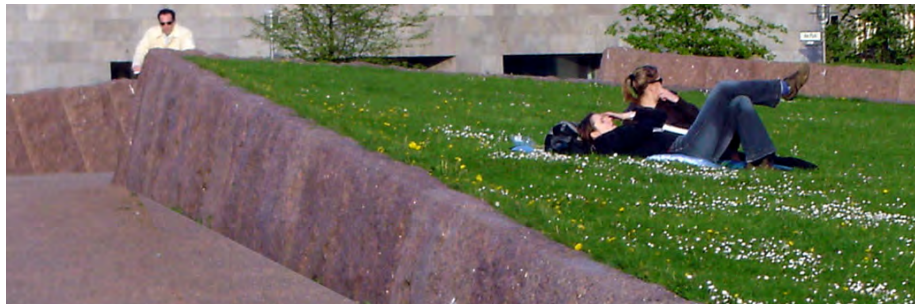
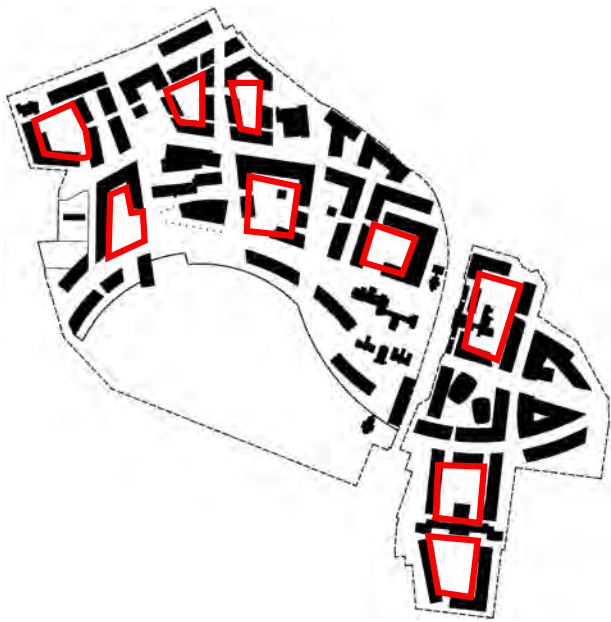




landscape design: quadrangles

The quadrangles or courtyards will be physically and conceptually connected to each other with an expressive, harmonious design using plants, surface materials, street furniture and lighting that create a cohesive identity. In addition, the courts will maintain individual identities not just through the architectural organisation of the spaces but by the design and types of plantings used.

The surface materials of the quadrangles are predominantly permeable to allow rainwater runoff to percolate back into the aquifer below and not be introduced into the city's drainage system. A drainage system with retention spaces for rainwater runoff during flood conditions has also been introduced into the design. This system allows the water to circulate in a visible drainage network as a "living system." The water will be collected in swales and flows from the north-west portion of the site in visible swales, through the green finger parks to the Ha-Ha. After heavy rainfall, a water cascade can be seen descending down into the retention canal of the Ha-Ha. Another water feature, a water-garden, has been designed at the lowest elevational point on the site at the southern-most quadrangle.

