



The Landscape

Trees and Infrastructure

A wide-angle photograph of the Cliffs of Moher in Ireland. The image shows a massive, dark grey rock cliff face with distinct horizontal geological strata. The top of the cliff is covered in a thin layer of green grass. To the right, the cliff meets the Atlantic Ocean, where white waves are crashing against the base. The sky is filled with soft, white clouds. In the foreground, a grassy slope with some small white flowers leads down towards the cliff edge.

Landscape Archetypes

Talamh, Land.....

Áit, Scape,...or....Place

The meaning and root (Etymology) of words

Landscape : All the visible features of an area of land, often considered in terms of their aesthetic appeal:

Origin: Late 16th century (denoting a picture of scenery): from Middle Dutch lantschap, from land 'land' + scap (equivalent of -ship).



Design and Landscape in an infrastructural setting

requires

Harnessing the beauty of Nature

recreating natural Landscapes


with materials including

**Trees and plants
as a link to nature**

**Primates and trees have a long association....
we came down from the trees.....**

What is design ? ----- A link to 'the dreaming' ?

Creation of artifice !



Talamh, Land.....is timeless

Áit, the place

our land was covered in trees...the wild woodland

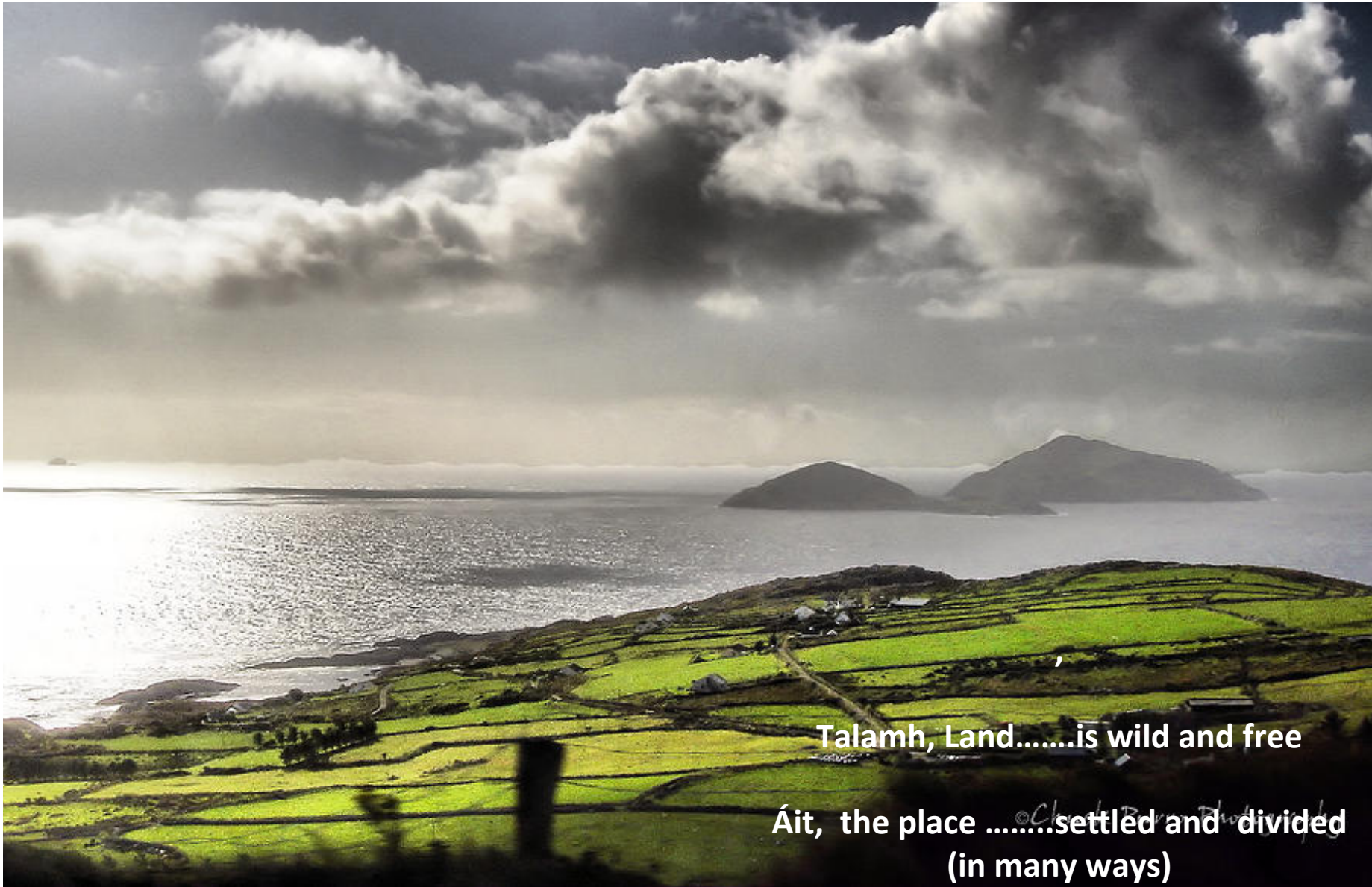
It is a shared memory and a spiritual link to the landscape



Talamh, Land.....is mapped and named

Áit, the placean abstract

A sense of place is in all of us



Talamh, Land.....is wild and free

Áit, the placesettled and divided
(in many ways)



,

Talamh, Land.....and passages

Áit, the placeat journey's end



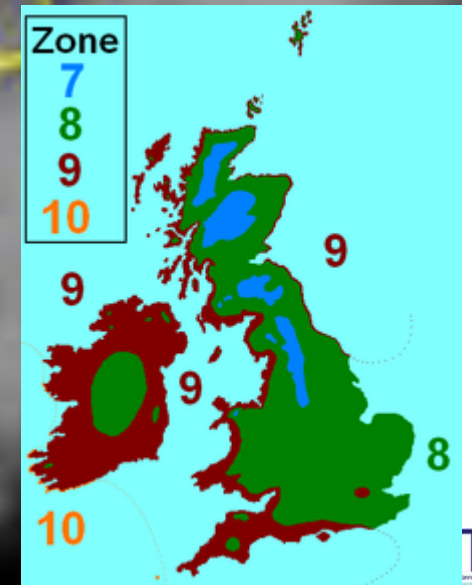


Landscape and Trees Captured in Art

Cattle under trees
Nathaniel Hone II

Choice of plants within the climatic zone

Note that maritime areas and some urban centres
may have a higher hardiness zone rating



Landscape Standards Review
Roads and associated infrastructure
Light Rail – LUAS Cross City Design Strategy



Pillar Activities

General

The main activities of TII in relation to landscape Appraisal, Design and Landscape Construction & Maintenance are under analysis and review in order to further develop their scope and content to assist in the preparation of

- Procurement documentation
- Tender and Contract Documentation including design drawings, specifications and standards
- Construction level contract management in terms of contractor compliance and quality assurance in (all) landscape outcomes
- The documentation follows '7 Pillar Activities'

Basis for the analysis of the standards and specifications

Note this is a draft version and an additional item in General (GE) has been added and is included in the following sections.

Pillar Activities

Design (DE)

Gap Analysis including

Review of UK and European
Guidance in order to produce a

DMRB

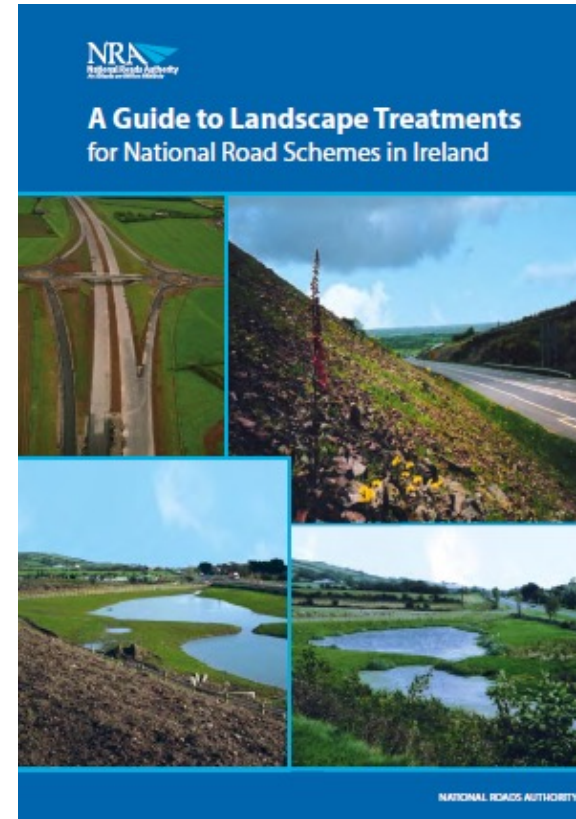
Volume 10

Environmental Design

Deliverables:

*Technical Information Notes (TIN)
for*

- *LCA (in preparation with UK colleagues _TW)*
- *LVIA*
- *Mitigation strategies (in QMS – adapt,
NRA A Guide to Landscape treatments)*



Pillar Activities

Design (DE)

UK Guidance

Environmental Design and Management

Deliverables:

Review and preparation of Volume 10 as part of a multidisciplinary environment team

DESIGN MANUAL FOR ROADS AND BRIDGES

GENERAL PREFACE TO VOLUME 10 OF THE DMRB

Structure of the Guidance

0.1 This Advice Note, which forms Volume 10 of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) provides guidance on the environmental design, implementation and management of trunk road schemes, including motorways, as well as management of the existing highway estate.

0.2 The Advice Note provides guidance to the Overseeing Organisation's designers on the approach to the environmental design of improvement schemes and the performance requirements for the environmental measures that are proposed.

0.3 The parts of Volume 10 are as follows:

Section 0 – ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

- Part 1: HA 86/01 Principles & Guidance
- Part 2: HA 87/01 Environmental Functions
- Part 3: HA 88/01 Landscape Elements
- Part 4: HA 89/01 Environmental Elements
- Part 5: HA 90/01 Planning & Policy Features
- Part 6: HA 91/01 Environmental Database System
- Part 7: HA 92/01 Scheme Development, Implementation & Management
- Part 8: HA 93/01 Contract Performance Requirements
- Part 9: HA 94/01 Glossary of Terms

Section 1 – NEW ROADS

- Part 1 HA 55/92 Landform and Alignment
- Part 2 HA 56/92 Planting, Vegetation and Soils
- Part 3 HA 57/92 Integration with Rural Landscapes
- Part 4 HA 58/92 The Road Corridor
- Part 5 HA 60/92 Heritage
- Part 6 HA 96/01 Off-site Planting

Section 2 – IMPROVING EXISTING ROADS

- Part 1: HA 85/01 Road Improvement within Limited Land Take
- Part 2: HA 63/92 Improvement Techniques

Section 3 – LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT

- Part 1: HA 67/93 The Wildflower Handbook

Section 4 – NATURE CONSERVATION

- Part 1: HA 84/01 Nature Conservation and Biodiversity
- Part 2: HA 59/92 Mitigating Against Effects on Badgers
- Part 3: HA 80/99 Nature Conservation in Relation to Bats
- Part 4: HA 81/99 Nature Conservation Advice in Relation to Otters
- Part 5: HA 97/01 Nature Conservation in Advice Relation to Dormice
- Part 6: HA 98/01 Nature Conservation in Advice Relation to Amphibians

Section 5 – ENVIRONMENTAL BARRIERS

- Part 1: HA 65/94 Design Guide for Environmental Barriers
- Part 2: HA 66/95 Environmental Barriers – Technical Requirements

Section 6 – ARCHAEOLOGY

- Part 1 HA 75/01 Trunk Roads and Archaeological Mitigation

Section 7 – GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

- Part 1 HA 99/01 Policy and Guidance

How to Use the Guidance

0.4 Many of the design ideas put forward in Section 1 – New Roads are also relevant to the other Sections and cross references have been provided.

0.5 The first Chapter of each Part of the Guidance reviews the issues and topics covered. The subsequent chapters deal with a particular topic. Within each chapter, the key issues are first listed and then discussed with illustrations drawn from roads throughout the UK.

February 2001

[Volume 10 home page](#)

Pillar Activities

Asset Management and maintenance (MM)

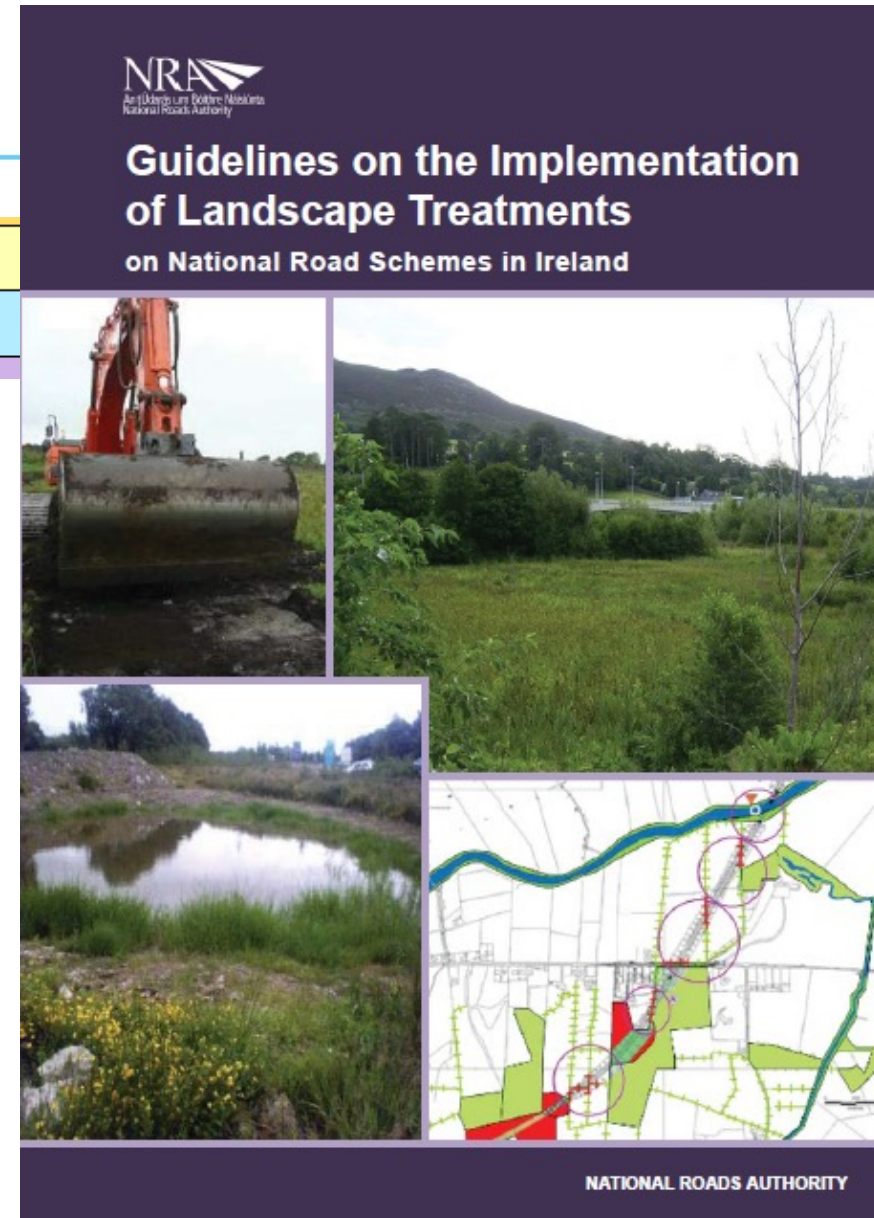
Operations (OP)	
Asset Management & Maintenance (AM)	

5. Operations(OP)

6. Asset Management and Maintenance (AM)

Requires

*Contract documents for all landscape works
(under different forms of contract including
Client Design, Design and Build, Public Private
Partnership)*



Pillar Activities

Asset Management and maintenance (MM)

Operations (OP)	
Asset Management & Maintenance (AM)	

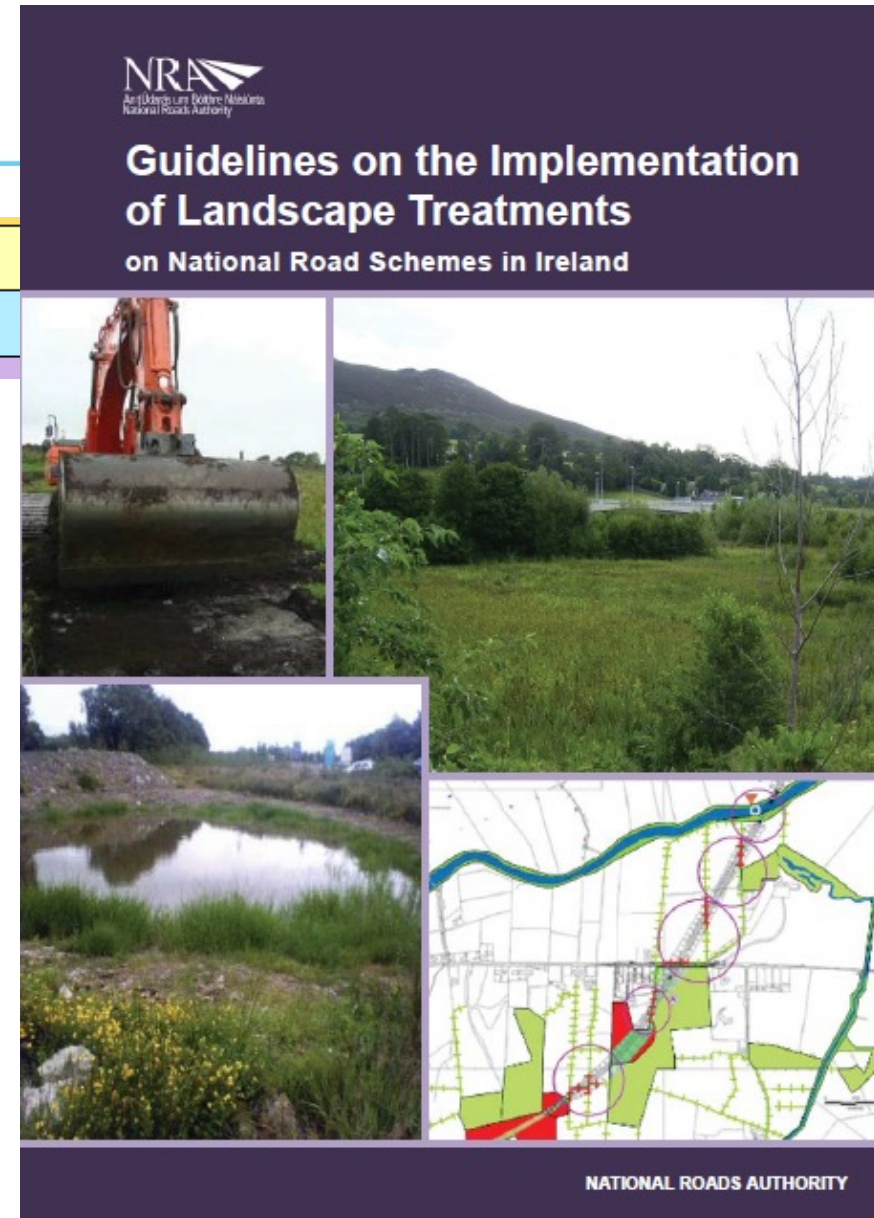
5. Operations(OP)

