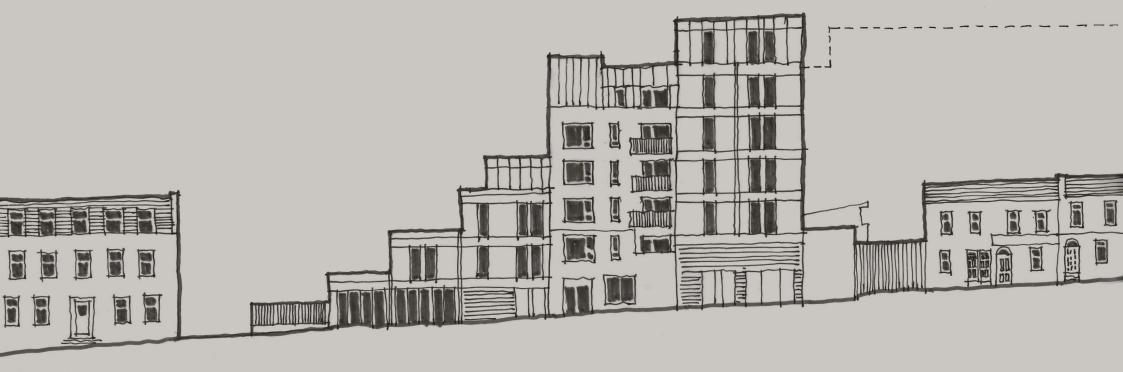
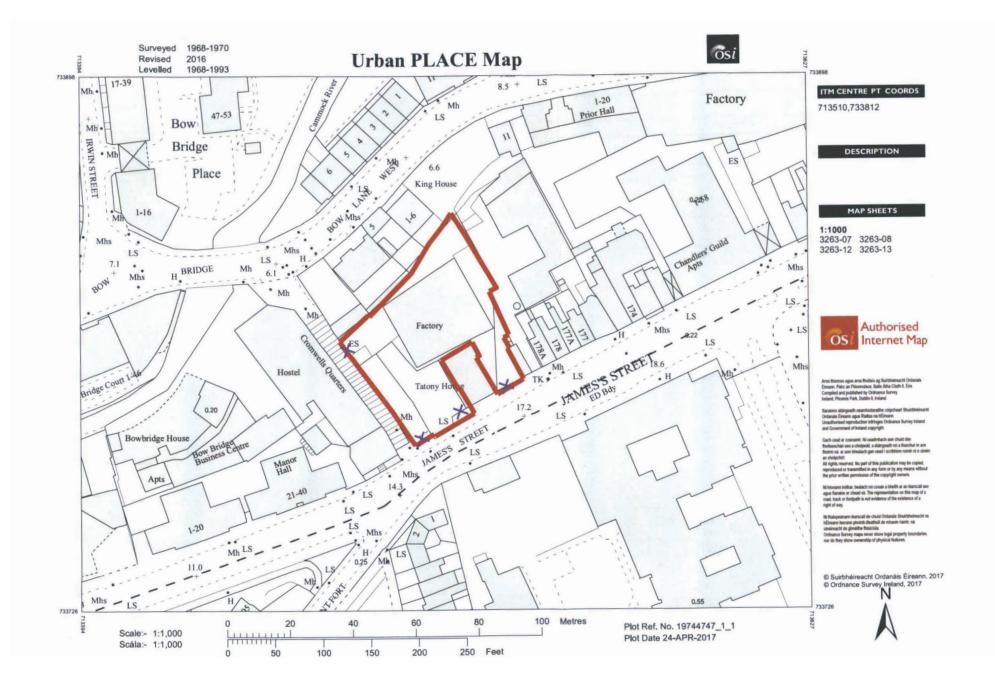


James Street Hotel Development - Design Statement



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1.0 Introduction



Hussey Architects have been engaged by Dublin Loft Company to prepare a planning application for a Hotel Development at James Street. An existing permission for an aparthotel (reg. ref. 2950/17) exists on the site. Following a High Court complaint by the owners of the nearby Tathony House a Right to Light easement has been claimed across the site.

We have been engaged to design a hotel on the site that minimises the impact on Tathony House's daylighting. This Design Statement sets out the site history, the existing permission on the site and our proposed new design for a hotel.

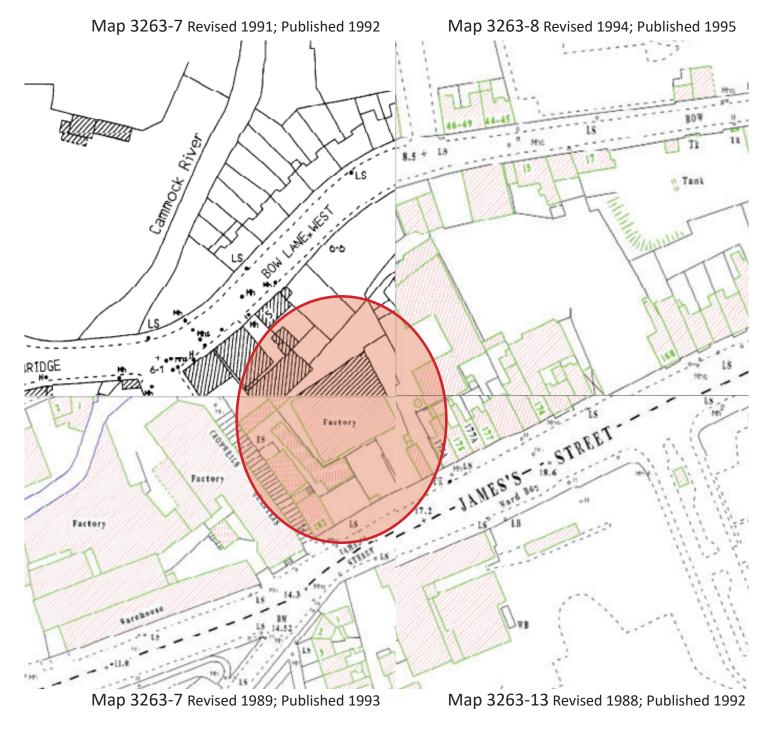
2.0 Site History



View of Site from Southwest



View of Site from Southeast

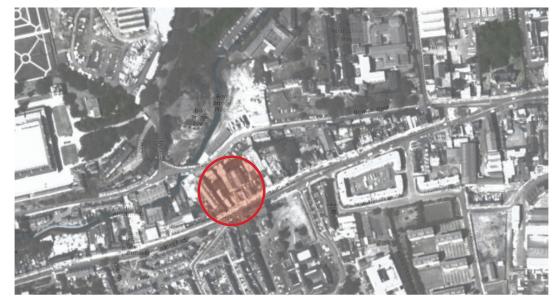


Extracts from Ordnance Survey Maps Extracts taken in early 1990s

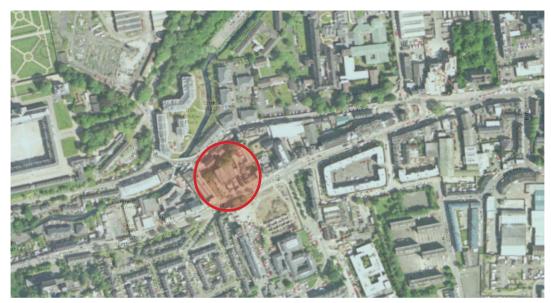
Area of interest highlighted in red.