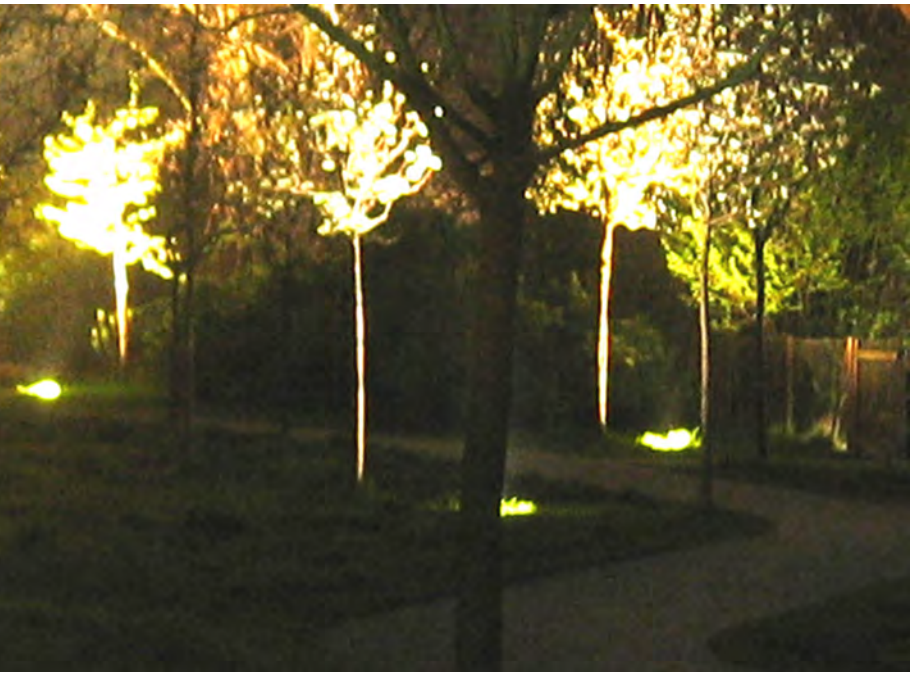
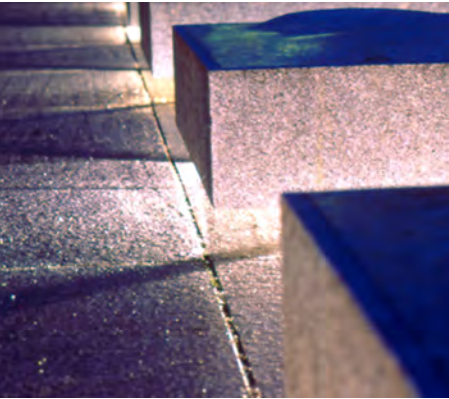




landscape design: the cultural garden

The Cultural Garden is a green connection between the academic/health heart and the cultural heart of the Grangegorman site. Parts of the garden reflect the history of the site and features a range of spaces for contemplation, gathering and relaxing.

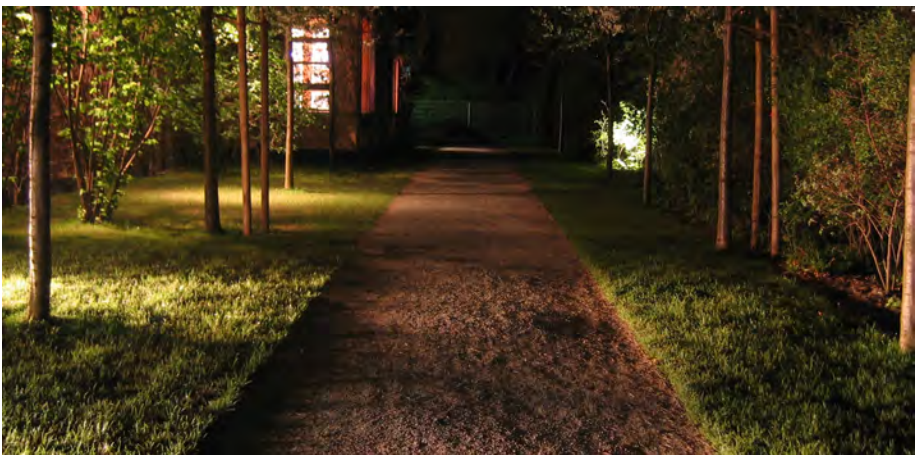
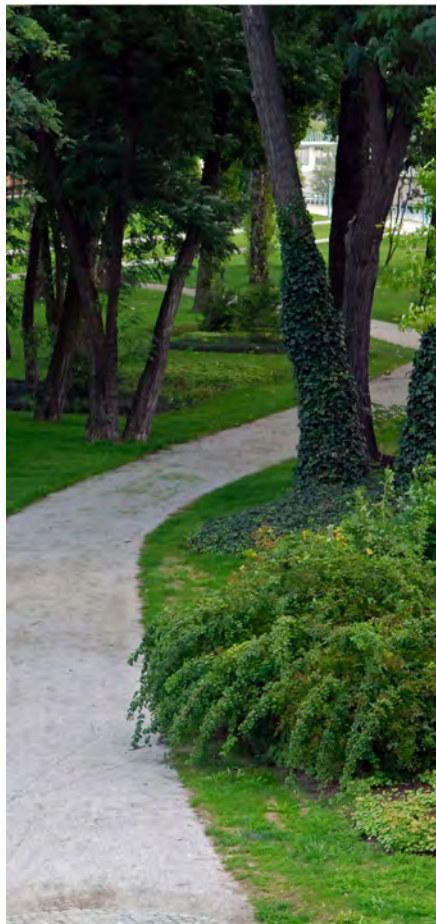
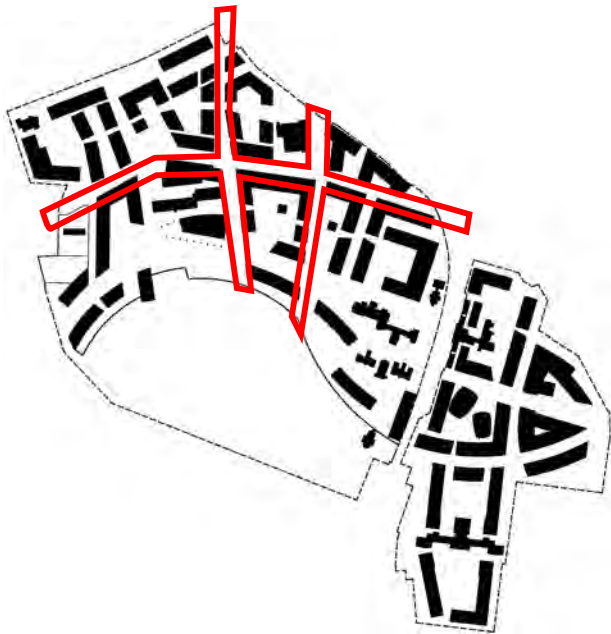
The design of the Cultural Garden provides a clearing to the east with the density of trees increasing toward the west. Lawn pitches which slope down to the middle of the garden is the dominating character. Because of the grades of the lawn, they are faced by little walls and stairs which invite pedestrians to sit down and rest. The Cultural Garden will have the character of a “hortus conclusus” (an enclosed Medieval garden) in the east part, with water features to provide a calming accent. Due to this character the planting concept is more formal. A sequence of hedges creates various “green chambers.” Toward the west, the Cultural Garden opens to St. Brendan’s Way and has a more urban character.



