



# RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AT COURTSTOWN, LITTLE ISLAND, CO. CORK

## LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT REPORT

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## CONTENTS AMENDMENT RECORD

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This Landscape Design Report accompanies the large scale residential development application for the proposed scheme located at Courtstown, Little Island, Co. Cork. The report has been compiled by Brady Shipman Martin.

The report outlines the existing landscape context for the site, the proposed development strategy including connectivity, open space treatment and proposed detailed landscape design for the scheme in line with an appraisal of the existing landscape context, thereby informing appropriate design solutions which respond to the characteristics and constraints of the receiving environment.

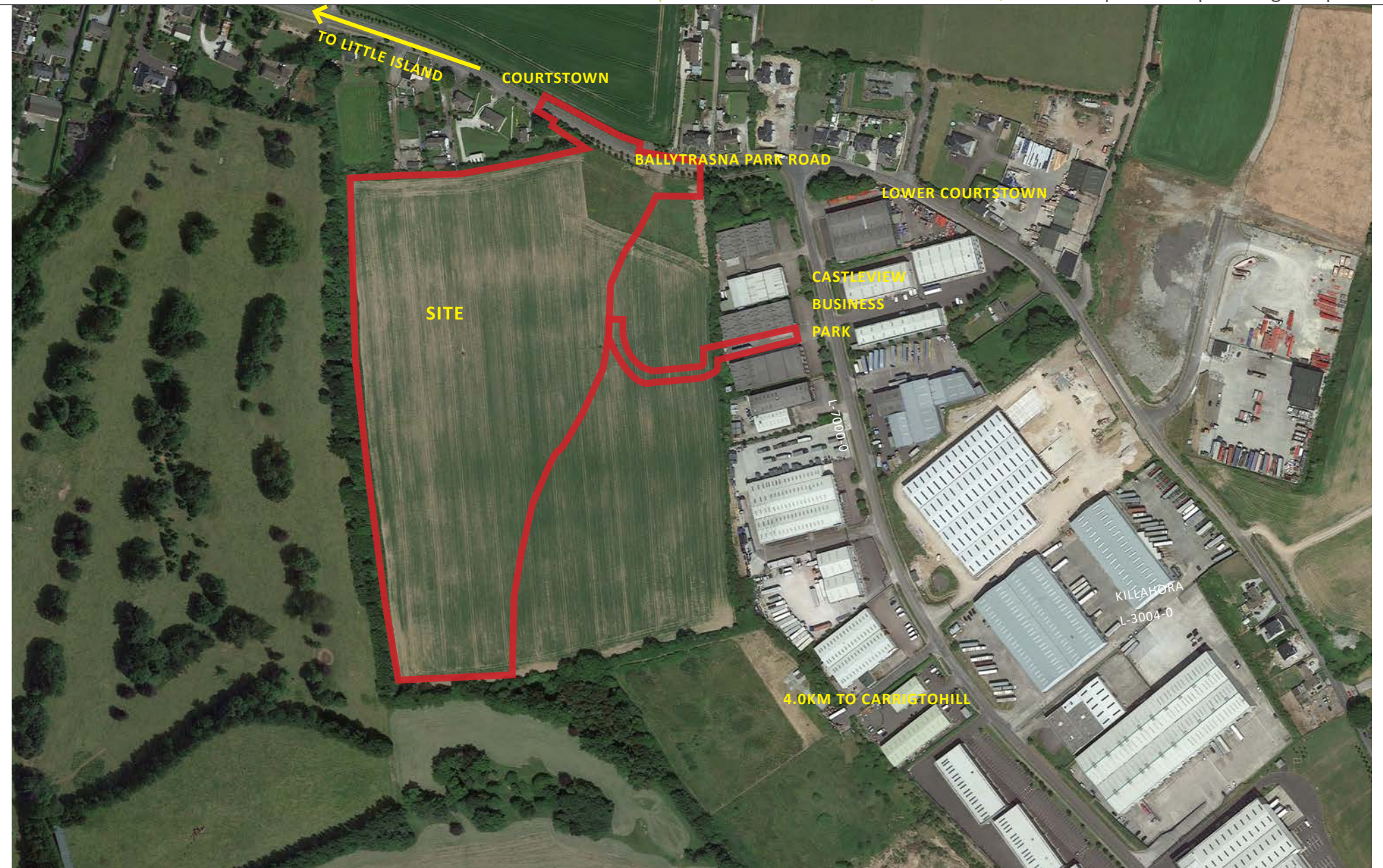
The following Appendices accompany this report.

- Appendix 1 - Landscape proposal drawings

Drawing no	Title
6835-300	Overall Landscape Masterplan
6835-301	Landscape Plan 1/2
6835-302	Landscape Plan 2/2
6835-303	Local Play Area and Central Open Space
6835-304	Homezone Street
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- Appendix 2 - Protection of Irish Water Services from Vegetation

Note: Refer to the drawings contained in the Landscape pack for details and scale.



## 2. EXISTING SITE

### General Area

The proposed site is located at Courtstown on the outskirts of the village of Little Island, c.9.5km east of Cork City centre. Little Island is listed as a 'Main Town' and 'Strategic Employment Centre' within Metropolitan Cork in the Cork County Development Plan 2022-2028. The Ballytrasna Park Road runs along the Northern edge of the site, connecting to Little Island and its numerous residential estates, business parks and industrial estates.

The N25 Little Island interchange is at approximately 1.6km distance to the site, with the Castleview/Little Island Railway station located just to the north of the interchange. Courtstown is dominated by agricultural lands, single housing mainly concentrated along the roads and a number of industrial and business estates.

### Site Description and Boundaries

The c.6.55 ha. site is on a large, gently sloping rectangular field parcel currently under arable land. Overall the perimeters are defined by mature tree lines, embankments and fences.

The site varies from +54.5 OD (Malin) in the south east end to +52.5 OD (Malin) in the north east end of the site, giving a gradient of approximately 1:200 across the site. Currently access to the site is obtained via a gate in the north east corner of the site, from the Ballytrasna Park road that runs north of the site. There are a number of trees and hedgerows aligning both the north, west and south boundary. A detailed tree and hedgerow survey has been carried out and forms part of this submission (prepared by Arbor Care), which has an accompanying Tree protection plan drawing RH-TS-002.

To the north there is a Hawthorn hedge in good condition separating the site from adjacent residential properties, with a number of Sitka spruce trees at its eastern end. A series of recently planted Lime street trees are located east and west of the existing site entrance.

A mix of native and non-native trees in fair and good condition line the northern half of the western boundary, followed by a tall Lawson cypress hedge at the



southern part. Along the southern edge of the site an overgrown scrubland area can be found without any notable trees. The remainder of the site is pasture land. At the north eastern corner the site edges the native hedgrows/tree line of the Harbourpoint Business Park, which continues running south at increasing distance to our site. The existing boundary treatment consists of a mix of low concrete post and rail and agricultural type fences.

### Access

The proposed site is accessed from the Ballytrasna Park Road which links Courtstown and the Harbourpoint Business Park with Little Island.

### Visibility

Views to and from the site are largely limited due to the mature tree lines and hedgerows surrounding it's parameter and the relatively minor level change in the area. There will likely be some partial views of the proposed development from the Ballytrasna Park Road, where it will appear as a continuation of the residential character in the nearby vicinity. Existing and proposed screen planting and trees will reduce the amount of proposed dwellings in view from existing residential developments.

There will be filtered views of the proposed development through trees along the eastern, western and southern boundary and from the neighbouring lands, which consist of the Business Park to the east, agricultural lands to the south and a disused golf course to the west.

### Key Landscape Elements

There are a number of key landscape elements which give the site a distinctive character, including;

- Mature trees and hedgerows to site perimeter.
- Gently sloping with attractive glimpsed views through trees to surrounding landscape.
- Outward views from the north of the site towards the distant northern ridgelines and slopes.
- Patchwork fields with mature tree-lined boundaries in the surrounding area
- Attractive coastal landscape including amenity trails at Carrigrennan south of the site

### Landscape Significance/Designations

There are a number of planning policies within the Cork County Development Plan 2022 relevant to site and surrounding landscape, including;

#### Landscape and visual

- Scenic route (S41) runs c.1.4km to the North of the site through Glounthaune from Priest's Hill to Caherlag, continuing to Glanmire. Views towards the site from this route are restricted due to topography, tree lines and housing.
- Scenic route (S42) runs c.2.1km north of the site provides a mixture of open panoramic views of the harbour (due to its elevation close to the ridgeline at Windsor Hill) and closed views due to high levels of vegetation screening in places. The nature of the topography means the site is not visible due to its position on the lower land beneath a relatively steep elevation.
- The site falls within a High Value Landscape designation

- The landscape character type of the area is described in the CDP as 'City Harbour and Estuary'. It is identified as having 'Very High' landscape value and sensitivity, and as being of 'National' importance.

#### Natural Heritage

The site is surrounded by agricultural land. A number of protection areas can be found at nearby coastal landscapes. Further detail on this is provided in the accompanying report (Appropriate Assessment Screening Report).

#### Cork County Development Plan, Volume 4

The site lies within the settlement boundary of Little Island :

*"Little Island is one of the key employment locations in Metropolitan Cork, designated as a Strategic Employment Area in the 2014 County Development Plan, and designated as a Strategic Employment Location in this plan. The main vision for the area is to promote a high quality work place environment for the existing and future workforce population along with an expansion of the residential offering and supporting facilities."*

It has an objective to contribute to requirements outlined in the Cork Cycle Network Plan and has also been highlighted as a Strategic Employment Centre and a bus route to the east of Little Island has been recommended to be explored in the Cork Master Plan Transport Assessment.

### 3. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development is a residential led scheme consisting of 172no. residential units to comprising a mix of 2, 3 & 4 bed, detached, semi-detached and terraced houses, two blocks of apartments and four commercial units.

As well as the residential element, the proposal will includes a community creche, recreational and amenity areas and the construction of a portion of a distributor road which was designated in the Cobh MDLAP as LI-U-05.

Also included are associated ancillary works including vehicular access, upgrade to public road, parking, footpaths, drainage, services, landscaping and site boundary works.

The proposed development follows the DoEHLG Urban Design Manual, Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (2013) and Cork County Council Making Places - Design Guide for Residential Estate Development (2011).

The site development strategy is outlined in the Architectural Design Statement prepared by BG Architecture.

The overriding design intention is to create an inclusive and coherent new community based on best practice urban planning principles, giving residents a sense of place, ownership and identity.

The design concept responds to the site's character:

- retain good quality trees and hedgerows
- create a number of quality public open spaces to provide a strong neighbourhood identity
- form linear green linkages with boundary hedgerows and woodland areas.
- new housing to overlook open spaces to ensure passive surveillance of amenity areas
- reinforce existing hedgerows with new tree planting

The landscape strategy is to;



1. View at the north site boundary



2. Amenity trail at Carrigrennan



3. Wetland pond at Carrigrennan



Existing Landscape Features | Site Analysis



4. View of existing planting along southern and western boundaries



- Retain and protect existing vegetation and reinforce them with new tree planting of semi-mature specification where additional screening is beneficial, allowing the boundaries of the proposed development to be fringed with a combination of existing and new trees.
- Develop attractive and good quality walking and cycling connections within the site and to future circulation links.
- Provide high quality usable open space and provide attractive accessible play spaces
- Support and strengthen the character areas of the development with planting and boundary treatments
- Increase site biodiversity through the use of native and ornamental seasonal, non-invasive, adaptive planting that supports multifunctional external space to provide benefits to people. Measures include planting that combines protection and enhancement of the environment for pollinators as set out in the All Ireland National Pollinator Plan 2015, with green solutions for surface water drainage integrated into open spaces and streets.

**KEY:**

- █ PRIMARY OPEN SPACE
- █ SUPPLEMENTARY OPEN SPACE

OPEN SPACE (A)

OPEN SPACE (B)

OPEN SPACE (C)



Ornamental Shrub Planting



Tree Planting



Accessible direct and safe routes



Play Area







Muga



Access | Circulation

KEY:

-  MAIN PEDESTRIAN ACCESS
-  SECONDARY PEDESTRIAN ACCESS
-  PEDESTRIAN ROUTES
-  CYCLE ACCESS & ROUTES





## 4. LANDSCAPE MASTERPLAN

### Public Open Space

There will be a number of public open spaces linked by pedestrian paths creating a green network with the scheme and connecting to the existing local access roads to the north (leading to Little Island and Courtstown).

#### Main Avenue

A formal main avenue lined with suitable street trees will create a sense of space when entering the proposed development. A grass verge on both sides of the road will soften the appearance of the main access road, whilst creating a safe environment for cyclists and pedestrians. A clipped hedge will create a soft boundary between the avenue and the rest of the proposed development, increasing the privacy of nearby public open spaces, whilst still allowing passive surveillance.

The eastern edge of the avenue will be bounded by a timber post and rail fence, stained black.

#### Northern open space (A)

An open space of circa 1,975 sq.m is situated centrally within the northern portion of the the proposed development. A regular shaped space, it incorporates a Neighbourhood Play Area (103 sq.m) opening onto an amenity grass area for informal recreation. The space is well overlooked and is characterised by proposed mixed native tree planting within the open green space. On the east side there will be a broad fringe of species rich grassland with shrub planting along the boundary of the proposed homes. The northern and western sides of the space are defined by trees and biofiltration beds planting and a compacted gravel path and seating linking the play area to the wider development.

#### Central open spaces (B)

Situated in the centre of proposed development it is proposed to locate a primary open space of circa 3,435 sq.m. Set in a highly accessible position this central open space will be framed by proposed tree planting, biofiltration beds features and gently sloped grassed mounding. A multi-use games area (M.U.G.A.) at circa 235 sq.m and 'Local Play Area' (615 sq.m) will be provided within the open space and overlooked by the proposed dwellings. The 'Local Play Area', will provide a range of natural play features and equipment within an enclosure bounded by a railing with clipped hedge and attractive seasonal planting around the perimeter. Low level planting and grassed mounds seeded with windflowers and shrub planting arrange the space into areas for passive and active recreation and natural play. Self-binding gravel paths pass through the open space providing direct access for all to the facilities within the space from all parts of the proposed development. Seating is provided along the paths, within the Local Play Area and adjacent to the M.U.G.A.

#### South west open space (C)

In the southwest portion of the proposed development, a open space of circa 1,805 sq.m is situated between the proposed build development and the western boundary. This space offers passive, informal recreation, including a balance beam and logs natural play feature. It will be characterised by the existing retained trees and hedgerow on the western boundary and the proposed naturalistic biofiltration beds features that will include tree and seasonal herbaceous and perennial planting in the south, east and northern edges.

### Eastern Boundary

The eastern boundary of the application site with the existing commercial development will consist of a secure 2.4m high fence with a 2.5m landscape buffer of mixed native hedge planting.

### Courtyards/Streets

There will be appropriate street tree, low level shrub and hedge planting provided to the streets and courtyard spaces, which together with suitable hard paving will seek to create attractive, naturally policing streets suitable for informal play.

### Homezones

All homezones will be easily identifiable through traffic calming measures and change in surface materials.

### Trees

It is proposed to retain and protect perimeter boundary trees and hedgerows, except where there is a requirement to remove trees currently in poor condition and at the vehicular and pedestrian entrances to the site. Native tree planting is proposed to follow the lines of the trees whilst preserving views at eye level. In addition native tree buffer planting is proposed along the northern boundary. These new planting will reinforcing the existing hedgerow habitats at the boundary.

### Play

Grassed sculptural mounds seeded with wild flowers and shrubs will increase seasonal interest and biodiversity to create an informal play opportunity and setting for the location of play equipment within the open spaces, compliant with Cork County Council Recreation and Amenity Policy (2006). Play areas will be finished in rubber safety surface material.

### Planting Strategy

The general planting strategy throughout the scheme is for significant structure tree planting with 2 metre clear stems to provide a leafy canopy layer, softening the proposed buildings and a base layer of low shrub/groundcover and hedge planting to create low level seasonal interest and colour softening the hard surfaced areas and car parking. Eye level between the two planting types is kept clear to maintain sight lines throughout the scheme.

### Open Space Structure Trees

Native and naturalised tree species are to be planted within the public open space to increase opportunities for native wildlife. These will ultimately be large scale trees to designate a parkland character.

### Street Trees

Street tree planting will consist of species with fastigate or neat forms suitable to the scale of the streetscape and those which will thrive in a streetscape environment. Street tree planting is located to avoid impacts with street lighting. Street trees will be planted into a minimum of 7cu.m. topsoil, with the use of urban tree soils, root barriers to protect water utilities and topsoil loaded rootcells to increase rooting areas outside the main tree pit area as necessary.

### Low shrub and groundcover planting

Low level shrub and groundcover planting will be in single species blocks taken from an overall palette of species throughout the scheme with flowers and fruits attractive to wildlife such as bees and butterflies. Species will be of maximum 1m

### Reference images





Reference images





height at maturity to maintain clear sight lines.

### Landscape Implementation Programme

Planting on the site will commence with the completion of each stage of the works and as a result the programme is closely tied to construction operations. Ground preparation will precede planting and will include weed clearance and amelioration where necessary. Planting of species will be carried out in the dormant period from November – March, with grass seeding carried out from April – September, this will ensure ample opportunity for planting to establish properly and reduce casualties during the maintenance period.

Intensive landscape aftercare for each area will run for 12 months from the practical completion date using approved herbicides and hand weeding. There will be a period of 12 months defects liability on all planting with plant failures being replaced in the following planting season.

### Responding to Climate Change

The Courtstown design will implement sustainable design strategies and celebrate green space. The proposed landscape will play a key role in helping the development to respond to the effects of climate change through the creation of an integrated multi-functional design response.

These measures will include a variety of sustainable drainage methods to combine technical drainage solutions with green infrastructure and placemaking.

Surface water runoff rates will be reduced across the scheme through the use of permeable construction of paved areas wherever practicable. This includes the use of porous concrete block paving in car parking areas, concrete sett paving to footpaths in the immediate surroundings of proposed buildings and self compacting gravel for paths through open green spaces.





In addition to the grass areas of open space and private gardens, a network of biofiltration beds will be incorporated into streets and open spaces across the scheme. Surface water will be diverted into these features where it will percolate at a reduced rate into the ground. The biofiltration beds will include planting that draws on the water at the same time as adding secondary enclosure to streets and spaces. The biofiltration features will include overflow pipes that will take excess water away to the surface water drains in extreme weather events. This will protect properties and ensure water is only released into local discharge points when conditions are appropriate.

