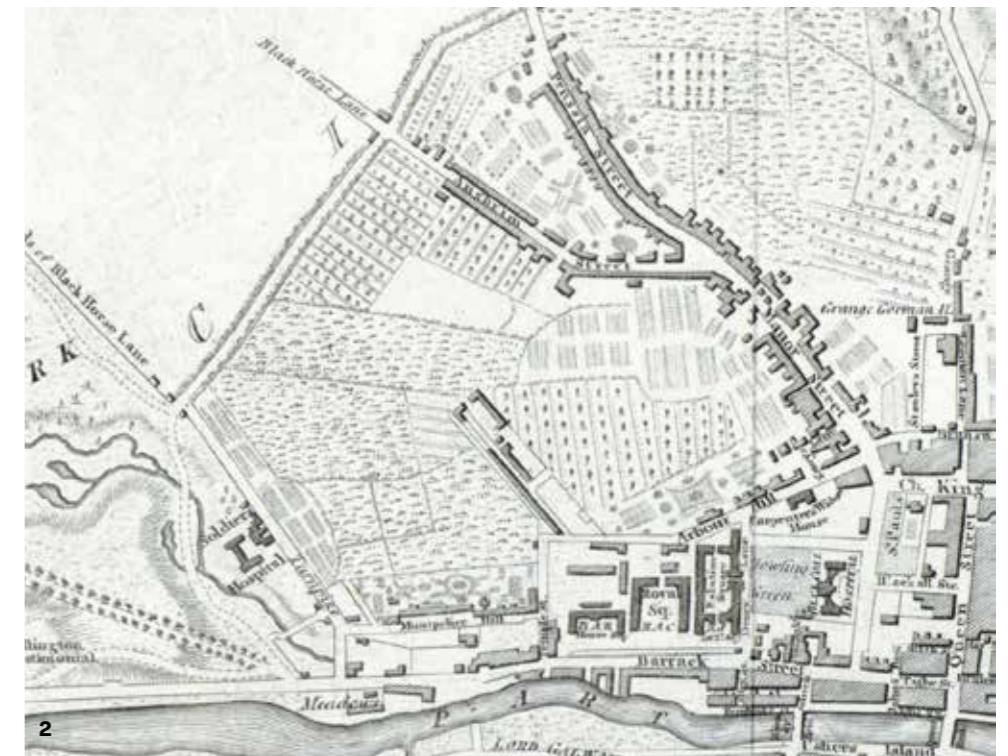
1169

All changed, changed utterly. The Normans invaded Ireland from Wales.

1171

With the Norman establishment of Dublin as their administrative centre in Ireland, the population of the city began to grow, eventually including the area of Stoneybatter inside the city’s boundary.

But the Norse-Gaels didn’t go away. Not yet anyway. In Irish they were called the Gall-Ghaeil or ‘Foreign Gaels’, Gaelic speakers with partly Norse roots. They were regarded as a separate group from both the native Irish and the Norman conquerors, and were accorded privileges and rights to which the ‘Irish’ were not entitled.



1 1756 map (<https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b5967586q/f1.item.zoom>)
2 1818 map

DUBLIN ARTISANS DWELLINGS COMPANY

The Dublin Artisans Dwellings Company was a semi-philanthropic private enterprise established in June 1876 to provide good housing for the city's working classes, and to make a profit while doing so. Capital raised through share issues and government loans was used to build houses. The rents collected, which were always considered high, were used to repay the loans, maintain the building stock, pay dividends to the shareholders, and remunerate the directors.

The company's earliest developments were blocks of one- or two-roomed flats but it quickly concluded that flats, though cheaper to build, were less popular and thus less profitable than individual houses.

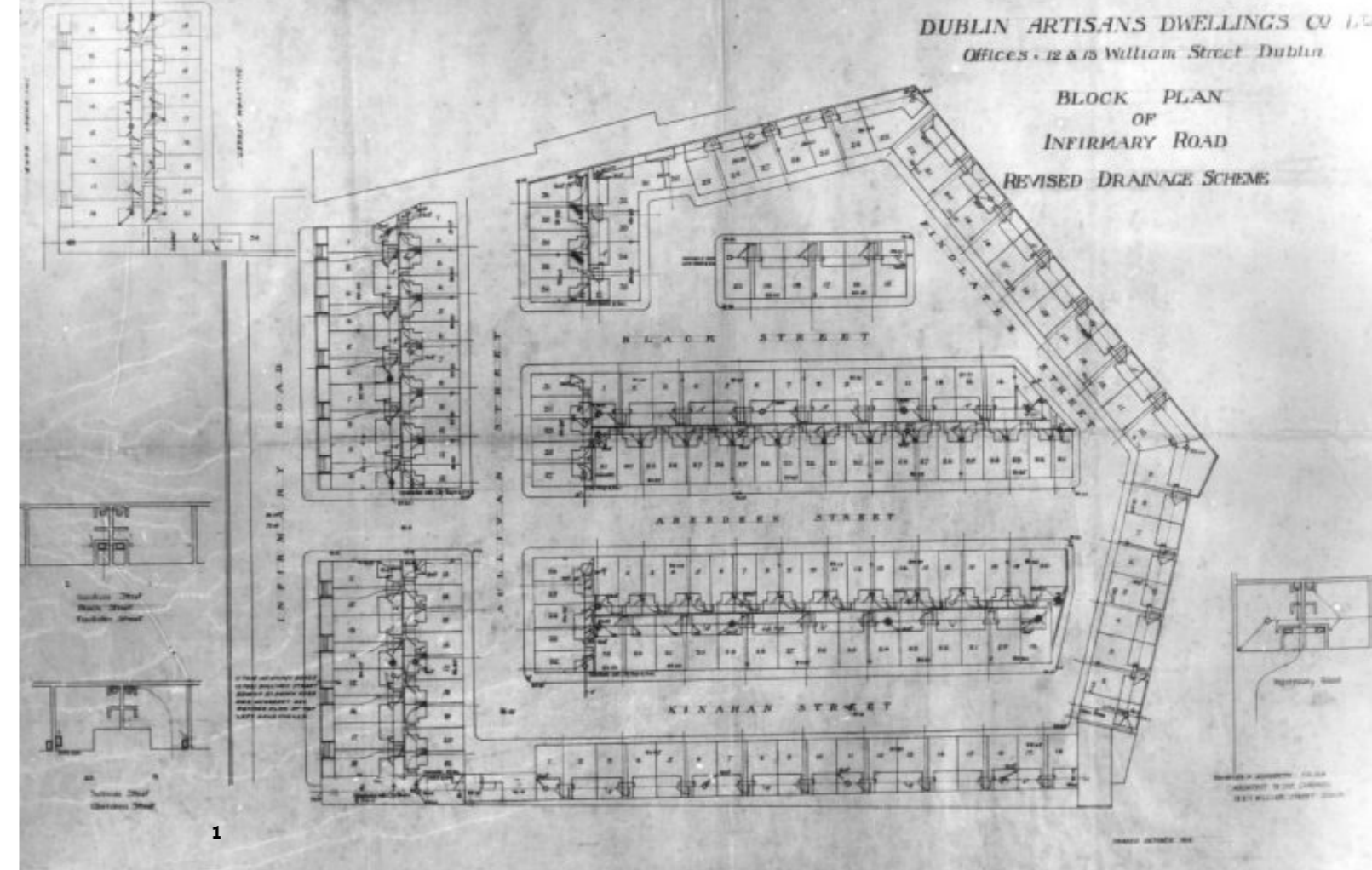
Most of the company's schemes consisted of terraces of single-storey cottages and two-storey houses laid out in groups of parallel streets, a template readily followed by Dublin's municipal authorities and hence one that came to characterise whole areas of the city well beyond the boundaries of the company's activities.

