



# Dublin Walking App

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# Project Proposal

## Overview

I plan to make a walking tour app based on historical and architectural research I have previously done in certain areas of Dublin. Each walk would be pre-downloaded to your windows phone. Linking into the windows phone GPS the app would direct you(Walking) to the start of the tour. When you arrive at the start point of the app the first audio file plays. There would be a number of GeoPositions along the route of the walk. The app would give directions to the next GeoPosition on the walking tour. When you arrive at the next GeoPosition the next audio file plays automatically. The Audio can be paused at any point. Where you are on the tour would be saved if you go out of and back to the App. The route would be displayed on an embedded map but the app would use the phones vibration so warn the user everytime they had to make a turn(or if they go wrong) so they don't have to keep watch the phone screen and can look at the buildings etc. around them.

## Walks

### 1)O'Connell Street Walk.

Walk based on my research for my Architecture thesis project. This includes historical information about the area and information on particular important buildings and statues including : The GPO, Number 42. Charles Stuart Parnell Statue, The site of an old air raid shelter etc.

### 2) Cork Street and area Walk

Walk based on historical research(From another Architecture project) of Cork street, Newmarket street, Ardee Street, Brabazon Street and Patrick's street.

## Database

Whole Walk objects(Two planned at the moment)- with field of ordered list of Walk section objects

Walk Section objects- Whole Walk downloaded before. As each Geolocation reached the next walk section object plays its podcast. It needs a GeoPosition field for the start point of the section. The last walk section object would be a GeoPosition without an audio file.

## Technologies

### Windows Phone

#### Windows Phone Map API and Geoposition

The Maps directions task launches the Maps application and displays driving directions between two points. You can specify both the start and end points, or specify only one; in the latter case, the user's current location is used for the other one. The start and end points contain a string label, and geographic coordinates specifying the latitude and longitude of the location. If you omit the geographic coordinates, the label string is used by the Maps application as a search term.

### Vibration

Windows Phone devices include a vibration controller. Your app can vibrate the phone for up to 5 seconds to notify the user of an important event. Vibration whenever the user has to make a turn.

## Examples

### Walkingtours.com.au(Windows Phone)

The first two walks, Paddington and Darlinghurst are two of Sydney's most vibrant areas. As they pass by museums, cafes, restaurants and hotels the walks can stimulate further investigation of the area. A two hour walk can become the catalyst for a whole day's adventure.

The walks began as personally guided walks for members and guests of the NSW Historic Houses Trust. They were recorded as podcasts and presented for download on walkingtours.com.au. The walks are narrated by Tara Morice (Star of Strictly Ballroom), Geoff Morrell (Screen Actor who appeared in Looking for Alibrandi, Oscar and Lucinda & Grass Roots) and Janet Morice, social historian and author.