Infiltration rates of ground in the proposed development site are low. Therefore the porous surfaces and biofiltration beds will play a secondary supporting roll in the surface water drainage strategy to the underground surface water attenuation and infiltration system design by the engineer. The primary benefit of these features is in visual and biodiversity enhancement of the proposed scheme. Biofiltration beds are favoured over bioswales to reduce the risk of standing water for extended periods in areas next to roads, streets and within green spaces.

The planting of the biofiltration beds features will comprise herbaceous and perennial species that support biodiversity, including insects and the birds and animals that they attract. The proposed biofiltration beds also provide opportunities for tree planting which improves air quality and the local micro-climate of the streets and spaces. The incorporation of biofiltration beds into the green spaces and streets will bring nature closer to people, encourage outdoor activity and the benefits derived from this.

The planting in biofiltration beds will add richness in the seasonality of the

### KEY:

-  BIOSWALE FEATURES INCORPORATED IN STREETS
-  BIOSWALES WITH SEASONAL PLANTING AS PART OF OPEN SPACES
-  NATURALISTIC BIOSWALES INCORPORATED INTO STREETS AND SPACES
-  POROUS BLOCK PAVING IN CAR PARKING BAYS AS PART OF SUDs MEASURES

### Reference images key:

1. Naturalistic bioswale
2. Bioswale adjoining street and open space with crossing point incorporated
3. Bioswale incorporated into street with surface water directed into planting area

### Typical plant species included in bioswale planting:

4. Rudbeckia fulgida 'Goldsturm'
5. Dryopteris filix-mas
6. Deschampsia cespitosa
7. Helleborus foetidus
8. Echinacea purpurea
9. Hemerocallis 'Burning Daylight'

external space across the proposed development and support the creation of identity and character.

Where appropriate, herbaceous and street tree planting locations will be complimented by low level planting beds to include hedge planting, particularly between car parking bays. The proposed hedge planting includes evergreen, flowering and deciduous species, which maintained at a typical height of 0.9m will provide partial screening of parked cars, soften the appearance of the street, support the SUDs strategy and add identity to streets within the development.

Tree planting in paved areas will require tree pits, with root barriers and pavement construction that is supported without putting load onto the rootzone below. The construction specification for tree planting pits will incorporate these measures to ensure the best possible environment for street trees to be protected and flourish.

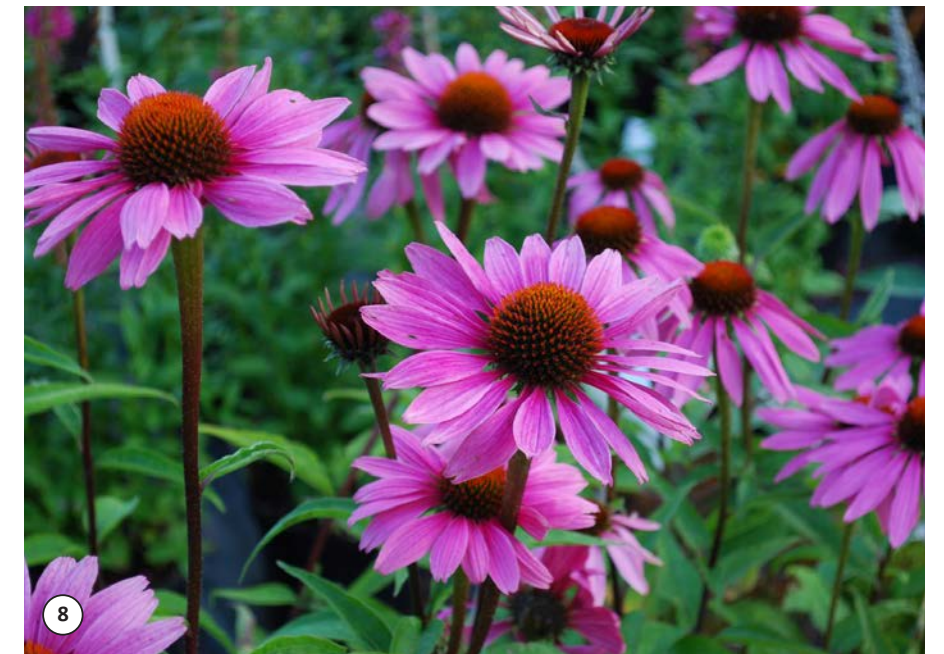
The tree species proposed for streets have been selected for their suitability in built environments. Their characteristics include the ability to tolerate a wider range of temperature, air pollutants, periods of drought as well as wet weather. The street trees also provide a range of beautiful vibrant autumn colours and some with attractive budding flowers in the spring.



Landscape SUDs measures diagram (NTS)



Reference images





Proposed street tree form is typically regular in shape and size and includes columnar trees for tighter spaces and to coordinate with lighting of public space. The approach to tree specification and lighting is set out in the Appendix 2.

**PLANTING**

The principle objectives of the landscape proposals is to;

- Provide a high quality public realm, which is accessible, safe and distinctive.
- Support delivery of multifunctional green infrastructure, including building climate change resilience, biodiversity enhancement and nature based solutions to surface water management.

All of the proposed plant species specified will be in accordance with the All Ireland Pollinator Plan 2021-2025, "Pollinator Friendly Planting Code".

Planting and landscape works will be carried out in accordance with BS4428. Trees will be advanced/semi-mature rootballed stock, in accordance with BS 8545.

Native hedge planting will be used on the earthen banks used to create distinctive boundaries and character areas within the scheme. Low level, low maintenance shrub planting will be used in planting beds containerised with a minimum size of 2 litre pots, with a 75mm well composted fine bark mulch.

**Native Tree Planting**

- T1. Birch - *Betula pendula*
- T2. Bird cherry - *Prunus avium 'Plena'*
- T3. Oak - *Quercus robur*
- T4. Pine - *Pinus sylvestris*

**Native Hedgerow Planting**

- H1. Hawthorn - *Crataegus monogyna*
- H2. Blackthorn - *Prunus spinosa*
- H3. Hazel - *Corylus avellana*
- H4. Spindle - *Euonymus europaeus*
- H5. Holly - *Ilex aquifolium*

**Street Tree Planting**

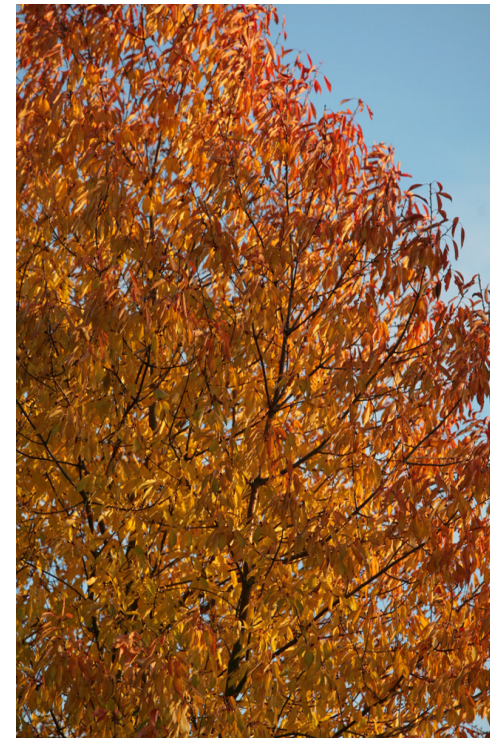
Selected species suitable for physical characteristics (scale, form) and adaptive/compatible to site conditions, microclimate and whole of life impacts and costs.

- ST1. *Carpinus betulus 'Frans Fontaine'*
- ST2. *Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'*
- ST3. *Acer x freemanii 'Autumn Blaze'*
- ST4. *liquidambar styraciflua worplesdon*
- ST5. *Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'*
- ST6. *Malus 'Evereste'*

T1



T2



T3



T4



H1



H2



H3



H4



H5



ST1



ST2



ST3



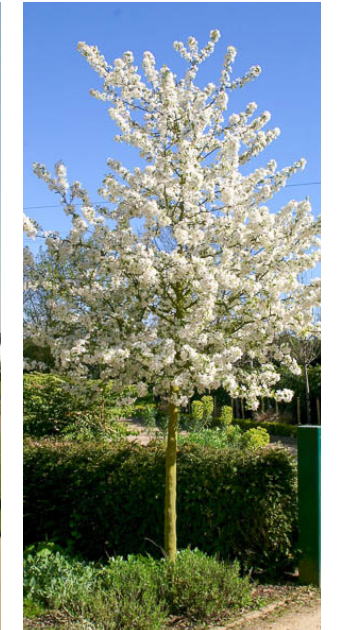
ST4



ST5



ST6





Within parts of the open space and perimeter trees and hedgerows, suitable native meadow will be seeded to increasing site biodiversity and visual interest. This will consist of Type 1 (shade) and Type 2 (open) meadow.

**Type 1 - Shade/semi-shade areas to boundaries**

This mixture includes native species of grass and wildflowers that area associated with shade and semi-shade areas under trees and at woodland edges. This mix will be applied in limited locations under tree groups at the edge of the open spaces.

It requires light shade and will require occasional maintenance to rake the soil open for new seedlings to germinate. Additonal bluebell seed can be added when sowing this mixture for deep shade under overhanging trees.

Wildflower Specification -EC04

1	Lotus corniculatus	Birdsfoot Trefoil
2	Medicago lupulina	Black Meddick
3	Arctium minus	Burdock
4	Hyacinthoides non-scripta	Bluebell
5	Caltha palustris	Corn Marigold
6	Papaver rhoeas	Corn Poppy
7	Centaurea cyanus	Cornflower
8	Primula veris	Cowslip
9	Succisa pratensis	Devils Bit Scabious
10	Digitalis purpurea	Foxglove
11	Alliaria petiolate	Hedge Garlic Mustard
12	Eupatorium cannabinum	Hemp Agrimony
13	Centaurea nigra	Knapweed
14	Filipendula ulmaria	Meadowsweet
15	Verbascum Thapsus	Mullein
16	Leucanthemum vulgare	Ox-Eye Daisy
17	Lythrum salicaria	Purple Loosestrife
18	Primula vulgaris	Primrose
19	Silene flos-cuculi	Ragged Robin
20	Silene dioica	Red Campion
21	Plantago lanceolate	Ribwort Plantain
22	Rumex acetosa	Sorrel
23	Hypericum pulchrum	St. Johnswort
24	Torilis japonica	Upright Hedge Parsley
25	Angelica sylvestris	Wild Angelica
26	Geum urbanum	Wood Avens
27	Viola odorata	Sweet Violet
28	Viola riviniana	Dog Violet

Design Notes

Can be sown with grasses, but is unnecessary. This mixture will not require a nurse crop, as it contains annuals. EC04 if sown in any light or semi shade, tolerates moist or dry conditions. The woodland wildflowers will not flower in the first year. Some species are very slow to appear. You will have to wait for 3 years for the primula.

This seeding mix has been specified from Design by Nature, Monavea, Carlow, Ireland. Website: info@wildflowers.ie



1.



7.



13.



19.



24.



2.



8.



14.



20.



25.



3.



9.



15.



21.



26.



4.



10.



16.



22.



27.



5.



11.



17.



23.



28.



6.



12.



18.



### Type 2 – Native Floral Grass to road and street verges

A native flowering lawn mix is specified for road and street verges, which will include common species of perennial grass and wildflower species typical of the local area. Typical species include Birdsfoot Trefoil, Meadow Buttercup, Mallow, Forget-me-not, Hoary Plantain, Kidney Vetch, Lady's Bedstraw, Ox-eye Daisy, Red Clover, Ribwort Plantain, Rough Hawksbit, St Johnswort, Wild Carrot, Sorrel, Yarrow, Quaking Grass, Lady's Smock, Selfheal, Corn Marigold, Cornflower and Corncockle. A typical sowing rate is 1.5g per sq.m and it is mixed with an appropriate grass seed as a base.

The mix is specially blended to allow it to be maintained at different heights, which creates a diverse mosaic of flowering species within the verge. This approach is in keeping with All Ireland Pollinator Plan guidance on creation of pollinator friendly transport corridors. Once established the grass verges are easy to manage with reduced mowing at six times a season for short floral grass and once or twice a season for taller grassland areas.

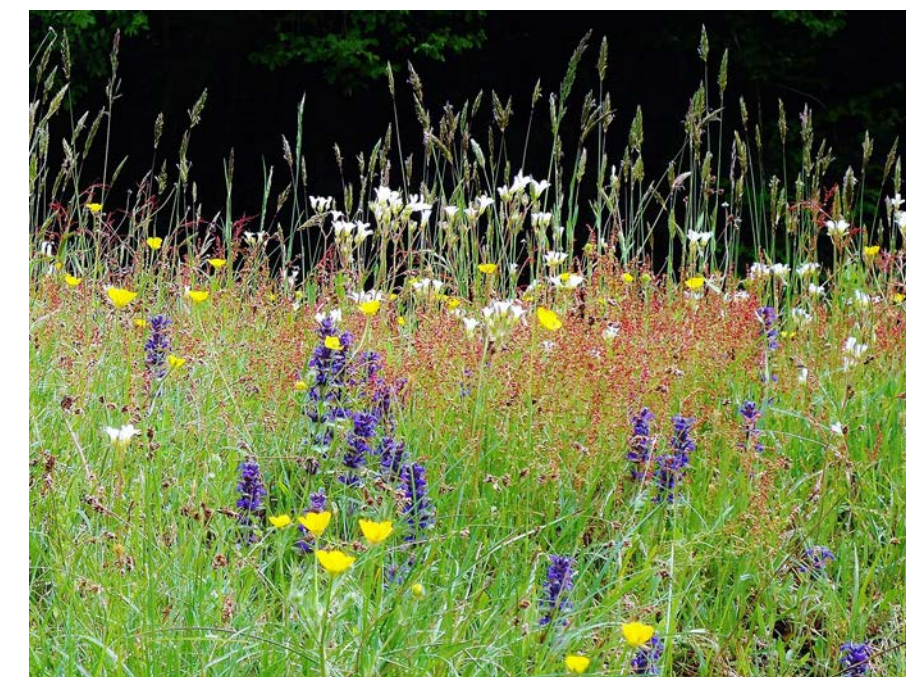
### Approach to planting and grassland creation

As the proposed development site will be entirely redeveloped and a construction site, a naturalized approach to regeneration of grassland or planting areas will not be possible or practical. The disturbance of topsoil through stripping, storage and respreading on site and leaving it to regenerate will most likely lead to proliferation of pernicious weed growth. This would outcompete natural regeneration of native grassland and wildflower species.

The tender and construction information will include detailed requirements on the handling, storage and spreading of subsoil and topsoil from the site. The appropriate depths of the soils appropriate to the different types of planting will be specified and their extents shown in a topsoil treatment plan that corresponds with the type of planting or seeding. For amenity grass areas in open spaces and gardens the topsoil depth is typically 150mm. Areas proposed for mixed native grasslands require soil with minimum nutrients to favour native flowering species establishment. Typically these areas will be specified as clean subsoil with a 50mm dressing of topsoil cultivated into the top layer to aid seed establishment.



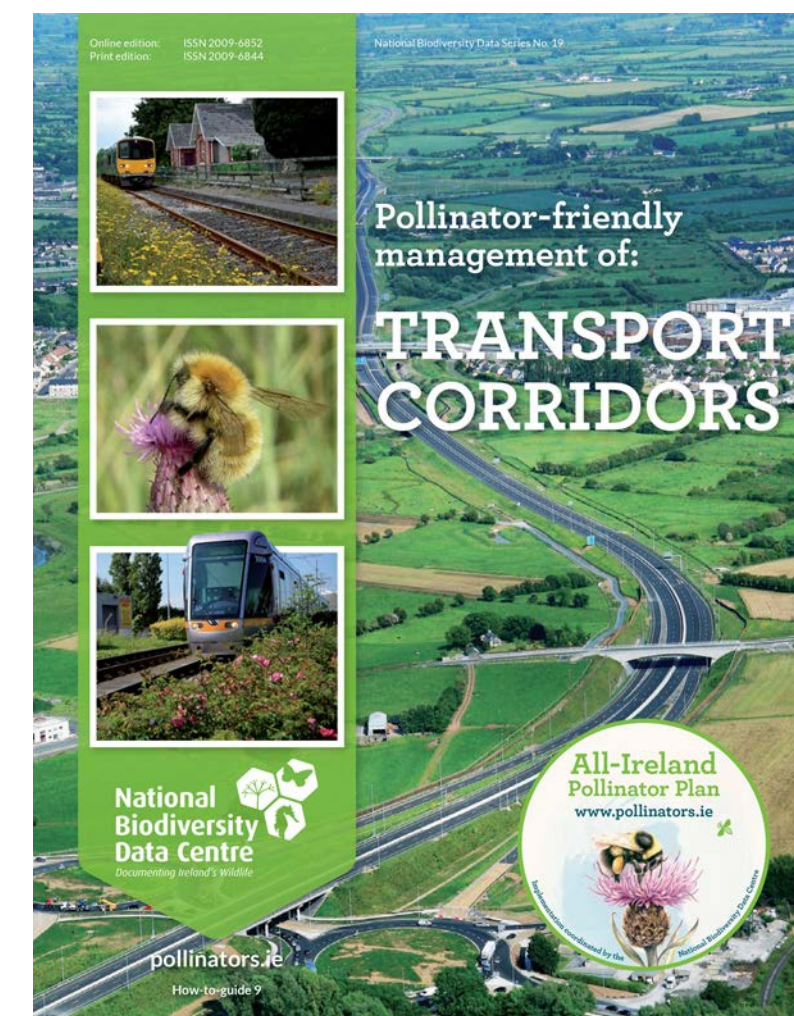
Typical native flowering grassland managed on a short cut regime - about six cuts a season.



Typical native flowering grassland managed on a tall cut regime - once or twice a season



Close up of typical native flowering grassland managed on a short cut regime with mix of native species wildflowers supporting pollinators present.