To control costs and speed of construction, a small number of common house designs were used across the company's schemes. The simplest house, designated Type A, was a two-roomed cottage with one fireplace, and was in use from the early 1880s to the late 1890s. The Type E cottage, a three-bay, three-roomed (living room and two bedrooms) single-storey dwelling was the most common of all house types constructed by the company, used in at least 16 separate schemes from 1883 to 1909.

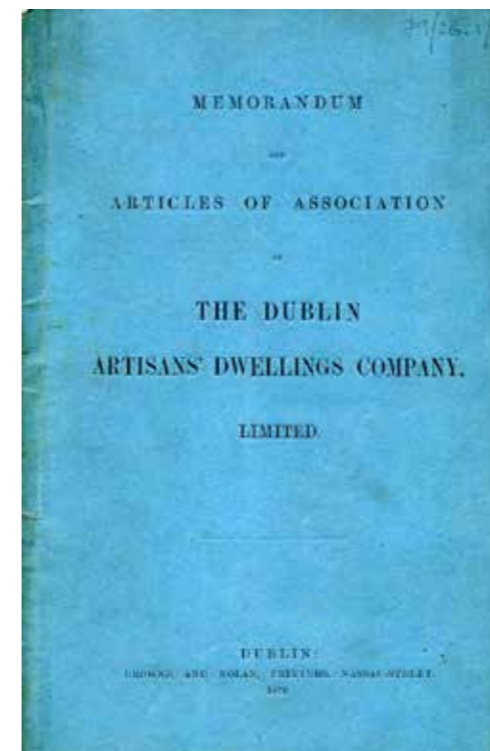
The outbreak of World War I interrupted building activity, a hiatus prolonged well beyond the end of the war by a protracted rent strike. Three further schemes were built from 1929 to 1933. The basic dwelling had now evolved into an eight-roomed house with a kitchen, an internal bathroom, front and back gardens and mains electricity.

Citing what it regarded as unfair competition from local authorities, who were now providing working-class housing irrespective of profitability, the company was unwilling to develop further schemes after 1933. In 1961 it adopted the policy of selling off its houses and using income generated to invest in purely commercial property. The last of the houses were sold in 1979 and the company, by now renamed D.A.D. Properties Ltd, was taken over by Rohan Holdings in 1984.

Between 1879 and 1933, the company built 3,600 dwellings in over thirty major schemes across Dublin City, in Dun Laoghaire and Bray, most of which survive in use to this day. They constitute a legacy of distinctive neighbourhoods and communities established and sustained through the provision of decent housing.



1



2

1 <https://iarc.ie/homes-for-workers-a-house-and-home-blog>
2 Ibid.



CATTLE MARKET

Cattle market, North Circular Road, at the corner of Old Cabra Road and Hanlon's Corner.

The cattle market used to operate on North Circular Road at the corner of the Old Cabra Road and Hanlon's Corner. It was set up by Dublin Corporation in 1863 to replace the previous market held at Smithfield.

Held each Wednesday, the cattle market kicked off early, with the gates opening for livestock at 3am. The sale started at 5am and everything was done and dusted by noon at the latest. With pens for around 5,000 head, the drovers had to move cattle into and out of the market and tether them with skill and speed. Two men held the cattle up to the pen while a third put a rope around its neck and tied it around the bar. They put them in order—tallest beast at the top, then the next tallest, down to the smallest at the end. Groups of cattle were tethered in lines on either side of walkways through the market so buyers could browse and view the stock. Expert stockmen, the drovers were invariably inner-city Dubliners. A lot of drovers used collie dogs crossed with terriers—'short hairs'—as they were known.