Original buildings at 184 (noted as 182 on the attached composite map) James's Street still in existence.

The remains of these buildings are still visible on site, with fireplaces & floor joists protruding from the remaining walls. The buildings visible on aerial photos from 1995 have been demolished by 2000.



Aerial Photo 1995



Aerial Photo 2000

1847 OS Map – Free School noted on map. Site is adjacent to Mount Brown Distillery & opposite South Union Workhouse (which becomes St. James's Hospital). Lane is named MurderingLane

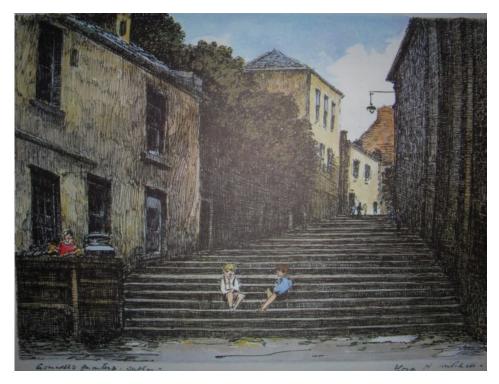


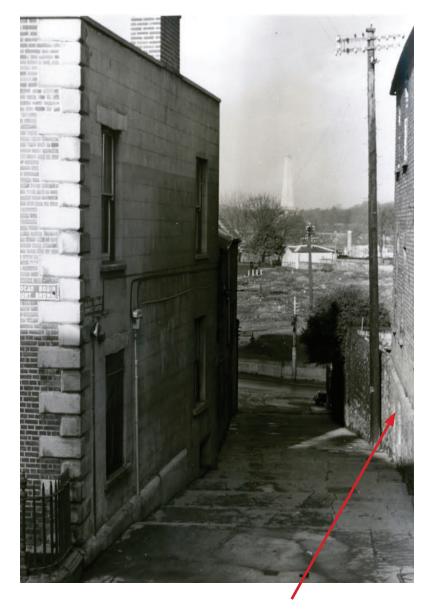
1887 OS Map – School House noted on map. Lane has changed name to Cromwell Quarter. Photograph looking up Cromwells Quarters taken in 1991.

Single storey (mid lane) and 2.5 storey builling fronting onto James's Street visible.



Painting of Cromwell's Steps by Flora Mitchell taken from Vanishing Ireland, c. 1960





Mount Brown Distillery, Managers House at top of Cromwells Quarters on left

2.5 house on relevant site visible on right.



Old photograph ooking up Cromwells Quarters towards Mount Brown/ James's Street.

2 storey house on left at bottom of street now gone. Roof line of original house on corner of James's St and Cromwells Quarters visible.



Mount Brown Distillery in foreground.

Relevant house on James's St highlighted in red.

