

Landscape Design Report
Aderrig Phase 3 - Adamstown SDZ





Landscape Design Report

Aderrig Phase 3 - Adamstown SDZ

Client: Quintain Developments Ireland Ltd.

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Landscape Design Development Report

Landscape Design development for the proposed residential development on lands at Aderrig Phase 3 as part of the Adamstown SDZ.

Doyle + O'Troithigh Landscape Architecture Ltd. were appointed by Quintain Developments Ireland Ltd. to prepare the landscape design for the Aderrig Phase 3 planning application to South Dublin County Council. The site is part of the wider Aderrig lands indicated as Development Area 8 of the 2014 Adamstown SDZ Planning Scheme.



Fig. 1. Adamstown SDZ, Development areas. Development Area 8, Aderrig.

1.0 Introduction

The aim of this design report is to provide a description of the landscape design rationale for the proposed residential development at Aderrig Phase 3, Adamstown SDZ. The landscape design has been developed using the South Dublin County Dev. Plan 2022-2028, the 2014 Adamstown SDZ planning scheme (as amended) and DMURS. The Landscape design is consistent with the Adamstown SDZ Planning scheme and works within the wider built and proposed developments. The proposed landscape has been principally designed in conjunction with the following project team members, BKD Architects, Waterman Moylan Consulting Engineers, Sabre Electrical Services Ltd, Independent Tree Survey, Thornton O'Connor Town Planning, Brady Shipman Martin and Quintain Developments Ireland Ltd.



Fig 2. Adamstown SDZ, Aderrig indicative layout.

The landscape design report corresponds to the following landscape drawings prepared as part of the planning submission to South Dublin County Council. See Appendix C for A3 drawings.

Dwg	Title	Scale	Size
LP-01-PP	Overall Landscape Plan	1:1000	A1
LP-02-PP	Landscape Plan	1:200	A1
LP-03-PP	Landscape Plan	1:500	A1
BD-01-PP	Boundary Details 1 of 4	1:20	A1
BD-02-PP	Boundary Details 2 of 4	1:20	A1
BD-03-PP	Boundary Details 3 of 4	1:20	A1
BD-04-PP	Boundary Details 4 of 4	1:20	A1
LD-01-PP	SUDS details 1 of 2	1:25	A1
LD-02-PP	SUDS details 2 of 2	1:20	A1
LD-03-PP	Softworks Planting details 1 of 2	1:20	A1
LD-03-PP	Softworks Planting details 2 of 2	1:20	A1
LD-05-PP	Site Furniture and Fittings	1:20	A1
LD-06-PP	Pathway and Patio Surface finishes	1:20	A1
LD-07-PP	Miyawaki Planting details	NTS	A1
GIP-01-PP	Green Infrastructure Plan	1:1500	A1
GSF-01-PP	Green Space Factor	1:1000	A1

The Aderrig Phase 3 development project sets out to create a high-quality residential development with a diverse mix of residential units.

Refer to BKD Architects and Waterman Moylan Engineers drawings, details and full reports for information regarding the proposed built development.

1.1 An overview of the Landscape design objectives

The designed public, communal and private open space areas influence both the built form and the civic quality of the development. A balanced approach to the design of these spaces is centred on the relationship between the buildings and their surrounds, with an objective for the design, development and management of a public realm which can be used for a variety of amenities throughout the year. This adds to the quality of life of the future residents.

The design of the public open space must be inclusive, it must not try to define specific activities but can accommodate a range of them. Whether large or small, good open space is human in scale. The design of the Aderrig Phase 3 open spaces includes the following objectives:

- Manipulating the external environment to enhance the outdoor experience for all residents.
- Working with the site settings, topography and aspect, considering the influence of the elements and positioning amenity areas with the sun in mind will allow us to add value to the landscape.
- Providing external areas which can be used year-round, adding value to the development, and more importantly acting in a positive way toward the creation of a community spirit and sense of ownership.
- Enhancing the biodiversity and ecological value of the site.
- Develop open space networks, connectivity, and legibility (Making connections)
- The development of landmarks, focal points, and vistas
- Landscape management post construction.

Site design development

Working with the project team and the Adamstown SDZ Planning scheme, the design for the landscape on site addresses the following key areas;

- The western boundary linear park
- The northern site area ecological zone
- The central neighbourhood pocket park
- Native Hedgerow and Street Tree planting
- Landscape SUDS elements and
- Communal and Private open space areas.

1.2 Landscape Design Approach

Initial landscape plans, sections and planting palettes were developed with the chosen Project Arborist and Ecologist to the western boundary linear park and the central neighbourhood pocket park. These sketch drawings were submitted to South Dublin County Council for preplanning.

As part of the preplanning meeting with South Dublin County Council (Planning, Parks and Roads Departments) a full detailed review of all the submitted drawings was carried out with members of the Parks Department.

Fig. 3,4,5 and 6 illustrate the materials submitted to South Dublin County Council. Please see Appendix B. for A3 copies of the submitted preplanning landscape drawings.

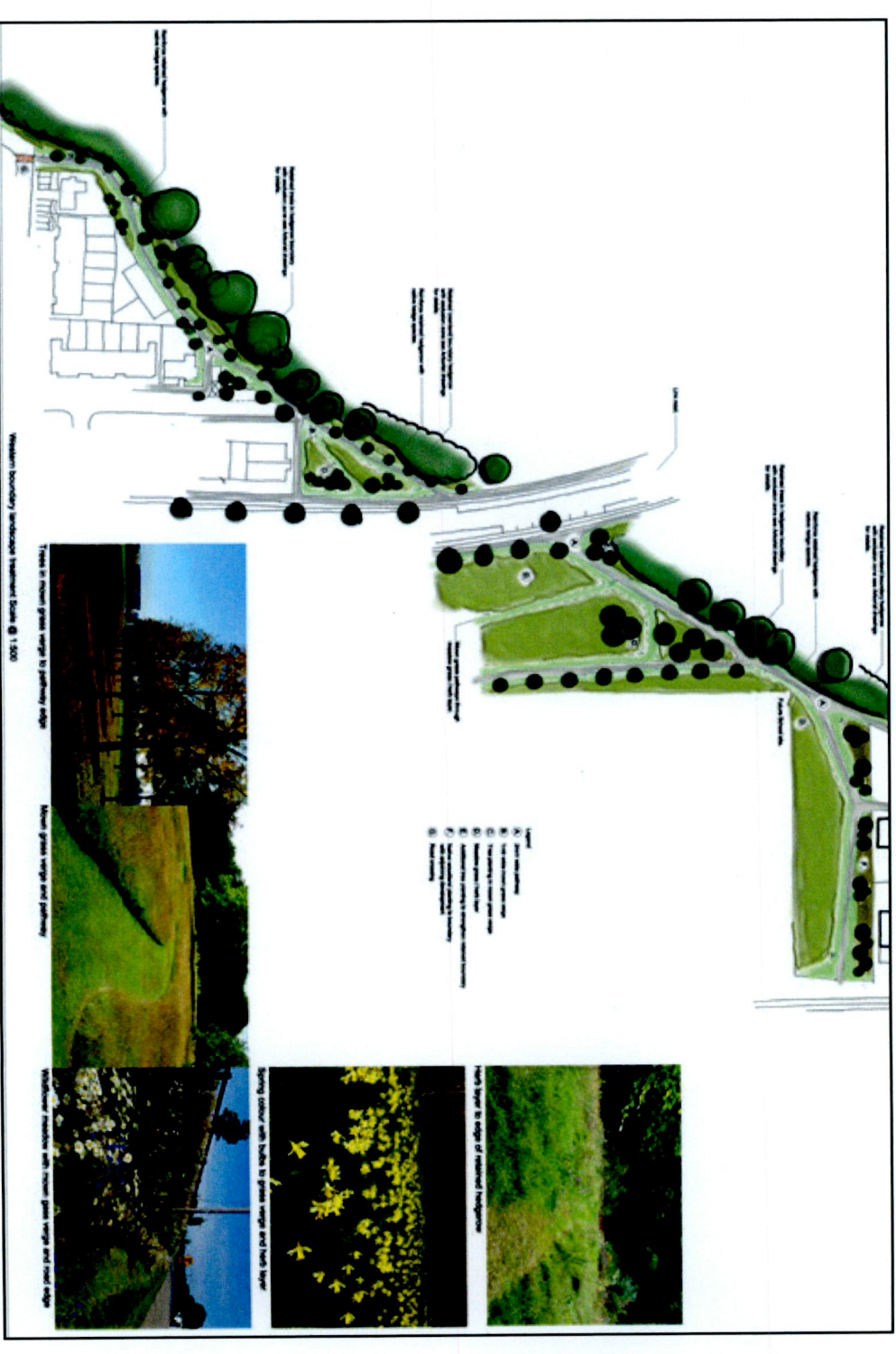


Fig. 3. Western Boundary Linear Park submitted and presented as part of the July 19th Preplanning meeting with SDCC

As part of the preplanning review meeting, South Dublin County Council Parks Dept. noted the following items which they asked to be included and covered as part of the planning application;

- Prepare a Green Infrastructure Plan
- Provide details of the open space areas
- Prepare a tree and hedgerow survey in compliance with BS 5837:2012
- Prepare an Ecology assessment
- Prepare a lighting layout
- Include details of the planting schedule
- Provide details of the Street Tree pits as per the recent commentary from SDCC as part of the Tandy's Lane Village Phase 2 Request for Additional Information.

Under the development of the planning application the items noted for review by SDCC have been undertaken and have informed the landscape proposal submitted.



Fig 4. Central neighbourhood pocket park submitted and presented on July 19th at the preplanning meeting with SDCC.

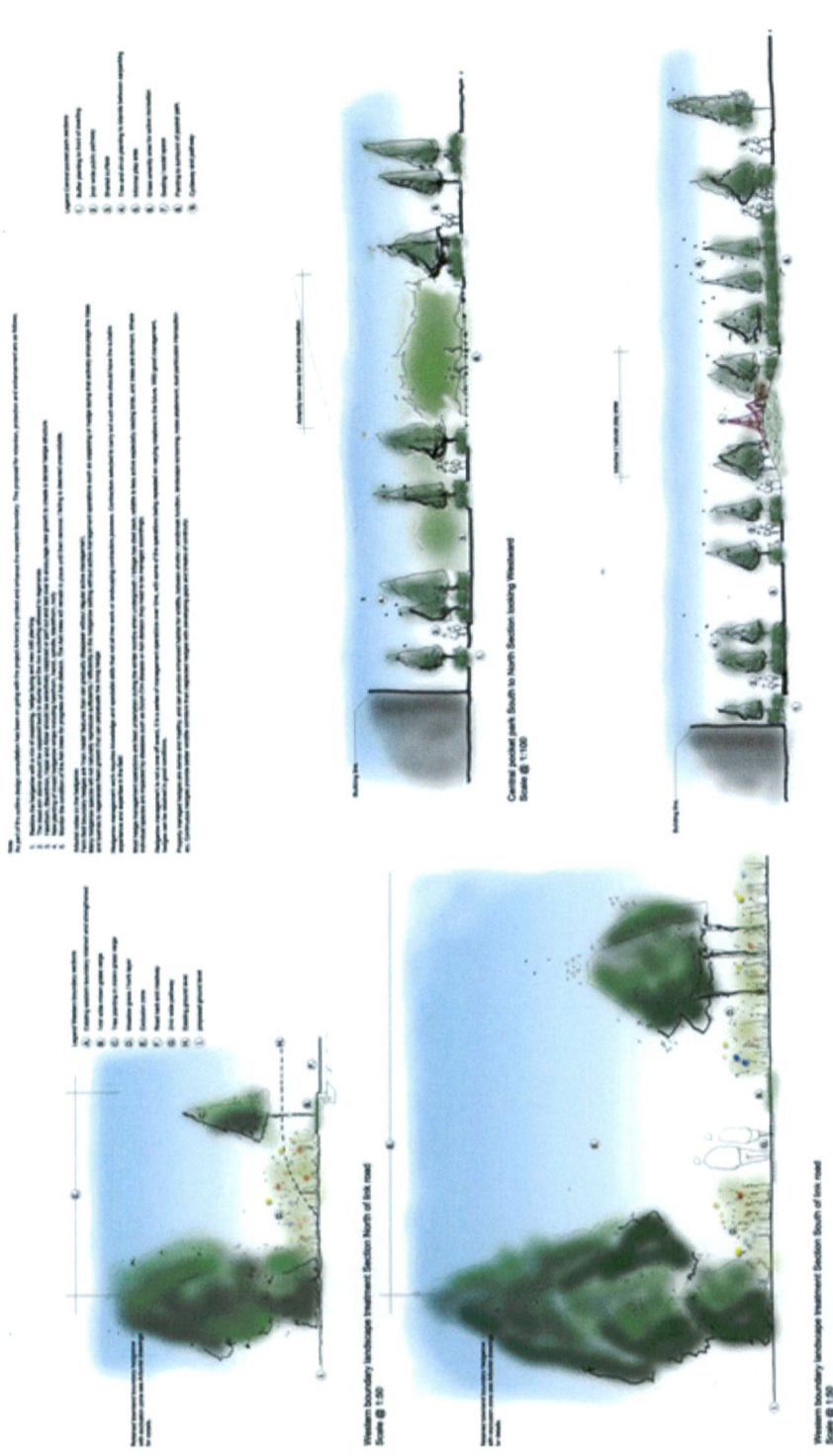


Fig 5. Sections to western boundary linear park and central neighbourhood pocket park submitted and presented as part of the July 19th preplanning meeting with SDCC.

