

# OPEN SPACE

Amenity open space can radically alter identity and therefore public perception. It can act as a structuring element giving orientation and coherence in otherwise disparate environments particularly where the built form alone does not establish character.

In many places in the study area, open space is dealt with as a leftover space that is therefore underused, difficult to access and poorly maintained. This condition is directly related to lack of social control and safety. The ambition of the Framework is to integrate green space landscape features as a meaningful part of the urban landscape. Different strategic elements can be powerful tools for generating a positive identity and they can be fronted by building to generate activity.

The key green space elements are the existing green belt zoning to the west, the existing concealed waterways

in the eastern half of the site and the Grand Canal.

The existing green belt zoning is an opportunity that the Development Framework seeks to exploit.

The transformation into Newland Green Space is a confirmation of the zoning. Recreational outdoor uses and building uses that are compatible with open space functions are welcomed.

The green belt is being prolonged, at an adapted scale, as a linear park into the area east of the M50. The intention is to bring green space as far as possible into the city in a way similar to the Dodder Valley Park.

The linear park is positioned on the Robinhood River. By resurfacing the Robinhood River the existing geographical context gains importance.

A third crucial part of the open space strategy is the rediscovery of the Grand Canal. It is a powerful artefact with very significant neglected

recreational potential. It offers a direct connection for slow traffic to Dublin centre and to Clondalkin.

Next to this linear quality the development of the open spaces bordering the Canal should be used for the creation of attractive working and living environments.

Last but not least an extension of Greenhills Park towards Walkinstown is proposed to make attractive residential development possible.

Amenity open space can radically



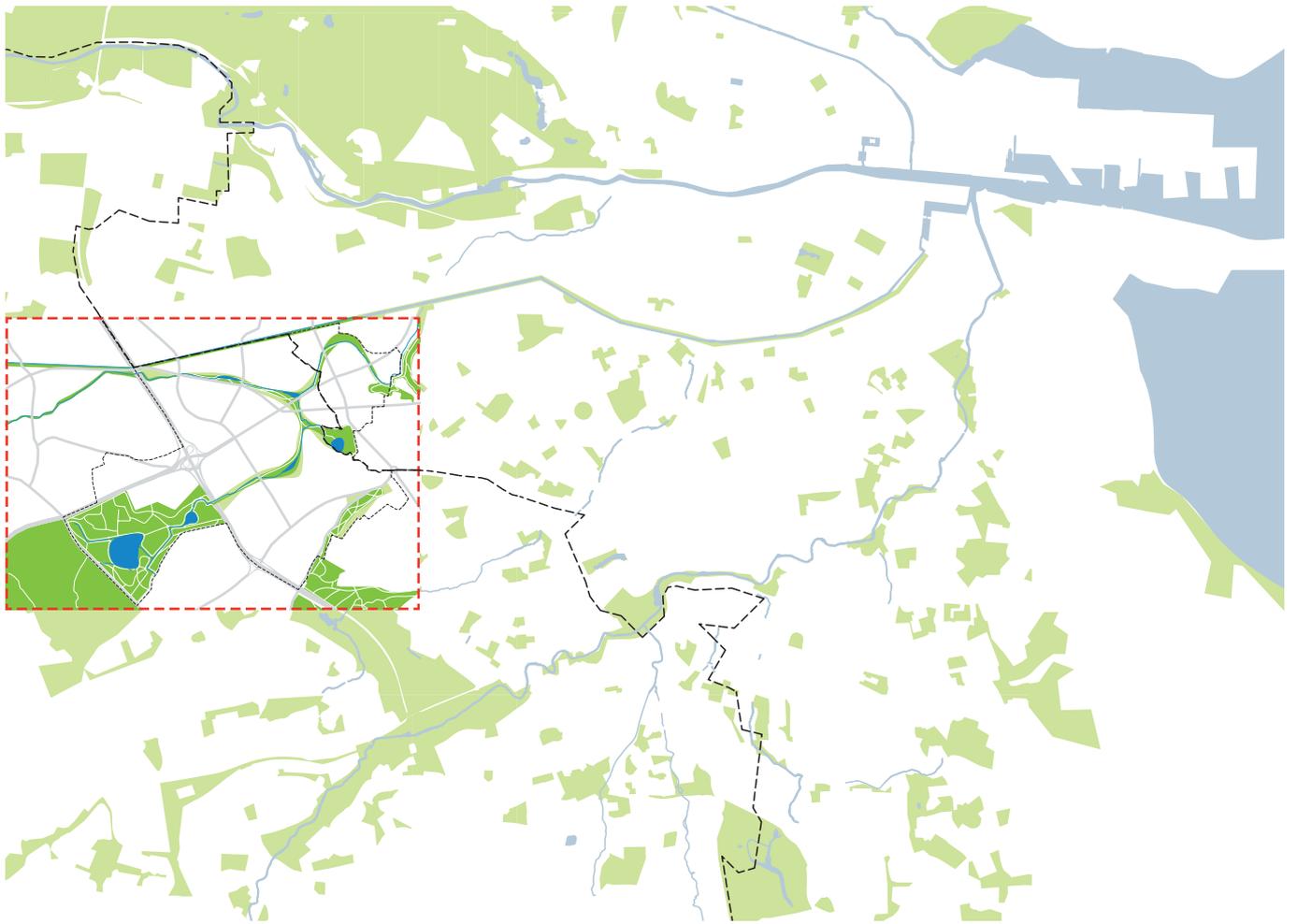
Hyde Park London UK (255 ha)



