Drawing Register

Stage: Planning

Client Project Project No. Date	23LH01 28/03/202													
				day month year	27 02 24	28 03 24								
Document	No.	Size	Scale	Rev										
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Soft Landscape



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	urbanism + landscape CLIENT: Louth County Council PROJECT: Dunleer Housing	irelana t: + 353 86 1739522 www.ait-place.ie	DRAWING NO: 23LH01-DR-Dun-0100 DRAWN BY: 1st ISSUE MF 26.02.202		_
	DRAWING: Landscape Plan		PROJECT NO: SCALE: 23LH01 1:500	SHEET SIZE: CHECKED BY:	1



Landscape Report - selected paving materials and planting selection

Louth Accelerated Delivery Housing - Dunleer



February 2024

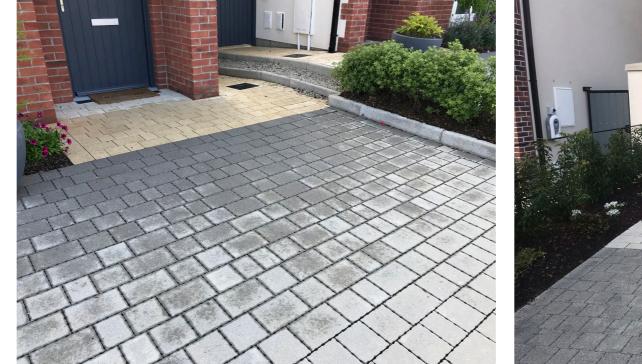
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- 8.0 Planting



ON CURTILAGE PAVING MATERIALS





Precast concrete paving blocks in graphite and light grey colours. Graphite used exclusively beneath parking areas to limit visible staining. Lighter colours used to highlight dwelling entrances and approaches. Driveways to use permeable paving generally.

PUBLIC REALM PAVING MATERIALS



Brushed concrete public footpaths



Black asphalt and/or exposed aggregate concrete - open space primary circulation



Hard binding gravel - open space secondary circulation

materials

-





 $\ensuremath{\textbf{Material changes}}\xspace$ used to highlight crossing points and to add variation in public realm

2.0



Street trees - a primary element in placemaking. Native and naturalised species will be chosen for adaptability to urban environments and ease of establishment.

Street trees - build-outs used to define parking areas and to provide horizontal deflections for traffic calming

other hedgerows will be retained where feasible.



Meadow planting - provides visual interest over large areas and is a nectar source for pollinating insects. Mown pathways create opportunites for interaction with landscape features. Meadows thrive on less fertile or degraded soils.



Bulb Planting - provides seasonal interest and can be used over large areas.



place.

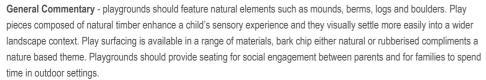


Native Species - hedgerows and shelterbelts of native species provide ecological corridors, existing boundary hedgerows or

Ornamental Planting - used in appropriate locations in the public realm to provide visual interest and to establish a sense of





















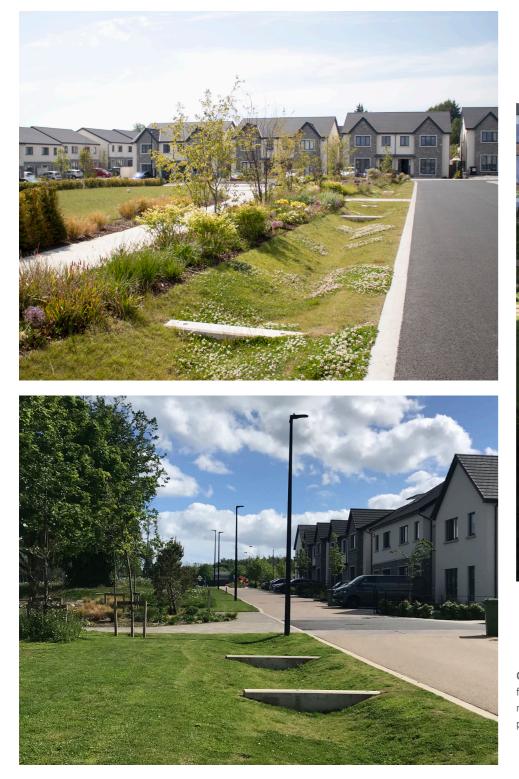
General commentary - furniture is a key element in placemaking, particularly when it is site specific. Bespoke furniture enhances public spaces even when used sparingly, it can also be used alongside off-the-shelf products to define a hierarchy of open space.