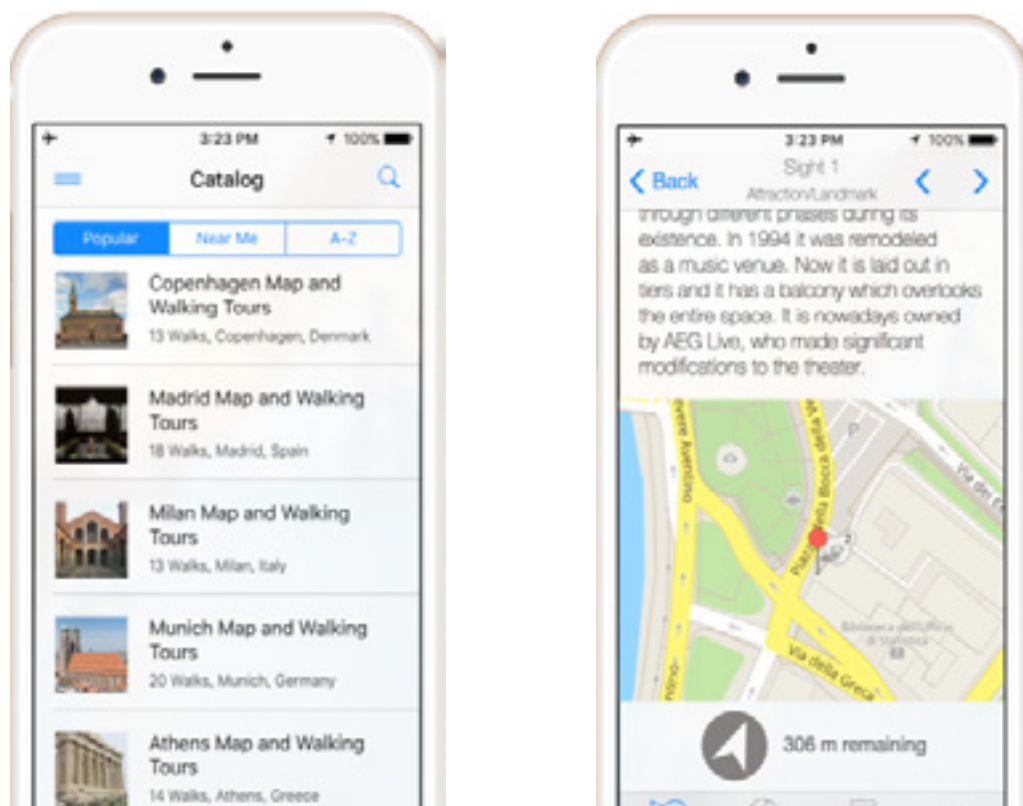
Walks



## City Maps and Walks(Apple Store)

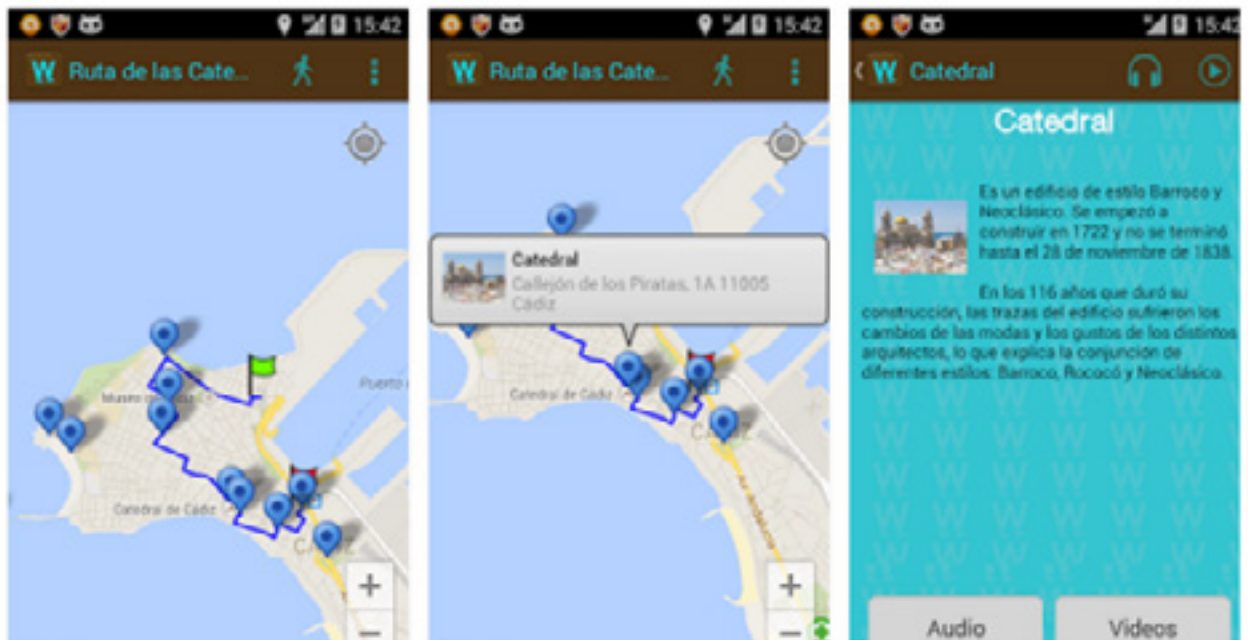
This handy app offers city maps and self-guided walking tours for over 470 cities worldwide. Detailed walking route maps and turn-by-turn walking directions are available to guide you to all the major city attractions. You can follow the walking tours and use the city maps included in this application without 3G or internet connection. Neither data plan nor roaming is needed when traveling to foreign cities. A must have for all travelers!

