Residential Development at Former Teagasc Lands, Kinsealy, County Dublin

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TREE RETENTION REPORT

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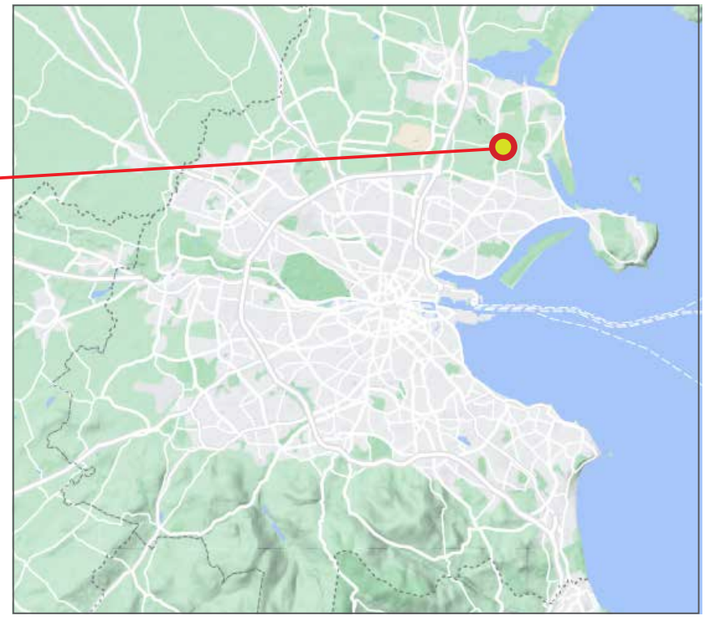
Site Location



Gross Site Area c.8.2 ha

School Site

The proposed development consists of the demolition of existing buildings and structures on a site associated with the former Teagasc Research Centre, and the construction of 193 no. residential dwellings comprising 153 no. two storey houses (consisting of 30 no. two-bed; and 123 no. three-bed terraced houses) and 40 no. duplex units (comprising 20 no. two-bed ground floor apartments with 20 no. three-bed duplexes above) arranged in three storey blocks.

The proposed development includes a single storey childcare facility (approx. 283 sqm gross floor area) with the capacity for approximately 50 children.