The market attracted buyers not only from Dublin's abattoirs but also British livestock traders acting for slaughter houses and farmers throughout England and Scotland. Although butchers and meat-processing plants bought up a large proportion of the sheep and heifers, exporters were the premium buyers. Many English buyers came across by boat the evening before and stayed overnight in local bed and breakfasts or at the City Arms Hotel in Prussia Street until they eventually started to fly in and out on market day. Either way, the goal was to assemble their 'lots' of animals before breakfast. Having settled their accounts and arranged for shipping, they'd head for the airport or the boat. The market's proceedings got media coverage on television, radio and in the national newspapers, which affected cattle and sheep prices at fairs around Ireland.

Of the one million cattle, sheep and pigs exported 'on the hoof' annually from Dublin, almost all were bought at the market. As soon as they were sold, the animals were let out of the pens to run along the streets either to nearby abattoirs or all the way to cattle boats moored along the North Wall. Drovers on bicycles worked lines of livestock in and out between the traffic and trams or along North Circular Road. The animals were inclined to run straight, two or three abreast, heads down, leaving a trail of dung in their wake. Young lads stood at all the crossroads along the way to steer stray animals back onto the route. Short-hair dogs barked to keep the cattle out of the way of oncoming bell-ringing trams.

Up to the 1960s, the Dublin cattle market was the country's premier outlet for the livestock trade as the only co-op marts operating in Ireland at the time were in Waterford, Kilkenny and Bunclody, Co Wexford. Farmers felt they were getting a raw deal and they wanted more transparent sales, so the mart movement grew and the number of mart societies and the network of private operations expanded steadily until they reached 61 centres in number by 1970.

This factor had a profound impact on the Dublin market, as country fairs had been their primary source for cattle. A decline in the export of live cattle also contributed to the decrease in the weekly numbers being sold at the Dublin cattle market. This Dublin Corporation that the cattle market had no future, but the market lingered on until the last cattle were traded on the 9th of May, 1973.

Redbrick social housing units now sit on the site of the former cattle market. Some names remain that are unique to the area, such as Red Cow Lane and Oxmantown Road. Vestiges of architectural features remain too, like cottage windows in Manor Street/Stonebatter that are exceptionally high up off the ground, built to prevent passing herds breaking the window glass; some of the windows even have bars for this reason.

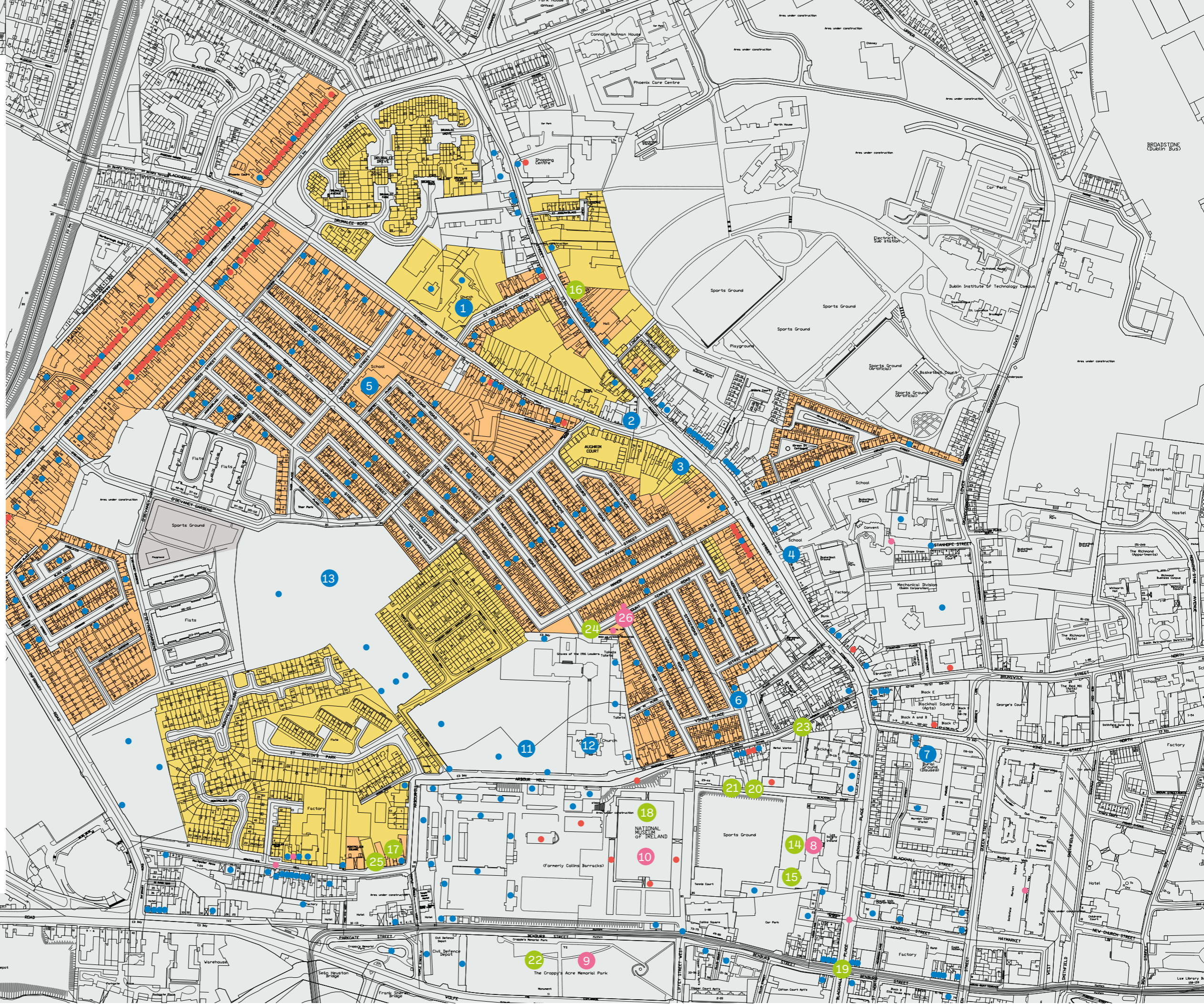
- 1 https://www.swilson.info/maps/dublincity_1913.php
- 2 <https://www.independent.ie/business/farming/cowtown-revisited-recalling-dublin-livestock-market-34334548.html>
- 3 <https://reynoldshistory-castleknockblog.wordpress.com/2018/03/23/cattle-market-north-circular-road-local-history-castleknock/>
- 4 <https://flic.kr/p/P5iwCd>