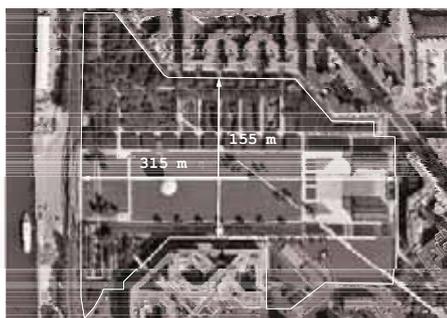
Vondelpark Amsterdam NL (47 ha)



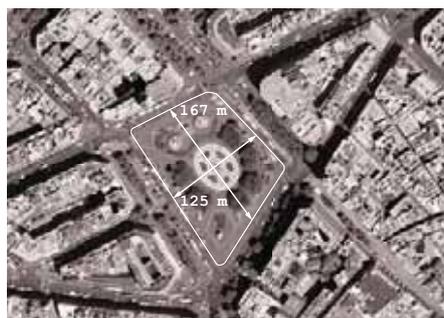
Merrion Square Dublin IR (12 ha)



ally alter identity and therefore public perception.



Parc André Citroën (9 ha)



Placa de Catalunya Barcelona ES (2 ha)



Smithfield Plaza Dublin IR (0.4 ha)

Naas Road Development Framework

## Linear Park & Water

East of the M50 a linear park is introduced with a triple function of connecting, providing local amenities, and ameliorating the existing surface water problems.

This park has two characteristics, that of a linear event and that of a serial sequence, overlaid in the existent river beds.

The linear element is the strip with a fixed width that is loosely positioned on the Robinhood and the Camac River. The sequential element is the park that is surrounding these rivers with a varying width creating varying possibilities for local uses and ambiances. The exact position of this park has to be defined depending on availability of ground.

Subject to further technical assessment, lengths along the riverbeds can be opened up to enhance flood plain capacity and attenuation.

The linear park extends eastwards to the existing parkland - Walkinstown and Landsdowne Parks. It crosses the administrative boundary with Dublin City Council. Dublin City Council planning policy documents for for this area indicates a similar approach to the Camac River, hence the continuity of linkages across the administrative boundary.

An active recreational programme is proposed on the existing green belt lands turning it into Newlands Green Space. A large water body is proposed here meeting a particular South Dublin amenity deficit and accommodating surface water from the Clondalkin and Kingswood lands.

