



Grangeegorman
Development Agency
Gníomhaireacht Forbartha
Ghráinseach Ghormáin

Response Report on how the plans for the Grangeegorman Development address the views, concerns and aspirations of the Community as documented in the public consultation process in Autumn 2007

May 2008

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Introduction

In August 2007 the Grangegorman Development Agency (GDA) issued an open invitation to residents of the Grangegorman Neighbourhood to engage in a programme of public consultation workshops.

The purpose of these workshops was to enable the community, as an important stakeholder in the project, to articulate its aspirations and vision for the future development of Grangegorman. This vision would, in conjunction with the vision of other stakeholders such as DIT and HSE, inform the Master Planning process.

A series of 6 workshops were held by the GDA, facilitated by Nurture Development and Chambers Ireland, and are listed below:

10 September 2007	Workshop 1
17 September 2007	Workshop 2
24 September 2007	Workshop 3
1 October 2007	Workshop 4
15 October 2007	Workshop 5
20 October 2007.	Workshop 6

The purpose of the fifth and sixth workshops held on the 15th and 20th October was to bring together all of the themes explored in the first four workshops with a view to creating an integrated community vision for the development going forward.

To assist the process the first four workshops focussed on particular themes:

Theme	Workshop
<i>Open Space and Public Areas</i>	Workshop 1
<i>The Campus and the Community (DIT and the Community)</i>	Workshop 2
<i>Linking Grangegorman to the City -Transportation/Links</i>	Workshop 3
<i>Health Facilities</i>	Workshop 3
<i>Grangegorman and the Surrounding Neighbourhoods - Social Inclusion</i>	Workshop 4
<i>Grangegorman and the Surrounding Neighbourhoods -Economic Development</i>	Workshop 4

A feedback report was produced to provide an accurate record of the views and contributions of the community on these themes. Each of the Workshop themes was dealt with in a dedicated section of the feedback report which was distributed to community groups and participants and is available on the website www.ggda.ie.

Contents of this Document

This Response Report follows the structure of the feedback report and sets out how the GDA together with its master planning team and its strategic advisory team is addressing the issues raised.

Section 2: Open Spaces and Public Areas

Workshop session: 10 September 2007

This workshop considered a range of questions under the above theme including:

- How can we make open spaces community friendly places?
- How can the public areas best serve the campus and the community?

This workshop identified a range of key issues, concerns and aspirations under the following headings:

1. Access to the Campus
2. Green Space/Open Space
3. Sports and Leisure Facilities
4. Environmental Sustainability
5. Architecture
6. Height/Density
7. Security

The issue of transport was also mentioned with a high level of frequency at the first workshop. The points relating to transport are presented in Section Four of this report.

2.1 Access to the Campus	Responses
<p>There should be open access to the site, pedestrian and otherwise. The development should be designed in such a way as to ensure that it opens up to the surrounding community.</p>	<p>The Master Plan design provides strong links with the immediate community as well as Dublin's greater urban context. Open access is proposed all around the perimeter of the site, at Broadstone Gate, North Circular Road, Upper and Lower Grangegorman, Morning Star Avenue, Fitzwilliam Place North, and Prussia Street via St. Brendan's Gate.</p> <p>In order to achieve the maximum integration with the existing urban grid surrounding the site, as well as the best possible access to the public transport networks, the site will be designed to provide the best possible permeability across its boundaries.</p>

<p>Open access is important so that the campus does not become a 'hallowed' university ground that is cut off from the surrounding neighbourhoods.</p>	<p>The "Green Fingers Landscape Concept" offers a rich sequence of pedestrian paths for the community to access the development. St. Brendan's Way and the serpentine east-west green path traverse through the site to connect it with the Grand Canal north to Mountjoy, and west toward Phoenix Park. A weaving network of north-south "landscaped fingers" provide access from North Circular Road through the development to the large sports amenities at the Fields.</p>
<p>The campus boundary should be a welcoming one and should be perforated with access points at numerous locations and the green spaces should be readily accessible to the community.</p>	<p>The Master Plan provides welcoming access points at numerous locations (please see above). The general community will have access to the green spaces, parks and playgrounds.</p>
<p>The site should be opened up so that the various communities located around its perimeter, currently divided by the site and excluded by the boundary wall, can begin to connect and relate to each other.</p>	<p>The Master Plan design reaches out to link the site with the immediate community, as well as Dublin's greater urban context, to create an Urban Quarter that is inviting and connected to the local and larger community. The overall "Green Fingers Landscape Concept" represents an open "hand" that reaches out to draw the community into the development.</p>
<p>Bus/car access points should be located along the least densely populated side of the campus i.e. the Broadstone side.</p>	<p>The Master Plan has provision for the location of major bus/car access points toward the Broadstone side.</p> <p>The Master Plan proposes that vehicular access will be available to the site from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grangegorman Road Upper and Lower (existing) • Constitution Hill (via Broadstone site) • North Circular Road (existing entry plus new entry) • Prussia Street • Morning Star Road • Fitzwilliam Place North <p>The variety of options for vehicular access does not necessarily entail proposed new vehicular routes through the site. The concept is that all the new accesses will lead to 'traffic cells', at least during busy times.</p>

<p>The heritage of the North Circular Road should be considered and respected when developing the Master Plan. Some of the existing entrances e.g. the entrance on North Circular Road, are under a preservation order: these should be respected.</p>	<p>Conservation is one of the constraints taken into account during the design process. That consideration applies to the design of accesses and transportation links in general.</p> <p>The Master Plan is examining options for the best and most feasible entrance configuration on the North Circular Road (NCR), while considering the heritage and preservation context of this area which includes existing access points and the boundary wall.</p>
<p>Two access points off the North Circular Road would worsen an already congested traffic situation. This is therefore to be avoided.</p>	<p>The feasibility of this access has been assessed and a preliminary design of an option that includes a right-turning lane on North Circular Road has been carried out.</p> <p>The limitations to car parking provision and the particular patterns of usage (HSE will generate low volumes of trips during peak periods) will be reflected in a minimal traffic impact on NCR.</p>
<p>Access from the North Circular Road should only be for pedestrians and cyclists and existing entrances should be used.</p>	<p>A vehicular access off NCR is deemed necessary for the Master Plan as it provides a variety of access points to the site. This strategy has been encouraged by Dublin City Council Roads & Traffic Dept., as it will minimise the traffic impact on the surrounding road network.</p>
<p>The entrance to the campus should be welcoming to the community, well appointed and well located.</p>	<p>The most important public access to the Grangegorman Urban Quarter is envisioned via the proposed future Broadstone Gate, extending directly beyond to Constitution Hill, Phibsborough Road, the King's Inns and Henrietta Street, and south to the city centre. Envisioned as a grand, welcoming space animated with retail and restaurant components, public access at Broadstone Gate will be reinforced by the new LUAS station in front of Broadstone Terminal.</p> <p>Another main public access route is to the immediate south via Smithfield. Secondary access points are established along Prussia Street on the west side, as well as North Circular Road.</p>

	The major urban path through the site is provided via the east-west St. Brendan's Way, from Broadstone Gate, through the middle of the Grangegorman Quarter, to the West Gate at Prussia Street.
2.2 Green Space/Open Space	Responses
Fifty per cent of the campus should be green space. Buildings should be located at the centre of the development with appropriate density to facilitate the 50% open space principle.	The percentage of green open space in the Master Plan exceeds 50%. The natural heart of the Grangegorman landscape is <i>The Fields</i> , comprising a generous portion of the entire site. This gathering of sports pitches with park like groves of new and existing trees is framed by the Serpentine sequence of student residence halls at its northern edge and by the historic wall to the south.
Green space is limited in the Grangegorman area and the campus should increase the green space available to the children, schools and residents of the area. There should be large open spaces which provide facilities for the young people of the area.	The Master Plan provides a rich hierarchy of open space at various scales, including a Cultural Garden at the old buildings, parkland sports pitches, a large children's playground, a series of public green spaces along the "green landscape fingers" of the Grangegorman Urban Quarter, a jogging route, incidental children's play spaces and small areas of multi-purpose sports spaces.
Rooftops should be designed so as to maximise available space on the site. Green roofs would augment the feeling of space and could cater for facilities such as cafes and meeting places while also providing space for facilities that require artificial surfaces such as AstroTurf.	The Master Plan will consider the use of green roofs and roof-level cafes and meeting places where possible and feasible, especially on top of the serpentine student residential buildings.
There is an opportunity to have green parks, sensory parks and orbit parks. These should be located around the perimeter of the campus near the entrances while also being linked together.	The primary sequences of St. Brendan's Way and Serpentine Walk feature discrete places, terraces, and gardens, each with its own individual character. These are connected to smaller "landscape fingers" characterized by sequences of dense groups of trees, which are situated randomly. Access to the parkland pitches and children's playgrounds will be easily made at Grangegorman Road and also via Prussia St.
The perimeter of the site should be developed as a permeable membrane where people are pulled into the site by lots of interesting spaces that have multiple functions and features, such as gardens and	An array of playgrounds for children and teenagers is provided throughout the Grangegorman Urban Quarter. A community playground is located near the old Church of Ireland building. Play