landscape design: green finger parks and ivy avenue

In addition to being main circulation routes through the Quarter, the “green finger” parks have a high ecological value. They provide a connection from a main city route – North Circular Road to Phoenix Park – into the site. The plants consist of native species (especially shrub berries and other feeding plants for song birds), and the existing large, healthy trees are integrated into the finger parks as well. Furthermore, the finger parks improve the microclimatic conditions on the site by increasing humidity, creating air cooling lanes, wind breaking, and improving air quality by reducing fine dust in the air.

The finger parks incorporate several main pedestrian access routes into the Quarter, with small play spaces and play stations arrayed throughout. Various kinds of seating areas to meet and to contemplate will also be arranged.

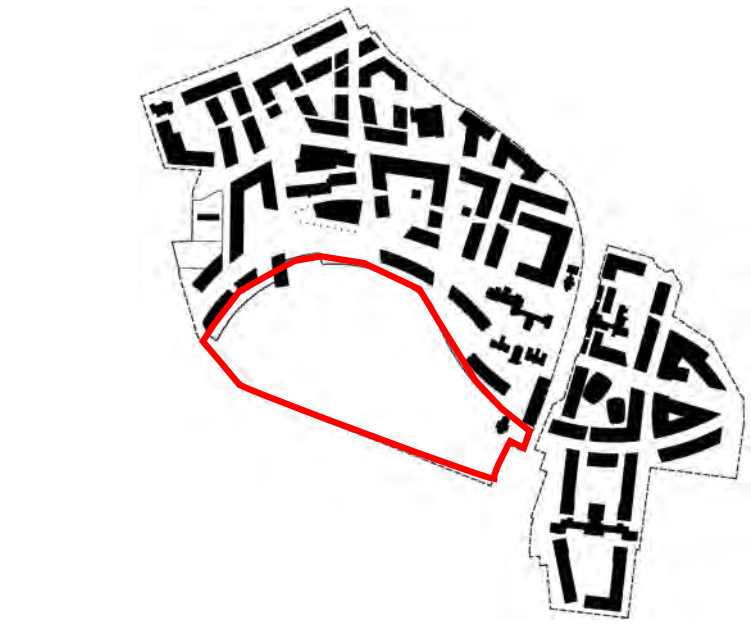




landscape design: the fields

Because the Grangegorman Hospital occupied the site for such a long period of time, the walled-in site remained one of the last undisturbed open spaces within the city of Dublin. One of the major concepts of the new development for the site was to maintain to the greatest extent possible the existing open space to the south of the site but also serving as parkland recreational space.

