



Former Magee Barracks Site, Kildare Town Residential and Neighbourhood Centre Development (Phase 1)

SHD Submission - Sense of Place Document (Report 2)

July 2019

Ballymount Properties Ltd.

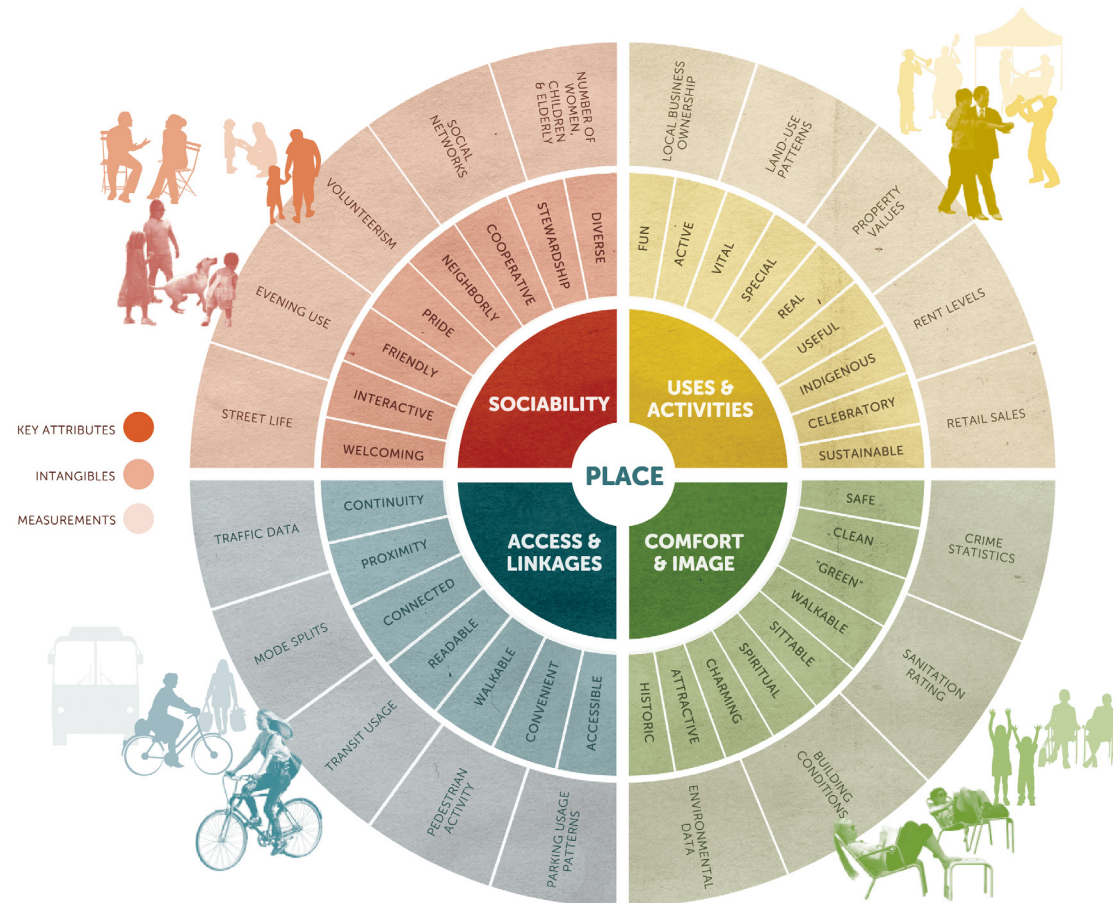


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- 02 Officers Mess Building
Due Diligence
- 03 Sense of Place (Proposed)

01 Sense of Place (Existing)



What is a Sense of Place?

- A place offering a Strong Sense of **Identity + Character**.
- Generated through a sense of **Shared Understanding**.
- A sense based on personal understandings + **Memories** and evocative of a specific moment in time.
- An emotional evocation based on **Memory of a Place** at a moment in time.
- How a place gives **Meaning...an Emotional construct**

Magee Barracks (Existing) – Sense of Place

Section 01



Existing Sense of Place?

A Shared Understanding of the following key issues:

- A Historic **Military** function + presence in Kildare Town.
- Defined by the **Secure + Private** boundary around the site.
- No **Physical Connection** to Kildare Town. It is currently an inaccessible land parcel which constitutes a barrier to easy movement and circulation within the town in its current undeveloped state.

Observations

- The existing buildings are evocative of a previous historic use but in themselves are of no particular architectural merit.
- The buildings are not suitable for future re-use due to the fact that they are in a poor state of repair and existing floor to floor heights do not lend themselves to re-use.
- The parade ground is evocative of the historic military function (no longer operational)
- The existing open space is private, ill defined and not useable in the context of future sustainable uses.
- The site is secure, forbidding and not accessible to the general public.

Former military barracks with a formal arrangement of 2-3 storey buildings arranged around formal parade ground and circulation spaces.

02 Officers Mess Building (Due Diligence)

Conservation Report – Summary & Conclusion

Refer to Separate Report by Cathal Crimmins Architects



Officers Mess Building

And all other structures within the application site have no architectural or cultural significance, and are in an advanced state of decay, including partial collapse of roofs and walls.

Current Status

Derelict - Dangerous Structure

Building Security

Un-secured at present

Protected Status

This Building is Not Protected. Neither is it listed on the NIAH. The LAP suggests that re-use be considered, however, this was published in 2012 and no longer considered appropriate, viable, or feasible as demonstrated in this report.



Architectural Merit

‘Unremarkable’ – Modernist frontage with cast concrete modernist pilasters.

Architectural Reference

Façade Materiality – Handmade brick & concrete block, Cast concrete details. parapet and cills.

Building Regulations

NOT EXEMPT from current Building Regulations

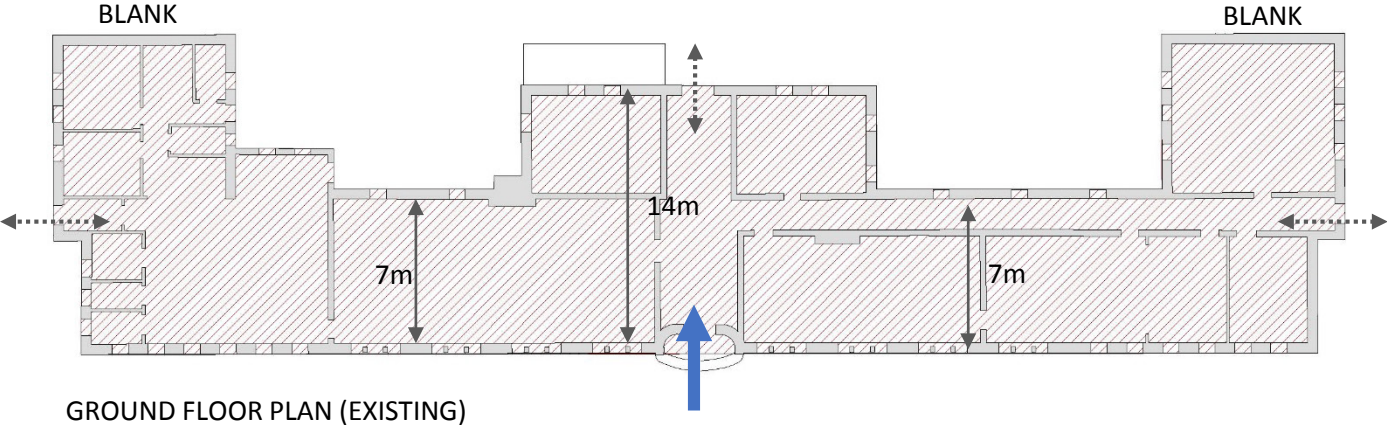
Building Condition

Very poor condition, including partial collapse of roof. All internal features are removed or destroyed, including all joinery, external windows and doors. The external fabric of the building is starting to decay, due to the ingress of water. The structural integrity of the building is also compromised.



Officers Mess Building – Existing Building Appraisal

Refer to Separate Report by Cathal Crimmins Architects



DUE DILIGENCE	OBSERVATION
BUILDING PARAMETERS	
Existing Use	Officers Mess (cellular internal room layout)
Floor Levels	2
Main Entrance	Central entrance on the south facade
Levels	Existing stepped entrance into the building
Windows/Daylight	Individual window openings per existing room at each floor level
Floor to Floor	3.5m (assumed)
Service Access	From the north façade
Fire Escape	Assumed dual stair fire escape strategy. Stairs designed to meet existing use and occupancies.
Ground Floor Facade	Individual windows (no potential for active façade and visual permeability)
Internal Layout	Individual rooms connected by a link corridor
Floor Plate	7m depth (typical)
Façade / Appearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">South: A formal façade composition suiting cellular internal room uses.North: Blank walls to the north facing building ‘wings’ (not daylight penetration or visual permeability)‘Imposing’ architectural proposition.
Structure	Assumed concrete frame + floors.
Gross Area	1,260m2 (approx.) over 2 floors
Architectural Merit	Of no specific architectural merit.
BUILDING FABRIC (CONDITION)	
Facade	Concrete block finish in a poor state of repair and condition.
Windows/Doors	In a poor conditions and would not meet current insulation requirements
Roof /Drainage	In poor condition and requiring removal and full refurbishment
Insulation	Assumed no insulation of existing building fabric (roof, walls, floors, windows)

