

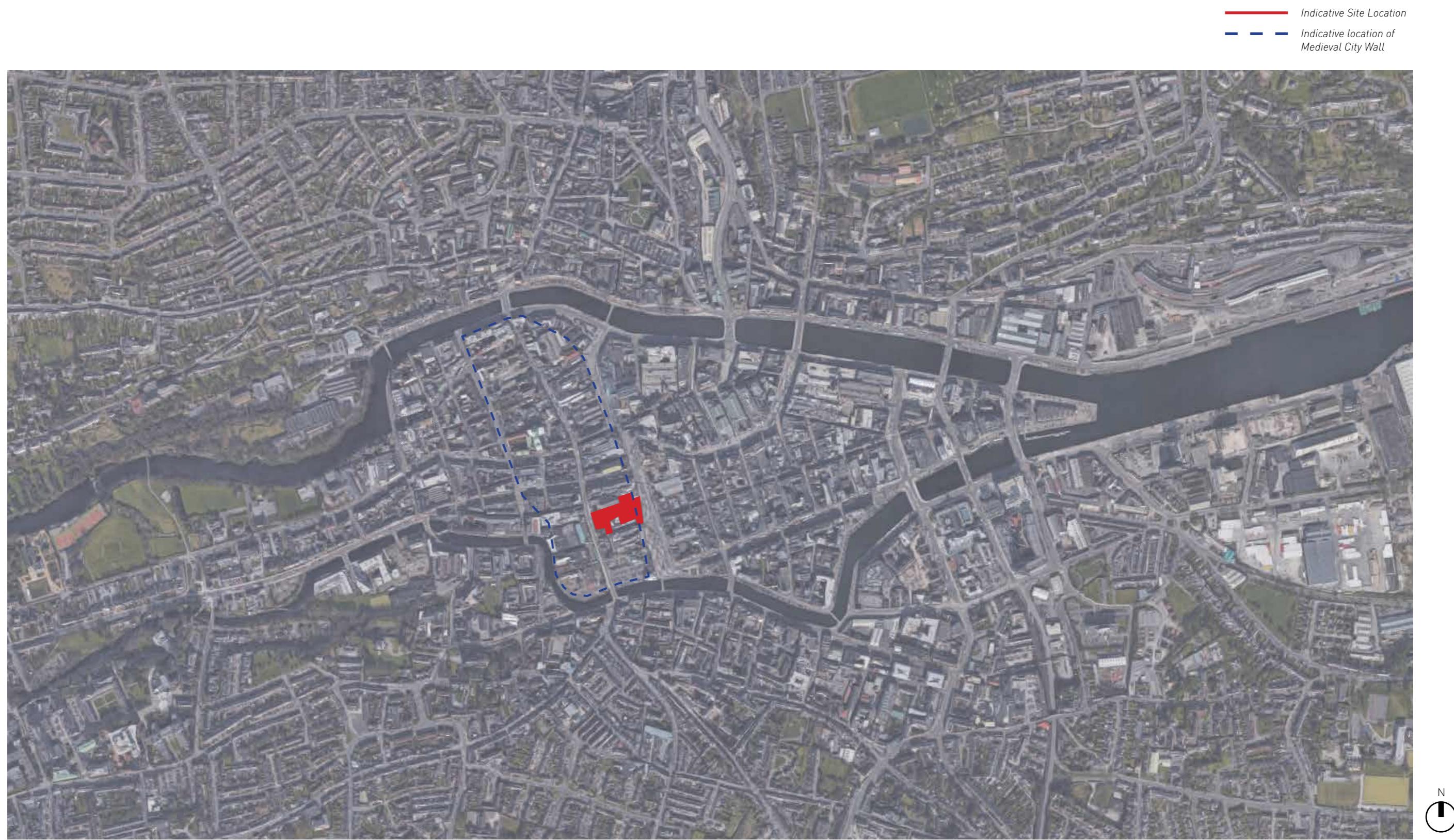
# 2

## *Existing Site*

- 2.1 *Location*
- 2.2 *Surrounding Developments*
- 2.3 *History*
- 2.4 *Characteristics & Heritage*