- \* Detailed city maps for over 470 cities worldwide.
- \* Location bookmarking on map.
- \* Map scale showing distance between locations.
- \* Touring routes clearly displayed on map.
- \* Precise turn-by-turn walking directions from one sight to another.
- \* The “FindMe” feature displays your exact location, while an auto tracking feature displays your movement on the map, so you always know if you are moving in the right direction (this feature is not supported by iPod Touch and iPad w



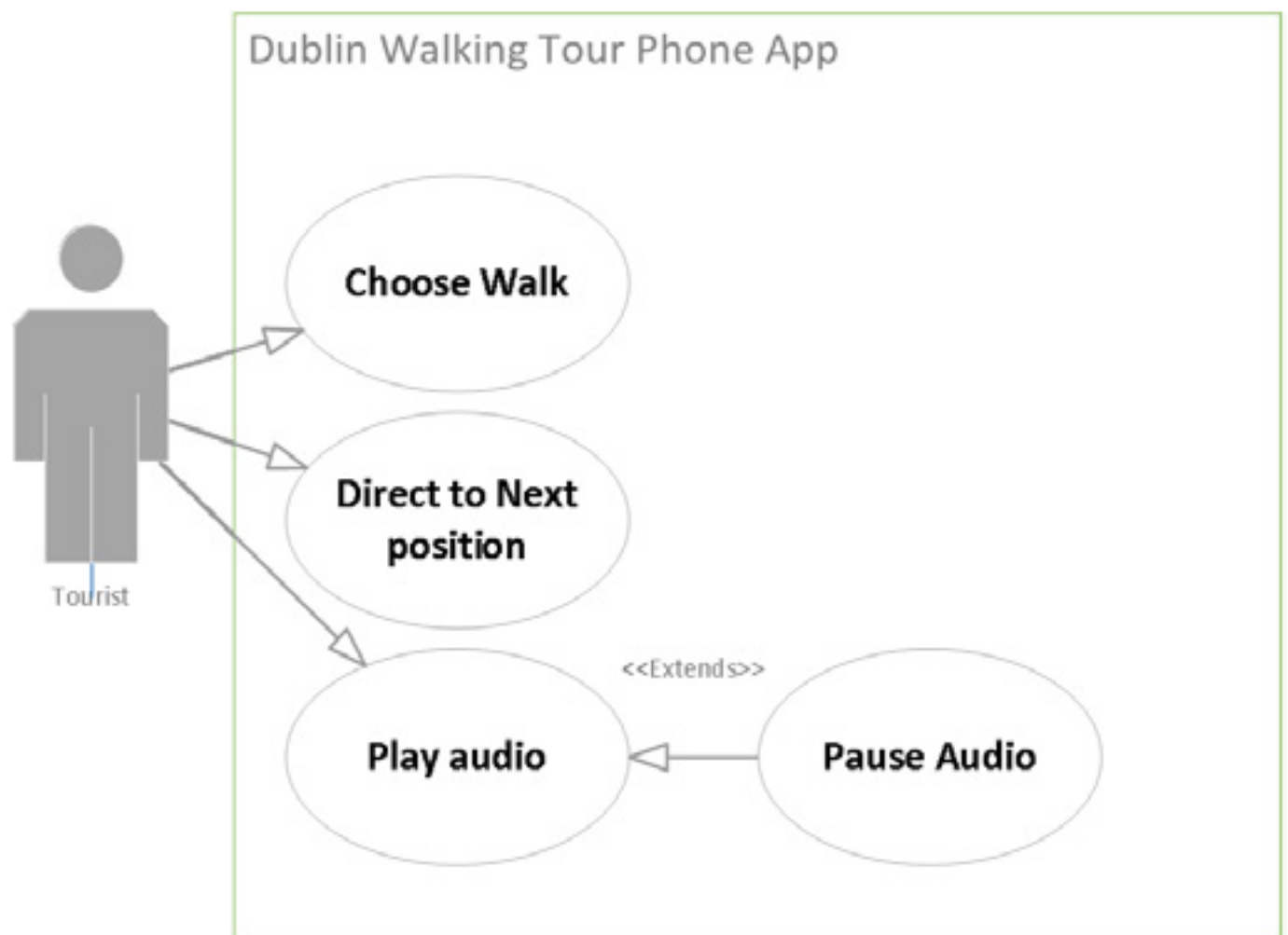
## World Walking Tour(Android Store)