Officers Mess Building – Observations / Conclusions

Refer to Separate Report by Cathal Crimmins Architects

	EXISTING	OBSERVATION	CONCLUSION
BUILDING PARAMETERS			
Existing Use	Officers Mess (cellular internal room layout)	Potential re-use as a creche facility and various other uses has been explored .	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Single use and mixed use options prove difficult. Cellular layout not suited to café or retail function. Creche option not suitable
Floor Levels	2	Ground and first floor concrete slab	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Would need remedial works
Main Entrance	Central entrance on the south façade.	Central entrance retained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Single entrance restricts multiple uses of the building.
Levels	Existing stepped entrance into the building	New steps and ramped access required to the south facing entrance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Level access not achievable due to level change at entrance
Windows/Day light	Individual window openings per existing room at each floor level	Poor condition. Replacement glazing required throughout.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Location not suitable for flexibility
Floor to Floor	3.5m	Existing floor to floor levels would <u>not</u> suit an office or retail function (assuming a future requirement for A/C and a suspended ceiling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not suitable
Service Access	assumed from the north façade	Proposed plant room and bin store access from the relocated entrance road.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No clear ‘Back of house’. Building exposed
Fire Escape	assumed dual stair fire escape strategy.	Not compliant with current fire regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Remediation works required to make fire compliant, hence destroying existing fabric of building.
Ground Floor Facade	Individual windows (no active façade / visual permeability)	One entrance. Set back windows.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lack of flexibility for multi tenancy.
Internal Layout	Individual rooms connected by a link corridor	Cellular room layout.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Plan layout does allow for full flexibility in terms of entrance, internal layout etc.
Floor Plate	7m depth (typical)	Narrow Floor plate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not suitable for most uses.
Façade / Appearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">South: formal façade composition suiting cellular internal room uses.North: Blank walls to the north facing building ‘wings’ (not daylight penetration or visual permeability)‘Imposing’ architectural proposition.	The formal façade composition not flexible in terms of new uses occupying space	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No potential for creating an ‘Active Façade’ for commercial/retail/café uses.Fabric of façade would need to be completely reconfigured.
Structure	Assumed concrete frame + floors.	Remedial work needed for new stairs, lifts, opening.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Difficulty in achieving usable floor area, while retaining existing structure
Road Access	Access from Hospital Rd.	Ideal location of site entrance leading to centre of exiting building	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Relocation of road does not work with appropriate road layout.
Gross Area	Existing: 1,260m2 (approx.)	1,260m2 gross internal area would be excessive in terms of current proposed creche.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Mess Building inappropriate in terms of other proposed uses.

Officers Mess Building – Observations / Conclusions

Refer to Separate Report by Cathal Crimmins Architects

	EXISTING	OBSERVATION	CONCLUSION
BUILDING FABRIC (CONDITION)			
Facade	Concrete block finish in a poor state of repair and condition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Remedial works needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Remedial works not compatible with modern use.
Windows/Doors	In a poor conditions and would not meet current insulation requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Full replacement of all existing windows to meet current standards would be needed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not feasible, and still not appropriate for use.
Roof /Drainage	In poor condition and requiring removal and full refurbishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Full replacement of existing roof fabric and rainwater drainage systems would be required. Potential structural issues associated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Not feasible
Insulation	Assumed no insulation of existing building fabric (roof, walls, floors, windows)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Thermal insulation of existing walls, roof, floors would be required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Insulation would detract from Net internal area, or façade treatment externally.
BUILDING REGULATIONS ISSUES ARISING			
	EXISTING	OBSERVATION	CONCLUSION
Part M Access + Use	Existing building is non compliant with current Part M requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">New ramped access would be required at the main entrance to gain access to the raised ground floor level.New internal escape/circulation stairs would need to be integrated. X1 new stair would need to be DAC/Ambulant Disabled compliant (800mm max half landing rise and 1200mm wide flights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Would detract from fabric of building – Not Feasible
Part B Fire Safety	Existing Stairs are not Part B compliant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">New fire escape stairs would need to be integrated and sized to meet the future occupancy loads (potentially a creche use)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Would detract from fabric of building – Not Feasible
Part K Stairways/Ladders, Ramps	Existing stairs are non compliant in terms of riser heights and stair widths.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">New staircases required to be compliant with current building Regs requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Would detract from fabric of building – Not Feasible
Part L Conservation of Fuel + Energy	Existing building appears to be uninsulated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Requirement to address building insulation meeting current standards for re-purposing the building (possible creche use) Insulation of existing roof, floors and walls shall be required.Wall insulation may be required externally to avoid cold bridging and internal condensation build up. External insulation plus new wall finish shall impact on the current building appearance and footprint.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Insulation would detract from Net internal area, or façade treatment externally.

Refer to Separate Report by Cathal Crimmins Architects

Architectural Merit	<i>‘Unremarkable’ with little or no architectural merit, and thereby not a defining criteria for retention.</i>
Fit For Purpose/Use	<i>The existing building does not lend it self to a practical use which could be incorporated into our masterplan and does not allow for functional flexibility.</i>
Building Condition	<i>The poor existing building fabric condition, necessitating COMPLETE refurbishment to make the structure compliant, safe and habitable.</i>
Flexibility	<i>The building is inflexible in terms of its layout, entrance, floor plate depths and ground level façade.</i>
Façade/Form	<i>The building ‘Turns its Back’ on the proposed residential and open space layouts to the north and as such it is not possible to fully integrate it within the proposed masterplan.</i>
Building Regulations	<i>The existing building is non-compliant with the majority of current Building Regulations. Partial re-construction and full refurbishment would be required to make the building fit for use.</i>
Cost (Refurbishment)	<i>The extensive building upgrade and refurbishment would necessitate considerable cost outlay to deliver a building, which does not meet the flexible requirements of a Neighbourhood Centre building.</i>
Conclusion	<i>Changes to the building, which would include external insulation and render system, modifications to the size and position of windows and door ope’s to facilitate use, ground floor level lowered to suit ‘on-grade access’ and the inclusion of internal/external stairs and lifts, would fundamentally change the form, façade and materiality of the building, where it would be unrecognisable to the original structure.</i>



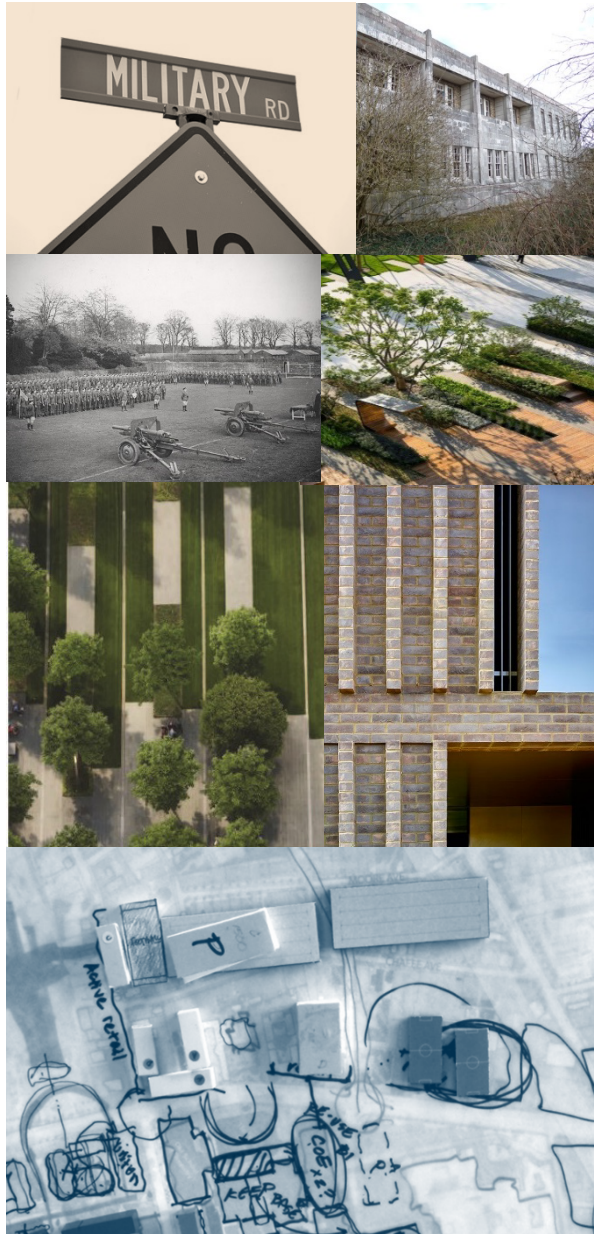
03 Sense of Place (Proposed)



SUPERMARKET – SUBJECT TO
SEPARATE PLANNING
APPLICATION

CANCER TREATMENT CLINIC –
SUBJECT TO SEPARATE
PLANNING APPLICATION

A new vibrant community quarter in the heart of Kildare town, which provides a range of employment, residential and community uses, high quality public realm and open spaces. Specific site memories are captured within the masterplan layout, sequence and form of open spaces and the contemporary architectural language.



A place offering a strong sense of identity + character through a sense of shared understanding.



Site Heritage Route

The embedding of specific site memories which are currently captured in the building form/materiality and the open space layout. To create a Heritage Trail which embeds historic references within a contemporary urban planning approach which enables the following key masterplan principles:

Site Layout

- The site layout has been influenced by the heritage of the site. The formal grid form layout has been inspired by the formality of the existing Barracks site plan. Roads, blocks and open spaces create a formal patchwork arrangement

Public Access

- To open the site up to the public.