-  min width of green link
-  flexible shape of green
-  places along the canal
-  residential places
-  urban public places

legend



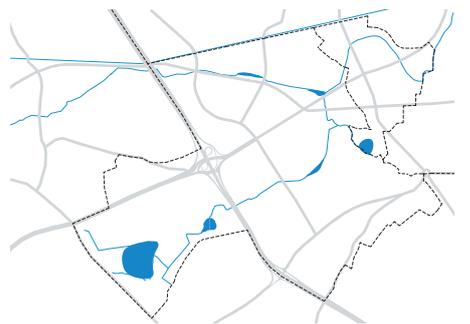
Linear park and green space



linear park



open space in character areas

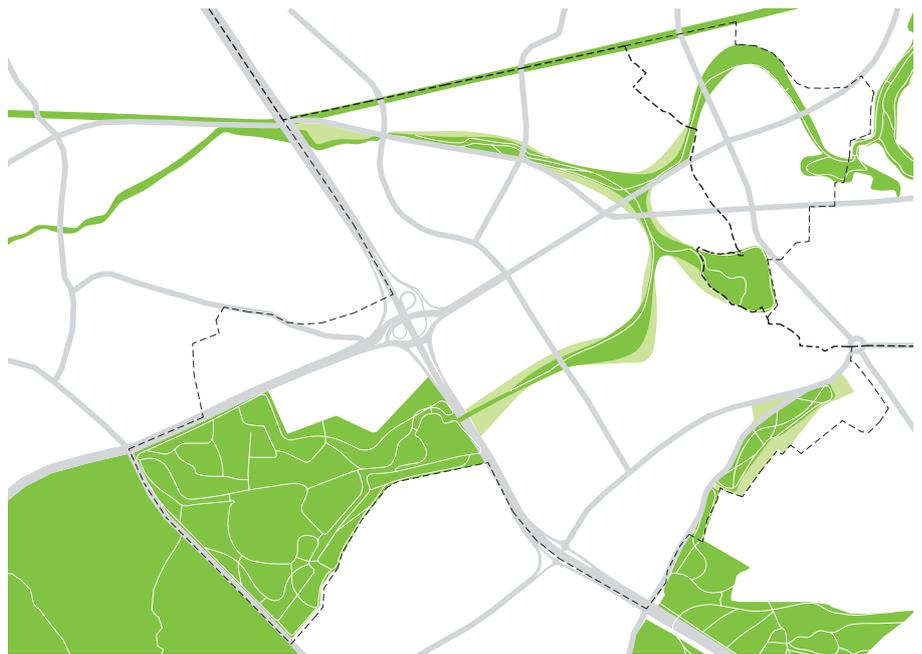


Camac & Robinhood river rediscovered

## Landscape Characters

A diversity of landscape characters is proposed within one gesture of the linear park that is laid out through the former industrial area: formal park, recreational, sports, play, allotments, water based, wildlife, urban farm. The park structures different parts of the area. It is an asset for uses located at its borders while at the same time isolating existing less desirable uses for particular locations that require the use of landscape as a buffer.

The dimensions of the linear park vary from an approximate minimum of 25 metre up to 225 metre maximum width. The final position of the profile can be adapted to ownership structures and has to be located in more detailed studies.



## Public Space Characters

New public spaces support the diversity of new mixed uses and establish local identities. These spaces meet local needs and act as a focus for phased development.

Three characters of local open space are envisaged at this stage:

The mixed use areas around Naas Road could have the most urban open space character - represented here with a series of small squares and places.

The residential area situated at the Canal should profit from this proximity by having open spaces that connect residential and mixed use clusters by docking on the canal.

The residential and mixed use developments between Walkinstown and Greenhills could profit from a fine grain greening network starting from Greenhills Park.



The final important level of open space improvement is the introduction of street

profiles that bring hierarchy between and inside character areas.



Irish Sky Garden James Turrel IR



Allotments Zürich CH



Highline New York USA



Beguinage Bruges BE



Cemetary Park Oslo NO



Place Charles Hernu Lyon FR



Waterfront Barcelone ES



Outdoor market Barcelona ES



Idaplatz Zurich CH

## Water management

Analysis has established the ongoing surface water problems- recurring flooding events and a limit on new development due to lack of surface water capacity.

The key elements to deal with these issues are:

The creation of large water bodies at key locations relative to topography and flood plain. These act as flood water attenuation devices.

The opening up of piped lengths of the existing river beds - increasing capacity and providing flood relief.