6. Asset Management and Maintenance (AM)

Deliverables

Review and incorporate landscape specifications and environmental typical details such as

- *Maintenance specification and asset management*



Pillar Activities

Research(RE)



7. Research

Deliverables

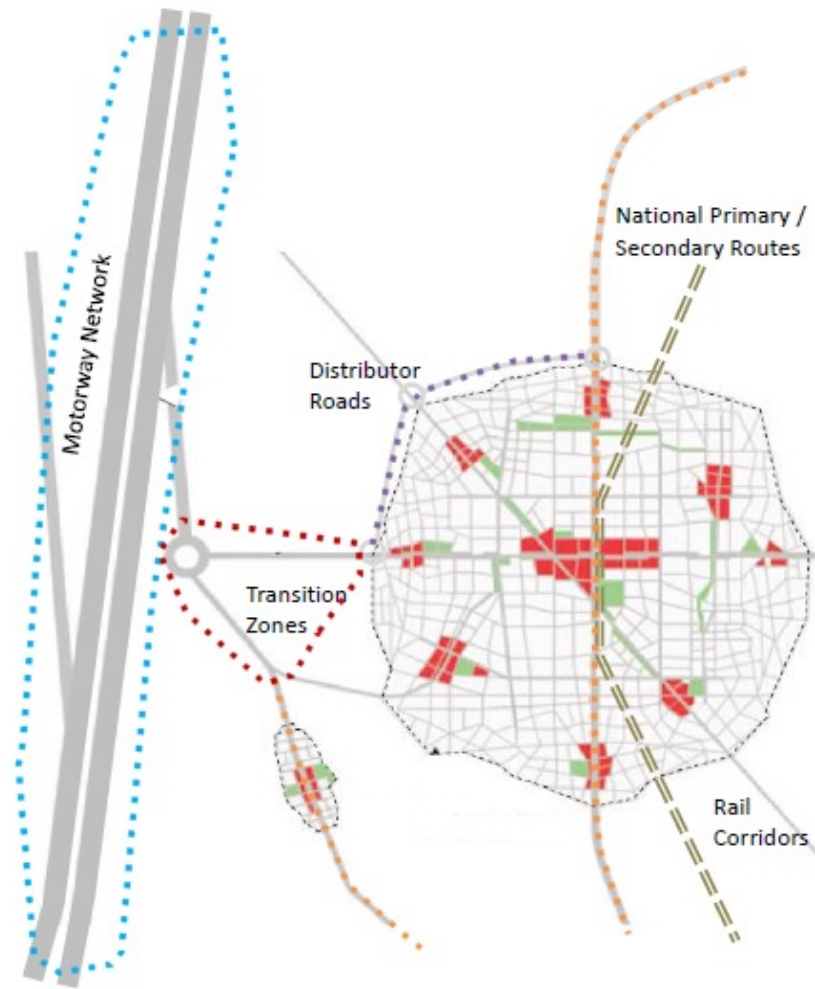
Review Research programme and provide landscape centred research

- *Integration of the infrastructure within the landscape (rural, urban and peri urban)*
- *best practice for invasive species management*
- *bees and pollinator – increase in habitat provision through the development of landscape design principles (new and in operation)*
- *Flood attenuation and water management*
- *Barriers and boundary treatments (hedgerows, fence styles etc)*



Landscape Design methodology

Research(RE)



TII Transport Landscape Typologies

- 1) Motorway Network
- 2) National Primary and Secondary Routes through both rural and town and roadside villages
- 3) Distributor Roads/Roundabouts
- 4) Transition areas between route types often gateways to settlements
- 5) Light Rail Corridors

Landscape Design methodology

Research(RE)

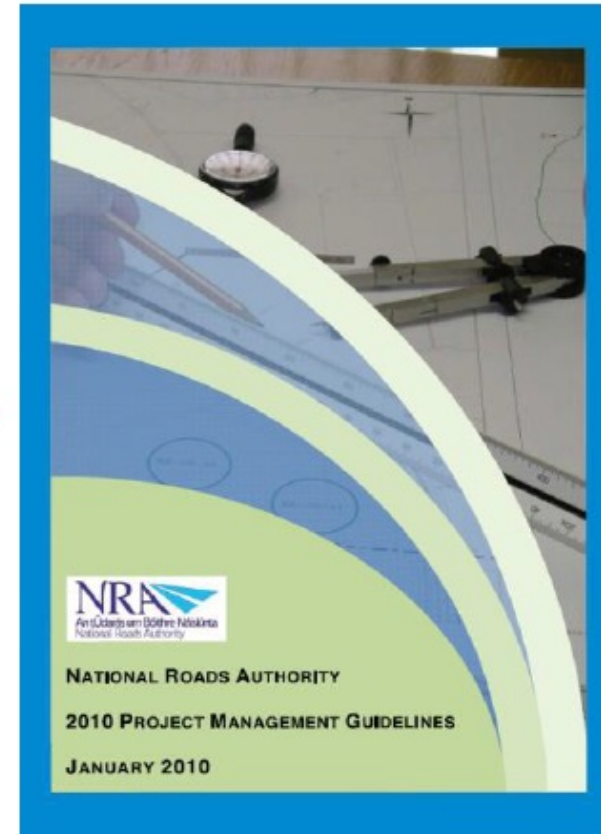


Landscape Design methodology

Research(RE)

TII Transport Landscape

Requires an analysis of landscape inputs into each phase of future Road/Public Transport projects and ensure sufficient guidance available or relevant standards developed





Luas Cross City

Existing and Proposed Trees – Strategy

Landscape Architects:

Tony Williams and Eimear Fox. (TII) Laura Flynn (RPA)
Fergal Parlon – (Brady,Shipman,Martin)

Arborists:

Planning Stage-Ciarán Keating
Enabling Works (for GMC) -Felim Sheridan
Infrastructure Works (for TII) –Felim Sheridan
Infrastructure Works (for SSJV) –John Morgan
Environmental Co-ordinator – Colin Wilson

And the design and site team

LUAS Cross City (LCC)
DAWSON STREET, Dublin, Ireland (Éire)
STREET ELEMENTS



FileName: JB_BXD_20111011125521_PT_0158_1, Coordinates: 316075.493, 233849.768

Dawson Street – Existing London Planes to be retained



LCC (BXD)

Trees - existing

Existing Trees – Strategy Not without its difficulties

- Challenge to adjust utility layouts in order to avoid impacting existing street trees
- Each trees footprint varies and needs to be designed for its unique position within the new streetscape and kerb lines
- Full arboricultural advice obtained to allow individual street tree details be developed.
- Trees removed only when necessary
- Requirement for aftercare and monitoring
- Hand over to city and operator



LCC (BXD)

Trees - existing



LCC (BXD)

Trees - existing





Criminal Courts– successfully retained London Planes with bound gravel detail in highly trafficked areas



O'Connell Street– Bound gravel used to new trees in highly trafficked area

Existing Trees- Proposed Treatment

- Paving and kerb lines to be adjusted to allow a bound gravel opening whilst taking into account pressures of pedestrian movement and adjacent uses such as bus stops etc.
- Bound gravel used as fill to allow irregular tree base and root flares be accommodated with minimal damage

LCC (BXD)

Tree Planting - existing



LCC (BXD)
DAWSON STREET

Tree Planting - proposed

New Trees

- Challenge to adjust utility layouts in order to fit new street trees
- Tree grille proposed with infill to match surrounding paving
- Structural soils used as part of build up
- London Plane tree type used to match existing
- But not always.
- We are aiming to increase the range of species used



LCC (BXD)

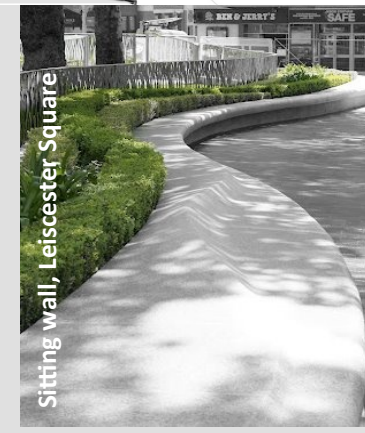
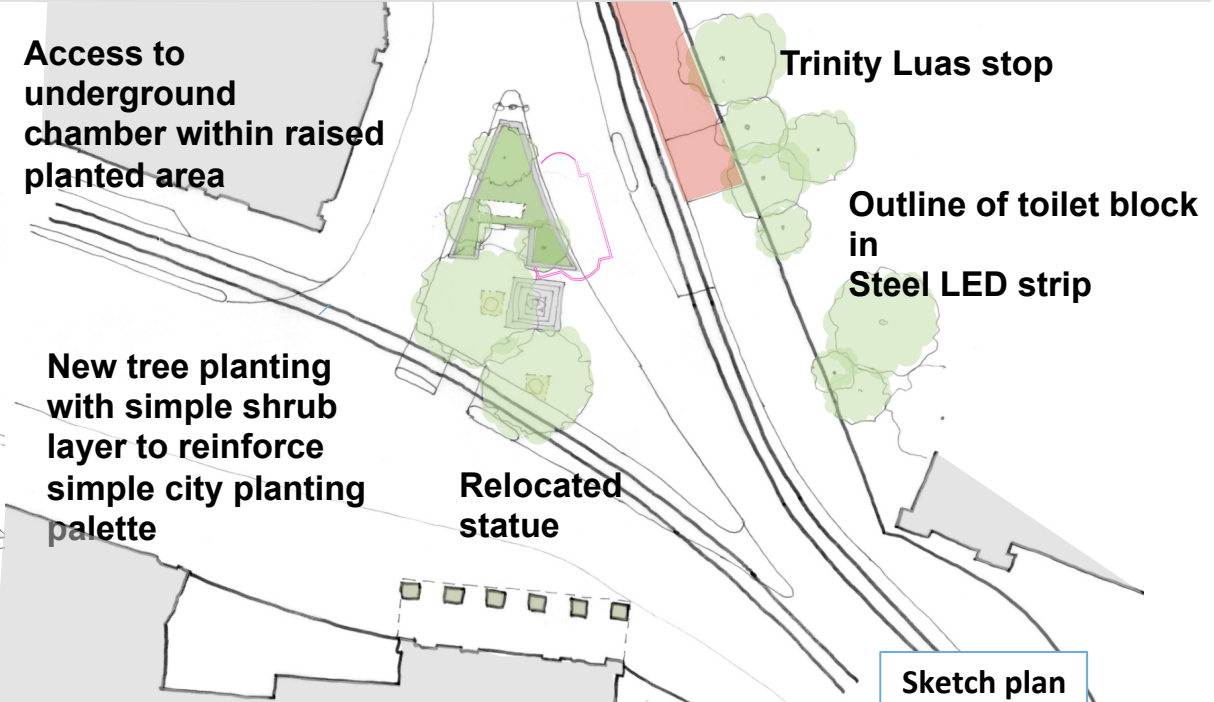
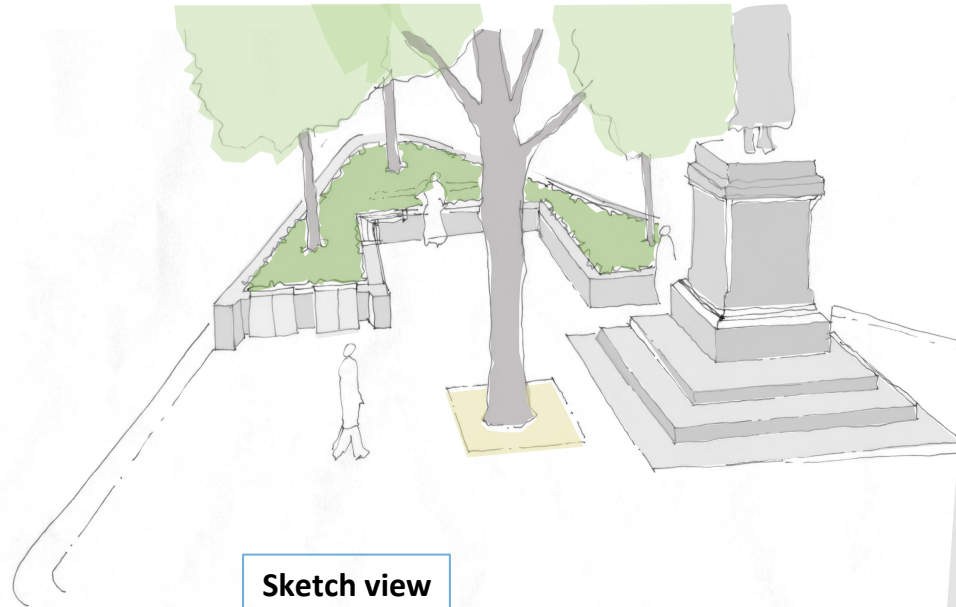
DAWSON STREET

Tree Planting - proposed

Luas Cross City

Urban Design Strategy

Thomas Moore LCC Project Public Realm Improvements



Luas Cross City

Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette

Proposed street tree palette



Tree species to be generally London Plane or Lime to be consistent with existing planting in the city. Pruning regimes will be developed where trees adjoin carriageway or OCS / tram infrastructure



Proposed shrub palette



Shrub layer to be generally Lonicera pileata to be consistent with existing planting in the city and so develop a LCC /DCC simple city plant palette.. But this is being reconsidered and the planter may be viewed as an

?



Luas Cross City (LCC)

Overview of LCC Trees Strategy

Luas Cross City

Proposed Trees – Species choice

Proposed planting palette



2,500 trees (**25%**) were identified as ‘**street trees**’

- **79%** of Dublin city centre’s 2,500 street trees belong to just **3** species – Lime (38%); London Plane (27%); Maple (14%).
- Mirrors situation in Lyon in 1994.

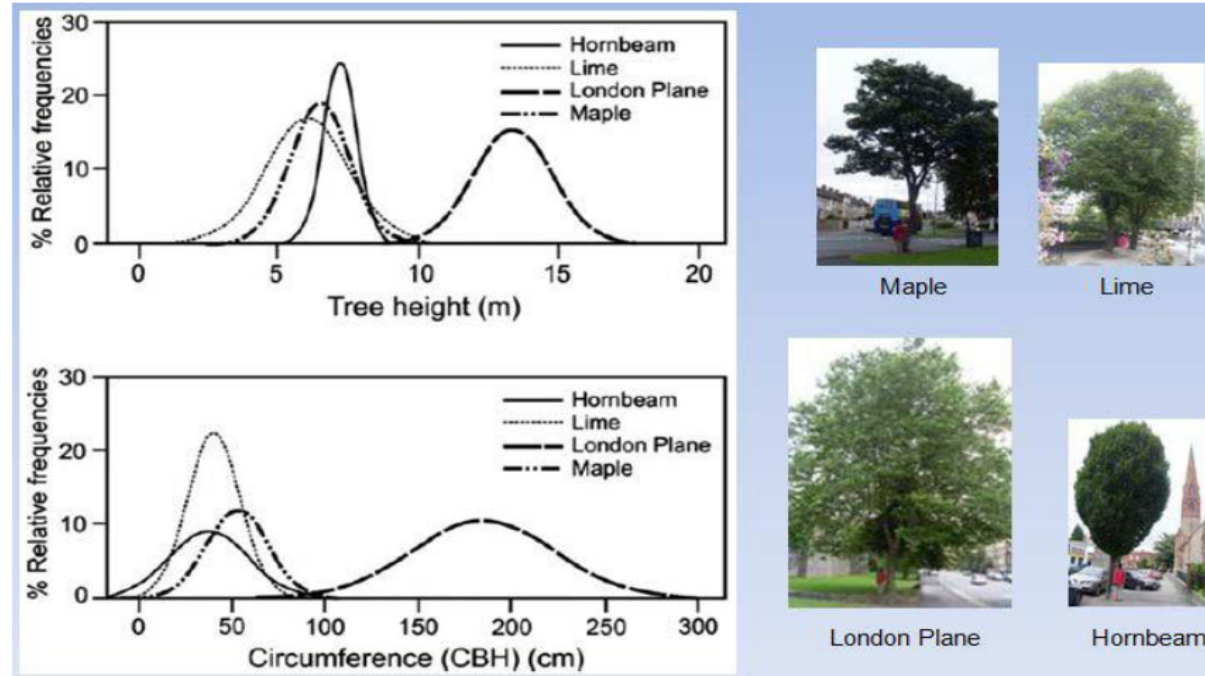
Source <https://dublintrees.wordpress.com/>

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Proposed Trees – Species choice

Proposed planting palette

Example: City centre database



A few species dominated the street tree population: Lime (38%), London Plane (27%), Others (16%), Maple (14%), and hornbeam (5%). The city tree canopy cover is dominated by the London Plane and Lime. Although Lime has the highest number of tree stands (970), it covers just 18% of canopy area while London Plane has the largest canopy cover of 68%, although it has a total of 697 trees.

Source <https://dublintrees.wordpress.com/>

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Proposed Trees – Species choice

Proposed planting palette

In brief: what needs to be done

Create or contribute to a diverse tree population, following the 5 or 10% rule at the population scale.