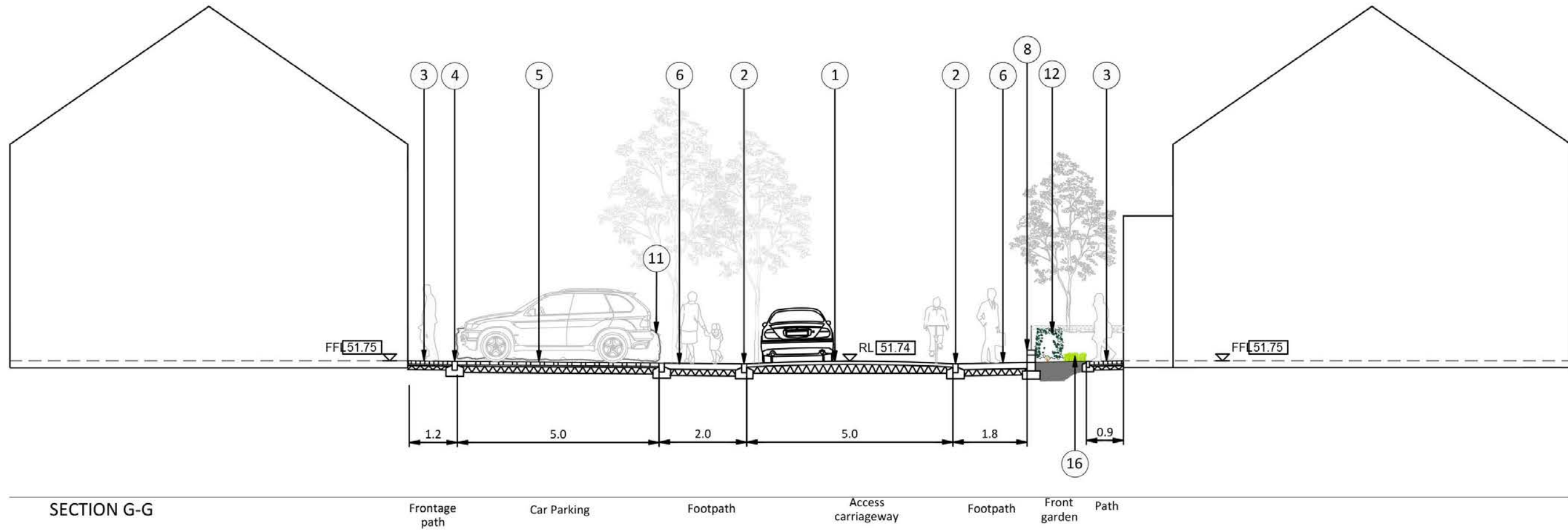








TYPICAL SHARED SURFACE TREATMENT/STREET TYPOLOGY - SECTION ENLARGED (NOT TO SCALE)



- 1. ACCESS CARRIAGEWAY - BUFF COLOURED BOUND AGGREGATE FINISH
- 2. SELECT, NATURAL COLOURED EXPOSED AGGREGATE KERB 125X915X255 LAID FLUSH, E.G 'TOBERMORE COUNTRY KERB OR EQUIVALENT
- 3. FOOTPATH - SELECT CONCRETE BLOCK PAVING 80MM DEEP, E.G. 'TOBERMORE SHANNON DUO, SLATE COLOUR OR EQUIVALENT
- 4. PARKING SPACES BANDING - SELECT, NATURAL COLOURED EXPOSED AGGREGATE KERB 125X915X255 LAID FLUSH, E.G 'TOBERMORE COUNTRY KERB OR EQUIVALENT
- 5. PARKING SPACES - SELECT CONCRETE BLOCK PAVING 80MM DEEP, E.G 'TOBERMORE' HYDROPAVE COLOUR: CHARCOAL, OR EQUIVALENT
- 6. PUBLIC FOOTPATH - BRUSHED CONCRETE TO ENGINEER'S DETAILS
- 7. CYCLEPATH - TO ENGINEER'S DETAILS

- 8. RAILING, PAINTED BLACK, SET ON LOW WALL TO ARCHITECT'S DETAIL AS DEFINING EDGE TO PRIVATE FRONT GARDENS OF PROPERTIES AT SELECT CORNER AND JUNCTION LOCATIONS.
- 9. SELECT, NATURAL COLOURED EXPOSED AGGREGATE KERB 125X915X255 UPRIGHT, E.G 'TOBERMORE COUNTRY KERB OR EQUIVALENT
- 10. TREE IN BIOSWALE PLANTING BED IN SEPERATIONS BETWEEN PARKING BAYS
- 11. BIOSWALE PLANTING
- 12. CLIPPED HEDGE MAINTAINED AT 0.9M
- 13. BOUNDARY WALL TO ARCHITECT'S DETAILS
- 14. GRASS VERGE TO EDGE OF CARRIAGEWAY
- 15. Note: Boundary walls and railings to Architect's details.

- 16. GRASS IN PRIVATE GARDENS
- 17. SHRUB PLANTING
- 18. BIOSWALE PLANTING
- 19. CLIMBER PLANTING
- 20. CLIPPED HEDGE MAINTAINED AT 1.2M HIGH ALONG DEVELOPMENT EDGE TO MAIN ACCESS ROAD
- 21. EXISTING TREES AND HEDGE ON BOUNDARY TO BE PROTECTED AND RETAINED



**BOUNDARY TREATMENT - NORTHERN BOUNDARY**



**EXISTING ELEMENTS:**

1. EXISTING NATIVE HAWTHORN HEDGEROW 6M HIGH TO BE RETAINED AND PROTECTED - REFER TO TREE SURVEY REPORT AND DRAWINGS FOR DETAILS
2. EXISTING GARDEN OF PROPERTY TO NORTH OF THE SITE
3. EXISTING DWELLING NORTH OF THE SITE

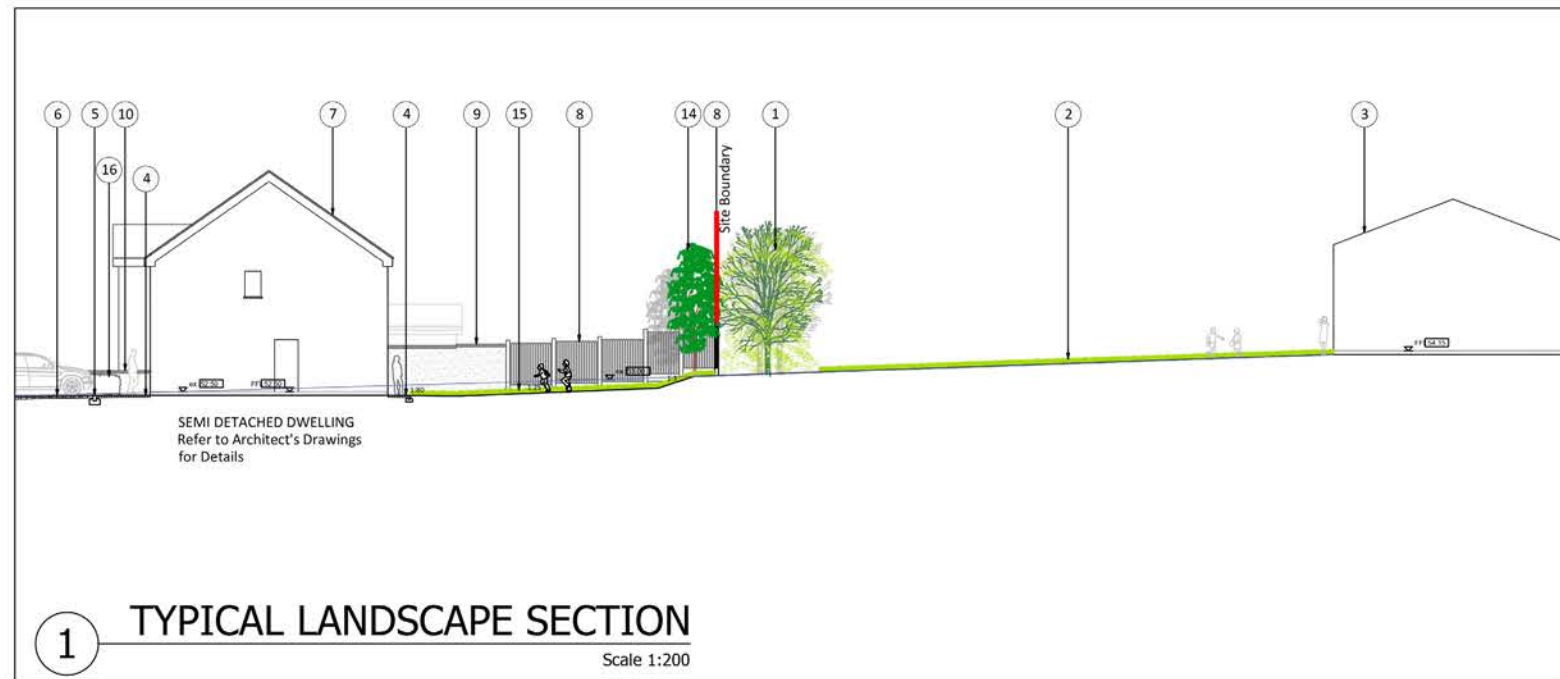
**HARDSCAPE LEGEND:**

4. PRIVATE FOOTPATH TO DWELLING - SELECT CONCRETE BLOCK PAVING 80MM DEEP, E.G. TOBERMORE SHANNON DUO, SLATE COLLOUR OR EQUIVALENT
5. PARKING SPACES BANDING - SELECT, NATURAL COLOURED EXPOSED AGGREGATE KERB 125X915X255 LAID FLUSH, E.G. TOBERMORE COUNTRY KERB OR EQUIVALENT
6. PARKING SPACES - SELECT CONCRETE BLOCK PAVING 80MM DEEP, E.G. TOBERMORE HYDROPAVE COLOUR: CHARCOAL, OR EQUIVALENT
7. DWELLING REFER TO ARCHITECT'S DRAWINGS FOR DETAILS
8. 2m CONCRETE POST AND TIMBER PANEL FENCE. POST FOUNDATIONS NEAR EXISTING BOUNDARY HEDGEROW TO BE HAND DUG TO AVOID LARGER ROOTS AND LIMIT IMPACT
9. 2m HIGH BOUNDARY WALL, BLOCK WALL CAPPED WITH BRICK
10. 1m LOW BOUNDARY WALL, BLOCK WALL CAPPED WITH BRICK
11. 2m HIGH REAR BOUNDARY WALL UN-RENDEDED, BLOCK WALL
12. 1m HIGH BOUNDARY WALL, 450mm BRICK PLINTH WITH RAILING ABOVE
13. SHARED SURFACE CARRIAGEWAY - BOUND AGGREGATE FINISH, BUFF COLOUR

Note: For Proposed boundary walls, fences and railings details refer to Architect's Boundary Treatment and Details drawings.

**SOFT LEGEND:**

14. COLUMNAR TREE PLANTING ALONG BOUNDARY
15. GRASS PLANTING TO PRIVATE GARDENS
16. CLIPPED HEDGE TO FRONT GARDENS
17. STREET TREE PLANTING
18. BIOSWALE PLANTING
19. SHRUB PLANTING
20. AMENITY GRASS TO PUBLIC SPACES



**00 LANDSCAPE DETAIL**  
Scale 1:200

**1 TYPICAL LANDSCAPE SECTION**  
Scale 1:200

Rev	Date	Drawn	Checked	Description
01	20/05/2024	AK	GD	Issue for LRD Planning
00	29/03/2022	GD	DB	Issue for Planning

Notes	

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File Ref: Y:\6835\_LITTLE\_ISLAND\_SHD\6835\_WORKING\6835\_CAD\6835\_300\_Planning\6835\_Updated\_2022\_LRD\6835\_LRD\6835-304-308\_DETAILS\_LRD\_20230704  
Modified By: George Dundon    Modified Time: 5/24/2024 12:48:59 pm  
Plot Time: 5/24/2024 4:07:03 pm

Project	PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT COURTSTOWN, LITTLE ISLAND, CORK		Project No.	6835
Drg.	NORTHERN BOUNDARY	Drawing No.	305	Rev.
Scales	1:200 @A2	Status	PLANNING	Date
				20/05/24
Penrose Wharf Business Centre, Penrose Wharf, Cork Tel: +353(0) 21 242 5620		mail@bradyshipmanmartin.com www.bradyshipmanmartin.com		Drn. GD Chd. GD Passed DB

**BSM**  
Est. 1968



**APPENDIX - 1**

**PROPOSED LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS**













**PLANTING SCHEDULE:**

**Tree Planting Schedule**

Trees to Public Open Space - Refer tree species and/or cultivars of native species

Trees along roads & streets - Cultivated form with a minimum canopy of native species and/or non-invasive introduced species

Code	Species	Height	Form	Notes
ST1	Street Trees	4		
ST2	Street Trees	4		
ST3	Street Trees	4		
ST4	Street Trees	4		
ST5	Street Trees	4		
ST6	Street Trees	4		
ST7	Street Trees	4		
ST8	Street Trees	4		
ST9	Street Trees	4		
ST10	Street Trees	4		
ST11	Street Trees	4		
ST12	Street Trees	4		
ST13	Street Trees	4		
ST14	Street Trees	4		
ST15	Street Trees	4		
ST16	Street Trees	4		
ST17	Street Trees	4		
ST18	Street Trees	4		
ST19	Street Trees	4		
ST20	Street Trees	4		
ST21	Street Trees	4		
ST22	Street Trees	4		
ST23	Street Trees	4		
ST24	Street Trees	4		
ST25	Street Trees	4		
ST26	Street Trees	4		
ST27	Street Trees	4		
ST28	Street Trees	4		
ST29	Street Trees	4		
ST30	Street Trees	4		
ST31	Street Trees	4		
ST32	Street Trees	4		
ST33	Street Trees	4		
ST34	Street Trees	4		
ST35	Street Trees	4		
ST36	Street Trees	4		
ST37	Street Trees	4		
ST38	Street Trees	4		
ST39	Street Trees	4		
ST40	Street Trees	4		
ST41	Street Trees	4		
ST42	Street Trees	4		
ST43	Street Trees	4		
ST44	Street Trees	4		
ST45	Street Trees	4		
ST46	Street Trees	4		
ST47	Street Trees	4		
ST48	Street Trees	4		
ST49	Street Trees	4		
ST50	Street Trees	4		
ST51	Street Trees	4		
ST52	Street Trees	4		
ST53	Street Trees	4		
ST54	Street Trees	4		
ST55	Street Trees	4		
ST56	Street Trees	4		
ST57	Street Trees	4		
ST58	Street Trees	4		
ST59	Street Trees	4		
ST60	Street Trees	4		
ST61	Street Trees	4		
ST62	Street Trees	4		
ST63	Street Trees	4		
ST64	Street Trees	4		
ST65	Street Trees	4		
ST66	Street Trees	4		
ST67	Street Trees	4		
ST68	Street Trees	4		
ST69	Street Trees	4		
ST70	Street Trees	4		
ST71	Street Trees	4		
ST72	Street Trees	4		
ST73	Street Trees	4		
ST74	Street Trees	4		
ST75	Street Trees	4		
ST76	Street Trees	4		
ST77	Street Trees	4		
ST78	Street Trees	4		
ST79	Street Trees	4		
ST80	Street Trees	4		
ST81	Street Trees	4		
ST82	Street Trees	4		
ST83	Street Trees	4		
ST84	Street Trees	4		
ST85	Street Trees	4		
ST86	Street Trees	4		
ST87	Street Trees	4		
ST88	Street Trees	4		
ST89	Street Trees	4		
ST90	Street Trees	4		
ST91	Street Trees	4		
ST92	Street Trees	4		
ST93	Street Trees	4		
ST94	Street Trees	4		
ST95	Street Trees	4		
ST96	Street Trees	4		
ST97	Street Trees	4		
ST98	Street Trees	4		
ST99	Street Trees	4		
ST100	Street Trees	4		

**Native Indigenous Planting Schedule**

Code	Species	Height	Form	Notes
NI1	Native Indigenous	4		
NI2	Native Indigenous	4		
NI3	Native Indigenous	4		
NI4	Native Indigenous	4		
NI5	Native Indigenous	4		
NI6	Native Indigenous	4		
NI7	Native Indigenous	4		
NI8	Native Indigenous	4		
NI9	Native Indigenous	4		
NI10	Native Indigenous	4		
NI11	Native Indigenous	4		
NI12	Native Indigenous	4		
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NI31	Native Indigenous	4		
NI32	Native Indigenous	4		
NI33	Native Indigenous	4		
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NI35	Native Indigenous	4		
NI36	Native Indigenous	4		
NI37	Native Indigenous	4		
NI38	Native Indigenous	4		
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NI41	Native Indigenous	4		
NI42	Native Indigenous	4		
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NI67	Native Indigenous	4		
NI68	Native Indigenous	4		
NI69	Native Indigenous	4		
NI70	Native Indigenous	4		
NI71	Native Indigenous	4		
NI72	Native Indigenous	4		
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NI85	Native Indigenous	4		
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NI87	Native Indigenous	4		
NI88	Native Indigenous	4		
NI89	Native Indigenous	4		
NI90	Native Indigenous	4		
NI91	Native Indigenous	4		
NI92	Native Indigenous	4		
NI93	Native Indigenous	4		
NI94	Native Indigenous	4		
NI95	Native Indigenous	4		
NI96	Native Indigenous	4		
NI97	Native Indigenous	4		
NI98	Native Indigenous	4		
NI99	Native Indigenous	4		
NI100	Native Indigenous	4		

**Hedge Planting Schedule**

Code	Species	Height	Form	Notes
H1	Hedge	1.8		
H2	Hedge	1.8		
H3	Hedge	1.8		
H4	Hedge	1.8		
H5	Hedge	1.8		
H6	Hedge	1.8		
H7	Hedge	1.8		
H8	Hedge	1.8		
H9	Hedge	1.8		
H10	Hedge	1.8		
H11	Hedge	1.8		
H12	Hedge	1.8		
H13	Hedge	1.8		
H14	Hedge	1.8		
H15	Hedge	1.8		
H16	Hedge	1.8		
H17	Hedge	1.8		
H18	Hedge	1.8		
H19	Hedge	1.8		
H20	Hedge	1.8		
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H74	Hedge	1.8		
H75	Hedge	1.8		
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H77	Hedge	1.8		
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H81	Hedge	1.8		
H82	Hedge	1.8		
H83	Hedge	1.8		
H84	Hedge	1.8		
H85	Hedge	1.8		
H86	Hedge	1.8		
H87	Hedge	1.8		
H88	Hedge	1.8		
H89	Hedge</			