Public Realm

- A contemporary landscape design response to unify the masterplan and make the site an attractive place to visit + stay.
- To embed heritage motifs and concepts which create a long lasting evocation of the previous site use.
- The patchwork of new open spaces to be inspired by the grid form existing site layout.

Sustainable

- Open spaces located and sized in order to make them useable and sustainable public spaces.
- The proposed mix of neighbourhood, residential and commercial is economically sustainable.

Welcoming + Accessible

- The public realm and masterplan layout creates a welcoming and attractive destination.

Linkages / Connection

- The proposed public realm is designed to be entirely useable and accessible. With connections to Kildare town, and surrounding areas throughout.

Character Areas

- Character Areas as proposed are defined by the open space strategies, house type materiality, landscape design uses and residential unit orientation.
- Specific architectural references to existing site architecture which creates an embedded and long lasting evocation of the past site use.

Heritage

- The retention and re-introduction of retained heritage references to evoke and preserve the memory of the military barracks.

A place offering a strong sense of identity + character through a sense of shared understanding.

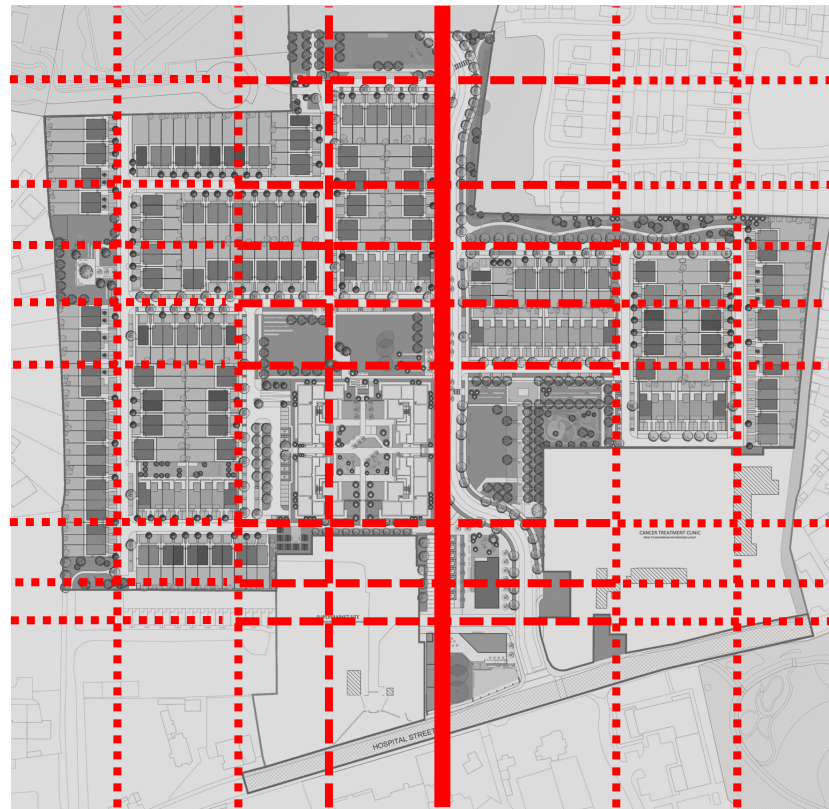


Location	Proposed Intervention
Site Layout	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To make reference to the existing site grid with a new grid pattern which evokes a Sense of the Past/<i>Sense of Place</i>
Site Entrance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Boundary wall (stone)Clock Tower + Entrance Signage (refer to Magee Square concept)
‘Magee Square’ <i>Character Area 1</i>	A public square immediately adjacent to the site entrance which captures site heritage memories via: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Materiality + formality of the proposed neighbourhood centre buildings reflects the architecture of the Officers Mess Building.Integrate a Café including a Gallery / Exhibition Space at mezzanine level, which communicates the site heritage and history.Landscape materiality to evoke memories of the past function.Relocation of the existing water tower clock.Landscape formality (military/parade ground reference)Sculpture / Military Reference.
‘Parade Park’ <i>Character Area 2</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The form and location of the proposed main park evokes the memory of the historic parade square.Potential for the existing military style site entrance gates to be relocated to form part of the landscape proposal.
‘Magee Gardens’ <i>Character Area 3</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Overlay of existing building outlines to become embedded within a contemporary landscape proposal.Incorporate similar landscape approach as per ‘Parade Park’...each character area gets separate provision in terms of gathering, visual amenity, play etc...
‘Coolmoney Square’ <i>Character Area 4</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Pocket Park located to west of site. Refer to Landscape proposal drawings prepared by Brady Shipman Martin
Pocket Park <i>To North of Supermarket Site</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Landscaping and design outlines the former water tower footprint.
‘Henry Howard’ Gardens <i>Character Area 5</i>	<i>Note: Henry Howard – original barracks architect.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">To north of site and potential connection to future phase 2 development. Ornamental grass and space to play. Refer to Landscape proposal drawings prepared by Brady Shipman Martin
‘Camara Gardens’ <i>Character Area 6</i>	<i>Note: Camara - one of the gun positions at the Glen of Imaal</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Landscaped communal open space forming part of the Apartment Block proposal. Refer to Landscape proposal drawings prepared by Brady Shipman Martin
Street /Open Space Names	Proposed new streets and boulevards to be named in order to make specific reference to the historic site use. Signs to be located either within the pavement demise or onto house walls.
Housing	Specific reference to be made to existing building materiality and architectural detail. Proposals to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reference to the grey ‘stone’ mess building materiality.Incorporate façade detailing references within the house type facades. Specific historic referencing to be incorporated at the following key locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Bounding the proposed ‘Parade Ground Square’.Corner units demarking the interface between individual ‘Character Areas’
New Building Materiality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To incorporate façade motifs which reference the site heritage in a contemporary and integrated manner.

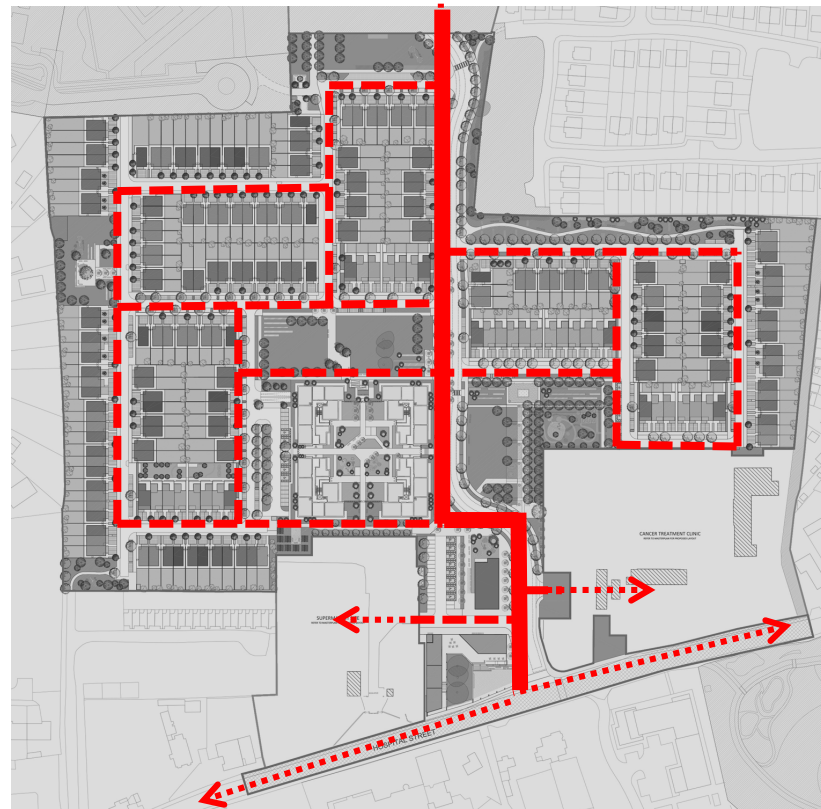
Site Layout

Grid Concept - Military Site Reference

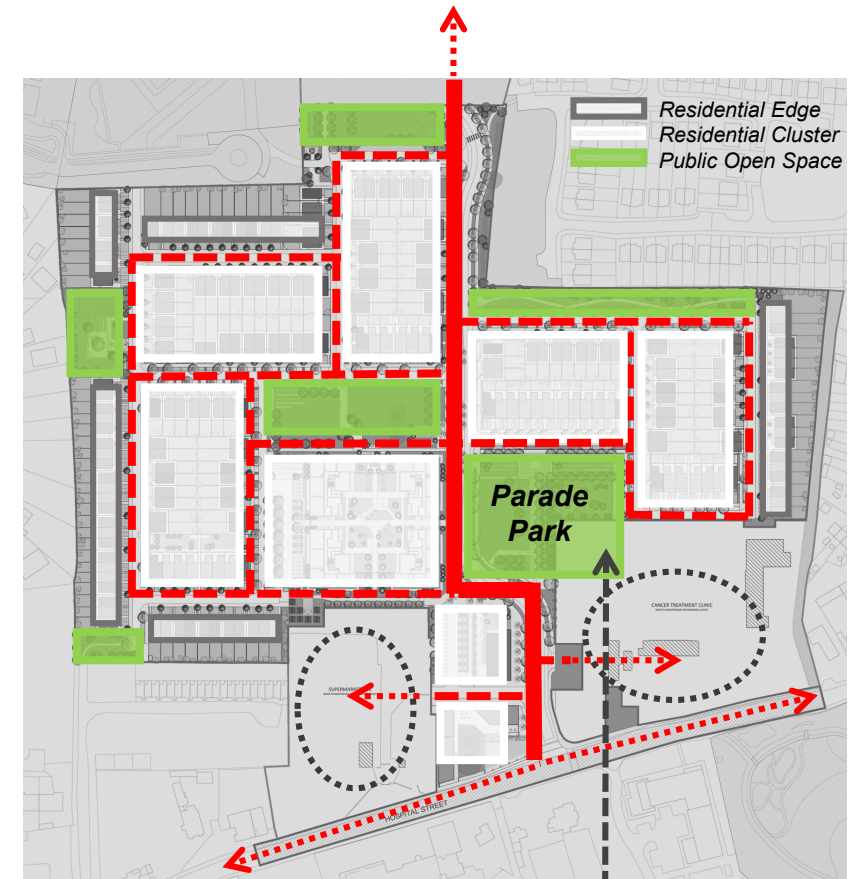
Section 03



01 - Grid Overlay



02 - Grid Rationalised



03 - Spatial Grid

Existing Site (grid pattern)

- The existing site is characterised by a north/south and east/west grid pattern of linear blocks arranged around the formal parade ground space. Secondary circulation and visual lines are suggested between the blocks with connectivity back to the formal Parade Ground space.