<p>different types of play areas that accommodate varying levels of interest, facilitating very young children right up to teenagers.</p>	<p>spaces are provided in the “woodland” areas of the Fields, and an exercise trail/jogging path around the Fields, as well as in pocket parks in the other areas of the district. Play equipment for kids of different ages will vary in character—from natural to more modern in character. In addition, other play spaces are planned near and adjacent to circulation paths, arrayed in various locations around the DIT and HSE areas. Sculpture, landscape furniture landscape design, play equipment, fountains will be creatively integrated in the playgrounds.</p>
<p>A good example of the use of green space is the linear park at the Grand Canal. It has mixed facilities such as a sports area, children’s playground. It is used by the community because it is accessible.</p>	<p>The Master Planners have considered appropriate precedents of similar open spaces existing in the surrounding area and have met with Dublin City Council’s Parks Department in this regard.</p>
<p>School gardens which are used to teach children should be provided. Such gardens should be located near the school and the library. These gardens and play areas should be linked to encourage movement around the site, so that people are drawn in to visit these spaces due to their clever design and qualities.</p>	<p>The configuration of the primary school ensures a safe and secure site, while generous play areas and sports fields around the school strengthen links to other sports fields and green spaces in the Grangegorman district. There will be different types of play spaces, from small play areas/stations in the “green fingers” and pedestrian zones, to large multi-use playgrounds in the park/ woodlands and at the primary school. Due to the age groups of the children at the school, there will be different kinds of equipment and furniture. The design will depend on the locations of the playgrounds throughout the Grangegorman site. For example, the equipment and furniture will be artificial at the primary school, and almost natural in the park. To reinforce the drainage and attenuation system of rainwater, and enhance the understanding of a living ecological site, play spaces featuring water may also be provided.</p> <p>Accessibility to the play spaces is ensured through openings in the boundary wall. A range of play spaces are envisioned, including suitable play spaces for local children as well as integrated play spaces for disabled children.</p>
<p>The development should include a lot of trees, pleasant walk ways, glass buildings to reflect some of the historical buildings already onsite, in a way that is sympathetic to the existing site.</p>	<p>The district network of green boulevards and courtyard gardens forms a continuation of the main landscape elements of its greater North Dublin neighbourhood, such as Blessington Street park, linking the</p>

	<p>new Quarter development with its context. The primary sequences of St. Brendan’s Way and Serpentine Walk feature discrete places, terraces, and gardens, each with its own individual character. These are connected to smaller “landscape fingers” characterized by sequences of dense groups of trees, which are situated randomly. The Master Plan strives to create a design that is sensitive to the existing buildings, landscape features.</p> <p>The “green fingers” have a high ecological value. They provide a connection from the feeding route – North Circular Road– into the site. The plants consist of native species (especially shrub berries and other feeding plants for song birds). The “green fingers” incorporate the main pedestrian access routes in the District, with small play spaces and play stations arrayed throughout. Various kinds of seating areas to meet and to contemplate will also be arranged. The “green finger” to the west provides access to two major urban plazas—Library Square and Upper Terrace—and is defined by formal tree plantings. The “green fingers” to the east are provided with permeable surfaces and a more linear garden-like expression. Selected places with artificial water features will be incorporated to invite pedestrians to sit down and relax.</p> <p>The Master Plan is in the process of establishing guidelines for the future buildings. One of the main goals is to provide a sympathetic and sensitive relationship to the historical and natural conditions of the site.</p>
<p>Car parks, if there are any, should be underground, thereby using open spaces/green spaces to accommodate people as opposed to cars.</p>	<p>The Master Plan provides for underground car parks for the district. During the long phase of construction space will be temporarily available on the site for surface car parking pending the construction of underground facilities.</p>
<p>There should be water features on the campus. Some people proposed one large feature while others suggested several smaller ones.</p>	<p>The Master Plan provides a drainage system and retention spaces for rainwater/surface water. This system allows the water to circulate in a visible drainage network as a “living system.” The water will be collected in swales (grassed depressions) and flows from the north-</p>

	<p>west in these visible swales through the green fingers to the Ha-Ha. After heavy rainfall, a water cascade will descend down into the retention canal of the Ha-Ha, and then flow through small cascades to the water garden in the south-east. The attenuation basin in the Ha-Ha will collect most of the accrued water of the site. On the side of the Ha-Ha facing the buildings, a hard landscape edge will be designed.</p> <p>On the side facing the Fields, an almost natural appearance will be created, and planted with native species due to ecological requirements. A soft slope will provide connection to the sports pitches. Water elements will also be incorporated into the play spaces for children as an educational feature of the overall ecological strategy for the project.</p>
<p>The campus should be like Central Park, with its various amenities available to all. The campus should be designed to encourage physical activity, including walking and cycling. An active environment will require less policing.</p>	<p>A series of lively social gathering spaces are planned throughout the site. Major public gathering spaces include the Meeting Square adjacent to the new DCC library, DIT's Upper Terrace (the Quarter's "academic & health heart"), the Brendan Behan Art Centre (the "social heart" of the district), and The Fields.</p> <p>Secondary gathering spaces are attached to the main pedestrian path from the north east along the canal, through Broadstone Gate, and connecting to Prussia Street to the west.</p> <p>Running and cycling paths entwine around the edges, linking the complementary qualities of sports fields, sheltering groves of trees, and distant views.</p>
<p>2.3 Sports and Leisure Facilities</p>	<p>Responses</p>
<p>The facilities provided should cater for every age group, with a cradle to the grave principle built into every building, amenity, facility and programme on site. The Master Plan provides for sporting and leisure facilities.</p>	<p>Extensive sports and leisure facilities are being planned for within the Master Plan.</p>

<p>Facilities should be open from 6.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m., as 9.00 to 5.00 opening hours will mean limited access for local residents. How sporting and leisure facilities will be operated remains to be determined.</p>	<p>The precise manner in which sporting and leisure facilities will be operated is being examined.</p>
<p>The proposal that Dublin City Council (DCC) locate a library on site was welcomed. It was further noted that state of the art computer facilities should be available in the library.</p>	<p>The Master Plan provides for a public library. All Dublin City Council libraries provide modern ICT facilities.</p>
<p>Community access to the campus should be prioritised so that local residents can avail of facilities such as libraries, lecture halls, sports facilities etc.</p>	<p>DIT has stated on many occasions that they will facilitate access to their facilities. That principle will guide the management of their facilities which will also take into account the operation of their core educational activities. The planned operation of campus facilities will be developed over the coming years by DIT.</p>
<p>It is important that the community can avail of the facilities on campus at little or no cost.</p>	<p>The exact operation of campus facilities remains to be determined. Existing relevant models of operation in the city will be examined.</p>
<p>The sport facilities provided should cater for multiple sports. They should build on some of the assets in the area such as bowling clubs, pitch and putt facilities etc.</p>	<p>The Master Plan provides for many field sports (e.g. Gaelic football, hurling, soccer, rugby, hockey, cricket), tennis and basketball.</p> <p>Indoor sports facilities including a swimming pool will allow a wide range of indoor sports and training.</p>
<p>Some of the facilities that should be provided include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Swimming pool - Sports facilities - Theatre/performance centre - Ice rink with viewing station - Running track around the site - Skateboard park for teenagers - Basketball/tennis courts. 	<p>The Master Plan provides for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A 25m swimming pool. - Indoor sports facilities and playing fields - A centre for the visual performance and media arts - There is at present no ice rink planned for the campus - A Jogging loop is planned - Not planned - Basketball and tennis courts.
<p>The primary school, library and playground should be located near each other.</p>	<p>The Master Plan provides reasonable proximity between the library, primary school and playgrounds, along the proposed east-west road (Maureen Potter Road). Also the school will have its own playground.</p>