Monuments, Protected Structures and Zoning Map

LEGEND

- NIAH sites ●
- Prominent monument ①
- Residential zone ■
- Residential conservation area ■
- Record of monuments and places ●
- Sites of archaeological interest ①
- Sites afforded protection under Section 12 of the National monuments Act ①

1. Church of the Holy Family
2. Kavanagh's Pub
3. FAS Community Training Centre
4. Sister of Charity Convent
5. St. Gabriel's National School
6. Lilliput Press
7. St. Paul's Church
8. Law Society of Ireland
9. Memorial Gardens, Croppies Acre
10. Collins Barracks (NMI)
11. Arbour Hill Prison
12. Church of Sacred Heart
13. St. Bricsins Military Hospital
14. Former School, Kings Hospital
15. Building of Kings Hospital
16. House, Prussia Street
17. House, Montpellier Hill
18. Collins Barracks
19. Building, Benburb Street
20. Park, Blackhall Court
21. Bowling Green, Blackhall Place
22. Burial Ground, Croppies Acre
23. Almshouse, Arbour Hill
24. Graveyard, Mount Temple Road
25. House, Montpellier Hill
26. Archaeological interest zone at the top of Ard Righ Road





Church of The Holy Family



Kavanagh's Pub



FAS Training Centre



Sister's of Charity Convent



Lilliput Press



St. Gabriel's National School

Monuments and Protected Structures

CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY

(1) *REFERENCE MAP PG. 150

Construction of the church began in 1874 to the designs of John Stirling Butler. Saint Joseph's Road, a new residential road, was laid out to the south-east at this time. The church was completed in 1876, and enlarged in 1902 to accommodate the growing population of the area, largely due to extensive residential developments by the Dublin Artisan Dwelling Company, with the addition of two transepts and two aisles. The parish hosted celebrations for the 1932 Eucharistic Congress, and the 'Congress Gate' was erected to the north-west. The church is of social importance to the local community, as well as to the police forces, being the official Catholic church of the Royal Irish Constabulary until independence, and since then the parish church of the Headquarters of An Garda Síochána.

KAVANAGH'S

(2) *REFERENCE MAP PG. 150

Located at the junction of Aughrim Street and Manor Street, this Victorian redbrick public house was designed by George L. O'Connor, a Dublin architect, in 1901. Originally built for William Robinson, tea, wine and spirit merchant, the building has maintained its original use as a public house. It replaced No. 48 and No. 49 Manor Street, and No. 1 to No. 3 Aughrim Street. The early 20th century building is of architectural, as well as artistic, interest due to the use of terracotta tiles, faience panels and coloured glass on the ground-floor windows. Manor Street is a broad street, mostly dominated by two-storey 19th century terraced houses, with some 18th century houses. Kavanagh's, a later commercial building, adds to the typological and architectural variety of the street.

FAS TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT CENTRE

(3) *REFERENCE MAP PG. 150

Opened in 1914, the Manor Street Picture House later became known as the Palladium Cinema in 1934, and the Broadway Manor Street Cinema c.1940. The interior provided seating for 630 viewers in stalls and on a balcony. The exterior boasted a glazed iron canopy over the doorway, which has since been removed. The cinema closed in 1956 and has since been used as a clothing manufacturers and most recently a FÁS training and employment centre. The early 20th century cinema building has a higher parapet height and different fenestration pattern to its neighbouring 19th century domestic buildings. The building is of architectural interest as a surviving example of cinema architecture in Ireland before the First World War.

SISTERS OF CHARITY CONVENT

(4) *REFERENCE MAP PG. 150

This ornate Gothic Revival gate lodge provided an entrance from Manor Street to the adjacent convent and associated primary schools, and forms a focal point on the streetscape due to its materials and form. The raised central arch of the gateway is visually dominant, and the features of the lodge are ecclesiastical in character. Embellished with finely finished granite dressings, the gates and lodge reflect the status of the convent and its wealth as a patron.

SAINT GABRIEL'S NATIONAL SCHOOL

(5) *REFERENCE MAP PG. 150

Cowper Street was laid out c.1890 and developed by the Dublin Artisan Dwelling Company, which arranged the streets and cul-de-sacs west of Aughrim Street. In 1894, Father Burke bought a site from the D.A.D. Co. and Lady Mount Temple on the south side of Cowper Street, and there built schools for boys and girls and two infant schools at a cost of £8,000. The schools, designed by Walter Glynn Doolin, assisted by R.M. Butler, were opened in 1895.

THE LILLIPUT PRESS

(6) *REFERENCE MAP PG. 150

The housing scheme in which the Lilliput building is located was constructed between 1895 and 1908 by the Dublin Artisans Dwellings Company, which was established in 1876 to help to deal with the housing crisis in the city by providing housing for tradesmen and skilled workers. Though modest in scale and form, these buildings display a regularity of design and proportion, seen in the even fenestration arrangement and shared roofline. Polychrome brick is employed to good effect to subtly enliven the buildings. This is one of two original shops in the area, the brick shopfront adding aesthetic and contextual interest to the building. The presence of purpose-built commercial units in these estates indicates the consideration of practical and social facilities for residents.



