

DEFIA

ST EDMUNDSBURY HOSPITAL

LANDSCAPE DESIGN REPORT

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1 Introduction

The wider proposal is to create a modern, integrated mental healthcare campus for both adult and adolescent inpatient services facility complete with daycare, Dean Clinic services, research, educational and advocacy programs on the site of St Edmundsbury Hospital. These will compliment retained services in James' Street campus in Dublin 8. The objective of this report is to describe the proposed landscape and external works as part of the proposed development. An overriding objective within the landscape proposals is to enhance the existing biodiversity on site and strengthen green infrastructure links with the surrounding area and to bring a greater connection to nature for all users within the hospital.

It is also noted within many research studies in healthcare settings that a strong connection to nature contributes significantly to recovery and wellbeing of service users, and it is this important element that is at the forefront of the landscape design proposals.

The following documents have been issued by DFLA as part of this submission:

No.	Scale	Size	Title
2000	1:500	A0	Ground Floor Landscape Masterplan
2001	1:250	A3	First Floor Landscape Masterplan
2003	1:500	A1	Boundary Plan
2100	1:200	A1	Adolescent Unit Landscape Detail Area Plan
2101	1:200	A1	Pond and Wetland Landscape Detail Area Plan
2400	1:100	A1	Landscape Sections 01
2401	1:100	A1	Landscape Sections 02
2500	1:20	A1	Typical Landscape Details

This report should be read in conjunction with documents issued by DFLA, TOT Architects, JBA Consulting, Egis, Arbor Care, Carrig Conservation, Tom Phillips & Associates.



Site Location

2. Landscape Appraisal

2.1 Existing Green Infrastructure

South Dublin County Council have identified the surrounding Landscape Character Types as 'River Valley' and 'Riparian Corridor' which are within the Liffey Valley Strategic Corridor (SDCC County Development Plan 2022 - 2028). The County Development Plan (2022-2028) notes the following relevant objectives associated with the Liffey Valley:

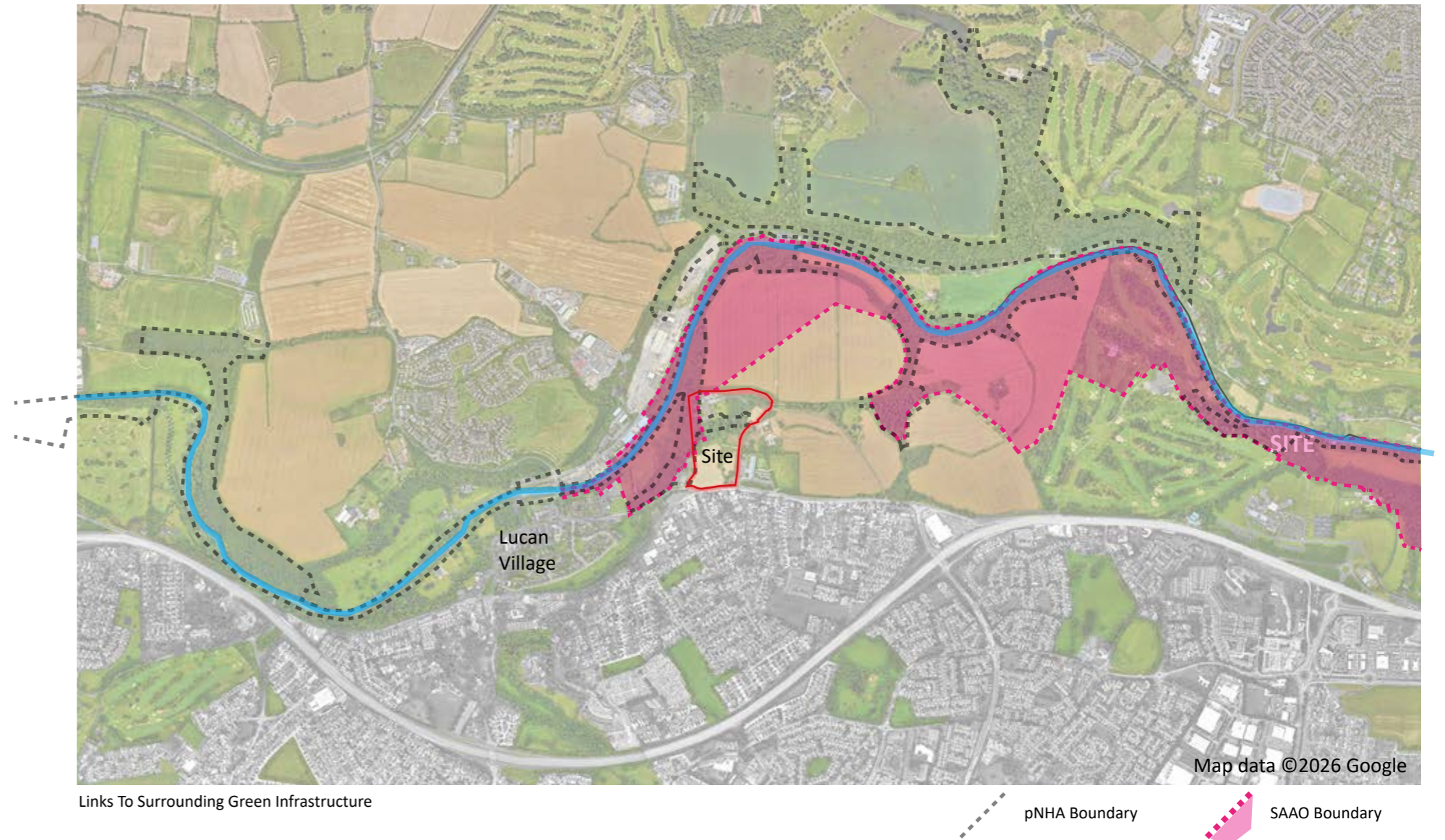
- To investigate the potential for enhanced connectivity between Lucan Demesne and St. Edmundsbury lands.
- To investigate the potential for enhanced access to St. Edmundsbury lands from Lucan.
- To preserve and enhance existing woodlands and hedgerows at St. Edmundsbury.

These objectives are considered within the landscape proposals with regards to the potential for connecting to the lands to the north and the treatment of the existing woodland areas within the site.

Further to this, the proximity of the Proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA) and the Liffey Valley Special Amenity Area Order (SAAO) are of particular importance to the planting strategy and planting proposals within the site in relation to maintaining and enhancing the existing green infrastructure of the surrounding area.