Dedicated for the most part to sports related activities but also serving as parkland and recreational space, The Fields occupy an advantageous location for views from the Serpentine Walk, Upper Terrace and Student Housing. The location allows prevailing winds from the south to travel through the site and provide natural ventilation (similar to some of the reasons the site was originally chosen as a hospital).



landscape design: playspaces

Play is considered vital to childhood development. In addition to the obvious physical health benefits to children, unstructured, informal opportunities for playing promote childhood creativity and independence, create therapeutic opportunities to relieve physical and emotional stress, and improve social and peer relationships. Over time, changes in the built environment have created less child-friendly surroundings by increased traffic and reduced public open space to play and explore. This is in addition to more hours of children's days being pre-planned and free time becoming more sedentary with video games and the internet.

The Masterplan has designated several areas for the possible development of children's playspaces. The majority of the playspaces have been located at the southern end of the site where much of the mature existing landscaping and fields will remain. The playspaces are intended to be easily accessible to children of different age groups, be safe and secure, and be suitable for both able bodied and disabled children.

Several reference documents should be consulted during the design of the playspaces including: the Ireland National Play Policy from the National Children's Office, the Play Space Guidelines for the Dublin Docklands Development Authority, and the Dublin City Council Play Policy.





landscape design: HSE

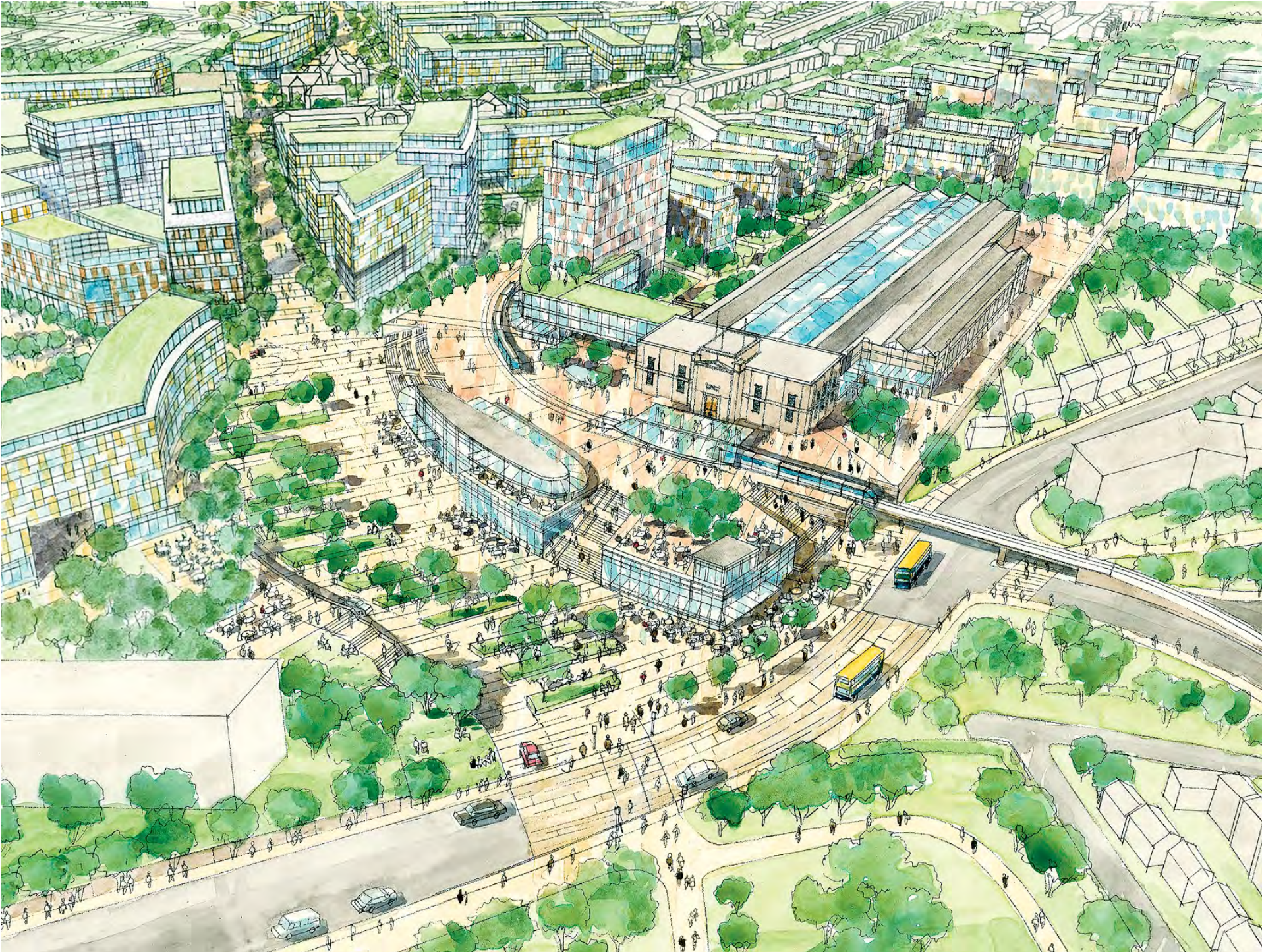
The HSE Health Gardens form a series of garden areas accessible to users, clients, caregivers and staff. Integrating principles of ecological design and medical research on human wellness, these “restorative gardens” are designed to meet the physical, psychological, and social needs of patients and their caregivers. The health benefits of these gardens, however, extend beyond the garden walls to include the wider institution, the surrounding communities, and the living landscape.