This App allows you to enjoy the city by using different geo-localized guided routes. It allows you to follow the city's historical routes as you stroll through town. The App includes videos, audios, photographs and relevant information about the most emblematic places, such as neighbourhoods, squares, castles and monuments. At any given time, you can locate your exact position and can access information about the nearest points of interest where you can find out about special offers, events, news etc.



## Research

### Use Case Diagram



## Use Case Descriptions

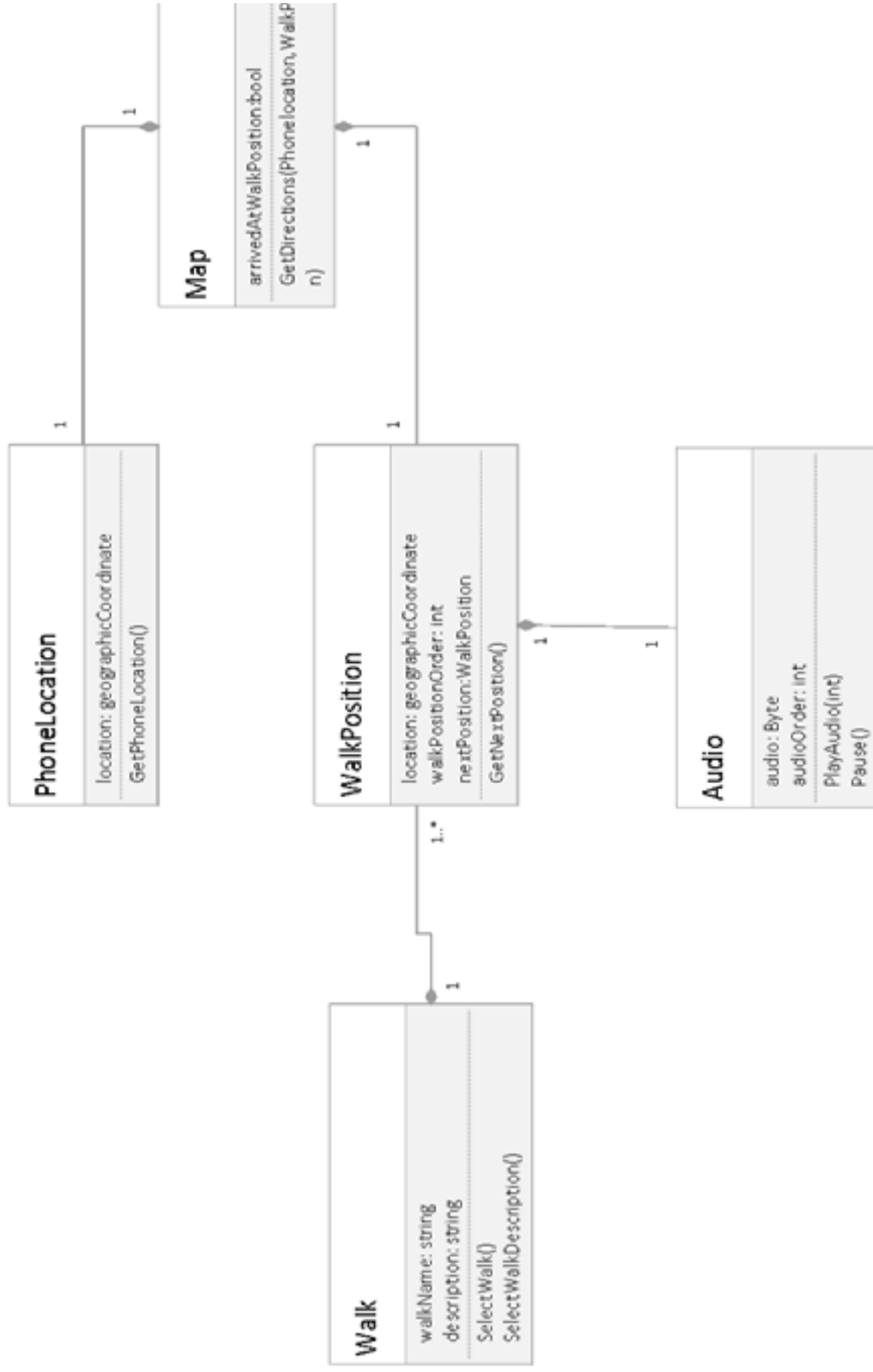
Dublin Walking App	
Use Case:	Choose Walk
Actor (s):	Tourist
Goal:	The tourist wants to choose what walk to do.
Overview:	
Type	
Pre-Conditions	No preconditions
Post-Conditions	The walk is selected.
Special Requirements	
Successful Scenario:	Step 1. The tourist opens the walk application by tapping on the live tile on the windows phone.
	Step 2. The main screen shows a list of possible walks. Each walk will have a button to show a description of the walk and a button to start the walk.
	Step 3. The user presses the button to start the walk.
Alternative Scenario (s)	Alternative step 3. The tourist opens the walk description and reads the description of the walk. The description also shows the location of the start of the walk. The tourist can either go back to the main menu and step 2 or choose to start the walk and go to step 3.