The landscape proposals also aim to address a wide variety of further green infrastructure objectives as set out in Chapter 4 of the CDP. These include allowing for the following:

- Inclusion of pollinator-friendly planting
- The use of low-mow maintenance methods
- Potential enhancement of biodiversity and ecological value
- Specification of native hedgerows
- Sustainable Drainage Systems used where feasible
- The extensive use of Green Roofs
- Increase tree canopy cover within the site
- Adhere to SDCC's Green Factor recommendations
- Maintain accessibility for the public through the site
- Have regard to impacts of lighting on existing woodland



2.2 Wider Area and Planning Context

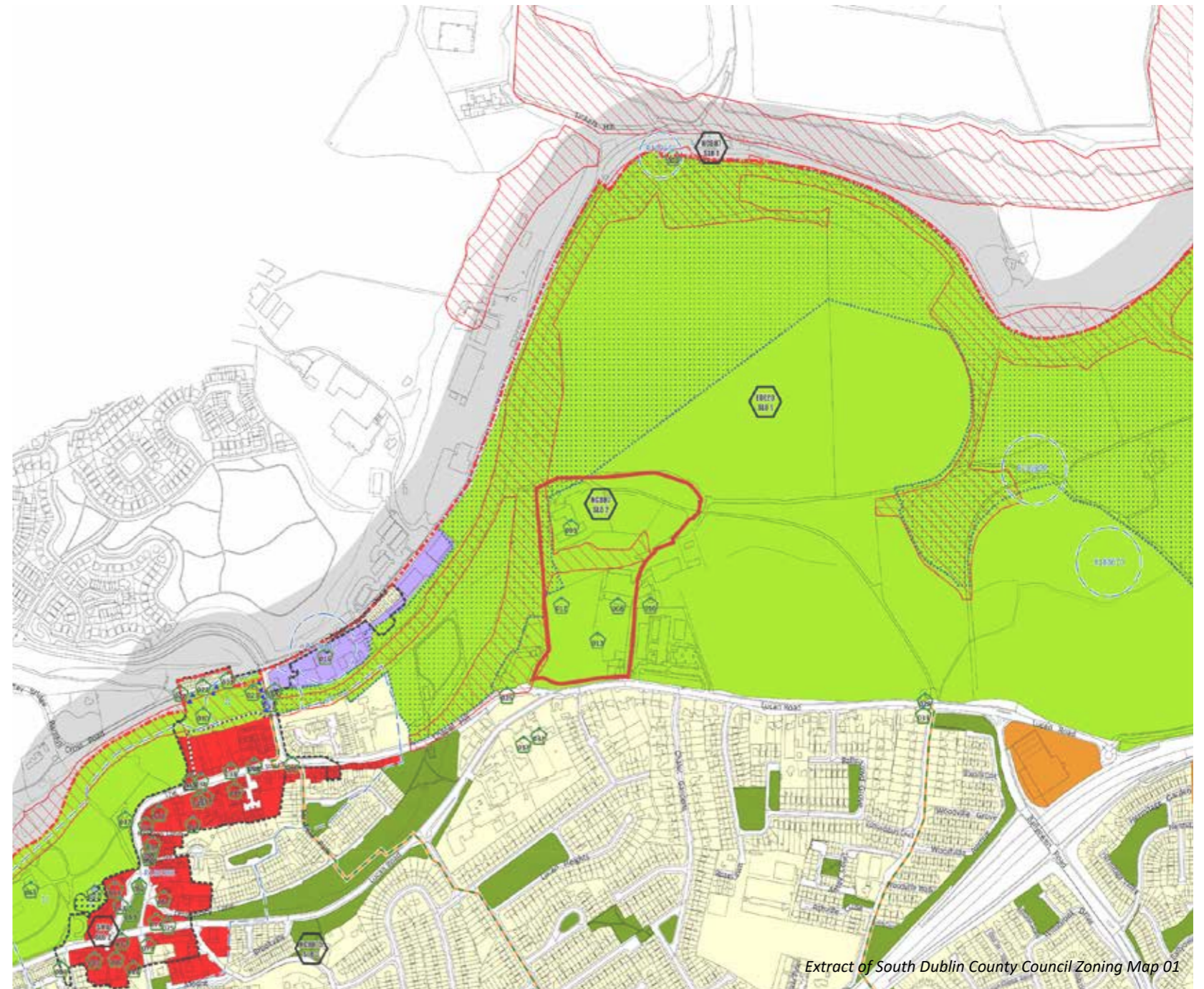
The proposed site sits within the Liffey Valley Landscape Character Area, defined by the River Liffey and its valley, and the ecological corridor running along the river. The woodland area between the existing walled garden and the existing St Edmundsbury Hospital is connected to this riparian corridor of the river to the west, and contributes significantly to the landscape character of the site.

The Liffey Valley is also subject to a Special Amenity Area Order (SAAO), part of which is immediately adjacent to the west of the proposed development boundary. The Liffey Valley Proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA) also runs along portions of the River Liffey and is part-contained within a portion of the woodland within the site.

The site sits immediately to the north-east of Lucan village and within South Dublin’s Development Plan (2022-2028) is subject to a Specific Local Objective (NCBH7 SLO2) to examine the potential for the future provision of mental health services and accommodation on the existing hospital campus grounds, while also having full regard to the sensitive environmental characteristics of the site and the need for appropriate public access and connectivity.

The lands to the north have also been subject to an appraisal for the development of a Liffey Valley Park, as per the strategy document *Towards A Liffey Valley Park (2007)* completed by the OPW and ERM Ltd. The SDCC Development Plan’s policy NCBH7 Objective 4 also notes possible new pedestrian routes to the north as part of creating an interconnected green space and park in collaboration with adjacent local authorities, community groups and commercial interests.

This is further underlined within the Specific Local Objective of EDE20 SLO1: To work in collaboration with the owners of lands at St. Edmundsbury, Lucan to seek to provide appropriate public access to these lands in the Liffey Valley.



Extract of South Dublin County Council Zoning Map 01

Proposed site in relation to SDCC’s Map 1



1.



2.



3.

1: Agricultural fields to the north
2: Existing Lane to east used by pedestrians
3: Entrance from Lucan Road

2.3 Internal Site & Boundaries

The site comprises of the existing St Edmundsbury Hospital and grounds, which includes an existing but defunct walled garden area to the south with associated outbuildings. The site is bounded by agricultural fields to the north, farm buildings and a school to the east, Lucan Road to the south and by a pre-school and the Liffey Valley to the west.

There are several protected structures on site, namely the existing St Edmundsbury House and structures associated with the existing walled garden area. The internal area of the walled garden is currently agricultural grassland. In between the walled garden and the existing adolescent unit a band of existing woodland extends from the Liffey Valley eastwards to meet the existing roadway to the eastern boundary of the site. This roadway is accesses from Lucan Road and is the main entrance to the existing St Edmundsbury Hospital.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

- 1: Existing wall & belltower in walled garden area
- 2: Existing St Edmundsbury Hospital building with existing Adolescent Unit
- 3: View to western boundary of walled garden
- 4: View east along northern boundary of walled garden
- 5: Existing stone barn with through access route
- 6: Existing woodland adjacent to northern wall of walled garden
- 6: Existing grassed area to north-east of site
- 7: View west into pNHA woodland
- 8: Existing grassed area to north-east of site
- 9: Existing boundary with St Andrews School to the east



7.



