

Proposed pedestrian accessibility

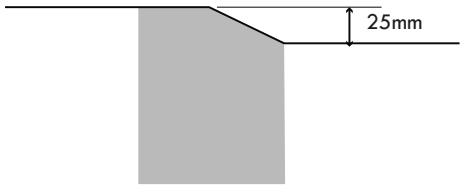
To provide a more accessible and inclusive pedestrian prioritised space the proposals look to address the accessibility issues and comply with the Equalities Act by:

- * Replacing the uneven existing pavements;
- * Improving the surface of the existing historic setts;
- * Reducing the depth of the dished drainage channels within the central market area;
- * Reduce the amount of space for vehicles by reducing the carriageway width;
- * Bringing the carriageway height up to reduce the kerb height to 25mm;
- * Incorporate colour contrast to carriageway edges with the use of a contrasting kerb colour.

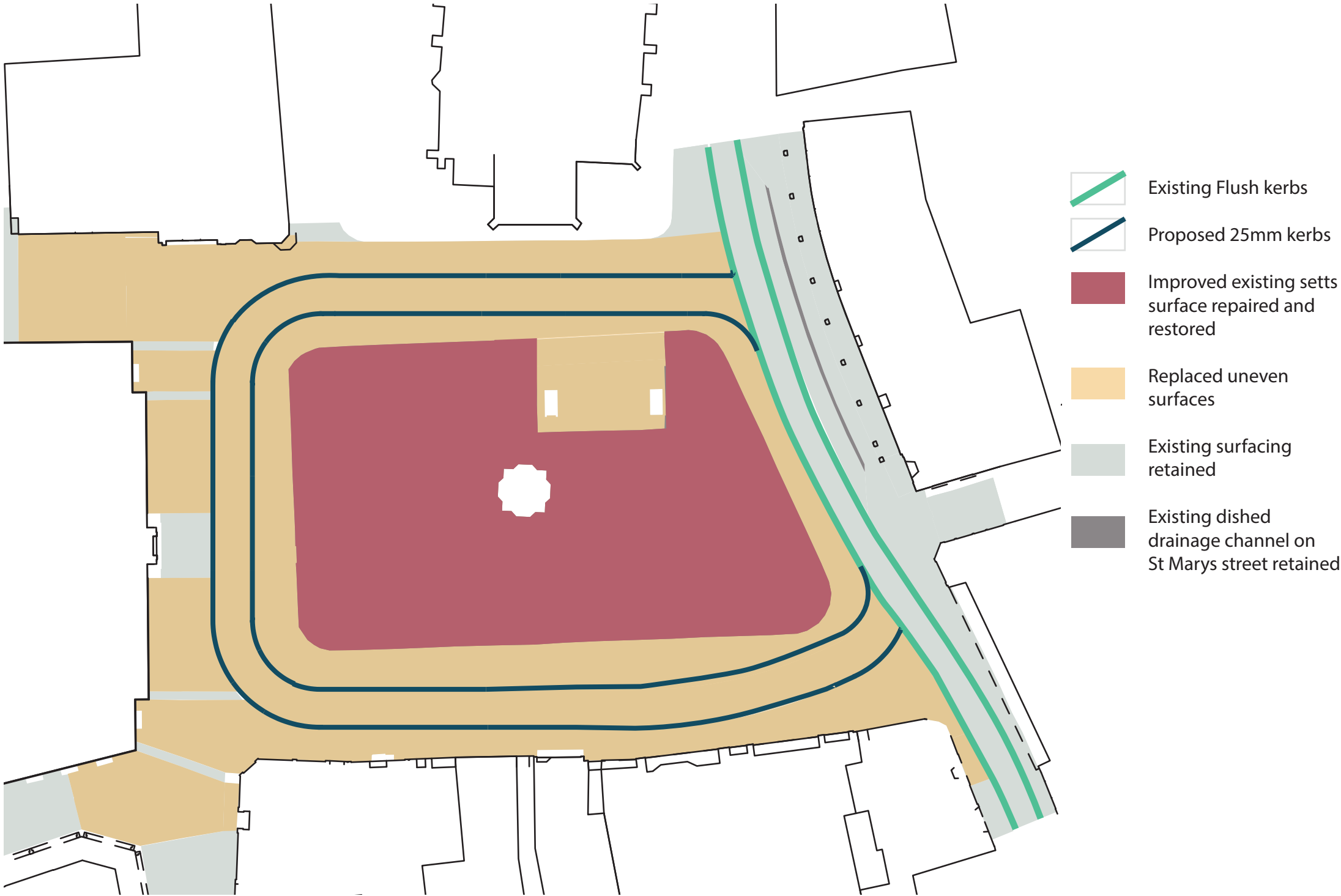


CYCLE KERB

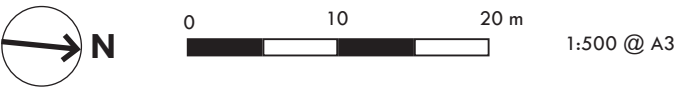
Developed in conjunction with Cambridgeshire County Council, Cycle Kerb is produced in a standard concrete finish. The angled profile to the top face of the kerb provides both a distinct visual and tactile division between the carriageway and cycle lane. Available in standard grey and Eco Countryside finishes.