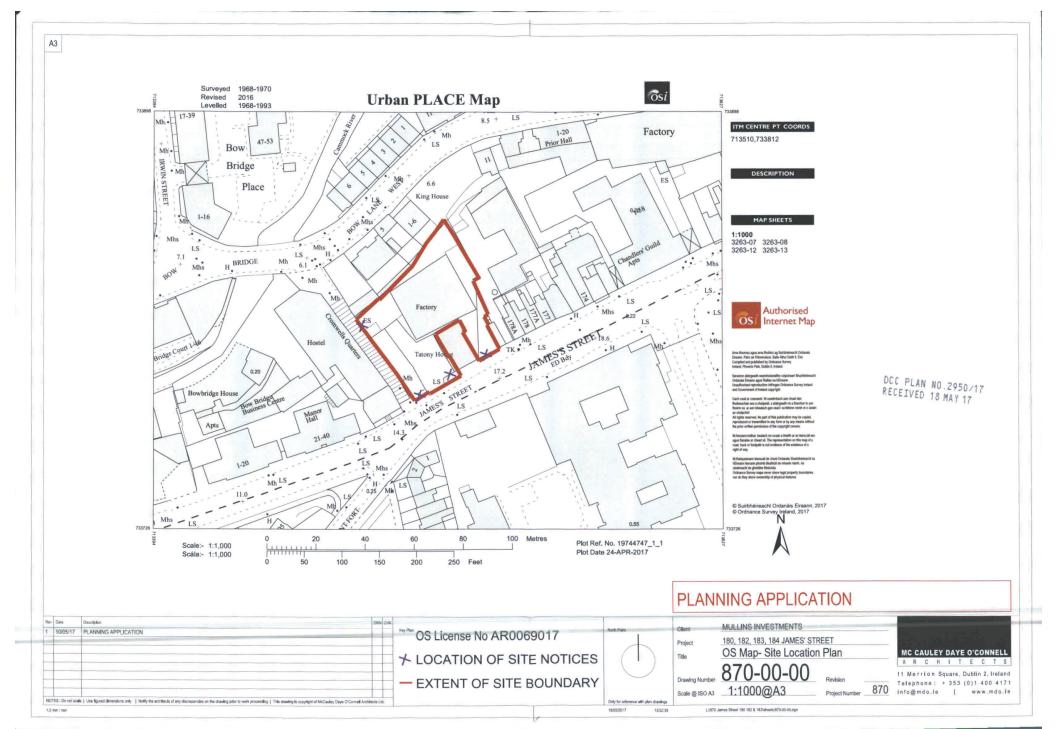


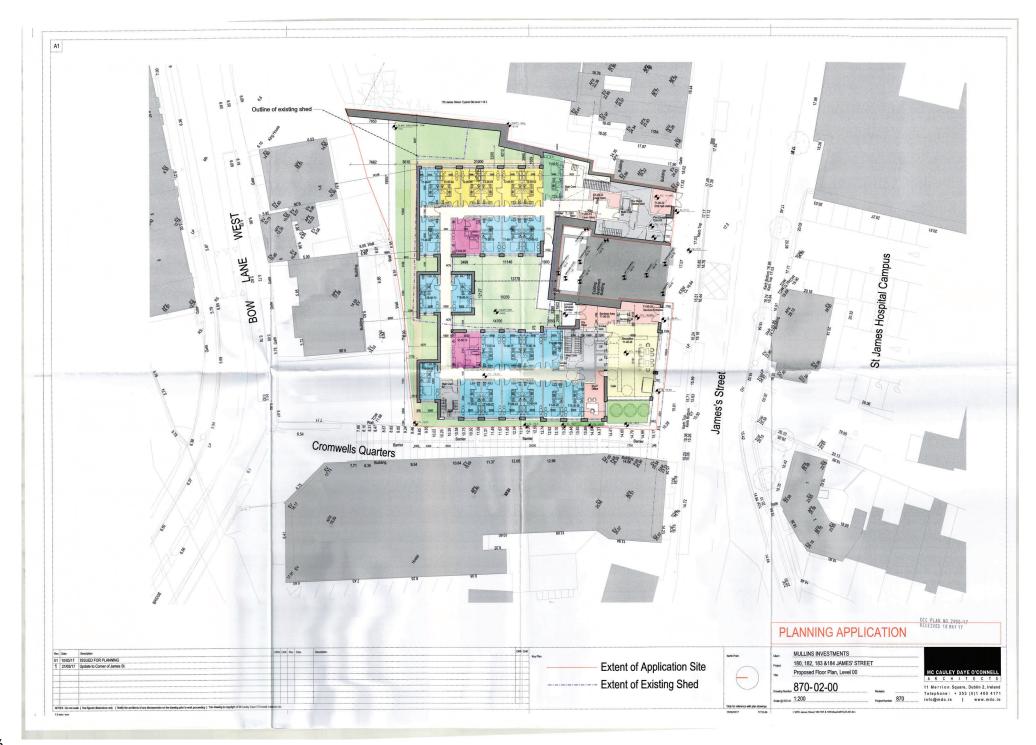
CROMWELL'S QUARTERS AT BOW BRIDGE DUBLIN photo taken March 9, 2017 2.5 storey main building now collapsed/demolished.

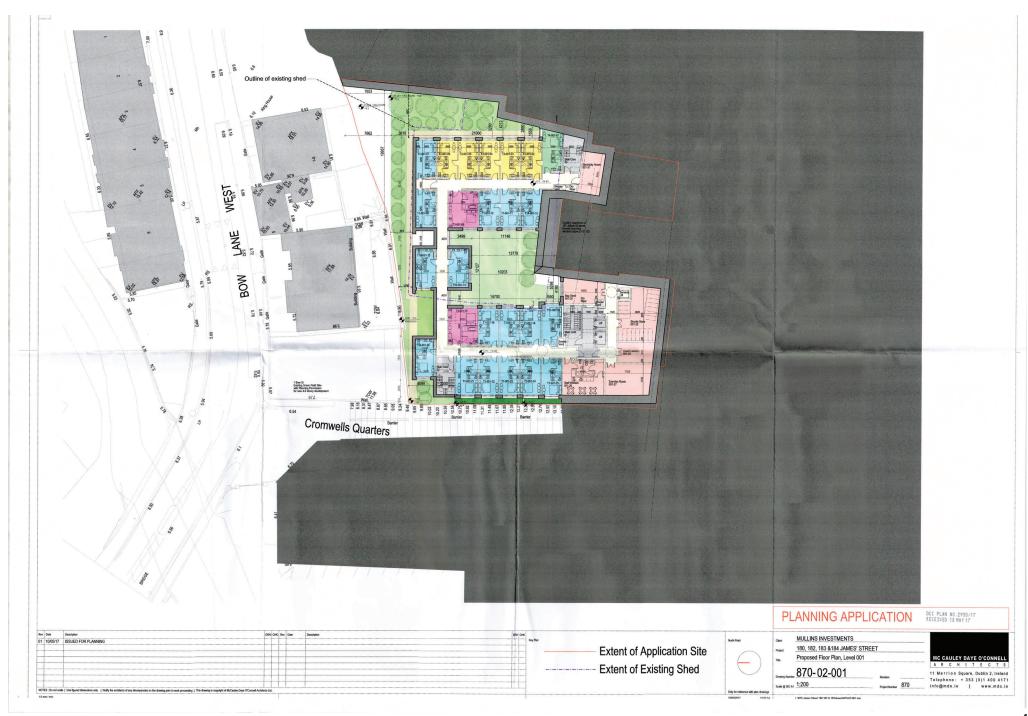
3.0 Planning History

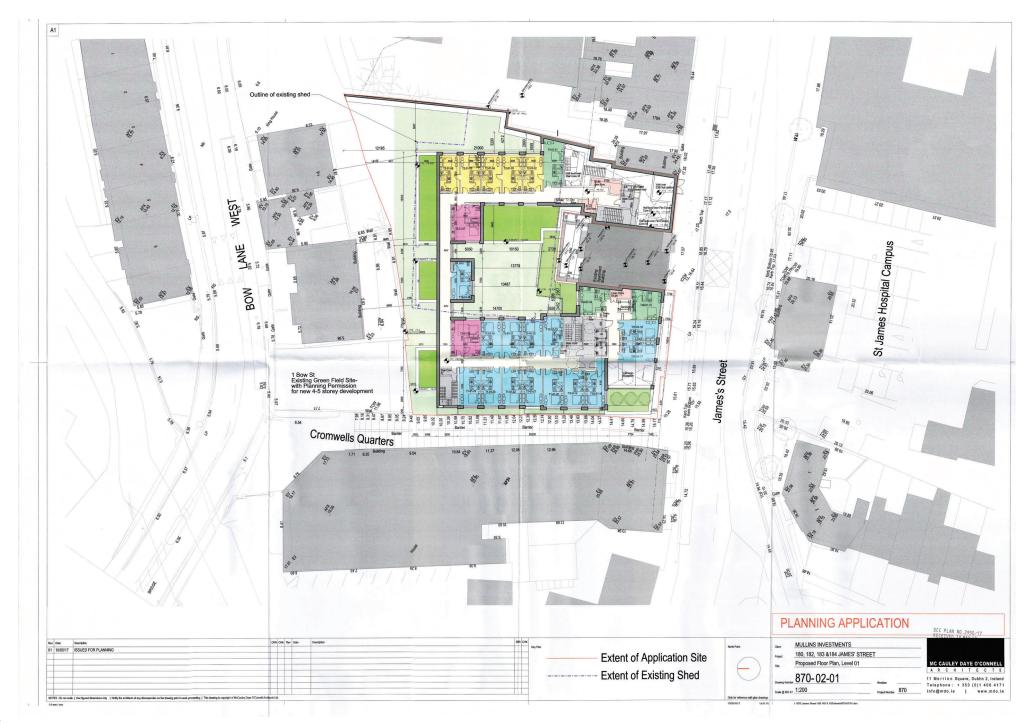
An existing permission for an aparthotel (reg. ref. 2950/17) exists on the site. Following a High Court complaint by the owners of the nearby Tathony House a Right to Light easement has been claimed across the site.