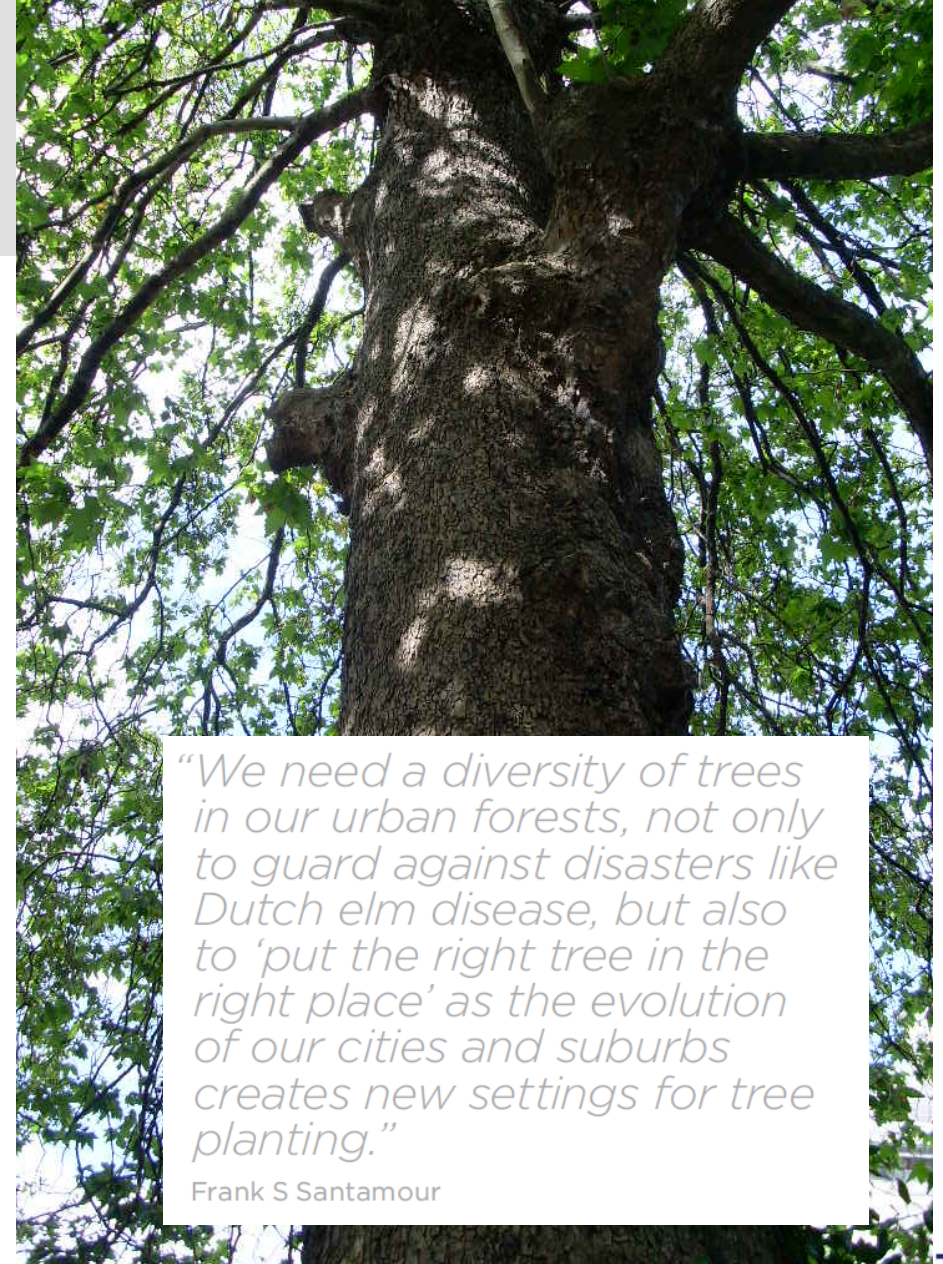
Consider using species with different growth rates and life expectancy.

Source - Trees in Hard Landscape a Guide to Delivery by the Trees and Design Action Group (TDAG)

The 5-10% rule is based on research that indicates that no single species should account for more than between 5-10% of any single population.

This is reflected in the recommendations made in BS 8545:2014.

<http://www.tdag.org.uk/>



“We need a diversity of trees in our urban forests, not only to guard against disasters like Dutch elm disease, but also to ‘put the right tree in the right place’ as the evolution of our cities and suburbs creates new settings for tree planting.”

Frank S Santamour

Luas Cross City

Proposed Trees – Species choice

Proposed planting palette

An Example - Lyon

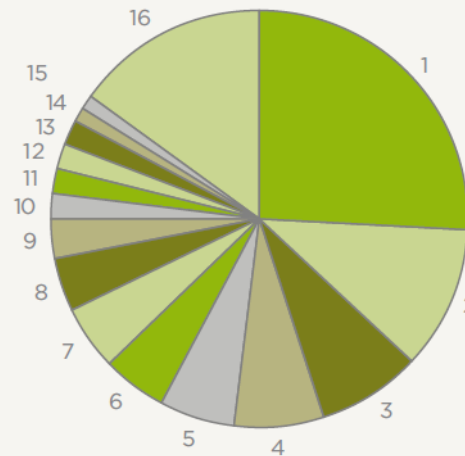
In 1994 **75%** of Greater Lyons city street trees belong to just 3 species.

Trees in Hard Landscape a Guide to Delivery by the Trees and Design Action Group (TDAG)

<http://www.tdag.org.uk/>

In Greater Lyon, 254 different tree species grow in hard landscapes
(+69% compared to 10 years ago)

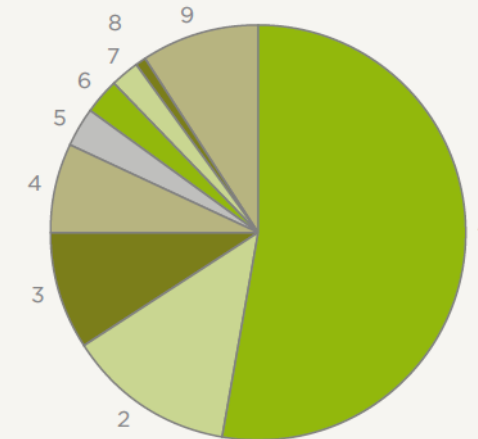
Species distribution in 2013 (%)



	%
1 Platanus	26
2 Acer	11
3 Tilia	8
4 Celtis	7
5 Fraxinus	6
6 Quercus	5
7 Prunus	5
8 Pirus	4

	%
9 Sophora	3
10 Corylus	2
11 Gleditsia	2
12 Aesculus	2
13 Ulmus	2
14 Malus	1
15 Zelkova	1
16 Other	15

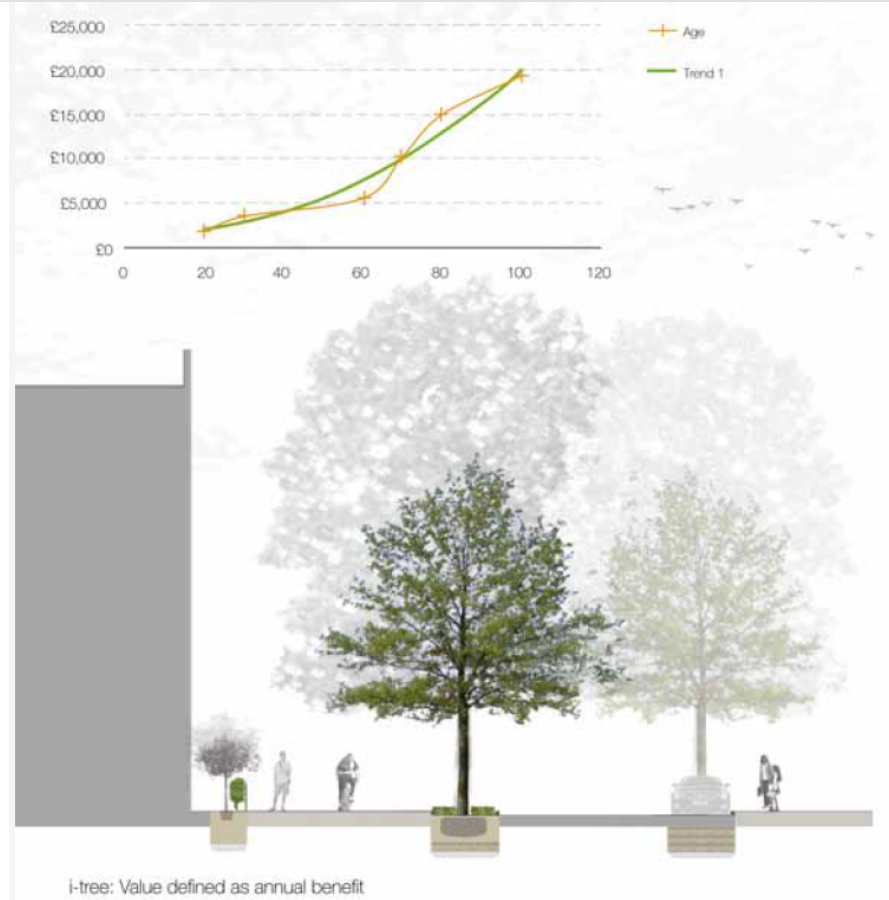
Species distribution in 1994 (%)



	%
1 Platanus	53
2 Acer	13
3 Tilia	9
4 Robinia	7
5 Aesculus	3
6 Prunus	3
7 Celtis	2
8 Populus	1
9 Other	9

Luas Cross City

Proposed Trees – Green Infrastructure benefits



Source - Trees in Hard Landscape a Guide to Delivery by the Trees and Design Action Group (TDAG)

<http://www.tdag.org.uk/>

The 'Green Infrastructure' concept can be defined as

'an interconnected network of green space that conserves natural ecosystem values and functions and provides associated benefits to human populations'.

For example the Dublin Tree Inventory estimated that the street trees in Dublin convert about 42,000 kg of carbon each year (equivalent to over 40,000 car trips in the city centre), and store approximately 1 million kg of carbon at any given time.

Recommend that the overall tree asset along the tramlines requires evaluation under the i-tree system to demonstrate their carbon/health benefits.

Free evaluation that should soon be available for Ireland.

Luas Cross City

Proposed Trees – Green Infrastructure benefits

What is i-Tree?

www.itreetools.org



Purpose: Guide management decisions with best available science and local data

- Designed to easily engage managers and general population
- Data are being used in innovative ways to make a difference:
- Management plans, advocacy, education, tree planting goals, etc.



i-Tree is a Cooperative Initiative



DAVEY



Arbor Day Foundation



A series of FREE tools to quantify ecosystem services and values from trees (free support also)

Source : David J. Nowak, US Forest Service, Syracuse, NY



IFLA EUROPE
THE EUROPEAN REGION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS



IRISH LANDSCAPE INSTITUTE
INSTITIÚID AILTIRÍ TÍRDHREACHA NA hÉIREANN

Tony Williams BA.Nat.Sci.M.L.Arch. MILI



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Proposed Trees – Maintenance Requirements – Overhead Line Electrification (OHLE)

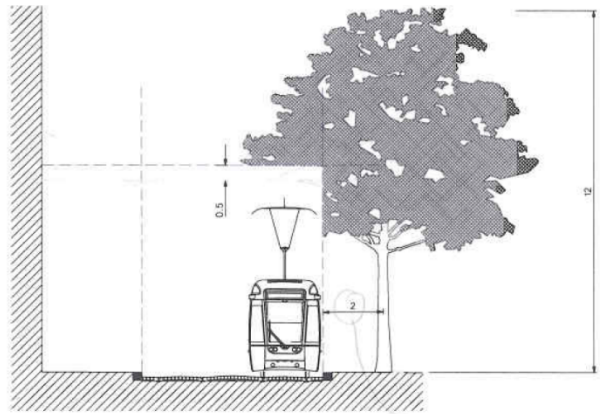


Fig.3 - OCS AND SWEEP PATH CLEARANCES TO MATURE TREES IN SECTION

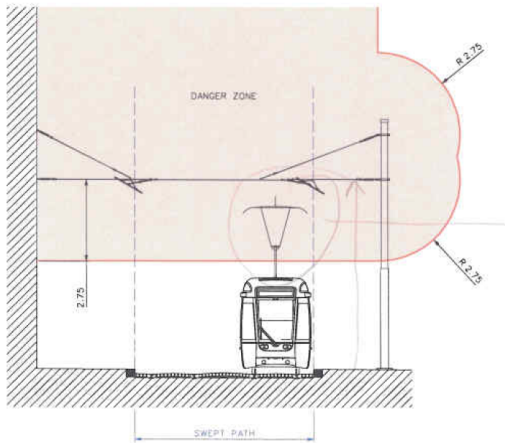


Fig.1 - OCS DANGER ZONE - PERMIT REQUIRED TO WORK



Top and bottom image: Winter and spring along the Cours de la Liberté's avenue of trees in Lyon, France. Image: Anne Jaluzot (winter) and Sophie Barthelet (spring)



Luas Cross City

Urban Design Strategy

Existing varied planting strategy to Luas Lines



Luas Cross City

Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette

Proposed trees



As a result of works associated with LCC (core city to Broadstone)

120 trees have been removed

290 trees to be planted

Luas Cross City

Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette

Proposed street tree palette



In some area LCC constrained in its approach to planting where there is **existing planting** in the city and species are chosen for **consistency** or when an alternative species would be discordant in the streetscape.

Tree species used for **street trees** in the core city include

- Platanus orientalis
- Platanus acerifolia
- Tilia Cordata Greenspire'

Pruning regimes will be developed where trees adjoin carriageway or OCS / tram infrastructure

Alternatives

Consider Zelkova or Acer rubrum

Luas Cross City

Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette

Tilia cordata / Lime is proposed at the following locations

- To match existing at St Stephens Green
- O'Connell street in the median as it relates to the Limes in the GPO square

Tilia henryiana may be an appropriate species outside the fire restaurant in Dawson street as it can be clipped /maintained as appropriate beside the tramway and in addition, from consultations with professional nurseries, it is known to have a fragrant and attractive foliage which may be particularly appropriate given the cultural characteristics of this part of Dawson street



Tilia cordata, St. Stephens Green

Proposed planting palette



Luas Cross City

Proposed Trees – Species choice

Proposed planting palette

2. Evaluating ecosystem functions b. Air Quality

COMMON LIME <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	
Heart shaped with unequal sides. Tufts of whitish hairs in vein axils on underside of leaf.	
15 cm	
SMALL LEAVED LIME <i>Tilia cordata</i>	
Heart shaped, underside matt. Tufts of brown hairs between vein angles.	
9 cm	

The residue deposited on leaves can be examined through a process known as saturation isothermal remanence (**SIRM**). This process identifies the concentration of magnetic materials on leaves which can be correlated with the emissions from vehicles that are mainly responsible for particulate matter (PM) pollution.

Source <https://dublintrees.wordpress.com/>

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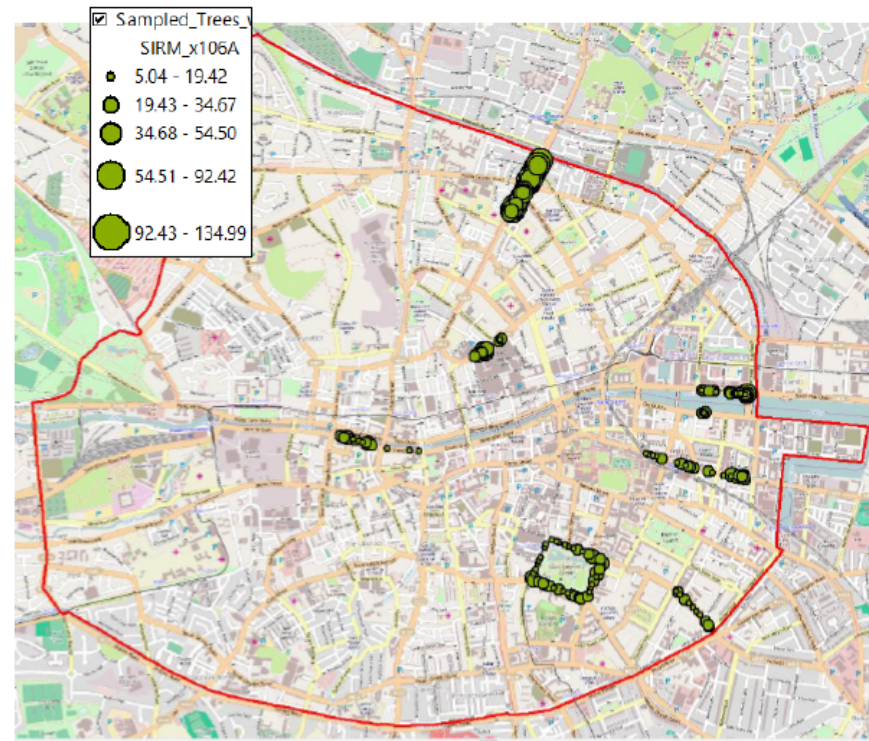
Proposed Trees – Species choice

Proposed planting palette

2. Evaluating ecosystem functions b. Air quality

In this study a sample of leaves of trees were gathered after a dry spell during 2013. The leaves were selected close to the level of pedestrians at a number of sites around Dublin.

Leaves were sent to the Centre for Environmental Magnetism and Palaeomagnetism (CEMP) at Lancaster University (UK) for analysis. This work was completed with Barbara Maher & Rob Clarke (U. Lancaster).



Source <https://dublintrees.wordpress.com/>

Luas Cross City

Proposed Trees – Species choice

Proposed planting palette

2. Evaluating ecosystem functions b. Air quality



Source <https://dublintrees.wordpress.com/>

Luas Cross City

Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette

Platanus x acerifolia 'Pyramidalis' is proposed at the following locations

- To reflect Planes retained in Dawson Street but Pyramidalis chosen as a cultivar that remains narrower and smaller than the species.
- 'Pyramidalis' has a narrow pyramidal crown that later turns vase-shaped and attains a height of 15 - 20 m

Alternatives

Consider also using *Platanus hispanica* 'Trimona'

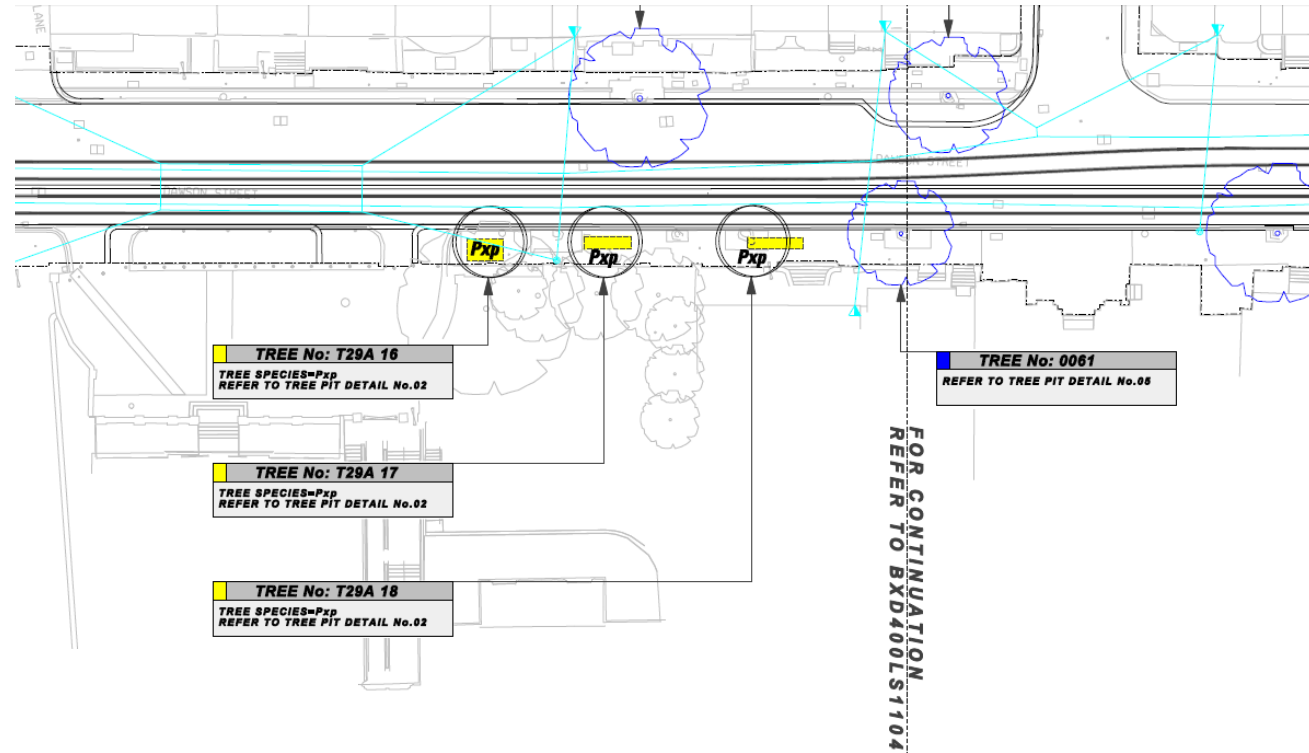
Tilia henryana may also be an appropriate species outside the fire restaurant in Dawson street as it can be clipped /maintained as appropriate beside the tramway and in addition, from consultations with professional nurseries, it is know to have a fragrant and attractive foliage which may be particular approropraite given the cultural characteristics of this part of Dawson street



Luas Cross City

Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette



PLANTING SCHEDULE

STREET TREE SCHEDULE

KEY	NAME:	NURSERY SPECIFICATION	GIRTH (cm)	HEIGHT (m)
Pxp	<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> "Pyramidalis"	4 x tr	18 - 20	5m

*Root system abbreviations: B=Bare Root, RB=Root Balled, SP=Spring-ring, C=Container-grown.

