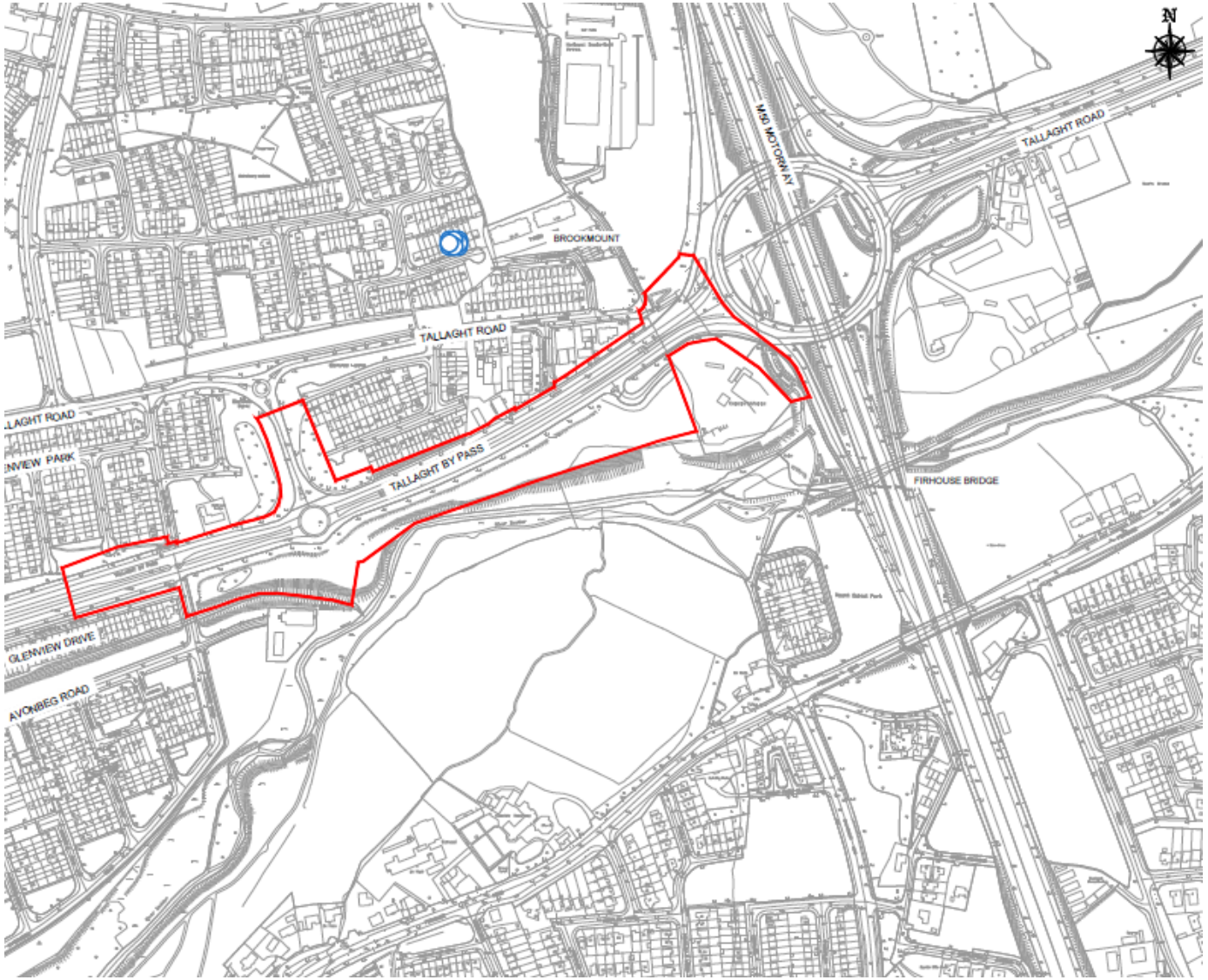
Comhairle Contae
Átha Cliath Theas
South Dublin County Council