**EXISTING ELEMENTS:**

1. EXISTING NATIVE HAWTHORN HEDGEROW 6M HIGH TO BE RETAINED AND PROTECTED - REFER TO TREE SURVEY REPORT AND DRAWINGS FOR DETAILS
2. EXISTING GARDEN OF PROPERTY TO NORTH OF THE SITE
3. EXISTING DWELLING NORTH OF THE SITE

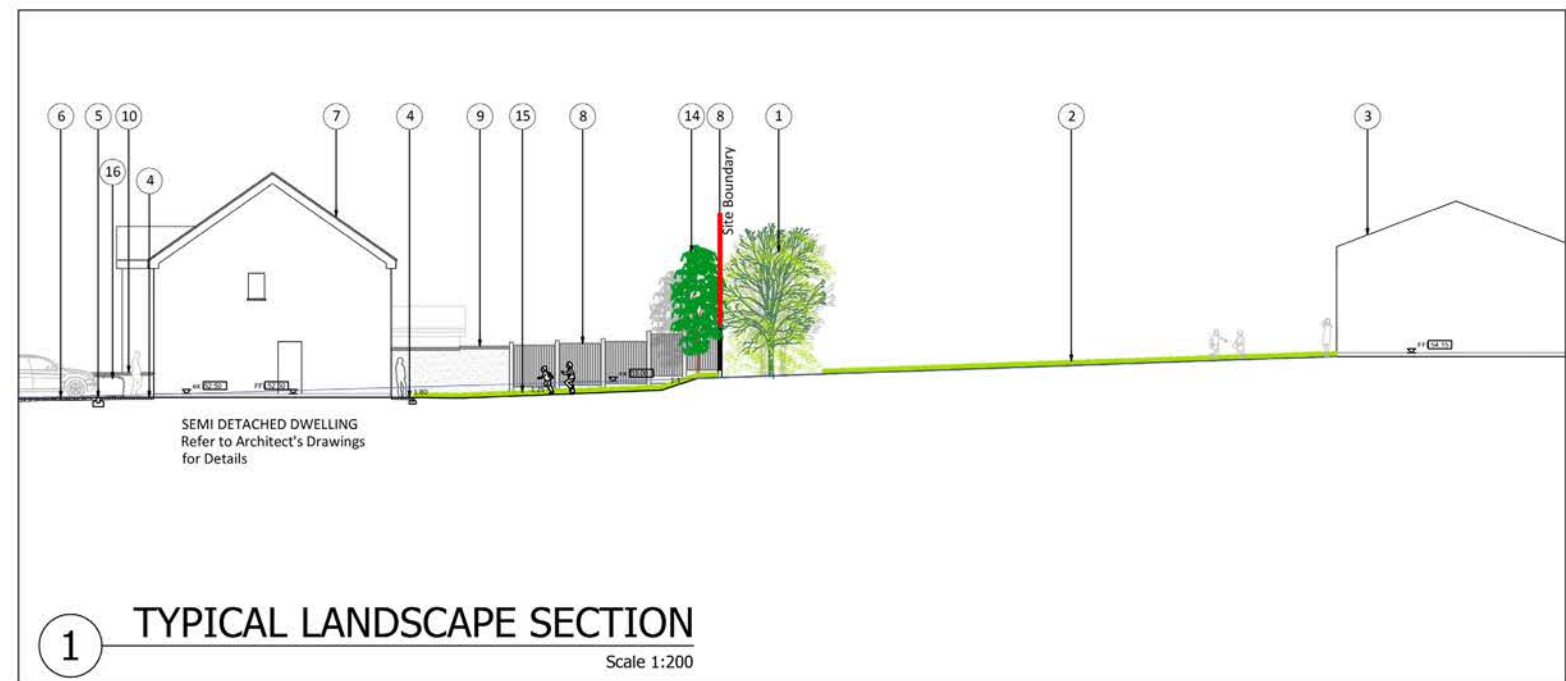
**HARDSCAPE LEGEND:**

4. PRIVATE FOOTPATH TO DWELLING - SELECT CONCRETE BLOCK PAVING 80MM DEEP, E.G. 'TOBERMORE SHANNON DUO, SLATE COLOUR OR EQUIVALENT
5. PARKING SPACES BANDING - SELECT, NATURAL COLOURED EXPOSED AGGREGATE KERB 125X915X255 LAID FLUSH, E.G. 'TOBERMORE COUNTRY KERB' OR EQUIVALENT
6. PARKING SPACES - SELECT CONCRETE BLOCK PAVING 80MM DEEP, E.G. 'TOBERMORE' HYDROPAVE COLOUR: CHARCOAL, OR EQUIVALENT
7. DWELLING REFER TO ARCHITECT'S DRAWINGS FOR DETAILS
8. 2m CONCRETE POST AND TIMBER PANEL FENCE, POST FOUNDATIONS NEAR EXISTING BOUNDARY HEDGEROW TO BE HAND DUG TO AVOID LARGER ROOTS AND LIMIT IMPACT
9. 2m HIGH BOUNDARY WALL, BLOCK WALL CAPPED WITH BRICK
10. 1m LOW BOUNDARY WALL, BLOCK WALL CAPPED WITH BRICK
11. 2m HIGH REAR BOUNDARY WALL UN-RENDEDED, BLOCK WALL
12. 1m HIGH BOUNDARY WALL, 450mm BRICK PLINTH WITH RAILING ABOVE
13. SHARED SURFACE CARRIAGEWAY - BOUND AGGREGATE FINISH, BUFF COLOUR

Note: For Proposed boundary walls, fences and railings details refer to Architect's Boundary Treatment and Details drawings.

**SOFT LEGEND:**

14. COLUMNAR TREE PLANTING ALONG BOUNDARY
15. GRASS PLANTING TO PRIVATE GARDENS
16. CLIPPED HEDGE TO FRONT GARDENS
17. STREET TREE PLANTING
18. BIOSWALE PLANTING
19. SHRUB PLANTING
20. AMENITY GRASS TO PUBLIC SPACES



**00 LANDSCAPE DETAIL**  
Scale 1:200

**1 TYPICAL LANDSCAPE SECTION**  
Scale 1:200

Rev	Date	Drawn	Checked	Description
01	20/05/2024	AK	GD	Issue for LRD Planning
00	29/03/2022	GD	DB	Issue for Planning


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Modified By: George Dundon Modified Time: 5/04/2024 12:46:56 pm  
Plot Time: 5/04/2024 4:07:03 pm

Project <b>PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT COURTSTOWN, LITTLE ISLAND, CORK</b>		Project No. <b>6835</b>
Org. <b>NORTHERN BOUNDARY</b>	Drawing No. <b>305</b>	Rev. <b>305</b>
Scales <b>1:200 @A2</b>	Status <b>PLANNING</b>	Date <b>20/05/24</b>
Penrose Wharf Business Centre, Penrose Wharf, Cork Tel: +353(0) 21 242 5620		Drn. GD Chd. GD Passed DB



**Est. 1968**





Rev	Date	Drawn	Checked	Description

Notes

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Project: PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT COURTSTOWN, LITTLE ISLAND, CO. CORK		Project No: 6835	<b>BSM</b>
Site: Open Space Plan		Drawing No: 306 Rev: 00	
Scale: 1:1000@A1	Status: PLANNING	Date: 20/05/2024	Est. 1968
Personnel: Michael McCarthy, Caroline, Pádraig, Michael, Cork	Drawn: GO	Checked: DB	



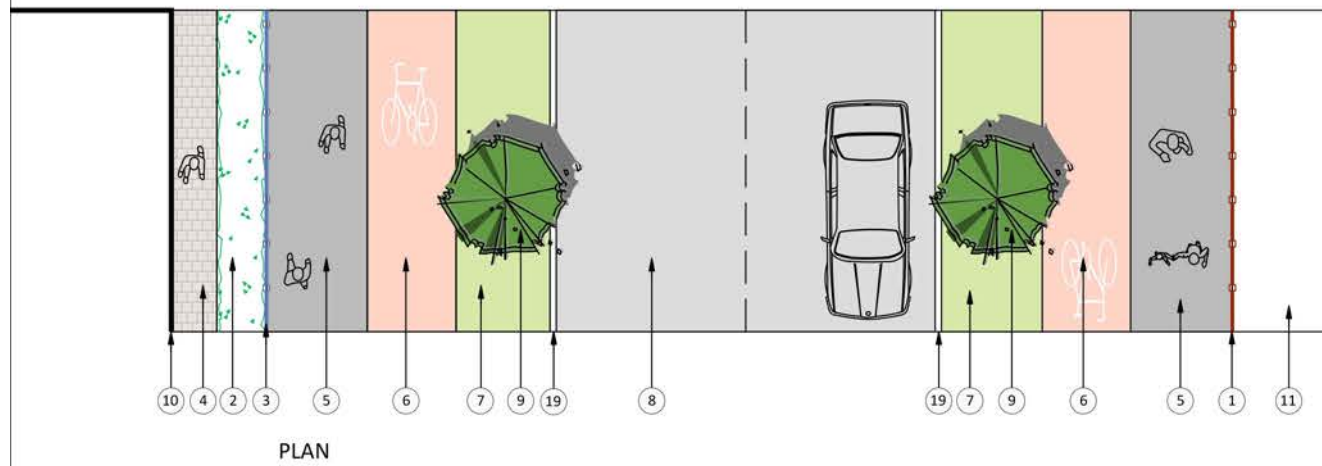
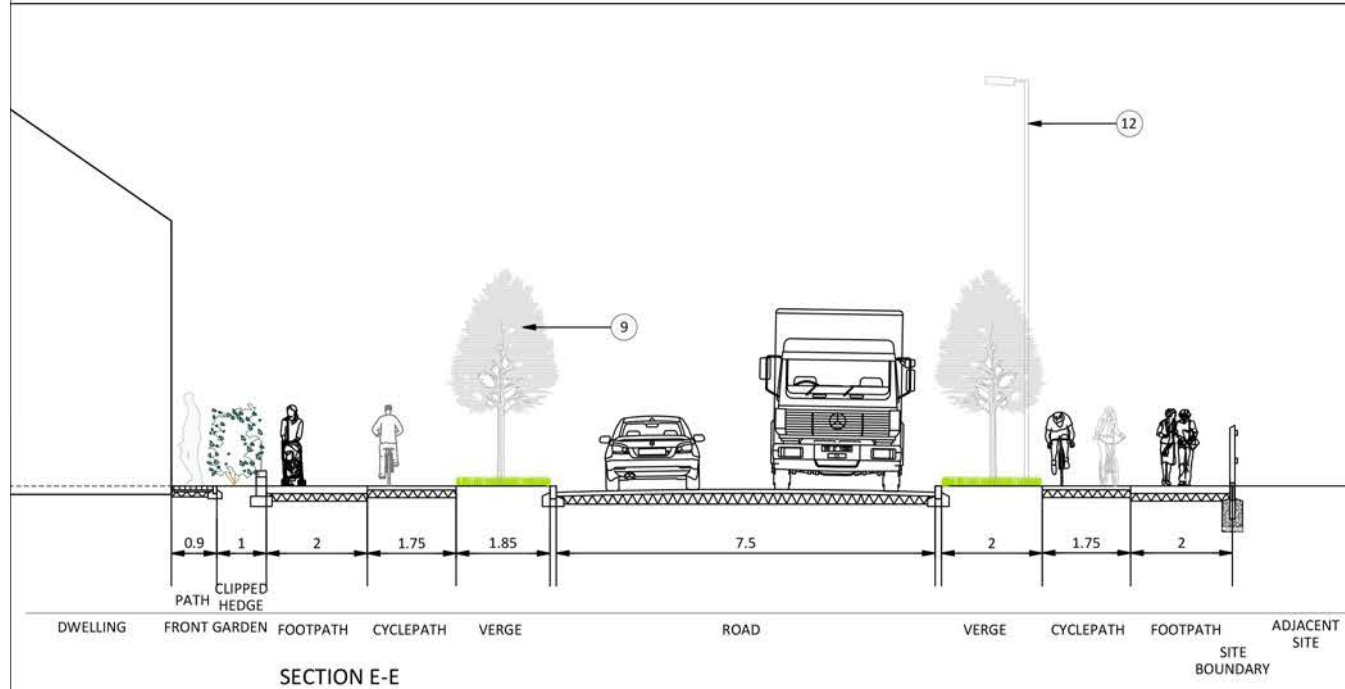




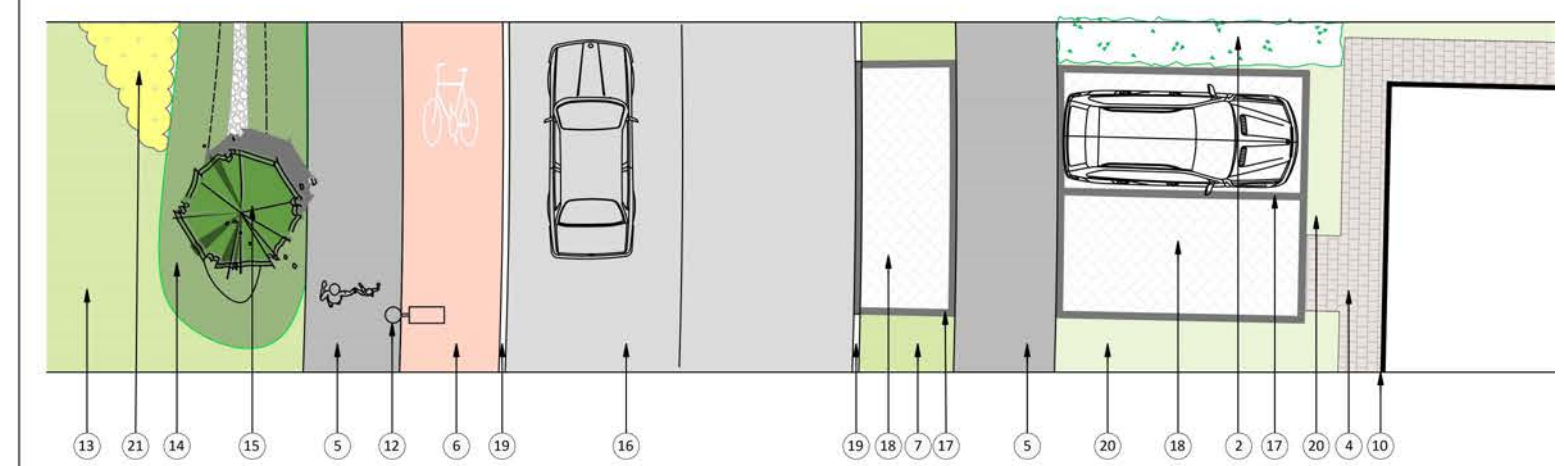
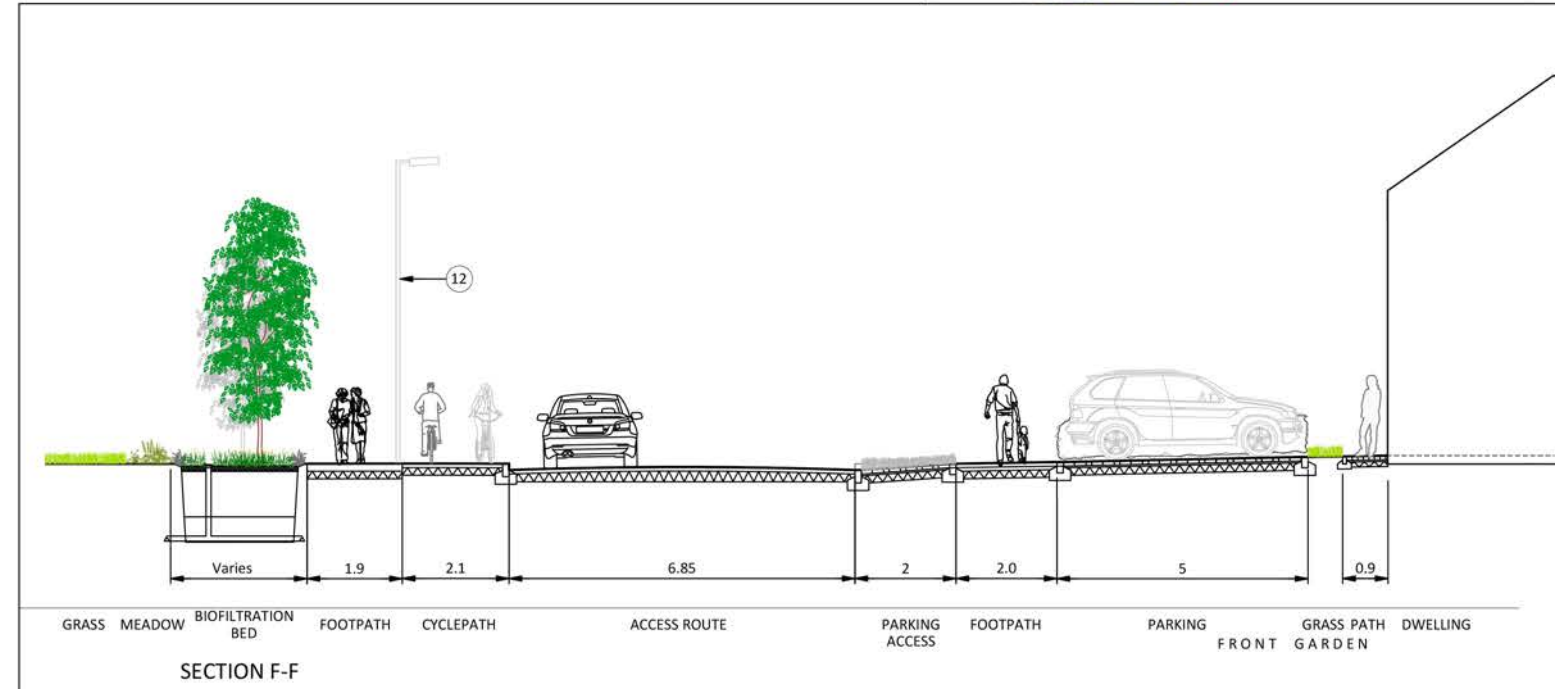
**HARDSCAPE LEGEND:**