## 2.0 EXISTING SITE

### 2.1 LOCATION



Site Location City wide Aerial Plan

## 2.0 EXISTING SITE

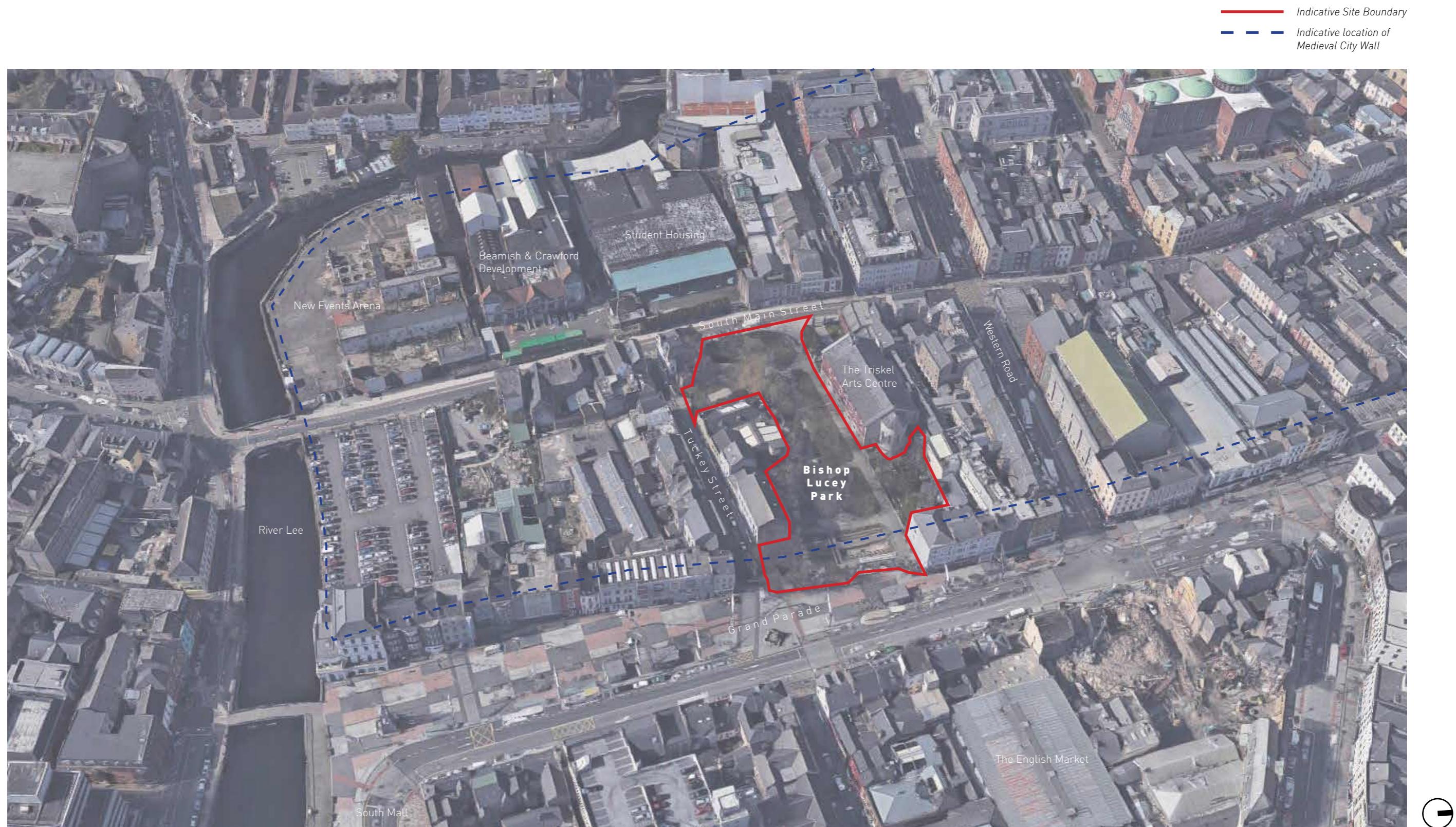
### 2.1 LOCATION



Site Location Aerial Plan

## 2.0 EXISTING SITE

### 2.1 LOCATION



Site Location Aerial Plan

## 2.0 EXISTING SITE

### 2.2 SURROUNDING DEVELOPMENTS

Bishop Lucey Park is located north-east of the new Beamish Quarter / Counting House developments. These development includes a new conference, entertainment and exhibition venue (with a capacity for 6000 people). They will incorporate additional hospitality along the riverside and a new student accommodation / mixed use office and retail - currently under construction to the west of Bishop Lucey Park. It is anticipated that this new development will positively provide an increased footfall through Bishop Lucey Park and take advantage of the openness of the proposed park layout at the west end of the park, adjacent to South Main Street.



*Redevelopment of Beamish & Crawford Brewery*



*Events Arena, part of the Brewery Quarter development*



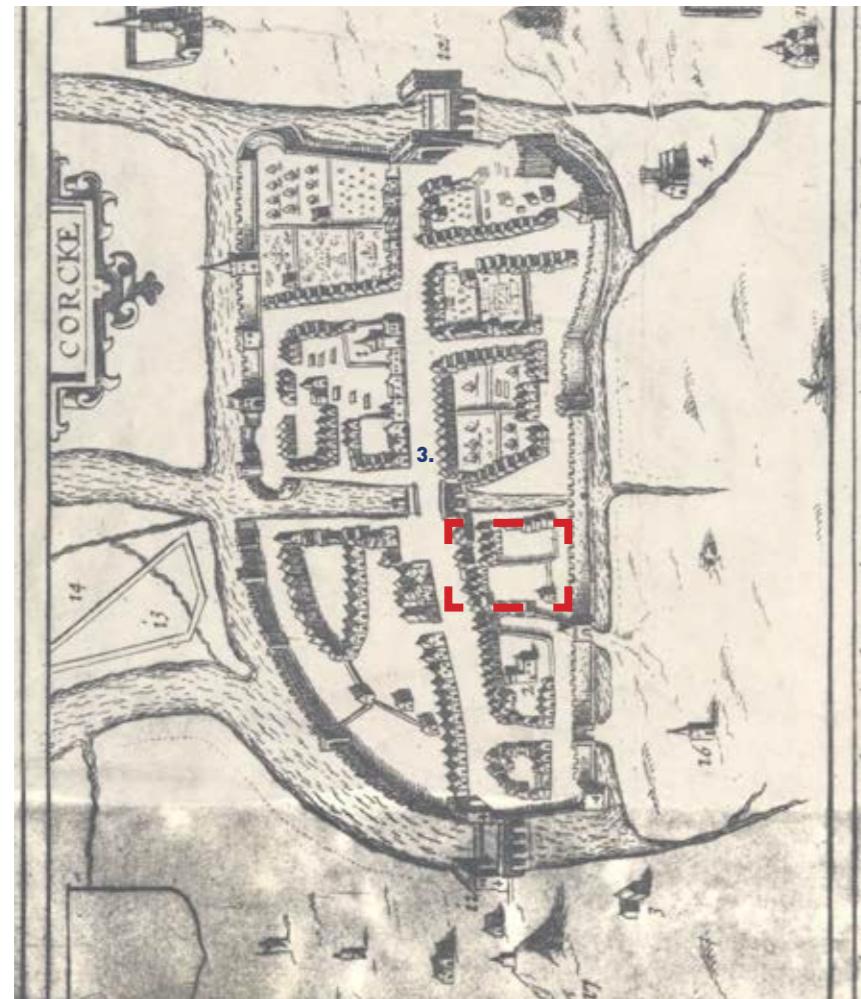
*Student Accommodation development west of Bishop Lucey Park  
(Scott Tallon Walker)*