St. Bricin's Military Hospital



Croppies' Acre



Law Society of Ireland



Collins Barracks



Church of the Sacred Heart



Arbour Hill Prison

SAINT BRICIN'S MILITARY HOSPITAL

(13) *REFERENCE MAP PG. 150
St Bricin's Military Hospital was built from 1902, and first occupied in 1913, when it became known as King George V Hospital. The redbrick complex was built in three main stages: the core Italianate two-storey administrative building, the east wing, and then the west wing. The west wing is characterised by its tall slender 24-pane windows, and both the east and west wings terminate in bowed south-facing day-room blocks. This hospital is one among a cluster of associated hospital buildings, including a former nurses residence (built c.1950) and a former chapel (built c.1930) to the west, and a former tuberculosis hospital to the south (dated 1944).

LAW SOCIETY OF IRELAND

(8,14,15) *REFERENCE MAP PG. 150
Thomas Ivory was selected to design the new Blue Coat School in 1772. When his plans for a quadrangle to the rear were abandoned due to lack of finance in 1779, Ivory resigned. His original plans incorporated a tall steeple, which was eventually replaced by a cupola by R.J. Stirling in 1894. A pleasing sense of symmetry is created by the regular arrangement of pavilions, connected by screen walls to a central block. The enriched façade has a strong street presence with its strong central pediment and copper-roofed dome. Portland stone is used to good effect to enliven the granite of the façade, which in turn provides a textural contrast to the calp limestone of the rear elevations. The consistent and coherent decorative scheme and fenestration arrangement shows high quality of design and execution.

CROPPIES' ACRE MEMORIAL GARDEN

(9,22) *REFERENCE MAP PG. 150
This site is known as Croppies Acre as it has long been believed to be the burial ground for many of those executed following the 1798 Rebellion (they were called 'croppies' due to their short hair). Court martials were held at the Royal Barracks (now Collins Barracks) immediately to the north of this site. Stone monuments were added in 1998 to commemorate those who were executed following the rebellion. Rocque's map of Dublin shows that the southern part of the site was marshy in the mid-18th century, while a number of houses were built on the current Benburb Street boundary at the time. These were demolished in the late 19th century, as it had become a military exercise ground known as the Esplanade by 1907.

COLLINS BARRACKS (NMI)

(10,18) *REFERENCE MAP PG. 150
The construction of the Royal Barracks was initiated by the 2nd Duke of Ormonde in the late 17th century, and was funded by a tax on tobacco and beer. Such a large-scale residential barracks was an entirely new concept, with Collins Barracks considered the largest and longest-occupied barracks in Europe until the Irish Army left in the 21st century. The first recorded building was built to the designs of Thomas Burgh, and later substantially rebuilt by Henry Keene c.1770. It was the last barracks to be handed over to the Free State following the signing of the Treaty in 1922, and was subsequently renamed to honour those who had led the War of Independence. The building was converted to museum use by Gilroy McMahon Architects. It won the RIAI Silver Medal for Conservation in 2002 and retains its essential character.

ARBOUR HILL PRISON

(11) *REFERENCE MAP PG. 150
Arbour Hill Prison, the smallest of Dublin's Victorian prisons, was built between 1835 and 1848 as a military detention barracks to designs by the Royal Engineers. The cell blocks are modelled on Pentonville Prison in London, and adapted with three blocks radiating east, north and west from a central octagonal gate chamber to the south. The northern cell block may have originally had seven bays, with five bays added on in the late 19th century, as evidenced by differing window shapes, and comparisons between Griffith's Valuation map c.1860 and the 1909 Ordnance Survey map. The former detention barracks became a state prison in 1975. The quality of stone masonry indicates the importance of the military complex and the wealth of the military as patron in the mid 19th century.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART