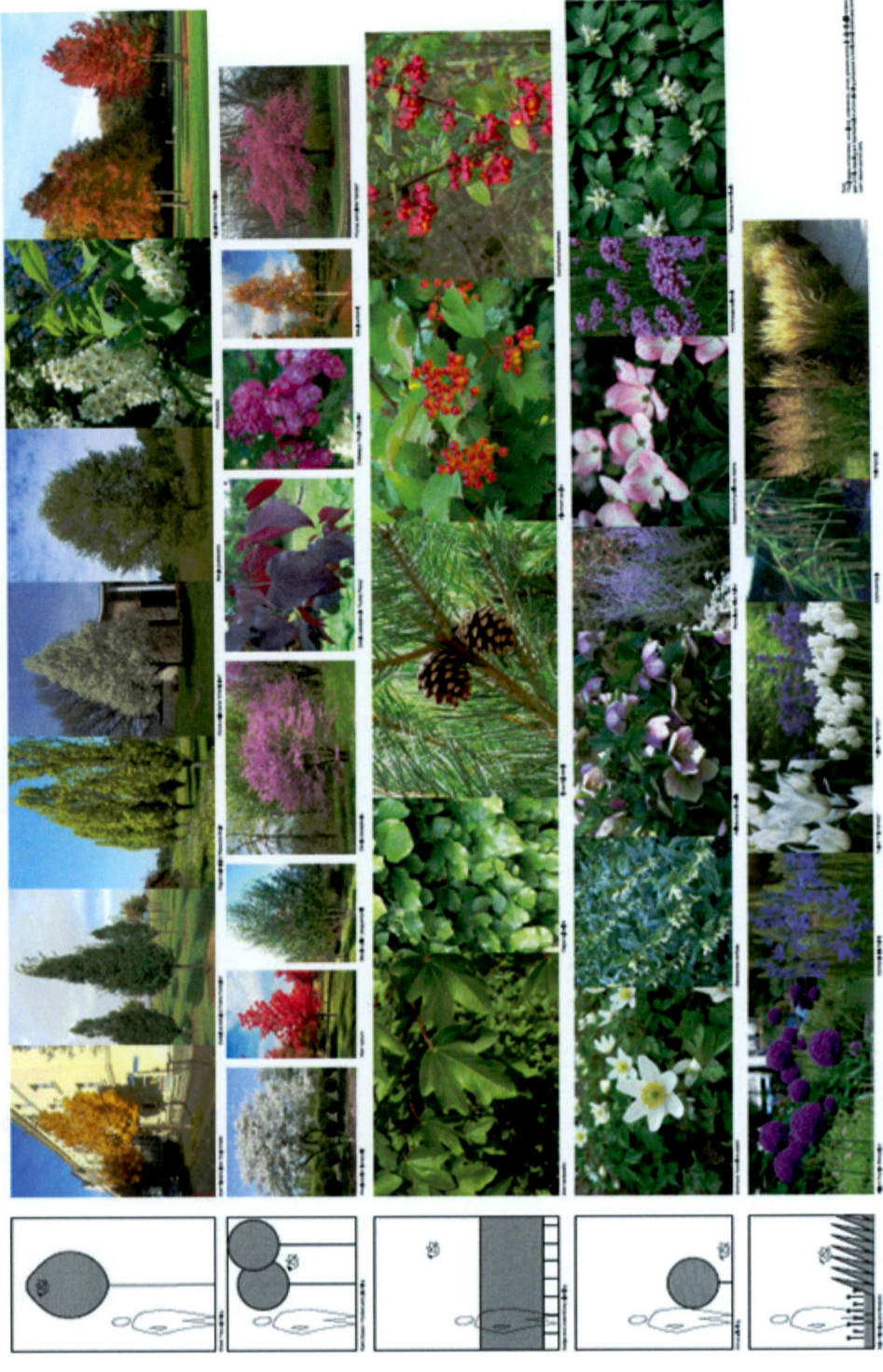


Fig 6. Planting scales and varieties proposed for site.

2.0 Landscape Site Design

The landscape designs submitted as part of the planning application are focused on 4 areas:

- The Western boundary linear park,
- the Northern site area,
- the Central neighbourhood pocket park,
- Communal and private open space areas.

In parallel to the development of a landscape design to these areas and the wider site, the following have been considered.

- Native Hedgerows and street planting
- Landscape SUDS elements
- Site Boundaries, furniture and surface finishes
- Site Lighting
- Ecology impact assessment.

The comments received as part of the preplanning meeting with South Dublin County Council on July the 19th, have been addressed. These together with the South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028, the 2014 Adamstown SDZ planning scheme (as amended) and DMURS these have informed the landscape layout and design for the 4 noted areas and the wider Aderrig Phase 3 site.

Area 1. Western boundary Linear Park

The design of the western boundary linear park is centered on the retention of the existing townland boundary hedgerow and has been informed by the 2022-2028 South Dublin County Council Development Plan **GI Objective 3:**

- **To ensure compliance with the South Dublin Climate Change Action Plan and the provisions of the Council's Tree Management Strategy.**
- **Increase the County's tree canopy cover by promoting annual planting, maintenance preservation and enhancement of trees, woodlands and hedgerows within the County using locally native species and supporting their integration into new development.**
- **Identify suitable sites for new urban trees including Miyawaki style mini woodlands, where feasible.**

- **Support the implementation of a co-ordinated regional approach to the maintenance of trees and support the work of the Regional Steering Group on Tree Management to which South Dublin County Council is a participant.**

- **Promote the establishment of tree trails in public parks across the County.**
- **Promote the planting of new woodlands and forestry within appropriate open space and park locations within the County.**
- **To plant "pocket forests" in tracts of open grassland to act as an oasis for biodiversity.**
- **To recognise the value of mature trees in terms of carbon sequestration and amenity over saplings.**

And **GI Objective 5:**

To protect and enhance the County's hedgerow network, in particular hedgerows that form townland, parish and barony boundaries recognising their historic and cultural importance in addition to their ecological importance and increase hedgerow coverage using locally native species including commitment for no net loss of hedgerows on any development site and to take a proactive approach to protection and enforcement.

The designed park runs from south east of the site along the entire length of the western boundary to the junction with the Celbridge Link Road. See Landscape Plan LP-01-PP for details. Working with the Project Arborist (John Morgan of Independent Tree Surveys) and Ecologist (Matt Hague of Brady Shipman Martin) an exclusion zone (ranging from 5-12mtrs) from the existing western boundary trees and hedgerow was established to protect the roots of the hedgerow and trees.

See site Trees and Hedgerow survey prepared under BS 5837:2012 for information on the existing trees and hedgerows and the Root protection areas of the surveyed vegetation.

The exclusion zone provides a buffer to the western hedgerow and trees into which no roads, buildings or sub surface services are to be located. In doing so, this ensures that roots of the retained hedgerow and trees are not impacted on by the development. The exclusion zone to the western boundary hedgerow and trees allows for the retention of 673 linear mtrs of hedgerow and associated trees.

See Green Infrastructure Plan GIP-01-PP for details of the retained western boundary hedgerow. Once the exclusion zone was established, this informed the extent of the built environment to the western boundary and allowed the development of a linear park.

The linear park has been designed as a green lung with planting proposed to reinforce and enrich the retained hedgerow and trees. A pathway constructed using a cellweb system (See Landscape Drawing LD-06-PP Detail 03) with gym equipment at accessible locations will provide a trim trail and active amenity walk to the residents. Along a significant section of the park a road side grass swale is proposed, this will take the surface water from the adjacent roadway. (See Landscape Drawing LD-02-PP Detail 01) The pathway set within the linear park will connect to the internal pathway system to give ease of access between the linear park and wider environment. This provides further connectivity to the surrounding sites including the future school site.

Area 2. Northern site area.

At the junction of the Celbridge Link Road the design of the landscape open space aligns in line with South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 wherein **GI Objective 7** is:

To develop linked corridors of small urban ‘Miyawaki’ native mini-woodlands, a minimum of 100 sq. m in size, to capture carbon and encourage biodiversity in suitable existing built-up areas, in low grade parkland, and other areas of zoned lands where deemed suitable and appropriate.

The central focus of the design is to;

- Continue the pathway along the western boundary linear park north and east to the adjoining development sites, and allowing for a potential link to the future school site.
- The development of Miyawaki planting areas.

As detailed in the Green Infrastructure Plan three areas of + 100 Sq./mtrs have been proposed for Miyawaki planting. See GIP-01-PP for details. These areas will be planted with native woodland species to capture carbon, enhance biodiversity and develop urban woodlands. See Landscape Drawing LD-07-PP for details of the step by step planting approach, the proposed species and key benefits of developing Miyawaki planting areas. During the design development of the detailed drawing LD-07-PP and landscape plan LP-01-PP draft drawings were issued to South Dublin County Council Parks Department for comment.

As illustrated on the Green Infrastructure Plan the combined area of Miyawaki planting proposed to the northern site area is 5,183 Sq./mtr. These quick growing areas of native woodland planting will enhance the green lung of the western boundary.

In parallel to the Miyawaki planting the western and northern boundary of the future school site are planted with a native hedgerow. The selected species Hawthorn, Hazel, Spindle, Blackthorn and Holly have been reviewed and agreed with the project Ecologist, Matt Hague. A paladin fence is proposed as the temporary boundary between the northern site area and the proposed future school site. The boundary is illustrated on Landscape Plan LP-01-PP with drawing BD-03-PP Detail D03 indicating details of the proposed temporary boundary.

Area 3. The Central Neighbourhood Pocket Park.

The layout and design of the central park, will provide residents of all ages and abilities with areas of passive and active recreation. The park is centered on two key amenity sectors.

Sector 1 (Western park side)

An informal play area, with earth mounding, fallen tree trunks, boulders, slides, climbing frames and stepping stones set in grass and tree planting with seating to the western edge for active supervision. The sector will benefit from passive supervision from the houses to the west and south of the park.

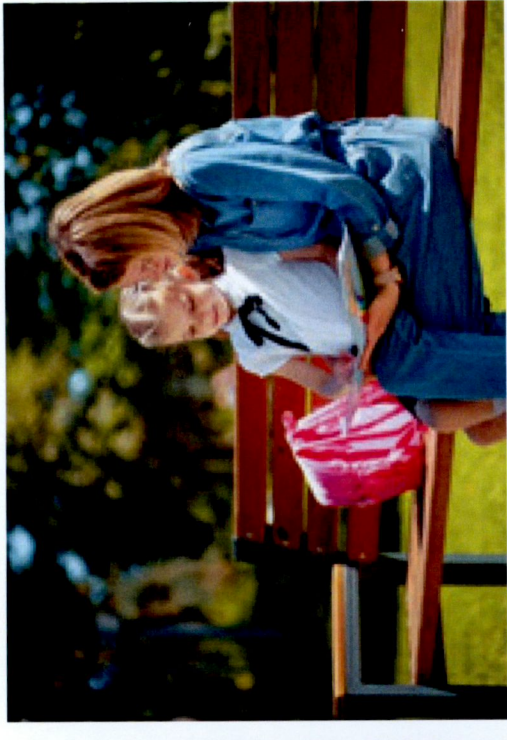


Fig 7. Active and passive recreation elements to central pocket park.

Sector 2 (Eastern Park side)

A lawn area of 10x15mtrs to allow for small scale ball games, with seating to the eastern edge for passive supervision.

In addition to these two focal amenity areas the pocket park is peppered with bike parking, seating with bins and a ping pong table included. The borders of the park are planted with tree and hedge planting to provide a visual separation between the park and the surrounding road network.

Pedestrian path and cycle ways are located to the four sides of the park with access points to the park set at key locations to prevent the development of desire lines. A low timber knee rail is set to the edge of the pathway to help define the park and provide a clear divide between the pathways and the pocket park. The knee rail also helps to demarcate the interface at the roads and the junction.

See landscape drawing LP-01-PP for the location of the knee rail and detail drawings BD-03-PP Detail D01 for details of the rail.

Area 4. Communal and Private open space areas

For communal and private open space areas, there will be a high level of landscape treatment in terms of hard surface finishes and planting. Where possible, street trees have been introduced in public areas. It is proposed that communal and private areas are provided with grasses, ornamental shrubs, hedge and tree planting which are site specific and have been selected to provided year-round interest and a strong visual impact.

Native Hedgerow and Street Tree Planting

As per South Dublin County Development Plan 2022-2028 **GI Objective 5:**

To protect and enhance the County's hedgerow network, in particular hedgerows that form townland, parish and barony boundaries recognising their historic and cultural importance in addition to their ecological importance and increase hedgerow coverage using locally native species including a commitment for no net loss of hedgerows on any development site and to take a proactive approach to protection and enforcement.