LEGEND:

	TREE TO BE RETAINED WITHIN EXTENTS
	EXISTING TREE NUMBER
	PROPOSED TREE

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Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette

Platanus orientalis / Oriental Plane is proposed at the following locations

- To replace those Plane trees removed at Thomas Moore Island and College Green
- The bark is yellow, and the green (sometimes grey) bark flakes off in small pieces, giving the tree a speckled appearance when viewed by passing Dubliners.
- A hardy, drought tolerant, tree suitable for street planting
- Tolerant of urban conditions, differing soils and atmospheric pollution. Responds well to heavy pruning and exhibits good disease resistance

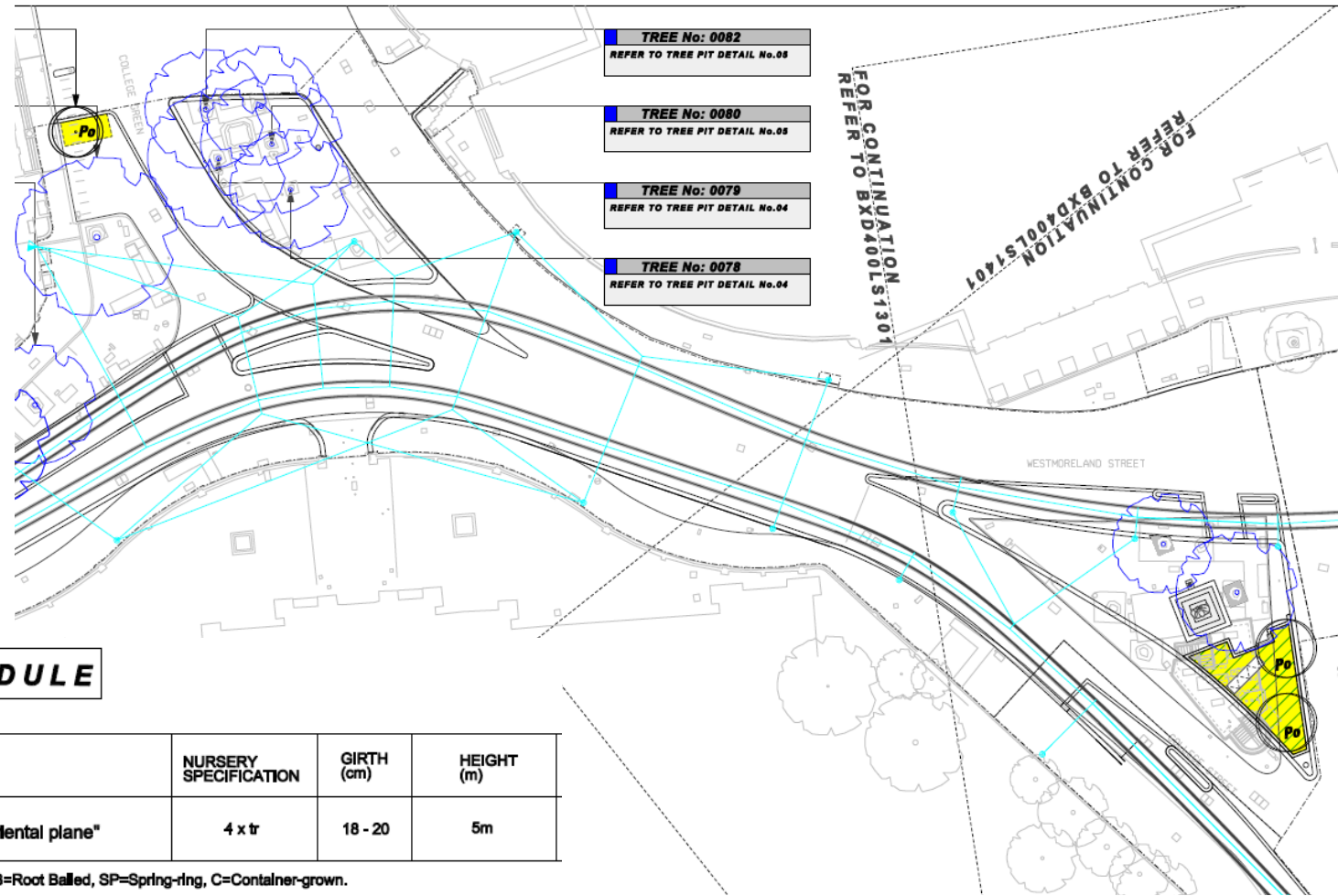
Consider also using *Platanus hispanica* 'Trimona'



Luas Cross City

Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette



PLANTING SCHEDULE

STREET TREE SCHEDULE

KEY	NAME:	NURSERY SPECIFICATION	GIRTH (cm)	HEIGHT (m)
Po	<i>Platanus orientalis</i> "Oriental plane"	4 x tr	18 - 20	5m

*Root system abbreviations: B=Bare Root, RB=Root Balled, SP=Spring-ring, C=Container-grown.

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Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette



Median plantingwitness trees or were they ?

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Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette



Luas Cross City

Urban Design Strategy

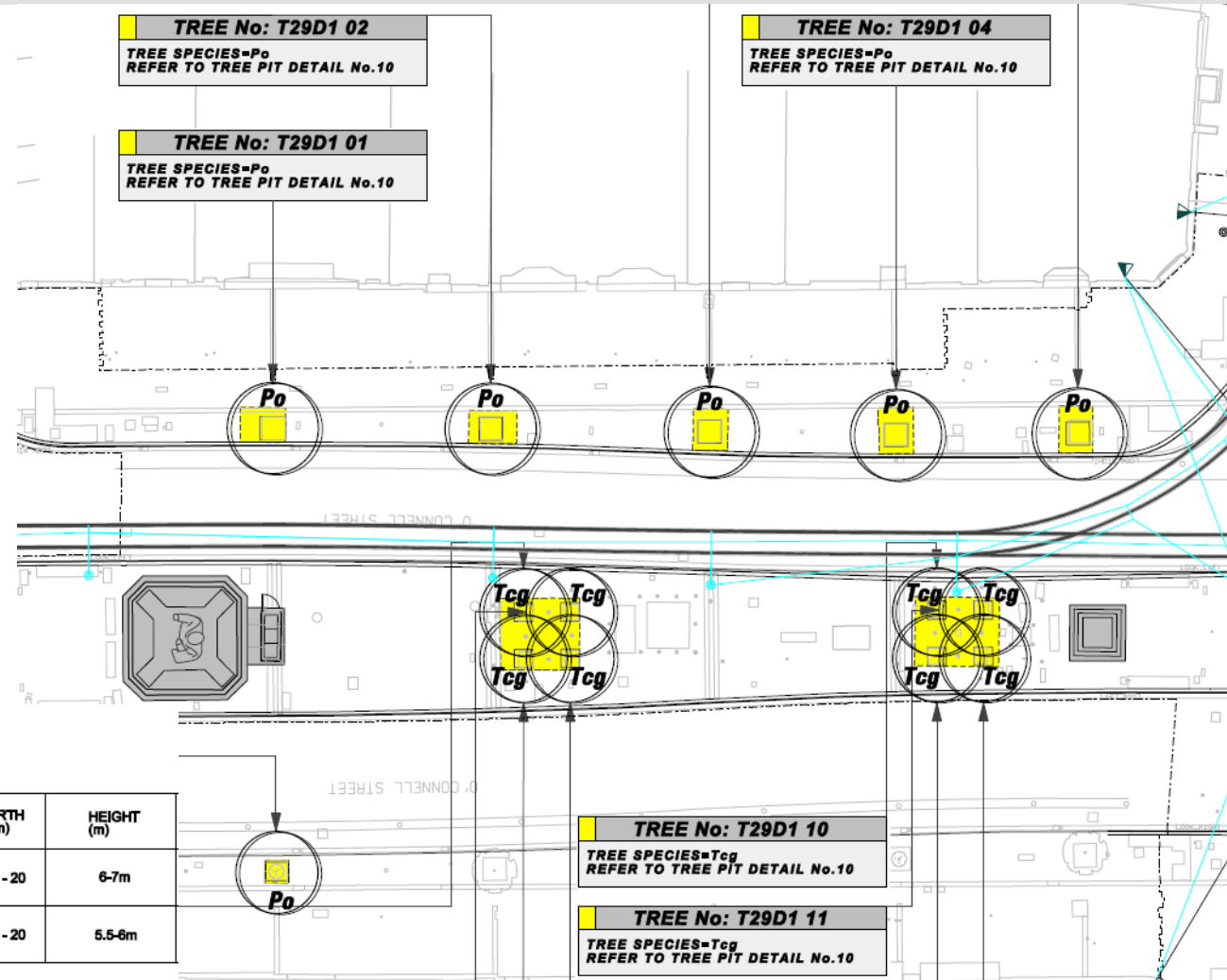
Proposed planting palette

PLANTING SCHEDULE

STREET TREE SCHEDULE

KEY	NAME:	NURSERY SPECIFICATION	GIRTH (cm)	HEIGHT (m)
Po	<i>Plantanus orientalis</i> "Oriental plane"	4 x tr	18 - 20	6-7m
Tcg	<i>Tilia corata</i> "Green Spire"	4 x tr	18 - 20	5.5-6m

*Root system abbreviations: B=Bare Root, RB=Root Balled, SP=Spring-ring, C=Container-grown.



Luas Cross City

Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette

Platanus orientalis is also proposed at the following locations

- To match existing at O'Connell Street



Platanus orientalis, O'Connell Street

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Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette



Pleached limes for O Connell Street

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Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette

Proposed feature tree palette



However to vary the species used in selected locations in Dublin **feature trees** are proposed where

- They do not fit in to an existing street tree palette
- There is an opportunity to plant a future landmark tree
- Are suitable for particular site conditions
- Apply 5-10% principles

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Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette

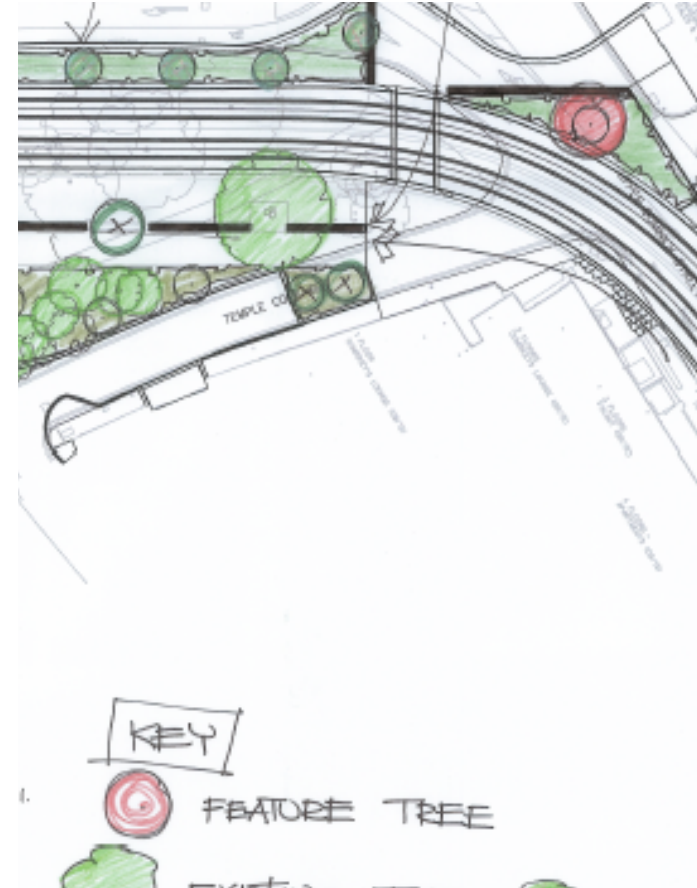
Feature Tree

example – Top of Dominick Street

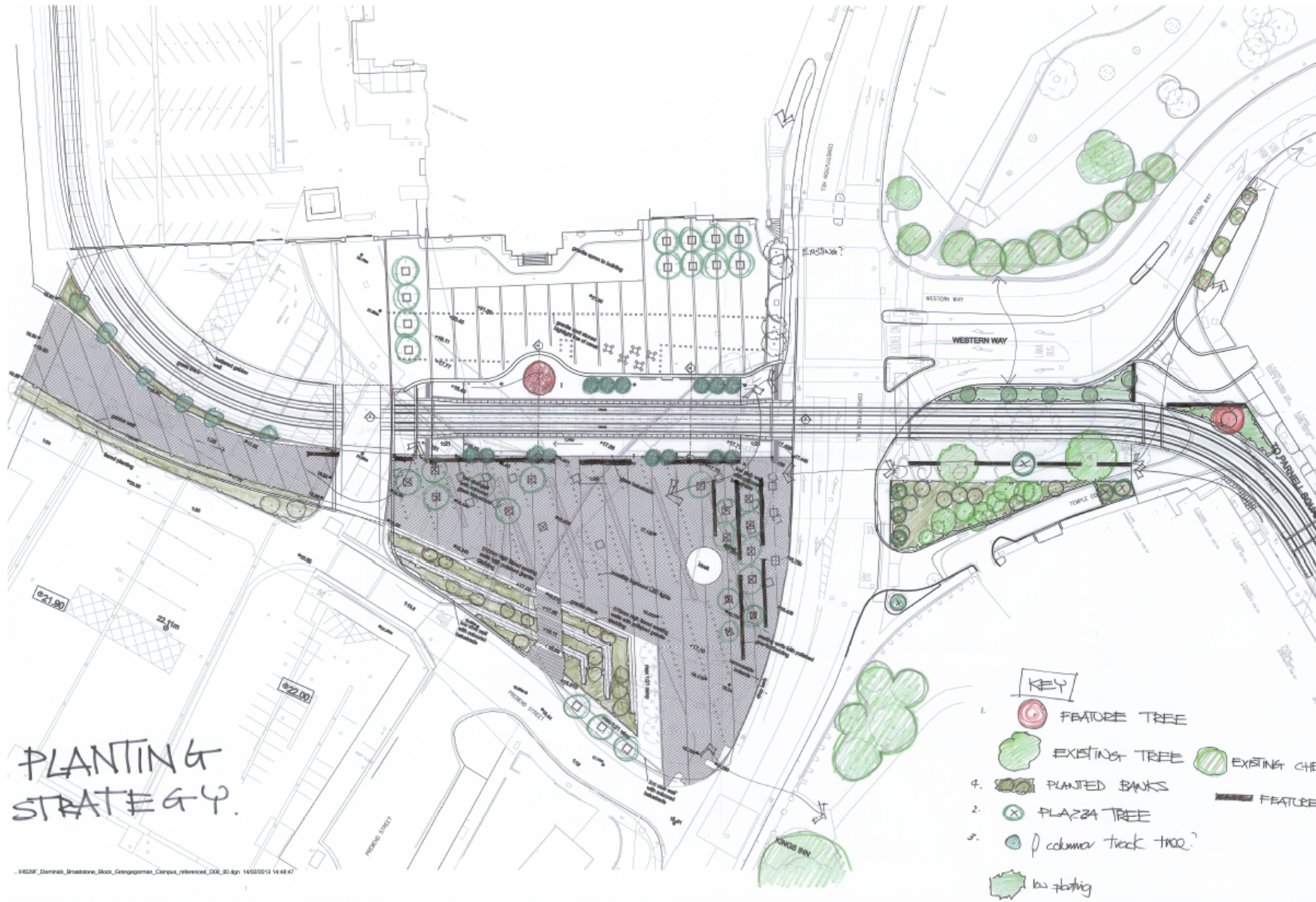
- Consider exposed climatic conditions
- Consider size of available pit
- Consider context
- Apply 5-10% principles

Pinus nigra chosen

- Can take exposed location
- Evergreen for all year interest and taking into account seasonal student population
- Available in large sizes
- highly resistant to air pollution
- Proven to capture atmospheric pollution.
- Evergreen carbon catching function in Dublin during winter months.