Proposed Site (grid pattern)

To make reference to the existing site grid with a new grid pattern which evokes a Sense of the Past/*Sense of Place*:

01 – Grid Overlay

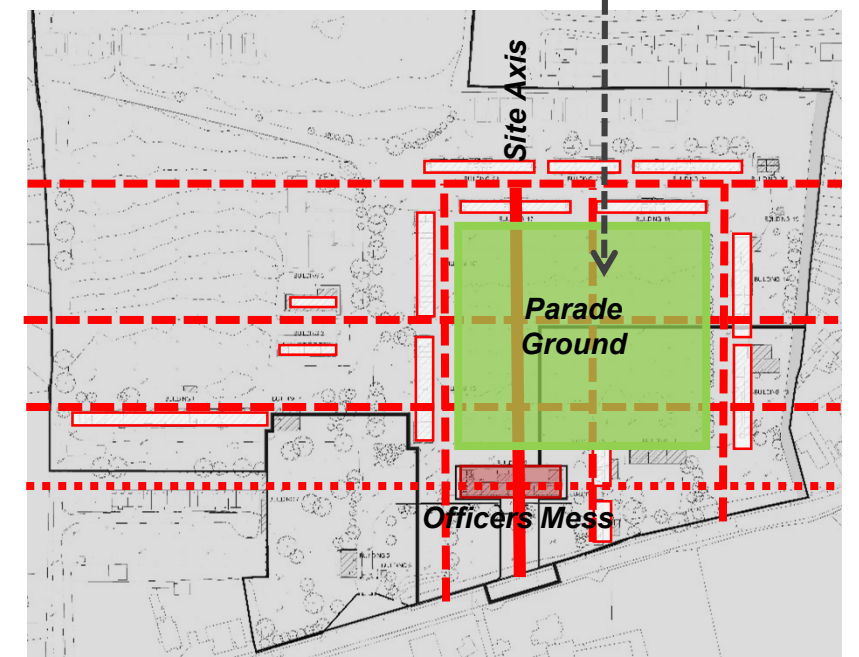
- To conceive a new arrangement of streets, residential blocks and open spaces based on a grid form pattern.
- Create a central spine through the site which makes connections to streets and spaces to either side.

02 – Grid Rationalised

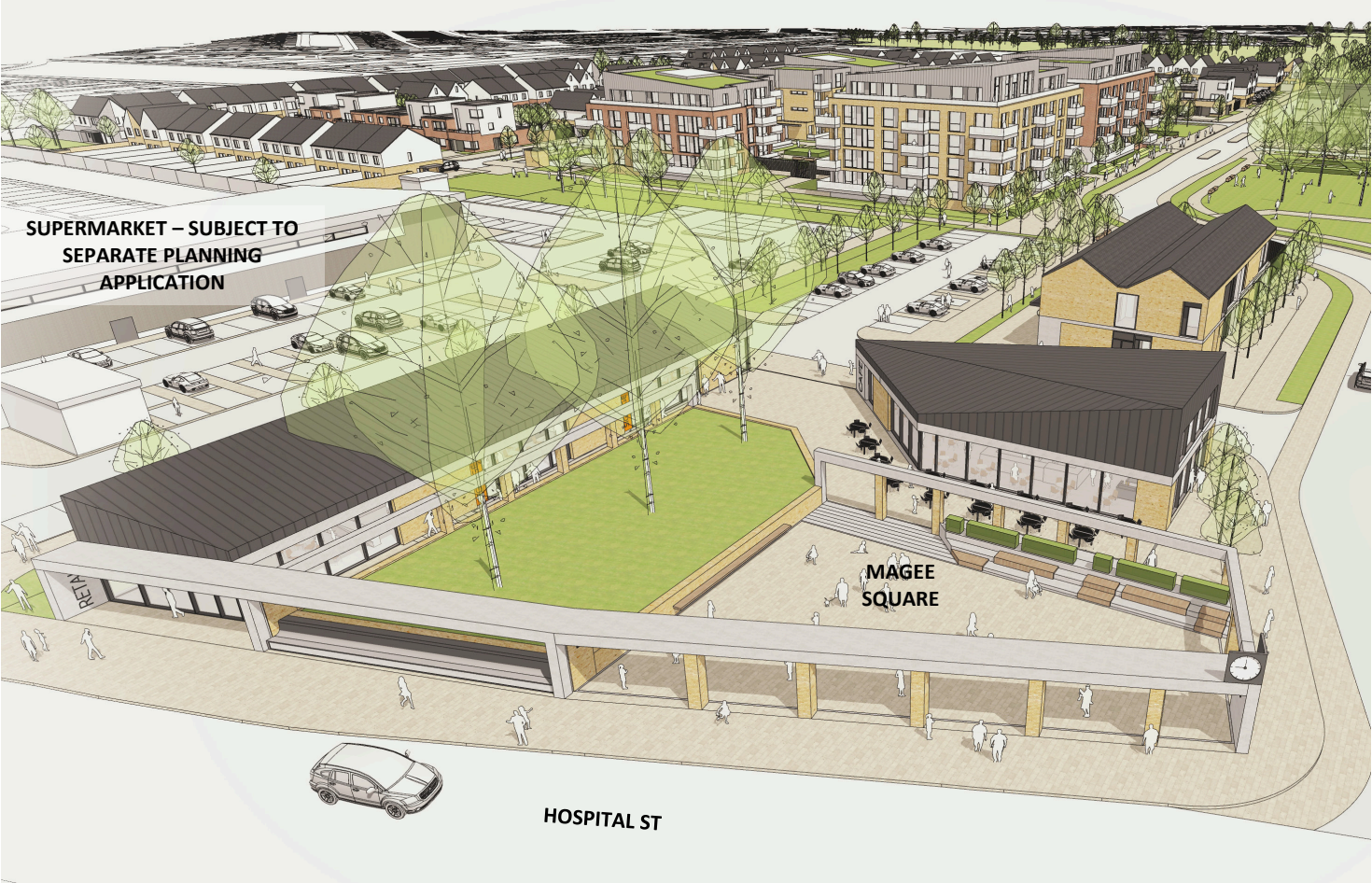
- To define residential blocks sizes based on residential unit types.
- Define a grid pattern of new streets which connect the residential blocks back to the central spine road.

03 – Spatial Grid

- Create a grid form hierarchy of new open spaces which are central to each residential character area.
- Create a new central open space (Parade Park) which is evokes the memory of the existing Parade Ground in terms of form and location within the masterplan.



Existing Site Grid Overlay



Aerial view from the south looking towards Magee Square

Site Entrance Concept

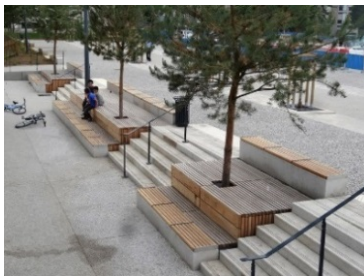
- Magee Square defines the site entrance from Hospital St and creates a 'gateway' experience into the site.
- A formal brick colonnade forms a permeable edge to Hospital St and offers free public access into the space.
- The stone finish 'colonnade frame' along Hospital St creates the opportunity for shelter from inclement weather and for public seating.
- The existing water tower clock is to be refurbished and relocated onto the colonnade to mark the entrance into the site.



Street view from Hospital St looking towards Magee Square



Street view from Hospital St looking towards Magee Square



Precedent Imagery



'Magee Square' Concept

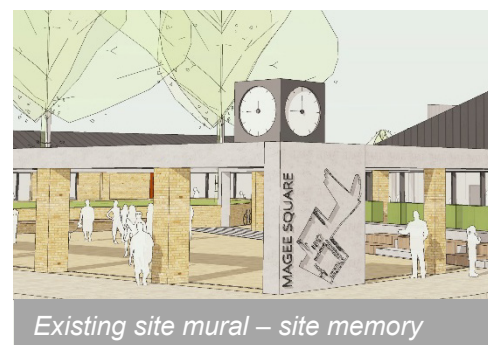
- Existing trees to be retained .
- New L-Shaped building plan to enclose a sunken 'Square' space (to match the existing level) and with trees within this space.
- Café with gallery / exhibition space on mezzanine level included.
- 'Magee Square' to mark + celebrate the main site entrance.
- Colonnade to extend to the Square boundaries to define that edge but allow views and movement through it.
- A 'formal' public gathering/performance space which accommodates multi functional public uses for performance, external seating/meeting, play and memorial gatherings etc..