A native hedgerow is proposed to the eastern boundary to the pocket park, together with those planted in the northern site area this amounts to 247 Linear mtr of native hedgerow planting. The selected species, Hawthorn, Hazel, Spindle, Blackthorn and Holly were reviewed and agreed with the project Ecologist Matt Hague.

The 247 Linear mtrs of native hedgerows are planted as mitigation for the 130 Linear mtrs removed to facilitate the development. In total between the hedgerows retained on the western boundary and the new hedgerows planted there is a post construction net increase of 117 Linear mtrs of native hedgerow on site. See Green Infrastructure Plan GIP -01-PP for the location details.

As part of the streetscape development, street trees are essential to the overall establishment of a rich urban fabric. Working with the project Architects and Engineers and using the Adamstown Street Design Guide we have provided all streets with trees in public areas, proposed for taking in charge. Across the site a total of 359 Nr. Trees are proposed, of these 106 Nr. are planted in bio retention tree pits.

See Landscape Drawing LD-01-PP for details and Green Infrastructure Plan GIP -01-PP and Landscape Plan LP-01-PP for locations and species. With the remaining 253 Nr. being planting in standard tree pits.

In addition to the 359 Nr. street trees planted across the development a further 133 Nr. Trees are planted in open space areas. See Landscape Drawing LD-01-PP for details and Green Infrastructure Plan GIP -01-PP and Landscape Plan LP-01-PP for locations and species.

As per **GI Objective 5**, the tree planting proposed to the western linear park is all planted along the pathway to provide a 'tree trail' with pocket forests being planted at key locations on the pathway.

See Landscape Plan LP-01-PP and Green Infrastructure Plan GIP-01-PP for details.

The size of trees planted are a mix of 18-20cm and 20-25cm girth, these mature sizes allow for an immediate visual impact and provide a greater carbon sequestration over small sapling tree planting.

Landscape SUDS elements

Together with the project Engineers Waterman Moylan landscape SUDS measures have been proposed. These are;

- Bio retentions trees pits
- Grass swales.

Please note that other SUDS measures have been proposed and detailed by Project Engineers Waterman Moylan in addition to the Bio retention tree pits and grass swales. 106 Nr. Bio retention tree pits have been proposed to the internal streets.

These pits are located in public areas proposed for taking in charge by SDCC and are interconnected. See landscape drawing LD-01-PP for details of the bio retention tree pits. These pits have been prepared in line with comments received from South Dublin County Council.

The grass swales proposed to the western linear park provide 150 linear mtrs of road side swales. Similar to the tree pits these have been prepared in line with commentary from SDCC Parks for the Tandy's Lane Village Phase 2 RFI submission.

Site Boundaries, Furniture and surface finishes.

As part of the proposed design development of the landscape site plans, details of the site boundaries, surface finishes and site furniture have been prepared.

Landscape Plan LP-01-PP noted the location of all the boundary types proposed across the site. With details of the boundaries between private / private, private / public and private / communal open space areas, including the boundary to the surround of the pocket park and future school site indicated on landscape detail drawings BD-01-PP, BD-02-PP, BD-03-PP and BD-04-PP.

The surface finishes to the pathways to the western linear park, northern site area, communal open spaces, rear patios and central pocket park are noted on landscape plan LP-01-PP with landscape details drawings LD-06-PP providing details of the pathway in particular the cell web build up to the pathway to the western linear park which is located within the RPA of the trees and hedgerows but due to its proposed level and construction have minimal impact on the roots of the retained vegetation. The details of the cellweb pathway (See LD-06-PP Details D03) have been reviewed with the Project Arborist John Morgan and Ecologist Matt Hague. The landscape site furniture (Seats, Bollards, Bike stands and Bins) are shown on Landscape Plan LP-01-PP with details of the proposed site furniture detailed on Landscape drawing LD-05-PP

Site lighting

The site lighting layout has been prepared by Sabre Electrical Ltd. It has been developed to limit the number of columns across the site while providing the appropriate LUX levels. This layout is included in the landscape plans. The lighting layout has been coordinated with the proposed layout of street trees to ensure that no clashes occur.

Tree Survey and Ecology Assessment

A Tree and Hedgerow survey and associated drawings have been prepared by the Project Arborists John Morgan these have been developed as per BS 5837: 2012. An Ecological Impact Assessment has been prepared by Project Ecologist Matt Hague. Both form part of the planning application, and have informed the landscape design.

3.0 Green Space Factor

In line with GI Objective 4 of the 2022-2028 South Dublin County Development Plan.

To implement the Green Space Factor (GSF) for all qualifying development comprising 2 or more residential units and any development with a floor area in excess of 500 sq. m. Developers will be required to demonstrate how they can achieve a minimum Green Space Factor (GSF) scoring requirement based on best international standards and the unique features of the County's GI network. Compliance will be demonstrated through the submission of a Green Space Factor (GSF) Worksheet (see Chapter 12: Implementation and Monitoring, Section 12.4.2).

A Green Space Factor Plan has been prepared. As per the scoring detailed in the South Dublin Green Space Factor Guidance Note, the Aderrig Phase 3 site has recorded a Green Space Factor score of 0.38. See Green Space Factor plan GSF-01-PP for details. Working within the parameters of the SDZ, there are factors that have limited our ability to reach the noted 0.50 score for a SDZ development. These include:

- The permeability and infiltration of the soil within certain areas of the site removed the potential to use permeable paving,
- The design of the proposed houses and duplex units removed the option to include green roofs

Excluding these limiting factors and the requirement to comply with the SDZ layout, there has been a substantial effort made to promote green infrastructure and enhance the ecology of the site. Retention of trees and hedgerows as well as the proposed reintroduction of native species to the site, large areas of Miyawaki planting, wildlife factors (provision of bird and bat boxes), 'Grey' SUDS measures and a firm management/maintenance schedule have all been included as part of the landscape proposals. In line with the Green space factor guidance notes we will engage with South Dublin County Council to help determine alternative GI solutions for the site. As part of this engagement we will discuss with South Dublin County Council the provision of GI enhancement from the non-exhaustive list on page 5 of the Guidance notes and alternative site-specific interventions.

4.0 Ecology, Biodiversity and Education

The central design principle for the public realm has been the design of positive open space and the development of amenity, both passive and active, for all residents and the wider community. Coupled with this is the development of landscapes which protect and promote ecology and biodiversity through a series of measures including:

- Appropriate plant selections, including a focus on native and flowering species
- The retention where appropriate of trees and hedgerows
- The development of new woodlands with a native 'element' to develop habitats for wildlife.
- Outward connections to promote and enhance wildlife corridors

In tandem with the promotion of ecology and biodiversity, we are also proposing the promotion of nature through education. This will be done by adding name tags to selected shrub, hedge and tree species, including information signs and notice boards to highlight the benefit of the ecology and biodiversity and the manner by which correct plant selection can promote wildlife. These small but informative measures will be located throughout the site lands at relevant points on pathways, allowing schools and residents to walk these pathways and learning the names of the vegetation on site.

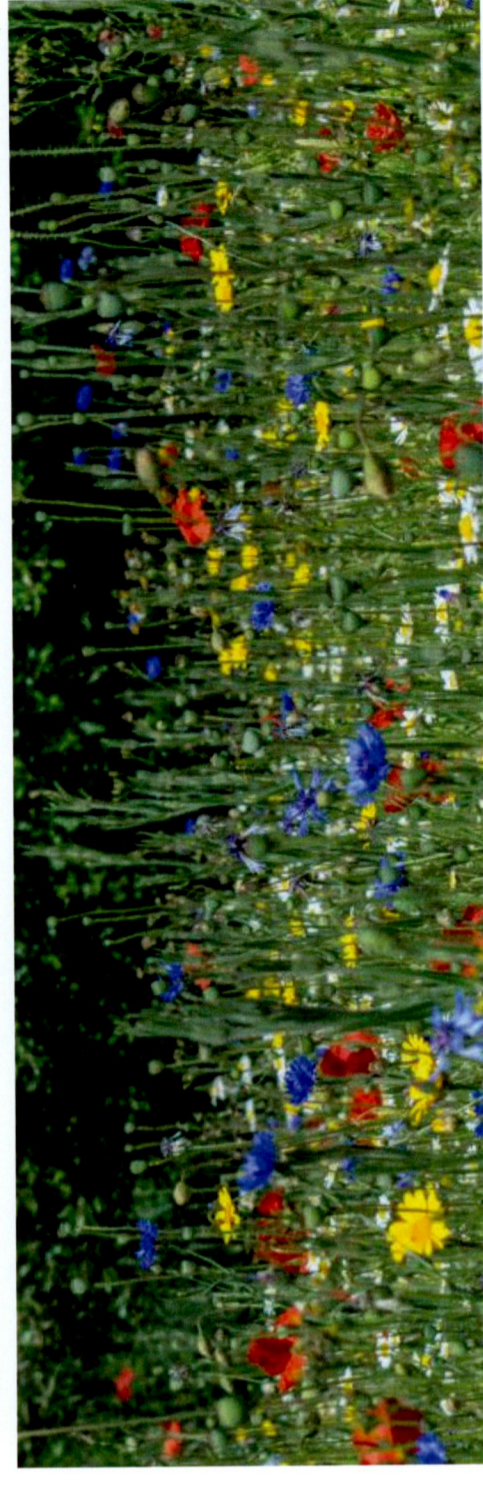


Fig. 9. Ecology rich wild flower meadows.



Fig. 10. Colour variety and seasonal interest.

5.0 Planting Program

Planting on site will commence as the construction works are nearing completion. Ground preparation will precede planting and will include weed clearance and soil amelioration where necessary.

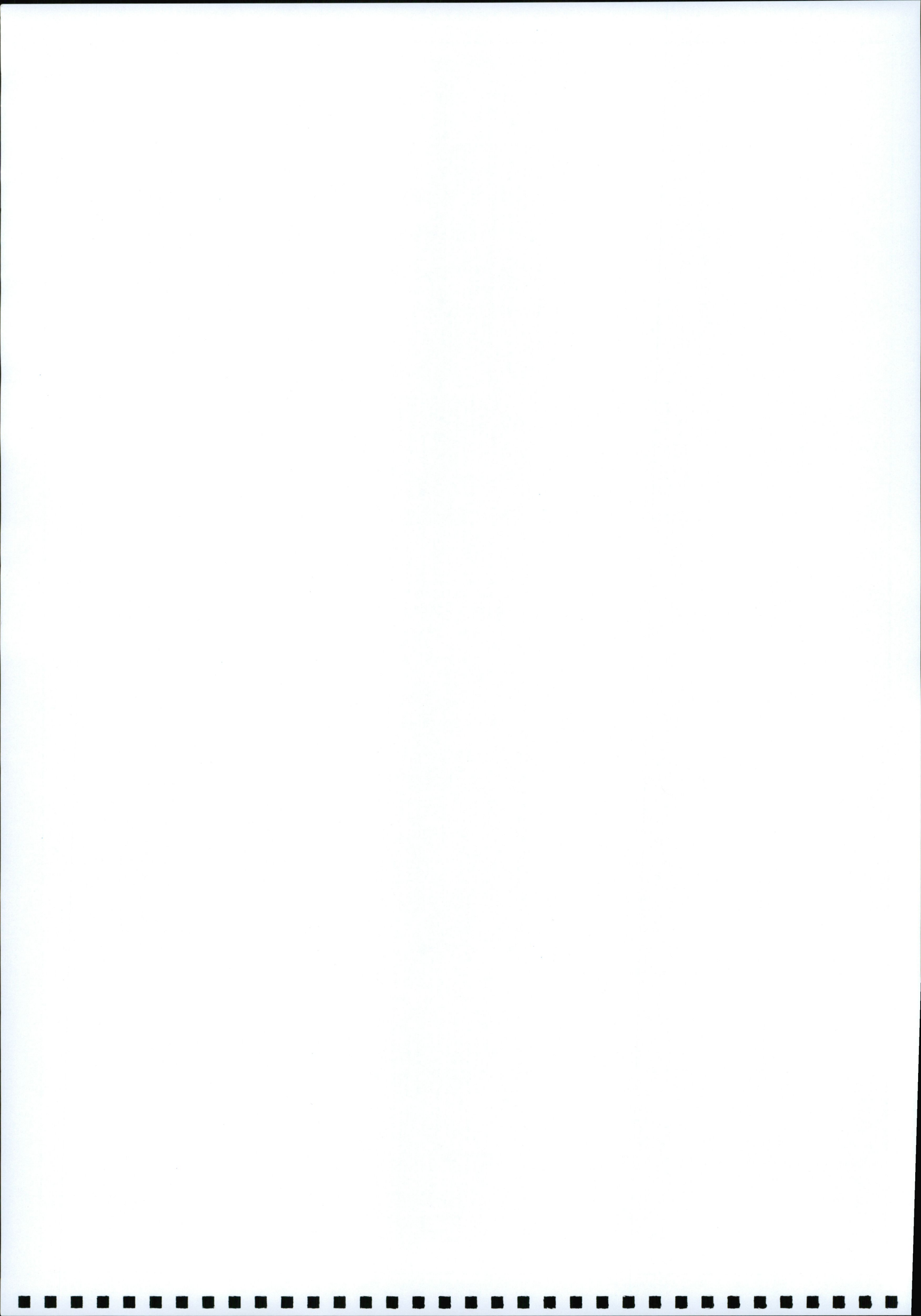
Planting will largely be carried out during the dormant period from November – March, with grass seeding carried out from April – September. Landscape maintenance for the entire site lands will commence from the practical completion date. An 18 months defects liability period will be set in place for all plant material with plant failures being replaced in the following planting season.