Existing Vegetation

Subject Lands

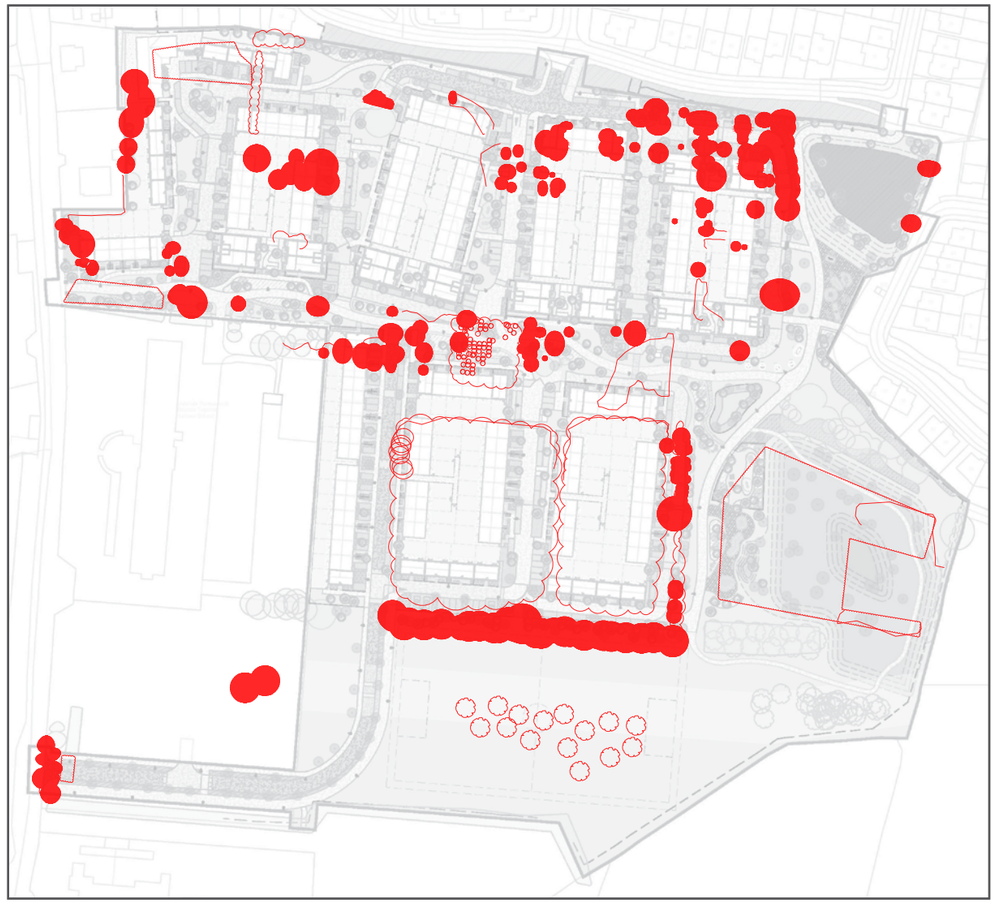
Existing Trees

Tree Removal Overview

EXISTING TREES

200no. (within redline)

Within the overall site area, the trees have been tagged with the reference numbers 1774-1964 & 1982-1990 with three tree lines, three woodland blocks, four tree groups, two shrub borders and ten hedges numbered numerically.



REMOVAL TREES

162no.

A total of 162 trees are slated for removal to accommodate the proposed development and as part of active management.

Tree Canopy Enhancement

RETAINED TREES

38no. (within redline)

A total of 38 trees are set to be preserved on-site.

PROPOSED TREES

612no.

The site proposes a total of 612 trees, significantly surpassing the current tree count on-site.

Street Trees / Front Garden 14-16cm
Tilia Tomentosa 'Brabant'
Pyrus calleryana ‘Chanticleer’
Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'
Sorbus aucuparia
Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'

Open Space 14-16cm / 20-25cm
Betula pendula
Pinus sylvestris
Alnus glutinosa
Quercus robur 'Koster'
Quercus robur
Aesculus hippocastanum
Fagus sylvatica
Prunus avium

Front Garden 12-14cm
Amelanchier lamarckii

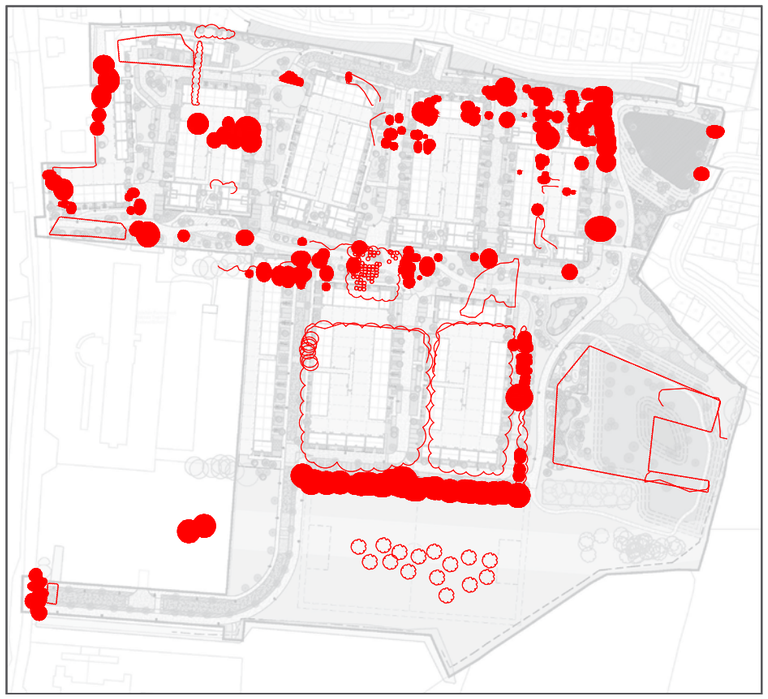
Mulitstemmed Trees
4 stem min. 250-400cm
Prunus avium 'Plena'
Malus 'John Downie'^
Betula utilis var. jaquemontii

Existing Trees to be Replanted

Additional existing trees, including pioneer species, have been selected for retention. These trees will be transplanted onto the existing mounding on the site's eastern boundary.

This approach serves multiple benefits: preserving mature trees and their established canopy significantly enhances the site's biodiversity by supporting local flora and fauna. Additionally, retaining these trees minimizes the ecological impact of the site development by maintaining natural vegetation and stabilizing the landscape.

Tree Canopy Statement



CANOPY RETAINED

5626 sq.m

A total of 38 trees are set to be preserved on-site.

These selected trees have been carefully chosen based on their robust health, contribution to local biodiversity, and alignment with the overarching landscape design strategy.

The layout of the proposed development has been shaped by the intention to preserve key trees that serve as prominent focal points and essential elements in the landscape design.