N81 Landscape Improvement Scheme

2nd Phase

First Phase: M50 to past Avonbeg junction

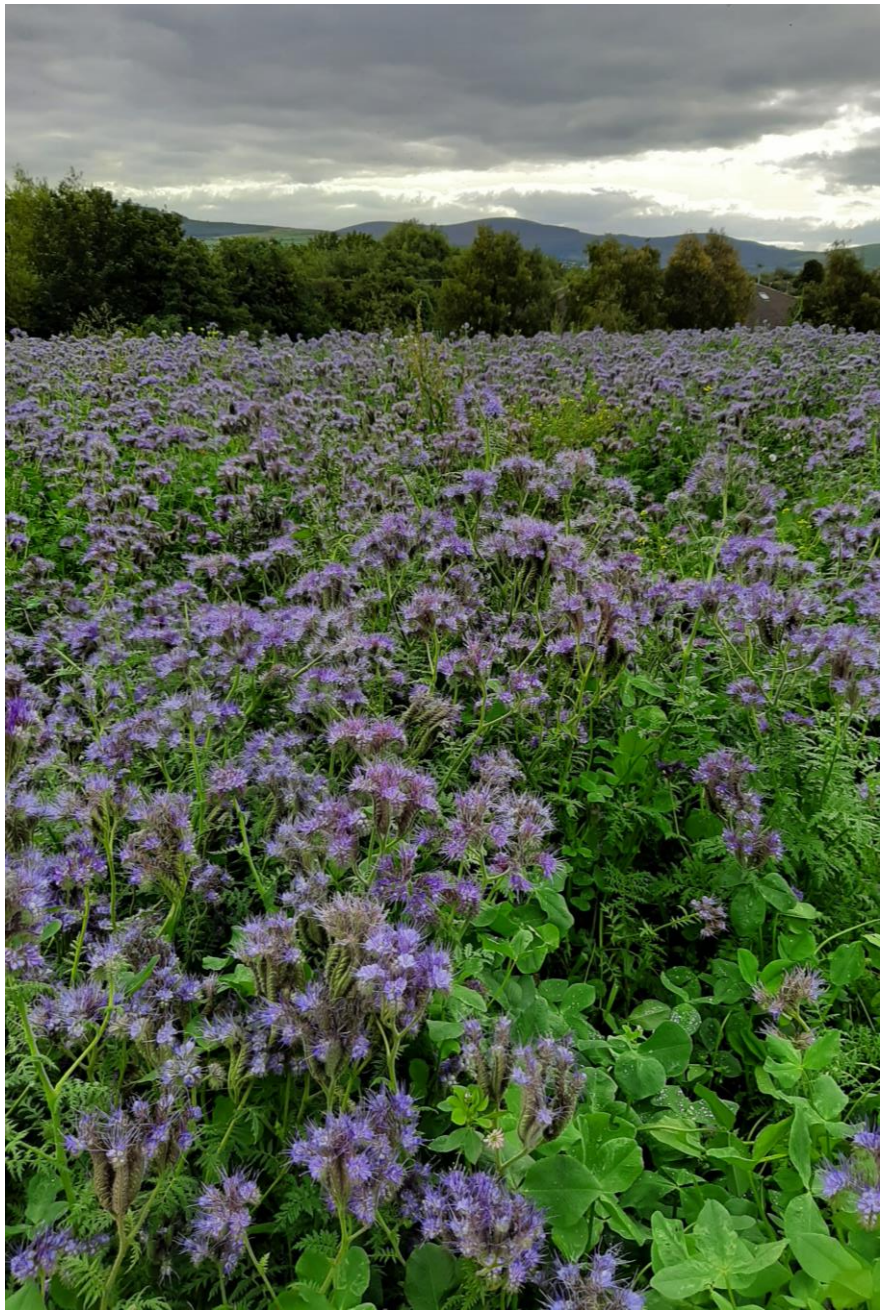


Description of First Phase

- Improvements to landscape design
- Softening of hard landscape
- Removal of central median mounds
- Redesign of southern verge
- Commencement of new planting language for N81: Oaks trees and Beech hedging; removal of poplar.
- Improvements in Biodiversity and tree management
- Lighting upgrades

- **Increased aesthetic appeal**; marking significant entrance to Tallaght.
- **Local setting:** Framing view to emphasise the mountains
- **Planting:**
  - Native Oaks, Naturalised Beech
  - Biodiverse pollinator meadow planting
  - Succession Planting
- **Lights:** Low energy LEDs replacing high energy SOX lights