8.



9.

3. Landscape Strategy

3.1 Potential Wider Connectivity

The project consists of a new Mental Health Campus on a site of 8.10 ha, including a new Main Hospital, a new Adolescent Unit, the restoration of a derelict coach house that will function as a facility unit, the restoration of an old barn that will house therapy rooms and a public café, and minor restoration works in the Historical House.

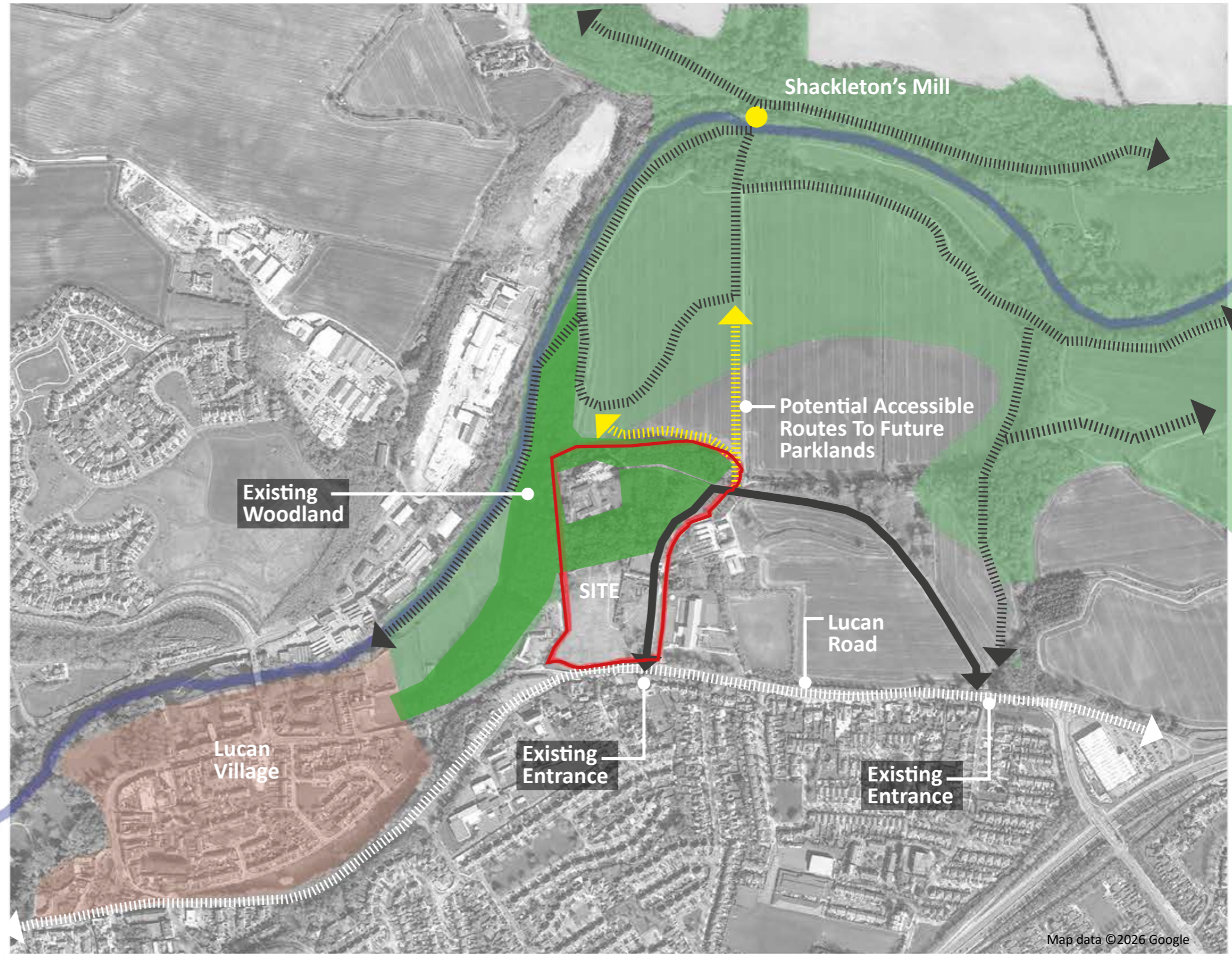
The proposed public realm contains new car parking areas, the retention of the existing pedestrian route through the site, secure private courtyards and open space for service users, staff and visitors.

The retention and enhancement of the existing woodland and associated green infrastructural elements are a key consideration within the proposals.

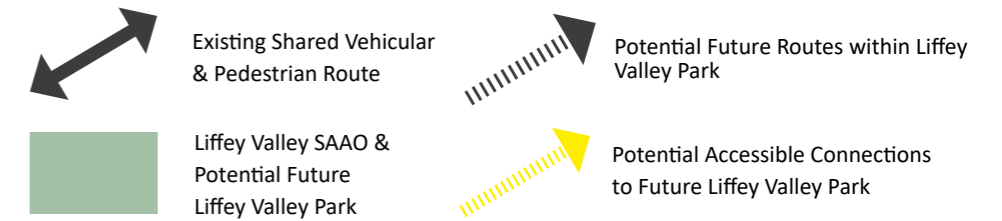
The proposed development is approximately 500 metres from the centre of Lucan Village, accessed from Lucan Road via an existing roadway to the east of the site.

The existing vehicular roadway is currently well-used as a pedestrian walking route for lucan residents. It is the intention of the landscape design to maintain this link through the proposed development.

There is the possibility in the future to provide accessible links to a future Liffey Valley Park to the north-east of the site from the existing roadway that runs through the site. This location is considered to have the least impact on the existing protected woodland that is contained within the site, and steers visitors away from the sensitive nature of the proposed hospital.



Site Context



3.2 Planting Strategy

The objective of the landscape strategy for St Edmundsbury is not simply to apply greenery to open areas but to place the new healthcare facilities within a cohesive landscape that responds to and integrates the proposed development within the site.

Currently the site's landscape is split into three distinct sections: the existing walled garden area occupied with agricultural grassland, colonising scrub, and the remnants of an enclosed farmyard, the existing historic house with the formal lawns and old residential hospital extension, and the woodland that divides the two.

Opportunity exists to bring elements of the existing woodland to the north through the site, within the external open spaces and internal courtyards within the proposed development.