The Health Garden areas act as pathfinder elements within an enhanced healing environment incorporating innovative landscape design, sensitive lighting and exterior artwork throughout the HSE healthcare campus. The design of the courtyards, whilst providing facilities to users, clients, staff and visitors, also acknowledge the privacy and dignity issues associated with adjacent facilities. The courtyards and gardens provide significant social areas for people to meet and talk, with plenty of seating in these spaces as well as the paths and planting beds. They also provide pleasant views from within the gardens as well as from the surrounding developments. Special attention have been paid to making the gardens accessible to people with limited mobility. Seating areas have been designed to provide quiet areas where one can sit and reflect with some privacy.

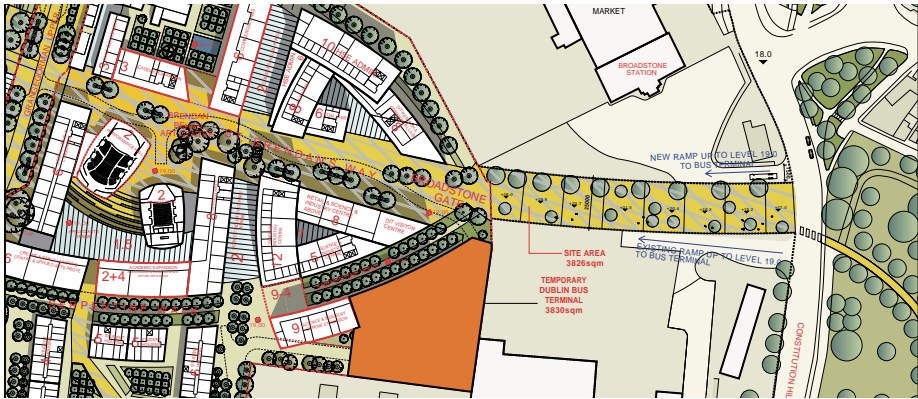


strategy for the broadstone gate

The Masterplan envisions an urban design strategy for the development of Broadstone Gate that will create a prominent public realm and entrance to both the Grangegorman and Broadstone sites. The plan would provide a strong image and a tremendous economic benefit for both properties. Shown are several possible interim stages of development culminating in a long-range plan that would eventually help to knit together the landscaped path extending from the Canal and the Mountjoy area to the north, through the Broadstone and Grangegorman sites and continuing westward to Phoenix Park.



broadstone gate phase 3
Using the Broadstone Gate as one of the major entrances into the Grangegorman site is one of the key principles of the Masterplan. This link is an extension of the historic pathway through the city, from Dublin Castle and along Henrietta Street and through the King's Inns.