*Counting House Square Development*

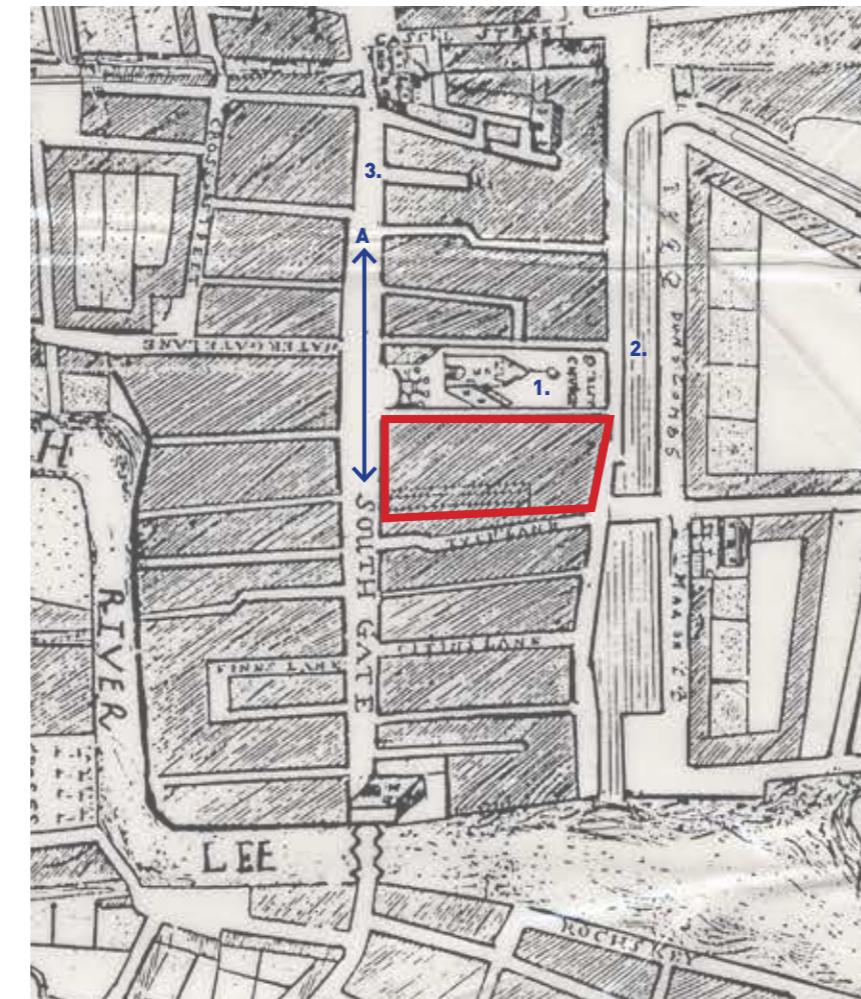
## 2.0 EXISTING SITE

### 2.3 HISTORY



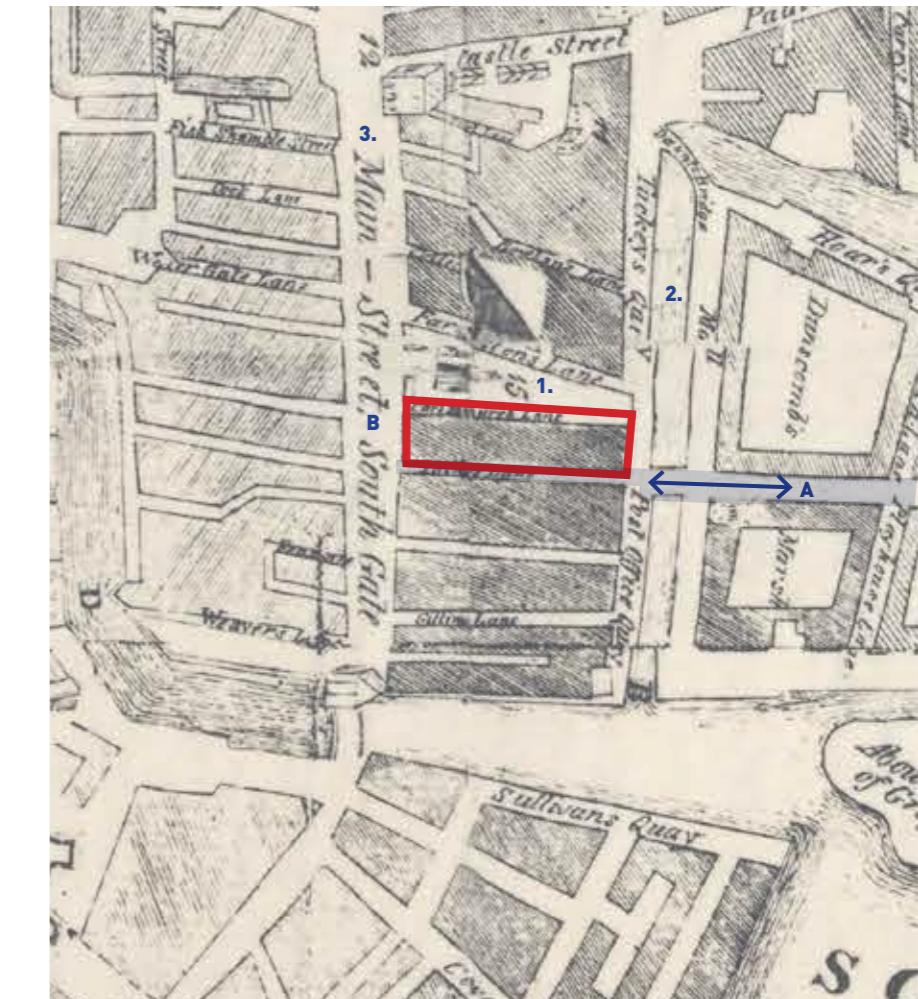
1610

- John Speed's map of 1610 situates our site on the eastern perimeter of the Medieval city core, with South Main Street marking its western boundary and the main route from north to south through the centre of Cork.
- The map indicates that the city wall (which runs through Bishop Lucey Park) and accompanying moat enclosed the entire city, with access provided predominantly via the north and south gates located at either end of Main Street.
- The maps that follow focus on the immediate area around our site and discuss the key local and wider urban development.



1726