General Commentary - SUDs features such as swales and attenuation basins can easily be incorporated as landscape features if considered at an early stage in the design process. Changes in topography create variation in what otherwise might be flat areas of amenity lawn, swales provide opportunities for biodiverse linear features that define the edges of public open space.



General Commentary - Homezomes are shared spaces in naturally slow speed environments such as cul-de-sacs. Cars and pedestrians share equal priority, so unlike conventional estate roads, the line between footpath and carriageway is removed allowing the entirety of the shared space can be inhabited by pedestrians. This effectively enlarges the public realm and encourages drivers to be more cautious as they move slowly through it.











General Commentary - Where sheltered accommodation for elderly residents is to be provided, provision can be made in the landscape design to enhance these users' experience of open spaces, whether individually or collectively.

Clockwise from top,

- Seating bench with armrests and a high backrest, the seating height is raised above 450mm to enable users with
 mobility issues to more easily return to a standing position, a footrest compensates for this raised height when
 seated.
- Trees provide shade, this is an important component for seating areas which can become uncomfortable if exposed to the full glare of the sun.
- Perch benches are an alternative form of seating again for users with mobility issues and can be used for short rests.
 It is easier to return to a standing position when leaning as opposed to sitting.
- Outdoor tables can often overlook wheelchair users, simple adaptions such as an extended tabletop allow users to wheel themselves under the table top to attain a comfortable and socially inclusive seating position.
- Simple Reflection Gardens with water features can be therapeutic for people of all ages. They can also create opportunities for social interaction, which in turn helps to foster a wider sense of community.









Pollinator and Biodiversity Friendly Planting Palette



Pollinator friendly







-ÌQ



Sunny exposure planting

















Native planting

Sensory mix

Specimen trees, park trees and general



Flowering, ornamental and multi-stem trees

Woodland

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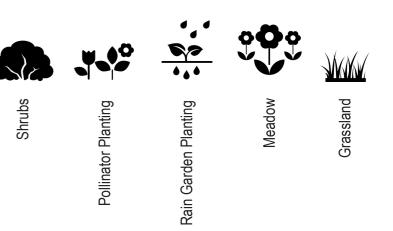
Native Hedgerow

Pollinator Friendly Hedging

Wetland

Street and avenue trees

2024







Trees

Street and avenue trees (Semi-mature clear-stem trees)

Acer campestre 'Elegant' Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Robin Hill' Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer' Sorbus aria 'Majestica' (N) Tilia cordata 'Greenspire' Tilia x europaea 'Euchlora'











Sorbus aria 'Majestica'



Specimen trees, feature trees, park trees and general

Native trees: Betula pendula , Pinus sylvestris Quercus robur Ulmus glabra

Non-native biodiversity friendly trees: Acer platanoides 'Princeton Gold' Acer rubrum 'October Glory' Aesculus hippocastanum Fagus sylvatica Juglans regia



Acer platanoides 'Princeton Gold'



Betula pendula









Aesculus hippocastanum



Quercus robur



Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'



Juglans regia





Ulmus glabra



Standard trees

Betula pendula Corylus avellana Pinus sylvestris Prunus padus Quercus robur Sorbus aucuparia







Corylus avellana



Pinus sylvestris

Prunus padus



Flowering, ornamental and multi-stem trees

Amelanchier lamarckii Cercidiphyllum japonicum Cerciaiphylium japonicum Cornus sp. Corylus avellana (N) Crataegus monogyna (N) Crataegus laevigata 'Paul's Scarlet' Prunus avium (N) Sorbus aucuparia (N)



Amelanchier lamarckii



Corylus avellana



Crataegus monogyna





Sorbus aucuparia



Prunus avium



Hx Native hedgerow

Planted at 500mm centres in a double staggered row, 0,9 - 1,2m. ht.