<p>There should be meeting facilities for local groups.</p>	<p>DIT is committed to providing access where possible to local community groups.</p> <p>In addition Dublin City Council library will have meeting room space that they will administer for local groups.</p>
<p>A community centre should be situated on campus as opposed to off campus. It was felt that this would create an important link with the community and the site itself. It was acknowledged that it may need to be modified in terms of its activities and hours from the 'conventional' community centre to accommodate its different users and communities. However this could well enhance the benefits accruing to the community as opposed to reducing its usefulness, e.g. college students could use the centre for meetings while also volunteering to assist youth clubs.</p>	<p>DIT is committed to providing access to lecture rooms/meeting rooms/performance spaces where possible to local community groups for meetings.</p> <p>A day care facility space for the elderly is planned within the HSE facilities.</p> <p>Dublin City Council library will have meeting space within its library space.</p>
<p>2.4 Architecture</p>	<p>Responses</p>
<p>The architecture should complement and respect the building heritage on the site and in the area. Some felt that there should be cutting edge, iconic contemporary architecture on the site, while still embracing and enhancing the traditional buildings.</p>	<p>The Master Plan is beginning to prepare architectural guidelines for the Grangegorman Development Agency to use while developing the site. The Master Plan envisions a contemporary fabric of modular, sustainable and durable structures that age well, with great attention to the quality of exterior and interior systems.</p> <p>While the Master Plan should encourage a diversity of architecture, guidelines could call for an inventive use of a set of related systems and materials, giving the Quarter both visual harmony and long-term serviceability. Please note that buildings are not being designed during the master planning Stage.</p>
<p>2.5 Environmental Sustainability</p>	<p>Responses</p>
<p>The campus should be developed in a manner that is environmentally sustainable, using technologies such as solar power with excess power exported to the community.</p>	<p>The Master Plan will utilise contemporary green building practice.</p>
<p>The wildlife (flora and fauna) currently on the site should be protected.</p>	<p>The Master Plan design has and will continue to take this element into consideration.</p>

<p>Existing biodiversity, including rivers, wildlife and healthy mature trees, should be respected and where possible, retained.</p>	<p>The Master Plan design has and will continue to take this element into consideration. Due to biodiversity issues, there will be protected areas in the south part of the Grangegorman site and at the church of Ireland. These areas will be planted with native species. The planting concept will work with species which are suitable to the local climate and ground conditions. The aim is to protect the site from the prevailing south-west winds. The woodland areas and especially the protected areas will provide the opportunity to demonstrate the synergy and positive connection between urban life and ecological elements.</p>
<p>The use of alternative energy should be promoted. A start could be made by saying no to cars.</p>	<p>A wide range of renewable energies have been considered including sun, wind, geothermal, and bio-fuels. The Master Plan will facilitate a flexible energy strategy for the long term.</p> <p>The Master Plan controls vehicular access.</p>
<p>There are concerns as to whether or not the campus will have the capacity to provide for all stakeholders. There should be an agreement on percentage use between the HSE and DIT.</p>	<p>The campus extends to 73 acres and it is envisaged that DIT will occupy in the region of 65 acres with the balance being retained for Health facilities, primary school and other facilities.</p>
<p>There should be a focus on alternative energy sources and any excess production should be exported to the community.</p>	<p>Renewable energies have been considered. The energy strategy for the Master Plan is future-proofed so that the development may become eventually a zero carbon development and possibly a negative carbon development by exporting green energy to the future Broadstone development or existing surrounding new developments. The whole Master Plan has been designed for change so that it may be easily adapted to meeting changing needs and requirements in the future.</p>
<p>2.6 Height/Density</p>	<p>Responses</p>
<p>The height of the building must be acceptable to the local community. Some suggested limiting the development to a height of 6 storeys.</p>	<p>The Master Plan is considering the optimal heights for all buildings. The format of buildings, and the layout of district spaces they frame, emphasizes a modular flexibility of uses.</p>

<p>Some suggested low-rise only while others expressed the view that appropriately located higher-rise would free up available green space.</p>	<p>The Master Plan is in the process of considering the optimal heights for all buildings and also is designed so as to maximize open space for the Grangegorman Urban Quarter.</p>
<p>The upper house and lower house are areas of the site well known to many locals. It was suggested that perhaps the higher portion of the development should be placed in the 'lower house' area of the site, as there are very few houses proximate to that area.</p>	<p>The Master Plan is in the process of considering the optimal heights for all buildings to create the most beneficial density and volumetric massing for the district.</p> <p>Part of this consideration is the location and height of existing buildings in the area and adjacent residential housing.</p>
<p>2.7 Security</p>	<p>Responses</p>
<p>The security of the site is a major concern for local residents and should therefore be prioritised. The Gardai should be involved in the planning from the outset. With this in mind, it was noted that the Gardai have a specialist unit well placed to security proof all plans, and these services should be built into the master plan.</p>	<p>The Master Planning Team will meet with the Gardai to review the scheme.</p> <p>DIT views campus security as a priority for students, staff and visitors to its facilities and fully supports the inclusion of Garda in planning security measures.</p>
<p>Security should be enhanced through good design as well as being provided on the campus on completion.</p>	<p>The Master Plan optimizes the potential for providing passive security measures wherever possible, by incorporating program elements and design features that can allow 24/7 use by pedestrians, bus or car users. The proposed Maureen Potter Road will accommodate limited service access during the day, with possible public vehicular access in the evening in order to provide potential for surveillance and "eyes" in the district. Certain areas will have gates for controlling access eg. Fingal Place.</p> <p>Limited vehicular and service access is proposed on St. Brendan's Way, utilizing the concept of "shared surfaces" to prioritize pedestrian access by separating uses and providing safety for pedestrians. Residential student housing is spread along St. Brendan's Way, and not segregated in one area, promoting and ensuring around-the-clock activity.</p>

<p>The design of the public realm is extremely important and as such, it should communicate a felt sense of being policed and well managed as a public space. It should therefore be well lit, overlooked and secure.</p>	<p>To enhance the pedestrian realm, the Master Plan reasserts the continuity of the Grangegorman district. The east/west division of the site by the Grangegorma Upper and Lower Road is mediated by carrying a principal pedestrian sequence—St. Brendan’s Way—across and over the existing roadway. This broad crossing also serves to closely unite existing listed buildings into a central village of academic and student life.</p> <p>St. Brendan’s Way crosses the entire Quarter, giving public and student access to a series of academic and cultural centres, and is continuously activated by amenities and social spaces. All these public spaces are intended to be well lit in the evening, while the vibrant mix of academic, retail and cultural activities for day and night uses maximizes potential for passive security.</p>
<p>There should be pockets of well used facilities surrounding public areas -not just one big park but lots of pocket parks that are overlooked and controlled by ‘campus police’ or community police.</p>	<p>The main east-west passages in the Grangegorman Quarter are crossed and extended by landscaped, north-south oriented “green” streets and sequences of courts, forming a loose, continuous grid of communication in the Quarter.</p> <p>Smaller meandering paths move at mid-block/mid-court intervals to trace intimate connections between outdoor rooms and gardens.</p>
<p>Authorities need to take a strong position on anti-social behaviour on the campus from the outset, putting the safety of local residents above all else.</p>	<p>DIT and HSE views safety as a priority for students, patients, staff and visitors to their facilities.</p>
<p>The increase in population as a result of the new campus may increase the risk of anti-social behaviour and this should be addressed in a planned way. By ensuring a strategy for anti social behaviour is in place in advance of opening the facility, the possibility of preventing problems before they occur is increased. A review of security strategies on other campuses (national and international) was requested.</p>	<p>DIT fully supports a policy of tackling anti-social behaviour on and off campus as a priority for all.</p> <p>The policing model developed at DCU for their campus provides a good source of practical experience that will aid the development of appropriate practices at Grangegorman.</p>
<p>There are already serious concerns about drugs in the area. Unfortunately, third level colleges are often associated with drugs and therefore it is recommended that plans be put in place to tackle this possible problem. Substance abuse courses might be useful too.</p>	<p>DIT operates a comprehensive student support programme and the DIT Students Union is very active in creating an appropriate quality of student life.</p>

Section Three: The Campus and the Community

Workshop session: 17 September 2007

This workshop on the Campus and the Community considered a range of questions including:

- What should we do to make the campus a place where residents can learn, play, relax and enjoy the new facilities?