Proposed kerb profile



Proposed pedestrian accessibility



Proposed surfacing

The proposed surfacing around the central setts area will provide a continuous and consistent surface, replacing the current uneven and mixed paving. This paving will need to accommodate daily traffic of small vans and cars from market traders and occasional HGVs and large emergency vehicles. Large events may also require paving areas to accommodate large stages or event equipment.

The existing colour tones of the square and local materials have influenced the choice of surface materials. The existing setts that will be retained have a pinky purple hue and the surrounding buildings and materials contain a range of buffs, oranges and browns.

Grampian Granite is proposed which is a buff grey granite which suits the local colour tones and contrasts against the existing setts.

Size

- * A consistent size that provides a change in scale from the existing setts;
- * A larger size than the existing setts but small enough that it can be trafficked;
- * A size based on the proportions of the existing rectangular setts e.g twice as big 380mm x 150mm
- * An appropriate depth to be trafficked (60mm depth).

Laid

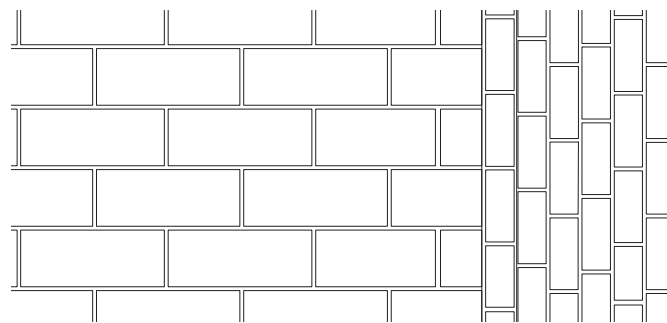
- * Bound, set on concrete bed using quality mortar
- * Staggered bond laying pattern

Origin

- * British – north Scotland quarry



Grampian granite



Proposed size and laying pattern in relation to existing setts

Paving details

Recess covers

- * Existing covers to be replaced with recessed covers to achieve a continuous surface.
- * All new covers to be specified as recessed covers.

Next Steps Surfacing

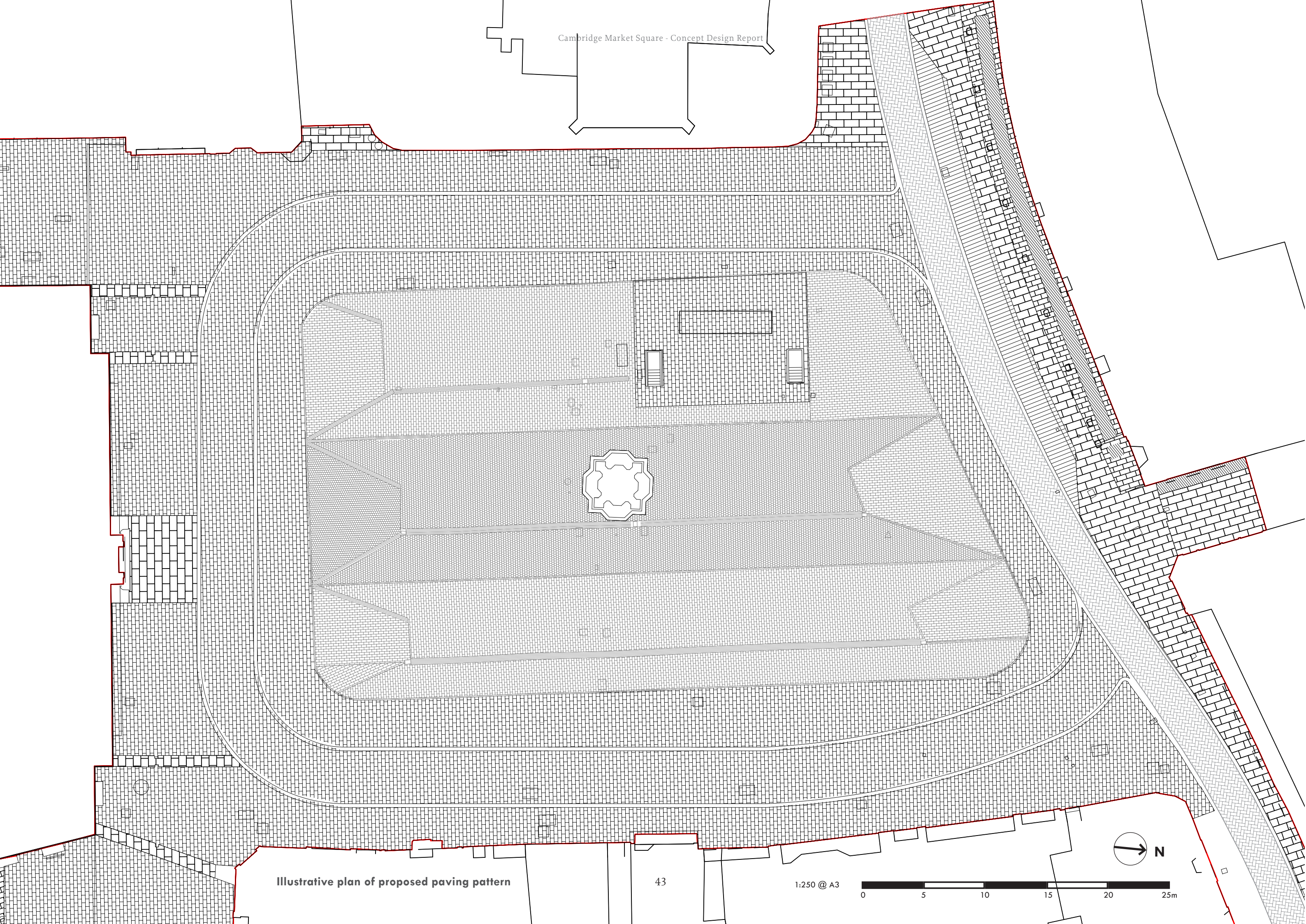
- * Meeting with Historic England to discuss historic setts proposals.
- * Check proposed materials against sustainability requirements and supply chain availability.
- * Develop technical information for granite paving for adopted public highway approval.