Before and after

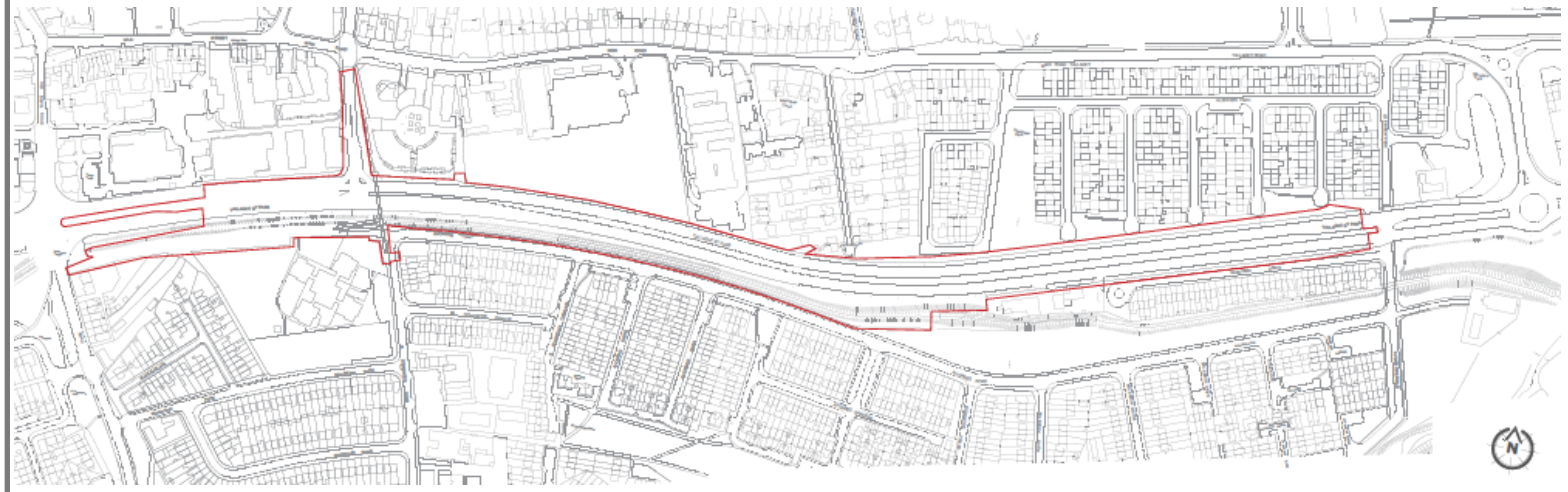


Before and after

Before and after

- Succession Planting
- Oaks and Pines
- Landscape Design improvements

Second Phase: Avonbeg Junction to east of Old Bawn junction



Description of Second Phase

- Improvements to landscape
- Removal of existing median hedge and trees and replacement with new Oak trees and Beech hedging
- New oak trees in verges to north and south of road (succession planting)
- Upgrade of hedging along route in general
- Continuation of Lighting upgrade; Removal of poplar trees on southern boundary where conflicts occur
- Continuation of new planting language for N81: Oak trees and Beech hedging