Clock (existing)



Public Meeting Place



Existing site mural – site memory



Colonnade / Mess Bg façade detail



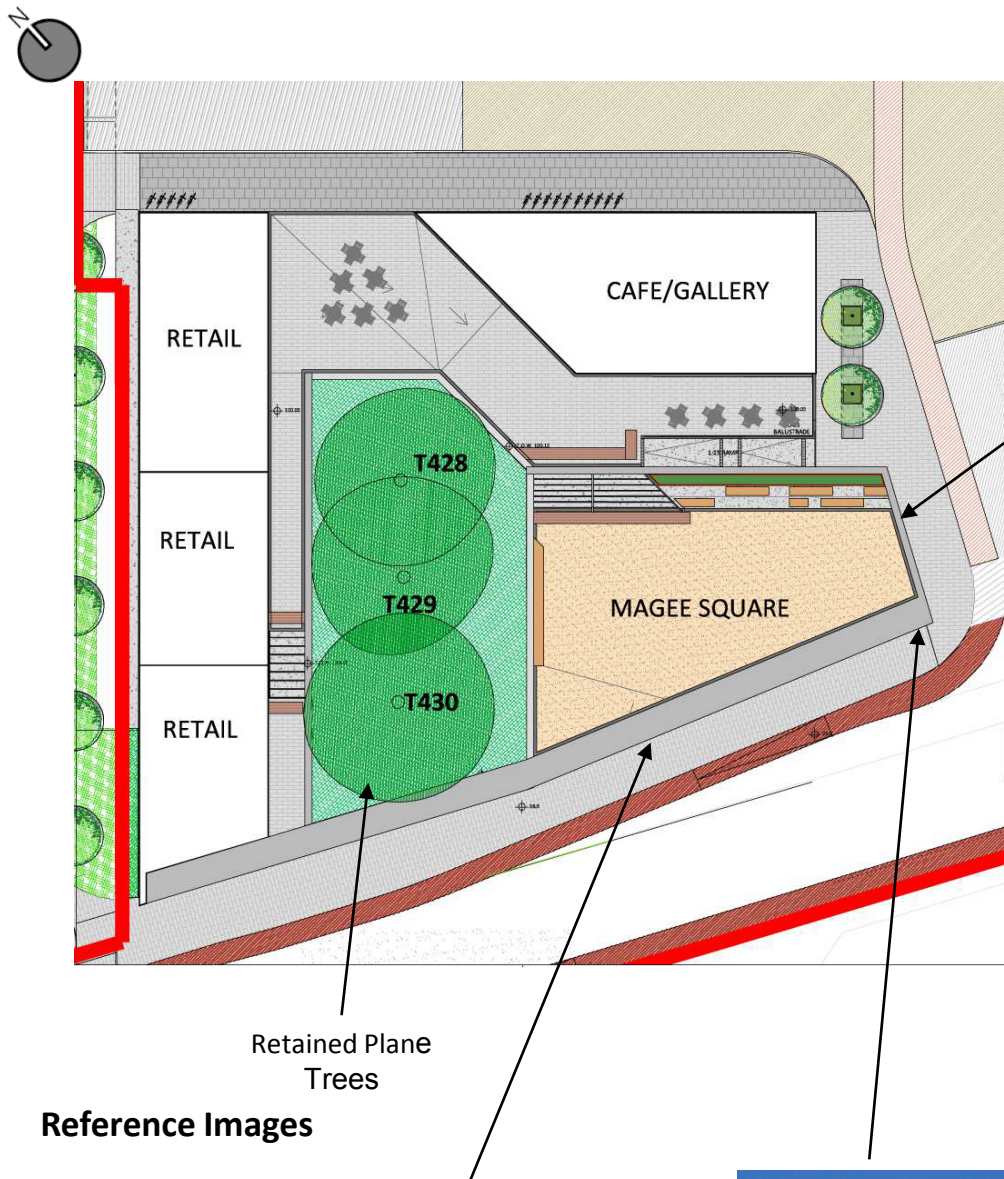
Colonnade



Magee Square defines the site entrance from Hospital St and creates a 'gateway' experience into the site. A formal brick colonnade forms a permeable edge to Hospital St and offers free public access into the space. The stone finish 'colonnade frame' along Hospital St creates the opportunity for shelter from inclement weather and for public seating whilst the existing water tower clock is to be refurbished and relocated onto the colonnade to mark the entrance into the site.

Magee Square

Refer to separate Landscape Architect documentation (BSM)



Feature Banding
Running through
Paving

Retained Plane
Trees

Reference Images



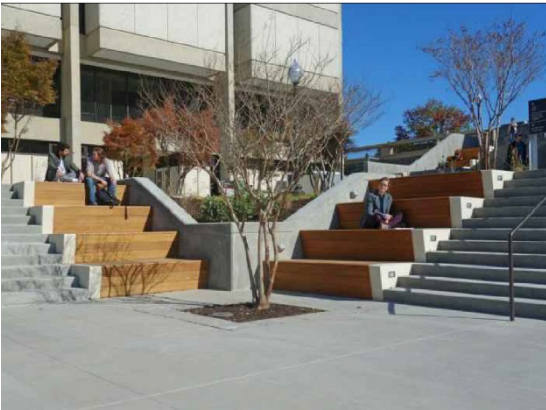
Military references in Concrete Walls



Existing Clock to be Refurbished



Formal Square in Redeveloped Barracks



Stepped seating surrounds square



Parade Park

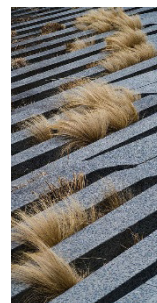
Refer to separate Landscape Architect documentation (BSM)

Section 03



1. **Feature Entrance Panels** – Refabricated metal panels to reflect former Barracks gates currently in Curragh Museum.
2. **Memory Benches** – Etched abstract patterns evoking past military use of lands.
3. **Feature Paving** – Use a strong paving edge band to emphasise shape of former Parade Ground
4. **Art Deco Style Railing** – inspired from architecture in Officers Mess Building
5. **Fin Wall with Historic Motifs** proposed at end of main spine path as a feature which relates the past military use of the site .

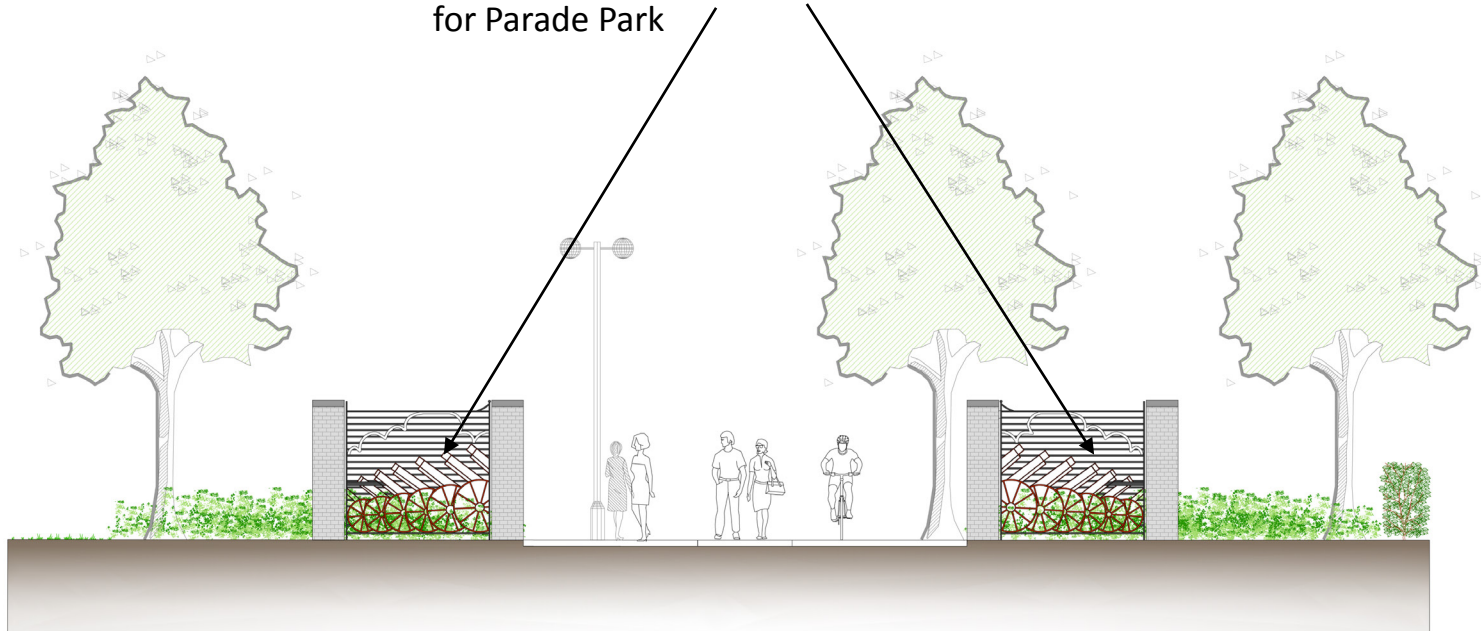
The design of Parade Park reflects the formal geometry of the military parade ground and draws references from the site's former use. This is referenced in the formal axial pathway leading to a plaza with historical references, in the formal lines of trees and amenity garden with lines of ornamental grasses. The memory benches also provide a connection with the past. However the design is also contemporary and caters for new uses and multi-generational activities provided along the main spine path with seating, boules and table tennis in the play area.