A range of key concerns and aspirations were identified under the following headings:

1. Literacy Support
2. Lifelong Learning and Educational Access
3. Supporting Local Schools
4. DIT Expertise in Research for Community Audits
5. Community Gain
6. Other Issues

3.1 Literacy Support	Responses
<p>Literacy is a major issue in the Grangegorman Neighbourhood (See 2005 Act for definition of this area). Therefore, focused interventions are required if it is to be improved. Many were of the view that DIT would be the ideal delivery agent of change in this regard. By way of starting, it was suggested that an audit of literacy needs be undertaken in the area with a view to defining the actual extent of the challenge and the necessary solution pathways. Following the audit, a plan should be put in place to ensure that literacy levels increase dramatically in the area over the next decade.</p>	<p>DIT is committed to enhancing its community links activity to promote access to and participation in higher education.</p> <p>Currently, DIT through its community links programme is actively engaged within Dublin City in promoting access to higher education.</p> <p>Literacy needs need intervention at very early stages at primary school level and also at secondary school and this is principally a matter for the Department of Education and Science</p>
<p>The research should be both quantitative and qualitative.</p>	<p>DIT is willing to cooperate in such initiatives.</p>
<p>Westland Berkandshire, Scotland, where functional illiteracy levels were reduced from 26% to 6%, would serve as an excellent model.</p>	<p>DIT is committed to reviewing best practice care studies.</p>
<p>More broadly it was suggested that a 10 year programme to counter social problems be developed, and that that plan contain very tangible and measurable objectives going forward.</p>	<p>DIT is willing to co-operate in such programmes.</p>

3.2 Life Long Learning and Community Access to Educational Opportunity at DIT	
3.2.1 Educational Opportunity	Responses
<p>It was noted that DIT makes a major contribution to many areas but particularly to this area (Grangegorman Neighbourhood) and has done so since 1997. It runs programmes in schools and communities that encourage people into the college in the first instance, and thereafter progression routes are created on an individual basis. This access strategy for communities with lower levels of educational attainment than average is valued and should be built upon.</p>	<p>DIT is committed to building on its access programmes and overall community links strategy.</p>
<p>There needs to be tangible evidence of the social mobility (social inclusion) of the entire neighbourhood. Social mobility can be enhanced through access to DIT. This should include a widespread awareness of the courses; the creation of a welcoming environment not just on the campus but in the minds of residents and effortless physical access to the site. Moreover, access to all programmes and facilities should be free.</p>	<p>DIT is committed to promoting social mobility and to providing a welcoming environment for all.</p>
<p>There was general consensus that the principle of cradle to grave education is hugely important. There is a need for early access programmes for young people, and older people who have a lot to contribute should also be targeted.</p>	<p>DIT is committed to promoting access to higher education for all category of students</p>
<p>Adults who did not complete their education should be given the opportunity to do so. Evening classes and Saturday classes may be required for this group to facilitate access.</p>	<p>DIT is Ireland's largest provider of part-time education with much of this activity taking place in evenings and on weekends.</p>
<p>It was acknowledged that Government funding may be required to support DIT in its work so that it can offer courses and programmes that are not revenue generating.</p>	<p>DIT would welcome such support.</p>
<p>Apprenticeships are considered an important part of DIT's brief and should be retained.</p>	<p>DIT is committed to accommodating nearly 3,000 apprentices on the new campus.</p>
<p>The college, in making its facilities available, should aim to support educational efforts in the wider community i.e. through tuition support at secondary schools and particularly with Early School Leavers. It is recognised that DIT cannot do everything, that said it will be in a strong position to provide facilities and much needed resources to help the community support its educational life.</p>	<p>DIT currently has extensive outreach supports to primary and secondary schools through community links.</p>

<p>The Government also has responsibilities in relation to education that are not within the remit of DIT. However, the community has requested programmes that provide life long learning opportunities given DIT's focus on adult education and occupational learning. This principle should apply to existing residents and new residents coming into the area alike.</p>	<p>DIT is committed to promoting life-long learning</p>
<p>It is critical that work is done with parents if there is to be any progress in educating vulnerable young people. With this in mind, there should be a range of programmes and facilities to help adults and parents actively engage with their families and communities, e.g. extra mural courses for adult: media studies, drama, healthy eating 'on a budget' cookery classes, ballroom dancing.</p>	<p>DIT currently provides for a wide range of such programmes</p>
<p>3.2.2 Access to Educational Programmes</p>	<p>Responses</p>
<p>Two themes were recurring throughout the second evening: information and access. It was felt that these two themes are interconnected in that information is access to knowledge, 'if you don't know what's on offer you won't go in the first place.' It was noted that if there are other blocks to access, they should be identified and proactively removed.</p>	<p>DIT is committed to promoting access and participation to higher education.</p>
<p>The principle of access applies not just to the courses on site but also to the site itself and the facilities on site.</p>	<p>The Master Plan seeks to open the site and facilities up as much as possible to the community.</p>
<p>The importance of the principle of outreach to schools' youth groups and community and voluntary groups was also emphasised.</p>	<p>DIT has many existing examples of such outreach activities.</p>
<p>The campus should provide facilities for pre-schoolers, school-going children and youth, right up to older people.</p>	<p>DIT is committed to promoting access and participation in Higher Education. However it is not a provider of pre-school, primary or secondary education.</p>
<p>Parents should be facilitated to attend night classes through the provision of a night-time crèche. Operational aspects remain to be determined.</p>	<p>DIT will operate a small crèche on site for students of DIT and, if space is available, for staff of DIT.</p>
<p>The hours of opening should be extensive, particularly for the extra curricular activities to ensure that people will be able to participate.</p>	<p>DIT is committed to broadening opening hours and access to its facilities.</p>
<p>3.3 Supporting Local Schools</p>	<p>Responses</p>
<p>DIT should be seen as a resource for local schools such as St. Paul's CBS which for example has little or no green space.</p>	<p>DIT currently is engaged with each primary school in Dublin's Inner City through its Community Links programme.</p>

There could be significant input in to the music programmes in local schools through DIT's school of music.	DIT will review this matter and would expect that its location in Grangegorman will trigger links with the local primary schools.
Having HSE and DIT on site opens the opportunity for a one-stop shop of services to the wider community e.g. psychological services for local schools. It was felt that a real synergy could be cultivated between the campus and the work of local schools, matching up the asset of the campus with the needs of local pupils.	The HSE's community and social care health centre will allow for a co-ordinated one stop local health shop. Co-location of HSE and DIT on site will allow opportunities to be explored e.g. health promotions and psychology services provided by NEPS.
Scholarships should be made available to the local community so as to ensure that young people in the local community have a real opportunity to access third level education. This should be supported from an early stage in the education system through homework clubs, breakfast clubs etc.	Each year DIT makes available additional funding for economically, disadvantaged students through its Access Program
The link between secondary schools and the campus was emphasised with great importance placed on developing outreach programmes, and engaging with transition year students, so that the college will not be an alien environment to students who have not yet been to third level.	DIT is currently engaged with each secondary school in Dublin's Inner City through its community links program
The opportunity for summer camps as another means of positively engaging young people was put forward.	DIT currently assists in such initiatives and would anticipate that the new amenities at Grangegorman would allow for new local initiatives.
3.4 DIT Expertise in Research for Community Audits	Responses
An audit of the entire area should be carried out by DIT looking at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport • Literacy • Accommodation • Childcare • Parking • Health care • Primary and secondary education (early school leaving etc) • Policing, community safety 	The Master Plan and Strategic Plan and subsequent environmental assessments will address matters such as transport, parking, and safety. The DIT, HSE, GDA, CDVEC, FAS & NWICN are currently embarking on an employment and training needs study for the Grangegorman area. The primary objective of this study is to determine where interventions can be made to assist in creating employment opportunities from the new development.
A concrete plan should be developed to improve services in each of these areas and to eliminate or seriously reduce problems where they exist over a 10 year period.	DIT is committed to address strategic objectives for higher education as specified by the N.D.P. 2007-13.

