

City
Location

Dublin
Lorcan O'Toole Park/Stanaway Park, Kimmage
Dublin city 505,000
8.047ha
0.781ha

TOPIC

The city of Dublin is the urban centre for the Greater Dublin Metropolitan Region. The study area lies in the south-western mid suburbs of the city.

The Dublin City Development Plan (2005-2011) sets out a new spatial strategy to steer future growth in both the inner and outer city. The strategy consists of three key initiatives:

- The expansion and consolidation of the city centre; the continued renewal and regeneration of the city core in an eastward and westward direction
- Prime Urban Centres; expanding and developing key suburban centres
- Framework Development Areas; developing and regenerating key strategic areas which are situated in the inner and outer city

In order to provide a strategic approach to the suburbs and to encourage greater efficiency in land use and transportation patterns, a number of Prime Urban Centres have been designated. The centres of Finglas, Ballymun, Northside, North Fringe, Phibsborough, Ballyfermot, Crumlin and Rathmines, have been identified as nodes for development. The Europan study area and site of project are located close to one of these prime urban centres - Crumlin.

TERRITORIAL SCALE : CONURBATION

Dublin is the capital city of the Republic of Ireland and is located on the East Coast in the province of Leinster. It is the metropolitan area of the greater Dublin region, which is comprised of four local authorities, Dublin City Council, Fingal County Council, South Dublin County Council and Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council.

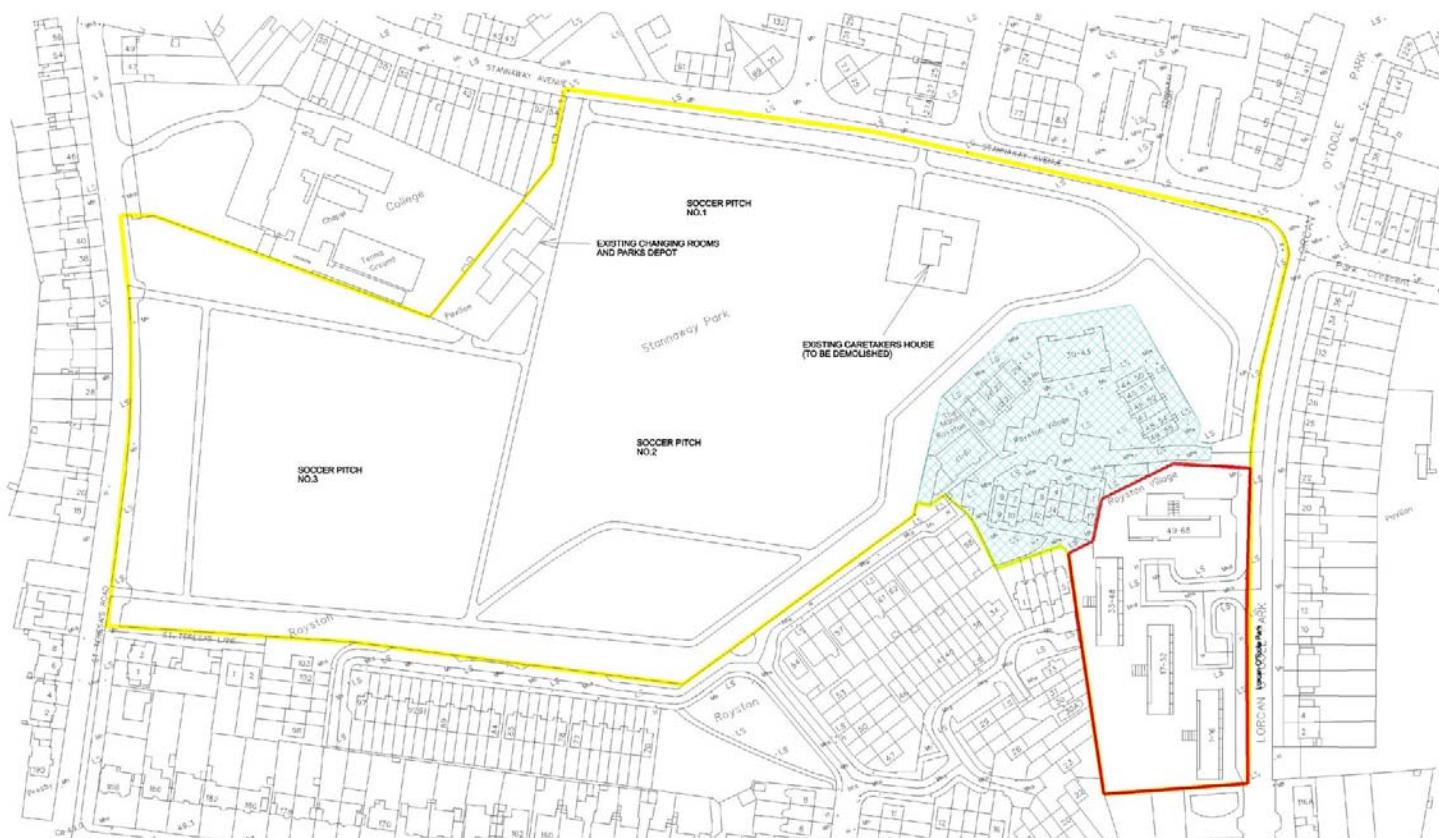
The population of the Greater Dublin Area is 1,186,159 and of Dublin City 505,000.