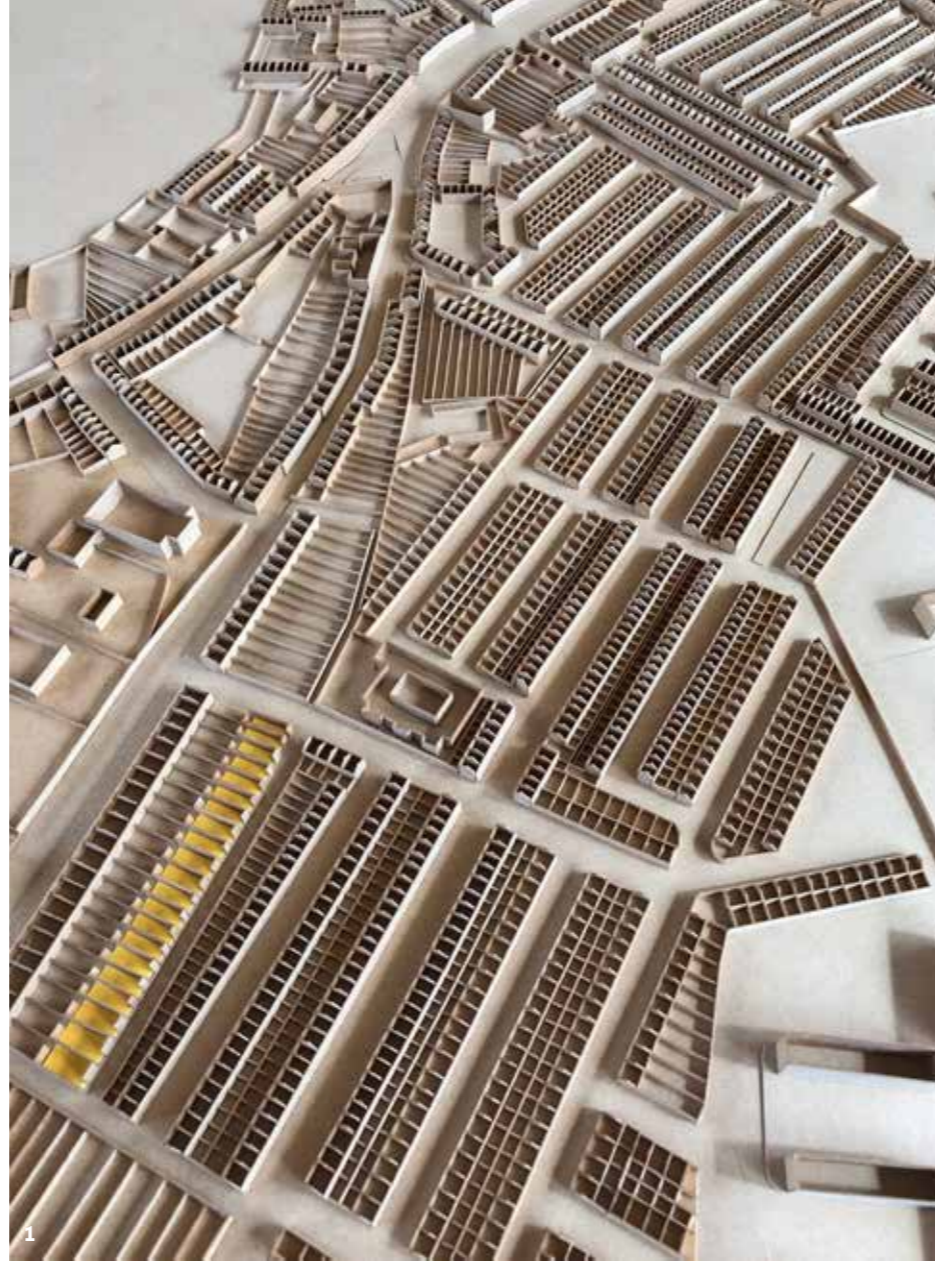
(12) *REFERENCE MAP PG. 150
The church was designed by Richard Cuming, Royal Engineers, under the 'direction' of Maj. Gen. G.G. Lewis. The source for its design has been identified as Scotch Church in Bow Street, London. The use of the paired external flights of stairs makes for a distinctive exterior and an uncluttered interior. It was originally the garrison chapel associated with Arbour Hill detention barracks. The north gallery is connected to the prison by an elevated corridor. The church was taken over by the State in 1923, consecrated in 1927, and became the official church of the Defence Forces in 1997, when the garrison moved from Collins Barracks to McKee Barracks. The site is of major significance as the burial place of the signatories of the Proclamation of Independence and leaders of the 1916 Rising.

Urban form audit

ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER – CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURE

Stoneybatter, much like its sister development by the Dublin Artisan Company in Portobello, has many examples of contemporary architecture, from one-off homes to renovated cottages.

Examples on the right include a new residential development along Lucky Lane by A2 Architects, proposing the filling-in of rear gardens at Aughrim Street with a series of mews-lane houses. This marks an important moment in the overall urban history of Stoneybatter and one of the last opportunities to infill the residual land between the grid of the artisan cottages and the older spine roads of Stoneybatter. The proposed scheme was partially built in Lucky Lane. The houses reflect the area, using brick internal cladding as a reference to the dense urban brick streets of Stoneybatter. The house materials, ranging from aluminium and brick to humble concrete blocks, reflect the industrial nature of the back lanes of Stoneybatter and how this can be reinterpreted in a contemporary piece of architecture.

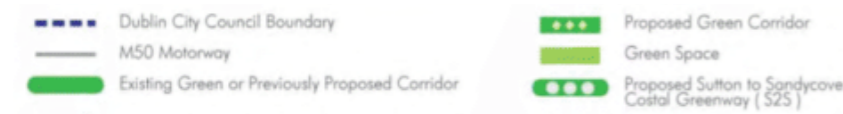


Thor Place by Odos Architects is a linear building at the corner of Thor Place, with a dark rendered facade and a hidden inner courtyard. The project demonstrates how inventive urban housing can gracefully merge into areas of rich architectural heritage, yet not compromise the uniqueness of its contemporary features.

De Paor Architects, with the renovation of an artisan cottage on Manor Place, have shown how even small homes with tight constraints can be developed following interesting solutions.



- 1 Lucky Lane Housing, A2 Architects
- 2 Thor Place, Odos Architects
- 3 Ibid.
- 4 Lucky Lane Housing, A2 Architects
- 5 Ibid.
- 6 Ibid.
- 7 De Paor Architects, Manor Place
- 8 Ibid.



1

1 Extract from DCC Development Plan Written Statement—Strategic Green Network

5.5 Appendix 5 Policies

Policies and objectives in the current CDP of relevance to the Stoneybatter Greening Strategy are

SC15 To recognise and promote green infrastructure and landscape as an integral part of the form and structure of the city, including streets and public spaces.

GI03 To focus on key streets in the city area between the canals for ‘greening’ by way of higher standards of planting and amenity along key routes.

GI05 To engage with and involve corporate volunteers, landowners and relevant agencies to support their communities in the development and delivery of green infrastructure programmes.

GI023 To support the implementation of the ‘Dublin City Biodiversity Action Plan 2015–2020’, including inter alia (a) the conservation of priority species, habitats and natural heritage features, and (b) the protection of designated sites.

GI05 To engage with and involve corporate volunteers, landowners and relevant agencies to support their communities in the development and delivery of green infrastructure programmes.

GI7 To continue to protect and enhance landscape, including existing green spaces through sustainable planning and design for both existing community and for future generations in accordance with the principles of the European Landscape Convention

GI25 To make provisions for habitat creation / maintenance and facilitate biodiversity by encouraging the development of linear parks, nature trails, wildlife corridors, urban meadows and urban woodlands.

GI26 To have regard to the conservation and enhancement

of significant non-designated areas of ecological importance in accordance with development standards set out in this plan.