Existing recessed cover within setts



Proposed recessed cover within paving



Illustrative plan of proposed paving pattern

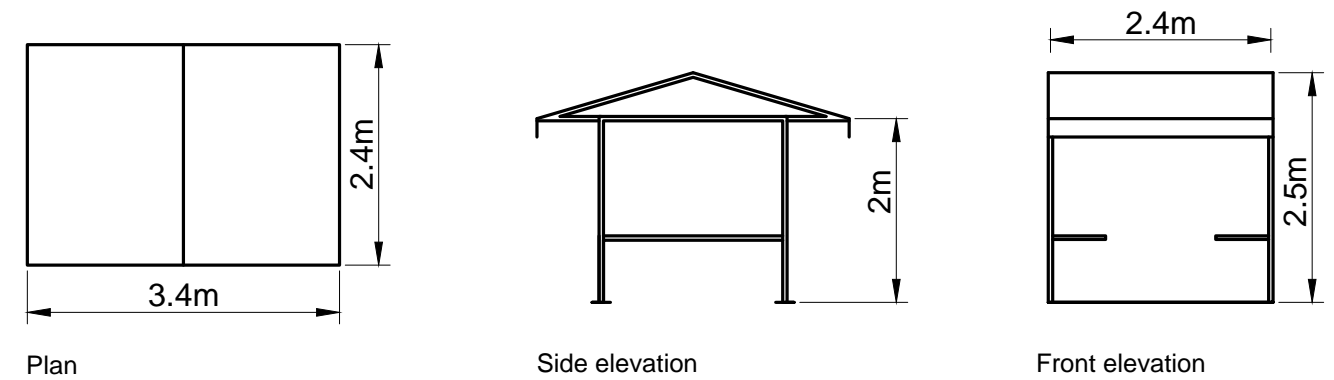
5.0 Stalls

5.1 Existing stalls

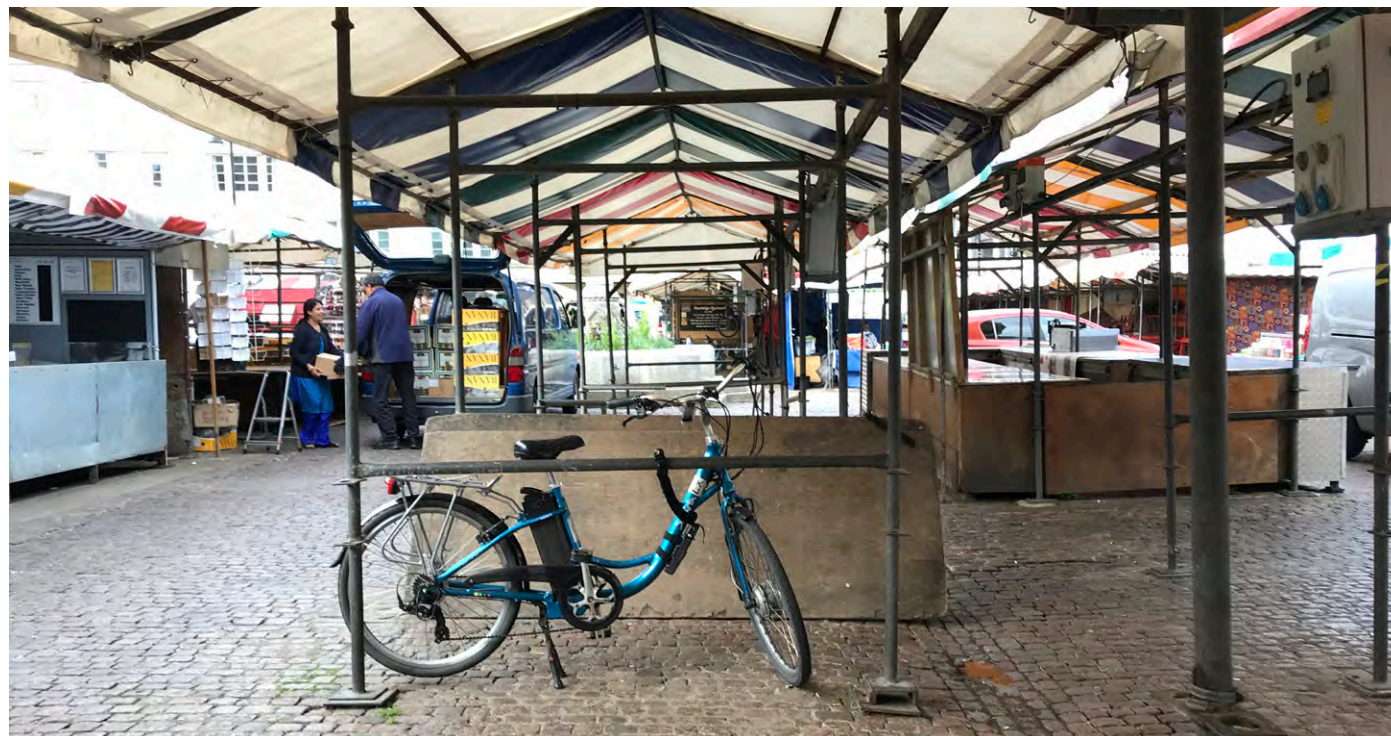
The existing market stalls are rectilinear areas defined by repurposed scaffolding frames. The frames have been heavily adapted and modified over time and they have been bolted directly on to the granite setts through the metal plates of their footings. This fixing, the roof covering tying method and the electricity supply units make it impossible for the stalls to be dismantled temporarily for any occasion.