We set out in this section the existing permission on the site.

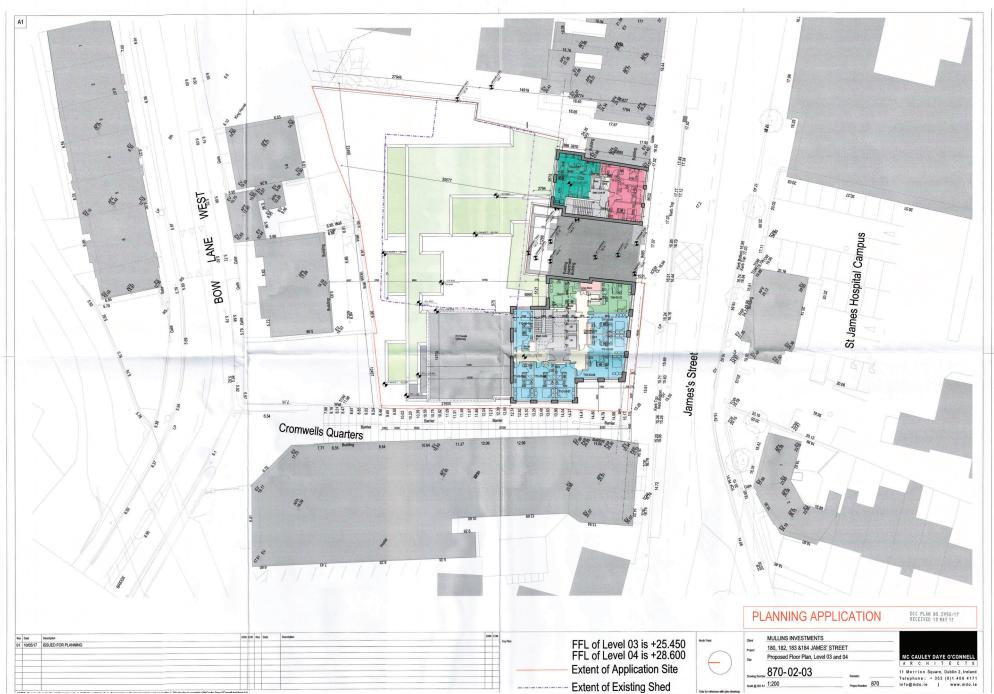


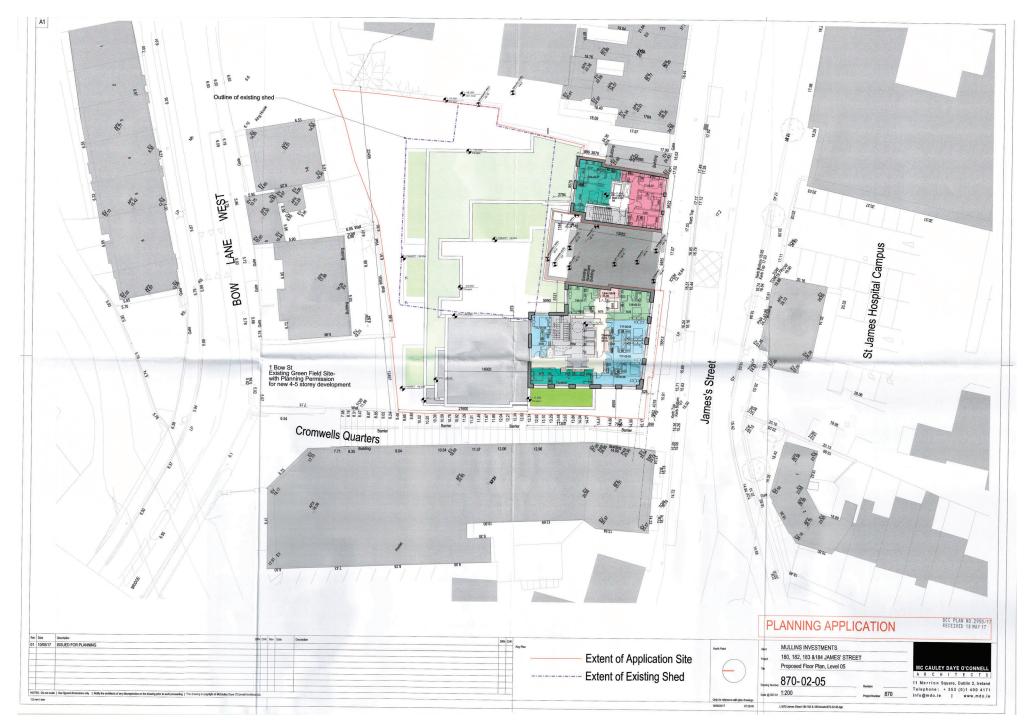


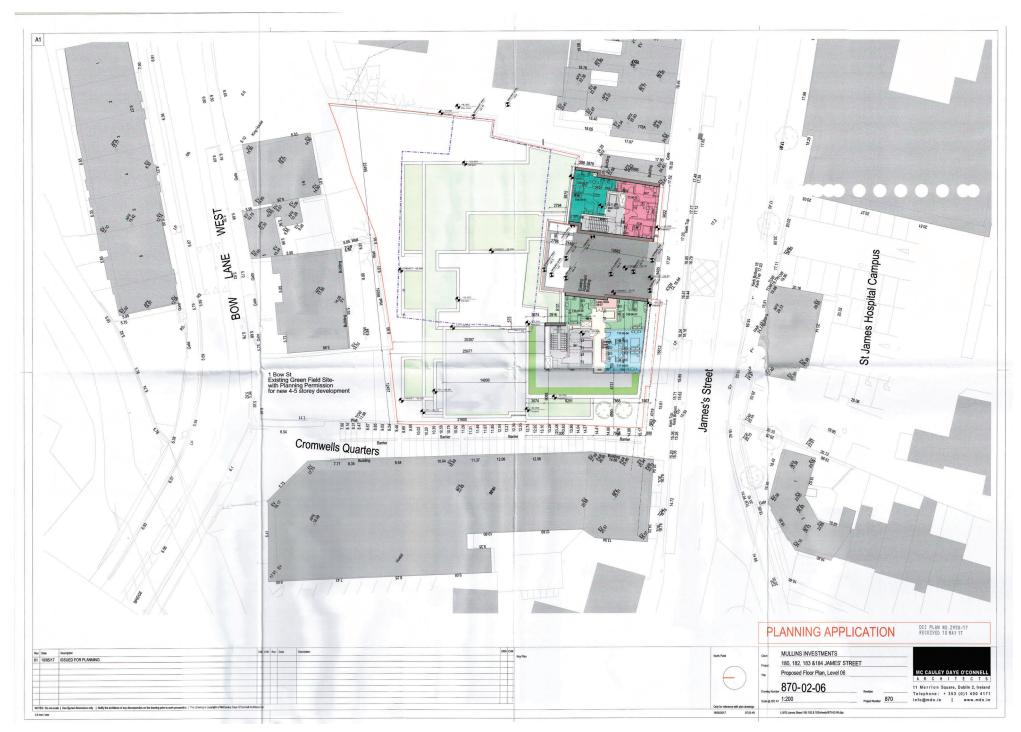




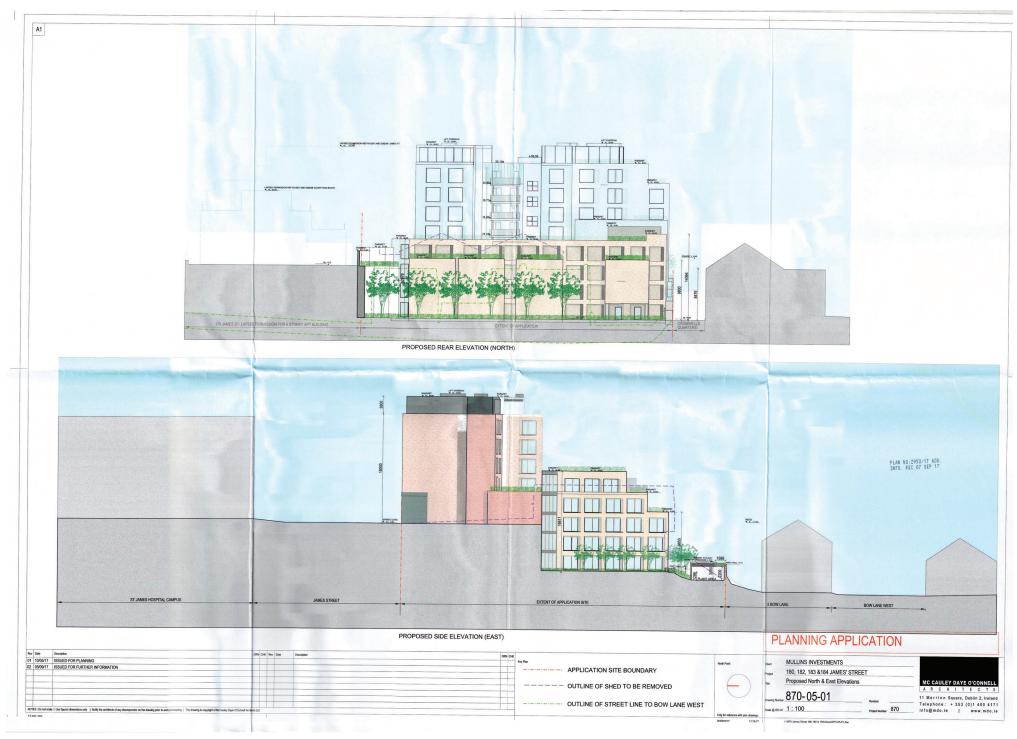








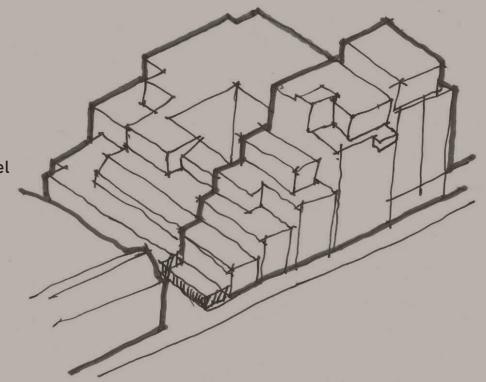


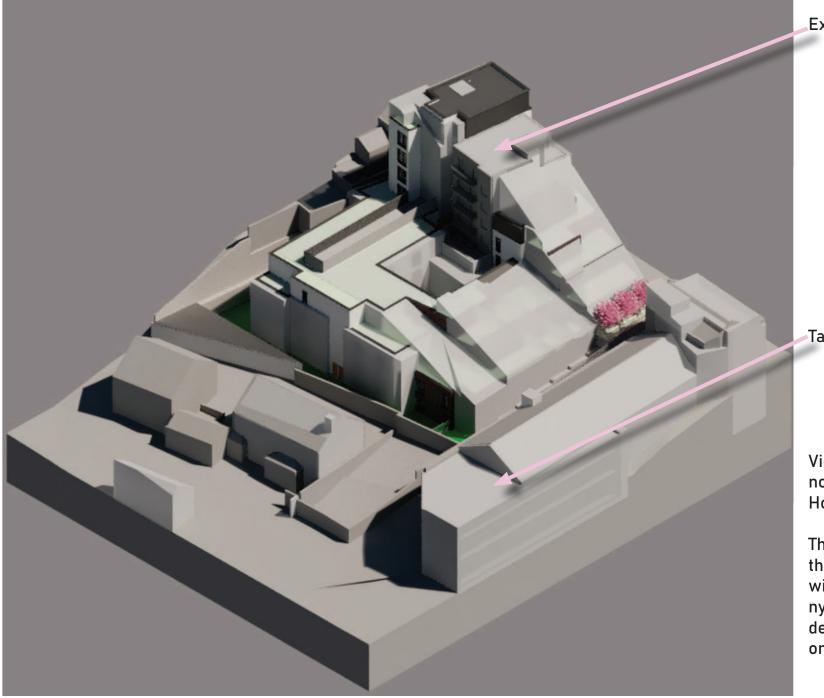


4.0 Design Constraints

A series of daylighting studies were comissioned by Dublin Loft Company during the mediation with Tathony House. These studies assessed the daylighting impact of different designs. These reports, prepared by MBS Software, are submitted separately with this application.

Hussey Architects in collaboration with MBS Software were able to model an envelope within which the proposed hotel would not adversely affect Tathony House. The follwing images show this envelope modelled as a translucent volume on the site.