The widening of existing exposed river beds - increasing capacity and providing flood relief

These needs are met in a proposal to re-use and develop the existing river as an asset within the linear park.





flooding landscape



Wipkingen park Zürich CH



swimming pond



Queens walk Bermondsey London UK



riverside



Akerselva river Oslo



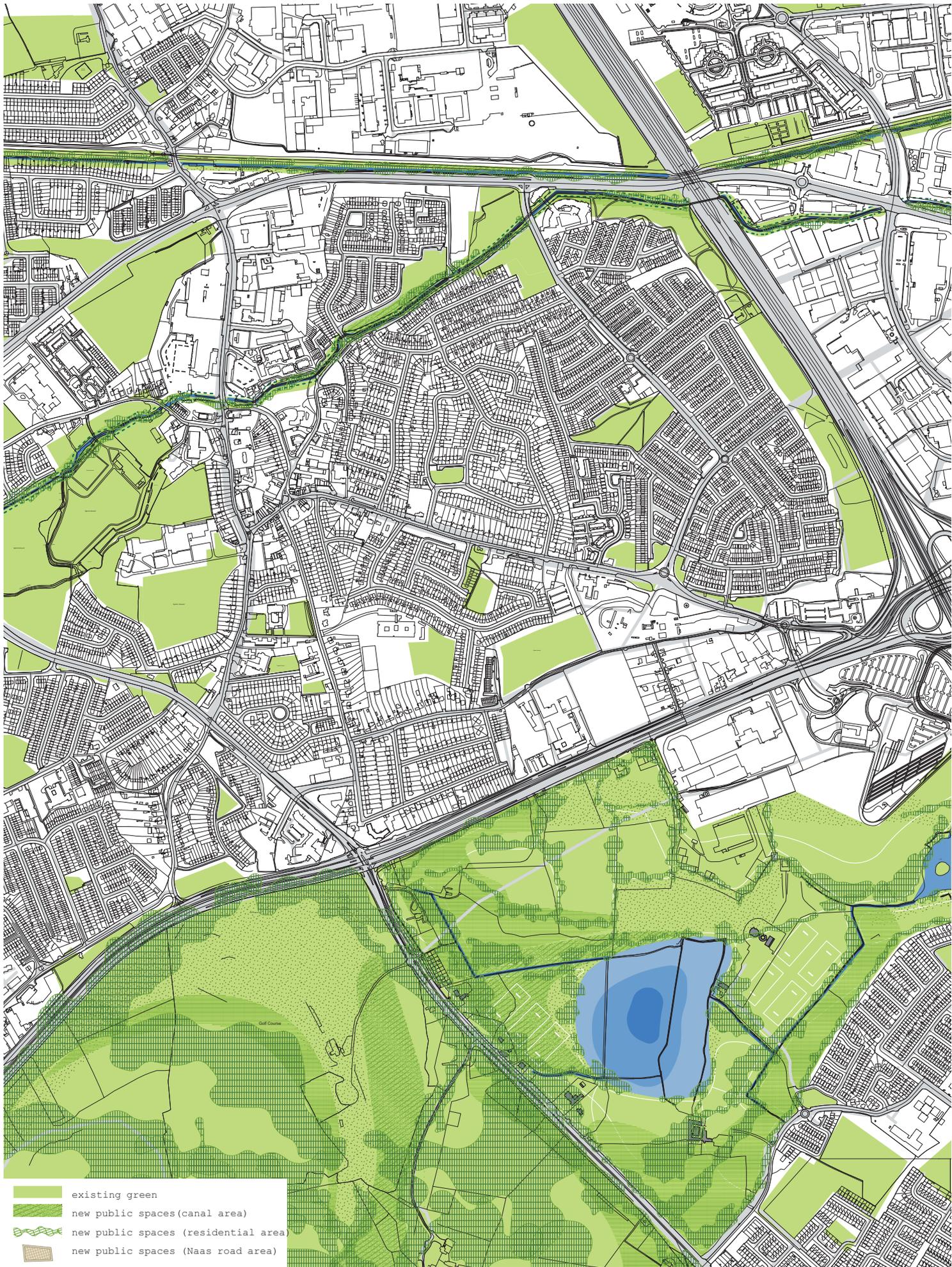
riverside Kronach DE



Broken Circle Robert Smithson Emmen NL



rowing pond



- existing green
- new public spaces (canal area)
- new public spaces (residential area)
- new public spaces (Naas road area)

Overlay open space on existing