3.5 Community Gain	Responses
<p>The community can learn from other Irish and international projects. Regeneration projects such as St. Teresa's Gardens could provide information on community gain.</p>	<p>The Grangegorman project is unique in that the DIT/HSE facilities planned are for health and education use thereby embodying community gain in the core of the development.</p> <p>A local primary school, public library, sports facilities, playgrounds, park spaces all provide additional community gain.</p>
3.5.1 Access to Facilities	Responses
<p>As a given, the Community should have access to all sports, cultural and leisure facilities. These facilities should be used to facilitate integration between the community groups, HSE and DIT staff and students through the provision of sports facilities that cater to both sexes and activities that are cross generational and multi-cultural.</p>	<p>DIT is committed to the principle of providing access to its facilities to local community groups within a framework where its priority remit is that of satisfactorily fulfilling its 3rd level education role. Many opportunities will exist to programme in community access.</p>
<p>The community should have access to campus coffee shops and other facilities including creches. Parents should have an open invitation to such facilities and should be encouraged through various engagement initiatives to become involved.</p>	<p>Many retail activities will be on circulation routes and will be available to all.</p> <p>There is no provision for a creche other than for registered students and staff.</p>
<p>A swimming pool should be provided and the community's access to the pool should be guaranteed.</p>	<p>A swimming pool is provided for in the Master Plan and while its operation is not yet determined the principle will be that DIT will facilitate community access. DIT's experience with its Kevin St. facility provides an example of good practice.</p>
<p>The college should provide meeting rooms for community groups, clubs and associations.</p>	<p>Where possible DIT is committed to facilitating community groups.</p>
<p>There should be office facilities available to home workers in the local community which could be shared with the students in DIT.</p>	<p>This provision is not planned.</p>
<p>A local café which uses produce grown on the campus by the local community would provide a place where neighbours can meet.</p>	<p>While there will be small cafes, local campus produce is not provided for.</p>
<p>It was suggested that the campus should be open to tourists and that there be a heritage centre and some craft shops to promote tourism in this already important tourism area.</p>	<p>DIT holds Ireland's largest centre for tourism education and it is envisaged that the campus will become a, destination in its own right.</p>
3.5.2 Programmes and Supports for the Community	Responses
<p>There was a strong desire that DIT would actively seek to give something back to the community off campus, such as district heating</p>	<p>DIT will have a large Applied Arts faculty on site and opportunities for local links will be explored and developed.</p>

for the area, street furniture, lighting and other precinct improvements. The arts should feature on the campus and on the site in general-DIT should take a lead in this regard.	DIT does not have a role in off-campus infrastructure and it would not be in compliance with its statutory responsibility.
The arts should feature on the campus and on the site in general-DIT should take a lead in this regard.	DIT is committed to arts & cultural development and currently DIT is Ireland's largest provider of music education.
It was suggested that DIT can start helping the community with their expertise now rather than waiting until they are on site in Grangegorman e.g. by providing legal, architectural, and engineering expertise.	DIT is open to developing early outreach links with the community in the area.
DIT can help the local community and voluntary sector in addressing early school leaving, literacy difficulties, teenage pregnancy, substance misuse etc now, by providing outreach supports that go to the heart of the community and the heart of its social problems.	DIT currently engages in a very significant community links programme.
A concern was expressed around the care of the elderly in particular, and that the development presents an opportunity to combine services, amenities, and facilities for the older and the younger people on campus.	The HSE development on the site allows for significant facilities for the elderly. On the education side, DIT students range in age from 8 years to 80 years of age.
Courses and programmes on nutrition and health eating should be linked in with the growing of food in school gardens, allotments and therapeutic horticulture for HSE clients.	DIT is open to exploring new course areas.
Building a culture of care for older and younger residents and the needy was considered as hugely important, and was an aspiration that was once again strongly aired under the theme of social inclusion (see Section Six).	The HSE facilities for the elderly along with their services for children and families will provide a very wide range of services for all in the local community..
It was felt that the college will be well placed to provide therapeutic supports in conjunction with the HSE, e.g. meditation.	HSE services will provide arrange of therapeutic services on site.
3.6 Other issues	Responses
Discussion took place around the ratio of HSE to DIT space on the new integrated development site. One group noted that it was their understanding that a 60:40 ratio in favour of Dublin Institute of Technology (DIT) has been agreed in principle. The group went on to	The campus extends to 73 acres and it is envisaged that DIT will occupy in the region of 65 acres with the balance being retained for Health facilities, primary school and other facilities.

<p>note that they hope this ratio will apply and that the two institutions will work closely together, since it was felt that potentially there could be a high degree of synergy between these two stakeholders, which would ultimately benefit the community as a fellow stakeholder.</p>	<p>DIT & HSE are committed to working in partnership to obtain the optimum level of synergy from this development.</p>
<p>Research and development should commence as soon as possible on the part of DIT who could bring their expertise to community based research, the provision of support groups and relevant courses and programmes.</p>	<p>DIT is committed to community links and to exploiting the potential of research</p>
<p>The suggestion was made that the number of students should be 'capped' so as to avoid overpopulating the area and also to ensure that the HSE retain adequate space for their services.</p>	<p>The projected full time student population for the new campus is 12,500 students.</p> <p>The Master Plan will provide HSE with adequate space for its services and will allow for HSE expansion of services.</p>

Section Four: Linking Grangegorman to the City

Workshop session: 24 September 2007

This part of the workshop broadly considered how we can ensure that the development opens up the site and links well with the city.

The workshop identified a range of key concerns and aspirations under the following headings:

- 1 Broadstone Depot
- 2 Public Transport
- 3 Car Free Campus
- 4 Traffic Management

4.1 Broadstone Depot	Responses
<p>It was expressed in the strongest terms that the relationship between the campus and Broadstone is critical to the discussion on transport. The absence of information regarding Broadstone seriously impedes the community's ability to speak meaningfully about transport. The plans for Broadstone will have a significant impact on the Grangegorman site and on the area and should be brought forward as a matter of urgency.</p>	<p>The Master Plan is currently considering all possible options for the Broadstone site, with input and feedback from the relevant bodies (CIE, RPA, LUAS, DCC).</p> <p>The need to work together with CIE, and Dublin Bus and Bus Eireann, in relation to the impact on their sites has been at forefront of the Master Planning process. The Master Plan proposes a significant access for pedestrians, public transport and vehicles off Constitution Hill, via Broadstone. This access is being designed in a phased manner in order to fit in with the various possible scenarios for the Broadstone development, as well as possible Luas alignment options.</p>
<p>The GDA should anticipate future integration with Broadstone and plan accordingly.</p>	<p>The Master Plan is currently considering all possible options, with input and feedback from the relevant bodies (CIE, RPA, LUAS, DCC).</p>
<p>As a starting point, the disused railway line in Broadstone should be used.</p>	<p>The disused railway line between the Maynooth Line and Broadstone is planned to be used to accommodate Line D of the Luas network, which will connect Line BX (St. Stephen's Green to Parnell Square) to the Maynooth/Sligo line at Broombridge.</p>

<p>Clarity should be sought on the RPA and CIE plans for the Broadstone site, since some felt that they appear to be conflicting. Specifically many of those in attendance wanted to know whether it is rail or Luas going into Broadstone. Some considered that the RPA and CIE should be in attendance to answer questions.</p>	<p>The Minister for Transport has instructed that the Luas line shall go to Broadstone.</p>
<p>It was strongly recommended that the boundaries of the development should be extended to include Broadstone which would allow for transport to be fully incorporated into the plans for the campus.</p>	<p>The Master Plan will address the Broadstone site and the proposed Luas line.</p>
<p>4.2 Public Transport</p>	<p>Responses</p>
<p>It was generally felt that transport is one of the biggest issues in relation to the Grangegorman development.</p>	<p>Transport is an important issue.</p> <p>The Master Plan takes full advantage of its proximity to Dublin City Centre, where transport networks already provide high levels of service. The main aim of the Master Plan is to enable the seamless connection to the existing and future transportation networks. The emphasis is therefore on the design of quality linkages from the site to the established city grid.</p> <p>Important transport improvements with regards to Grangegorman will be the extension of the Luas network from the City Centre to the Maynooth Line, which will include stations in close vicinity of the site, and the new Metro North which will have stations at Parnell Square and the Mater Hospital..</p>
<p>Key transport infrastructure projects need to be completed in advance of the construction phase of the development and prior to sizeable numbers of people being brought into the area e.g. extension of the LUAS line. Adamstown was cited as the right approach and a similar approach is recommended for the Grangegorman site.</p>	<p>The Master Plan capitalizes on the planned Luas BX line, which will connect the City Centre with the Maynooth rail line, and is likely to include a stop opposite Broadstone and another closer to North Circular Road, both of which will serve Grangegorman. The new Luas line will enable a connection to most of the Dublin-wide transport networks, including other Luas lines, suburban rail and QBC networks.</p> <p>Metro North stations at Parnell Square and the Mater will provide access to a high capacity public transport line.</p> <p>The Master Plan will allow for easy pedestrian connections to the existing bus network, which already serves the periphery of the site</p>