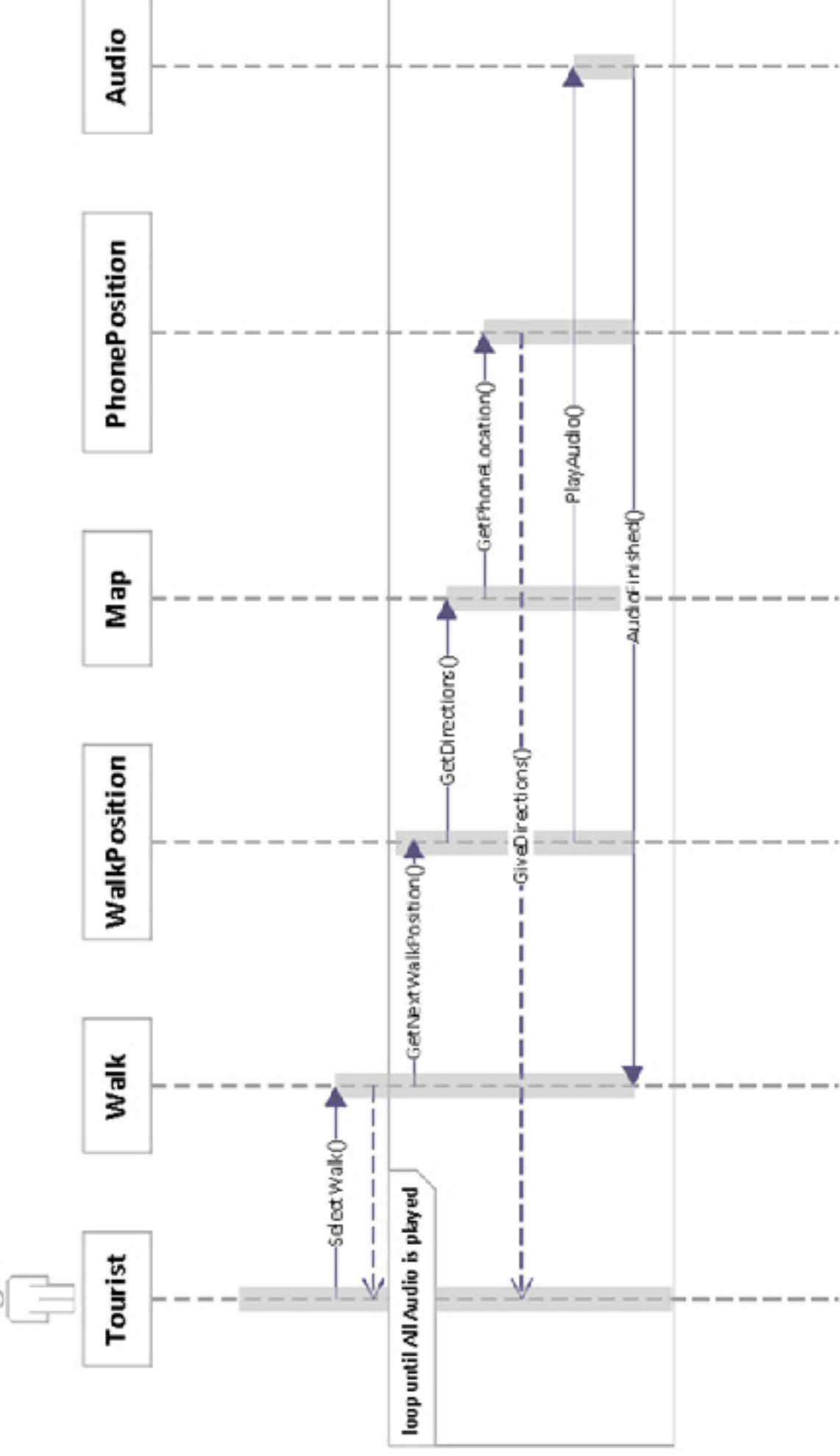
Dublin Walking App	
Use Case:	Direct to Next Position
Actor (s):	Tourist
Goal:	To get to the next walk position
Pre-Conditions	The walk is selected
Post-Conditions	The tourist arrives at the position
Successful Scenario:	Step 1. Once the walk is selected or the previous audio has been played a map screen comes up on the phone
	Step 2. The map shows the phone location and the next walk position
	Step 3. The app directs the tourist to the next walk position from the current phone location.
	Step 4. Once the tourist arrives the location go to the play audio use case.