Parade Park – Materials & Features

Refer to separate Landscape Architect documentation (BSM)

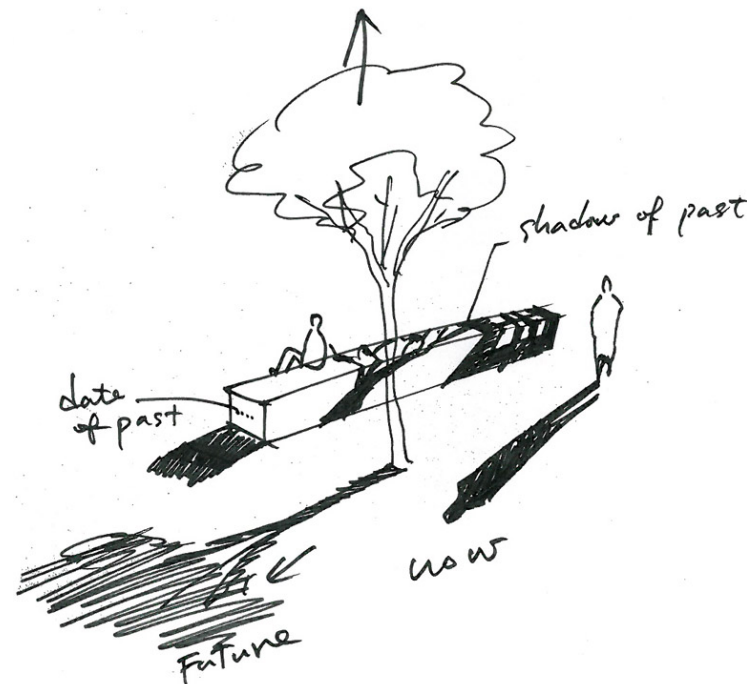
Refabricated metal panels modelled on
former Military Gates used for entrance panel
for Parade Park



1. Feature Panels used at Entrance to Park



3. Feature Parade Ground Edging Detail : Define square by stone paving/ brick edge

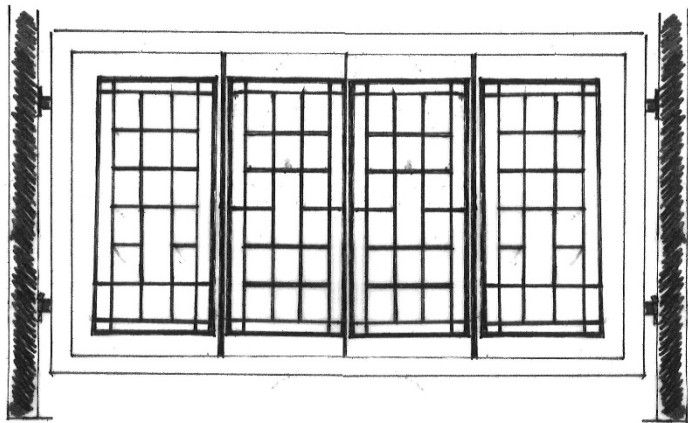


2. Memory Bench : Provide etching detail on bench with abstract military reference. Salvaged materials from the demolition works will be re-used if possible.

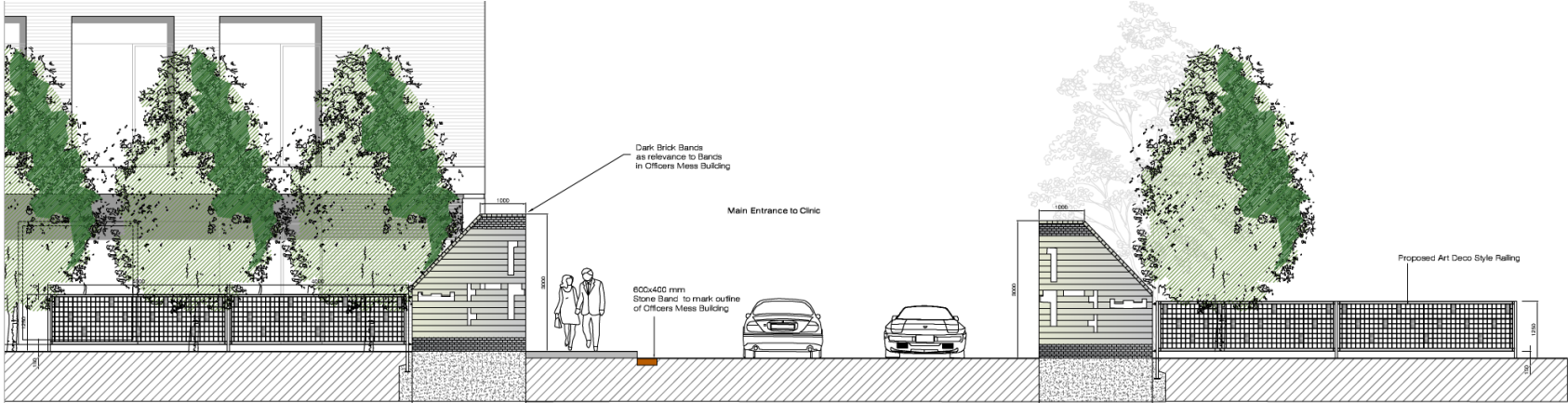


Parade Ground Square – Materials & Features

Refer to separate Landscape Architect documentation



4. Art Deco Style Railing : boundary edge to Parade Park (north side) and Cancer Treatment Clinic



Entrance to Cancer Treatment Clinic : modelled on plan of Magee Barracks with brick detailing inspired by Officer's Mess Building.

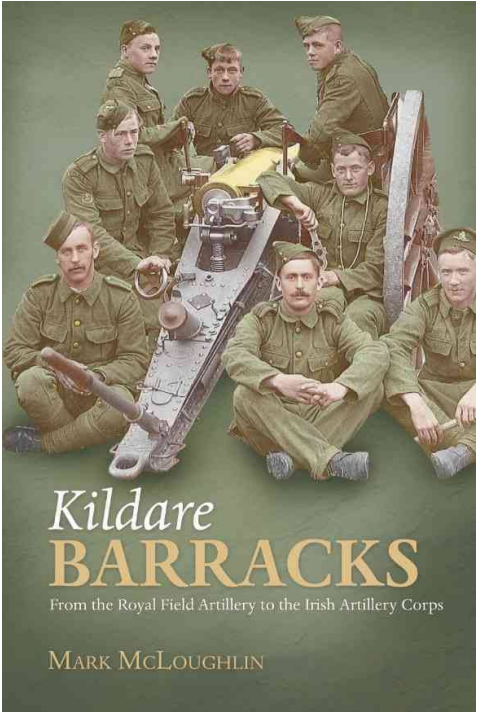


5. Fin Wall with Historic Etchings/Motifs : feature to Parade Park at end of the spine path

Reference: ‘Kildare Barracks – From the Royal Field Artillery to the Irish Artillery Corps’ (Mark McLoughlin)

PLACES	
Name	Historic Reference
Magee	Commemorates both Gunner James Magee of the Longford Militia who fought in the 1798 rebellion. The Magee regimental gun trophy is a bronze model of the 6-pounder gun used by Magee and was awarded to the most efficient battery.
Coolmoney Camp	Was used by the Royal Field Artillery, the Irish Artillery Corps and the Engineering Corps for training.
Glen of Imaal	Commemorates the death of 15 members of the Artillery Corps and on a member of the Engineering Corps during a demonstration in 1941.
Seskin, Camara, Leitrim	Gun positions at the Glen of Imaal
Knockanatgan	Soldiers home at the Glen of Imaal
Trodden Hall	The main training room in Kildare Barracks and is named after Charles Trodden who was amongst those who went on a military training mission to America in 1926
St Barbara	The patron saint of the Artillery Corps and the Barracks but already features in street names in the surrounding area as does Mellita.

Proposed new streets and boulevards to be named in order to make specific reference to the historic site use.
Signs to be located either within the pavement demise or onto house walls.