The shape of the frame originates in the historic timber frames but the striped tarpaulin cover appears to be a later addition of unknown origin. The frames are equipped with simple swivelling angled arms that can support boards horizontally for the use as tables.

Certain traders keep large benches and other display objects overnight at the market which have become permanent fixtures and extensions of the stalls.



Existing stall dimensions



Interior view of current stalls



The market and stalls circa 1900

5.2 Stall Design

Beyond a much needed renovation and de-cluttering, the design options for the stalls were developed to address specific requirements of the brief such as flexibility in their deployment, an appearance appropriate for the city centre of a city like Cambridge, modern space standards and to work with a new and improved utility infrastructure. In achieving all of these, the proposed stalls should not miss any of the practicality of their predecessors.

Certain attributes and assumptions are shared among the proposed options:

- The stalls are provided by the market, not the traders.
- The stall module size will be 3x3m across the market
- The stalls provide the roofing but the traders are responsible for the side separation material (frames are provided)
- The stalls are flexible in being joined up to form trading stalls larger than 1 module.
- The stalls do not include any horizontal surfaces such as benches and tables which will be provided by the traders as required.

Following an iterative design process the design of the stalls has concluded on 2 potential options that will be carried on to the next stage for further appraisal until one is chosen. These options represent the 2 broad categories that were investigated at the beginning of this design stage: Modular and Framework.

The Modular option employs a single unit of a frame that repeats across the market to form rows and the Framework option comprises of larger groups of trading areas within a larger frame.

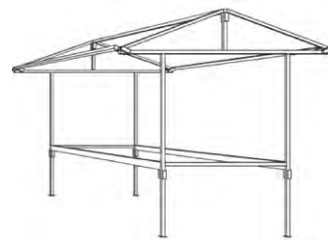
Research

Prior to developing the design options a market research was carried out to determine what existing solutions are available to use off the shelf that could fulfil the brief's requirements. The result of the research is that existing market stall products do not offer much versatility or respond adequately to the brief.

The four main types of stalls available today are:

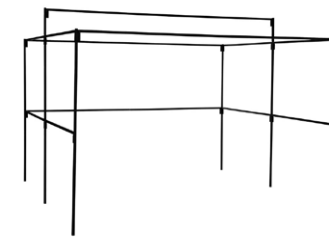
1. The Traditional Frame

This is a product that is a simple upgrade to the existing frames and wouldn't offer more to the market beyond a refurbishment of the existing condition.



2. The Frame Kits

These kits are similar to the traditional frames but offer a more flexible solution at the price of robustness and appearance.



3. The Gazebo

There are some exceptional gazebo products in the market but despite their high quality gazebos always convey a temporary character and wouldn't be a robust solution for a 7 day/week market in the long run.



4. The Folding Stand

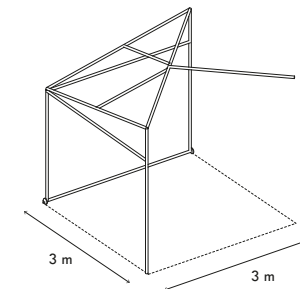
Originating in medieval stall designs, this product is particularly simple, flexible and elegant. Unfortunately it doesn't meet the required space standards and is not suited for all trading types. It is also not designed to perform well in rough weather conditions.



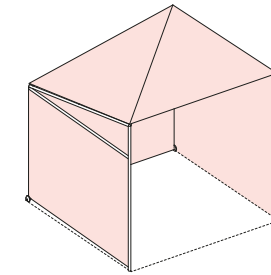
5.3 Option A: Module

The Module is a design of a repeating individual stall unit measuring 3x3m in plan. The modules are then clustered together in pairs and rows to form the market. Vertical separators of transparent PVC tarpaulin can be positioned at the traders' discretion to define any size of retail area in the same way it is currently done but in a much clearer and defined grid of units. Each unit will be secured to the ground by inserting and fastening with a bolt the front post in a ground socket. All units will also be secured to each other by clamps attaching on every neighbouring post along the central spine of each cluster.