- A. Main Street acts as the primary thoroughfare through the centre of Cork, connecting the north and south gates situated on the medieval walls.
- What is now Grand Parade to the east of our site being primarily water as part of the industrial Quay - very much the 'back' rather than front of the site as it is today.
- Our site is built out as a city block, with what appears to be a slightly altered footprint to the south on Tuckey's Lane



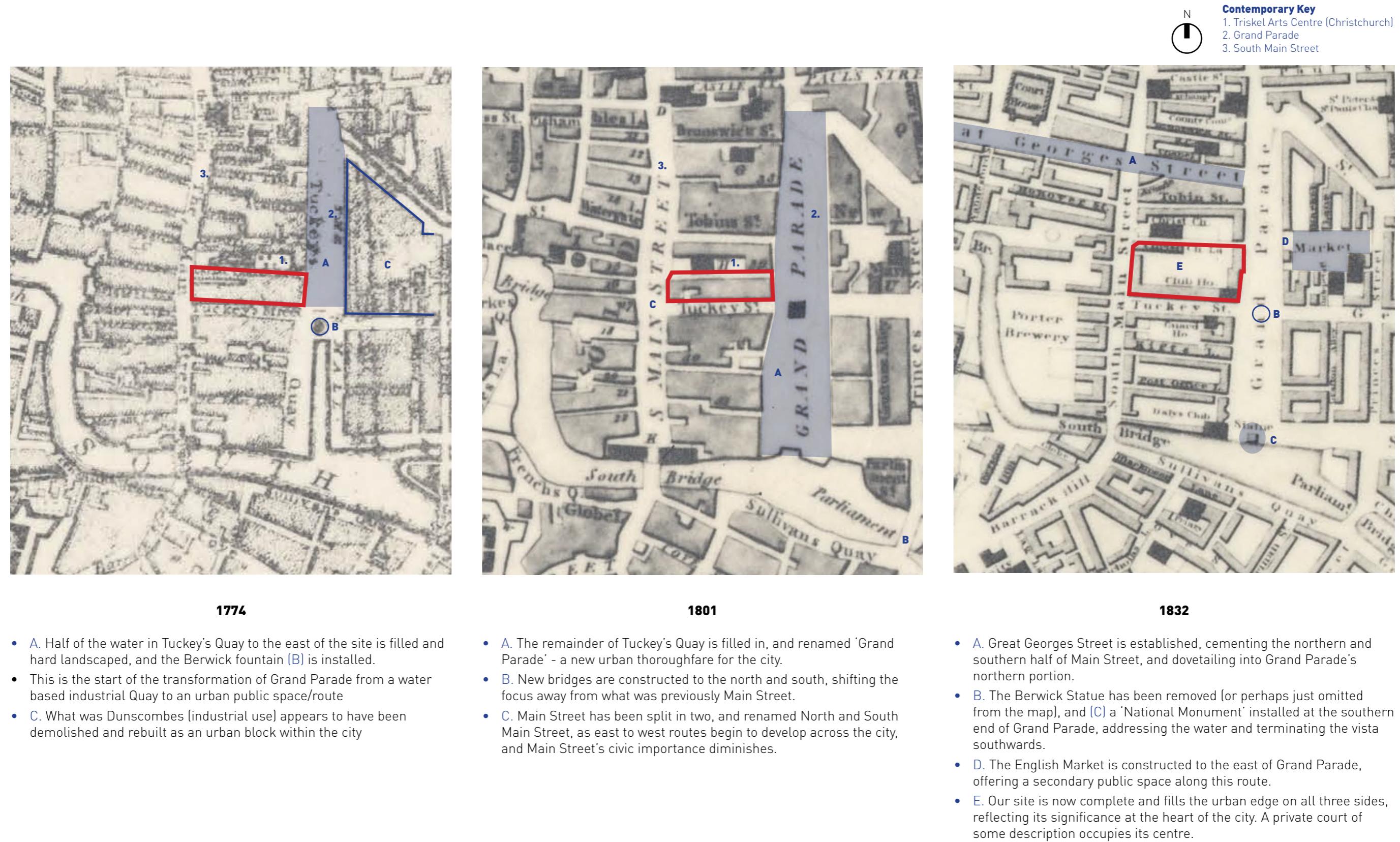
1750

- A. Tuckey's Lane (Tuckey Street) appears to become more of a defined route to the south of the site, borne out of the continuation of Georges Street to the east.
- B. Main Street remains the focus of movement through the city
- Christchurch Lane is marked on the map, indicating the enduring significance of this route as a public Laneway at the heart of the city