Placemaking: Street & Open Space Names

Reference: 'Kildare Barracks – From the Royal Field Artillery to the Irish Artillery Corps' (Mark McLoughlin)

PEOPLE

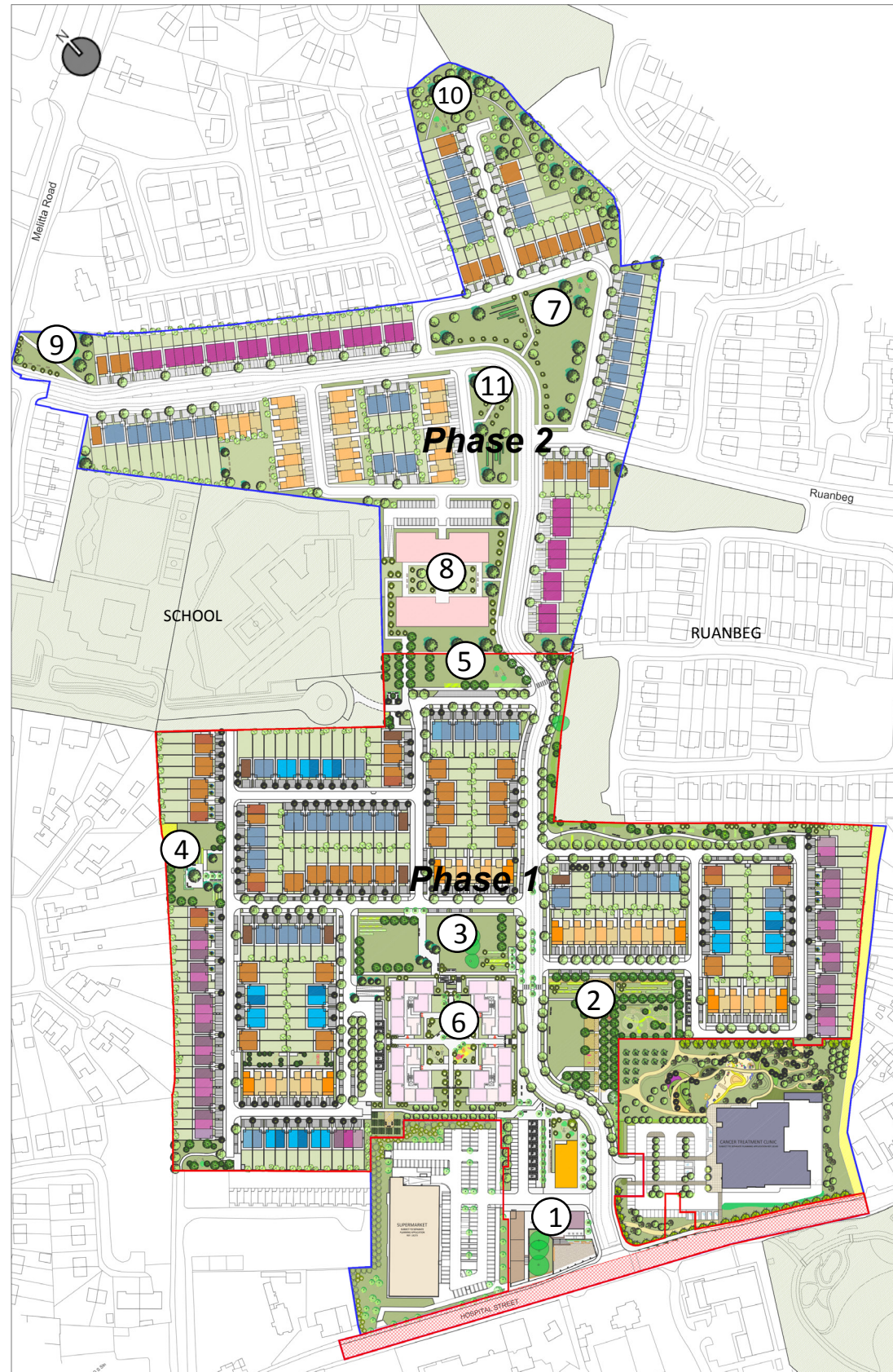
Associated with the Artillery Corps, Royal Field Artillery, the Barracks itself and the people who served there.

Name	Historic Reference
Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Bailward	Was the XXXIII Brigade commander of the Royal Field Artillery and most senior officer in Kildare Barracks on its first occupation. Bailward was also an amateur naturalist and donated specimens to the Natural History Museum in London. The Bailward Hamster is called after him.
Bombardier James William Ketteridge	Of the 11 battery of the XV Brigade, was the first casualty in WWI who had come from Kildare Barracks.
Roderic McLeod (1892-1914)	Served in Kildare in 1914 when he documented the preparations made in Kildare Barracks to deal with the Currach Mutiny and was involved in planning the D-Day landings in 1944.
John Hubert Wogan Browne (1896 -1922)	Killed during the Truce of February 1922, played senior rugby for Lansdowne RFC.
William Gannon (1901-1967)	Volunteer with the local IRA and member of the Kildare Senior GAA football team which won the All Ireland in 1927 and 1928.
Private Peter Forde	Born in Kildare but served with the Connaught Rangers. He was captured by the Germans at the Battle of Mons in August 1914, later becoming a member of Roger Casement's Irish Brigade. This was an ultimately futile attempt by Casement to raise a brigade from the ranks of Irish POW's in Germany.
Commandant Sean Nolan (1898 -1922)	1 st member of the Free State army to be killed in the Civil war who had come from Kildare Barracks.
Patrick A Mulcahy (1897 -1987)	Joined the Royal Engineers as a specialist telegraphist on the 26 th April 1916, the same week his brother Richard Mulcahy participated in the Easter Rising. He served as a sapper in the telegraph system in France between February 1917 and February 1919 at which point he left the British Army to join the Mid Clare IRA as an intelligence officer and commanded the North Tipperary flying column until the truce. It was not uncommon for members of the IRA or the Irish Artillery Corps to have served in the British Army during WWI. Mulcahy joined the National Army in 1922, initially serving as the colonel-commandant with the signal corps of the Third Southern Division. He then commanded the Artillery Corps in Kildare Barracks from its foundation in 1923 until 1931 when he became Director of Artillery in the Defence Forces. He was also Chief of Staff of the Defence Forces from 1955-59.
Commandant Patrick Maher (1895-1986)	Served with the Tipperary Number 1 brigade of the IRA during the War of Independence and joined the National Army in 1922.
Seargent Patrick Mulcahy	Killed in the Battle of the Tunnel, Elizabethville, the Congo 1961 and was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Medal
Commandant Thomas Wickham	Killed in Syria on a UN mission in 1967 and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.
Captain Adrien Ainsworth	The Military Medal of Gallantry was awarded to Captain Ainsworth for bravery and compassion at Tiri, the Lebanon in 1980.
William Henry Howard Cook	Architect of the Barracks.
Thomas Joseph Byrne	Assisted on the Barracks design

Placemaking: Street & Open Space Names

Section 03

Reference: 'Kildare Barracks – From the Royal Field Artillery to the Irish Artillery Corps' (Mark McLoughlin)



CHARACTER AREAS

- The proposed landscaped areas, and the adjoining spaces they relate to, define the Character Areas, while the architecture helps to delineate each of the nine distinct zones.
- As part of the Sense of Place/Heritage approach, the architecture around the two main open spaces, Parade Park and Magee Gardens, take cues from the original barracks buildings in materiality and detail. Throughout the development, specific site memories have been imbedded into the landscape, captured in the building form/materiality and the open space layout. Heritage Route through the open spaces denote historic references within a contemporary urban planning approach, including spatial hierarchy linked through historically relevant place naming.

SPATIAL HIERARCHY & PLACE NAME

1. Magee Square
2. Parade Park
3. Magee Gardens
4. Coolmoney Square
5. Henry Howard Gardens
6. Camara Gardens (Apartments communal open space)
7. Glen of Imaal
8. Knockanatgan Gardens (Apartments communal open space)
9. Melitta Gardens
10. Seskin Gardens
11. Trodden Park

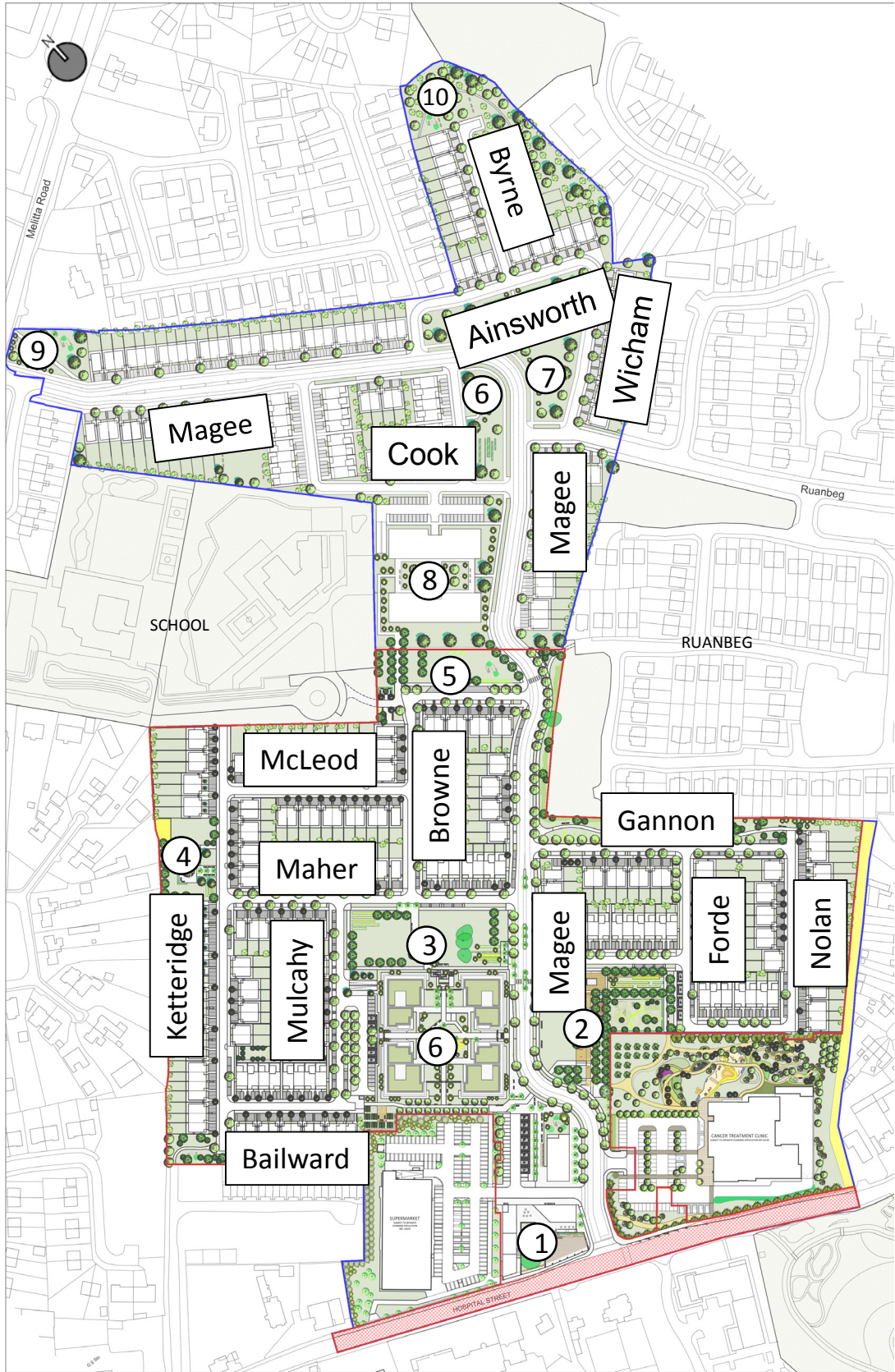
Military history of Kildare Barracks, Royal Field Artillery and the Irish Artillery Corps