GI28 To support the implementation of the Dublin City Tree Strategy, which provides the vision for the long-term planting, protection and maintenance of trees, hedgerows and woodlands within Dublin City.

GI30 To encourage and promote tree planting in the planning and development of urban spaces, streets, roads and infrastructure projects.

GI027 To protect trees, hedgerows or groups of trees which function as wildlife corridors or ‘stepping stones’ in accordance with Article 10 of the EU Habitats Directive.

GI028 To identify opportunities for new tree planting to ensure continued regeneration of tree cover across the city, taking account of the context within which a tree is to be planted and planting appropriate tree species for the location.

GI029 To encourage trees to be incorporated in (a) the provision of temporary green spaces (e.g. pop-up parks) either planted into the soil or within moveable containers as appropriate and (b) within sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS), as appropriate.

GI032 To endeavour to provide play spaces in every neighbourhood in the city, which are open to public use.

GI033 To involve children and young people in green initiatives and biodiversity projects, having regard to their need to interact with and be educated by nature.

GI034 To examine the possibility of using suitable undeveloped land temporarily as informal recreational space.

SN1 To promote good urban neighbourhoods throughout the city which are well designed, safe and suitable for a variety of age groups and tenures, which are robust,

adaptable, well served by local facilities and public transport, and which contribute to the structure and identity of the city, consistent with standards set out in this plan.

SN01 To engage with cultural, community and corporate stakeholders in an area, to develop inclusive strategies for community infrastructure provision.

SI013 To provide additional and improved surface water networks to both reduce pollution and allow for sustainable development.

SI014 To require that any new paving of driveways or other grassed areas is carried out in a sustainable manner so that there is no increase in storm water run-off to the drainage network.

The following landscaping guidelines are also relevant to the strategy and the process of its development

Where a large site adjoins a green corridor, public open space or area of high ecological value, any new public open space on the site should be contiguous to same to encourage visual continuity and expansion of biodiversity; this can assist in expanding the green infrastructure network.

Landscaping works should be integrated with sustainable urban drainage systems such that landscaping plans may include associated biodiversity areas or wetlands which can reduce surface water run-off.

Landscaping schemes should provide a hierarchy of different types of planting throughout the development in order to give visual variety. Green roofs, walls and permeable surfaces will be encouraged. This project is an opportunity to provide significant east-west green corridors connecting Grangegorman, Stoneybatter, the new communities at O’Devaney Gardens across to Phoenix Park helping to improve mobility through the site on important arterial routes, whilst supporting biodiversity, air quality and access to green spaces.

Dublin City Council's Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2024

Excerpts from the Climate Change action plan

FLOOD RESILIENCE

'Flooding is a key climate change risk facing the Dublin Region. Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and/or intensity of heavy rainfall events and storm surges, which would increase the risk of pluvial, fluvial and coastal flooding in vulnerable areas of the City. Extreme rainfall and weather events can also place additional pressure on the urban drainage network and water supply, which can result in network flooding and water shortages. (pg 84)

'The Floods Directive calls for member states to undertake strategic flood risk assessments and to identify flood risk management measures. Flood maps have been prepared for future climate scenarios, and the proposed community-scale measures are set out in the Flood Risk Management Plans (www.floodinfo.ie). Additional local measures can include nature-based solutions such as integrated wetlands, green infrastructure, and Sustainable urban Drainage Systems (SuDS,) to be used for adaptation and mitigation responses to achieve flood resilience.' (pg 84)

NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS

'Reduce area of soil sealing' (pg 92)

'Nature-based solutions are defined by the International Union for Conservation of Nature as "actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human wellbeing and biodiversity benefits" [30]. (pg 92) Nature-based solutions are critical in climate change adaptation; they can play an important role not only for biodiversity and ecosystems, flood prevention and carbon sequestration, but also in temperature regulation, water quality, erosion prevention, and

filtering pollutants from the air and water. Nature-based solutions are used in a smart, 'engineered' way to provide sustainable, cost-effective, and adaptable measures that support climate resilience.' (Pg 92)

'Dublin City Council is responsible for 54 public parks (not including the Phoenix Park, St Stephen's Green, the Iveagh Gardens, the War Memorial Gardens, and the Botanic Gardens, which are all operated by the OPW) that it will protect to ensure that future generations can enjoy the benefits these amenities offer in terms of recreation, health and well-being. The flora and fauna in Dublin are vital in adapting to climate change and mitigating future impacts, as they act as carbon sinks and provide flood protection.' (Pg 92)

'Trees have multiple benefits in reducing the risk of climate change impacts. Through their root systems they reduce soil erosion, and sequester atmospheric carbon as part of the carbon cycle, meaning that over its lifetime, a single tree can absorb several tonnes of atmospheric carbon dioxide. DCC's policy will involve not only the planting of more trees, but also their ongoing maintenance and care, as it is important to identify ageing and diseased trees to maintain and improve canopy cover in the City and to reduce storm related damage.' (Pg 93)

ACTIONS

This greening strategy aims to support the following proposed actions:

F7 Build demonstration sites to show options for SuDS

F36 Promote and encourage community involvement in the retrofit of SuDS in existing developments