	<p>with considerable levels of service. The conjunction of existing and future bus provision with the new Luas line, will create the conditions for the eastern access (via Broadstone) to become the main Gateway to the district.</p> <p>Car access will be limited to encourage the use of sustainable transport modes.</p> <p>The Master Plan is also proposing the delivery of a bus terminating facility in or adjacent to the campus boundary at Broadstone, which will enable increased bus frequencies and variety of direct destinations. Dublin Bus also will examine the operation of new customised bus services.</p>
<p>The Luas is a popular service that is currently under pressure. There are concerns about the impact that the population influx will have on this service and questions as to what plans, if any, are in place to extend the service. It was suggested that if no plans are in place, they should be developed.</p>	<p>The capacity of the Luas line to Tallaght is being increased by the purchase of longer tram carriages.</p> <p>The Master Plan capitalizes fully on the establishment of the new LUAS BX line on its eastern edge, bordering the Broadstone site.</p> <p>Plans for the extension of line D towards Finglas and possibly to the Abbotstown area would enable interchanging with Metro West.</p>
<p>The possibility of recommissioning the freight line that runs under the Phoenix Park was suggested.</p>	<p>Irish Rail is the party responsible for rail development and has set out its development strategy for the Dublin region which is incorporated in Transport 21.</p>
<p>4.3 Car Free Campus</p>	<p>Responses</p>
<p>Consideration should be given to having a car free campus but not at the expense of local residents if it meant that cars are parked in the surrounding residential areas instead.</p>	<p>No decision has been taken but it is envisaged that the carparking will be pay for use.</p> <p>The movement network is designed in a manner which prioritises pedestrians over motorised traffic. However, accessibility for cars, service vehicles, etc, will mean that, at a number of points within the site and times of the day, these will be in conflict with pedestrians.</p>

	<p>The inevitable conflict between pedestrians and vehicular traffic will be mitigated at key locations by traffic calming measures that may range from junction treatment to the overall design of the link. It is desirable that traffic calming forms part of the Master Planning design, rather than being retro-fitted after construction.</p> <p>The Master Plan is proposing a level of car parking provision that will be sufficient to avoid indiscriminate car parking throughout the adjacent residential neighbourhoods.</p>
<p>Underground parking should be provided and the campus should provide alternative transport means on site such as an electric bus service circling around the site, providing transport to health facilities and also delivering to buildings, thereby reducing the numbers of trucks and vans.</p>	<p>The Master Plan provides underground car parking.</p> <p>The majority of car parking will be provided underground, although some on-street car parking will be provided at suitable locations. During the construction phases some surface parking within the site will be provided in advance of underground facilities.</p> <p>The site is not large enough to justify an internal shuttle system, but sustainable solutions for deliveries are still being considered.</p>
<p>4.4 Traffic Management</p>	<p>Responses</p>
<p>The issue of access to the campus during construction and on completion of the campus was raised.</p>	<p>The GGDA will develop an operational policy to manage construction traffic and will liaise with the community on this matter.</p> <p>The phased construction of the remaining campus will determine the manner in which access to the completed phases will be organised. Point 2.1 and 4.3 address the question of access to the campus when completed.</p>
<p>The area is already very congested and some roads such as the North Circular Road (NCR) are already reaching gridlock under the pressure of current traffic flow.</p>	<p>The focus of the Master Plan is on the encouragement of sustainable modes of transport. The limited car parking provision and the travel patterns characteristic of uses such as university and health will be reflected in levels of traffic that can be accommodated within the existing road network capacity.</p>

<p>The starting times of classes should be staggered so as to relieve traffic congestion.</p>	<p>Typical university travel patterns usually complement well the normal city-wide travel patterns. However, if deemed necessary, measures such as altering lecture schedules can be implemented.</p> <p>In any event DIT is committed to creating on campus accommodation for up to 2,000 bed spaces and to promote public transport.</p>
<p>Public transport should be prioritised along with cycle paths from Broadstone, Prussia Street etc.</p>	<p>The Master Plan's transportation strategy emphasizes sustainable modes of transport such as walking, cycling and public transport.</p> <p>The district can be easily traversed in a 15-minute walk. Public transport provision will be optimized to minimize the impact of cars on the campus. Green Boulevards dominate the internal Quarter circulation and are designed to allow articulated paths for both pedestrians and cyclists, which will provide quality circulation environments in all seasons.</p> <p>Provision for and access to public transport is one of the main elements of the Master Plan.</p> <p>Cycle access is being looked at in the context of the overall connectivity to the wider Dublin area. Within the campus, the road network is being designed with a focus on shared use and traffic calming. Therefore it is not envisaged that a dedicated cycle infrastructure needs to be provided.</p>
<p>A traffic impact assessment of the project on the area should be carried out.</p>	<p>While a formal traffic impact assessment is required only to accompany planning submissions and is not required at Master Planning stage, the Master Plan is designed on the basis of a detailed analysis of the adjacent network and on the access demands related to the facilities.</p>
<p>Pedestrians and cyclists should be given priority when planning for transport.</p>	<p>Vehicular circulation within the site will be enabled in a manner that does not conflict with the general priority given to pedestrians and cyclists. A system of traffic cells is being designed with the flexibility of allowing through routes at key locations that can be in place out-of-</p>

hours. Service vehicle circulation will generally be shared with pedestrians and cyclists, albeit subject to restrictions.

The Master Plan is being designed with a strong focus on the provision of a dense and attractive pedestrian and cycle network. This is considered to be one of the most important elements of the proposals, as it will enable the necessary conditions to encourage high levels of pedestrian and cycle journeys to and from the campus.

Section Five: Health Facilities

Workshop session: 24 September 2007

This portion of the workshop focused on the following question:

A new community health model-what do you look forward to?

This part of the workshop identified a range of key concerns and aspirations under the following headings:

1. Current HSE Residents and Staff
2. HSE Buildings
3. HSE Services
4. HSE Capacity to Deliver Proposed Services

5.1 Current HSE Residents and Staff	Responses
There are concerns about the future of the HSE patients who currently reside on site (approximately 100). The needs of these patients should come first, ahead of all other stakeholder requirements; moreover their re-housing on the site should be handled sensitively, given that the site is 'home' to them.	The HSE has specified facilities to serve the needs of existing patients on site. Provision has been made for facilities that can deliver a best practice model of care.
Many in attendance felt that the staff involved in the current and planned HSE services should be supported by the local community and they should feel free to ask for that support.	HSE consultation on local services will facilitate this liaison.
It was also noted that the Agency should facilitate meaningful consultation with the staff in much the same manner as has taken place with the Community.	The HSE has initiated this process and plans to carry out further local consultation on health services.
5.2 HSE Buildings	Responses
Some clarification was requested as to whether there will be one large health facility or several smaller facilities on site.	For the HSE, three "Quads" gather related facilities north of the proposed Maureen Potter Road: a northwest grouping is devoted to administrative functions and mental health facilities; a central quad for primary community health services; and a cluster to the northeast of apartments and a nursing home gathered around the old Laundry, re-cast as a dining/activity pavilion.