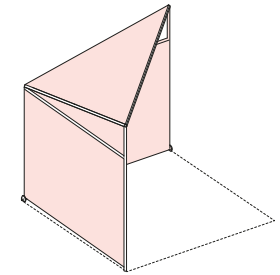
The main advantage of this design is the stacking efficiency it can achieve when folded and moved out of the way. The only rigid part of the frame are 3 posts that form a corner and support a triangular roof. The corners stack into each other like open books and the roofs have a slight pitch so that they can stack under each other. The rear frame of the module is equipped with 2 wheels at either end so that the structure can be lifted from the front pole and manoeuvred around like a shopping trolley. When deployed the Module depends on the front post of its neighbour to complete the square arrangement of a 3x3m stall. It is on that neighbouring post that the triangle roof unfolds and secures on to with a rotating post and a triangular piece of fabric stiffened at the edges with batons. When it is needed to clear the square from the market stalls, the roof is folded back onto itself, the front posts are unbolted out of their ground sockets and the stall is wheeled over to a designated area to be stacked with the others by one or two people.



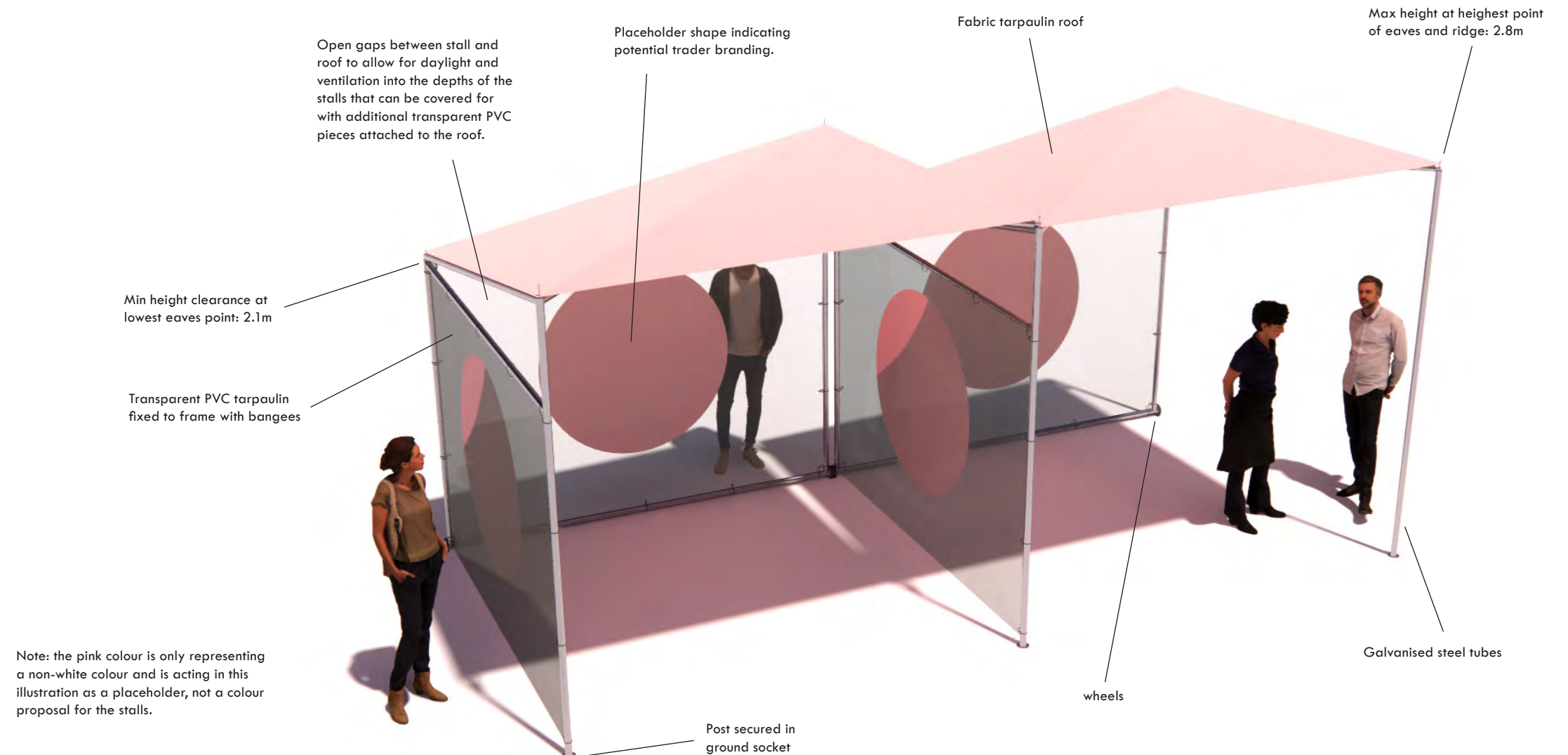
Frame



Unit

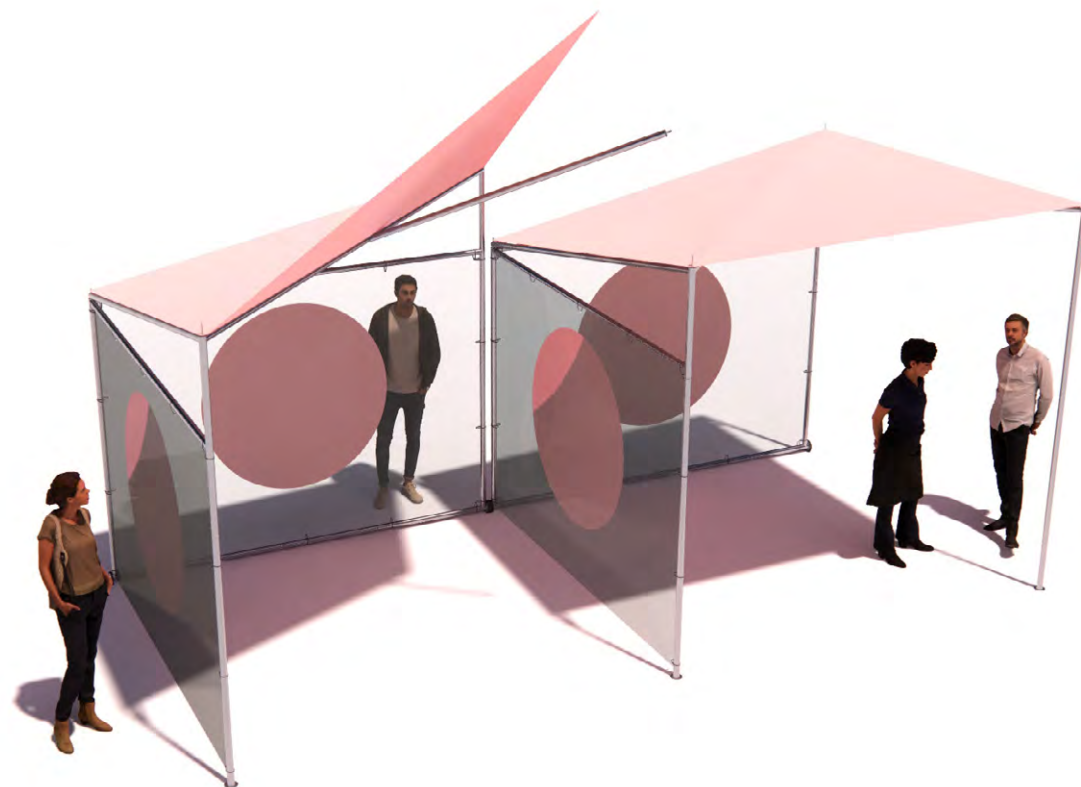


Folded

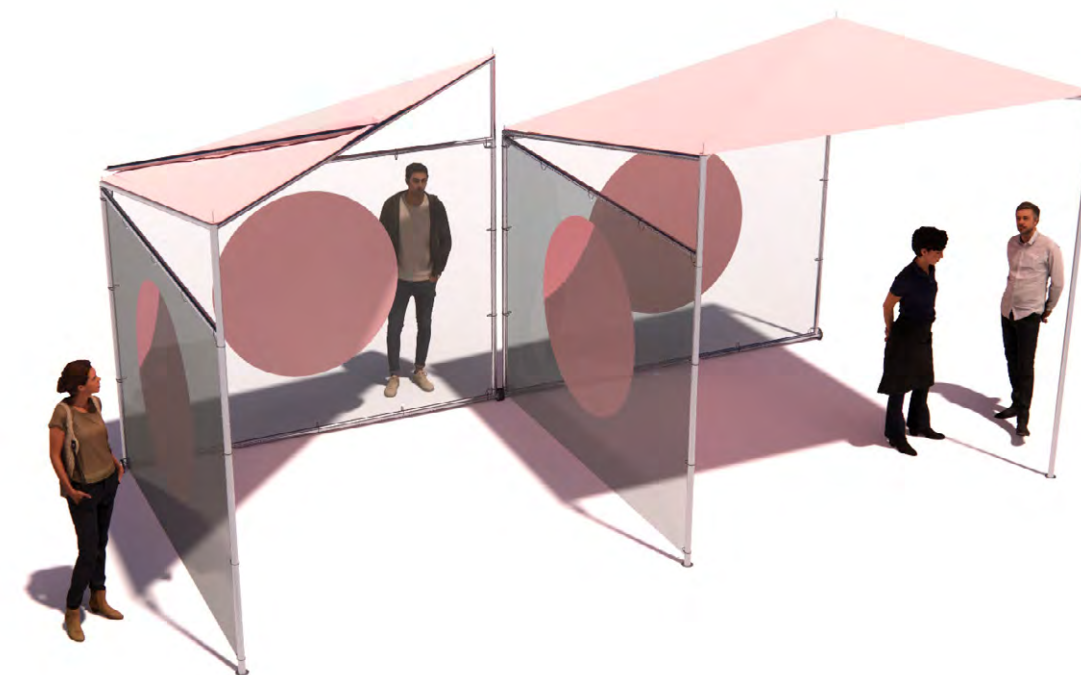




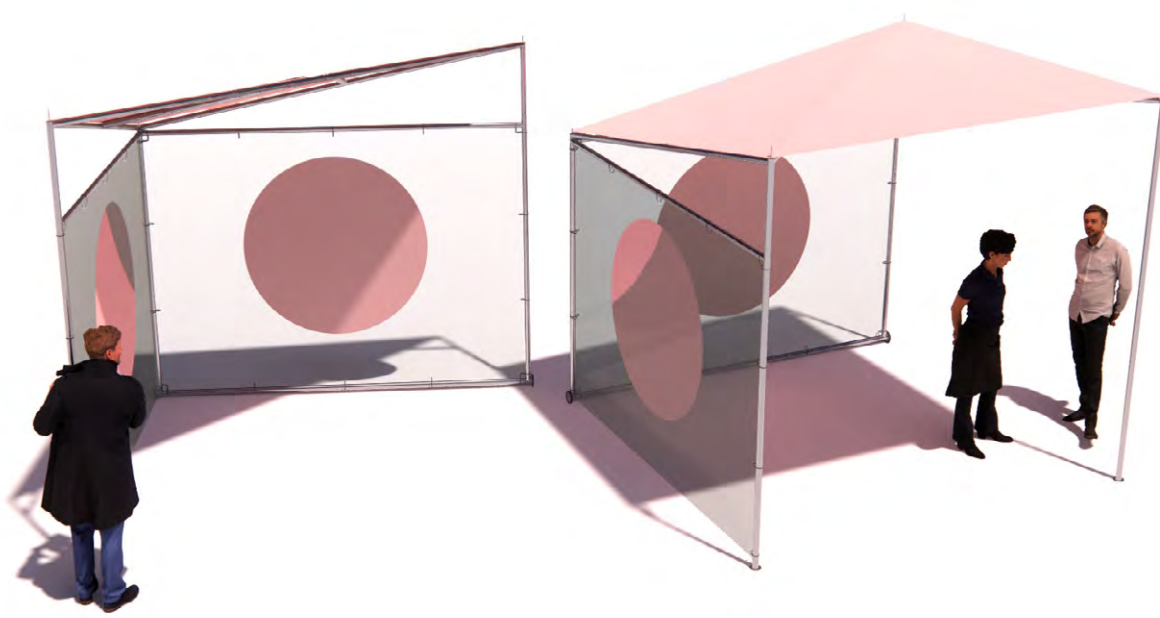
Birds eye view of all stalls deployed on a typical market day