Dublin Walking App	
Use Case:	Play Audio
Actor (s):	Tourist
Goal:	To play the audio information for a location
Overview:	The audio information for a certain walk position is played
Type	
Pre-Conditions	The walk is selected and the tourist has arrived at the walk position
Post-Conditions	The audio information listened to.
Special Requirements	
Successful Scenario:	Step 1. When the tourist arrives at the walk position the audio information for that location is played automatically.
	Step 2. After the audio is complete the app finds the next walk position and the direct to next walk position use case is used
Alternative Scenario (s)	Alternative step 1. The audio can be paused at any time. When paused and the tourist goes out of the app, the app is resumed at the paused page when the tourist comes back to the app.
	Alternative step 1 When the tourist is directed to the first walk position of the selected walk. The tourist presses play to start the audio information for that location.
	Alternative step 1 When the last audio information file is complete the app is directed back to the main menu and the tourist can choose another walk.

## Class Diagram



## Sequence Diagram



## Walk Information

### Number 42 O'Connell Street and the development of upper O'Connell Street

The lands now occupied by O'Connell Street formed a part of a monastery, St. Mary's Abbey, which was founded in 945. Following the Dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII in 1537 the lands were confiscated by the English crown and went through a number of hands before being bought in 1714 by Luke Gardiner. Luke Gardiner, whom Gardiner street was named after, was the equivalent of a Celtic tiger property developer. He is responsible for the construction of a number of residential Georgian streets in north Dublin city.

Gardiner promoted the new Drogheda Street and Sackville Mall, which is what O'Connell street was called at the time, as "a fine new street, containing the most beautiful residences in Dublin". The center of the street was a linear park or Mall and was instead of the usual Georgian square like Mountjoy or Merrion square.