Plant materials selected for this residential scheme will largely follow the planting schedule listed on landscape plan LP-01-PP.

6.0 Landscape Performance Standards

The regular care and maintenance of any area of landscape has a profound effect on its appearance, its value as an amenity, ecological and biodiverse open space and, in the longer term, its plant structure and overall nature. The right levels of maintenance, and the methods to be used, will vary considerably from site to site as well as being influenced by the layout and desired end use of the open space areas, the maintenance required will also be a reflection of the soil types, topography, exposure to the elements and local climatic variations.

Matching the maintenance regimes to the needs of a site is a major part of landscape management and it is not possible to give any absolute prescription or standard specification that can be applied for a particular type of landscape. However, the landscape performance standard detailed in Appendix A, attempts to describe and define the main operations that go into routine maintenance. Under the heading of each main type of landscape feature there are performance specifications and objectives for the various operations.



Appendix A. Landscape Performance Standards.

General Landscape Performance Standards

The regular care and maintenance of any area of landscape has a profound effect on its appearance, its value as an amenity and, even in the longer term, its plant structure and overall nature. The right levels of maintenance, and the methods to be used, will vary considerably from site to site and as well as being influenced by the layout and use, will also be a reflection of the soil types, topography, exposure to the elements and local climatic variations.

Matching the maintenance regimes to the needs of a site is a major part of landscape management and it is not possible to give any absolute prescription or standard specification that can be applied for a particular type of landscape. However, this chapter attempts to describe and define the main operations that go into routine maintenance. Under the heading of each main type of landscape feature there are performance specifications and objectives for the various operations.

General Landscape Performance Standards

Type	Description	Maintenance Objective	Maintenance Operations
Amenity Grassland	Amenity grassland describes all natural and semi-natural grassland used for recreation purposes as distinct from that used for productive agriculture. It forms the major part of the landscape and its maintenance requires more time during the summer growing season than any other activity.	To provide an even stand of vegetation of uniform height and colour comprising predominantly of grass species, although a small percentage of dicotyledonous plants - no more than 5 per cent - will be accepted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mowing shall be carried out using a cylinder mower to maintain the vegetation length within the limits of 20 mm and 35 mm during April to August inclusive and between 25 mm and 50 mm during the rest of the year. (This will normally require mowing at up to once a week in the peak of the season and up to, 20 times per year). The 'writings' shall be collected and discarded appropriately off site by the Landscape Contractor. At no stage must writings come to rest on paved or planted areas. All edges of grass areas, against buildings, footpaths, roadways, trees, posts and any other obstruction shall be kept neat, trimmed and tidy. Mowing strips against walls, etc. shall be 100 mm wide and may be maintained by the use of an appropriate approved herbicide. Border edges shall be clipped and not be allowed to exceed 75mm length. Grass areas may be sprayed overall with a suitable approved selective herbicide in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Alternatively, spot weeding of isolated weed infestation may be carried out. Fertilisers to be applied in the period of March to April and in period September to October as noted above. Provisional Item Replenishment by re-turfing or re-seeding of worn areas may be undertaken as necessary.
Meadow Grassland	Wildflower meadow grassland areas, these open habitat areas are seeded with a wildflower meadow mix to attract wildlife and support flora and fauna.	Maintenance Objective To provide a low maintenance naturally occurring wildflower rich meadow with mown grass pathways. Providing cover and food for wildlife through the development of a habitat rich environment with pollinator plants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mowing the whole area should be trimmed back to approximately 100mm height using a tractor pulled mower or strimmer in Autumn. Falling the cut material should be raked off and removed off site. The raking will help open up the ground and allow any fallen wildflower seed to establish in the following year.
Planting Areas (Shrubs/Herbaceous)	The borders must be kept weed free, particularly of perennial weeds, to allow planting to give early cover. However, the plants may be required to be thinned to achieve an attractive form. This may involve removing the intermediate plants soon after shoots are touching.	Maintenance Objective Maintain shrub growth to cover as much as possible of the border area and allowing the individual plants to achieve as neatly as possible their natural form. Maintain the border free of visible weeds and shape and prune the shrubs to avoid obstructing pathways or blocking light to, or adhering to windows.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After planting, if appropriate and in season for the species involved, prune shrubs to develop their desirable ornamental characteristics. At the same time remove intermediate plants that are restricting the natural and attractive development of their neighbours. Remove all cuttings from site. If plants have become over mature, rejuvenation by a once over complete coppice is recommended; however this should be reviewed with the Employer in the first instance. Lightly cultivate the surface soil, to a depth of approximately 50 mm, remove or bury all annual weed or natural litter and break any surface capping. <p>Note: Take special care to avoid unnecessary damage to the shrub plants and ensure that all the shrubs are firmly bedded in the soil. Leave the surface with a fine and even 60th with soil crumbs of less than 50 mm in diameter. Once a year operation (in early winter).</p> <p>Note: This operation is only essential where the soil is compacted or as a means of incorporating mulch. Not required where the areas are mulched.</p> <p>Note: Maintain the soil surface substantially free of weeds (less than 10 per cent weed cover) by hand removal and spot treating with Glyphosate, or approved equivalent. Spot treatment at approximately four-weekly intervals in the main growing season, to a total of five times per season.</p> <p>Note: As an alternative the borders can be regularly hand-picked at up to two-weekly intervals in the main growing season, to 6 times per year. This procedure is recommended for the first year after planting when the plants may be more sensitive to contact herbicide damage and residual herbicides may not be used.</p> <p>Note: Immediately after planting or, as required and where subsequently detected, mulch the surface of the border with a 50 mm layer of pulverised bark (maximum particle size 40 mm), or other approved equivalent. Thereafter, top dress the mulch as necessary and at least once a year to maintain effective cover. Spot treat or remove any emergent weeds as specified in c) above but do not cultivate or incorporate the mulch into the soil.</p>

Type	Description	Maintenance Objective	Maintenance Operations
Pathway Areas	Regularly sweep or clean paved surfaces to keep it clear of litter or other debris that will detract from the appearance of the site. Keep the surface free from weed (including moss) growth and all associated drainage gullies in working order.	Maintenance Objective Collect and remove from the site, all extraneous litter and rubbish on a regular basis so that its presence is not detrimental to the appearance of the site. (This means that the site should be free from litter after each visit to site).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect and remove and dispose appropriately off site all extraneous rubbish, not arising from maintenance works, which is detrimental to the appearance of the site. This rubbish to include stones (over 50mm dia, which may be buried), bricks, debris, paper, constructional and other wrappings, bottles, cans and plastic containers. Allow for this operation to be carried out at regular intervals based in conjunction with other maintenance visits and operations. Collect and removed and disposed of appropriately off site all extraneous matter which has deliberately been deposited on the site by persons known or unknown (fly-tipping). Such matter to include bricks, rubble, garden and household refuse, discarded domestic appliances, furniture and scrap metal. Priced per occasion based on an estimate of the volume of material to be collected. Sweep all pathway areas at regular intervals and remove all writings from the site. Frequency may vary according to time of year or other maintenance operations. Hand or mechanical - sweeping may be used. Control all annual weed (moss) growth by the application of residual weed killer. A single application in March/April should normally be sufficient but follow-up spot treatment may be necessary in late summer. Clear silt and extraneous matter from the drainage gullies, including the lifting and replacement of the drain cover. Programme for once every six months but more frequently where siltage up is a particular problem. Inspect and clear any leaves and other litter from drain gully covers. Programme for up to once a week in the autumn when there is likely to be heavy leaf fall.

Type	Description	Maintenance Objective	Maintenance Operations
Litter Clearance	Collect and remove from the site, all extraneous litter and rubbish on a regular basis so that its presence is not detrimental to the appearance of the site. (This means that the site should be free from litter after each visit to site).	Maintenance Objective Collect and remove from the site, all extraneous litter and rubbish on a regular basis so that its presence is not detrimental to the appearance of the site. (This means that the site should be free from litter after each visit to site).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect and remove and dispose appropriately off site all extraneous rubbish, not arising from maintenance works, which is detrimental to the appearance of the site. This rubbish to include stones (over 50mm dia, which may be buried), bricks, debris, paper, constructional and other wrappings, bottles, cans and plastic containers. Allow for this operation to be carried out at regular intervals based in conjunction with other maintenance visits and operations. Collect and removed and disposed of appropriately off site all extraneous matter which has deliberately been deposited on the site by persons known or unknown (fly-tipping). Such matter to include bricks, rubble, garden and household refuse, discarded domestic appliances, furniture and scrap metal. Priced per occasion based on an estimate of the volume of material to be collected. Sweep all pathway areas at regular intervals and remove all writings from the site. Frequency may vary according to time of year or other maintenance operations. Hand or mechanical - sweeping may be used. Control all annual weed (moss) growth by the application of residual weed killer. A single application in March/April should normally be sufficient but follow-up spot treatment may be necessary in late summer. Clear silt and extraneous matter from the drainage gullies, including the lifting and replacement of the drain cover. Programme for once every six months but more frequently where siltage up is a particular problem. Inspect and clear any leaves and other litter from drain gully covers. Programme for up to once a week in the autumn when there is likely to be heavy leaf fall.

Type	Description	Maintenance Objective	Maintenance Operations
Newly Planted Trees	Young trees will need regular attention to ensure establishment. Either guards or fencing have been used to protect the plant against rabbits, etc. The most important operation is to keep the soil around the base of the tree free from weeds or grass and to ensure secure and correct staking.	Establish a stable and healthy growing tree with a well-shaped framework for future growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a 1 m diameter circle of plant-free soil around the base of each planted tree by hoeing or by the use of a suitable mulch other than a mulch. Avoid stroming around the base of the tree with any machinery. Allow for hoeing up of soil once every 4 weeks in the growing season (5 times per year). Allow for herbicide treatment once in the winter or spring and a additional treatment. Carry back any tall vegetation that is threatening to shade or smother the young tree (i.e. taller vegetation growing from outside the 1 m weed free area). Allow for cutting back regularly (3/4 times a year). If required, water the newly planted trees throughout the summer months (May to August) as required after any period of 4 weeks without significant rainfall (less than 5 mm). Apply sufficient water to thoroughly wet the top 150 mm of soil around the tree roots. This will normally require approximately 10 litres for a seedling or whip and 20 litres for a standard tree. Supply/transport of water to be the responsibility of the Landscape Contractor. Check stakes and ties for firmness and support and adjust as necessary. Allow for checking twice a year, preferably in late spring and late summer. From the soil around the roots to ensure that the plant is securely planted in the ground and upright. Allow for firming once in the spring after planting. Formative prune to remove any dead, diseased or damaged shoots and create a balanced form for future growth. Allow for pruning once in the season after planting. Where tree guards, stakes, ties, strimmer guards, rabbit guards and temporary fencing is no longer deemed necessary, the contractor shall allow for removing and discarding of these elements appropriately off site. Clip the top and sides of the hedge to maintain true and even levels and using suitable mechanical cutters to maintain the shape and height. Remove any cuttings lodged in the surface of the hedge and rake up and remove all writings. Allow for the operation to be carried out to suit the species and position of the hedge. Maintain weather 250mm wide band at the base of the hedge (weeds at a maximum height of 200mm and a maximum ground cover of 10%) by regular hand removal, hoeing or by the use of approved herbicide. Allow for control once every 6 weeks in the main growing season (4 times per year).
Hedging	Regularly clip hedges to maintain a uniform and tidy appearance (according to the type of hedge and situation) and a well-developed cover of vegetation over the whole of the hedge surface. Control any weed or grass growth at the base of the hedge so that it does not detract from the overall appearance or adversely compete with the hedge.	Maintenance Objective Regularly clip hedges to maintain a uniform and tidy appearance (according to the type of hedge and situation) and a well-developed cover of vegetation over the whole of the hedge surface. Control any weed or grass growth at the base of the hedge so that it does not detract from the overall appearance or adversely compete with the hedge.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clip the top and sides of the hedge to maintain true and even levels and using suitable mechanical cutters to maintain the shape and height. Remove any cuttings lodged in the surface of the hedge and rake up and remove all writings. Allow for the operation to be carried out to suit the species and position of the hedge. Maintain weather 250mm wide band at the base of the hedge (weeds at a maximum height of 200mm and a maximum ground cover of 10%) by regular hand removal, hoeing or by the use of approved herbicide. Allow for control once every 6 weeks in the main growing season (4 times per year).