PHASE 2 - FOR INFORMATION ONLY

Placemaking: Street & Open Space Names

Reference: ‘Kildare Barracks – From the Royal Field Artillery to the Irish Artillery Corps’ (Mark McLoughlin)



STREET NAMES

Bailward Street
Ketteridge Drive
McLeod Street
Browne Road
Gannon Gardens
Forde Street
Nolan Drive
Mulcahy Road
Magee Road
Maher Street
Wicham Gardens
Ainsworth Road
Cook Drive
Byrne Street

*Associated with the Artillery Corps,
Royal Field Artillery, the Barracks
itself and the people who served
there.*

OPEN SPACE - PLACE NAME

1. Magee Square
2. Parade Park
3. Magee Gardens
4. Coolmoney Square
5. Henry Howard Gardens
6. Camara Gardens
7. Glen of Imaal
8. Knockanatgan Gardens
9. Melitta Gardens
10. Seskin Gardens

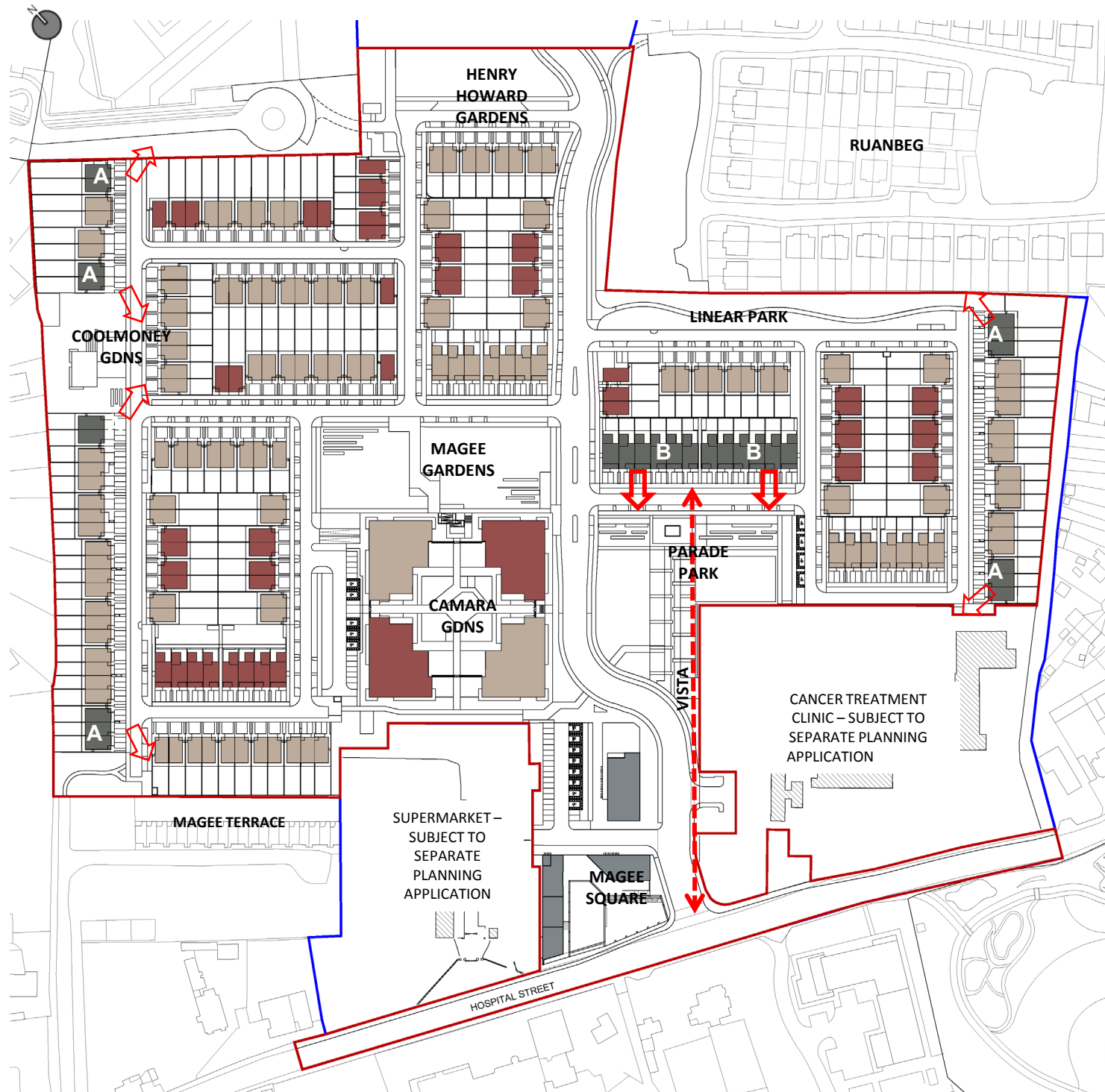
*Military history of Kildare Barracks,
Royal Field Artillery and the Irish
Artillery Corps*



Housing Typology – Façade Detail / Materiality

Section 03

Façade Colour – Brick Façade Finish



Grey Brick Façade Concept

Specific reference to be made to the existing Officers Mess building in terms of materiality, form and detail. Residential types include the following:

A. House Residential Type

- A grey brick variant of the typical 3 bed house type.
- Corner units located at terrace ends at the east and west sides of the proposal. Units to be visible at the ends of specific Local Streets (wayfinding)

B. Duplex Residential Type

- A grey brick variant of the typical *duplex terrace* residential unit type
- Located to the north of 'Parade Park' in order to evoke the memory of the existing grey masonry military buildings bounding Parade Square.
- Visual termination of the formal north-south pedestrian vista through Parade Park.

Note:

The architectural approach is a contemporary reinterpretation of the historic aesthetic of the site rather than an attempt to mimic or create an architectural pastiche of existing built forms on site. The architectural language of the existing military buildings onsite, in particular the Mess Hall, has been used throughout the proposal, creating a meaningful yet subtle connection to the past.



Housing Typology – Façade Detail/ Materiality

Section 03

House Types



Street View (Coolmoney Gardens)

House Units

- Careful consideration has been taken to use a similar language to both the architectural history of the site and proposed housing of the masterplan.
- This can be seen in the relationship of the grey brick materiality which makes a direct reference to the colour and materiality of the existing Officers Mess Bg.
- The architectural language of the existing military buildings onsite, in particular the Mess Hall, has been used throughout the proposal, creating a meaningful yet subtle connection to the past.

- 1 Grey brick
- 2 White Plaster
- 3 Grey Plaster
- 4 Metal clad entrance canopy + Dormer
- 5 Brick façade detail (next to the entrance)
- 6 Grey tile roof finish



Design precedent imagery



Street View (Coolmoney Gardens)

Housing Typology – Façade Detail / Materiality

Section 03

Duplex Unit Types



Street view looking north east towards the grey brick Duplex Terrace (facing onto Parade Park)



Street view looking north towards the grey brick Duplex Terrace (facing onto Parade Park)

Duplex Units

Specific reference to be made to the existing Officers Mess Bg in terms of materiality, form and detail. Concepts to include the following:

1. Roof Profile

- Flat roof profiles to make reference to the flat roof line of the Officers Mess Bg.

2. Materiality

- To introduce a grey brick colour which makes reference to the grey stone colour of the Mess Bg.

3. Building Line

The grey brick Duplex Terrace creates an 'edge' to the northern side of Parade Park. This makes reference to how the Officers Mess Bg relates to the existing Parade Ground Square.

- 1 Grey brick
- 2 White plaster
- 3 Metal clad entrance canopy
- 4 Metal frame windows
- 5 Spandrel panel

Note:

The architectural approach is a contemporary reinterpretation of the historic aesthetic of the site rather than an attempt to mimic or create an architectural pastiche of existing built forms on site. The architectural language of the existing military buildings onsite, in particular the Mess Hall, has been used throughout the proposal, creating a meaningful yet subtle connection to the past.



Design precedent imagery

Housing Typology – Façade Detail / Materiality

Section 03

B - Duplex Unit Types (Grey Brick Façade)



The flat roof approach makes reference to the existing Officers Mess Bg (Site Heritage & Sense of Place) whilst the mix of 3 bed and 1 bed units over a ground floor 2 bed unit offers a modulating roofscape. The architectural approach makes reference to the house unit design in terms of façade materiality, but offers a distinctly modern design variant within the proposed Character Areas.

Thank you