- 1. TIMBER POST AND RAIL FENCE, 1.2M HIGH, WATER BASED BLACK STAINED FINISH.
- 2. CLIPPED HEDGE
- 3. RAILING, PAINTED BLACK, SET ON LOW WALL TO ARCHITECT'S DETAIL AS DEFINING EDGE TO PRIVATE FRONT GARDENS OF PROPERTIES AT SELECT CORNER AND JUNCTION LOCATIONS.
- 4. PRIVATE FOOTPATH - SELECT CONCRETE BLOCK PAVING 80MM DEEP, E.G. 'TOBERMORE SHANNON DUO, SLATE COLLOUR OR EQUIVALENT
- 5. PUBLIC FOOTPATH - BRUSHED CONCRETE TO ENGINEER'S DETAILS
- 6. CYCLEPATH - TO ENGINEER'S DETAILS
- 7. AMENITY GRASS VERGE
- 8. DISTRIBUTOR ROAD - CARRIAGEWAY TO ENGINEER'S DETAILS
- 9. STREET TREE PLANTING
- 10. DWELLING TO ARCHITECT'S DETAILS
- 11. ADJACENT SITE
- 12. LIGHTING TO ENGINEER'S DETAILS
- 13. AMENITY GRASS IN OPEN SPACE
- 14. BIOSWALE PLANTING
- 15. TREE PLANTING AT OPEN SPACE EDGE TO STREET
- 16. ACCESS STREET CARRIAGEWAY TO ENGINEER'S DETAILS
- 17. PARKING SPACES BANDING - SELECT, NATURAL COLOURED EXPOSED AGGREGATE KERB 125X915X255 LAID FLUSH, E.G. 'TOBERMORE COUNTRY KERB OR EQUIVALENT
- 18. PARKING SPACES - SELECT CONCRETE BLOCK PAVING 80MM DEEP, E.G. 'TOBERMORE' HYDROPAVE COLOUR: CHARCOAL, OR EQUIVALENT
- 19. SELECT, NATURAL COLOURED EXPOSED AGGREGATE KERB 125X915X255 UPRIGHT, E.G. 'TOBERMORE COUNTRY KERB OR EQUIVALENT
- 20. GRASS IN PRIVATE GARDENS
- 21. WILDFLOWER MEADOW PLANTING

**KEY  
NTS**



**1** **DISTRIBUTOR ROAD**  
Scale 1:100



**2** **MAIN ACCESS STREET**  
Scale 1:100

Rev	Date	Drawn	Checked	Description
01	20/05/2024	AK	GD	Issue for LRD Planning
00	15/03/2022	GD	DB	Issue for Planning

Notes	

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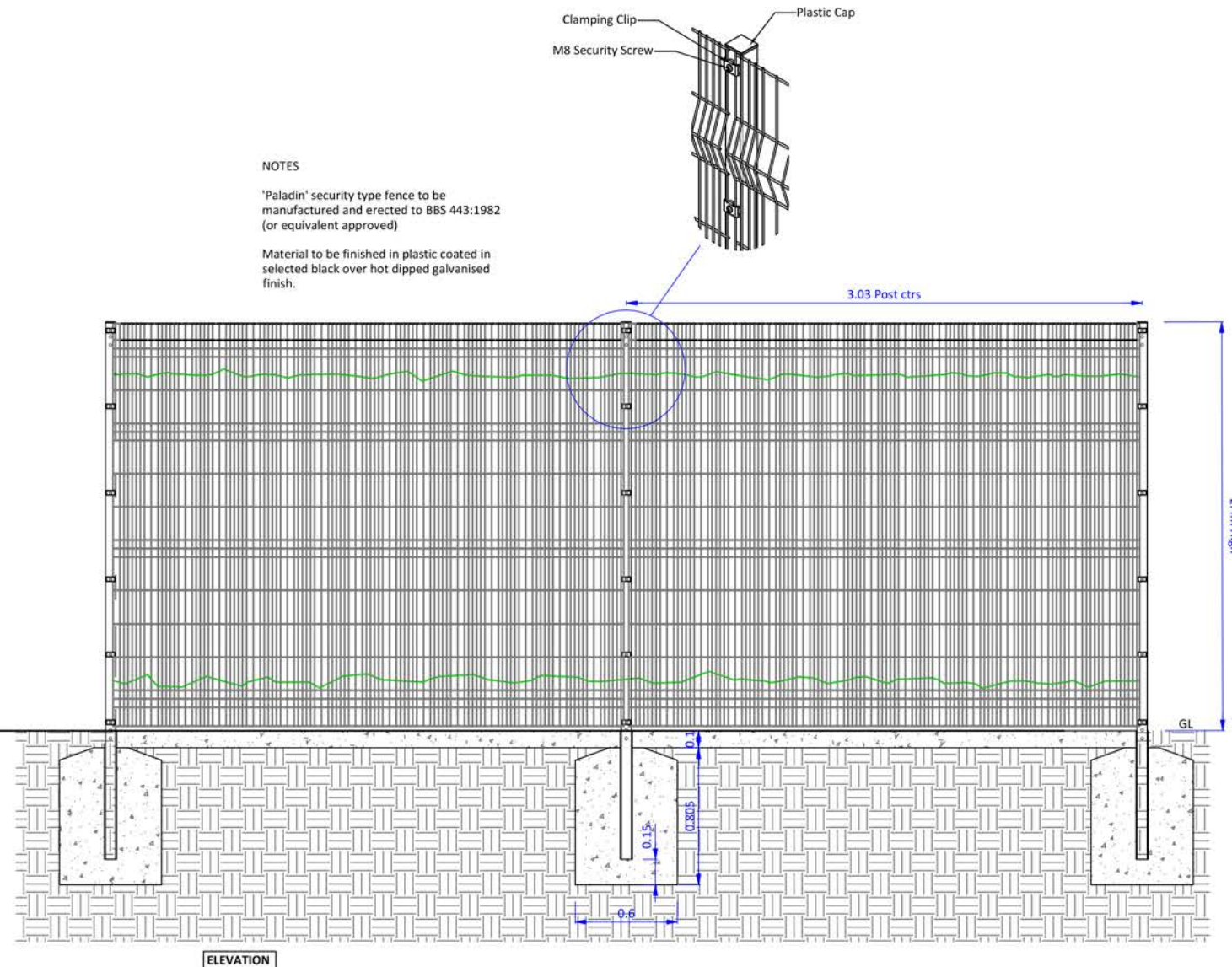
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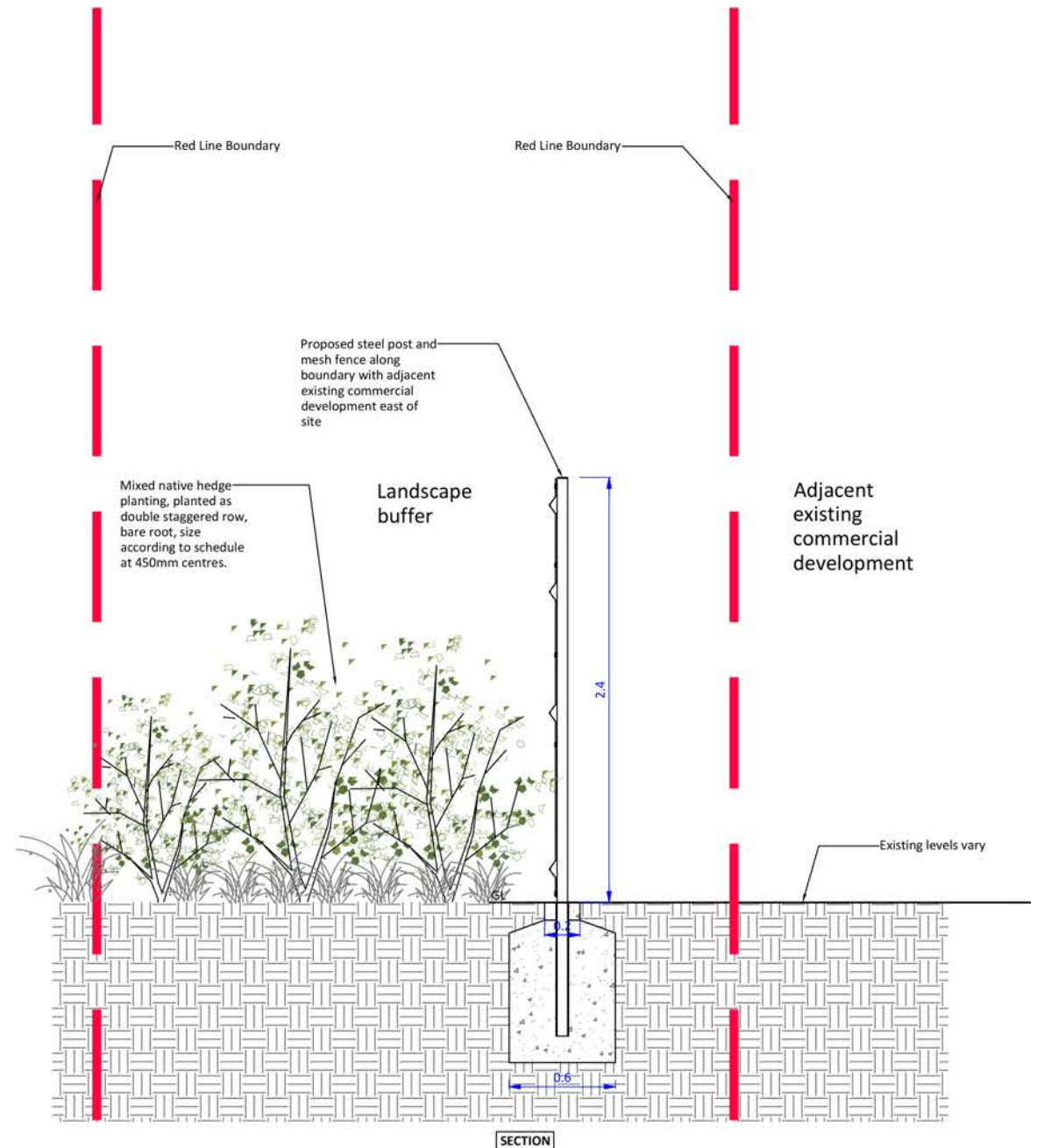
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Drg. <b>TYPICAL ROUTE SECTIONS</b>		Drawing No. <b>308</b>	Rev. <b> </b>
Scales <b>1:100 @ A2</b>	Status <b>PLANNING</b>	Date <b>20/05/24</b>	
Penrose Wharf Business Centre, Penrose Wharf, Cork Tel: +353(0) 21 242 5620		mail@bradyshipmanmartin.com www.bradyshipmanmartin.com	Drn. <b>GD</b> Chd. <b>GD</b> Passed <b>DB</b>







**NOTES**  
 'Paladin' security type fence to be manufactured and erected to BBS 443:1982 (or equivalent approved)  
 Material to be finished in plastic coated in selected black over hot dipped galvanised finish.



00 2.4m High Paladin Fence and Mixed Native Hedge to Landscape Buffer Scale 1:25

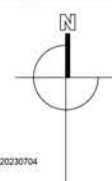
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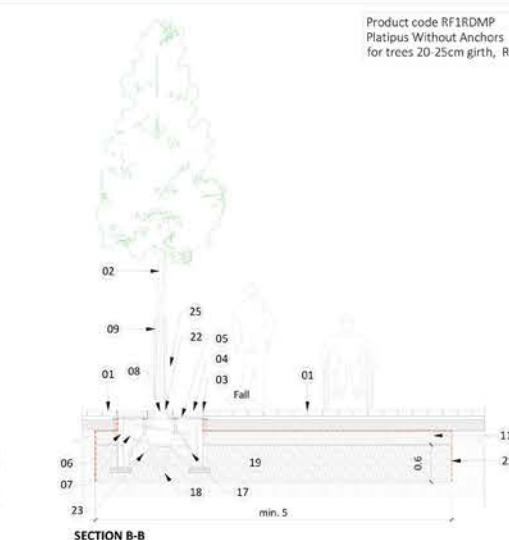
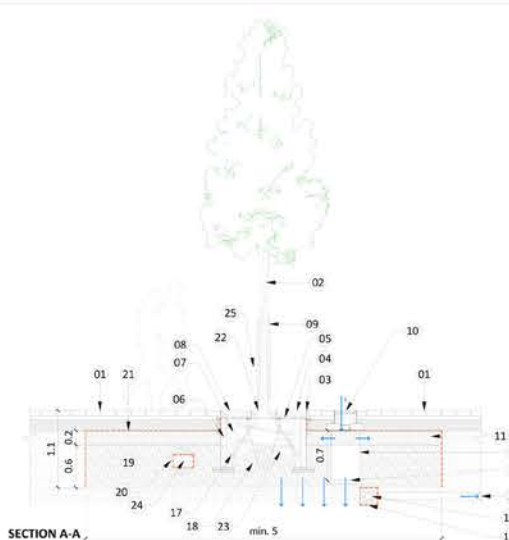
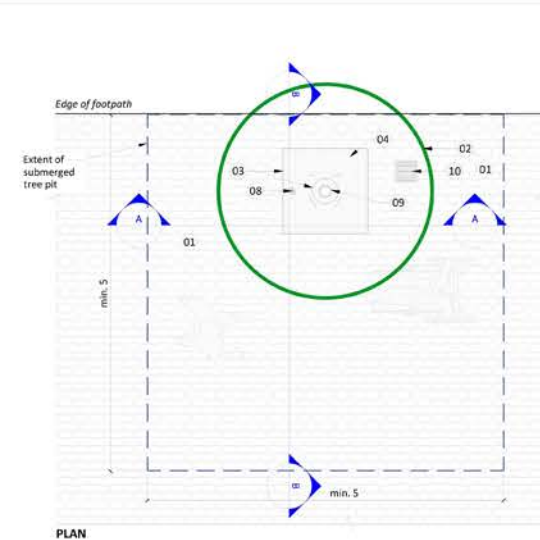
File Ref: Y:6835\_LITTLE\_ISLAND\_SHP:6835\_WORKING:6835\_CAD:6835\_300\_Planning:6835\_Updated\_2022\_LRD:6835\_LRD:6835-304-308\_DETAILS\_LRD\_20230704  
 Modified By: George Dundon Modified Time: 5/21/2024 11:47:05 am Plot Time: 5/21/2024 11:50:45 am



Project <b>COURTSTOWN, LITTLE ISLAND, CORK</b>		Project No. <b>6835</b>	
Dwg. <b>TYPICAL LANDSCAPE BUFFER BOUNDARY</b>	Drawing No. <b>309</b>	Rev.	
Scales <b>1:100 @ A2</b>	Status <b>PLANNING</b>	Date <b>18/05/23</b>	
Penrose Wharf Business Centre, Penrose Wharf, Cork Tel: +353(0) 21 242 5620		mail@bradyshipmanmartin.com www.bradyshipmanmartin.com	Drn. <b>GD</b> Chd. <b>GD</b> Passed <b>DB</b>



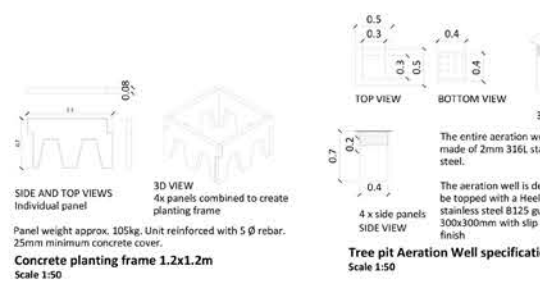




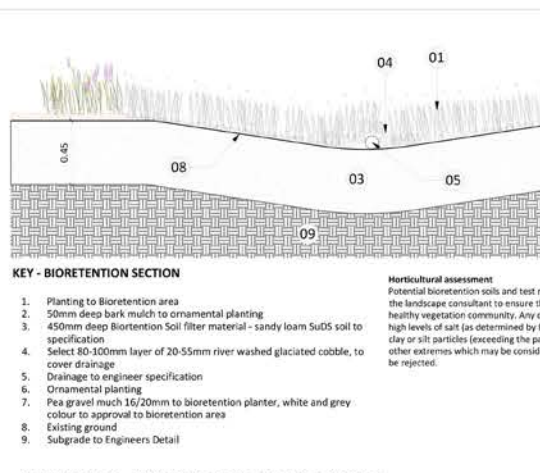
- KEY:**
- Adjacent footpath surface and build-up to Engineer's drawings
  - Proposed semi-mature tree planting 20-25cm girth, RB
  - Aluminium edge 120mm high, used also as Protective tree collar installed 75-100mm from the base of trunk to allow for growth (e.g. Kinley AluExcel or equivalent)
  - Gold colour stone, UV Porous Resin surface (Addastone TP or equivalent approved) with translucent epoxy/polyurethane binder (0.5mm dia. grit cast onto uncured surface). Select aggregates must be washed, clean and dry, grading 6-10mm for greater percolation
  - Clean loose aggregate infill
  - Concrete planting frame 1.2x1.2m, 0.7m deep (available from stockholmtreepits.co.uk, or equivalent) adjusted 2-4mm on crushed coarse stone.
  - Tree soil type A to fill the planting hole (See Soil Notes)
  - Rootball irrigation/aeration system for establishment period, with a fixed non-removable grid inlet complete with a vandal resistant powder-coated aluminium cap on a retainer chain, placed around rootball for watering and liquid fertiliser, Greenleaf RootRain CIVIC or equivalent
  - Tree trunk protected with securely fixed flexible bamboo cane mat
  - Heelsafe, 316L stainless steel B125 gully, 300x300mm with slip resistant finish and

- Heelsafe 316L stainless steel gully grate with slip resistant finish, certified to EN 1253-1, load class L15, size 268x 268mm
- 200mm aeration layer (20/40mm clean stone) compressed with a 400 kg soil vibrator.
- Aeration well (one per tree) adjusted to 2-4mm on 6mm coarse crushed stone.
- Silt trap at base of aeration well emptied using standard gully sucker
- Outfall to stormwater management system (only required if there is inadequate ground infiltration)
- Perforated pipe underdrain
- Filteration geotextile
- Underground guying system (Platipus Deadman system RF2RDMP or eq.) with 3no. kerbstones/sleepers, 3 x wire chokes, 5m galv. wire, 1no. ratchet tensioner, 3no. plati-mat.
- Compacted structural soil platform to support the rootball. Adjust for appropriate planting height (root flare at ground level).
- Structural soil with 100-150 angular stone (preferably not limestone) laid down in 250-300mm layers). The soil needs to be fully washed down into the voids of the angular stone. Slow release fertiliser (8 mo. leaching time 100g/m2) laid in layers with planting soil

- Root barrier material of ducting positioned around sewage and surface water pipes only and not around the tree pit. Pipe bed aggregate (4/10mm) installed as protection around pipes and ducting.
- Separation geotextile 100-300g/m<sup>2</sup>
- Do not cover root collar/root flare. Tree root collar shall be placed at the same level as in the nursery. Tree root ball rests on structural soil.
- Base of tree pit 1% slope for drainage. Loosen subsoil 200mm deep to base.
- Utility ducting to engineer's details, backfilled with 20mm crushed stone and wrapped in geotextile.
- Slow release 55L capacity watering bag. Made of green polyethylene with scrim reinforcement, black polyprop straps and nylon zippers. For larger trees zip allows multiple bags to be fitted together. Two water release points per bag. Remove watering bags after one full growing season or when the tree is firmly established.