Appendix B. Landscape Preplanning Application Drawings



- Legend**
- A. Pedestrian pathway and cycleway
 - B. Street edge tree planting and herb layer planting
 - C. Street trees to parking islands
 - D. Resin bound gravel pathway
 - E. Seating, passive supervision to play areas
 - F. Bin 1 Nr.
 - G. Lawn amenity area 200 SqMtr (Small scale ball games)
 - H. Natural Play area 140 SqMtrs Earth mounding 0-1.5mtr
 - I. Tree, shrub and hedge planting
 - J. Crossing points
 - K. Shared surface road and parking / paved surface finish
 - L. Bike stands 6 Nr. allowing for 12 bike parking spaces
 - M. Front garden planting
 - N. Public road

Central open space / Pocket Park Scale @ 1:200



Resin bound gravel pathway

Natural play area

Seating with strong buffer planting backdrop

Lawn amenity area (Small scale ball games)

Lawn amenity area (Small scale ball games)

Lawn amenity area (Small scale ball games)

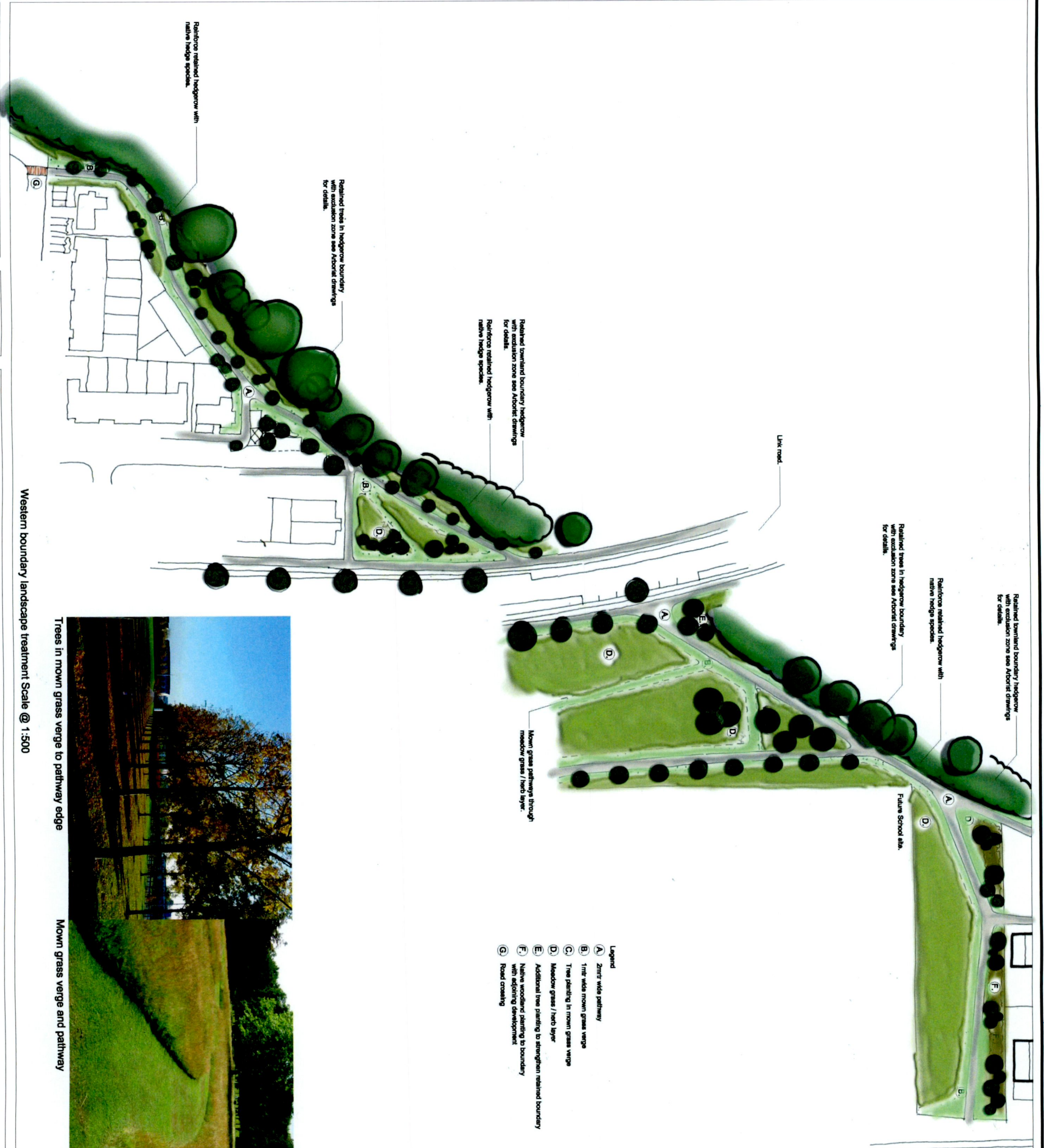
Bulb planting to lawn areas

Rev.	Date	Notes
00	0000-00-00	00

General Notes



Project Name		Drawing Name	
Adelphi Phase 3		Central open space Pocket Park	
Status	For discussion	Drawing No	SK-01-PP
Project No	17-064	Revision No	00
Scale	1:200	Drawn By	DMOT
Date	08/06/2022	Checked By	DMOT
Issue Date	08/06/2022	Other Address	
Author	DMOT	Client	
Designer	DMOT	Project No	
Checker	DMOT	Scale	
Plotter	DMOT	Drawn By	
Printer	DMOT	Checked By	
Plotter	DMOT	Other Address	
Plotter	DMOT	Client	



- Legend**
- A 2mtr wide pathway
 - B 1mtr wide mown grass verge
 - C Tree planting in mown grass verge
 - D Meadow grass / herb layer
 - E Additional tree planting to strengthen retained boundary
 - F Native woodland planting to boundary with adjoining development
 - G Road crossing



Herb layer to edge of retained hedgerow



Spring colour with bulbs to grass verge and herb layer



Trees in mown grass verge to pathway edge



Mown grass verge and pathway



Wildflower meadow with mown grass verge and road edge

Western boundary landscape treatment Scale @ 1:500

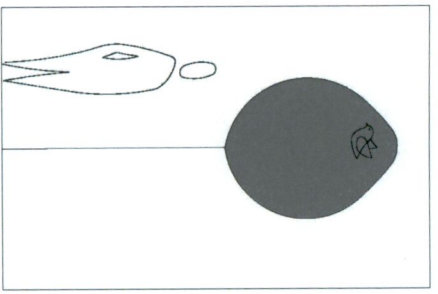
Rev	Date	Issue
00	0000-00-00	00



General Notes

Doyle & O'Troighigh
Landscape Architecture

Project Name	Adwery Phase 3	Drawing Name	Boundary Treatment
Status	For discussion	Drawing No	86-02-49
Project No	17-004	Revision No	00
Scale	1:500	Drawn By	DOT
Date	08/05/2022	Checked By	DMOT
Leaflet Name	Adwery Phase 3	Scale	1:500
Leaflet No	86-02-49	Scale	1:500
Leaflet Date	08/05/2022	Scale	1:500
Leaflet Author	Doyle & O'Troighigh	Scale	1:500
Leaflet Designer	Doyle & O'Troighigh	Scale	1:500
Leaflet Checker	Doyle & O'Troighigh	Scale	1:500
Leaflet Approver	Doyle & O'Troighigh	Scale	1:500



Street Tree planting



Acer palmatum 'Dissectum'



Chamaecyparis 'Tamar Platylo'



Fagus sylvatica 'Tortuosa Gold'



Prunus adamsiana 'Chocoway'



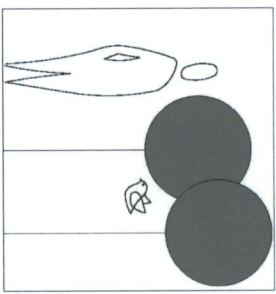
Betula pubescens



Prunus pallida



Liquidambar styraciflua



Open Spaces / Pocket park planting



American Sycamore



Acer rubrum



Betula nigra 'Vulgarior'



Cercis canadensis



Prunus sibirica



Cercis canadensis 'Forest Fairy'



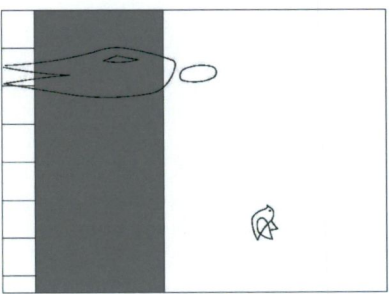
Chamaecyparis 'Tamar Platylo'



Betula nana



Prunus americana 'Nectar'



Hedge and understory planting



Acer spicata



Ficus sphenoloba



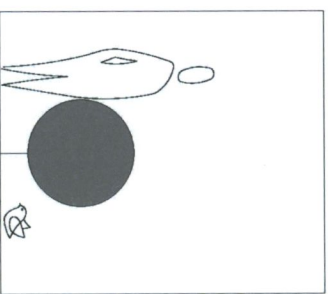
Pinus strobus



Viburnum spicata



Eurostymus americanus



Shrub planting



American Yarrowleaf Asters



Geranium confinis



Hedera cuneata



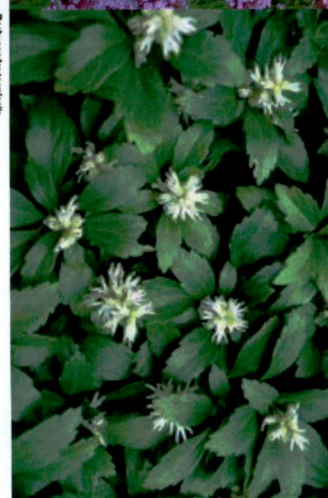
Prospicea 'Blue Spire'



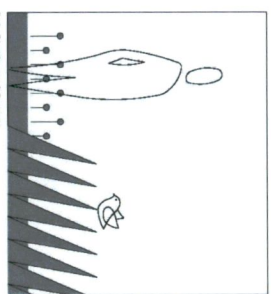
Campanula trachelium 'spina'



Verbena bonariensis



Andropogon scoparius



High planting and Grasses



Asian Thyris Grasses



Chamaecyparis



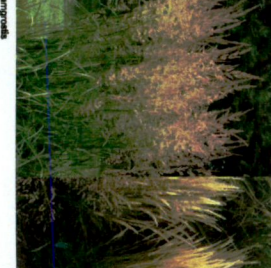
Tilia 'Tangerine'



Tilia 'Tangerine'



Carex pensilvanica



Chamaecyparis

Note: The images of the trees, shrubs, and plants are for illustrative purposes only. The actual appearance of the plants may vary due to environmental conditions and the age of the plants.

Project Name: Adams Plaza 3

Drawing Name: Selection of proposed planting species for Adams Plaza and Adams Park

Status: For Discussion

Project No: 17-204

Revision No: 00

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Date: 1/19/2022

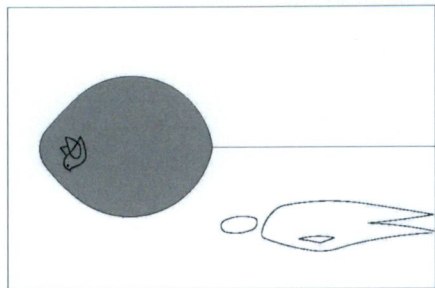
Drawn By: DDT

Checked By: DMO

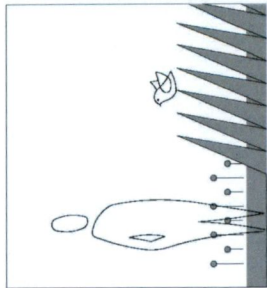
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Date: 1/19/2022





Tree planting to Western boundary Hedge



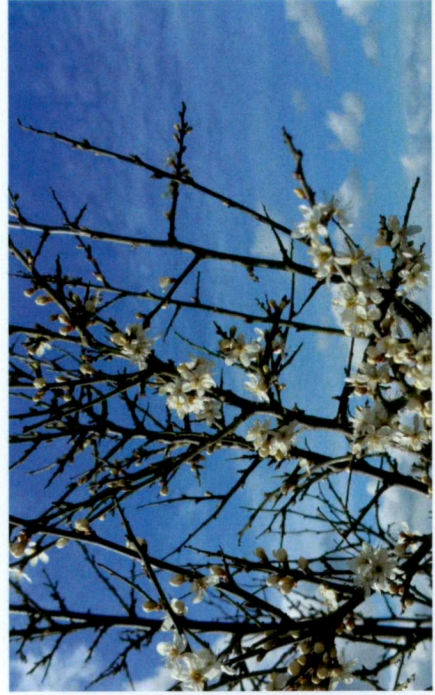
Meadow grasses and herb layer



Corylus avellana



Crataegus monogyna



Prunus spinosa



Ilex aquifolium

Wildflower meadow and herb layer rich with images of individual species contained within the site