Above: Existing woodland to the north

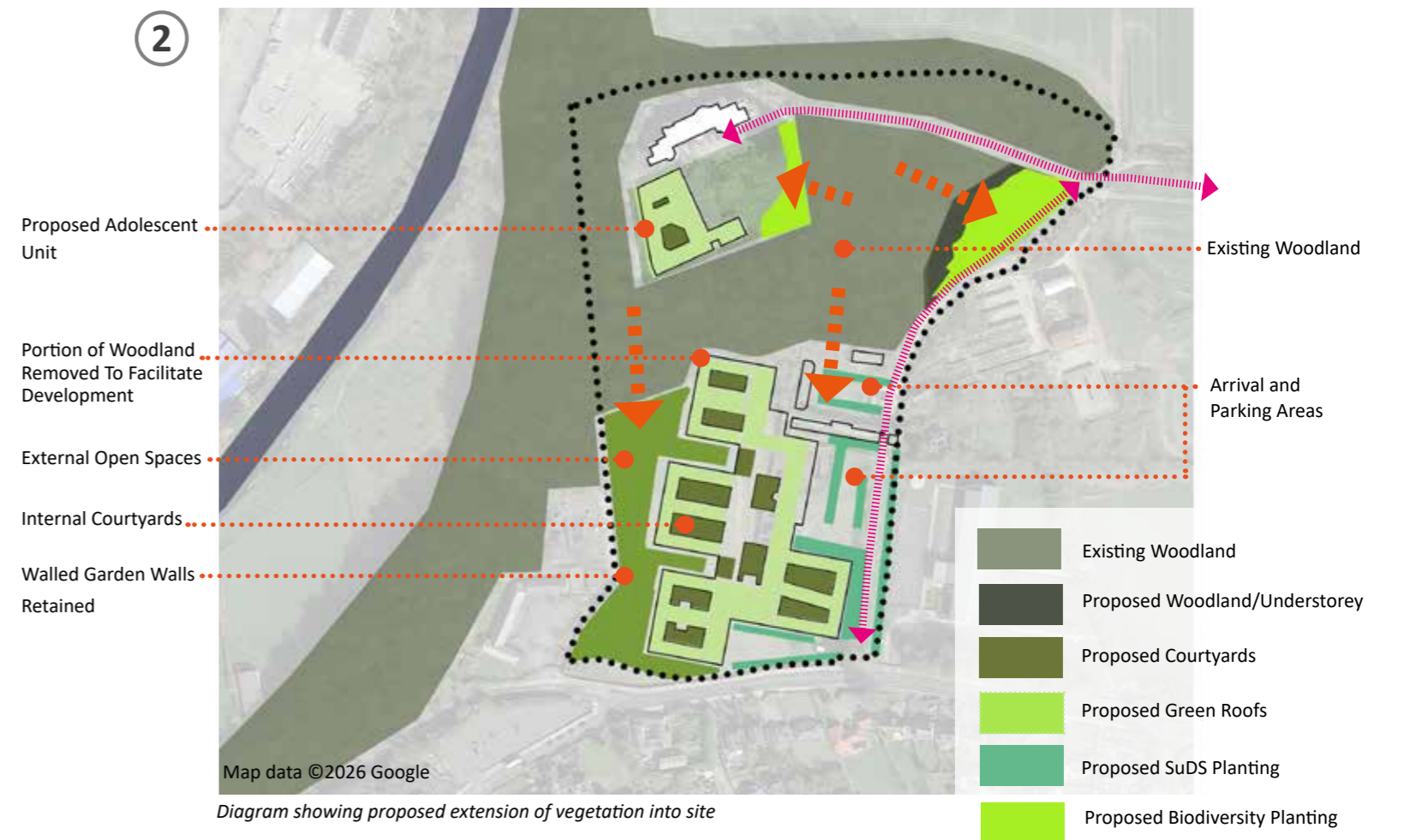
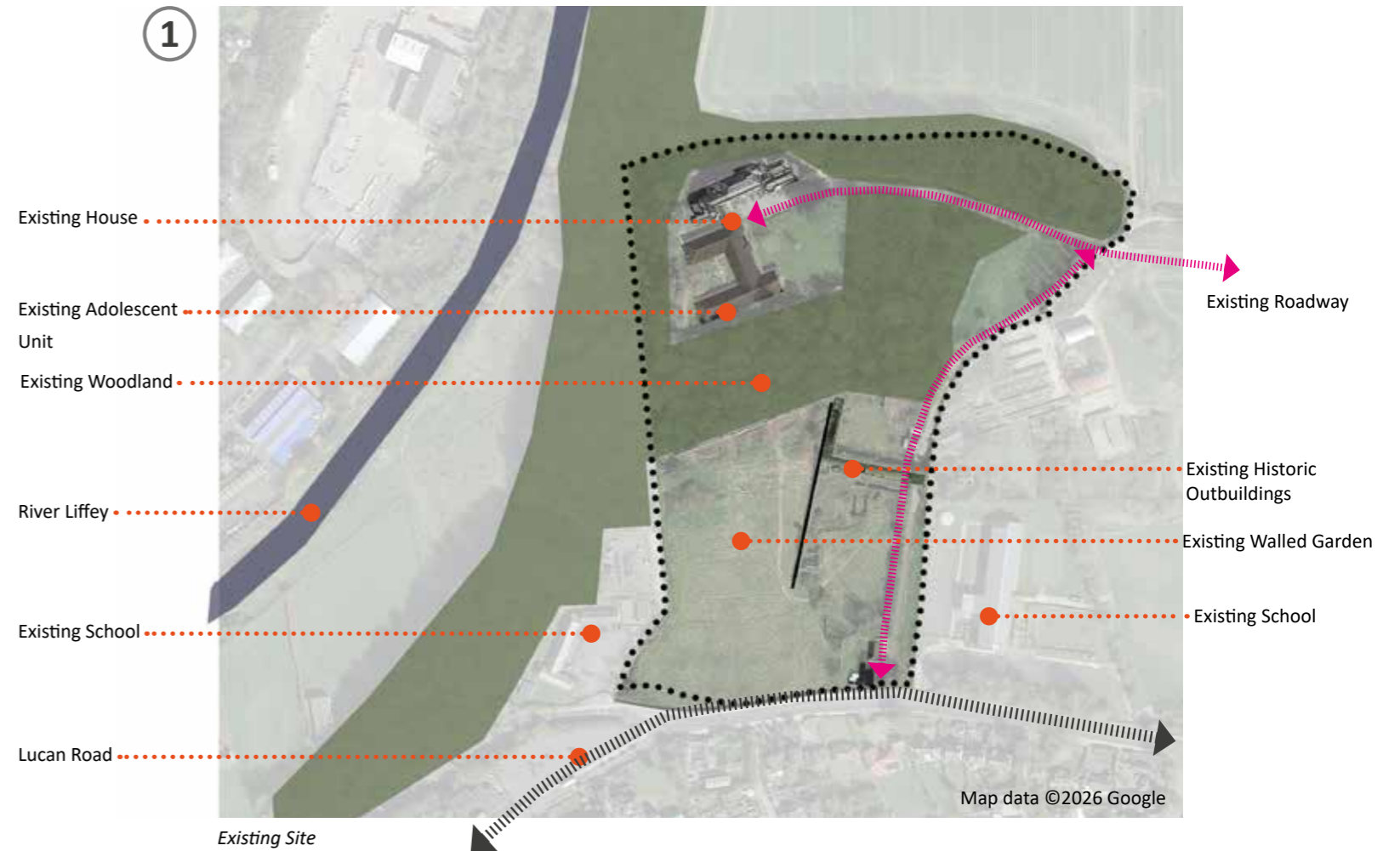