Plants list: Crateagus monogyna Corylus avellana llex aquifolium Malus sylvestris Prunus spinosa Prunus avium Rosa canina Sambucus nigra Viburnum opulus









Prunus spinosa



Pollinator and Biodiversity Friendly Hedging

5 Litre pot, cg., 6 Plants Per Square Metre *Ilex aquifolium Ilex crenata*



llex aquifolium

llex crenata





Viburnum opulus



P Pollinator Planting

PF Full Sun

Majority of the plants listed on All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020, Pollinator Friendly Planting Code or the RHS Plants for Pollinators.

Perennials:

Centaurea atropurpurea Cirsium rivulare Euphorbia characias, Echinops bannaticus . Erigeron karvinskianus Erysimum 'Bredon' Gerenium 'Rozanne' Gerenium 'Johnson Blue' Helleborus argutifolius Knautia macedonica, Nepeta 'Kit Kat' Perovskia atriplicifolia 'Blue Spire' . Pulmonaria officinalis Rudbeckia fulgida 'Goldstrum' Salvia nemerosa Stachys byzantina

Ornamental Grasses and Sedges; for mid-Winter interest, max. 30% of any planted area: *Calamagrostis* 'Waldenbuch' *Carex elata (N) Deschampsia cespitosa Helictotrichon sempervirens Molinia Caerulea (N) Sesleria autumnalis*

Bulb Underplanting Allium c.vars Narcissus c.vars







Allium 'Christophii'





Rubeckia fulgida 'Goldstrum'



PS Shade

Majority of the plants listed on All-Ireland Pollinator Plan 2015-2020, Pollinator Friendly Planting Code or the RHS Plants for Pollinators.

Perennials:

Anemone hupehensis Aenmone x hybrida Bergenia cordilfolia 'Rubra' Brunnera 'Jack Frost' Brunnera 'Looking Glass' Digitalis purpurea Geranium macrorrhizum Helleborus orientale Helleborus orientale Helleborus 'White Lady' Heuchera 'Lime Marmalade' Lysimachia nummularia 'Aurea' Persicaria affinis 'Darjeeling Red' Pulmonria 'Blue Ensign' Rodgersia 'Dark Pokers' Vinca minor
 Dryopteris affinis







Bergenia cordifolia 'Rubra'



Rodgersia 'Dark Pokers'

Ornamental Ferns; for mid-Winter interest, max. 30% of any planted area: Blechnum spicant Dryopteris affinis Polstichum setiferum

Bulb Underplanting Anemone nemerosa (N) Crocus Galanthus nivalis Hyacinthoides non-scriptus (N)



G Meadow and Grassland

Low Sward Meadow GL1

Suitable for occasional cutting (every 6 weeks approx. from March – October). Suitable for roadside verges as sightlines for traffic safety can be maintained. Leave sward uncut during month of May. Verges can be seeded with a wildflower / grass mix of native species. Remove arising with each cut.

Ratio of Wildflower to Grass Seed; 70:30. Sowing rate 2gr / m2 approx.