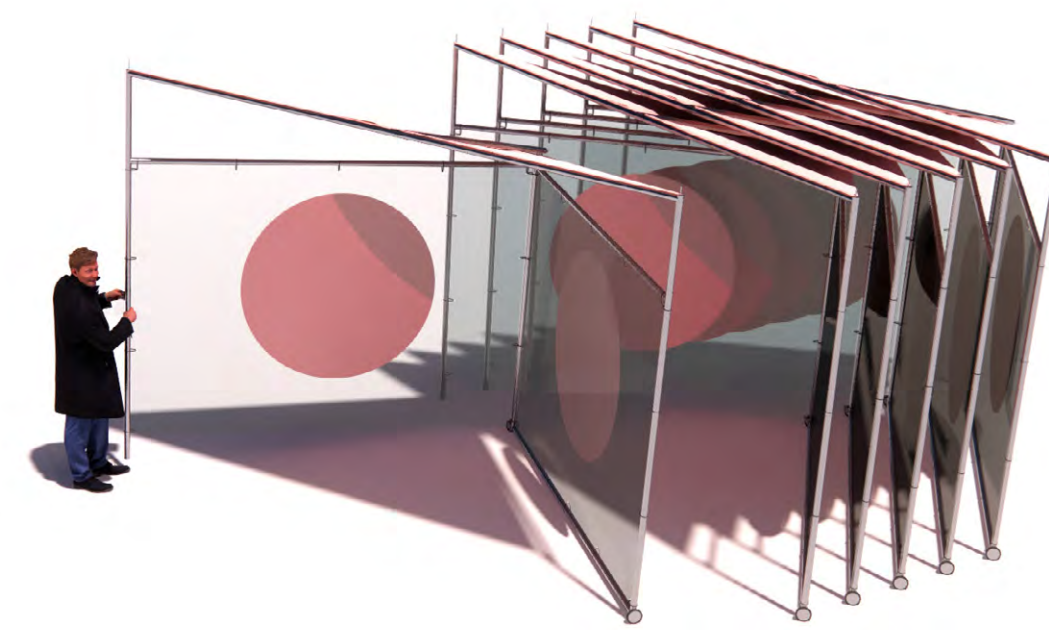
Unhooking and folding back of roof



Stall fully folded into triangle shape

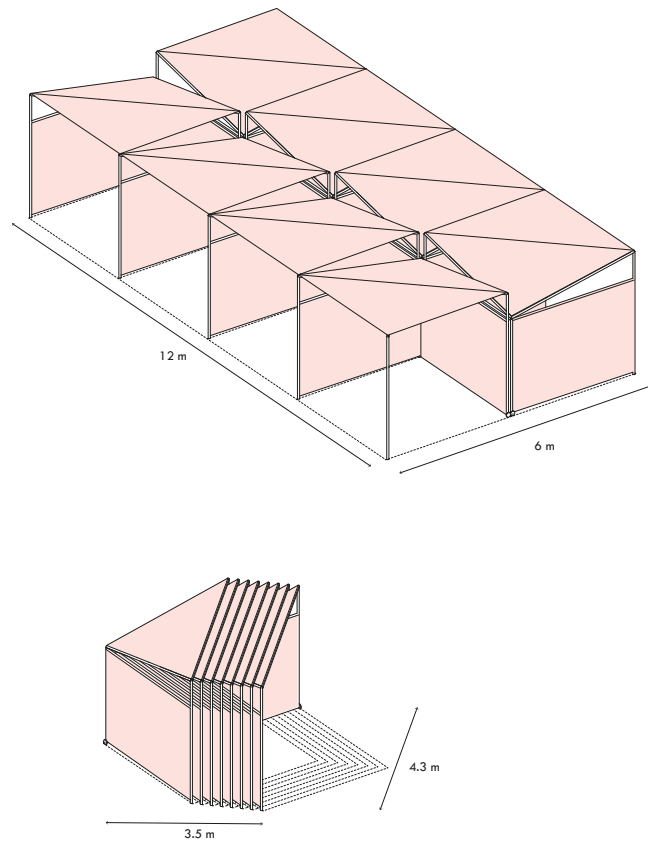


Stall lifted out of ground socket and wheeled away



Stall wheeled into a stacked row of stalls for storing

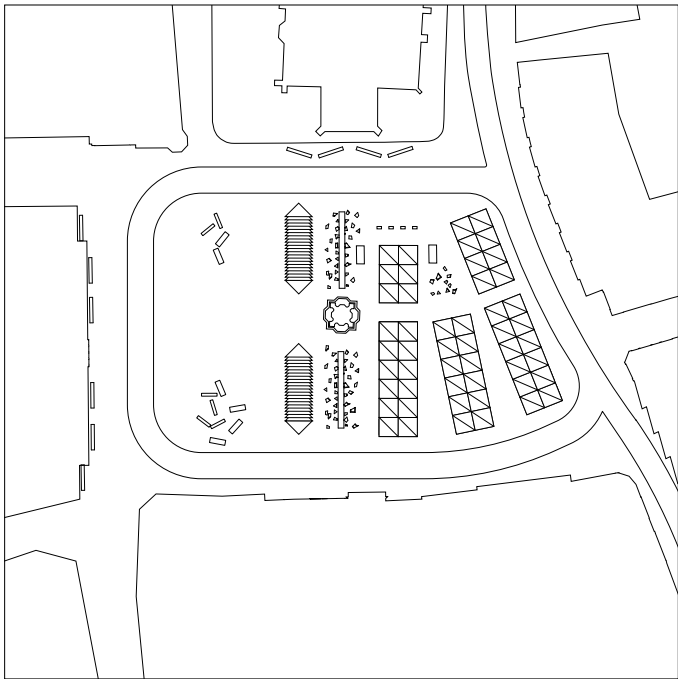