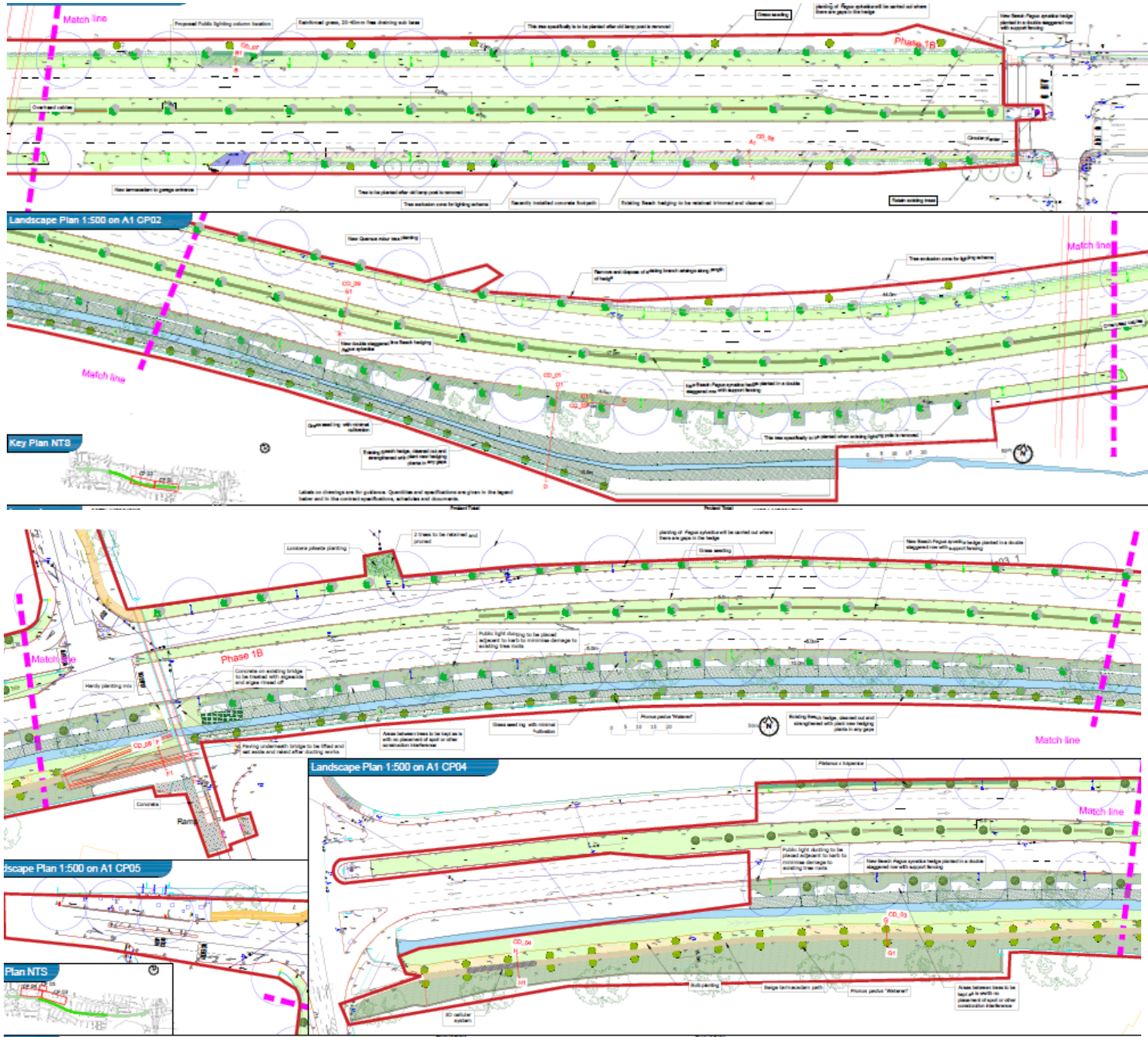
- **Increased aesthetic appeal:** continuation of upgrade to a significant entrance to Tallaght; the county town.
- **Linear parks:** upgrade of pedestrian / cycle link to Avonmore. Biodiverse planting and ecological corridor enhancements. Visual screening.
- **River enhancement:** planting, ease of maintenance.
- **Local setting:** A more intimate enclosed setting
- **Planting:** Native Oaks, Naturalised Beech continued
- **Lights:** high energy, inefficient SOX lights replaced by low energy LEDs.
- **Impact:** High, short-term impact but increased aesthetics and biodiversity over the medium to longer term.

Second Phase Before:

Second Phase Before:

Second Phase Before:

Second Phase: Proposals



Description of Second Phase

Median:

- Removal of 55 existing maple trees and 977 linear metres of hedging
- Replacement with 63 No. 40-45cm girth native Oak trees and 5271 No. Beech hedging

Verges:

- Removal of poplar trees and vegetation where conflicts with new lighting and new oak trees occur (succession planting)
- 75 No. 40-45cm girth new Oak trees.
- 862 No. new beech hedging
- Over 100 other trees and 500 native hedging elsewhere along the scheme

- Existing trees: 15 years old
  - Non-native Sycamore supports 15 species of insect and 183 epiphytic lichens
- New native Oaks: will be planted at 10-15 years of age
  - Native trees have a high biodiversity value
  - Oaks support approx. 284 species of insects, 324 epiphytic lichens and 423 invertebrates and mites.
  - Long term objectives
- Use of beech hedging reduces maintenance resource inputs

Bio-diversity and vegetation management

Difficulty in procuring Oak trees due to restrictions on importation

Oak Processionary Moth problems

Possible issues for future phases of the scheme

Chalara fraxinea implications for the scheme

Habitat Management Plan