**D1 Structural Soil Tree Pit System Typical Detail**  
Scale 1:50



**Bioretention Filter Medium / Soil Specification**

**Saturated hydraulic conductivity (permeability)**  
The saturated hydraulic conductivity shall be between 100 mm/h and 300 mm/h. This should be checked in situ, using the single ring infiltration test method as described in BS EN ISO 22282 5:2012.

**Porosity**  
The total porosity shall be > 30% when tested in accordance with BS 1377-2:1990.

**Particle size distribution**  
The filter medium shall be well-graded and well-mixed with min. following parameters:-

Sieve size (mm)	% Passing	Soil element
6	100	fine gravel
2.0	90-100	coarse sand
0.6	40-70	medium sand
0.2	5-20	fine sand
0.063	<5	fine sand and silt

**Organic matter content**  
Organic matter content should be 3-5% (w/w)

**pH**  
pH should be 5.5-8.5 (1:2.5 soil/water extract)

**Electrical conductivity (salinity)**  
Electrical conductivity (EC) shall be < 3300 µS/cm (1:2.5 soil/CaSO<sub>4</sub>-extract)

**Major plant nutrients**  
Total nitrogen should be 0.10-0.30%  
Extractable phosphorus shall be 16-100 mg/l  
Extractable potassium shall be 120-900 mg/l  
(Methods of analysis in accordance with BS 3882:2015, unless otherwise stated.)

**D2 Topsoil Treatment**  
Scale 1:25

Rev	Date	Drawn	Checked	Description
00	YY/YY/YY	XX	XX	1000000000

**Product code RF1RDMP**  
Platipus Without Anchors  
for trees 20-25cm girth, RB

**1. Sample photo of tree anchoring system Platipus without Anchors - Deadman**

**2. Structural Soil Tree Pit 3D view**

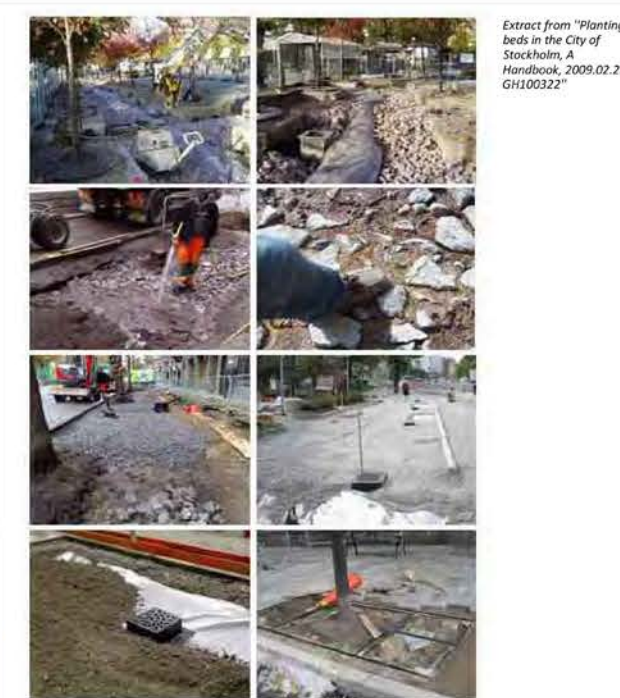
**3. Sample photo of irrigation/aeration system, with a vandal resistant cap, e.g. Greenleaf RootRain CIVIC or equivalent**

**Structured Tree Soil Mix Notes:**  
Structured Tree Soil Mix for street trees, min 600mm deep to provide CBR min. 15, under paved areas. Soil medium comprises:  
 • 70% clean crushed stone (stone size 100-150mm) laid in 250-300mm layers compressed by at least four passes with a vibroplate.  
 • 30% imported Sandy Clay Loam/Sandy Loam (Type D soil to Q28 of specification) conforming to BS5882 (II) Standard SPW-600) unscreened, comprising:  
 - 8%wt-% peat free, organic compost produced to QAS 441 Irish Standard  
 - Sandy Clay Loam/Sandy Loam will have the following particle size distribution:

Sieve	Percent passing
6mm	100
4.5mm	95-100
2mm	80-100
1mm	50-85
0.60mm	25-80
0.30mm	40-70
0.15mm	30-60
0.01mm	4-12

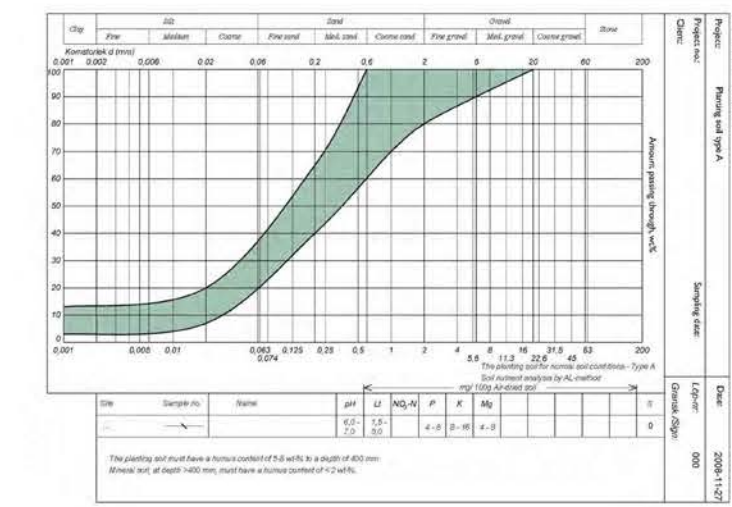
Soil to be laid in-situ on the crushed rock and flushed down between the layers of crushed rock with high pressure/low volume water. In order to infiltrate the right amount of soil into the crushed rock, each layer of planting soil must not exceed 20 mm thickness. The planting soil is applied in several layers so that the entire volume of crushed rock is saturated. There should be no surplus soil lying around after application.

**Tree Pit Soil (Immediately adjoining rootball - Type A)**  
Imported Sandy Clay topsoil (Type A to Q28 of specification) to be added to planting hole within tree frame, with tree planted at correct depth, guyed and watered.

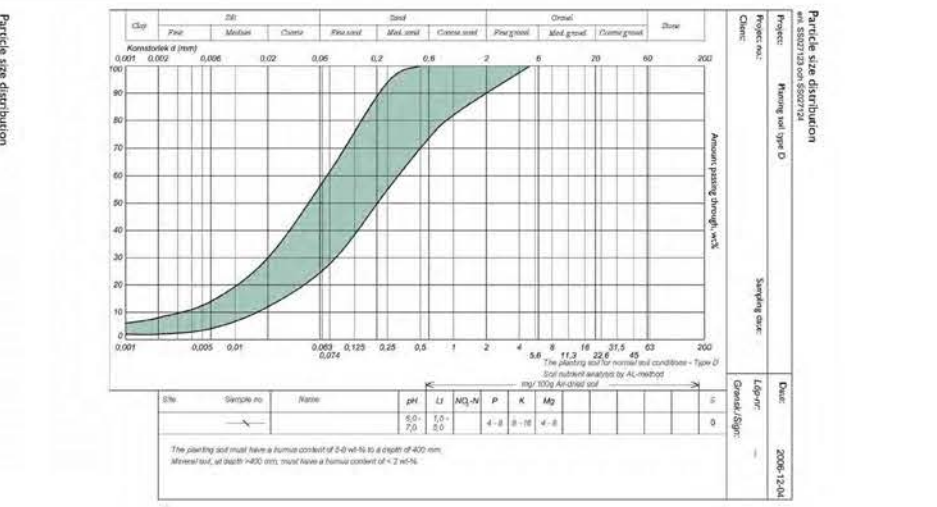


Extract from "Planting beds in the City of Stockholm, A Handbook, 2009.02.23 GH100322"

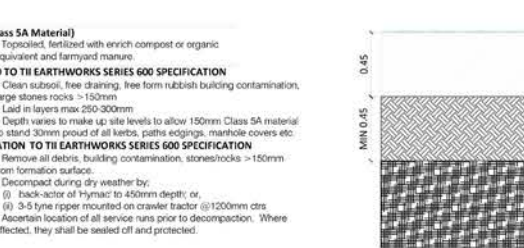
The pictures above illustrate the procedure for structural soil construction, from laying and compressing the crushed rock layers for the structural volume, through protection of existing pipelines, placement of air inlets having in planting soil, fertilisation, laying aerated bearing layers, laying material-separating geotextile and gravel, placement of drain covers for water gutters to final placement of the tree grid and paving.



Particle size distribution graph for planting soil Type A, "Planting beds in the City of Stockholm, A Handbook, 2009.02.23 GH100322"



Particle size distribution graph for planting soil Type D, "Planting beds in the City of Stockholm, A Handbook, 2009.02.23 GH100322"



**TOPSOIL (Class SA Material)**  
• Topsoiled, fertilized with enrich compost or organic equivalent and farmyard manure. & seeded to specification

**SUBSOIL TO THE EARTHWORKS SERIES 600 SPECIFICATION (Class 4 Material)**  
• Clean subsoil, free draining, free from rubbish/building contamination, large stones rocks > 150mm  
• Laid in layers max 250-300mm  
• Depth varies to make up site levels to allow 150mm Class SA material to stand 30mm proud of all kerbs, paths edges, manhole covers etc.

**SUB-FORMATION TO THE EARTHWORKS SERIES 600 SPECIFICATION**  
• Remove all debris, building contamination, stones/rocks > 150mm from formation surface.  
• Decompress during dry weather by:  
(i) back-actor of Hymac to 450mm depth; or,  
(ii) 3-5 tye ripper mounted on crawler tractor @1200mm ctrs  
• Ascertain location of all service runs prior to decompression. Where affected, they shall be sealed off and protected.

**TOPSOIL (Class SA Material)**  
• Topsoiled, fertilized with enrich compost or organic equivalent and farmyard manure.

**SUBSOIL TO THE EARTHWORKS SERIES 600 SPECIFICATION (Class 4 Material)**  
• Clean subsoil, free draining, free from rubbish/building contamination, large stones rocks > 150mm  
• Laid in layers max 250-300mm  
• Depth varies to make up site levels to allow 150mm Class SA material to stand 30mm proud of all kerbs, paths edges, manhole covers etc.

**SUB-FORMATION TO THE EARTHWORKS SERIES 600 SPECIFICATION**  
• Remove all debris, building contamination, stones/rocks > 150mm from formation surface.  
• Decompress during dry weather by:  
(i) back-actor of Hymac to 450mm depth; or,  
(ii) 3-5 tye ripper mounted on crawler tractor @1200mm ctrs  
• Ascertain location of all service runs prior to decompression. Where affected, they shall be sealed off and protected.

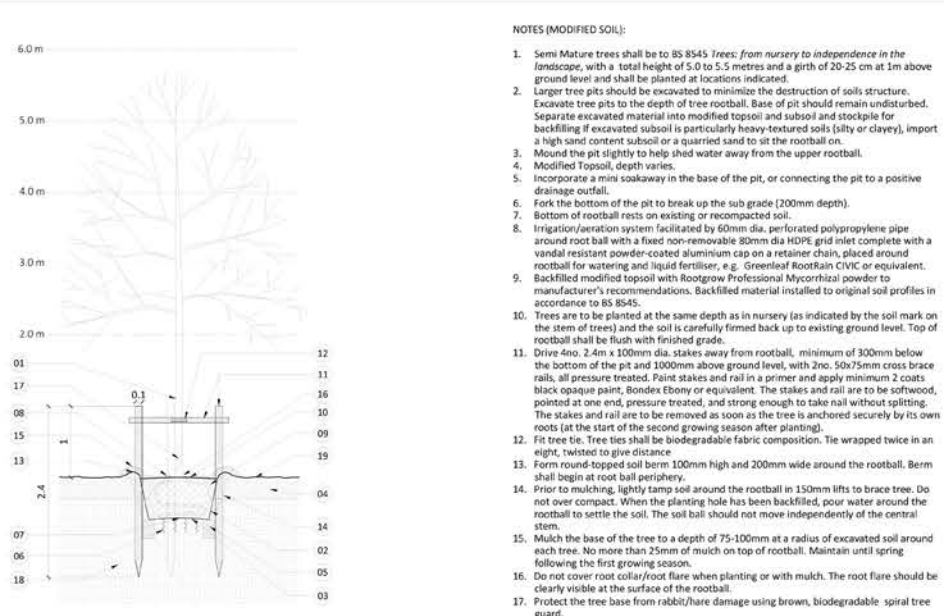
**TOPSOIL (Class SA Material)**  
• Topsoiled, fertilized with enrich compost or organic equivalent and farmyard manure.

**SUBSOIL TO THE EARTHWORKS SERIES 600 SPECIFICATION (Class 4 Material)**  
• Clean subsoil, free draining, free from rubbish/building contamination, large stones rocks > 150mm  
• Laid in layers max 250-300mm  
• Depth varies to make up site levels to allow 150mm Class SA material to stand 30mm proud of all kerbs, paths edges, manhole covers etc.

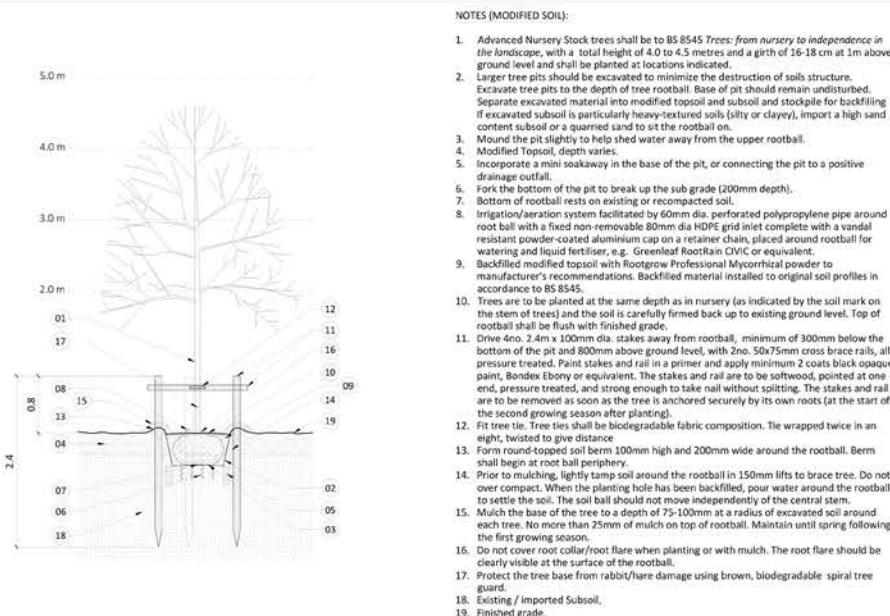
**SUB-FORMATION TO THE EARTHWORKS SERIES 600 SPECIFICATION**  
• Remove all debris, building contamination, stones/rocks > 150mm from formation surface.  
• Decompress during dry weather by:  
(i) back-actor of Hymac to 450mm depth; or,  
(ii) 3-5 tye ripper mounted on crawler tractor @1200mm ctrs  
• Ascertain location of all service runs prior to decompression. Where affected, they shall be sealed off and protected.