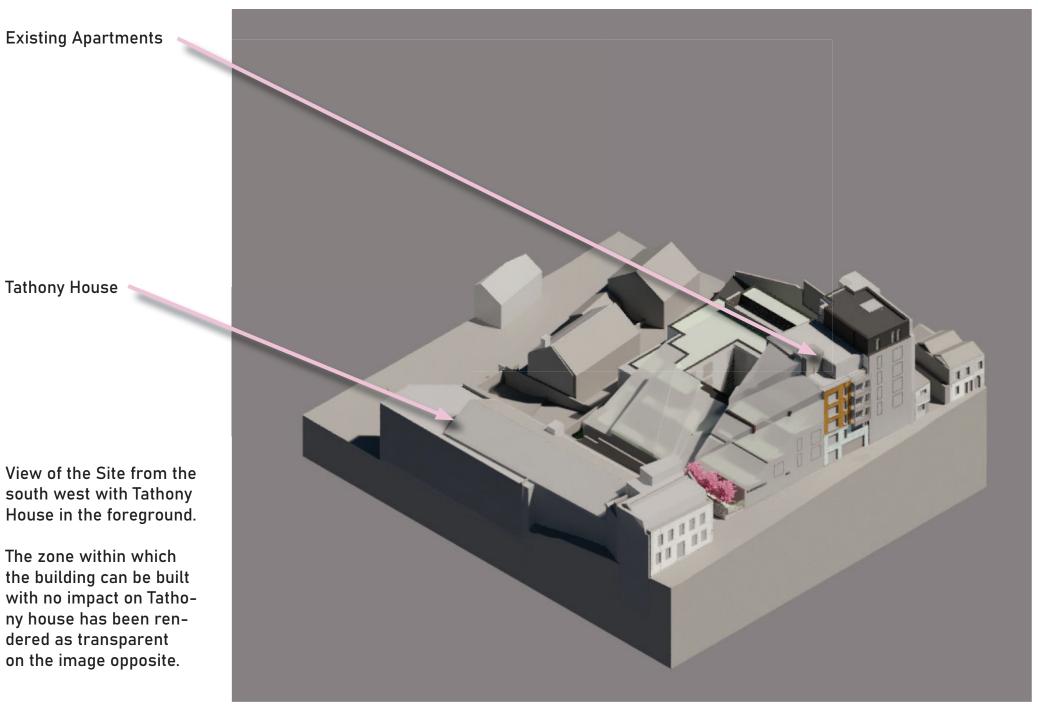


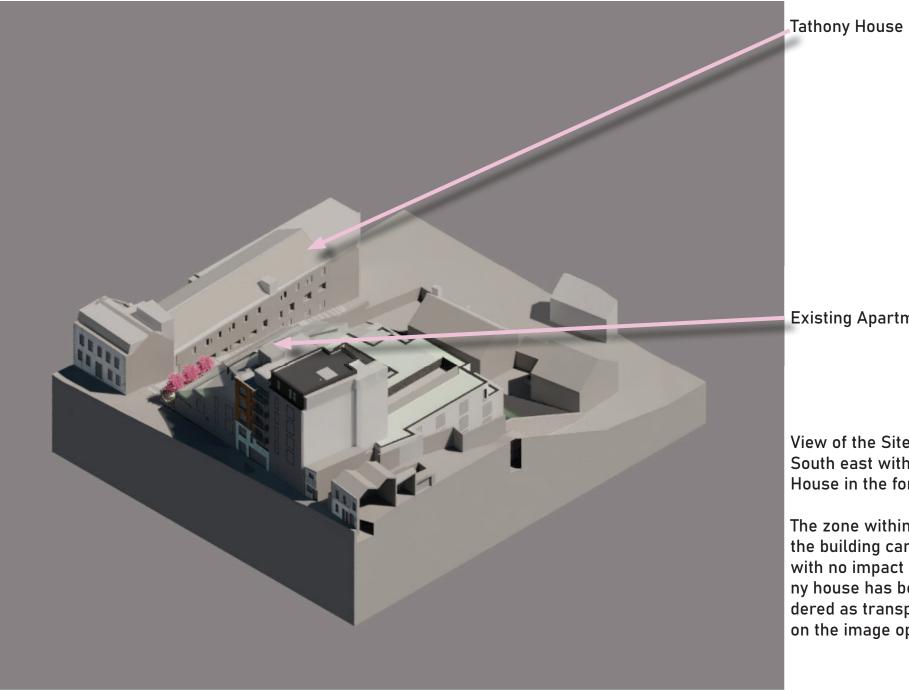
Existing Apartments

Tathony House

View of the Site from the north west with Tathony House in the foreground.

The zone within which the building can be built with no impact on Tathony house has been rendered as transparent on the image opposite.





Existing Apartments

View of the Site from the South east with Tathony House in the foreground.

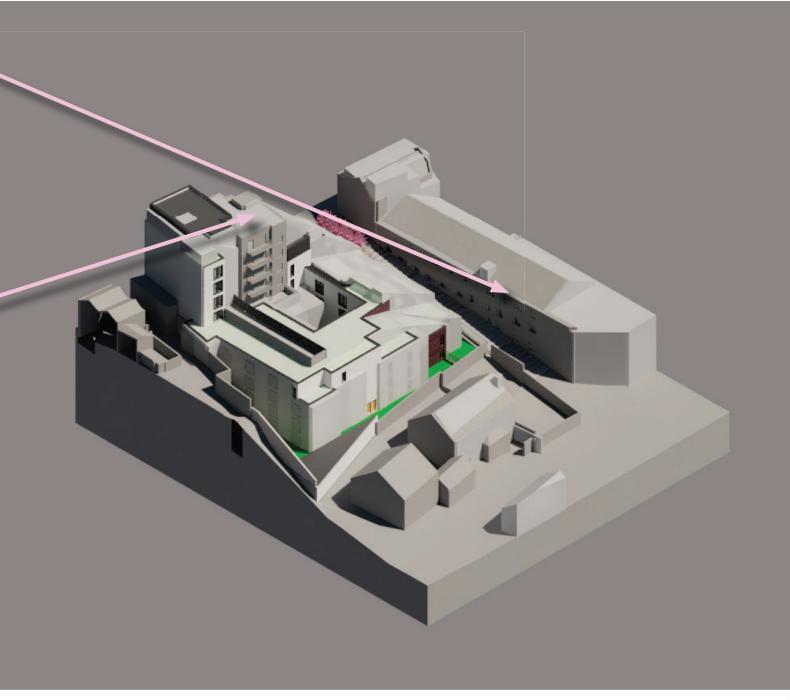
The zone within which the building can be built with no impact on Tathony house has been rendered as transparent on the image opposite.

Tathony House

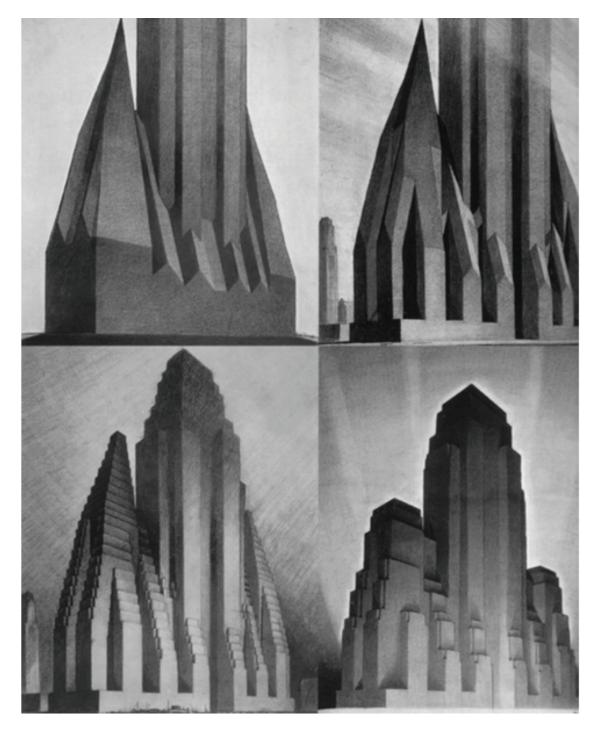
Existing Apartments

View of the Site from the South east with Tathony House in the foreground.