	<p>This arrangement reflects a desire to distribute HSE's various programmes in order to enhance beneficial adjacencies for staff, residents, and patients, rather than aggregating all functions in a single complex. The east edge of the HSE area meets with the new Primary School envisioned for the District.</p> <p>HSE administrative and clinical support offices have been located near the Broadstone end of the site.</p>
<p>It was felt that HSE services should be very accessible and should be located close to the entrances of the site.</p>	<p>The configuration of the majority of HSE facilities to the north of the site allows for easy access to North Circular Rd. and also provides convenient community access to the new circulation spines of St. Brendan's Way and Serpentine Walk, and within a short walk of the open parkland areas to the south.</p> <p>The major HSE administrative offices, however, have been located near the Broadstone end of the site in an appropriately more business-oriented area and easily accessible from the city centre, the new LUAS link and other public transport.</p>
<p>The Primary Care Teams should be located in easily accessible areas on the site where there is minimum traffic congestion.</p>	<p>The Primary Care facilities are located in the most accessible part of the HSE areas, adjacent to the entrance on North Circular Road, and along both the central north-south circulation spine giving direct access to these facilities, and an east –west spine connecting to Grangegorman Road and to Prussia St.. Mirroring the key concepts of the Master Plan, there is both a landscaped and more urban, part-atrium portion in this spine. All these circulation spaces will be public domain and connect the North Circular Road to the new Library Square with its café and library.</p>
<p>There are concerns that the current off site facilities in the area may be neglected by the HSE going forward as they focus resources on the services on-site.</p>	<p>The HSE is aware that current facilities in the area will still be needed.</p>

5.3 HSE Services	Responses
<p>There was concern that some of the services that are proposed are subject to funding being available. These services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community Nursing Units for Older Persons - Living Unit for the 'Frail Elderly' - Purpose built units for people with disabilities 	<p>The provision of these services is the responsibility of HSE and will depend on the availability of funding for their delivery.</p>
<p>It was felt that the first three services were three of the most important services that the HSE could deliver. Therefore it was proposed that creative ways to source funding be considered and/or that funding should be ring-fenced for these services from the beginning from exchequer funds if necessary.</p>	<p>The HSE, with the GDA, will seek the funding for these facilities.</p>
<p>The current alcohol treatment and methadone centre should be part of the new development.</p>	<p>The HSE facilities are flexible enough to accommodate existing services or allow for service changes</p>
<p>The community health services should be preventative with suitable health education programmes operating out of the facility as well as remedial and curative programmes. There should be a culture of care approach with the integrated provision of support services for both the local community and the student population.</p>	<p>The HSE is committed to these principles.</p>
<p>There is a need for improved services in the area of mental health. A 24 hour admissions service should be available as should services for the many homeless and vulnerable people in the area.</p>	<p>The new facilities for mental health will enable the best quality of care to be provided and will support HSE delivery of 24 hour care.</p>
<p>It is important that HSE services are not contracted out; instead the HSE should seek to actively retain a public service ethos.</p>	<p>This is a matter related to HSE operations and national policy.</p>
<p>Mental health patients will need suitable physical space for their treatment and recovery in terms of privacy, security and appropriateness.</p>	<p>Spreading outwards from the central North-South circulation spine along a new wooded walkway, the HSE facilities are grouped around progressively private courts, increasing levels of privacy and seclusion. These courts all have their own geometry and character offering clearly legible places. The most westerly court is devoted to mental health and the Psychiatric Intensive Care Unit is at the most secluded end, complete with its secure garden. Back towards the centre in a logical progression are the Continuing Care and Community Rehab Step Down Units.</p>

<p>The HSE involvement in this integrated development represents a significant opportunity to create a model of excellence in community healthcare which would serve as an example for others. The following services/facilities should be provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A drug treatment facility - 25 unit step-down or respite facility for older people - Youth counselling service and/or other services to address youth suicide and - Depression related issues. 	<p>The HSE plans a range of services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drug treatment facility - planned • 25 unit step-down or respite facility for older people - planned • Youth counselling service - can be incorporated in services • Depression related issues - can be incorporated in services.
<p>Respite care should be one of the services provided by the HSE. The respite Care provided should be non-institutional in its approach with tailor made services for three specific groups: 1) those with special needs, 2) older people 3) children.</p>	<p>Respite care is planned for the elderly.</p> <p>The HSE elements of the Master Plan have been designed to achieve the following key principles aimed at promoting a non-institutional character:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of privacy and dignity for patients and clients of HSE. • Convenience and effectiveness of operation for HSE staff. • Achieving a legible and understandable public domain. • Providing a range of outdoor spaces from secure to completely open, that is appropriate to the needs of patients and clients. • Careful gradation of building scale from domestic up to medium rise.
<p>Existing voluntary/community organisations that provide formal and informal health programmes should be recognised and supported with funding provided where possible.</p>	<p>This is not a matter for this plan.</p>
<p>A facility should be provided that could be used to host supervised visits for vulnerable families/families in crisis between parents/grandparents and their children/grandchildren. This should be a friendly and informal environment.</p>	<p>This can be facilitated in the Health and Social Care Network Centre.</p>
<p>There should be a centre of excellence developed for medical training and GP training.</p>	<p>This is a matter for the HSE and also national health policy.</p>

5.4 HSE Capacity to Deliver	Responses
<p>Concerns were raised regarding the HSE's capacity to deliver on current proposals, as well as concerns about the availability of funding mentioned above. Questions were raised around the availability of land to accommodate the various health facilities.</p>	<p>The Master Plan will identify adequate land for HSE facilities.</p> <p>The funding of those facilities is a matter for Government.</p>
<p>There were concerns expressed that 20,000 plus DIT students may swamp the HSE services even though DIT has its own health service.</p>	<p>Currently DIT manages the health requirements of 20,500 students (full and part-time) in a very professional & comprehensive manner and will continue to take that responsibility at Grangegorman.</p>

Section Six: Grangegorman and the Surrounding Neighbourhoods - Economic Development

Workshop session: 1 October 2007

This portion of the consultative process considered how the campus can be developed in a way that promotes social inclusion and economic growth within the surrounding neighbourhoods. For the purposes of clarity, the aspirations and concerns regarding social inclusion and economic development are detailed separately (see Section Seven for feedback on Social Inclusion). Concerns and aspirations specifically relating to entrepreneurial support and employment were discussed in relation to economic development.

6.1 Entrepreneurial Support	Responses
The development should build on the services and facilities that currently exist in the area.	DIT and HSE are specifying facilities that support their institutional obligations and will take account of their current provision in the area, if any.
Onsite office space should be provided for companies in the service industry and incubator units for those in the manufacturing industry to encourage people to work in all sectors and at all levels.	The Master Plan provides spaces for incubation, research and commercial developments associated with DIT's wide range of educational courses and industry links.
DIT and the HSE should establish a centre of excellence to support local enterprise with research and advice.	DIT is committed to creating a major science park on campus. DIT currently offers a service to Small and Medium Enterprises interested in developing a business or business concept. In addition, through its 'Hothouse Programme' DIT assists many companies in their early development stages.
6.2 Employment	Responses
In terms of economic development the group felt that employment opportunities for local residents should be maximised, throughout all stages of the project development. Apprenticeships and skilled jobs should be available for local residents, particularly the more vulnerable, and there should be a target number of positions to be filled.	The Master Plan positions Grangegorman as a vital economic resource and engine with a network of thriving spatial and sectoral clusters, a focus for educational talent and creative assets. Facilities for DIT will be supplemented by a strong component of retail spaces, training centres, research centres, incubation spaces and science park facilities that will directly benefit the economic development of the community and region. A strong relationship with shared facilities is envisioned between the DIT and the Health Services Executive, which will further provide and reinforce convenient and needed educational, healthcare services and related enterprise development

	<p>spaces for the Grangegorman Urban Quarter and the surrounding community. Furthermore, the full development and implementation of the Master Plan will produce a thriving impact for the community, providing tremendous long-term economic opportunities in regards to employment in the Urban Quarter.</p> <p>DIT, HSE, GDA, NWICN. CDVEC & FAS currently sponsoring an Employment Study for Grangegorman area. The study aims to 'identify employment opportunities'.</p>
<p>It was suggested that DIT and the HSE should engage with FAS and Social Welfare offices in sourcing people and training them to take up jobs on offer.</p>	<p>The Employment Study will explore opportunities for local employment.</p>
<p>Going forward, the need for DIT and HSE to develop employment strategies was noted. It was also felt that such strategies should state the number and type of job positions that will be available.</p>	<p>DIT currently employs a large number of people from the area.</p>

Section Seven: Grangegorman and the Surrounding Neighbourhoods - Social Inclusion

Workshop session: 1 October 2007

As set out above in Section Six, this workshop identified a range of key concerns and aspirations relating to economic development and social inclusion. For the purposes of clarity, the aspirations and concerns regarding social inclusion and economic development are detailed separately (see Section Six for feedback on Economic Development).