Project: PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT COURTSTOWN, LITTLE ISLAND, CORK  
Project No: 6835  
Drawing No: 310  
Rev: 00  
Date: 23/05/22  
Status: PLANNING  
Scales: 1:25 & 1:50 @ A1  
Author: BSM  
Checked: AK  
Drawn: GD  
Project: BRADY SHIPMAN MARTIN

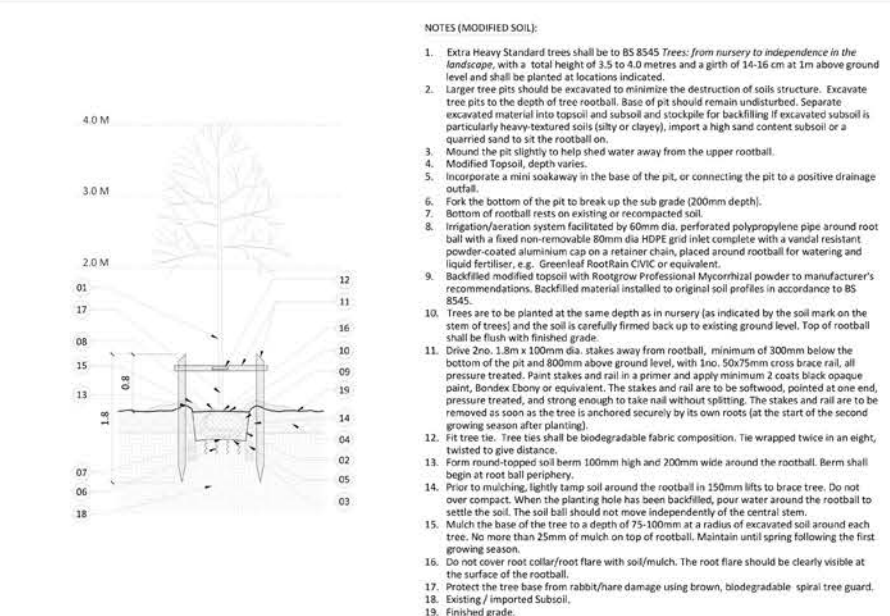




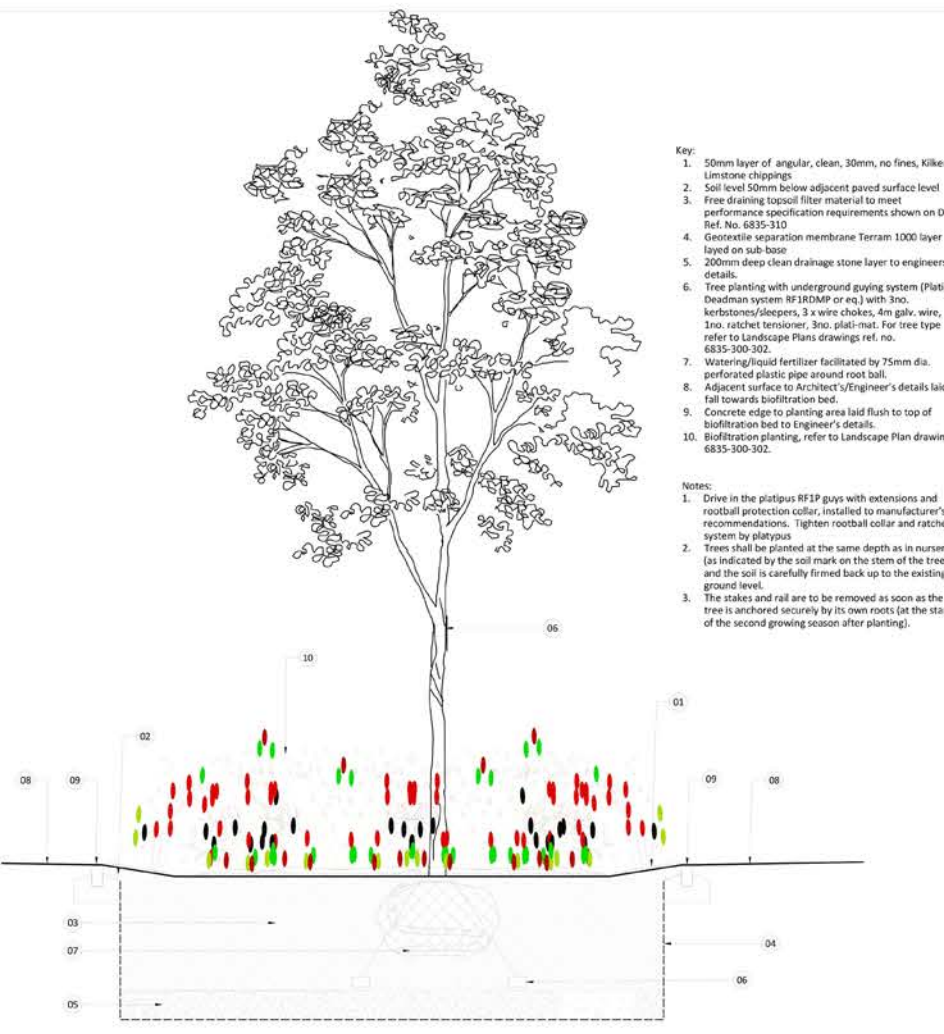
D3 Semi Mature (20-25cm girth) Modified soil  
Scale 1:50



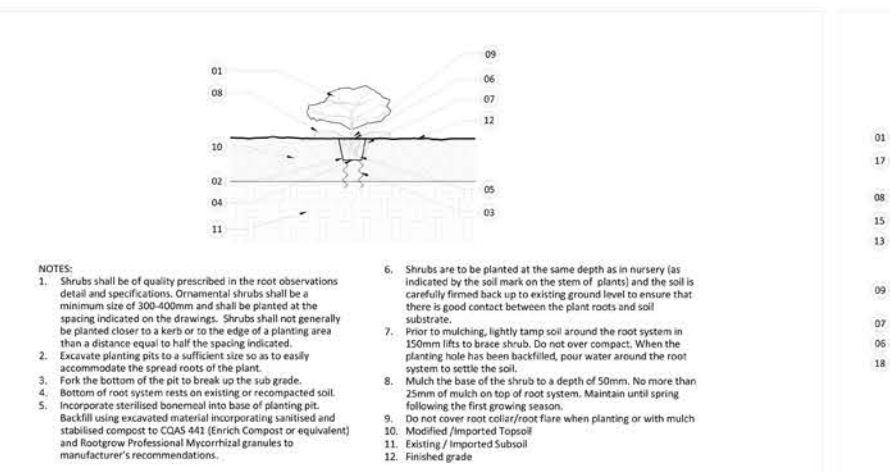
D4 Advance Nursery Stock (16-18cm girth) Modified soil  
Scale 1:50



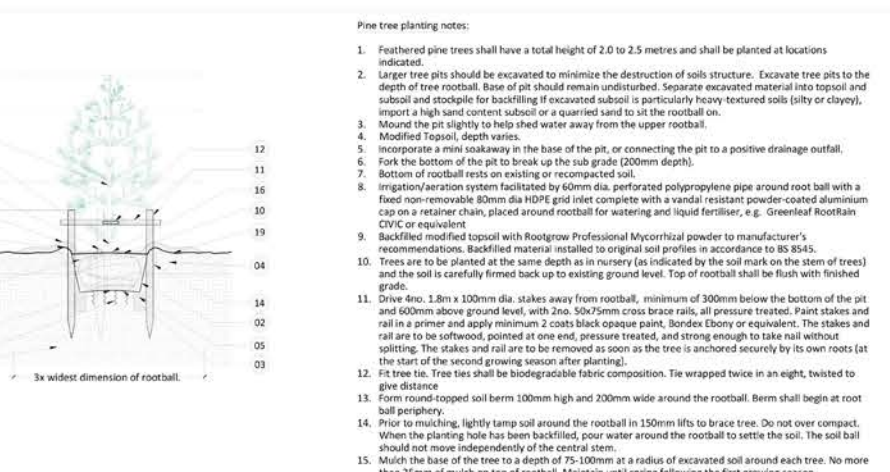
D5 Extra Heavy Standard Tree (14-16cm girth, RB) Modified soil  
Scale 1:50



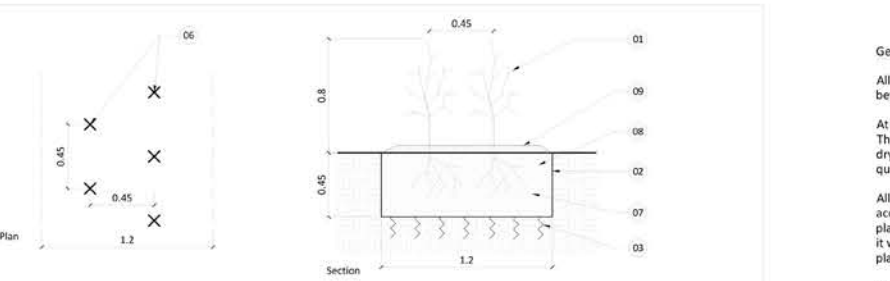
D8 Typical Biofiltration Bed with Tree Planting  
Scale 1:25



D6 Shrub Planting Modified Soil  
Scale 1:25



D7 Pine Tree Planting, RB, Modified soil  
Scale 1:50



D9 Hedge Planting  
Scale 1:25

**General Planting Notes:**  
All planting works should be carried out during the period between November and April.  
At the time of planting, all planting areas shall be weed free. The soil shall be moist and friable and not frozen, excessively dry, or water-logged. Allow 300-450mm depth of good quality topsoil for shrub planting areas.  
All excavated planting holes shall be of sufficient size to accommodate the spread roots and the stock shall be planted so that after any settlement it is the same depth as it was grown in the nursery. The sides and base of the planting pit shall break up before planting.  
The planting hole shall be backfilled around the plant, the soil shall be lightly firmed to ensure that there is good contact between the plant roots and soil substrate.

- NOTES (MODIFIED SOIL):**
- Semi Mature trees shall be to BS 8545. Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape, with a total height of 4.0 to 4.5 metres and a girth of 20-25 cm at 1m above ground level and shall be planted at locations indicated.
  - Larger tree pits should be excavated to minimize the destruction of soils structure. Excavate tree pits to the depth of tree rootball. Base of pit should remain undisturbed. Separate excavated material into modified topsoil and subsoil and stockpile for backfilling if excavated subsoil is particularly heavy-textured soils (silty or clayey), import a high sand content subsoil or a quarried sand to sit the rootball on.
  - Mound the pit slightly to help shed water away from the upper rootball.
  - Modified Topsoil, depth varies.
  - Incorporate a mini soakaway in the base of the pit, or connecting the pit to a positive drainage outfall.
  - Fork the bottom of the pit to break up the sub grade (200mm depth).
  - Bottom of rootball rests on existing or recompacted soil.
  - Irrigation/aeration system facilitated by 60mm dia. perforated polypropylene pipe around root ball with a fixed non-removable 80mm dia HDPE grid inlet complete with a vandal resistant powder-coated aluminium cap on a retainer chain, placed around rootball for watering and liquid fertiliser, e.g. Greenleaf RootRain CIVIC or equivalent.
  - Backfilled modified topsoil with Rootgrow Professional Mycorrhizal powder to manufacturer's recommendations. Backfilled material installed to original soil profiles in accordance to BS 8545.
  - Trees are to be planted at the same depth as in nursery (as indicated by the soil mark on the stem of trees) and the soil is carefully firmed back up to existing ground level. Top of rootball shall be flush with finished grade.
  - Drive 4no. 2.4m x 100mm dia. stakes away from rootball, minimum of 300mm below the bottom of the pit and 1000mm above ground level, with 2no. 50x75mm cross brace rails, all pressure treated. Paint stakes and rail in a primer and apply minimum 2 coats black opaque paint, Bondex Ebony or equivalent. The stakes and rail are to be softwood, pointed at one end, pressure treated, and strong enough to take nail without splitting. The stakes and rail are to be removed as soon as the tree is anchored securely by its own roots (at the start of the second growing season after planting).
  - Fit tree tie. Tree ties shall be biodegradable fabric composition. Tie wrapped twice in an eight, twisted to give distance.
  - Form round-topped soil berm 100mm high and 200mm wide around the rootball. Berm shall begin at root ball periphery.
  - Prior to mulching, lightly tamp soil around the rootball in 150mm lifts to brace tree. Do not over compact. When the planting hole has been backfilled, pour water around the rootball to settle the soil. The soil ball should not move independently of the central stem.
  - Mulch the base of the tree to a depth of 75-100mm at a radius of excavated soil around each tree. No more than 25mm of mulch on top of rootball. Maintain until spring following the first growing season.
  - Do not cover root collar/root flare when planting or with mulch. The root flare should be clearly visible at the surface of the rootball.
  - Protect the tree base from rabbit/hare damage using brown, biodegradable spiral tree guard.
  - Existing / Imported Subsoil.
  - Finished grade.

- NOTES (MODIFIED SOIL):**
- Advanced Nursery Stock trees shall be to BS 8545. Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape, with a total height of 4.0 to 4.5 metres and a girth of 16-18 cm at 1m above ground level and shall be planted at locations indicated.
  - Larger tree pits should be excavated to minimize the destruction of soils structure. Excavate tree pits to the depth of tree rootball. Base of pit should remain undisturbed. Separate excavated material into modified topsoil and stockpile for backfilling if excavated subsoil is particularly heavy-textured soils (silty or clayey), import a high sand content subsoil or a quarried sand to sit the rootball on.
  - Mound the pit slightly to help shed water away from the upper rootball.
  - Modified Topsoil, depth varies.
  - Incorporate a mini soakaway in the base of the pit, or connecting the pit to a positive drainage outfall.
  - Fork the bottom of the pit to break up the sub grade (200mm depth).
  - Bottom of rootball rests on existing or recompacted soil.
  - Irrigation/aeration system facilitated by 60mm dia. perforated polypropylene pipe around root ball with a fixed non-removable 80mm dia HDPE grid inlet complete with a vandal resistant powder-coated aluminium cap on a retainer chain, placed around rootball for watering and liquid fertiliser, e.g. Greenleaf RootRain CIVIC or equivalent.
  - Backfilled modified topsoil with Rootgrow Professional Mycorrhizal powder to manufacturer's recommendations. Backfilled material installed to original soil profiles in accordance to BS 8545.
  - Trees are to be planted at the same depth as in nursery (as indicated by the soil mark on the stem of trees) and the soil is carefully firmed back up to existing ground level. Top of rootball shall be flush with finished grade.
  - Drive 4no. 2.4m x 100mm dia. stakes away from rootball, minimum of 300mm below the bottom of the pit and 800mm above ground level, with 2no. 50x75mm cross brace rails, all pressure treated. Paint stakes and rail in a primer and apply minimum 2 coats black opaque paint, Bondex Ebony or equivalent. The stakes and rail are to be softwood, pointed at one end, pressure treated, and strong enough to take nail without splitting. The stakes and rail are to be removed as soon as the tree is anchored securely by its own roots (at the start of the second growing season after planting).
  - Fit tree tie. Tree ties shall be biodegradable fabric composition. Tie wrapped twice in an eight, twisted to give distance.
  - Form round-topped soil berm 100mm high and 200mm wide around the rootball. Berm shall begin at root ball periphery.
  - Prior to mulching, lightly tamp soil around the rootball in 150mm lifts to brace tree. Do not over compact. When the planting hole has been backfilled, pour water around the rootball to settle the soil. The soil ball should not move independently of the central stem.
  - Mulch the base of the tree to a depth of 75-100mm at a radius of excavated soil around each tree. No more than 25mm of mulch on top of rootball. Maintain until spring following the first growing season.
  - Do not cover root collar/root flare when planting or with mulch. The root flare should be clearly visible at the surface of the rootball.
  - Protect the tree base from rabbit/hare damage using brown, biodegradable spiral tree guard.
  - Existing / Imported Subsoil.
  - Finished grade.

- NOTES (MODIFIED SOIL):**
- Extra Heavy Standard trees shall be to BS 8545. Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape, with a total height of 3.5 to 4.0 metres and a girth of 14-16 cm at 1m above ground level and shall be planted at locations indicated.
  - Larger tree pits should be excavated to minimize the destruction of soils structure. Excavate tree pits to the depth of tree rootball. Base of pit should remain undisturbed. Separate excavated material into topsoil and subsoil and stockpile for backfilling if excavated subsoil is particularly heavy-textured soils (silty or clayey), import a high sand content subsoil or a quarried sand to sit the rootball on.
  - Mound the pit slightly to help shed water away from the upper rootball.
  - Modified Topsoil, depth varies.
  - Incorporate a mini soakaway in the base of the pit, or connecting the pit to a positive drainage outfall.
  - Fork the bottom of the pit to break up the sub grade (200mm depth).
  - Bottom of rootball rests on existing or recompacted soil.
  - Irrigation/aeration system facilitated by 60mm dia. perforated polypropylene pipe around root ball with a fixed non-removable 80mm dia HDPE grid inlet complete with a vandal resistant powder-coated aluminium cap on a retainer chain, placed around rootball for watering and liquid fertiliser, e.g. Greenleaf RootRain CIVIC or equivalent.
  - Backfilled modified topsoil with Rootgrow Professional Mycorrhizal powder to manufacturer's recommendations. Backfilled material installed to original soil profiles in accordance to BS 8545.
  - Trees are to be planted at the same depth as in nursery (as indicated by the soil mark on the stem of trees) and the soil is carefully firmed back up to existing ground level. Top of rootball shall be flush with finished grade.
  - Drive 2no. 1.8m x 100mm dia. stakes away from rootball, minimum of 300mm below the bottom of the pit and 800mm above ground level, with 1no. 50x75mm cross brace rail, all pressure treated. Paint stakes and rail in a primer and apply minimum 2 coats black opaque paint, Bondex Ebony or equivalent. The stakes and rail are to be softwood, pointed at one end, pressure treated, and strong enough to take nail without splitting. The stakes and rail are to be removed as soon as the tree is anchored securely by its own roots (at the start of the second growing season after planting).
  - Fit tree tie. Tree ties shall be biodegradable fabric composition. Tie wrapped twice in an eight, twisted to give distance.
  - Form round-topped soil berm 100mm high and 200mm wide around the rootball. Berm shall begin at root ball periphery.
  - Prior to mulching, lightly tamp soil around the rootball in 150mm lifts to brace tree. Do not over compact. When the planting hole has been backfilled, pour water around the rootball to settle the soil. The soil ball should not move independently of the central stem.
  - Mulch the base of the tree to a depth of 75-100mm at a radius of excavated soil around each tree. No more than 25mm of mulch on top of rootball. Maintain until spring following the first growing season.
  - Do not cover root collar/root flare with soil/mulch. The root flare should be clearly visible at the surface of the rootball.
  - Protect the tree base from rabbit/hare damage using brown, biodegradable spiral tree guard.
  - Existing / Imported Subsoil.
  - Finished grade.

**Notes:**

- Drive in the platypus RFP guys with extensions and rootball protection collar, installed to manufacturer's recommendations. Tighten rootball collar and ratchet system by platypus
- Trees shall be planted at the same depth as in nursery (as indicated by the soil mark on the stem of the trees) and the soil is carefully firmed back up to the existing ground level.
- The stakes and rail are to be removed as soon as the tree is anchored securely by its own roots (at the start of the second growing season after planting).

**NOTES:**

- Hedgerow transplants sizes shall range from 600-800mm and planted at 450mm ctrs in double staggered rows.
- Excavate a single trench dug 1200 wide x 450mm deep and to the required length.
- Fork the bottom of the trench to break up the sub grade to 150mm depth.
- Mix the excavated soil with PAS 100 compost
- Prepare the plants by: pruning back any damaged roots to healthy growth; placing roots of waiting plants in water whilst planting; applying an approved mycorrhizal root-dip.
- Place the plants in the trench in a double staggered row, 450mm between the rows, 450mm between the plants in each row, as shown.
- Backfill the trench to half its depth and firm by treading. continue planting the trench.
- Once planted, backfill with the remaining soil and firm as before.
- Topdress the planting area with Weedproof Membrane and 50mm depth of bark mulch.
- In March cut the plants hard back to within 250mm of the ground to encourage bushy growth from the base.