Dublin Example - Glasnevin

Pine at a key junction provides a local landmark and feature tree

Proven health benefits of pines at traffic junction according to i-tree as they are very effective at capturing heavy metals and atmospheric pollution



Example - London



Deciduous and evergreen mix for ecological resilience and year round interest in Stoke Newington, Hackney, London. Image: Rupert Bentley-Walls, London Borough of Hackney

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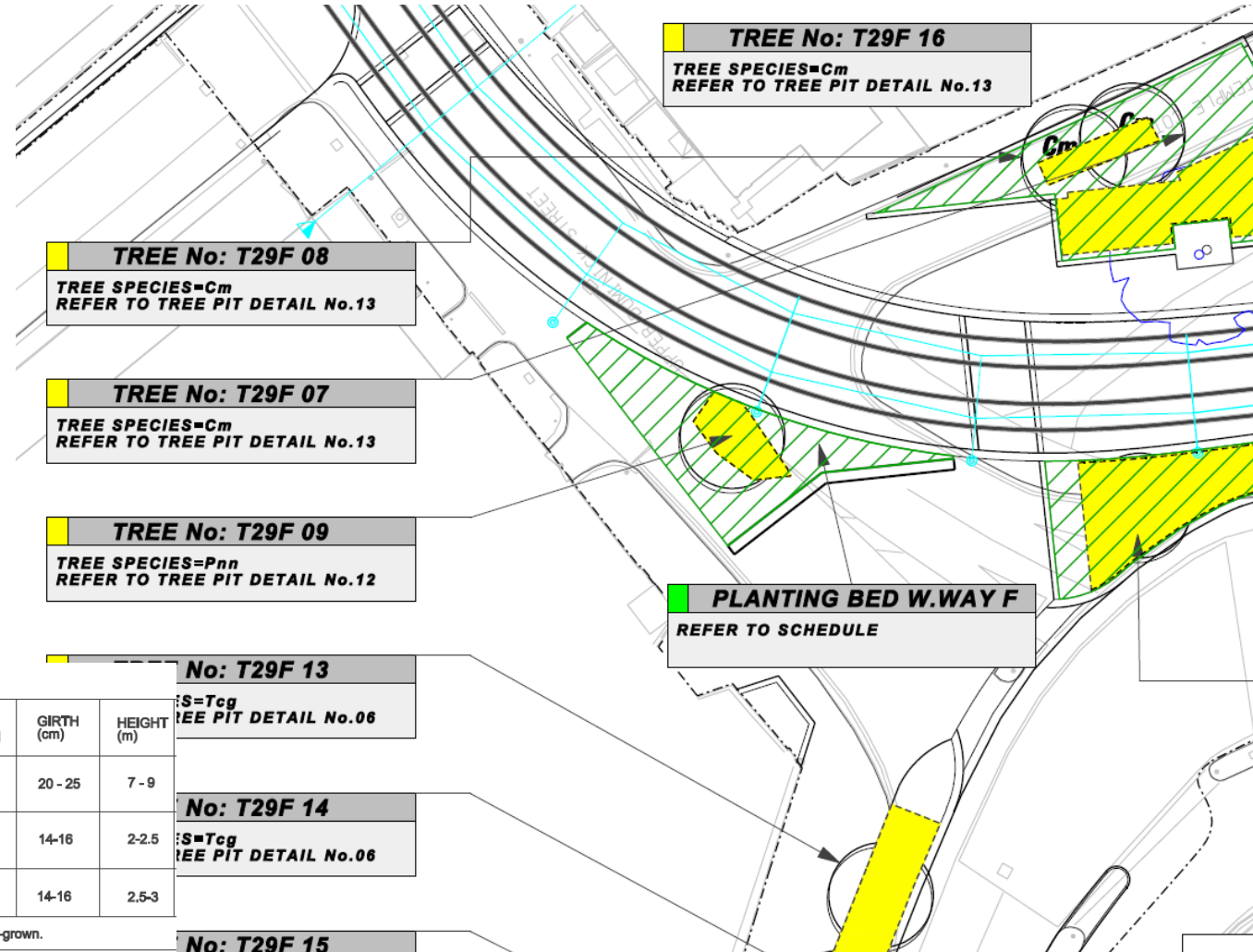
Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette

Top of Dominick Street

- Can take exposed urban location
- Evergreen for all year interest
- Available in large sizes
- highly resistant to air pollution

Pinus Nigra chosen



STREET TREE SCHEDULE

KEY	NAME:	NURSERY SPECIFICATION	GIRTH (cm)	HEIGHT (m)
Tcg	<i>Tilia cordata</i> "Green Spire"	7 x tr	20 - 25	7 - 9
Pnn	<i>Pinus nigra nigra</i>	5 x tr	14-16	2-2.5
Cm	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	3 x tr	14-16	2.5-3

*Root system abbreviations: B=Bare Root, RB=Root Balled, SP=Spring-ring, C=Container-grown.

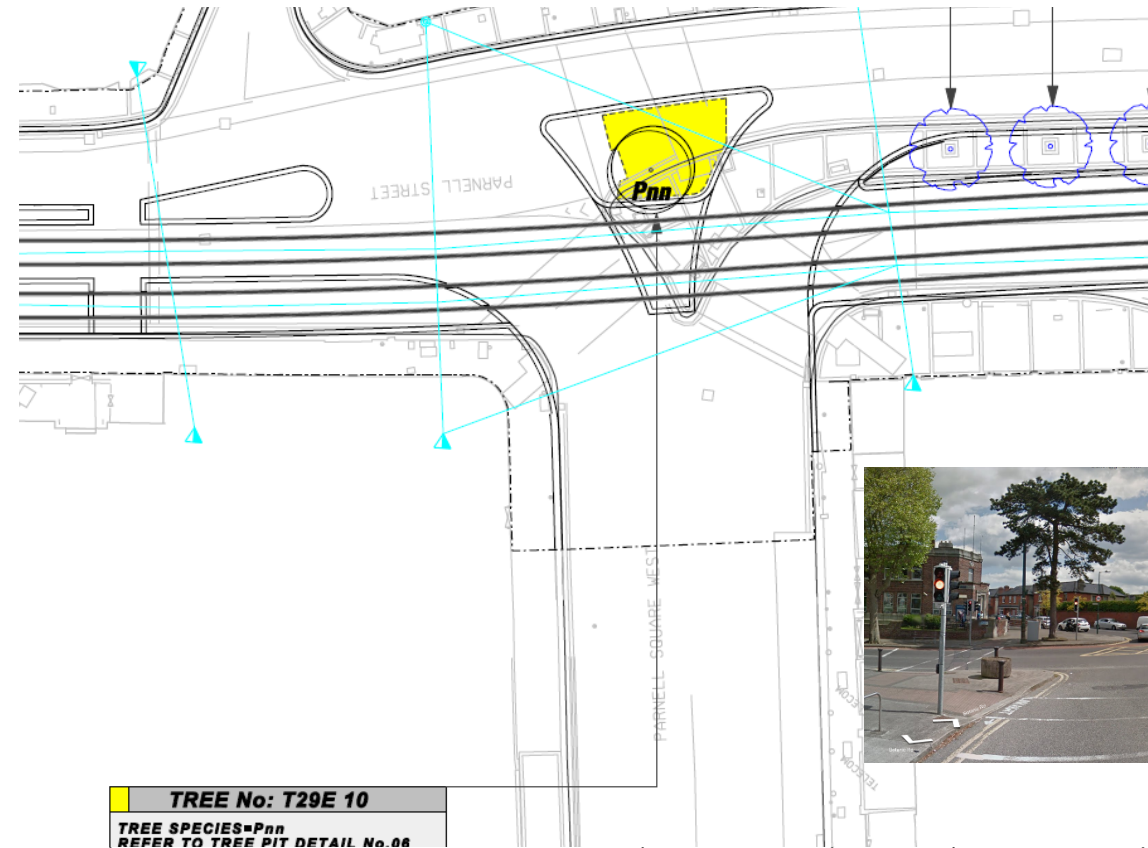
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Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette

Rotunda Island

- Can take exposed urban location
- Evergreen for all year interest
- Available in large sizes
- highly resistant to air pollution



TREE No: T29E 10 TREE SPECIES=Pnn REFER TO TREE PIT DETAIL No.08				
Pnn	<i>Pinus nigra nigra</i>	6 x tr	-	6
*Root system abbreviations: B=Bare Root, RB=Root Balled, SP=Spring-ring, C=Container-grown.				

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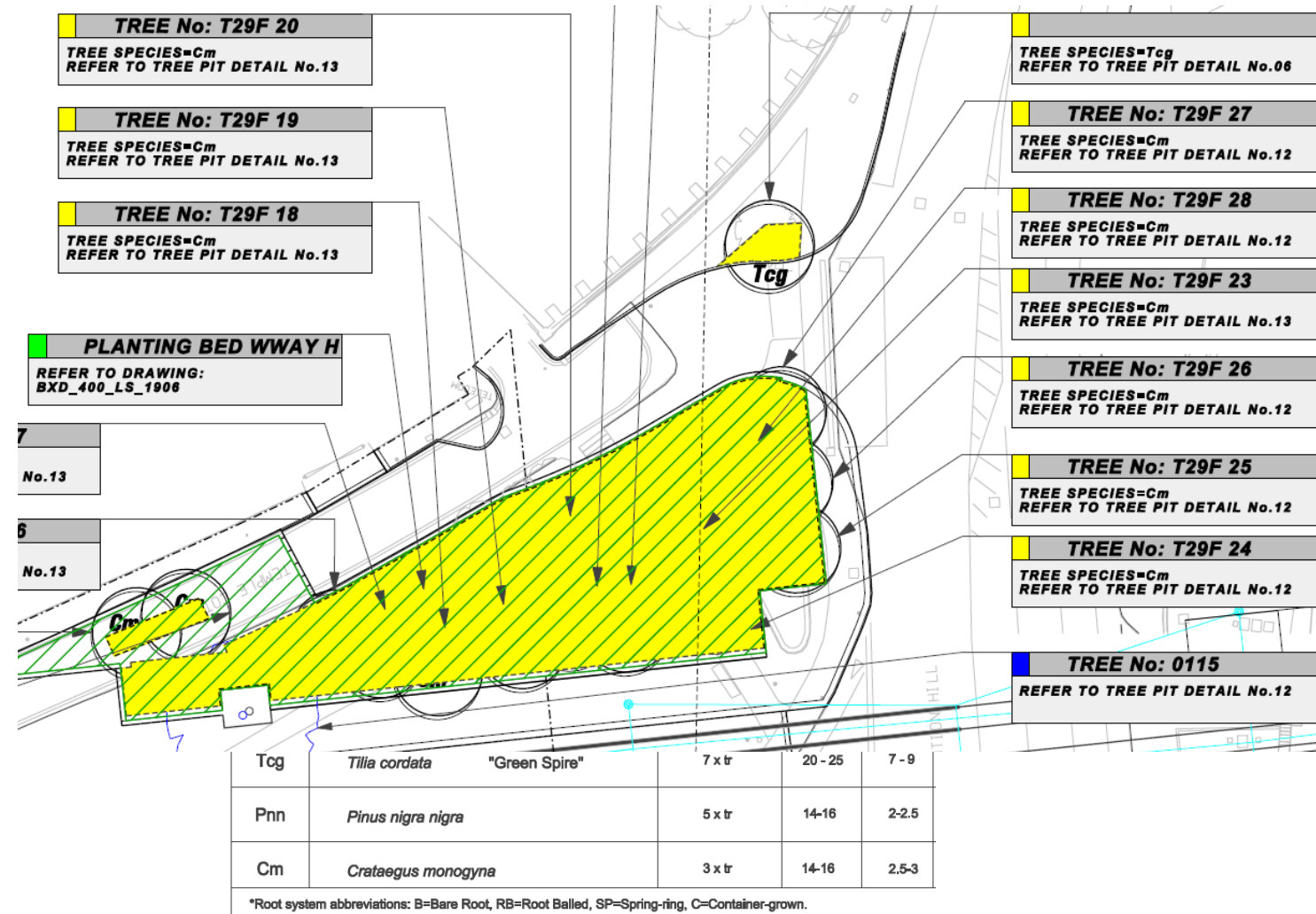
Urban Design Strategy

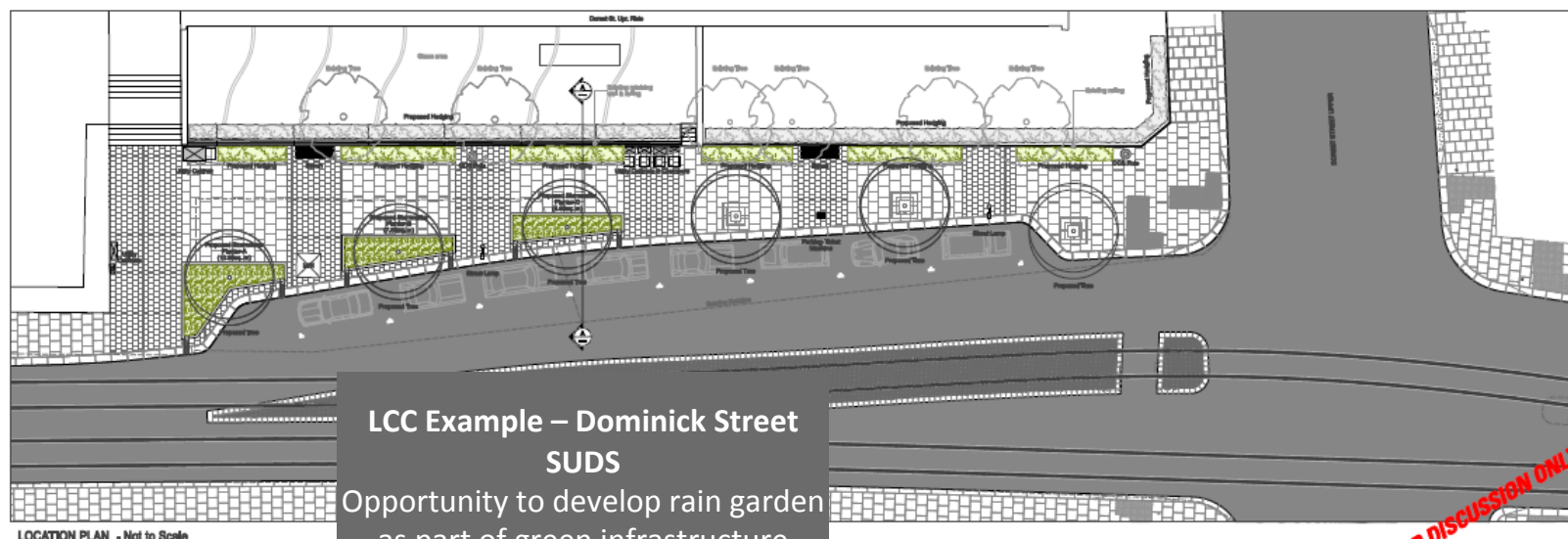
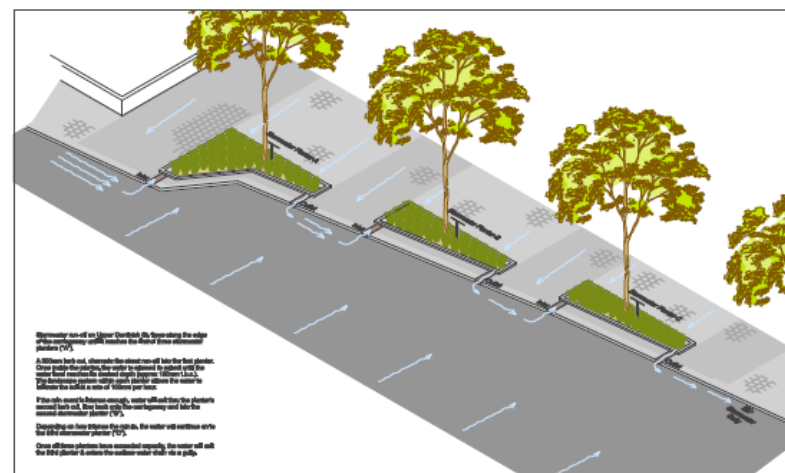
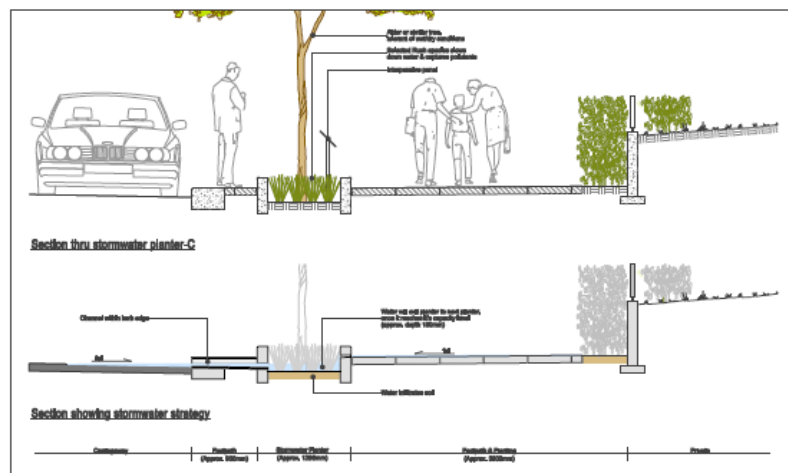
Proposed planting palette

Constitution Hill

- Look to surrounding landscapes
- Native species
- Green Infrastructure
- highly resistant to air pollution

Hawthorn chosen to match existing and to contribute to native planting and habitat value





**LCC Example – Dominick Street
SUDS**
Opportunity to develop rain garden
as part of green infrastructure

— PROPOSED HS ON DOMINICK ST. UPPER — LUAS CROSS CITY

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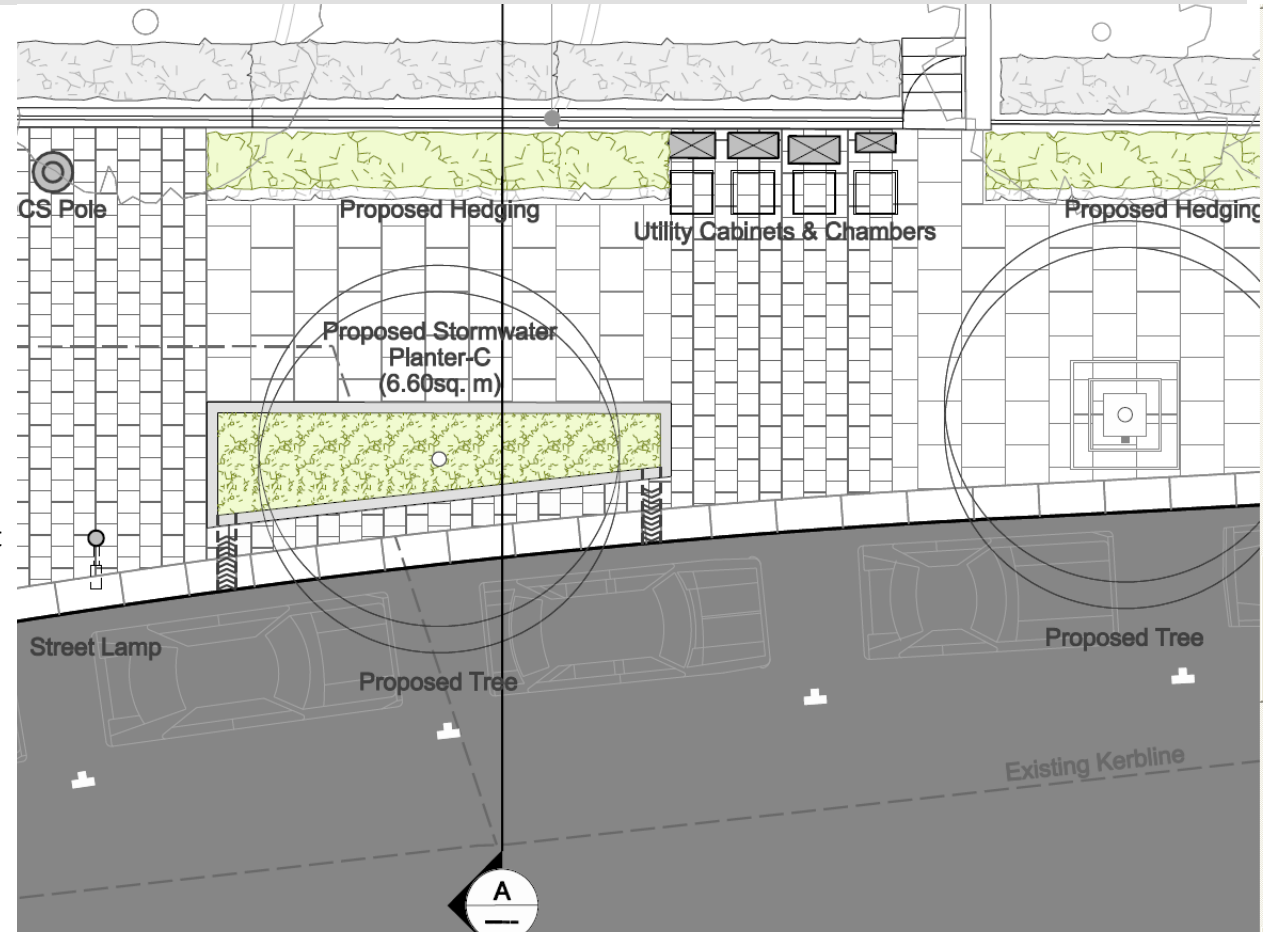
Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette

Feature Tree- an example – Dominick Street Rain garden

Alnus glutinosa chosen

- The context of the open space means it can take alternative species as not part of an avenue
- Common alder will grow easily in full sun or partial shade in almost any landscape setting since the trees are able to "fix" nitrogen, or take it out of the soil atmosphere, enabling these trees to grow in the poorest and wettest soils where other trees might fail.
- it is tolerant of moderate drought, compaction, and urban stress
- Native to Ireland



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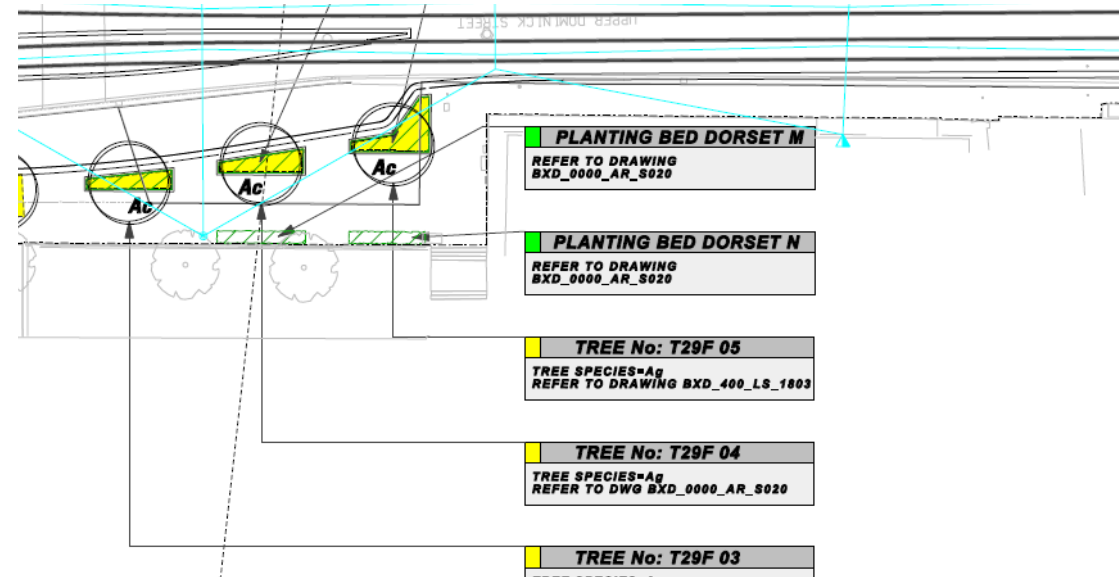
Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette

Marlborough Rain Garden

- Consider wet climatic conditions
- Consider size of available pit
- Consider context
- Apply 5-10% principles

Alnus glutinosa chosen
chosen



PLANTING SCHEDULE

STREET TREE SCHEDULE

KEY	NAME:	NURSERY SPECIFICATION	GIRTH (cm)	HEIGHT (m)
Ag	<i>Alnus Glutinosa</i>	6 x tr	18 - 20	7 - 9

*Root system abbreviations: B=Bare Root, RB=Root Balled, SP=Spring-ring, C=Container-grown.

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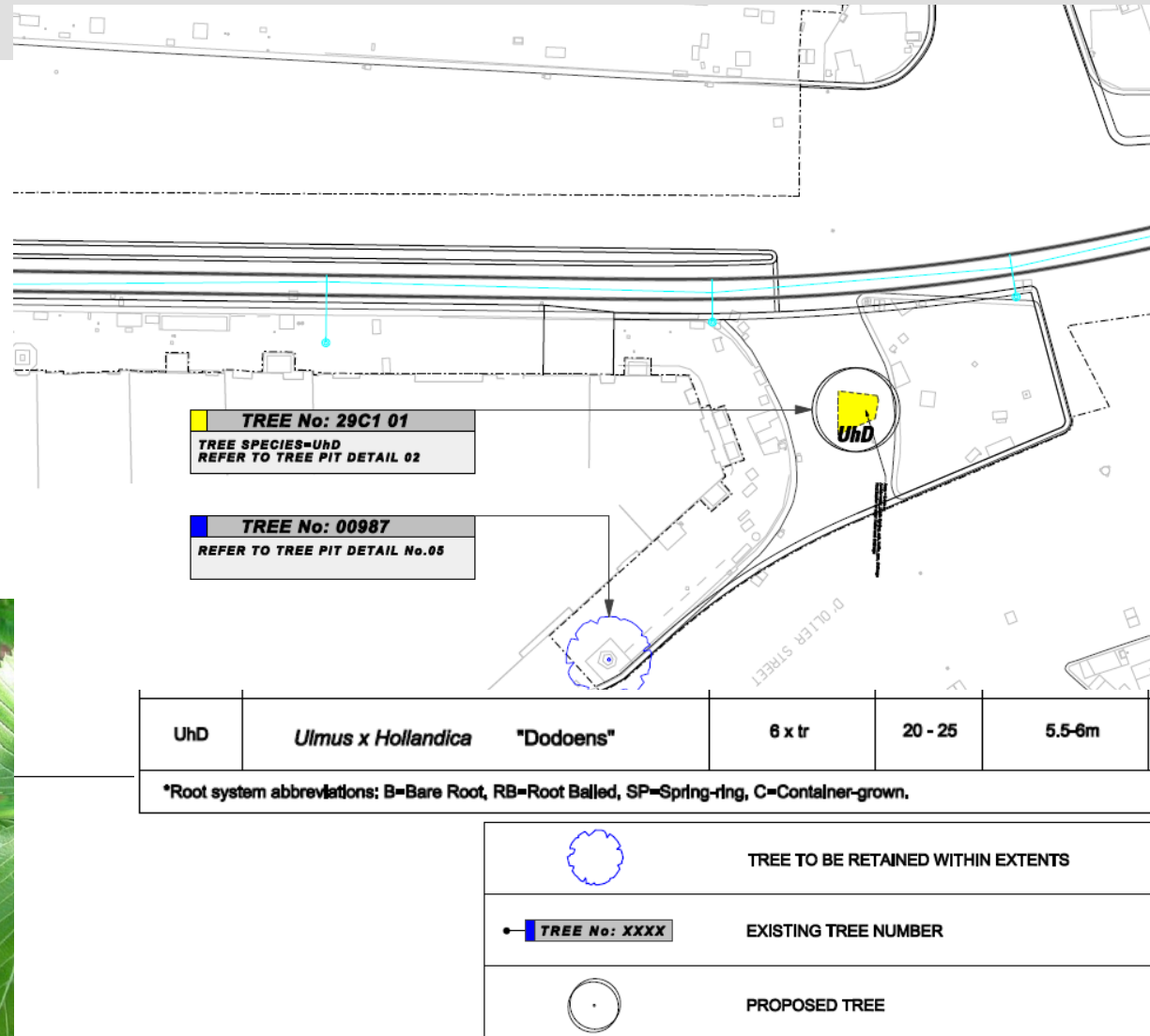
Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette

Feature Tree- Peoples Island

- Consider exposed site
- Consider size of available pit
- Consider context
- Apply 5-10% principles

Ulmus x Hollandia 'Dodoens' chosen



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Urban Design Strategy

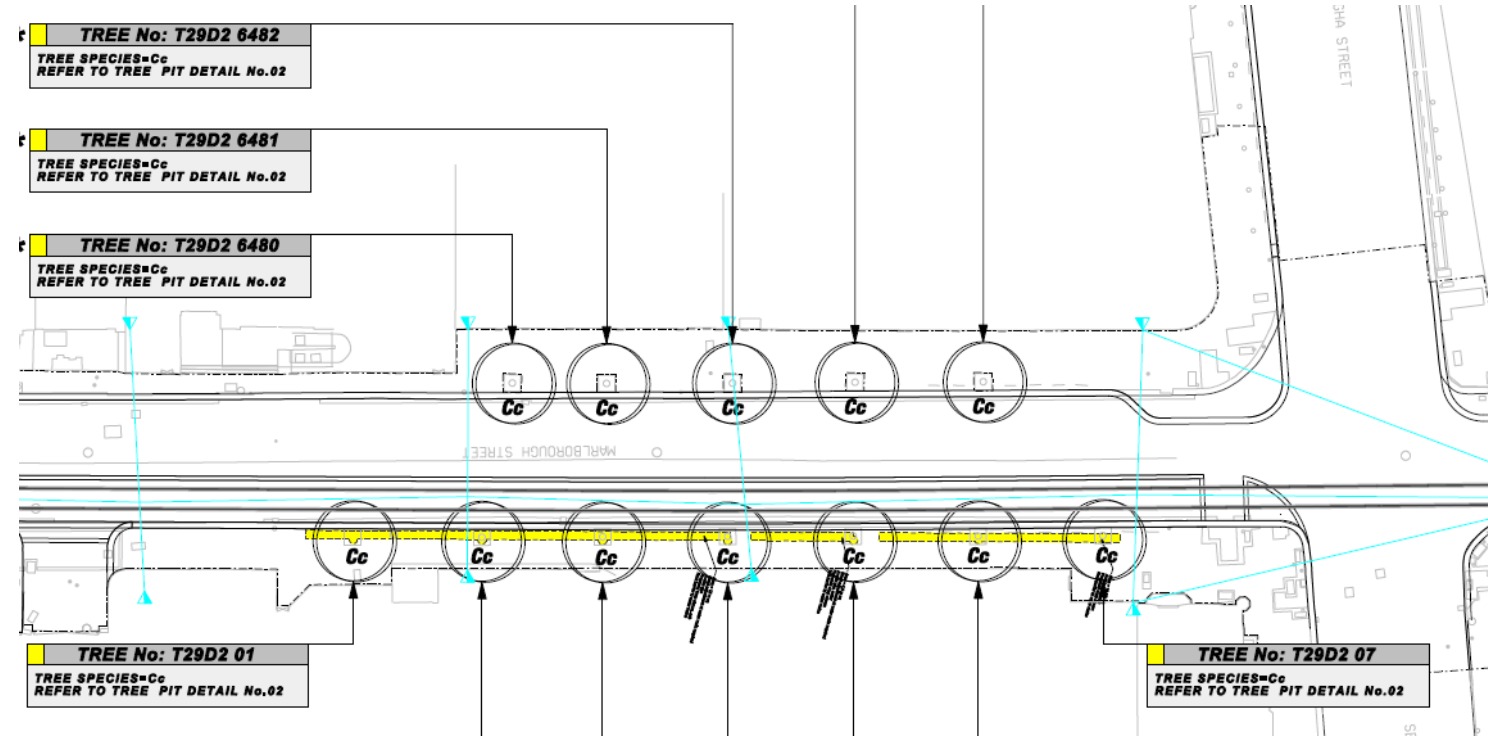
Proposed planting palette

New Avenue Marlborough St

- extremely tolerant of heat ,
drought and urban sites
- New Avenue

**Corylus Columna or Quercus
robur**

Q,r. chosen by L.Authority
Afetrcare and maintenance to
them !



STREET TREE SCHEDULE

KEY	NAME:	NURSERY SPECIFICATION	GIRTH (cm)	HEIGHT (m)
Cc	<i>Corylus columnata</i> "Turkish hazel"	3 x tr	18 - 20	5

*Root system abbreviations: B=Bare Root, RB=Root Balled, SP=Spring-ring, C=Container-grown.

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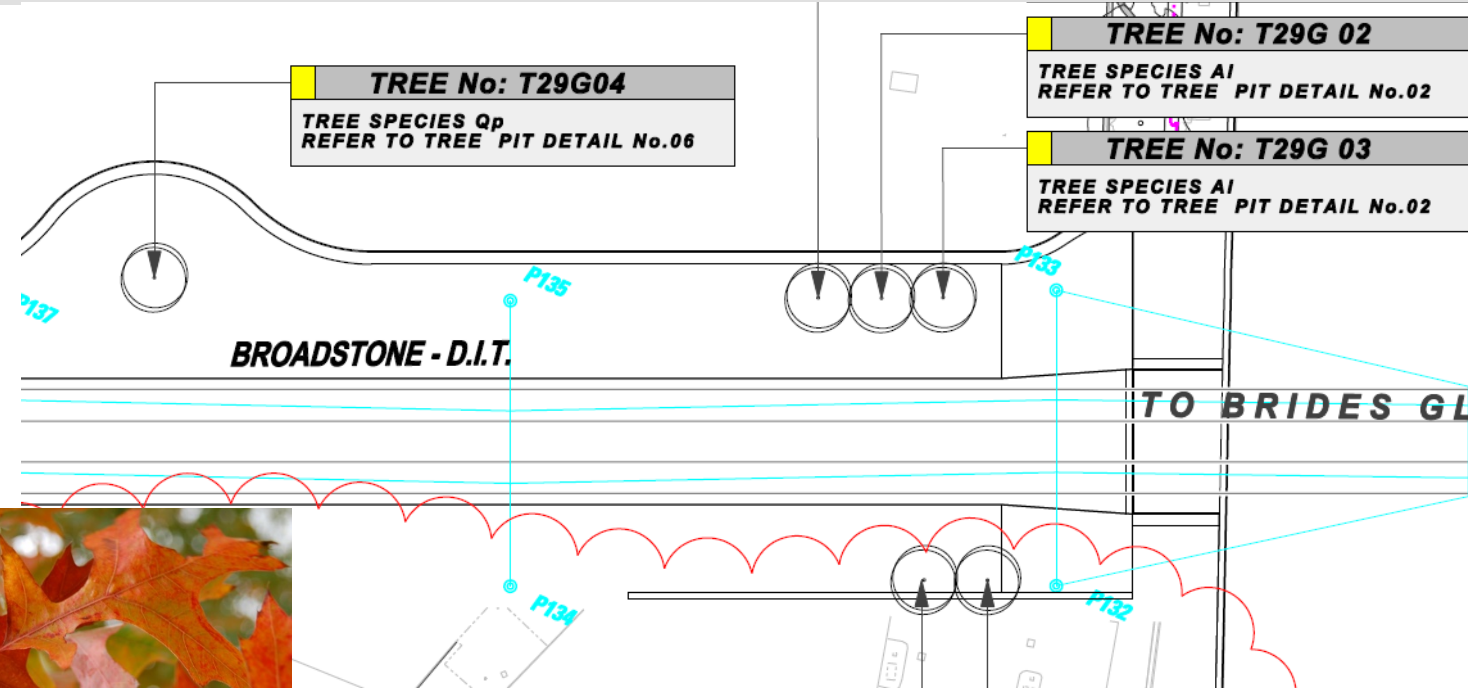
Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette

Broadstone Stop

- High profile location
- Ensure seasonal interest
- Form - a straight textured main trunk and handsome horizontally growing branches as seen against the retaining wall
- Vibrant autumn colour
- Tolerates pollution

Quercus Palustris chosen as specimen



TREE SCHEDULE	KEY	NAME:	NURSERY SPECIFICATION	GIRTH (cm)	HEIGHT (m)
	Qp	Quercus palustris	4x	25-30	4.5 min
	AI	Amelanchier lamarckii	3x	18-20	4.5-6.5

*Root system abbreviations: B=Bare Root, RB=Root Balled, SP=Spring-ring, C=Container-grown.

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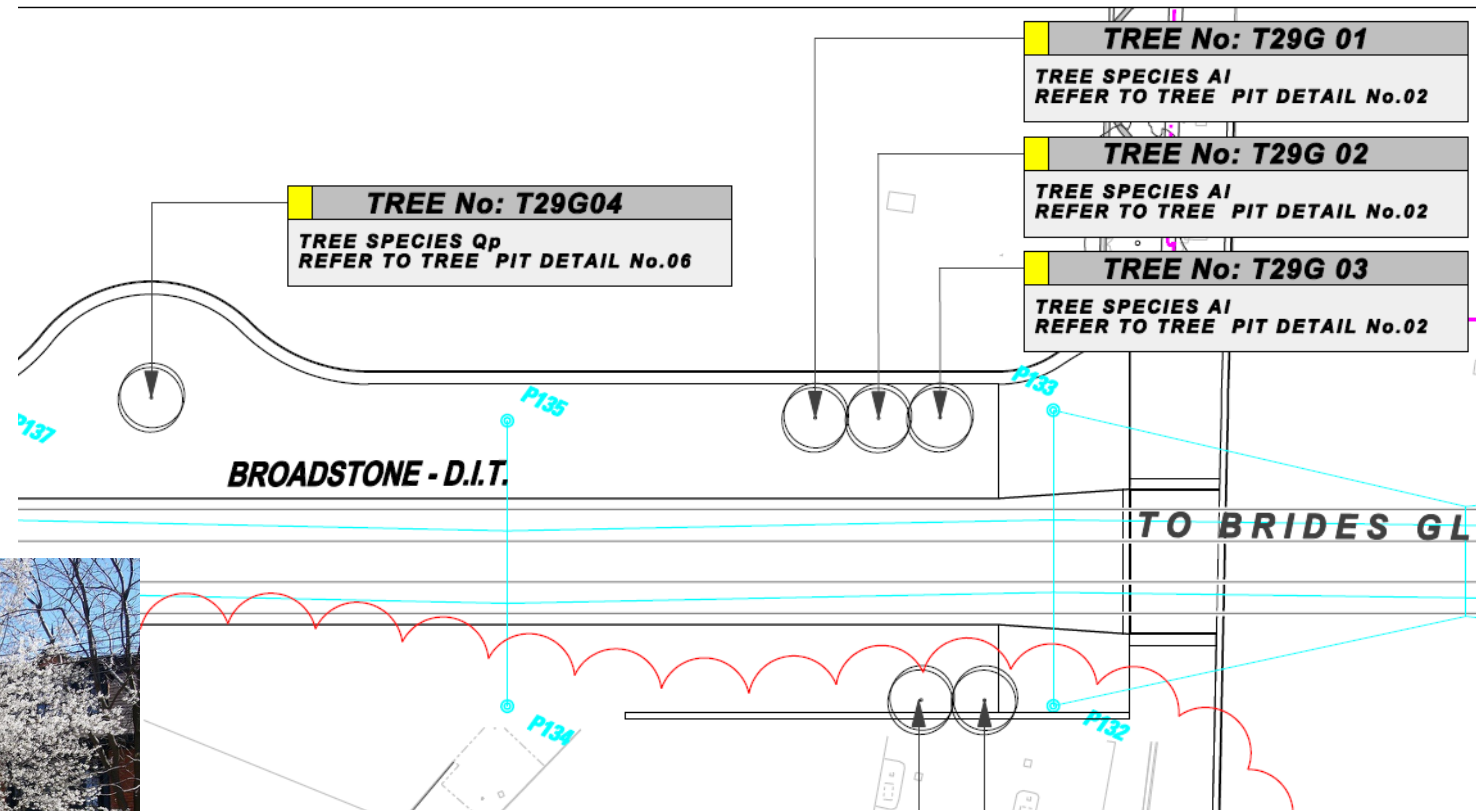
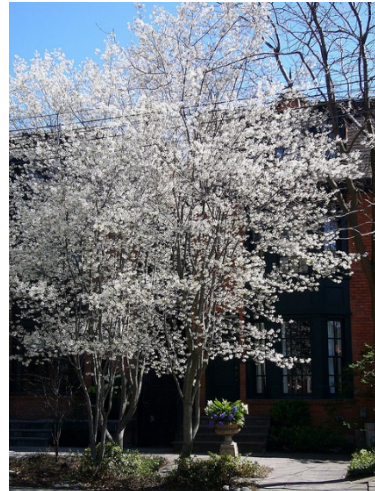
Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette

Broadstone Stop

- specimens form horizontally spreading branches.
- fine branching pattern makes the silhouette stand out in winter. The bark and branches have a striking grey colour in the winter.
- Flower - white in somewhat upright clusters, April

Amelanchier chosen as specimen



TREE SCHEDULE	KEY	NAME:	NURSERY SPECIFICATION	GIRTH (cm)	HEIGHT (m)
	Qp	Quercus palustris	4x	25-30	4.5 min
	AI	Amelanchier lamarckii	3x	18-20	4.5-6.5
	*Root system abbreviations: B=Bare Root, RB=Root Balled, SP=Spring-ring, C=Container-grown.				