No. 42 O'Connell Street is the oldest surviving residential building on this street. Think of this house repeated for half of the length of the current O'Connell street on both sides and you will get an idea of what the original street looked like.

### Quote

"Here the strollers leisurely meander through and around the enclosed Mall, In place of Theater boxes, however, the houses of Sackville Streets blank windows gaze down at the street's activities and across at each other. But like the Theater this gaze is not mono directional. The figures who inhabit the street, gossiping or simply staring, can catch glimpses of the houses' interiors beyond the prosaic and uniform facades. More specifically, their eye is drawn to the ceilings of the piano nobile. The section of the house and its relationship with the street allows the stuccodores's art to express the owners wealth and taste in a florid riot of plasterwork while the remainder of the room remains invisible to the public realm. Those who inhabit the houses opposite, however could perhaps witness considerably more".

## The development of lower O'Connell street

In the second half of the 18th century the Irish Parliament had plenty of money at its command. However any surplus from taxes was sent straight to London for the use of the English crown. Having failed to get this changed the parliament made sure that going forward that any surplus would be spent before the crown could get its hands on it. Money was spend lavishly on roads and canals and buildings.

Wide Streets Commission was formed in 1757 and was "probably the most powerful city planning organisation in European History". The wide streets commission not only had the power for the compulsory purchase of the required land for development but also it had massive influence over the style and architecture of the new buildings.

The commission first started planning to link the north and south centres of the city together. A plan was formed to create an axis from the first lying-in hospital, the Rotunda, over a new bridge, Carlisle bridge and end at College Green at the new parliament building. James Gandon, who had just finished the deign of the new customs house, was chosen to complete the design of both the bridge and the plan of lower O'Connell street The residents of the upper street at the time were outraged that Gandon's plan would contain shops and businesses. As it would lower the tone of the exclusive residential street. However the plan passed and the first shops were built on O'Connell street.

## GPO

The GPO was designed as a purpose-built General Post Office which would cater for the postal business and its customers. It was also to be a fine, distinguished building that would add to Dublin's architectural beauty.

There was a public office for business at the front of the building and a courtyard for the mail coaches at the back. An imposing facade was designed in Noe-Greek style complete with classical columns and statues on the roof. The columns were of Portland stone and the rest of the stonework was granite from county Wicklow.

The whole building was completed in less than four years at a cost of about £50,000 Since then, the lay-out of the building has been changed many times. Everything except the front of the GPO was destroyed during the 1916 Rising along with many buildings along the rest of the street. The reconstruction was delayed until 1924 both because of the high price of steel after world war one and the lack of fund of the new Irish free state.

## The Spire

In the early 1990s the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland ran an architectural competition on behalf of Dublin City Council, to provide a contemporary monument on the site of Nelsons Pillar. The winning entry by Ian Ritchie was intended to be in place for the new millennium but was delayed due to planning appeals the case went the whole way to the High Court. The Spire was designed to recapture the vertical effect of Nelson's pillar and to give an uncontroversial, apolitical center to the street and the city as a whole.

The first section was installed on 18 December 2002 and the last one installed on 21 January 2003. The spire is an elongated cone of diameter 3 m at the base, narrowing to 15 cm at the top. It is 121.2 metres tall. It has a tuned mass damper, designed by engineers Arup, to counteract sway. The pattern around the base of the Spire is based on a core sample of earth and rock formation from the ground where the spire stands.

## Nelsons column

After Nelson's victory at Trafalgar a meeting was called of "nobility, clergy, bankers, merchants and citizens" to plan a monument in Nelson's memory. The committee invited "the artists of the United Kingdom" to submit proposals for such a monument, and appealed for contributions from the public to pay for it.

An entry from a young London architect, William Wilkins was selected.

Construction started with the laying of the foundation stone on 15 February 1808 and finished in August 1809 and the statue of Nelson was hoisted into place. The statue was the work of Thomas Kirk, a young Cork-born sculptor and added £630 to the cost of the pillar, which totaled almost £7,000.

There was little political opposition to the project at the time and if anything the construction was marked with indifference. Some thought it too big and intrusive, and others complained that it was a serious obstacle to traffic.