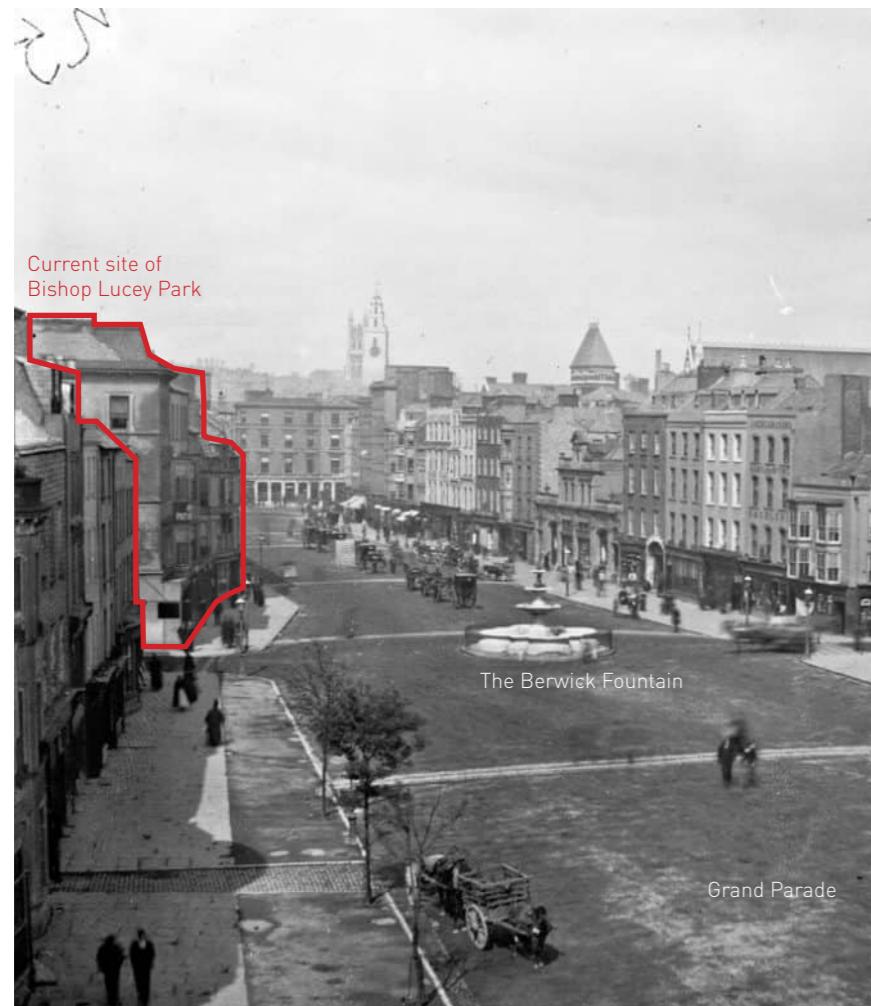
## 2.0 EXISTING SITE

### 2.3 HISTORY



## 2.0 EXISTING SITE

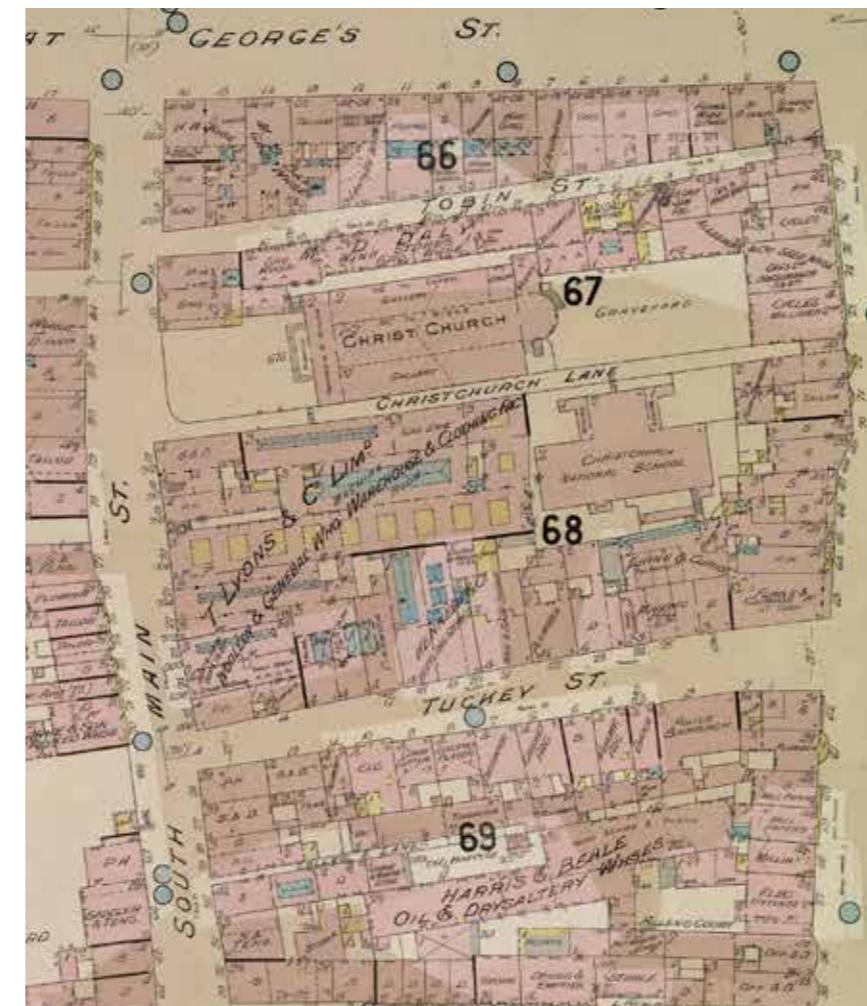
### 2.3 HISTORY



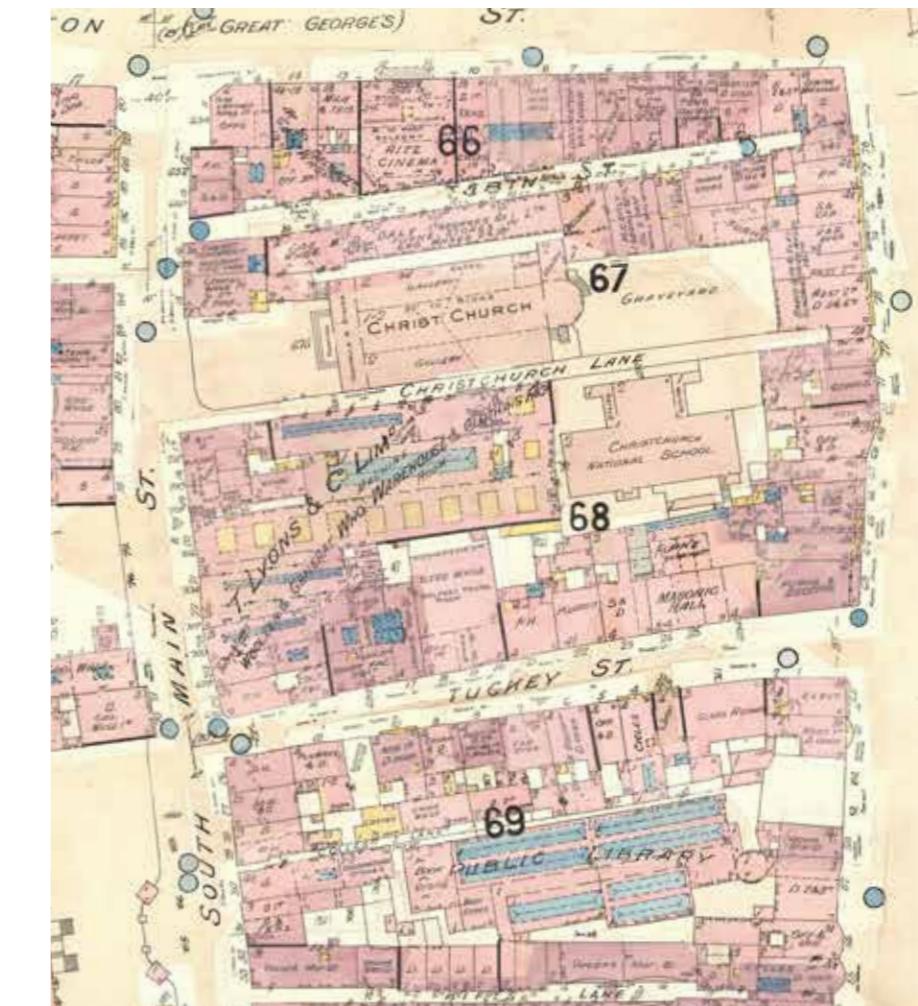
Grand Parade looking north, 1890

1890

- This image from 1890 (looking north along Grand Parade) indicates the significance of Grand Parade within the civic life of Cork City.
- It shows our site crowded with buildings, inflecting as the plot heads northwards.
- This is supported by Goad's slightly later maps, which show a crowded site, with a mixture of dense narrow plots offering a unified frontage to its edge. Yet two larger volumes, Lyons Clothing and Christchurch National School are squeezed between the backs of the buildings facing Tuckey Street and Christchurch Lane.



Goad's 1912 map



Goad's 1961 map

**Contemporary Key**  
 1. Triskel Arts Centre (Christchurch)  
 2. Grand Parade  
 3. South Main Street



1912 - 1985

- Goad produced maps like this of the whole of Cork city centre from 1912 until 1961, approximately every five years. Instead of beginning anew for each iteration, each map appears to be overlaid with tape/glued paper whenever a change occurred in the city.
- The maps from 1912 to 1961 indicate how only very minor changes occurred on our site between these dates, but it is an interesting record of subtle changes, minor built interventions occurring, and occupation giving way to vacancy and back again.