Diagram showing proposed extension of vegetation into site

The approach to planting selection is informed by the use of native and edible species with seasonal interest that adds identity to the landscape experience and creates meaningful connections with nature. Planting is also used for its space making qualities with the use of structural hedges that can softly define areas and create a sense of shelter and privacy when required. Security and safety is also a consideration with specifying planting, with clear sightlines to be available within open spaces where appropriate. Tactile and sensory mixes to stimulate interest will also be specified at detailed design stage as will planting that contributes towards enhancing biodiversity on site.



Existing woodland retained & managed



Proposed native woodland spaces and enhanced woodland areas



Sketch showing defined landscape spaces

Map data ©2026 Google

Native hedgerow and native woodland species specified where possible



Apple (*Malus spp.*)



Dog rose (*Rosa canina*)



Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)



Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)



Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)



Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)



Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*)

4. Landscape Proposals

4.1 Masterplan

Courtyards, outdoor spaces and access to nature are an essential element of acute mental health facilities. Much research has identified the link between natural light and outdoor spaces as being therapeutic and rehabilitative.

Internal Strategy:

The landscape strategy recognises varied settings for different levels of communication and participation. The landscape is designed as a sum of various sub-spaces: open, semi-open, closed and enclosed spaces that provide different involvement levels. The first level of engagement is about observing nature and being alone. The second is to introduce activities, such as gardening and harvesting food. The final level of engagement seeks to forge social interaction and increase the levels of participation and involvement. Throughout these varied spaces the intention is to include planting appropriate to each area and level of engagement suited to the service users needs.

Through both the wider open space and within the internal courtyards, spaces have been developed to allow users to take refuge in but also to look out from, so that they are able to survey the landscape and gain control over their interactions with others. Activities may vary in intensity to stimulate curiosity and foster meaningful engagement across a range of service users.

The proposed adolescent unit is separated from the existing house, allowing an appropriate landscape setting for the front of the existing St Edmundsbury House, while also providing usable open space for service users and visitors.

External Strategy:

Due to clinical best-practice the proposed hospital requires the removal of a portion of the existing walled garden walls and adjacent woodland. An additional area of woodland is proposed to the north-east to contribute towards mitigating this loss. The remaining existing woodland area will be maintained and enhanced as per the project ecologist's recommendations.

Further planting of native hedgerows and the inclusion of a pond and seasonal wetland area also contribute towards enhancing the existing biodiversity and habitat of the site. Car parking and roadways are proposed to be permeable solutions, with extensive sustainable drainage proposals within available planting spaces.



Landscape Masterplan (nts)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1: Existing Hospital | 11: Hospital Main Entrance |
| 2: Open Space Linking Adolescent Unit With Existing House | 12: Public Courtyard |
| 3: Adolescent Unit | 13: Existing Walled Garden Walls Retained |
| 4: Proposed Native Hedgerow | 14: Green Roof |
| 5: Existing Woodland Retained | 15: Vehicular & Pedestrian Entrance |
| 6: Proposed Biodiversity Pond And New Woodland Area | 16: Cycle Route |
| 7: Proposed Service User External Open Space | 17: Cafe |
| 8: Supervised Open Space | 18: Facilities Building |
| 9: Staff Open Space | 19: Energy Centre |
| 10: Permeable Parking | 20: New Woodland Planting |

4.2 Existing Woodland

The area to the north of the proposed main hospital is taken up with a swathe of existing woodland, part of which is designated within a Proposed Natural Heritage Area. This is connected to the riparian corridor associated with the River Liffey.

A portion of this existing woodland is proposed to be removed due to the hospital layout required to achieve the best clinical outcomes. This will be partly mitigated by the planting of new native woodland to the east. In total, 57no. trees are proposed to be removed site-wide. Included in this, and within the pNHA boundary, there are a total of 11no. trees to be removed. 9 of these are Ash, with Ash Dieback disease at various stages, and two are already dead Elm trees.

It is proposed to actively manage and enhance this existing woodland resource to ensure its future viability and longevity.

Further biodiversity enhancements include a new water body and seasonal wetland within the proposed woodland area with public access to a new open space area with interpretive signage outlining the ecology and active biodiversity measures undertaken in the area.

Extensive native hedgerow planting is also proposed throughout this area, further increasing the existing biodiversity.



Portion of existing woodland area adjacent to Walled Garden



Woodland Area Proposals (nts)

Map data ©2026 Google

- 1: Existing vegetation removed due to development - approx 1300sqm
- 2: Existing vegetation/woodland canopy retained Site-Wide 30,400sqm
- 3: Proposed biodiversity pond and seasonal wetland - 345sqm
- 4: Native Meadow Grass - 3730 sqm
- 5: Proposed woodland planting - approx 1980 sqm
- 6: Proposed native hedgerow - 1435 sqm
- 7: Pond viewing platform with interpretive signage
- 8: Secure boundary to hospital

4.3 Main Hospital Landscape

The open spaces and courtyards within the proposed development are designed specifically with the varied requirements of the service users in mind. Within the larger external open space setting, several smaller sub-spaces will provide more intimate opportunities for contrast and variation, allowing for rest and contemplation, as well as social interaction and solitude.

A range of therapeutic activities can be undertaken here, both formal and informal, supervised and unsupervised, ranging from viewing others from afar to working alongside others. The existing south-facing walled garden wall and the area to the south can be utilised for horticultural and active uses, with raised beds and open lawns, and is positioned adjacent to the occupational and active therapy areas of the hospital.

Due to the sensitivity of users, smaller spaces for retreat incorporate experiential qualities, such as wilderness, peace and safety, transitioning to open social spaces as mental strength increases. This is reflected in the design of the main open space; a calmer extensive landscape that is secure and only accessed with supervision is proposed to the south, associated with the high acute wards, increasingly becoming more complex and engaging going northwards until the activity/horticulture area is reached.