Wildflowers: Lady's Bedstraw Bugle Meadow Buttercup Wild Chamomile Red Clover Cowslip Oxeye Daisy Smooth Hawksbit **Ribwort Plantain** Quaking Grass Selfheal Sorrel **Birsdfoot Trefoil** Yarrow Kidney Vetch

Galium verum Ajuga reptans Ranunculus acris Chamaemelum nobile Trifolium pratense Primula veris Leucanthmeum vulgare Leontodon saxatilis Plantago lanceolata Briza media Prunella vulgaris Rumex acetosa Lotus corniculatus Achilliea millefolium Anthyllis vulneraria

Native Grasses:

Creeping Bent Crested Dogstail Meadow Fescue Sheeps Fescue Slender Red Fescue Timothy Smooth Stalked Meadowgrass

Agrostis stolonifera Cynosurus cristatus Festuca pratensis , Festuca ovina Festuca rubra Phleum pratense Poa pratensis

Bulb Mix (5 bulb types combined in equal proportions, planted 25 bulbs / m2) 20% Allium species, 20% Crocus, 20% Galanthus, 20% Narcissus, 20% Scilla

Bulb coverage: 25% of total area







Oxeye Daisy









Red





Tall Sward Meadow GT

Suitable for cutting once or twice per annum. Cut every September, cutting can be left for a few days to allow seed to drop from, remove arisings. A second cut can be undertaken during March to remove Winter growth of grasses and vigorous species. Always remove the arisings.

Ratio of Wildflower to Grass Seed; 70:30. Sowing rate 2gr / m2 approx.

Wildflowers: **Birdsfoot Trefoil** Black Meddick Devil's Bit Scabious Corn Marigold Corn Poppy Corncockle Cornflower Cowslip Eyebright Fleabane Kidney Vetch Lady's Bedstraw Lesser Knapweed Marjoram Scented Mayweed Ox-eye Daisy Ribwort Plantain **Red Campion** Red Clover Red Bartsia Rough Hawksbit Selfheal Sorrel St Johnswort White Campion Wild Carrot White Clover Yarrow Yellow Rattle

Lotus corniculatus Medicago lupulina Succisa pratensis Glebionis segetum Papaver rhoeas Agrostemma githago Centaurea cyanus Primula veris Euphrasia Erigeron Anthyllis vulneraria Galium verum Centaurea nigra Origanum majorana Matricaria chamomilla Leucanthemum vulgare Plantago lanceolata Silene dioica Trifolium pratense Odontites vernus Leontodon hispidus Prunella vulgaris Rumex acetosa Hypericum perforatum Silene latifolia Daucus carota Trifolium repens Achillea millefolium Rhinanthus minor









Smooth Hawksbit



Birdsfoot Trefoil



Cornflower





Cowslip



Creeping Bent Meadow Fescue Red Fescue Timothy

Agrostis stolonifera Festuca pratensis Festuca rubra Phleum pratense







GB Spring Bulbs and grassland

The majority of the bulb species and varieties selected below are recognised as being pollinator friendly and therefore of benefit to local populations of nectar eating insects such as Bees and Butterflies.

Sow as bulbs in October through seeded verges or planting beds. Leave foliage uncut for a minimum of 3 weeks after flowering. Can be left longer if mixed with later flowering species. Remove arisings.

Bulbs:

Shade tolerant mix of bulbs for around the base of trees:Wild GarlicAllium ursinumWood AnemoneAnemone nemerosaSnowdropGalanthus nivalisBluebellHyacinthoides non scriptus

Open aspect: Allium

Crocus flowering varieties. Autumn Flowering Crocus Fritillary Grape hyacinth Dwarf daffodils

Native Grasses: Creeping Bent Crested Dogstail Meadow Fescue Sheeps Fescue Slender Red Fescue Timothy Smooth Stalked Meadowgrass

Allium 'Gladiator' Allium 'Purple Sensation' Allium 'Mount Everest' Crocus c.vars.; white, lilac and purple

Crocus sativus Fritillaria meleagris Muscari aremeniacum Narcissus 'Tete a tete'

> Agrostis stolonifera Cynosurus cristatus Festuca pratensis Festuca ovina Festuca rubra Phleum pratense Poa pratensis





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