- The record of these maps show the intensity and variety of occupation that occurred on this site and the surrounding blocks.
- The National School presumably also continued to operate, accessed from a cut through off Grand Parade to Christ Church Lane.
- The site was altered fundamentally when it was largely cleared - apart from the buildings on Tuckey Street - to allow the creation of Bishop Lucey Park in 1985. The archways to Grand Parade were also relocated to their current position at this time.

## 2.0 EXISTING SITE

### 2.4 CHARACTERISTICS & HERITAGE

#### 1. Existing boundary wall & gate

An existing stone boundary wall with intermittent gates from Tuckey Street, South Main Street & Grand Parade provides controlled access to the park.

#### 2. Medieval City Wall

A National Monument, partially exposed to the east of the park. Refer to Archaeological Impact Assessment submitted as part of this application.

#### 3. Arches

Relocated from the entrance to the City Corn Market at Anglesea Street. It was built in 1860 and relocated to Bishop Lucey Park when it was opened in 1985.

#### 4. Kiosk

Small coffee kiosk

#### 5. Existing wall

Remains of T.Lyons & Co. Woolen drapers enterprise.

#### 6. Fountain & Sculpture

Bronze fountain by John Behan, eight swans celebrating Cork's 800 years as a chartered city.

#### 7. Plaques/Boxer's Wall

A series of plaques on the southern boundary wall of the site, celebrating amongst others the boxers Jack McAuliffe and Mick Leahy (as part of the Boxer's Wall).