Common Poppy



Bluebell



Orange Daisy



Primrose



Burdock



Red Champan



Wood Anemone

Rev: 00

Date: 0000-00-00

Notes: 00

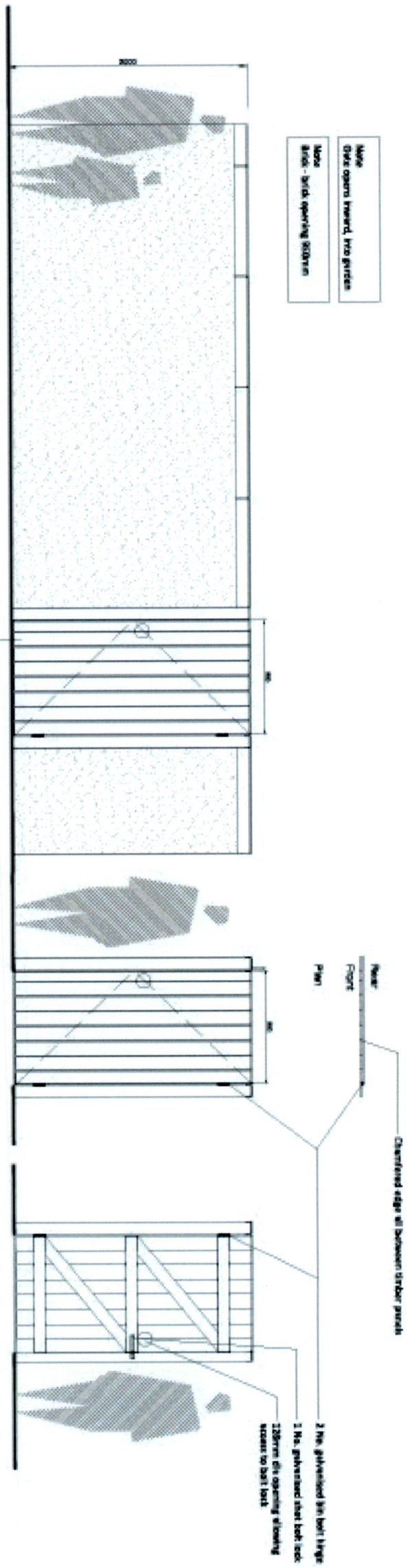
General Notes



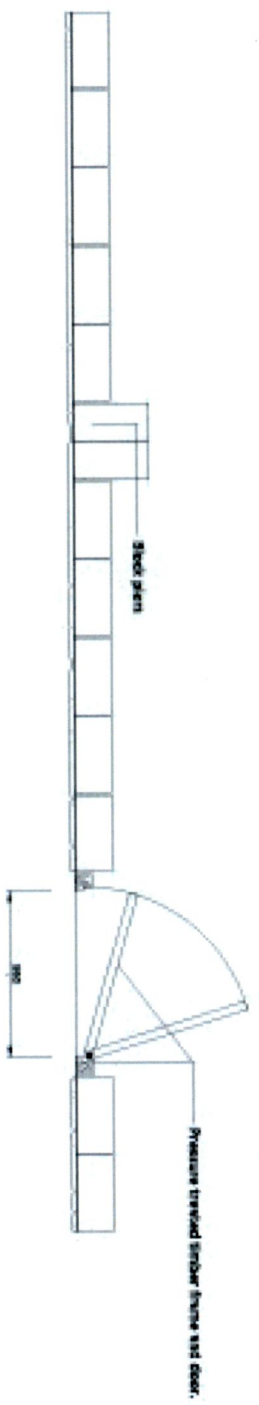
Doyle & O'Troithigh
Landscape
Architecture

Project Name	Adelring Phase 3	Drawing Name	Selection of proposed planting species for western boundary
Status	For Circulation	Drawing No	PPL-03PP
Project No	17-0384	Revision No	00
Scale	1:50	Drawn By	DOT
Date	17/06/2022	Checked By	DMGT
Drawn By	Doyle & O'Troithigh	Scale	1:50
Checked By	Doyle & O'Troithigh	Project No	17-0384
Project Name	Adelring Phase 3	Drawing Name	Selection of proposed planting species for western boundary

Appendix C. Landscape Planning Application Drawings



Front Elevation

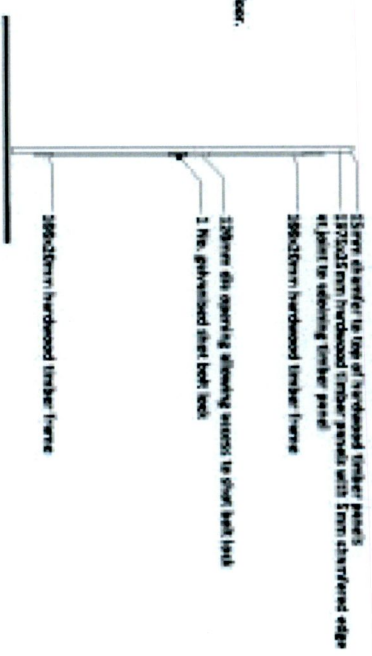


Plan / Section

Detail D01 Dwg BID-02-PP 2.0mtr Front and side access gate details to side and rear private gardens
See LP-01-PP for locations
Scale @ 1:20

Note
All timber pressure treated
with treatment in order

Section
Entrance gate



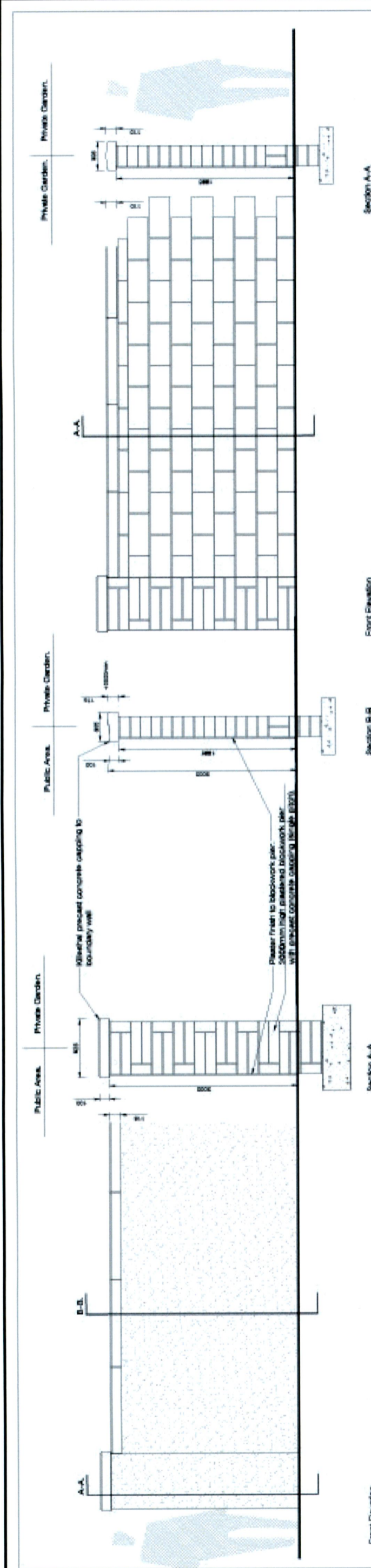
Rev	Desc	Date
01	Issue	08/08/2024



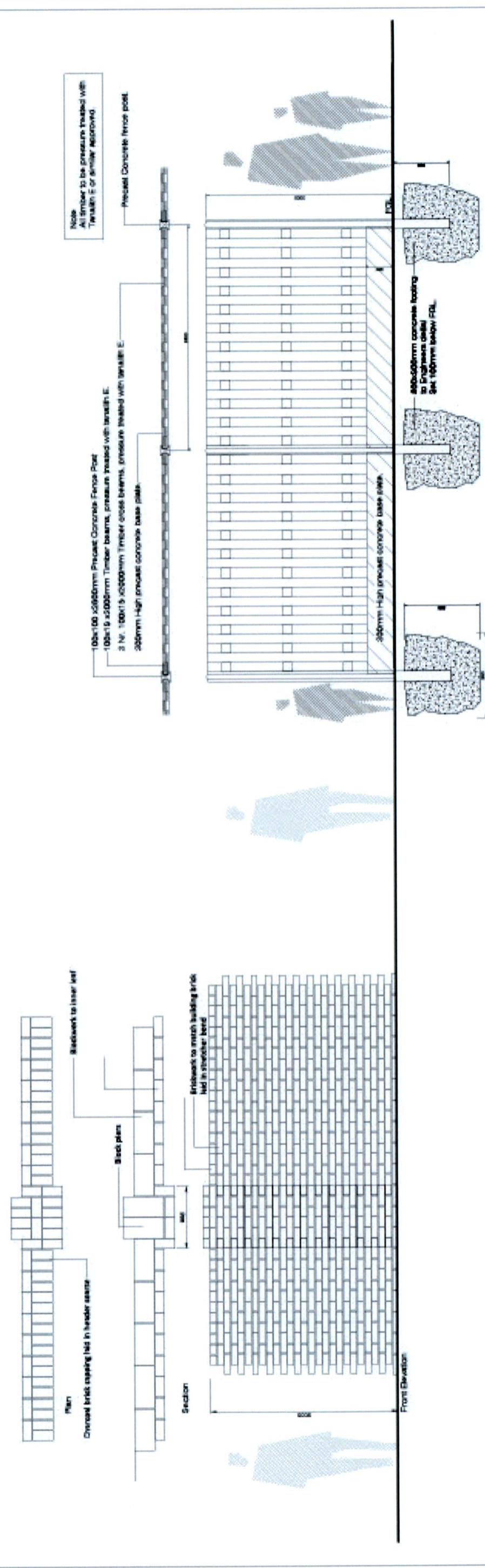
Project Name: **St Helena Place 2**
 Client: **St Helena Place 2 Pty Ltd**
 Location: **St Helena Place 2, St Helena Place, St Helena Place, St Helena Place**
 Date: **08/08/2024**
 Drawing No: **D01**
 Scale: **1:20**
 Author: **[Name]**
 Checker: **[Name]**
 Approver: **[Name]**

Doyle & O'Riordan
 Landscape Architecture

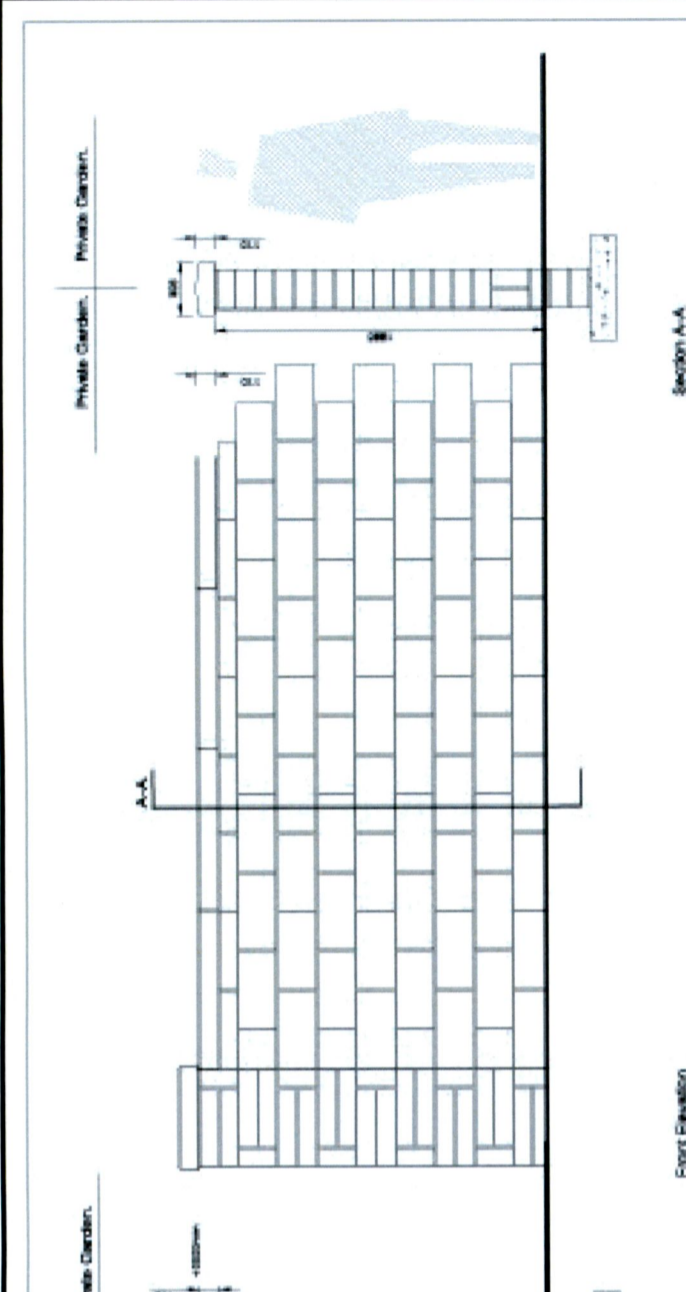
Project Name: **St Helena Place 2**
 Client: **St Helena Place 2 Pty Ltd**
 Location: **St Helena Place 2, St Helena Place, St Helena Place, St Helena Place**
 Date: **08/08/2024**
 Drawing No: **D01**
 Scale: **1:20**
 Author: **[Name]**
 Checker: **[Name]**
 Approver: **[Name]**