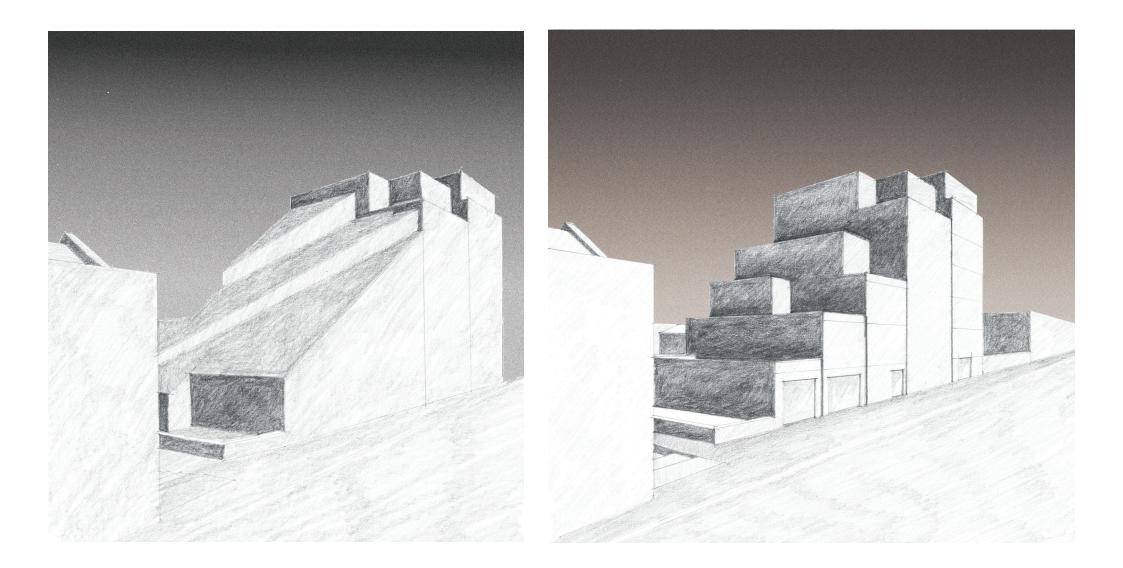
The zone within which the building can be built with no impact on Tathony house has been rendered as transparent on the image opposite.



5.0 Proposed Design



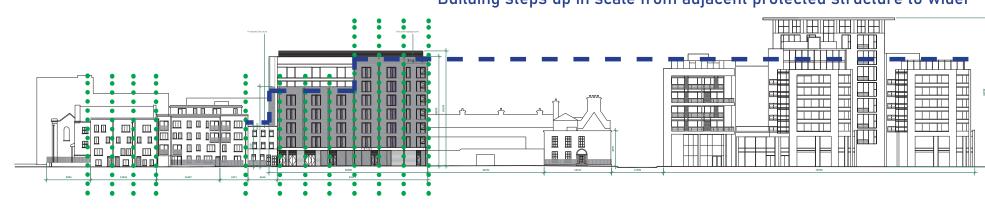
There have been only three Rights to Light cases in Ireland since 1974. While the impact of rights to light on Urban Design has therefore been limited in Ireland it was typical in the development of New York. Illustrated opposite are a series of massing sketches by Hugh Ferriss for a New York skyscraper. The massing of the building developed by the refinement of the permitted building envelope into an orthoghonal form.



We have shown above, in a similar medium to Hugh Ferriss, the permitted building envelope and it's refinement into an orthogonal form.



While the hotel has a large footprint, that encircles an existing apartment building, we have broken the elevation into a series of bays. This reflects Dublin's historic fine grain pattern of development. A similar approach was taken in our design for Dublin Loft Company's first hotel at Hendrick Street.



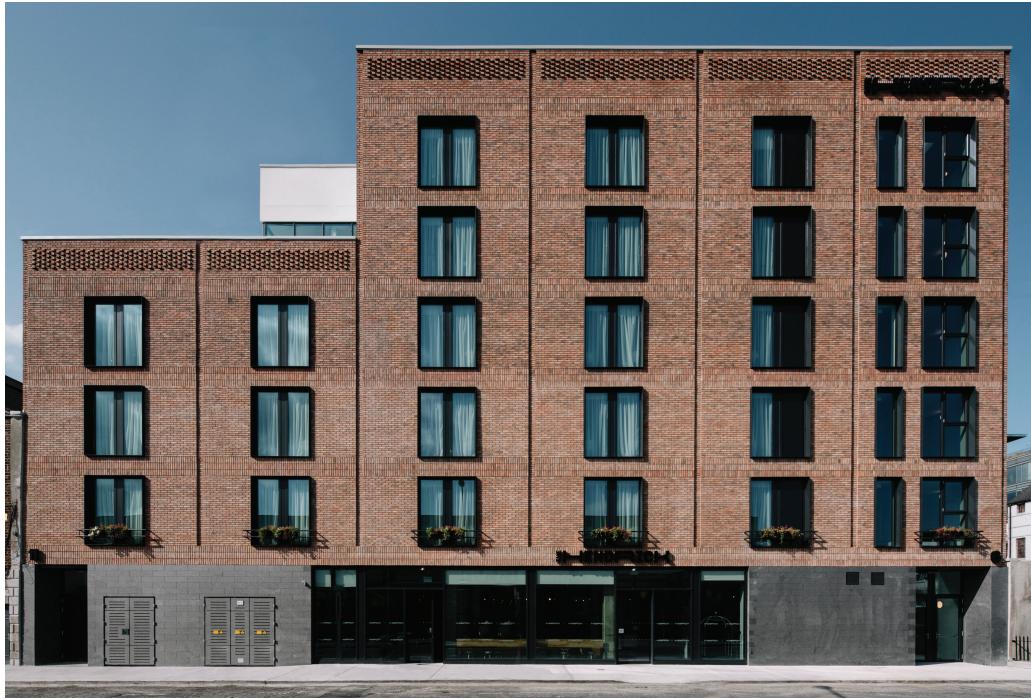
Building steps up in scale from adjacent protected structure to wider

Bay structure of elevation matches typical Georgian fine grain

The first hotel we designed for Dublin Loft Company at Hendrick Street took a similar approach to acknowledging the city's fine grain history. That building was also stepped in response to its' context.