Project: PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT COURTSTOWN, LITTLE ISLAND, CORK		Project No: 6835	<b>BSM</b>
Drawing No: 311		Rev: 00	
Title: Typical Planting Details		Date: 24/05/22	Est. 1968
Scales: 1:25 & 1:50 @ A1		Status: PLANNING	
Author: T. Kelly		Drawn: AK	Checked: GD
Approved: [Signature]		Project: [Signature]	

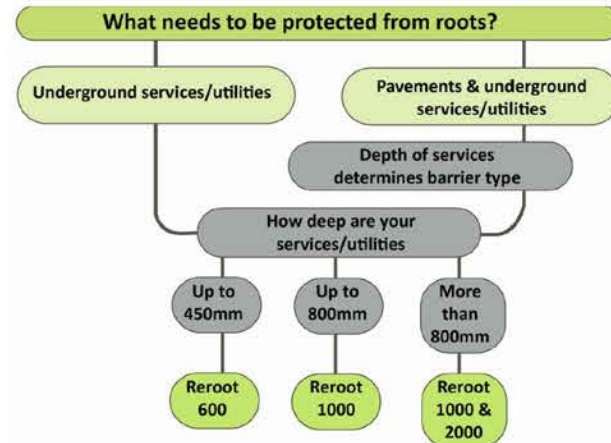


**APPENDIX 2 -  
PLANTING NEAR IRISH WATER INFRASTRUCTURE**



## Greenleaf- Urban Blue

Which Root Barrier to use?



(Greenleaf/GreenBlue Urban Product references. O.S.E.A)

## Reroot Barriers

(Greenleaf July 2016):

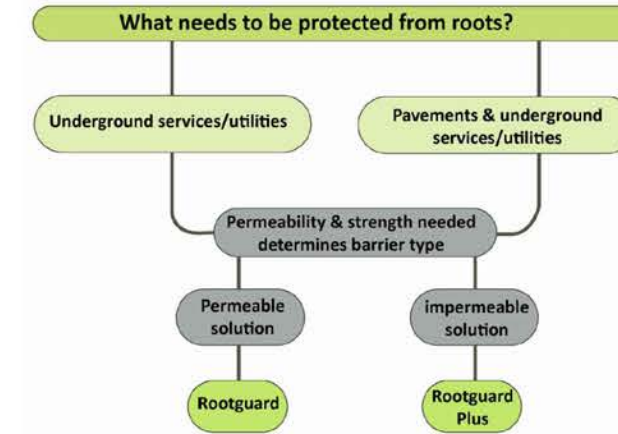
CODE REF: RER600 & RER1000  
 ReRoot 600 AND ReRoot 1000 products are ribbed root barriers designed for the protection of paved surfaces, shallow service duct & utilities. Available in roll form in two different depths. The number 600 and 1000 denote the depth in mm. 1mm Thick. Benefits:

- Easy to install, no specialist equipment needed.
- Available in 600mm & 1000mm depth
- Supplied in roll form to any 10lin.m increment
- Ribbed construction prevents root swirl and directs the root downward and outward.
- Flexible design allows the barrier to curve around obstacles but is rigid enough to hold its form when backfilling.
- Reroot jointing tape will ensure root proof joints when joining roll ends.

CODE REF: RER220x2.0  
 ReRoot 2000 root barrier is a high strength barrier for deeper applications. 2mm Thick. Benefits:

- Resistant to puncture by sharp objects or tearing as a result of soil movement
- Durable, resistant to biodegradation and photodegradation.
- East to install, no specialist equipment needed
- Available in standard 0.3m, 0.6m, 1.0m, 1.5m and 2.0m depth rolls, up to 6m deep rolls to special order.
- Available in 1.0mm and 2.0mm thickness.
- Effective in control of Japanese Knotweed and other invasive plants.
- Manufactured from 100% recycled material

## Terram



(Greenleaf/GreenBlue Urban Product references. O.S.E.A)

## Root Barrier Images



(Images from TERRAM August 2016)

## Terram

**Rootguard**  
 (Terram & PGI Company):

TERRAM ROOTGUARD: **Permeable solution**-Non-woven geotextile

**Mechanical properties**  
 Tensile Strength kN/m 18.00,  
 Elongation 30%, CBR Puncture Resistance N 3250.

**Physical properties**  
 Mass per unit area g/m2 260

**Roll dimensions**  
 Width 2.25m, Length 25m

**Rootguard Plus**  
 (Terram & PGI Company):

TERRAM ROOTGUARD PLUS: **Impermeable Solution**-Non-woven extrusion coated with high density polyethylene

**Mechanical properties**  
 Tensile Strength kN/m 14.00,  
 Elongation 25%, CBR Puncture Resistance N 2550.

**Physical properties**  
 Mass per unit area g/m2 275

**Roll dimensions**  
 Width 2.00m, Length 25m

## Root Barrier Images

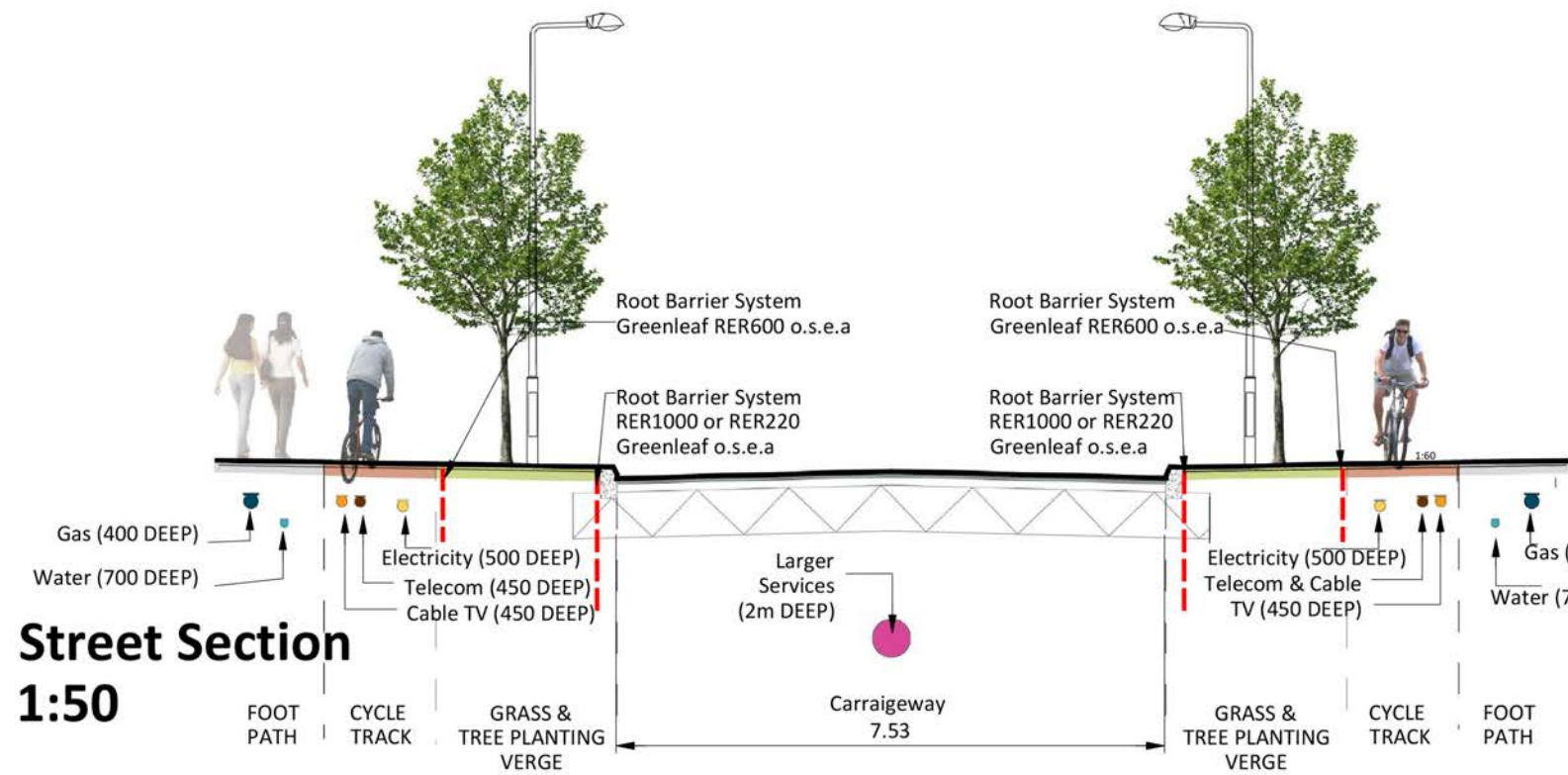


(Images from Greenleaf/GreenBlue Urban July 2016)

**Reference Note: Irish Water Code of Conduct: Section 3.26.**

Tree planting will not normally be allowed directly over the Works or within the distances referred to in Table A1 of BS 5837, but this may be relaxed where it can be shown that appropriate species selection and protection measures can be provided to prevent root ingress damage to the satisfaction of Irish Water. Such protection measures may include root barriers, root directors and by avoiding planting next to joint s, valves or other sensitive parts of the pipe system.

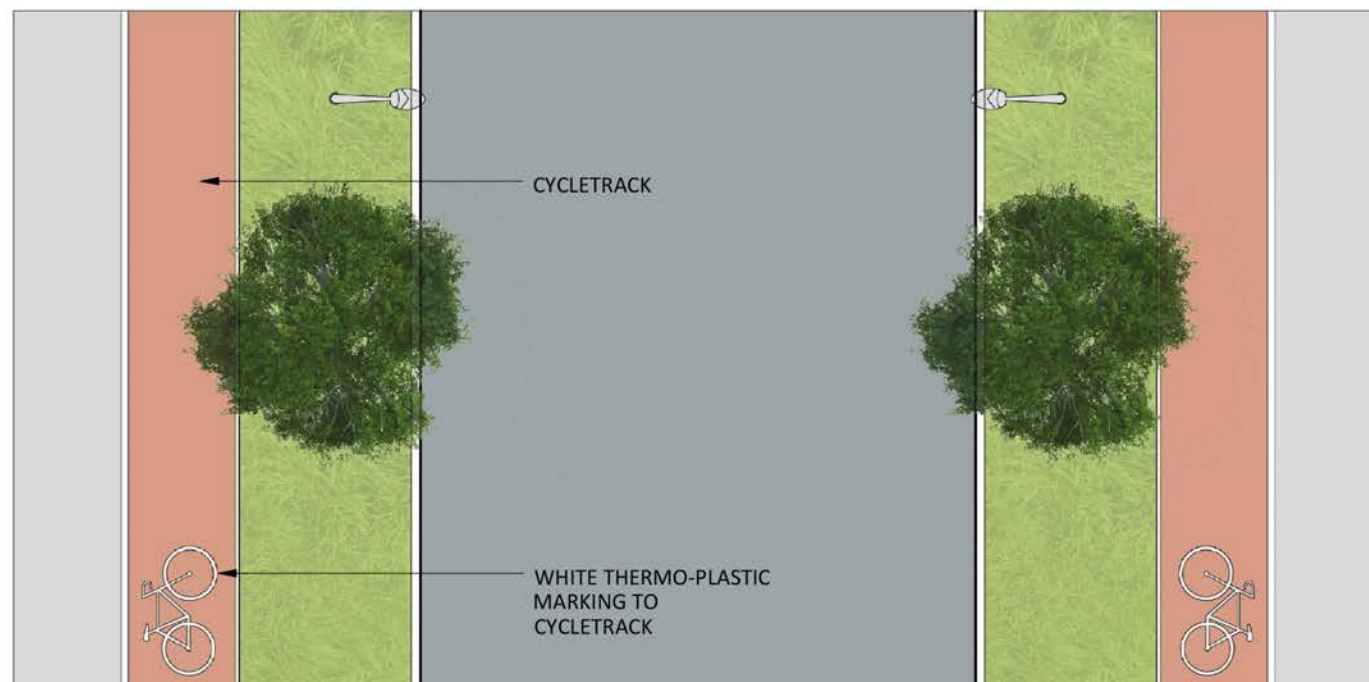




**NOTE:**

THE SECTION AND PLAN SHOWN ON THIS PAGE IS FOR INDICATION OF APPROPRIATE LOCATIONS FOR INSTALLING UNDERGROUND SERVICES THAT AVOID IMPACT ON PROPOSED TREE PLANTING LOCATIONS. REFER TO ENGINEER'S DETAILS FOR DESIGN OF PROPOSED STREETS AND ROADS SPECIFIC TO THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT.

NOTE: SERVICE ARE INDICATIVE ONLY & ARE SUBJECT TO ENGINEER'S APPROVAL.



**Typical Street Plan- Road Services Scale 1:50**



## LIGHTING AND STREET TREE PLANTING;

The specified street tree planting on this residential scheme complies with national and international best practice;

Cork County Council Public Lighting Manual and Product Specification 2018.

British Standard 54891:2013 (paragraph 4.3.3.2) Code of practice for lighting of roads and public amenity areas provides an integrated approach to both lighting and tree planting.

British Standard 5837: 2012 Paragraph 5.6.3 New Planting Adjacent to Roads. Highlights the benefits of trees and the need for appropriate selection of tree species regarding future canopy size.

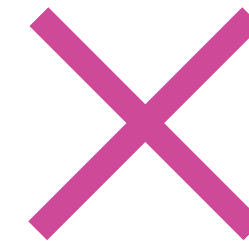
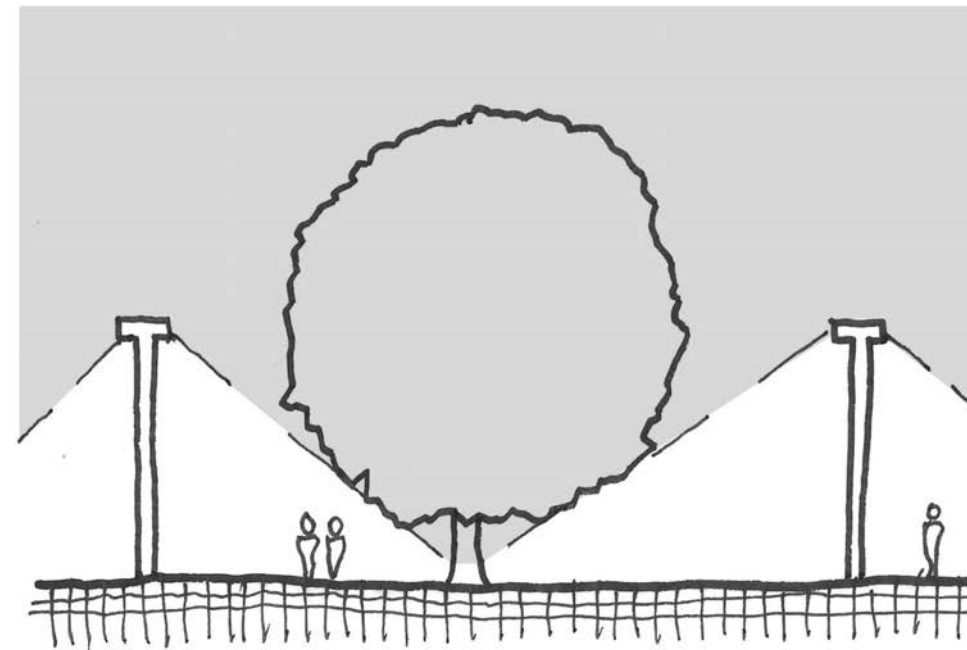
Trees and Design Action Group (TDAG) 2014 publication 'Trees in a Hardscape-A Guide for Delivery' state the importance of trees and the specified trees must be based on a sound understanding of the future canopy size, growth habits.

South Dublin County Council publication 'Living with Trees. South Dublin County Council's Tree Management Policy 2015-2020, Appendix 2' Provides recommended street tree species on a planting list. The Courtstown development has specified species on this list and species/cultivars that adhere to the habit of these trees.

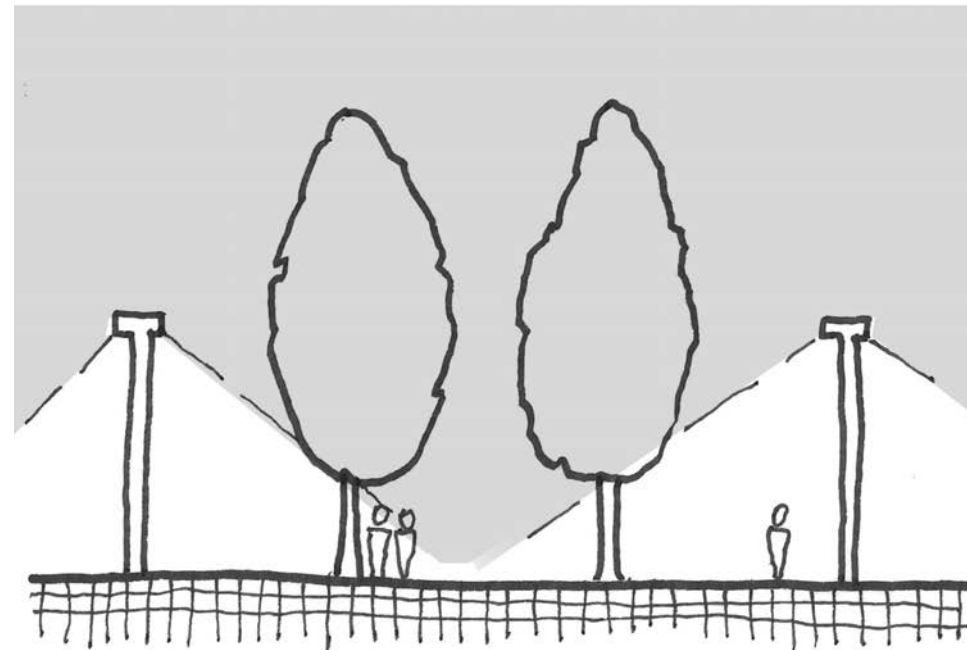
The street trees specified in the Courtstown development are all columnar in form and appropriate canopy size for urban street tree planting. Future canopy size does not exceed 2-3 meters. All of the street tree planting will have a 2m clear stem height and need low maintenance. The tree form adds permeability to the proposed lighting scheme.

The street trees specified are;

- *Acer campestre* 'Elsrijk'
- *Corylus colurna*
- *Sorbus aucuparia* 'Sheerwater Seedling'
- *Pyrus Calleryana* 'Chanticleer'
- *Ulmus hollandica* 'Dodnens'



Non Desirable



Desirable