PROPOSED CANOPY

2260 sq.m (AFTER 6YEARS)

A total of 612 trees are proposed, significantly surpassing the current tree count on-site.

The envisioned tree planting scheme prioritizes biodiversity, incorporating native species and those that resonate with the existing landscape character to enhance the ecological richness of the area.

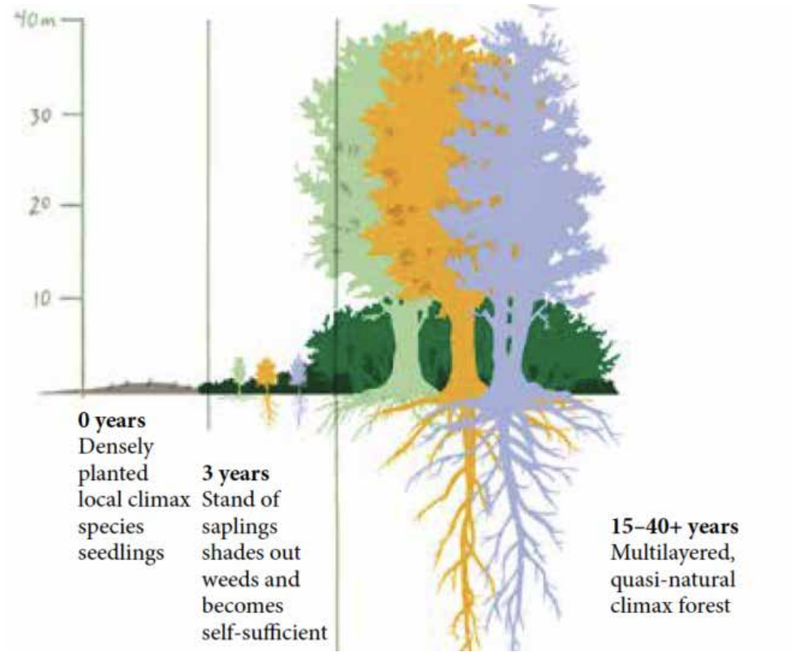
CANOPY LOSS

7619 sq.m

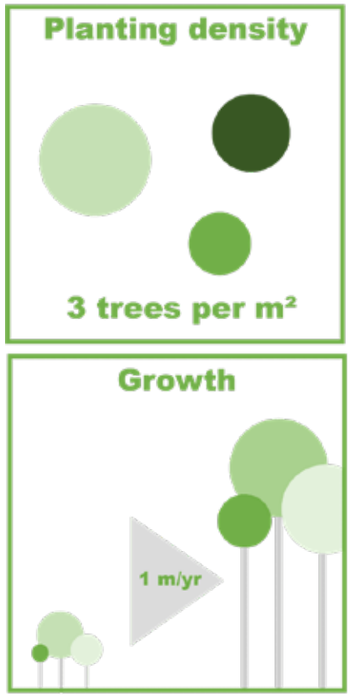
A total of 162 trees are slated for removal, many due to their poor condition and quality, along with 3 Tree Lines, 1 Tree Groups, 4 Hedges, 4 Shrub Borders, and 3 Woodland Blocks.

Removing trees in strategic locations is essential to meet the project's objectives while preserving the integrity of the site's landscape. Other trees that do not align with the desired aesthetic or functional aspects of the landscape plan have been selectively removed to ensure a cohesive and visually pleasing design scheme. A very limited number of high quality mature trees are proposed for removal to accommodate essential infrastructure. A significant portion of the canopy loss can be attributed to the removal of trees that do not contribute positively to biodiversity, are not suited to a residential development context, or are non-native species.

Proposed Miyawaki Forest Planting



The Miyawaki Mini Forest Method



Miyawaki mini-forest locations

The Miyawaki Method is a reforestation technique that involves planting a diverse mixture of native tree species in a small area, closely packed together to mimic the natural density and biodiversity of a forest. The method aims to accelerate the growth of a dense, native forest in a short period, typically within 20 to 30 years, compared to the decades or centuries required for traditional reforestation techniques. This technique is known for its ability to restore degraded land, improve soil quality, increase biodiversity, and mitigate climate change by sequestering carbon dioxide. It has gained popularity worldwide as an efficient and sustainable approach to ecological restoration and urban greening.

Proposed Trees

Betula jacquemontii multi stem

Malus domestica

Pinus sylvestris

Proposed Trees Planting Location

Amelanchier lamerkii

Prunus domestica

Sorbus aucuparia

Quercus robur

Prunus avium

Fagus sylvatica

CLIENT

LDA

MULTIDISCIPLINARY DESIGN TEAM

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