Map data ©2026 Google

Proposed Hospital Landscape (nts)

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1: Internal Ward Courtyard | 6: Open Space | 12: Main Hospital Entrance |
| 2: External Open Space Courtyard | 7: Proposed Woodland Planting | 13: Cafe & Consultants Building |
| 3: Activity & Horticulture Space | 8: Public Courtyards | 14: Permeable Parking & Roadway |
| 4: Main Circular Route With A Range Of Associated Seating And Activity Spaces | 9: Staff Open Space | 15: Two Way Cycle Route |
| 5: Secondary Route With Wild Planting | 10: Potential SuDS Measures | 16: Facilities Building |
| | 11: First Floor Courtyard Spaces | 17: Energy Centre |

4.4 Adolescent Unit & Existing Historic Building Landscape

The existing adolescent unit is proposed to be replaced with a new unit, housing 14no bedrooms and associated day services. The existing unit is directly linked with the historic house; the proposed unit breaks this link, giving the existing protected structure a restored setting and thus allowing a defined open space to be created to the front of the existing house.

A defined and accessible entrance is created to the new adolescent unit, providing seating and privacy from the main entrance area of the historic house.

The existing character of the open lawn area to the west of the proposed adolescent unit is maintained, with existing trees retained and additional native hedgerows proposed.



Mature Cedar tree within hospital grounds



The setting of St Edmundsbury House is to be preserved and enhanced

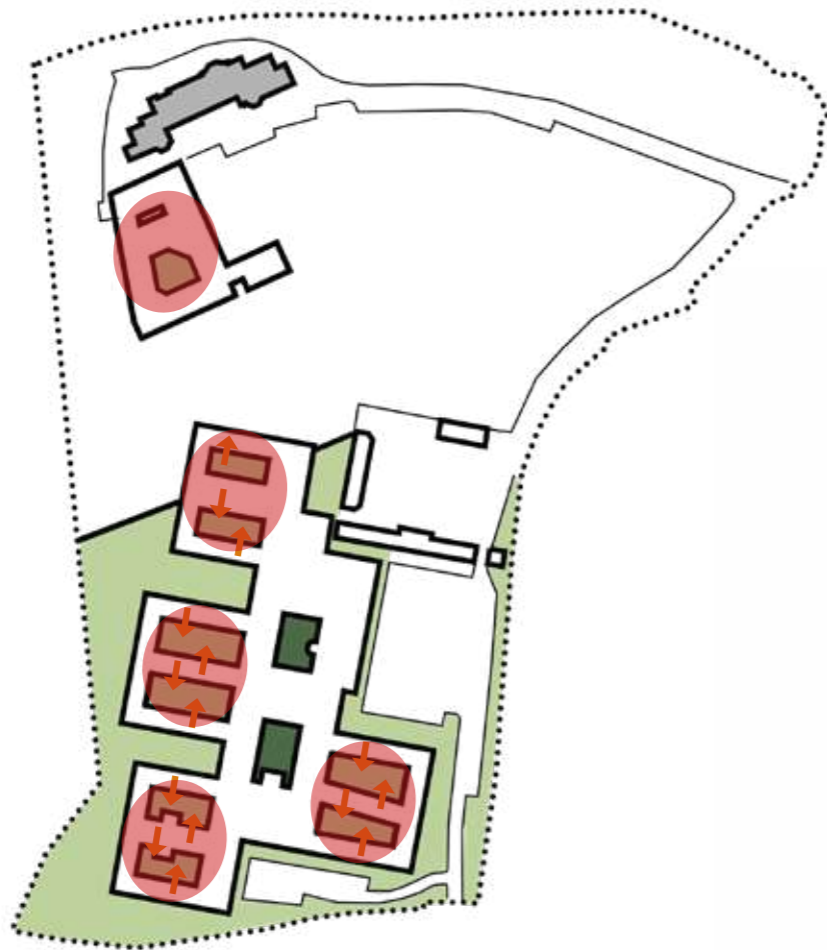


Proposed Adolescent Unit & Existing House (nts)

- 1: Existing St Edmundsbury Hospital
- 2: Permeable Parking
- 3: Open Space To St Edmundsbury Hospital
- 4: Entrance Area To Proposed Adolescent Unit
- 5: Open Lawn
- 6: Proposed Native Hedge Planting
- 7: Internal Courtyard
- 8: Existing Trees Retained
- 9: Proposed Biodiversity Planting
- 10: Existing Woodland and Hedgerow Retained

5. Landscape Experience and Sequencing

5.1 Internal Courtyards

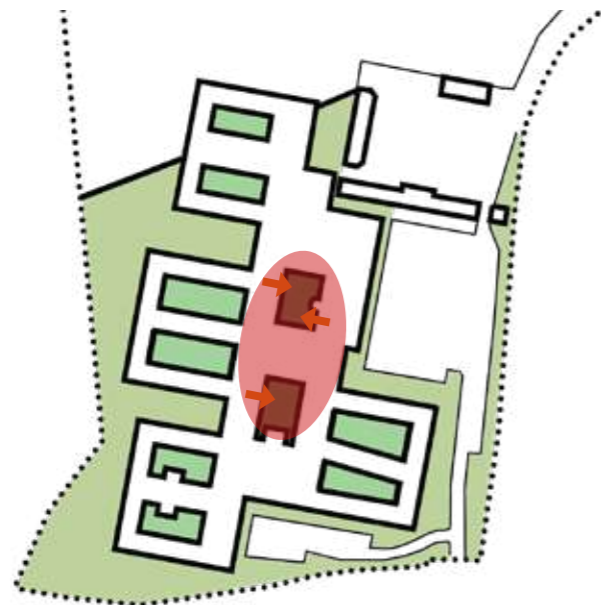


Secure courtyards for service users access and views

The courtyards share certain characteristics, such as defining various spaces for contemplation or exercise, providing interest through seasonal planting and judicious use of materials, and providing clearly defined spaces and secure limits within easy reach of patient facilities. The defining characteristic, however, of these internal spaces is that of bringing the wider exterior landscape into the fabric of the building, allowing residents and day-care visitors to experience a connection with the landscape, and to avail of the proven health benefits that accrue from such a connection. In this way the proposed landscape plays a therapeutic role in a patient's experience of the facility. Courtyards can be subdivided into sub-spaces with a variety of functions such as seating areas, activity areas and herb gardens. The Courtyards also benefit from a variety of micro-climatic possibilities, with full exposure to sun or semi-shaded and fully shaded areas.