#### 8. Christchurch Lane

The historic maps on the preceding pages indicate the endurance of this Laneway as a public route through the site.

#### 9. Onion Seller Statue

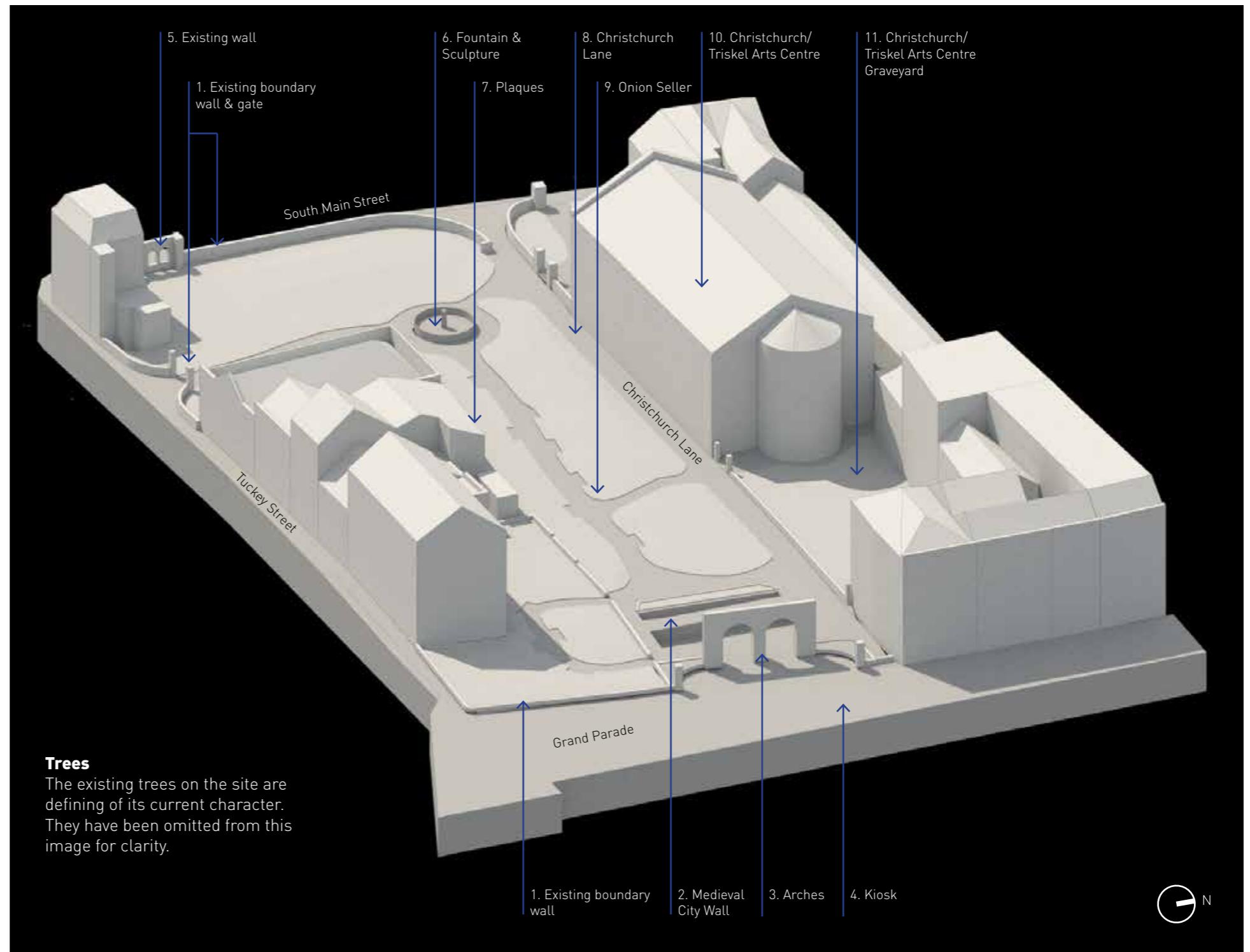
Bronze statue by Seamus Murphy, celebrating the female workers in the Coal Quay, Cork City Open Market

#### 10. Christchurch/Triskel Arts Centre

Believed to be the site of the earliest church in the city. The current building on the site was constructed in 1718, following damage to its predecessor during the siege of Cork in 1690.