The Module achieves up to 86% stall footprint reduction across the site when all stalls have been stacked.



8 Stalls deployed and stacked



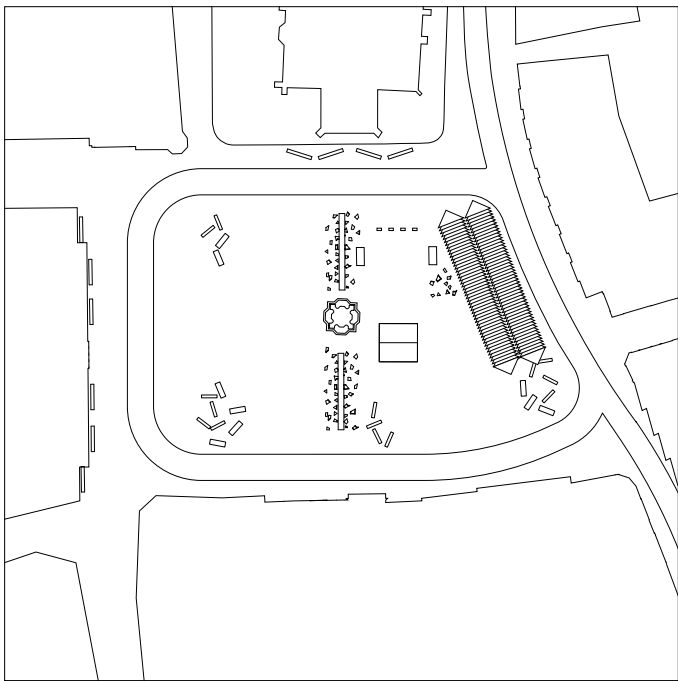
Birds eye view square partly cleared from stalls



Plan of partly cleared square



Birds eye view square fully cleared from stalls



Plan of fully cleared square