Typical Secure Courtyard (nts)



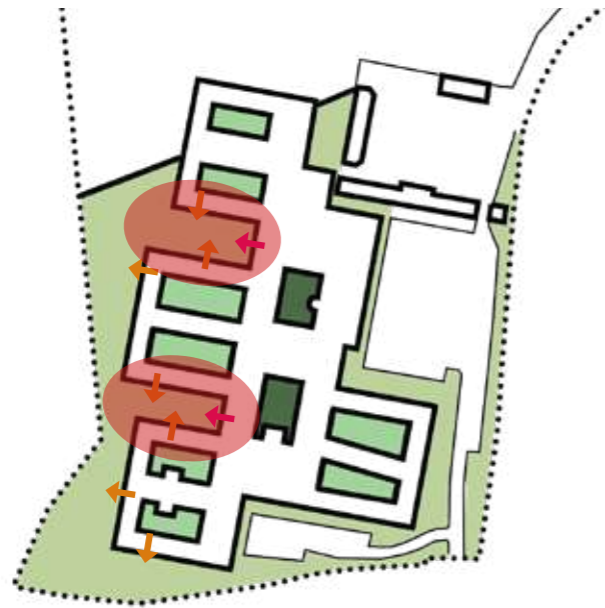
Access and views to Public Courtyards



Typical Public Courtyard (nts)

5.2 External Spaces

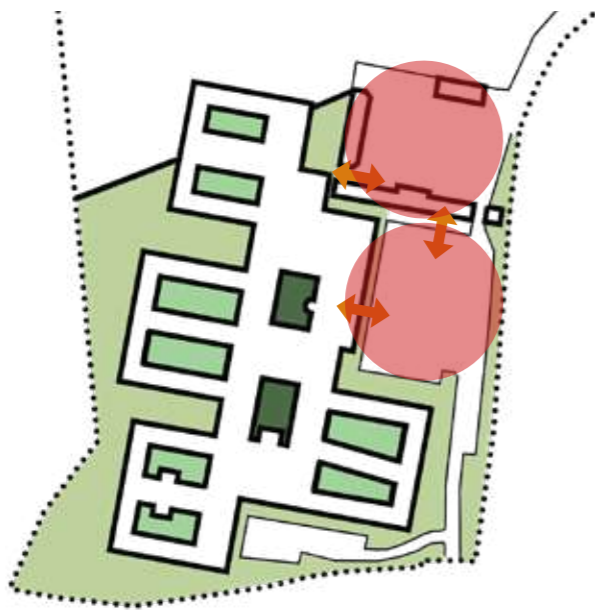
The external spaces are proposed to enhance the experience of the building through linking the wider landscape to the interior spaces of the buildings. Similar tree species and groundcover plant species are proposed throughout to contribute to the harmony of the composition. Geometry is kept uncomplicated and intelligible through the use of simple looped pathways, elementary straight lines and expansive hard landscape surfaces at shared active and passive open spaces, thus providing a landscape that is easily 'read' and comfortable to experience.



Views/Access to external shared open spaces



Views To Typical External Open Space (nts)



Arrival and Movement



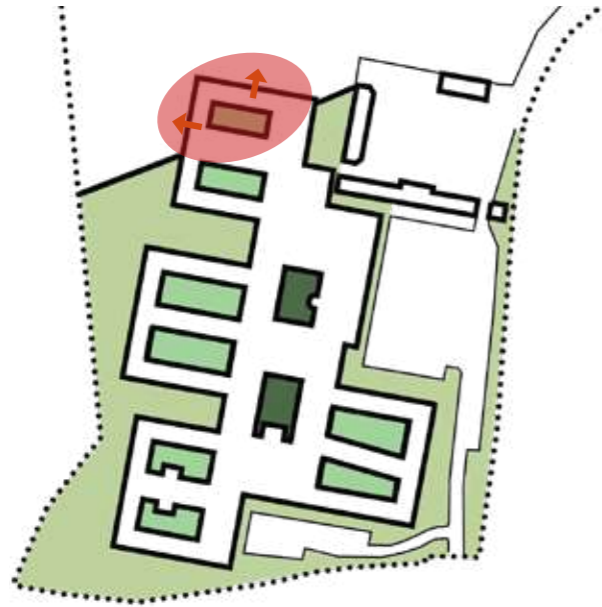
Typical Entrance Thresholds To External Areas (nts)

Entrance Threshold

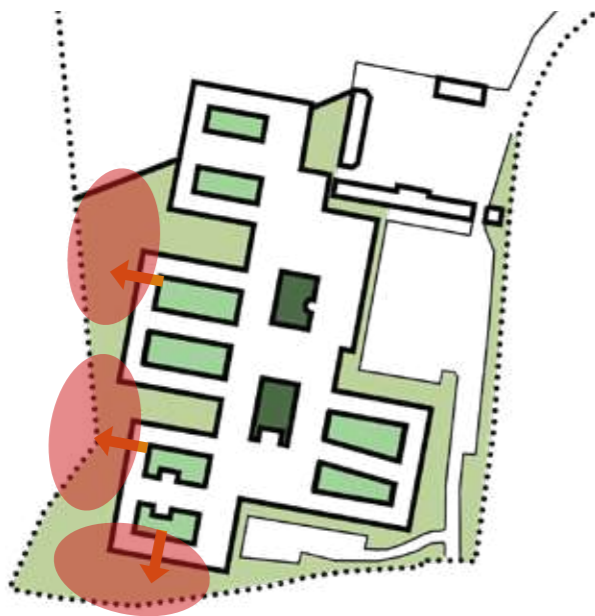
Roadway

Parking

The external spaces are proposed to enhance the experience of the building through linking the wider landscape to the interior spaces of the buildings. Similar tree species and groundcover plant species are proposed throughout to contribute to the harmony of the composition. Geometry is kept uncomplicated and intelligible through the use of simple looped pathways, elementary straight lines and expansive hard landscape surfaces at shared active and passive open spaces, thus providing a landscape that is easily 'read' and comfortable to experience.



Views/Access to external shared open spaces



Arrival and Movement



Typical Entrance Thresholds To External Areas (nts)

6.0 Landscape and Ecological Management

The main measures to consider include:

- The management of the pNHA woodland between the proposed hospital and the existing St Edmundsbury House.
- The location and form of biodiversity enhancements within the site.
- The enhancement of the existing woodland, including removal of existing Cherry Laurel.
- Type and location of planting, hedgerows and tree species.
- Relocation of existing species-rich grassland to proposed grassland areas.

Ecological Management Actions

Design Stage

The landscape proposals include the planting of approximately 510no. new standard and multi-stemmed trees, 1980no native tree whips and 1435sqm of native hedge planting. There is a proposed removal of 47no. trees to facilitate the development. This additional tree planting of mainly native species, coupled with the inclusion of bare-root woodland and native hedging will provide an enhancement for biodiversity and have a positive impact on a range of species.