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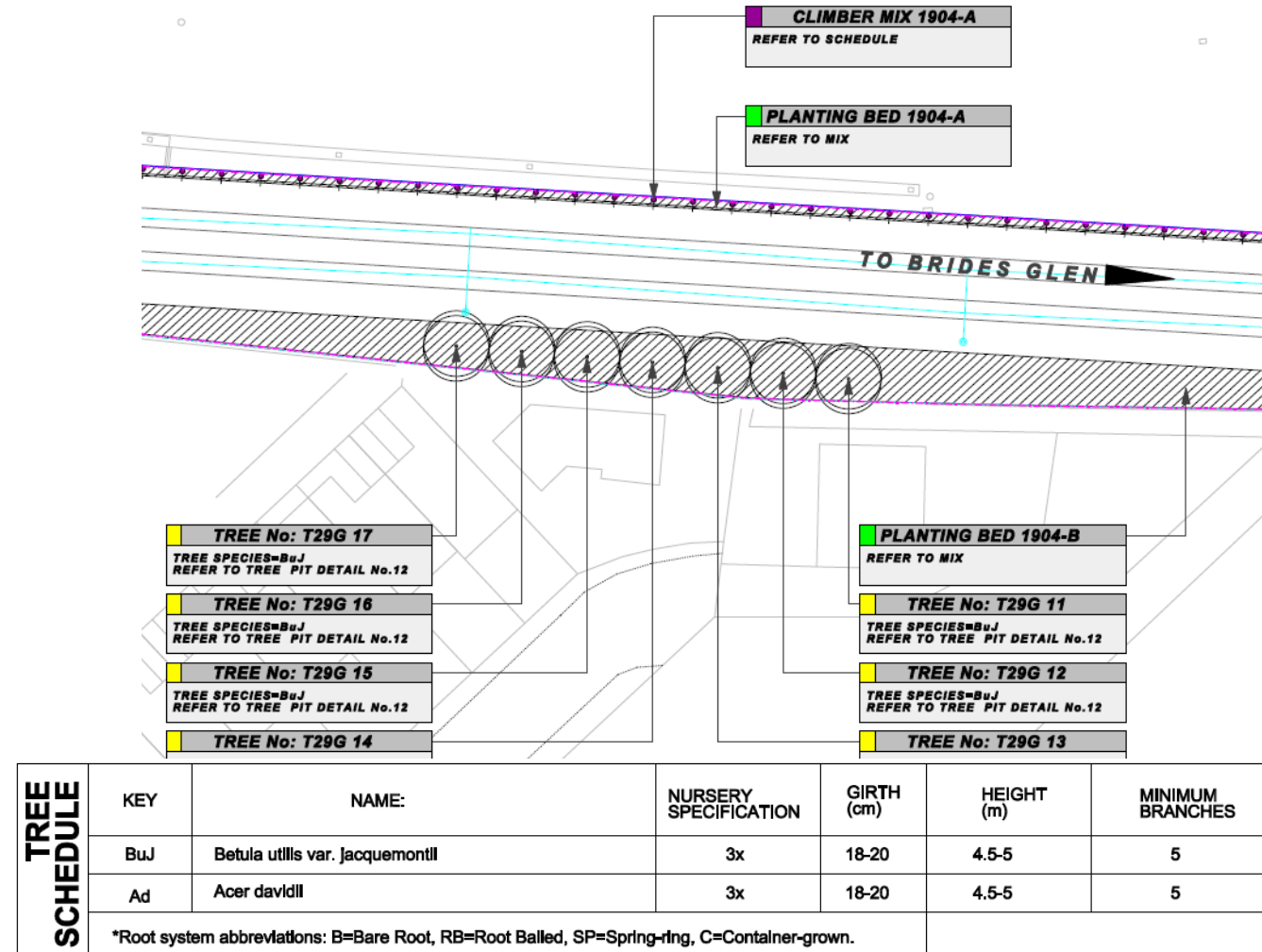
Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette

Broadstone Bus Depot

- Space dominated by old and new walls
- Birch is a light canopy tree with white bark. In winter this tree is really eye-catching.
- Light bark will complement granite walls
- The autumn colouring is golden yellow.

Betula jacquemontii chosen as specimen



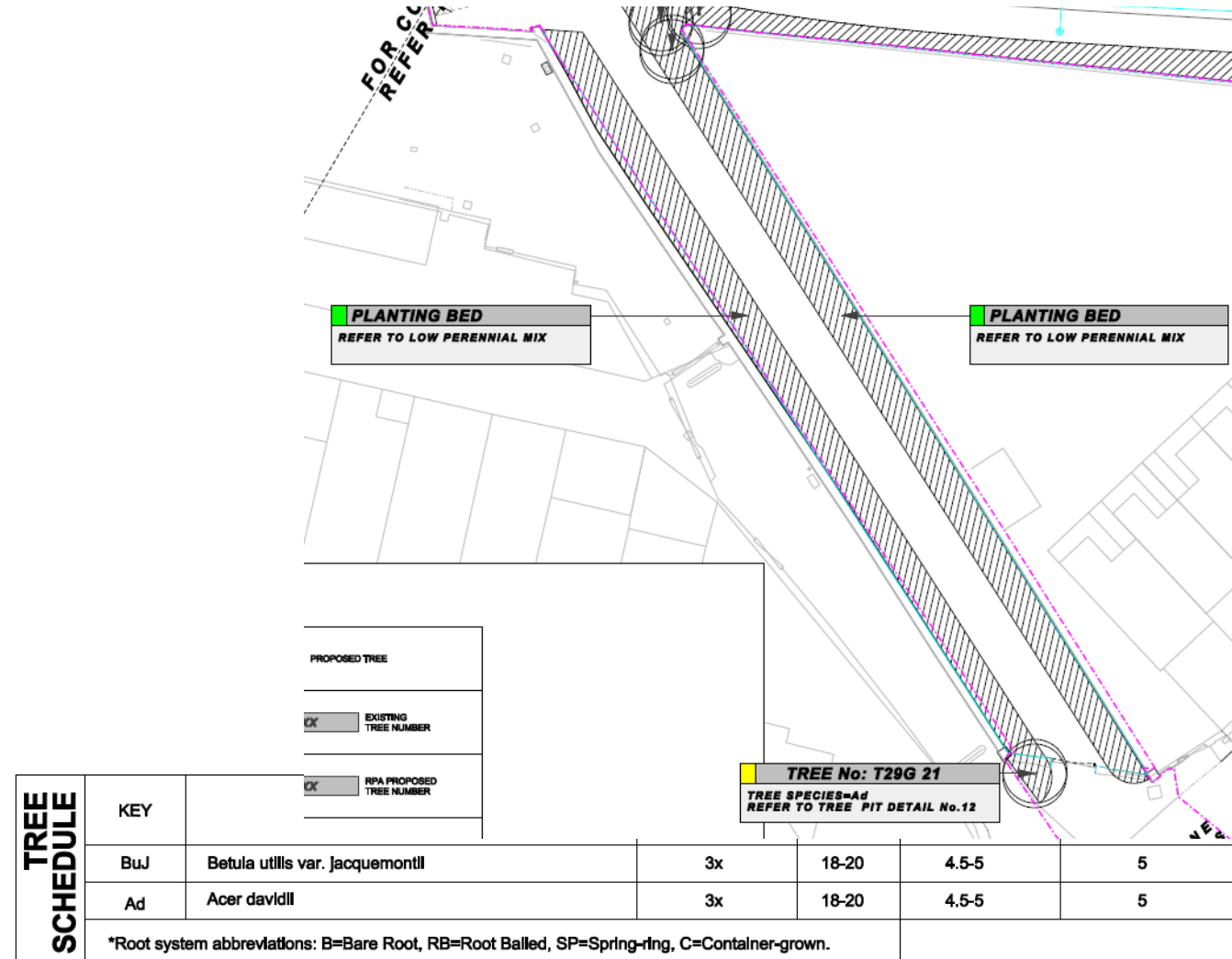
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Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette

Broadstone Pedestrian link

- Feature tree at entrance to walkway
- *A. davidii* has conspicuously striped bark and will complement historic granite walls
- Good autumn colour for student population
- Tree has a strongly branched and compact root system



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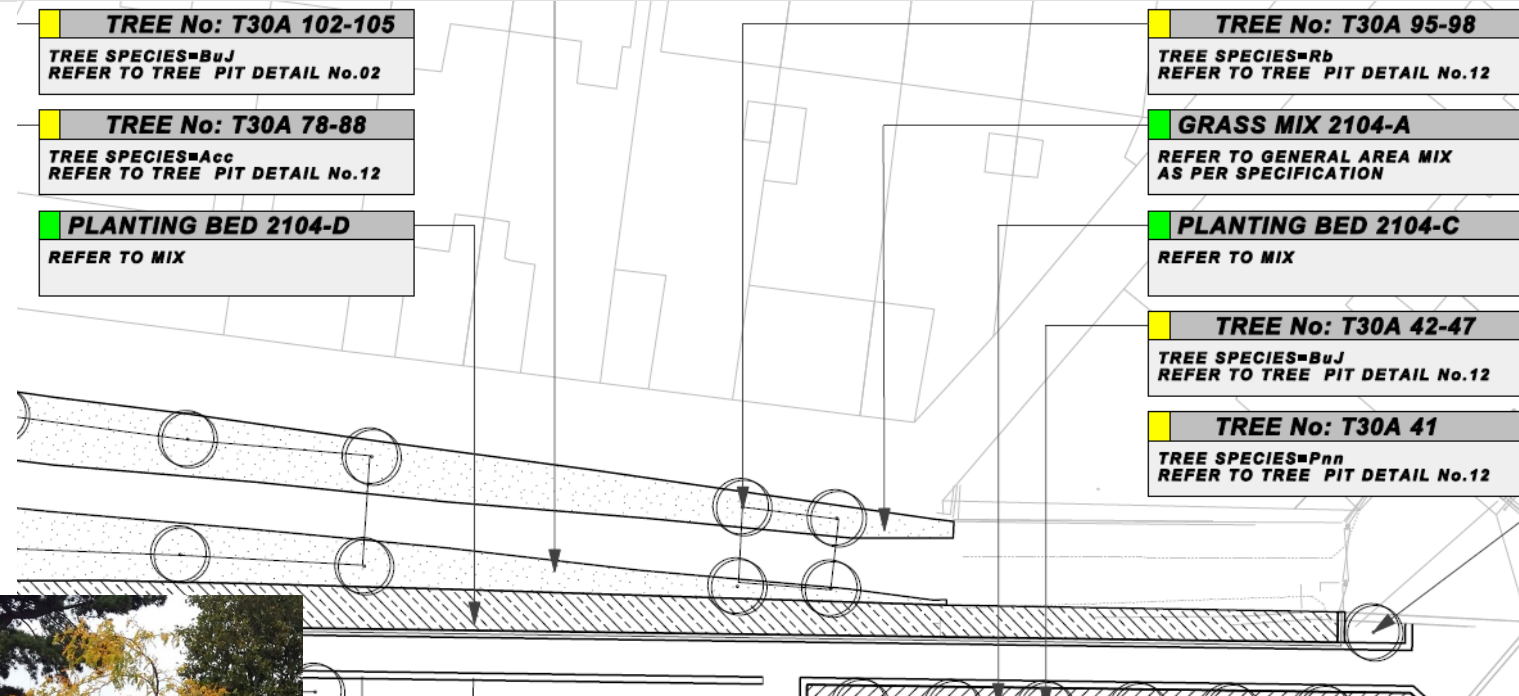
Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette

Mount Bernard Park

- Pinus Nigra to planter
- 4 no Robinia to entrance to Park
- Establish Birch avenue

Robinia 'Bessoniana'



TREE SCHEDULE	KEY	NAME:	NURSERY SPECIFICATION	GIRTH (cm)	HEIGHT (m)
	BuJ	Betula utilis var. jacquemontii	3x	18-20	4.5-5
	Bp	Betula pendula	3x	18-20	4.5-5
	Rb	Robinia pseudoacacia 'Bessoniana'	3x	18-20	4.5-5
	Pnn	Pinus nigra nigra	6xtr	-	6
	Acc	Acer campstre capillipes	3x	18-20	4.5-5
*Root system abbreviations: B=Bare Root, RB=Root Balled, SP=Spring-ring, C=Container-grown.					

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Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette



Tree Mix

A mix is proposed in the Broadstone Cutting

- Use native species
- Consider overlooking and value for screening
- Consider views from the tram for future passengers
- Apply 5-10% principles
- Year round interest
- Long term landscape structure
- Use more ornamental species at stops and for example mount Bernard park as appropriate to its context

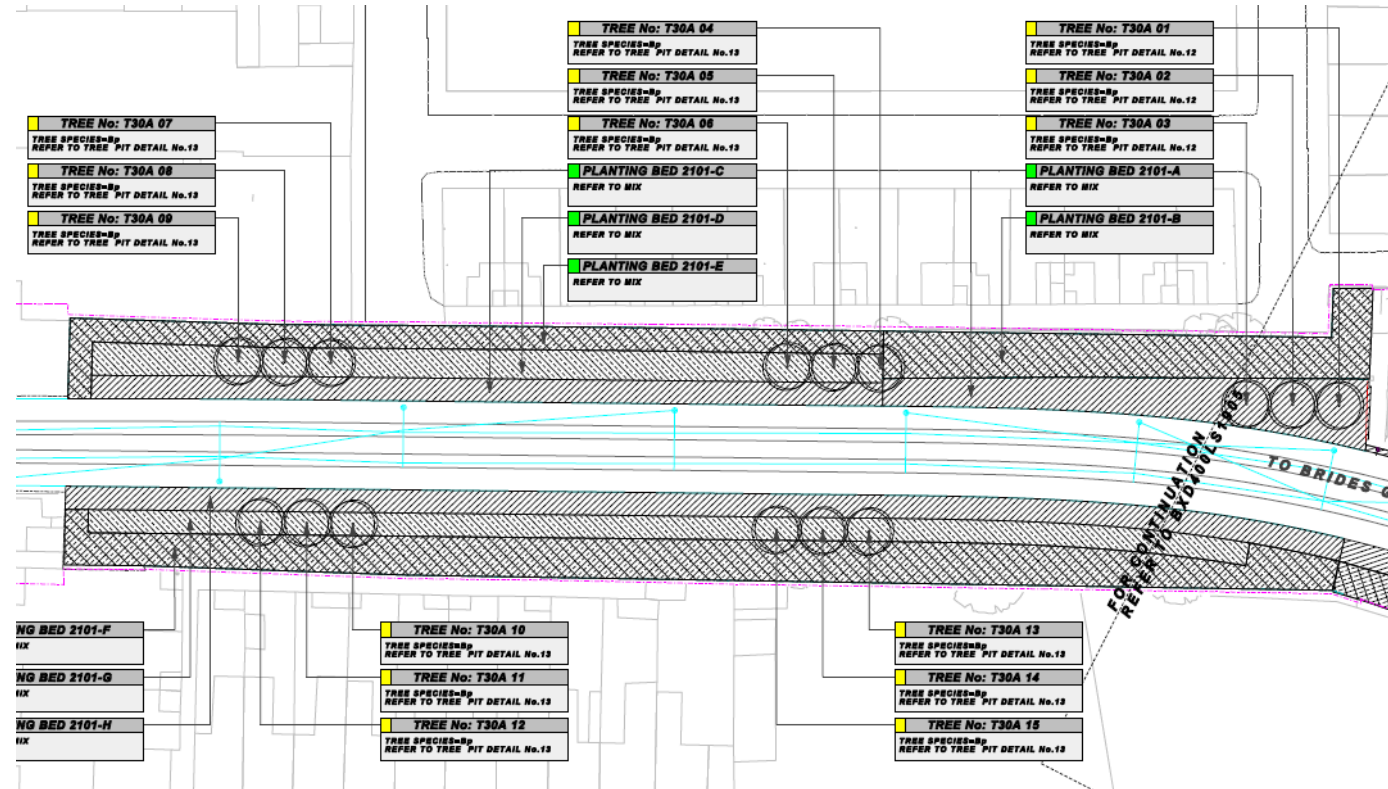
The following mix was chosen

Betula pendula
Alnus glutinosa
Sorbus aucuparia
Crataegus monogyna
Corylus avellane
Sambucus nigra
Prunus spinose and P.padus

And other natives

Proposed planting palette

- Hardy native species
- Birch is a light canopy tree with white bark best in well drained soils
- Shallow rooting
- Colouring in autumn from yellow to yellow brown.
- Planted in groups aiming for an ornamental feel with a native focus