The building elevation is shown opposite. Originally the site contained a Georgian terrace of six houses. Like many buildings of the period these collapsed one by one. The site lay vacant and was rumoured to be haunted. The plots of 6-11 Hendrick Street are traced on the facade as recesses re-imagining the original fine grain development of the street.

The facade features vertical windows with articulated reveals set in red brick. A handmade brick, Ibstock Birtley, was chosen for its' weathered appearance. Non-traditional treatments are the recessed mortar joints, triple soldier courses and the projecting brick pattern at cornice level. Flamed Basalt cladding at ground level was also chosen for its' less polished finish.



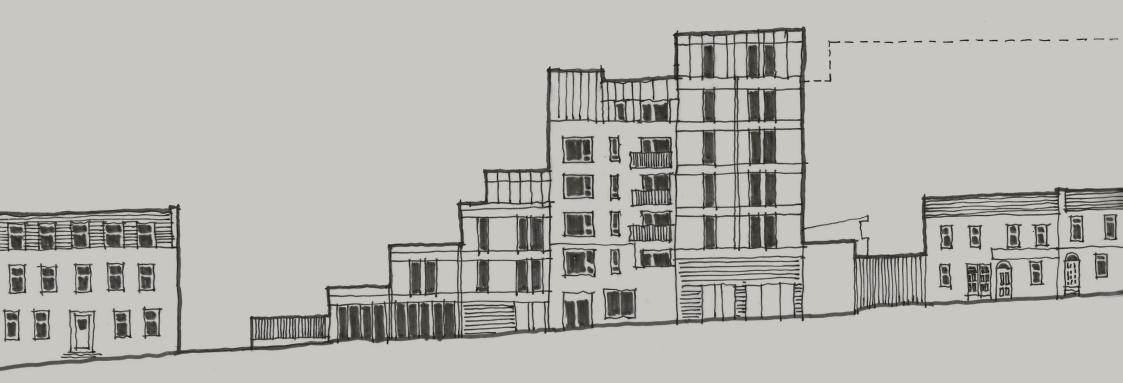
he Hendrick – Facade Detail

Another feature of the Hendrick at Smithfield was that three of the site boundaries were party walls. We treated these, necessarily blank, walls as an abstraction of the main facade's vertical windows and string courses.





James Street Design



The Hendrick at James Street – proposed view from southeast

We are proposing a similar elevational treatment at James Street with vertical proportioned windows, triple soldier courses and expressed reveals. We are also proposing a similar abstracted treatment to the party wall facing east.

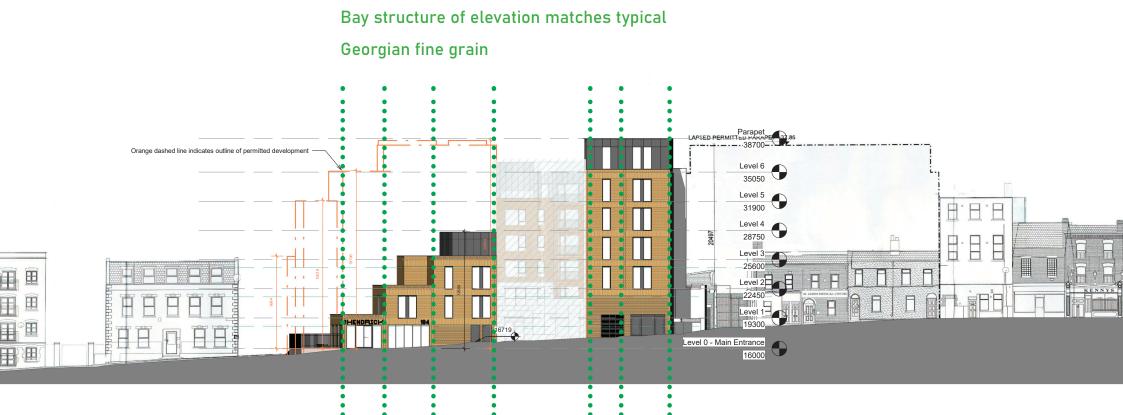
St. JAMES MEDICAL CENTRE

The Hendrick at James Street - proposed view from southwest

Design

We are proposing a similar elevational design at James Street to Hendrick Street with the facade broken into fine grain bays.

Also similar to Hendrick Street, vertical windows with articulated reveals set in red brick are proposed. Contemporary treatments are recessed mortar joints, triple soldier courses and the projecting brick pattern at cornice level.



Materials

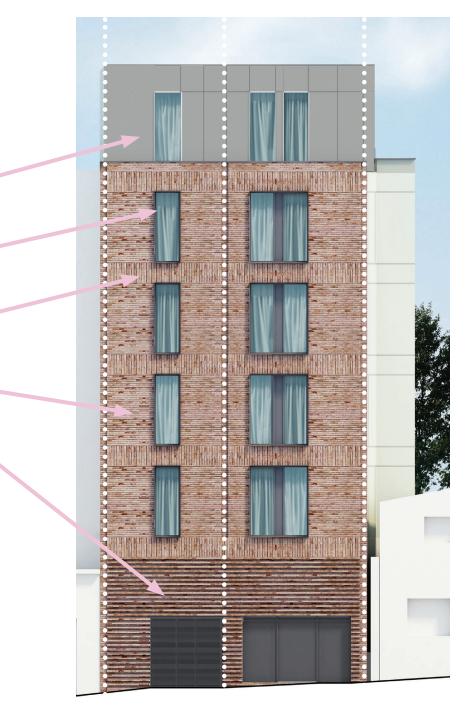
Grey Fibre Cement Cladding Panel - Tegral Tectiva or similar

Aluminium Windows with expressed reveal in extruded aluminium

Triple Soldier Course

Ibstock Birtley red brick with recessed joints

Alternate courses of brick to be recessed to create horizontal counterpoint and mask non-alignment of doors and windows



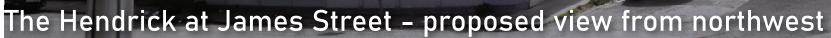


Elevation to Cromwell's Quarters

We are proposing to carry the brick bay treamemnt from James Street around the corner to face Cromwell's Quarters laneway. At the the corner of James Street and the laneway glazing is maximised for passive surveillance. Planting and a small paved outdoor area is also introduced here.

The hotel facade is pulled back from the site boundary to create a light well for the rooms at levels 01 and 02. This gap also provides privacy to the rooms facing the lane.

The building has been sloped in two locations to minimise its' impact on Tathony Houses's daylight. A change of material to fibre cement cladding panels acknowledges this change in the building's form. The set back top floor of the building is also clad in this material.



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