The Dublin City Development Plan sits in a hierarchy of plans under the National Spatial Strategy and the Regional Planning Guidelines. The overall vision for the city as outlined in these plans and strategies is to enhance the quality of life and experience of the city for the residents, workers, commuters and visitors and to consolidate the urban form of the city and to do so in conjunction with improvements to the public transport network. The aim is to ensure that Dublin remains an attractive, vibrant location for industry, commerce, recreation, and tourism and continues to be a major focus for economic growth within the country. The development of the port and the connections to the airport act as the main entry/exit point for the country and a gateway to Europe and the world.

STUDY AREA (8.047ha)

SITE OF PROJECT (0.781ha)

NOT IN DUBLIN CITY COUNCIL OWNERSHIP (PRIVATE)

**URBAN SCALE : STUDY SITE**

The study site is located in Kimmage in the mid-suburbs approximately 7 km from Dublin City Centre. The site consists of a municipal park, three storey private apartments and two storey senior citizens accommodation (Site of project). The site is surrounded by predominantly two storey dwellings built in the 1950s and 1960s.

Programmatic intentions:

One of the policies of the National Spatial Strategy 2002-2020 which are incorporated into the Dublin City Development Plan (2005 - 2011) is "Maintain a high quality environment and ensuring opportunities for outdoor recreation within easy access".

In the suburbs the challenge is to improve the quality of spaces (whether new or existing) and the range of recreational facilities available.

PROXIMITY SCALE : SITE OF PROJECT

The site of project is located in the south-east corner of the study site and abounds a small entrance section of the municipal park and the three storey apartment buildings. It comprises of 57 Senior Citizens Dwellings in bedsit typology and a Community facility.

Programmatic intentions:

The Council do not now consider the bedsit typology as an adequate form of accommodation. It is the policy of the city to encourage more dense compact forms of developments whilst complementing the established pattern of development in the immediate environs with particular regard to the established grain, scale, massing, materials and colour of the built fabric. To determine an appropriate height, scale and massing to define the street or space and to reinforce the definition of the space/street by relating to an established building line and enclosing the building block.

The site of project at Lorcan O Toole Court is a typical example of an obsolete typology (bedsit accommodation) and an underutilised site in a traditional suburban area. The challenge is to densify the existing structure. The site lacks permeability (railed off). The typology will be changed to allow for replacement senior citizens apartments with larger floor areas. There will also be ancillary community accommodation to service the senior citizens complex.