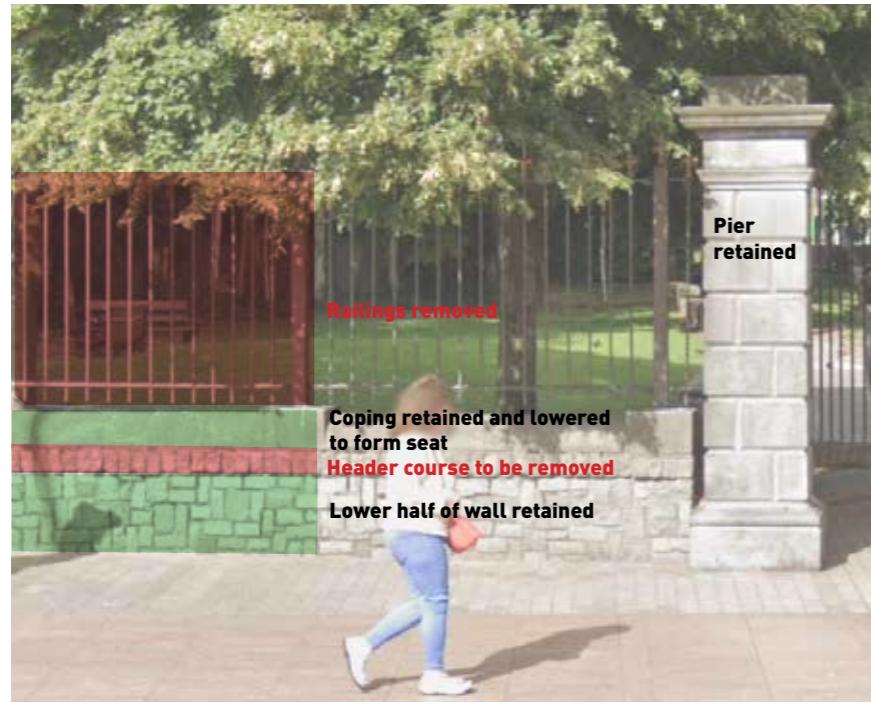
#### 11. Christchurch Graveyard

Graveyard associated with Christchurch



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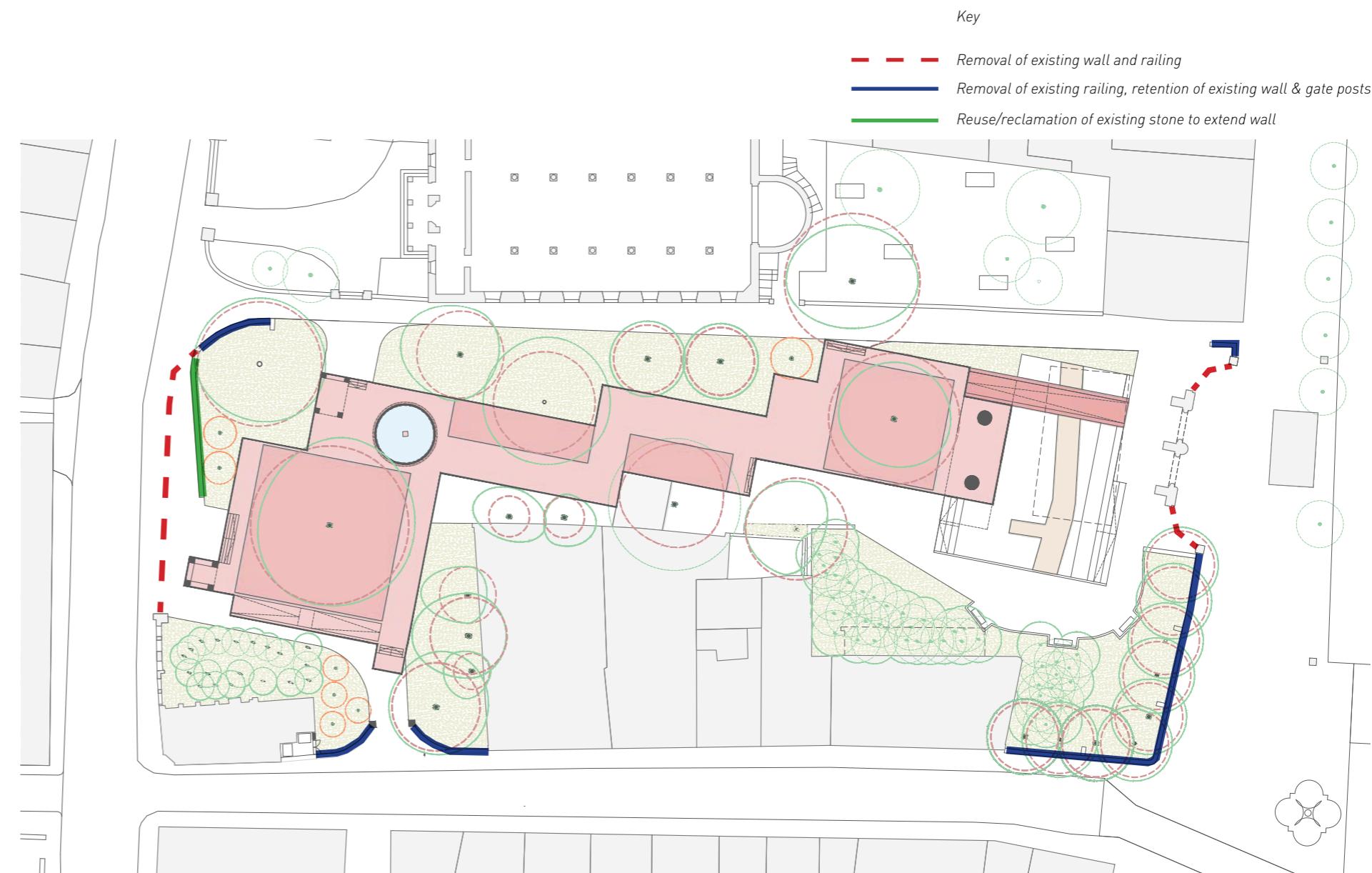
### 2.4 CHARACTERISTICS & HERITAGE



Proposed treatment of existing wall to Grand Parade (principle of strategy for other existings walls)



Proposed treatment of existing wall to Grand Parade



#### Existing Walls

The adjacent plan and images highlight our strategy in relation to the existing perimeter walls of the park. These are split broadly into three categories:

##### 1. Removal of walls and railing

This strategy allows the project brief's aim of increased permeability to be delivered most directly, by removing and providing level access between surrounding street and park.

##### 2. Removal of railings, retention of walls

This strategy allows for increased visual permeability into and out of the park, but allows the retention of the walls and subsequently existing trees given the Root Protection Areas will then be undisturbed. Where possible, we propose to lower the highest level of the existing walls to allow the wall to be at seat height.

##### 3. Extension of existing walls

In some areas we propose to reclaim the stone from removed walls and rebuild using the same material in areas where new edges are being created.