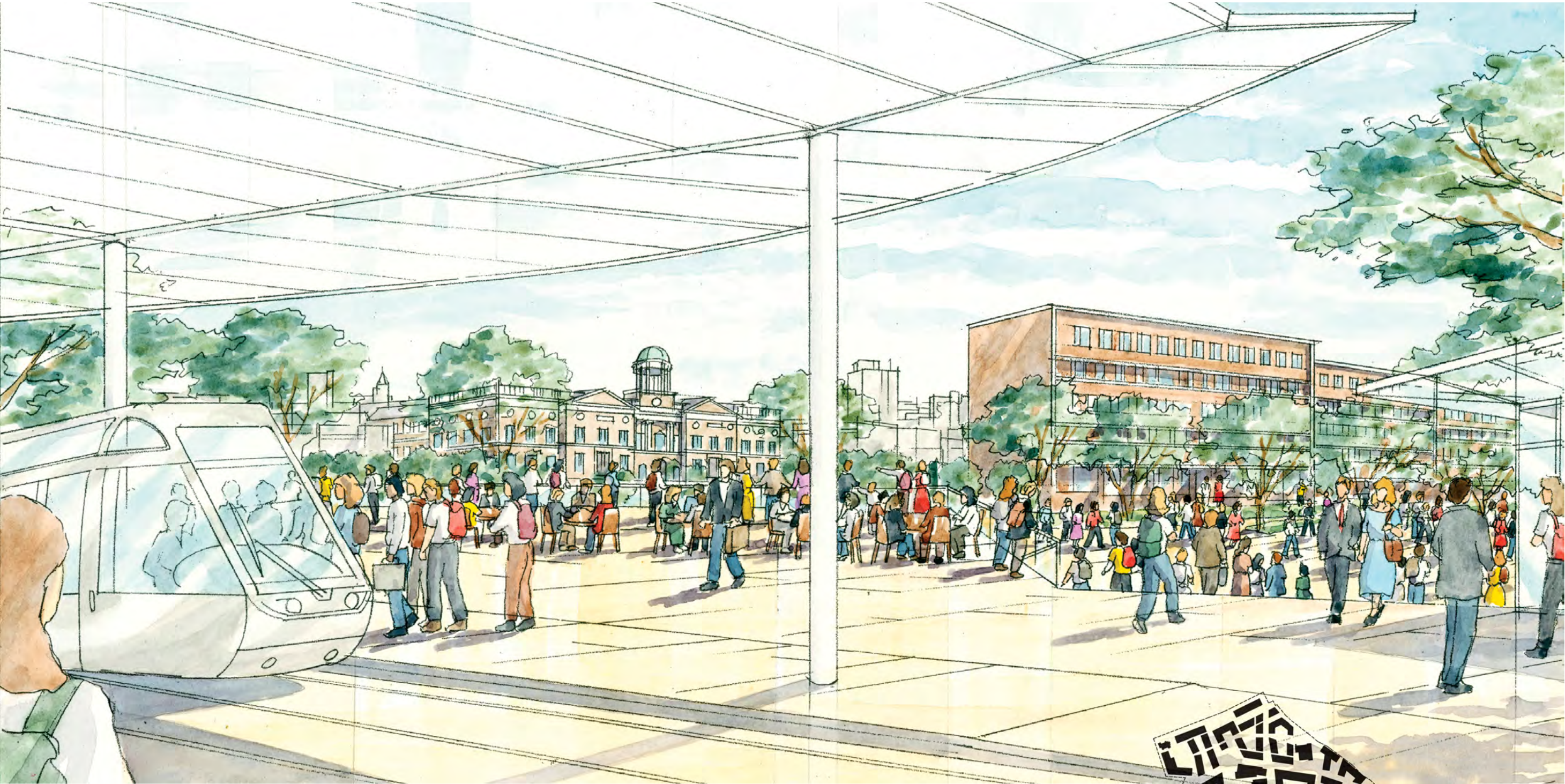
1. broadstone gate phase 1
A continuation of the major link along St. Brendan's Way is established to Constitution Hill, providing pedestrian access and limited vehicular access to and from the site. The current bus depots for Dublin Bus and Bus Eireann would remain in place on top of the Broadstone plinth. This Stage will also accommodate a new, interim bus terminal.



2. broadstone gate phase 2
In Phase 2, a LUAS light rail line is constructed and a new station is added at the Broadstone site. The historic station and surrounding site hold the opportunity to be developed and benefit from the increased activity created by the Grangegorman Quarter. The Phase 1 pedestrian access path can be strengthened and expanded, forming a generous urban plaza animated with retail and restaurant/café spaces.



3. broadstone gate phase 3
In Phase 3, the existing bus depots and terminus are moved below grade (under the plinth), in order to accommodate a mixture of retail, commercial, mixed use and residential spaces above and on the plinth. In this way, CIE would be able to keep the existing bus facilities while optimising the development potential of their property.



1. view from future LUAS stop towards the king's inns

The extension of the LUAS light rail is considered one of the most important public transportation initiatives supporting the Grangegorman site. A grade - separated crossing over Constitution Hill will minimise the impact of traffic and a new train stop in front of the historic Broadstone Station will bring people to a major entrance to the site at the Broadstone Gate.