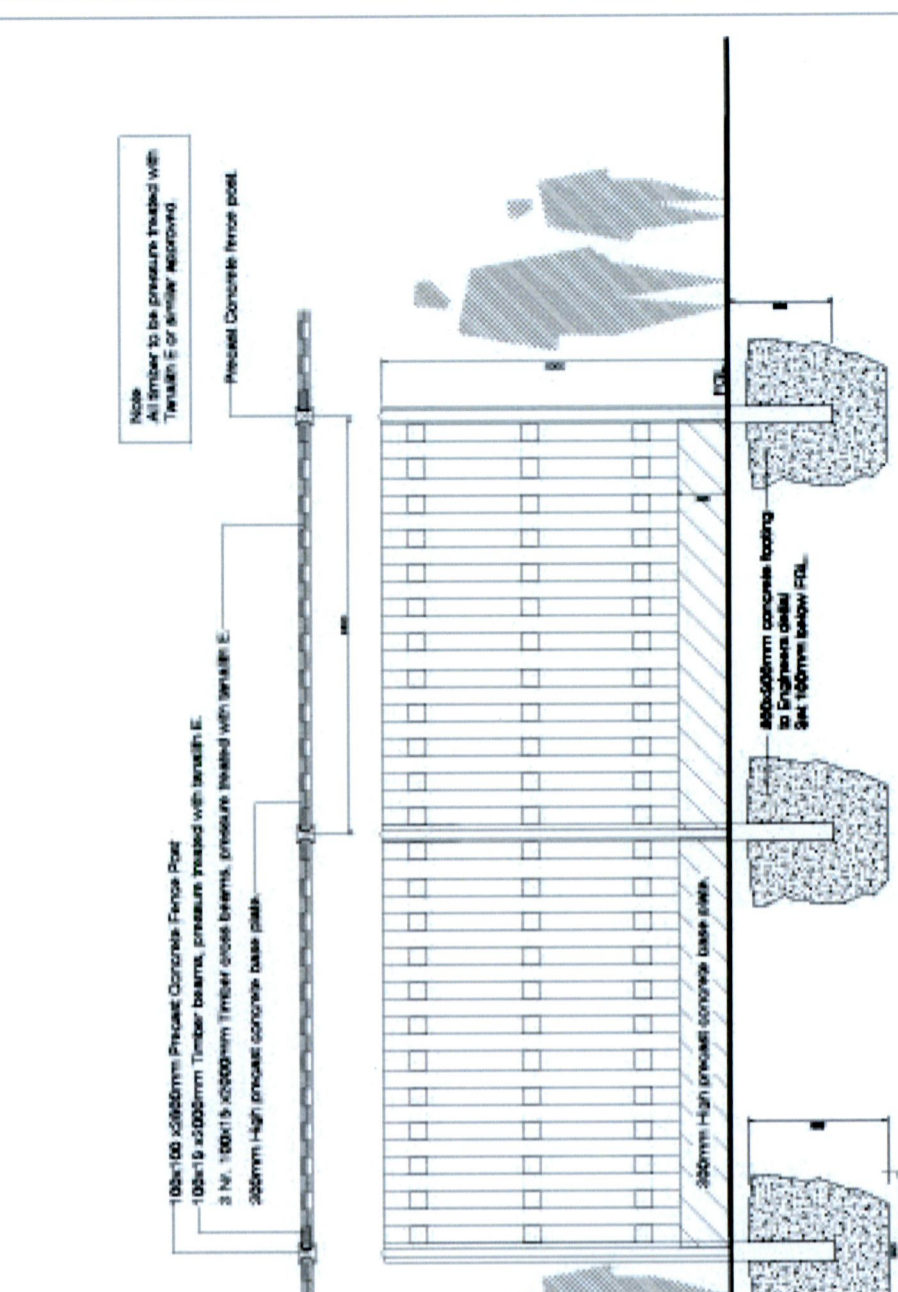
Detail D01 Dwg BD-01-PP 2.0m R Rendered Blockwork boundary
 Located between rear garden and public areas / public pathways. See LP-01-PP for location
 Scale @ 1:20



Detail D02 Dwg BD-01-PP 2.0m Brickfaced Blockwork boundary
 Located between rear garden and public areas / public pathways. See LP-01-PP for location
 Scale @ 1:20



Detail D03 Dwg BD-01-PP 2.0m High precast concrete post with hit + miss timber panel fence and
 precast concrete kicker board. Boundary located between private rear gardens. See LP-01-PP for location
 Scale @ 1:20



Detail D04 Dwg BD-01-PP 2.0m Blockwork boundary
 Located between rear garden. See LP-01-PP for location
 Scale @ 1:20

Rev	Desc	Date
1	Issue for tender	05/08/2024
2	Issue for construction	05/08/2024

Project Name: **Albury Park 3**

Client: **Albury Park 3**

Project No: **01/24**

Site No: **100/100**

Drawn By: **DM**

Checked By: **DM**

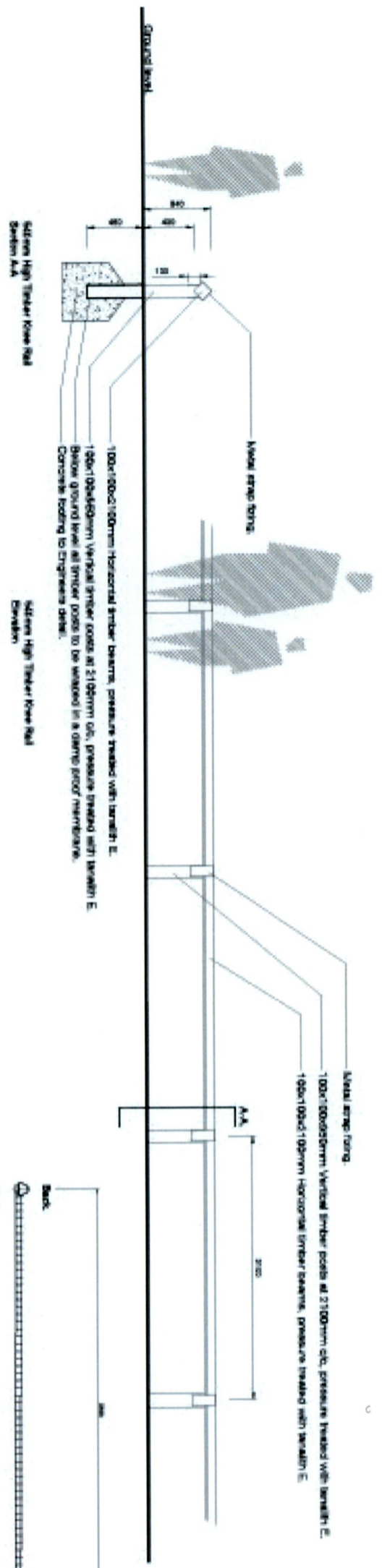
Project Manager: **DM**

Architect: **Doyle & O'Toole Architects**

Scale: **1:20**

Sheet No: **1 of 1**

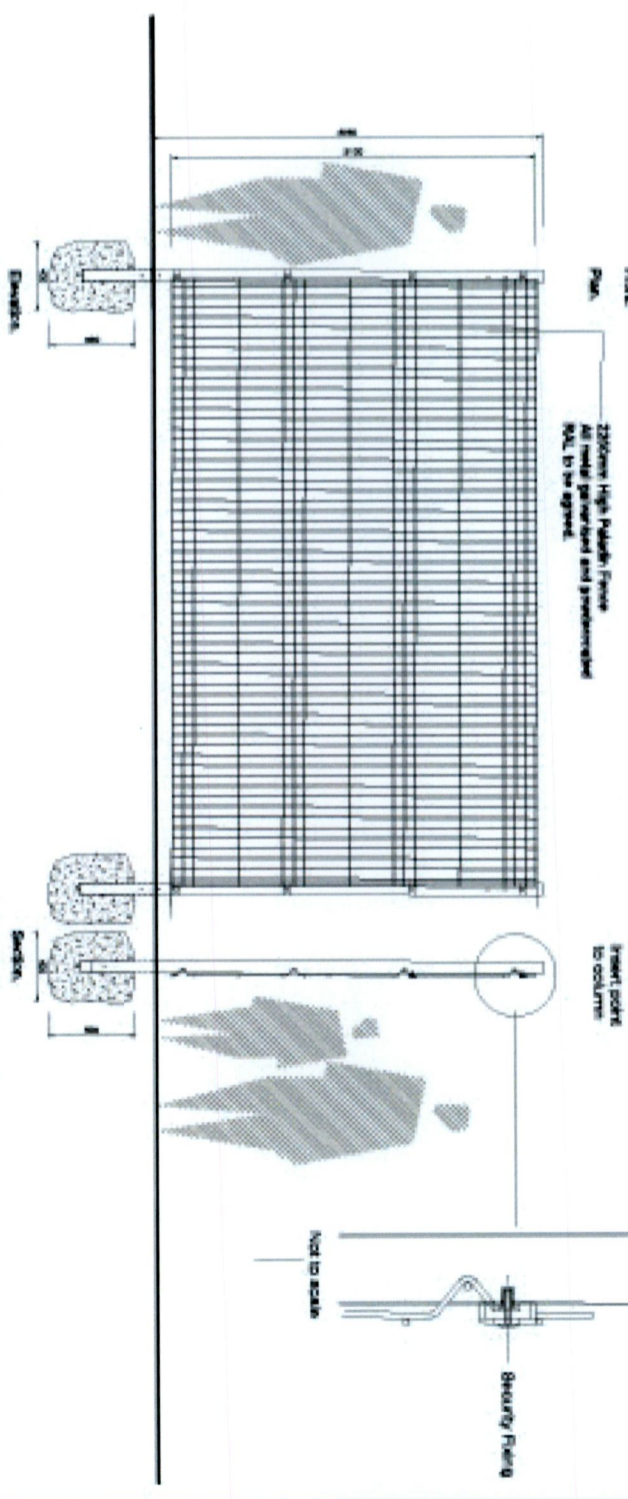
Note
 150mm High Light Timber Knee Rail
 All light timber pressure treated
 with Tanalite E or similar.



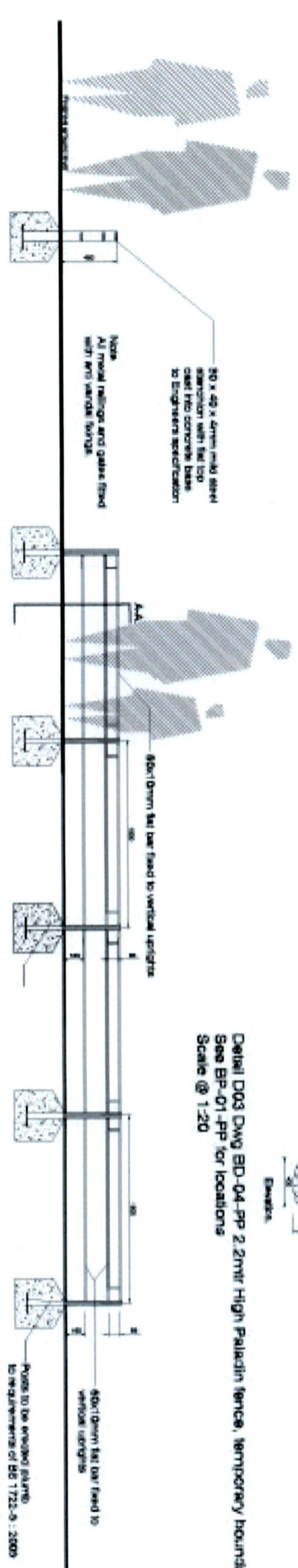
Detail D01 DWG BD-03-PP 540mm High timber knee rail to surround of pocket parks
 Scale @ 1:20

Detail D01 DWG BD-03-PP 540mm High timber knee rail to surround of public pocket parks
 Scale @ 1:20

Note
 All metal work to be Durgar polymer powder coated
 to BS 1722-16:2009 painted in RAL 7016
 Posts and rails to be mixed plants to requirements of BS 1722-4:2009



Detail D03 DWG BD-04-PP 2.2m High Paladin fence, temporary boundary to future development lands
 See BP-01-PP for locations
 Scale @ 1:20



Detail D02 DWG BD-03-PP 450mm to separate selected private front gardens from public pathways
 See LP-01-PP for locations
 Scale @ 1:20

REV	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			



Project Name: [Blank]
 Drawing No: [Blank]
 Drawing Title: [Blank]
 Drawing Scale: [Blank]
 Drawing Date: [Blank]
 Drawing Status: [Blank]

Doyle &
 O'Toole
 Architects

Author	Checked	Drawn	Reviewed
[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]
[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]
[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]
[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]	[Blank]



General Notes:
 1. All work shall be in accordance with the approved plans.
 2. All work shall be in accordance with the approved specifications.
 3. All work shall be in accordance with the approved schedule of values.
 4. All work shall be in accordance with the approved conditions of contract.
 5. All work shall be in accordance with the approved drawings.