With the surge in Irish nationalist fervor after the 1916 Rising and the foundation of the Irish Free State in 1922, it was inevitable that demands for the removal of Nelson would increase. The problem was the pillar, and the small patch of ground on which it stood, were owned by the Nelson Pillar Trust. To move it would require an act of Parliament. It never happened, partly because it would have cost too much, and it was not clear who should pay. Many thought it ironic, to say the least, that the great British hero should continue to hold pride of place in Ireland's capital city and in close proximity to the General Post Office, which had played a central role in the Rising.

In 1955, Dublin Corporation formally requested the permission of the trustees to remove the statue of Nelson from the pillar. It wanted to replace Nelson with a statue of Wolfe Tone. The trustees refused.

On 29 October 1955, a group of nine University College Dublin students locked themselves inside the pillar and tried to melt the statue with flame throwers. As a Garda van arrived it was attacked by the sympathetic crowd. Gardai forced their way inside with sledgehammers. They took the students' names and addresses and brought them downstairs. Rather than arrest the students, the Gardai merely confiscated their equipment and told everyone to leave quietly. No-one was ever charged

At 1.32am on 8 March 1966, a bomb destroyed the upper half of the pillar, throwing the statue of Nelson into the street. It had been planted by a group of former Irish Republican Army volunteers, including Joe Christle.

Minister for Justice Brian Lenihan condemned "the reckless action", which had caused damage to property, disruption of traffic, and had inconvenienced thousands of Dubliners. The official response to the dynamiting of the pillar was very tepid and it was clear the government was glad a problem had been taken out of their hands.

On the morning of Monday 14 March 1966, six days after the original damage, Irish Army engineers blew up the rest of the pillar after judging the vestigial structure to be too unsafe to restore. This planned demolition caused more destruction on O'Connell Street than the original blast and it is said to have broken every window on the street.

### World Boxing Championship

O'Connell Street, then still officially Sackville Street, was host to the light heavyweight world title fight on St. Patrick Day 1923. The match was between Battling Siki, a Senegalese boxer and the Irish boxer Mike McTigue. Britain had refused entry to Siki as a non-white boxer, and the Free State, to prove its independence had welcomed the event at the height of the Civil War.

The Irregulars had declared the fight as an unnecessary amusement and attempted to disrupt the event by blowing up the power supply. It failed despite a massive explosion and the fight was a great success. It was won by McTigue as the first Irish world Heavyweight champion.



## Daniel O'Connell and renaming

The decision to commemorate Daniel O'Connell with a monument in Sackville Street was an important move away from commemorating only members of the Castle administration or the British royal family. The origins of the O'Connell monument project date back to 1847 when, after his funeral, a fund to commemorate him was promoted by several newspapers and church door collections were started. Sixty designs for the monument were submitted and exhibited in the City Hall. All were rejected by the committee. sculptor John Henry Foley who was Irish-born but living in London, was instead approached to submit a design. A Two-ton Dalkey granite foundation stone was laid on 8 August 1864. The building work took a long time because of Foley's ill health and was further delayed when he died in 1874. His assistant, Thomas Brock, was commissioned to complete the monument.

the statue is in three sections, a statue of O'Connell at the top, a frieze in the middle At the base are four winged victories. At the center of the frieze is the Maid of Erin, her right hand raised pointing to O'Connell, her liberator, and in her left hand the 1829 Act of Catholic Emancipation. Nearly thirty more figures surrounding her symbolise the Church, the professions, the arts, the trades and the peasantry. The four victories represent the virtues attributed to O'Connell's patriotism, courage, eloquence and fidelity. There is bullet holes in two of the victories, a legacy of the 1916 rising.

The renaming of Sackville Street to O'Connell Street had been a contentious issue. When the name change was first brought up by Dublin corporation in 1884 the residents of the street got an injunction it. Dublin Corporation finally changed the name from Sackville Street to O'Connell Street on 5th May 1924.



## Solution

### Database Diagram



## Screenshots