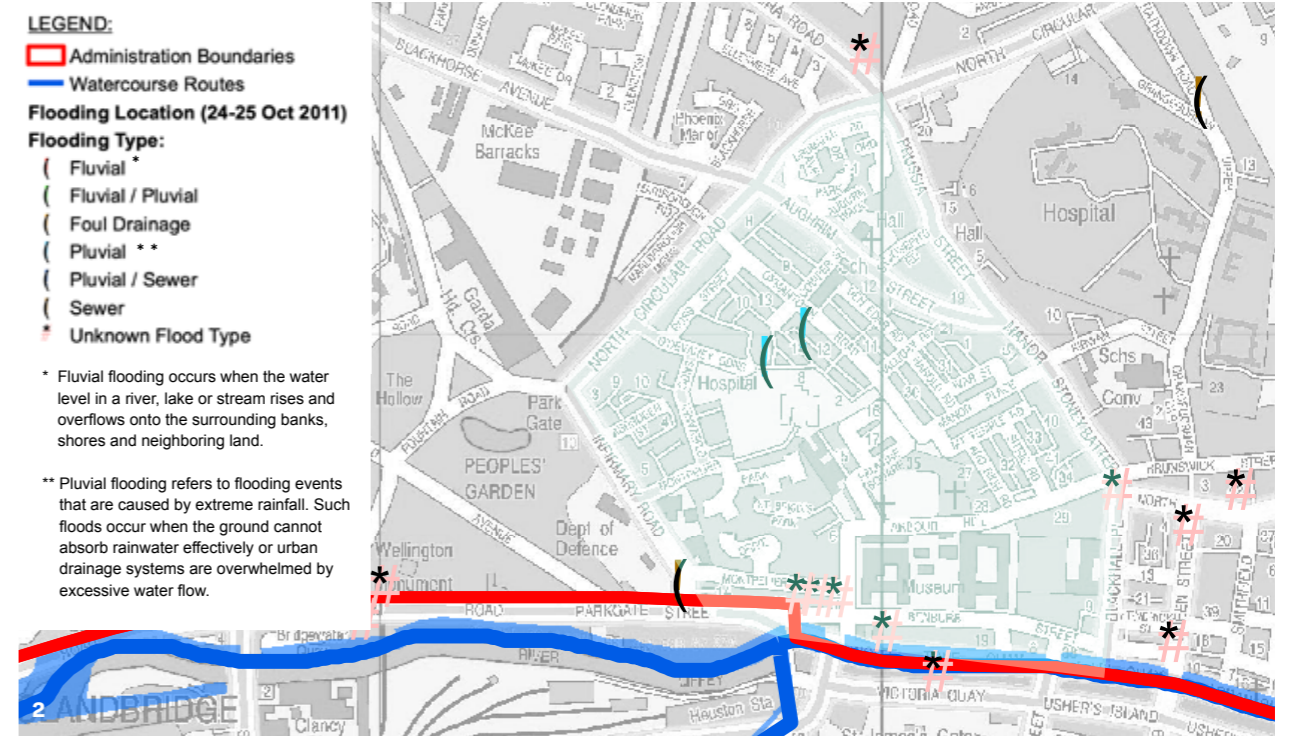
F41 Communication and awareness campaigns on flood risk management and natural flood management measures

N8 Develop Green Infrastructure Strategy for region

N10 Map access to green space in City to identify areas of need

N13 Implement Dublin City Tree Strategy

N30 Develop demonstration sites to showcase nature-based solutions with existing land uses



1 Climate Change protest source IrishTimes.com
2 Flood assessment study map produced as part of the Dublin Flood Resilience City project. Map shows identified flood types at reported flood locations (24-25th October 2011 event)



Dublin City Play Strategy 2020–2025

UNCRC Article 31; the child’s right to play, underpins both the Dublin City Play Plan and subsequent Dublin City Play Strategy. The key aim is that Dublin adopt a citywide co-ordinated approach to provide high quality inclusive and accessible play opportunities for children and young people. The Dublin City Play Plan and subsequent strategy will involve the following vision, mission and principles to ensure the ongoing development of a child friendly and playful city:

Vision: Dublin will be a child-friendly and playful city where all children and young people can fully exercise and enjoy their right to play.

Mission: We will adopt a city-wide coordinated approach to provide high quality inclusive play opportunities for children and young people

PRINCIPLES

- Play is essential to the social, physical, intellectual, creative and emotional development of children and young people
- Children and young people’s natural creativity and imagination are enhanced through their enjoyment of play in all its forms.
- Children and young people should be given opportunities to play in a way expresses mutual respect for each other, their surroundings and their communities.
- Children and young people have a right to be seen, to be heard and to play in public spaces in the city.
- Children and young people should be consulted in all matters concerning play in the city.

The plan and subsequent strategy include key statements and action plans that support the development of a hierarchy of play spaces that will enhance children’s everyday play experiences by providing time, space and permission to play.

The methodology used to develop local greening strategies throughout Dublin City should be in alignment with the Dublin City Play Plan and subsequent Play Strategy by including the concept of ‘playful communities’ within proposals for local developments. These address local concerns regarding the current lack of access and use of public space and supports the design of new and re-design of existing amenities are interesting, engaging, fun, challenging spaces where children can interact with each other. This type of intervention should move beyond standard fixed playgrounds and explore the development of an outdoor environment as an ‘artistic multi-sensory environment’ where the outdoors facilitates big expression, big movement and big ideas.

Both the Dublin City Play Plan and the subsequent play strategy state that ongoing dialogue with the city’s citizen’s and in particular the city’s youngest citizens is aimed at maintaining a key on the matters that constrain and support the play cultures of children and young people living in Dublin city by taking the following issues into account:

- To enable children and young people to move freely round their estates, on foot, cycling, skating or other non-motorised wheeled vehicles
- To enable children and young people to travel safely without danger from traffic
- To support children and young people to be able to play in front of or within sight of their homes, parents / guardians and engage in traditionally played street games, football e.g. kerbs etc
- To support children and young people in being part of their local community and community interactions
- To support children and young people’s play experiences by creating an environment that creates affordances for ‘play’ in and with the natural playful landscapes.
- To support children and young people to be able to play in high quality purpose built and creatively designed play spaces that provide interesting, challenging and varied play opportunities.
- To support children and young people to be able to walk / cycle safely to attend play and recreational clubs and other organised activities