Item No.	Description	Quantity	Unit	Price	Total
1	Site Preparation	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	12,000.00	12,000.00
2	Foundation	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
3	Structure	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
4	Interior Finishes	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
5	Exterior Finishes	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
6	Roofing	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
7	Mechanical	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
8	Electrical	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
9	Plumbing	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
10	Paint	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
11	Landscaping	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
12	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
13	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
14	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
15	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
16	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
17	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
18	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
19	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
20	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
21	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
22	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
23	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
24	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
25	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
26	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
27	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
28	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
29	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
30	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
31	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
32	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
33	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
34	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
35	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
36	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
37	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
38	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
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93	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
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95	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
96	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
97	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
98	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
99	Site Work	1.0000	Sq. Ft.	1,200.00	1,200.00
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 Location: []
 Date: []
 Scale: []
 Drawing Number: []

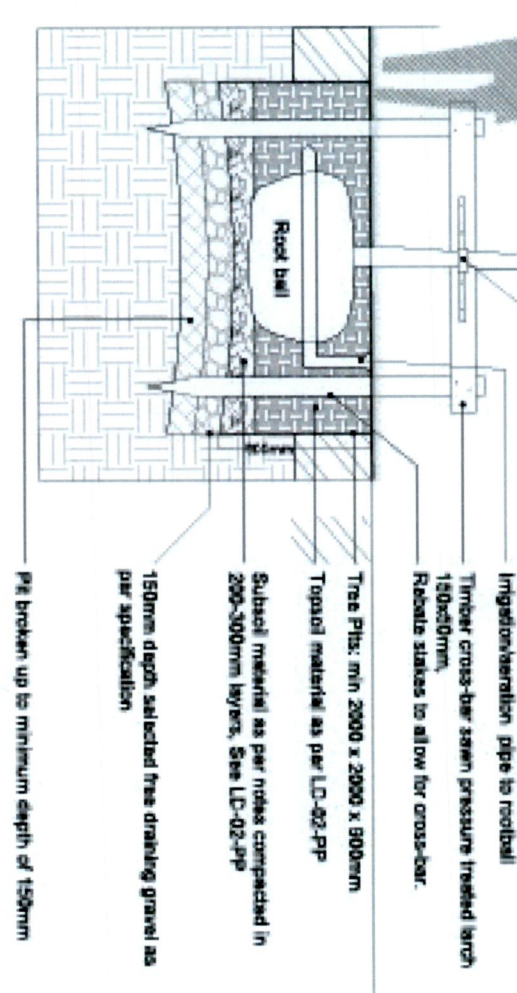
Davis & O'Riagh
 Architects
 Architects

Site Plan
 1/2" = 1'-0"



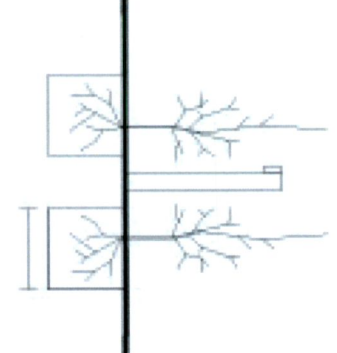
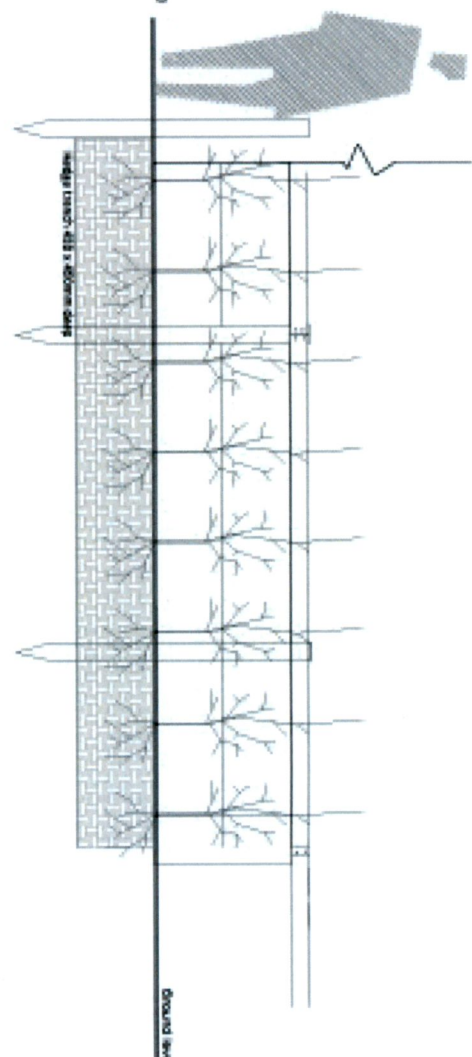
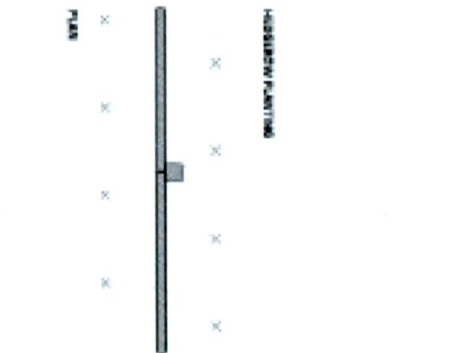
Note
See the planting plans for all planting species, type, quantity, location and density. See LD-Q4-PP for topsoil depths. See Sotwick's Specification for all planting and aftercare details.

The tree is to be secured to the cross-bar using 1no. rubber felt back block secured with 4no. 600mm nails. Rubber baling tie fixed with 4no. 600mm nails. Ties are to be secured so as to allow for movement but prevent damage to the trunk.



Detail D 01 Drawing LD-Q3-PP
Tree Pit Detail to open space areas
Scale @ 1:20

- Tree Pits: min 2000 x 2000 x 800mm
- Topsoil material as per LD-Q2-PP
- Subsoil material as per notes compacted in 200-300mm layers. See LD-Q2-PP
- 150mm depth selected free draining gravel as per specification
- Pit broken up to minimum depth of 150mm



Detail D 02 Drawing LD-Q3-PP
Hedge Planting Detail with Superfence
Scale @ 1:20

Note:
900 mm high sheep netting wire post stapled and fixed to line wires

Sheep netting:
Light grade wire, 1200mm high, 10 no. horizontal wires, 150mm verticals

Note:
Backfill rammed soil or 60% concrete 60% rammed soil if no base plate is used

Straining post 150 mm diam. x 1650 mm set 800mm in ground and struts in direction of strain 1700 mm x 75 mm diam. post notched.

12x4 concrete surround min 450mm dia. x 700mm

Planting Notes

1. At the time of planting, the soil must be moist and friable and not too wet, excessively dry, or waterlogged.
2. The excavated hole shall be of sufficient size to accommodate the root ball and the soil around it to the same depth as the crown of the tree. The sides and base of the planting pit shall be broken up before planting.
3. The planting hole shall be backfilled around the stem, the soil shall be tamped to ensure that there is good contact between the plant roots and soil substrate.
4. Water during aftercare.

General Notes

1. At the time of planting, the soil must be moist and friable and not too wet, excessively dry, or waterlogged.
2. The excavated hole shall be of sufficient size to accommodate the root ball and the soil around it to the same depth as the crown of the tree. The sides and base of the planting pit shall be broken up before planting.
3. The planting hole shall be backfilled around the stem, the soil shall be tamped to ensure that there is good contact between the plant roots and soil substrate.
4. The soil of the hole shall be backfilled around the stem, the soil shall be tamped to ensure that there is good contact between the plant roots and soil substrate.
5. The depth of the pit around the stem shall be at least 750mm greater than the length of the root ball.
6. From the bottom and sides of the pit to break up the soil.
7. Slope the dug soil with a slope between 1:1 and an approved soil amendment.
8. Check if the soil is suitable vertically or either side of the tree position before planting so that there is a minimum of 200mm below the bottom of the pit and 500mm above ground level.
9. The above are to be made for the root ball of the tree. The soil shall be broken up and prepared to suit for the root ball, and any soil to be used without being up to the existing ground level. Consider the backfill material around the stake during backfilling.
10. After the tree is planted, the soil shall be tamped around the tree to ensure that there is good contact between the plant roots and soil substrate.
11. Secure the vertical bar to the ground with 2no. galvanized nails per stake. Ensure the tree is not overwatered in the root zone.
12. Secure ties to consider using rubber felt back block and rubber baling tie.
13. Protect the tree base from root damage etc. by using a root collar guard if specified.
14. The above and the soil to be removed as soon as the tree is established securely by its own roots at the base of the selected growing medium under planting.

NO.	DATE	ISSUE
1	2024-01-15	ISSUED FOR TENDER



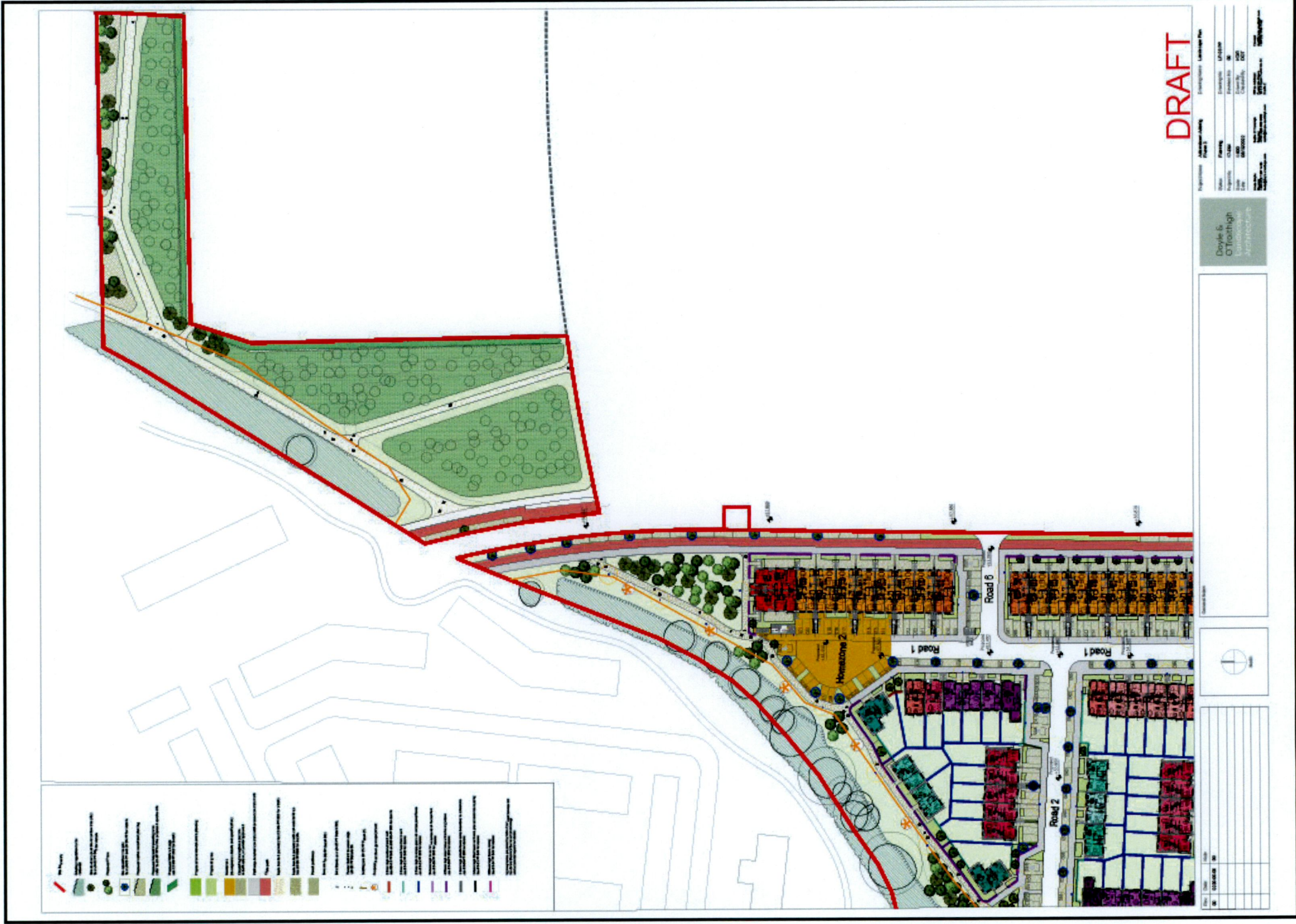
Approved For:

Author:

Doyle & O'Toole
Landscape Architects

Project No: 12345
Client: ABC Ltd
Site: 123 Main St, Dublin
Scale: 1:20
Date: 2024-01-15

Author: [Name]
Checked: [Name]
Approved: [Name]



DRAFT

Project Name	Project No.	Project Date	Project Status
Doyle & O'Rourke			
Address			
City			
County			
State			
Scale			
Author			
Checker			
Approver			
Date			

Project Name: _____
 Project No.: _____
 Project Date: _____
 Project Status: _____



No.	Date	By	Description

Doyle &
O'Troithigh
Landscape
Architecture