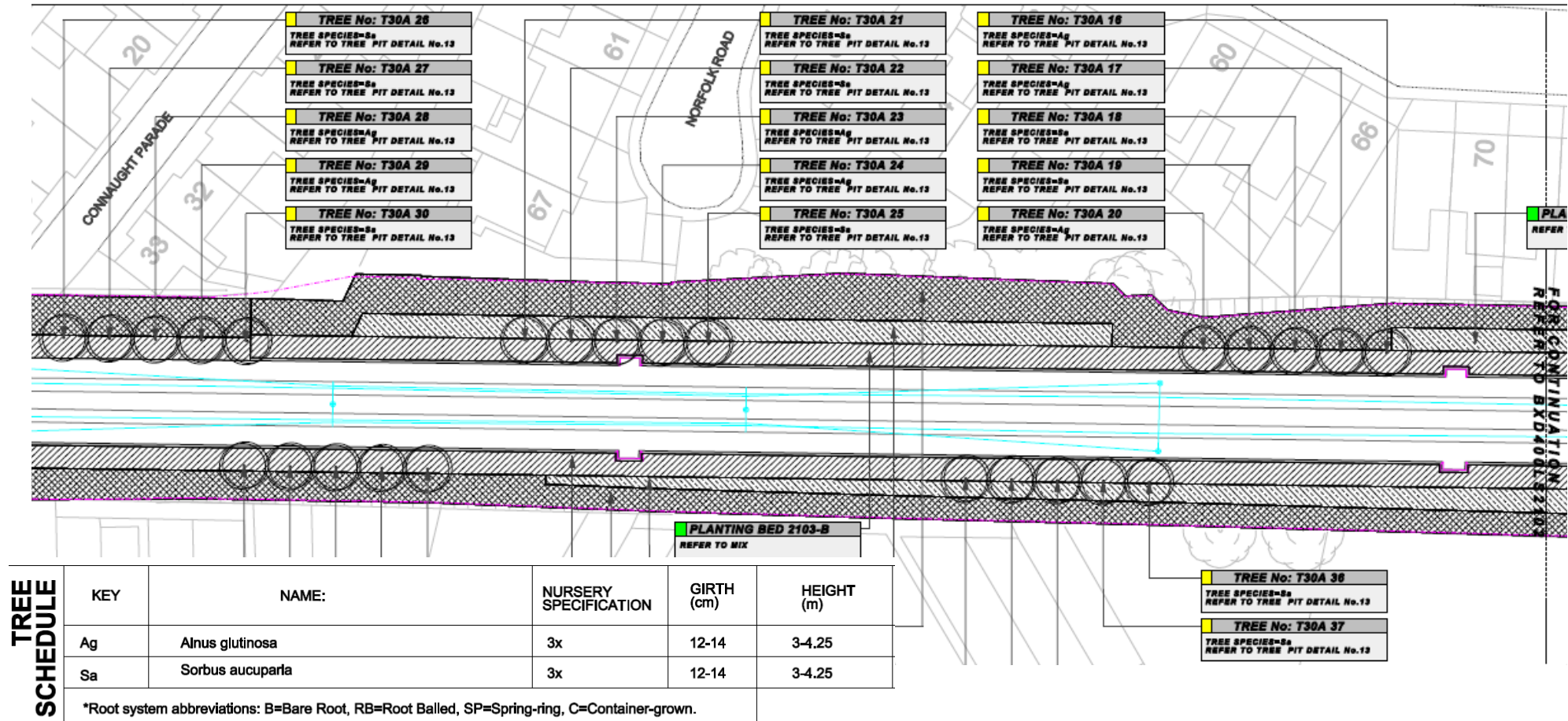


TREE SCHEDULE	KEY	NAME:	NURSERY SPECIFICATION	GIRTH (cm)	HEIGHT (m)
	Bp	Betula pendula	3x	12-14	3-4.25
	*Root system abbreviations: B=Bare Root, RB=Root Balled, SP=Spring-ring, C=Container-grown.				

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Urban Design Strategy

Proposed Broadstone Cutting planting palette



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Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette



Tree Mix

Sorbus aucuparia



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Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette



Tree Mix

Alnus glutinosa



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Urban Design Strategy

Proposed planting palette



Tree Mix

Betula pendula



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Urban Design Strategy

Tree Pit Construction

Utilities incorporated at Design Stage

Examples of O Connell Street Tree Pit Construction.

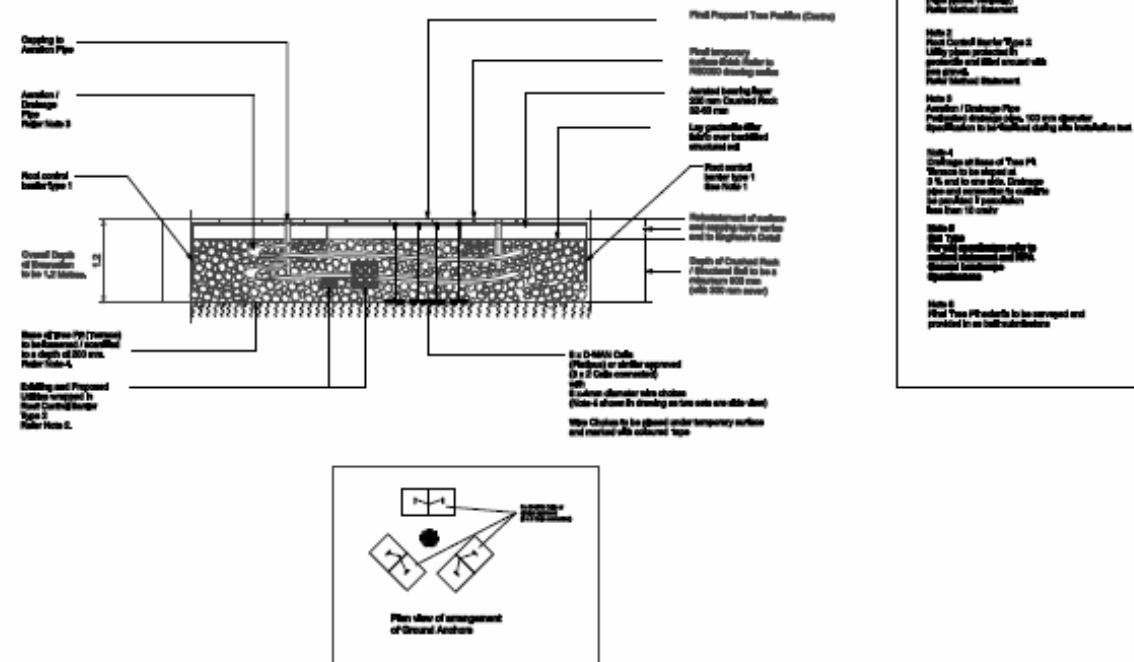
Pre Planting

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Urban Design Strategy

Tree Pit Construction

Tree Pit Construction Using Crushed Rock as Sub Base Phase 1 Utility Diversions



Contractor: GMC Utilities

Arborist : Felim Sheridan

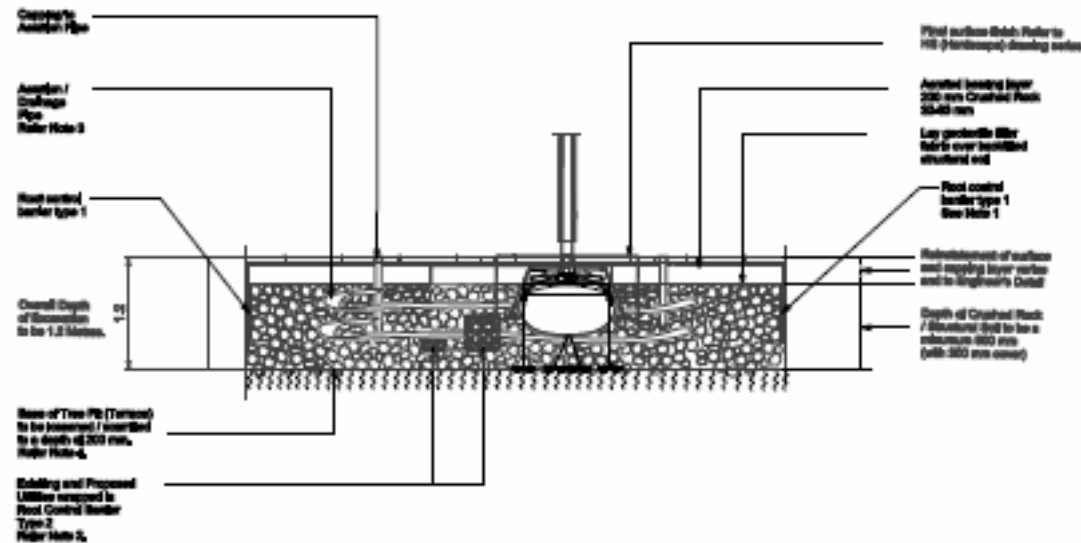
Based on Stockholm Tree Pit Design – Orjan Stahl et al.

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Urban Design Strategy

Tree Pit Construction

Phase 2 Main Infrastructure Works



Based on Stockholm Tree Pit Design – Orjan Stahl et al.

Contractor: Sisk Steconfer J.V.

Arborist : Felim Sheridan

Arborist : John Morgan

Ecologist : Colin Wilson

Landscape Architect : Fergal Parlon

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Urban Design Strategy

Tree Pit Construction

Utilities incorporated at Design Stage

Examples of O Connell Street Tree Pit Construction.

Pre Planting



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Urban Design Strategy

Tree Pit Construction

Utilities incorporated at Design Stage

Examples of O Connell Street Tree Pit Construction.

Pre Planting



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Urban Design Strategy

Tree Pit Construction



Utilities incorporated at Design Stage

Examples of O Connell Street Tree Pit Construction.

Pre Planting



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Urban Design Strategy

Tree Pit Construction



Final surface ready for paving

Examples of O Connell Street Tree Pit Construction.

Pre Planting

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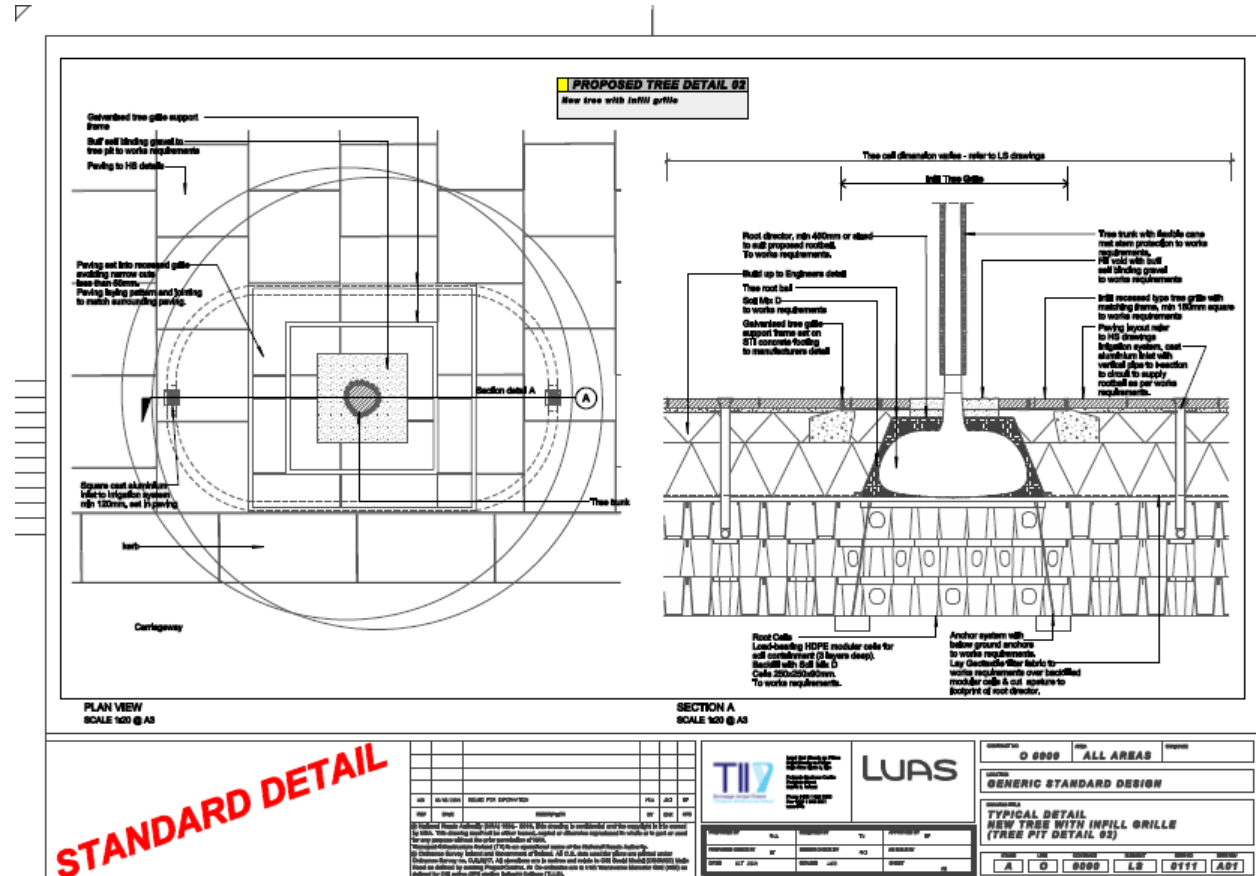
Urban Design Strategy

Tree Pit Construction

Tree Pit using Soil Cells
90 % available for soil

But construction difficulties with
utilities.

Alternative forms also available that
allow easier integration of the
utilities .



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Urban Design Strategy

Tree Pit Construction

Tree Pit using Soil Cells
90 % available for soil

Alternative forms also available that
allow easier integration of the
utilities .

SILVA CELL TECHNICAL SHEET

DeepRoot's Silva Cell supports traffic loads while providing uncompacted soil volumes for large tree growth and on-site stormwater management. The modular framework provides unlimited access to healthy soil underneath paving -- all while meeting AASHTO HS-20 loading standards.

The modular design of the Silva Cell makes using increased quantities of native or specialized soils simple and easy, ensuring high quality soils and expanded rooting zones to grow vibrant, healthy trees with long life expectancies.

Silva Cell systems can also easily be sized to treat the water quality volume of surrounding impermeable surfaces in a typical urban setting. For example, a 1,200 cubic foot volume (34 m³) of Silva Cells can be designed for 90% runoff from a 3,000 square foot (279 m²) Type II rain event.

By combining on-site stormwater management with expanded rooting volumes for large, healthy trees, Silva Cells create an unparalleled opportunity to improve the environmental and aesthetic functioning of our urban spaces.

MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS
Fiberglass reinforced, chemically-coupled, impact modified polypropylene.
Galvanized steel tubes.

FRAME DIMENSIONS
Length: 48" (1200 mm)
Width: 24" (600 mm)
Height: 16" (400 mm)

DECK DIMENSIONS
Length: 48" (1200 mm)
Width: 24" (600 mm)
Height: 2" (51.5 mm)

CAPACITY
Void capacity: approximately 92%
Soil capacity: approximately 10 ft³ (.28 m³)

Deck
The top member of the Silva Cell assembly.

Steel Reinforcing Tubes
Galvanized steel tubes inserted in the channel on the underside of the deck increase rigidity and loading capability.

Tab
Connector clips molded into the underside of the deck to secure the deck to the frame.

Cup
The depression molded into the underside of the deck which fits on to the post below.

Screw
Securely attaches deck to frame.


Post
The vertical member of the Silva Cell frame that transfers paving loads vertically downwards.

Frame
The base member of the Silva Cell assembly, which includes posts and beams.

Beam
The horizontal bars connecting the posts to the frame.

16" (400 mm)
48" (1200 mm)
24" (600 mm)

DeepRoot Green Infrastructure, LLC
530 Washington Street
San Francisco, CA 94111
Tel: 415/781-9700 Fax: 415/781-0191 www.deeproot.com
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 deeproot

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Urban Design Strategy

Tree Pit Construction

Tree Pit using Soil Cells

90 % available for soil

Alternative forms also available that allow easier integration of the utilities .



The advertisement for StrataCell features a top banner with green leaves and a technical drawing. Below this, the brand name 'StrataCell™' is displayed above the tagline 'Soil structure system'. A central image shows a black, hexagonal modular cell. To its right, a paragraph describes its advanced engineering for supporting vertical loads and bringing tree roots closer to the pavement. Below the cell image, a 'Benefits' list includes points on load support, modularity, soil volume availability, aperture design, volume reduction, installation costs, and material source. A smaller image of the cell is shown with the note 'Large void space between columns'. On the right, a photograph shows the cells installed in a tree pit on a city street. The bottom of the ad features another technical drawing.

2.28

Planting Area 003

StrataCell™

Soil structure system



Designed to highly advanced engineering specifications to support greater vertical loads, **StrataCell** brings tree-root systems closer to pavement surfaces. Engineers have calculated that, with only 300mm of granular pavement depth, a **StrataCell** matrix can support maximum traffic loads.

Benefits

- Designed to support enormous vertical as well as lateral loads
- Excellent modular strength
- Integrated matrix means modules are simple and fast to click together
- In excess of 94% of total soil volume is available for tree-root growth
- Generously designed apertures permit common conduits, service pipes and service systems
- Significant volume reduction for freight and lower transport costs
- Reduced installation costs
- Constructed from 100% post-industrial waste material



Large void space between columns



Luas Cross City

Urban Design Strategy

Summary and Conclusions

Lessons Learned

Utility Design must be done at the outset

Changes to utility design must factor in the position of the tree and tree pit infrastructure

Maintenance and aftercare regime to be fully developed and agreed with operator (TII/Transdev) and Local Authority

Must review current requirements and regulations to account for revised tree pit design. E.g. 6 m clearance for water mains (arterial at 450/600 mm but also prevented tree pit installation to date – Dawson Street)

Development by TII of tree planting strategy for urban/peri-urban and rural

Ongoing development and ensure best practices e.g. adoption of BS 8545 and revised BS 8537.



IFLA Europe Trees and Vegetation Technical Working Group Van den Berk Projects



<http://www.vdberk.co.uk/references>

Athletes Village (now East Village) Photography by David Rowley

IFLA Europe Trees and Vegetation Technical Working Group Van den Berk Projects



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Athletes Village (now East Village) Photography by David Rowley

The ape and the trees.....



Photography by David Rowley



IFLA Europe Trees and Vegetation Technical Working Group Group in Formation



Other Associations

- Arboricultural association
- ECTP-CEU European Council of Spatial Planners
- ELCA - European Landscape Contractors Association
- Institutes of Horticulture
- Other

- National and European Universities

Institutions in particular

- Council of Europe
- European Commission. DG Environment, DG Market
- Other such as World Urban Parks,(Europe to start with)

You, me, us.....

And become in time.....
**IFLA Global Trees and Vegetation
Technical Working Group**



Tony Williams BA.Nat.Sci.M.L.Arch. MILI





Photography by David Rowley



IFLA Europe Trees and Vegetation Technical Working Group National e.g. Ireland Possible members (group in formation) Possibilities being realised



Other Associations

- Landscape Institute of Northern Ireland – LINI
- Irish Association of Landscape Industries (affiliated body)
- Arboricultural Association – Irish Branch
- Association of Landscape Contractors
- Garden and Landscape Design Association
- Irish Hardy Nursery Stock Association

Universities –

- University College Dublin (UCD)
- UCD School of Landscape,
- UCD Department of Plant Science
- Trinity College Dublin (TCD)
- TCD School of Botany
- TCD Department of Engineering

- Other Commercial Sponsors with national focus
- State Agencies
- e.g. Teagasc, An Bord Bia, TII, Office of Public Works
- The public



Tony Williams BA.Nat.Sci.M.L.Arch. MILI



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Go Raibh Maith Agaibh
Thank you