Trees

It is proposed that maintenance and management within the existing and proposed woodland will include short and long term measures for the existing and proposed woodland areas. Measures included are expected to include:

- Invasive Species Control
- Maintenance of existing woodland and Enrichment Planting
- Laurel clearance
- New Woodland Establishment

The Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) by Arbor Care specifies measures to be undertaken to ensure the ongoing health of trees to be retained within the development site, and their protection during the construction process. Protective fencing barriers will be employed throughout the duration of the construction phase to ensure the trees and their rooting areas are protected. These barriers will also form protection zones for sensitive ecological areas of the site, The AIA further notes that the proposed development can be successfully carried out without having a negative impact on the character or appearance of the surrounding landscape provided the recommendation and methods outlined in the report are adhered to.

Construction Stage

- Prior to works commencing an Ecological Clerk of Works will be appointed and will liaise with the appointed lead contractor to provide information regarding site inductions for all contractors and sub-contractors.

Measures For Bats

- Bat Roosts & Bat Boxes as advised by Project Ecologist

Measures For Birds

- A variety of artificial nesting opportunities for birds (bird boxes) will be erected on the retained trees as advised by the project ecologist.

Pond and Wetland Creation

- As part of the sustainable drainage measures proposed a pond and wetland area is situated to the north-east of the site. This will also provide habitat for wildlife.

Relocation of higher quality dry grassland

- Proposals to relocate Trifolium-rich shallow-soiled dry grassland from the existing disused farmyard area to the proposed meadow area to the north-east surrounding the proposed pond.



Landscape Maintenance Considerations

- Minimal amount of herbicidal chemicals are to be utilised on the site, with non-chemical means of weed control to be preferred (mulching, mechanical control, hand weeding, etc. where feasible). Biodegradable herbicides are to be preferred where herbicide use is required.
- Prior to substantial completion the contractor shall be required to complete a site specific maintenance programme and attend site in accordance with the program agreed with the Contract Administrator.

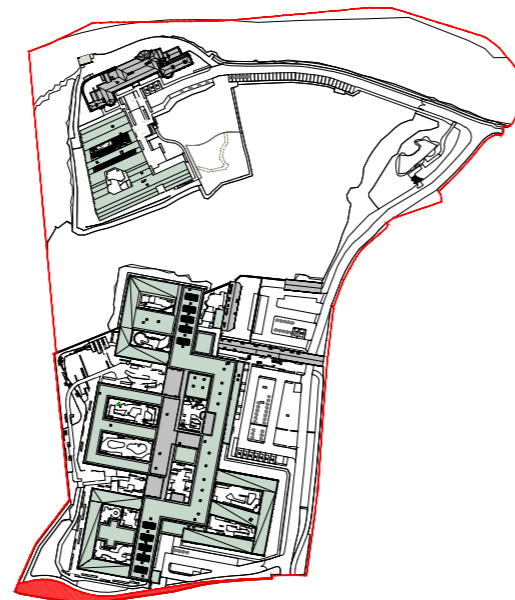
7.0 Green Space Factor

The Green Space Factor 'is a measurement that describes the quantity and quality of landscaping and GI across a defined spatial area.' (SDCC Green Space Factor Guidance Note - August 2022).

The landscape proposals within the proposed development have taken this into account from the initial concept stages, with the inclusion of high value biodiversity measures incorporated into the open spaces. This includes SuDS measures, substantial areas of green roof, a biodiversity pond and wetland area, new woodland and extensive tree planting, among other measures.

The minimum required GI score as designated by SDCC within the site is 0.7. The landscape proposals have achieved a score of 0.72 which passes the required score. It is noted that initial high level assessment of the existing site, based on the current ecological mapping by JBA Consultants, the site scores 0.62, which is under the minimum required score. This amounts to an approximate 14% increase from existing landscape conditions to proposed.

-  Proposed lawn
-  Proposed Meadow / managed Grass
-  Proposed Structural Hedge
-  Proposed Shrub & Groundcover Planting
-  Proposed Groundcover Planting
-  Proposed Mixed native Forestry Transplant and whips
-  Proposed Native Hedge
-  Proposed Trees
-  Proposed SuDs Area
-  Retained Existing Hedgerow
-  Retained Existing Woodland
-  Retained Existing Tree
-  Proposed Pond/ Wetland
-  Permeable Paving
-  Green Roof



Green Space Factor of Green Roof (nts)



Green Space Factor of Proposed Landscape (nts)

8.0 Appendix

Appendix A - Green Space Factor Worksheet of Proposed Development



User input indicated by Orange fields

User Input	
Zoning lookup	Minimum GI Score
HA-LV	0.7

1. Enter Development Site Area m ² HERE ▶		79978	
Surface Type (see tab for detailed descriptions)	Factor	Proposed Surface Area m ²	Factor Values
1. Short Lawn	0.3	3780	1134
2. Tall Lawn (wild, not mown)	0.5	3730	1865
Permeable Paving	0.3	6400	1920
Vegetation		0	0
4a. Vegetation-Shrub below 3m	0.4	2115	846
4b. Vegetation-Shrub / Hedgerow above 3m	0.5	2927	1463.5
4c. Vegetation-Pollinator friendly perennial planting	0.5	3578	1789
4d. Vegetation-Preserved hedgerow	1.2	510	612
Trees		0	0
5a. New trees	0.6	2670	1602
5b. Preserved trees	1.2	32100	38520
7. SuDS intervention (rain garden, bioswale)	0.6	2490	1494
Green Roof			0
9a. Green Roofs - Intensive green roof (substrate is 200-1200mm in depth)	0.7	61	42.7
9b. Green Roofs - Extensive green roof (substrate is 80-200mm in depth)	0.6	9835	5901
10. Green wall	0.4	0	0
11. Retained Open Water	2	0	0
12. New open water	1.5	320	480
Total Equivalent Surface Area of Greening Factors		70,516.00	

Green Factor Numerator	57669.20
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Minumum Required GI score	Final GI score	Result
0.7	0.72	Pass

8.0 Appendix

Appendix B:

Image Attributions

- A: [“Apple Trees” by WxMom is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.](#)
- B [“Dog Rose \(Rosa canina\) fruits” by Peter O’Connor aka anemoneprojectors is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.](#)
- C [“Coppice1” by Naturenet is licensed under GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2](#)
- D [“Elder berries, Rosnamuck - geograph.org.uk - 5912665” by Kenneth Allen is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.](#)
- E [“Gemeine Hasel \(Corylus avellana\)” by blumenbiene is licensed under CC BY 2.0.](#)
- F [“Holly berries” by choffee is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.](#)
- G [“Dasaphis crateagus on Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna \(25920071518\)” by Len Worthington is licensed under CC BY-SA 2.0.](#)