This workshop identified a range of key concerns and aspirations under the following headings:

1. Development of Social Inclusion Strategies
2. New Communities
3. Older People
4. Lone Parents

7.1 Development of Social Inclusion Strategies	Responses
<p>There were a number of socially excluded and other groups not in attendance at the workshops and it was felt that these groups should be consulted in order to ensure that the consultation process was representative.</p>	<p>The Master Plan seeks to obtain input and feedback from all stakeholder groups to ensure full representation in the design process.</p> <p>Through the formal Consultative Group, registered local groups, workshops, open days, meetings, newspaper advertisements and newsletters the GDA seeks to enable all to engage.</p>
<p>It was feared that promoting social inclusion is no more than an afterthought in the context of the development as against being a core objective of the project. The Agency should ensure that social inclusion is a primary and measurable objective of the overall project. The Master Plan needs to reflect this central objective.</p>	<p>The two large public institutions, HSE and DIT, to be accommodated on the site are key bodies for the delivery of services that support social inclusion and are implementing programmes that will contribute to the delivery of the National Action Plan for Social Inclusion 2007-2016. Both these bodies have set out their requirements for facilities on the site and these have to be met by the land use master plan.</p> <p>DIT provides educational courses ranging from Level 3 of the National Framework for Qualifications to post-doctoral fellowships and is</p>

committed to widening participation for under represented groups in higher education. The **DIT Access Strategy** published in May 2007 sets their aims out in great detail.

All DIT services, currently spread around the city in 39 locations, are to be consolidated on the Grangegorman site including their office which manages their Community Links Programme which comprises the following initiatives:

- Lifelong Educational Access Programme (LEAP)
- Dublin Inner-City Schools Computerisation project (DISC)
- The Digital Community project
- Pathways Through Education
- The Ballymun Wind Band
- Educational awareness programme, and
- Supervised study programme

HSE facilities to be provided on site are to cater for the current and future health and social care needs of the local population and for the clients of the mental health facilities on the site at present.

The HSE will provide services for children and families, older persons, the disabled, persons socially disadvantaged and for mental health. In the **National Action Plan for Social Inclusion 2007-2016** a high level goal in relation to health specifies the following:

“Goal 11: Health

Develop 500 primary care teams by 2011 which will improve access to services in the community, with particular emphasis on meeting the needs of holders of medical cards;”

The HSE’s requirement for facilities for Primary Care Teams on the Grangegorman site will contribute to fulfilling the national plan.

The HSE’s broad aim in relation to the **Social Inclusion** element of

	<p>their services is to improve access to mainstream services, target services to marginalised groups, address inequalities in access to health services and enhance the participation and involvement of socially excluded groups and local communities in the planning, design, delivery, monitoring and evaluation of health services. The main policy and legislation that underpin HSE's Social Inclusion strategies include the following; Quality & Fairness (the National Health Strategy); Towards 2016 Partnership Agreement; National Anti Poverty Strategy, Homelessness - An Integrated Strategy; National Drugs Strategy; National Travellers Strategy, Equality legislation; and the National Action Plan Against Racism (NPAR).</p> <p>HSE Social Inclusion services target the following groups; - Homeless people, Minority Ethnic Communities; Asylum Seekers; Refugees; Migrant Workers; Travellers; Illicit Drug Users, those from the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual/Transgender communities, people with problematic and/or dependent alcohol use and people with HIV/AIDS. Community Welfare Services also come within the Social Inclusion approach.</p> <p>The statutory planning framework for the site also supports the aim of social inclusion. Dublin City Council has designated the Grangegorman site as a framework development area within the Dublin City Development Plan. The plans for the development of the Grangegorman site must take account of, and be integrated with, other plans for the social, economic, and physical renewal of the North West Inner City. The master plan has to create a land use framework that will facilitate the development of buildings appropriate to the zoning and for which planning approvals will be required.</p>
<p>Concerns were expressed that DIT and the HSE on their own will be unable to deliver on social inclusion. It was felt that an inter-departmental plan is required from the governmental departments in relation to social inclusion and economic development. GDA should be tasked with securing this plan, and the plan should clearly</p>	<p>The GDA is enabling the delivery of DIT and HSE facilities which will, by their very nature, address the matter of social inclusion. The establishment of the GDA reflects Government's desire to ensure integrated development. The inclusion of Dublin City Council representation on the Board of THE GDA and the close liaison with</p>

demonstrate how social inclusion and economic development will be delivered.	Dublin City Council facilitates integrated thinking.
This development has to focus on the needs of the community, not the needs of the HSE and DIT and it is hoped that consideration will be given to the local community in advance and during construction.	The Local employment & transport study referred to earlier aims to identify the employment needs of the community.
Social inclusion should be considered not only in the context of residents living in the area but also with an eye to anyone who will be affected by the development.	DIT and HSE's remit embraces all citizens.
The effects/impact of the project on the immediate area and the wider neighbourhood should be planned for and due consideration given to impacts on nightlife, local employment, housing, and RAPID targets etc.	Many of these matters will be addressed in detailed planning submissions or environmental reports rather than in a Master Plan.. DIT is working with RAPID to explore areas of co operation.
The HSE as a state agency carries a large responsibility for social inclusion.	That is agreed by all.
There are concerns about the number of people with substance abuse issues, the homeless and young teenage mothers in the area. It was felt that more information is needed in this regard and hence it was suggested that an audit should be carried out to accurately determine the level of each group.	The HSE is examining local needs. Its space in the Master Plan is quite generic and can facilitate many types of services and can accommodate future changes in services.
Definite individual strategies should be developed around the needs of homeless, substance users and people with mental health issues, while recognising also that the issues of homelessness, substance misuse and mental health issues often overlap in the lives of vulnerable individuals. It is important therefore that a holistic approach to tackling these issues be adopted.	The HSE is aware of these aspirations and shares the objective of holistic services.
An audit of needs in the area, for example educational and social inclusion needs, should be carried out to inform plans and strategies.	The Employment study aims to address some of the issues that can be addressed by this development. The Grangegorman development, either through the GDA or DIT or HSE, cannot address all matters relating to the educational and social inclusion needs of the area. Many of these matters fall outside their statutory remit.
7.2 New Communities	Responses
There is a growing population of foreign nationals (New Communities), (an attendee noted that the Census 2006 estimates show that 37% of the population of the North West Inner City are members of New	DIT is committed to providing access and participation in higher education.

<p>Communities). It was felt therefore that steps should be taken to promote greater integration between New Communities and existing communities in the Neighbourhood. It was noted that failing to promote integration may well result in ghetto-like situations emerging in the North West Inner City over time. Extra effort should be made to capture the views of new communities.</p>	<p>HSE is committed to serving all.</p> <p>Community integration initiatives to deal with immigration related matters are outside the scope of the GDA.</p>
<p>7.3 Older People</p>	<p>Responses</p>
<p>It was considered vital that the needs of older people are considered at the design and operational stages e.g. whatever transport system is developed on campus should be available to older people free of charge.</p>	<p>Provision for the elderly is a significant component of the HSE facilities. Movement around the site will place priority on pedestrians over vehicles.</p>
<p>Particular attention should be given to older men and women who are not linked in with services for reasons of mobility or general isolation, and appropriate outreach programmes should be developed to connect vulnerable older people with appropriate services.</p>	<p>The HSE can provide a wide range of services from the physical facilities that will be provided for in the Master Plan.</p>
<p>7.4 Lone Parents</p>	<p>Responses</p>
<p>Lone parent figures would appear to be very high in the area and have grown in recent years (according to figures provided up to 2002). There was a request for information as to why this is the case. Provision of crèche facilities was recommended to at least support a return to formal education.</p>	<p>DIT is committed to providing childcare facilities on campus for students and staff. This will enable participation in higher education for lone parents.</p>