

Robroyston Phase 2 - Landscape Strategy

The landscape strategy drawing for Robroyston Phase 2 has been prepared in the wider context of Robroyston and in particular the recent new development to the north of the phase 2 area. It also takes cognisance of the previous landscape strategy prepared by Brindley Associates Landscape Architects for this wider development area, and seeks to adapt and enhance the information to meet the requirements of the current development layout.

Green Links

The strategy has incorporated a large amount of structural woodland and hedgerow style planting around the perimeter of the development area. Much of this is existing on the eastern and southern edge of the site. This is with the intention of creating a natural setting for the development which links to the wider landscape, setting up green links and corridors which enhance the existing tree cover and add to through infill planting to the rear fences of the new plot boundaries. A footpath is proposed through this area to allow access for recreation and maintenance.

The southern boundary to the site is adjacent to the corridor of the M80 road which passes through a depressed channel. An acoustic bund is proposed along this boundary and the woodland and hedgerow structural planting would be extended along this bund. Hedgerow style planting would be proposed around the smaller spaces adjacent to the acoustic fence which in turn integrates with the ramps access path to a footpath across the M80 to the land on the southern side.

Structural planting would be comprised of native species appropriate to the location with the majority being deciduous species, and some conifers. The mix would include a mix of species to provide a diverse coverage at different canopy heights and a range of habitat opportunities to encourage a thriving and diverse ecology can establish.

Character Areas

Within the site, there are a number of key areas of open space which will form focal points within the landscape for the community. These have been given particular consideration in order to provide greater visual amenity and usable outdoor spaces.

Open Spaces

Larger parkland or feature trees will be proposed for these areas where space permits which will provide a structure and setting for the development in the landscape and help to establish the new residential area within the wider landscape. These will also establish a hierarchy of space within the site. Large areas of open amenity space will provide opportunity for residents to use the open spaces as the wish. Grassland can be used for walking, playing or sitting out and it is important not to be overly prescriptive and simply offer opportunities to residents for outdoor activity.

Node Points

The points are areas of greater space, often at the meeting of roads or paths, which form a focal point within the residential area. These would be planted with feature trees for visual amenity and defined by hedges and shrub planting to subtly mark areas of communal space where residents can meet or spend time.

Central Avenue

The central footpath crossing the site will form an important link through the development and to the wider area with links to the bridge to the south. This linear open space allows a green corridor to be formed within the development, away from transport links, which will be planted to form a tree lined avenue.

Pocket Parks

There are two pocket park areas within the development one between phases 1 and 2 to the north and one within the development area itself. Again, larger trees where possible will provide structure to the landscape design and indicate the importance of these spaces within the landscape. Opportunities for formal or informal play would be provided within the pocket parks and hedging and shrub planting would provide partial enclosure whilst allowing natural surveillance to occur.

SuDs Area

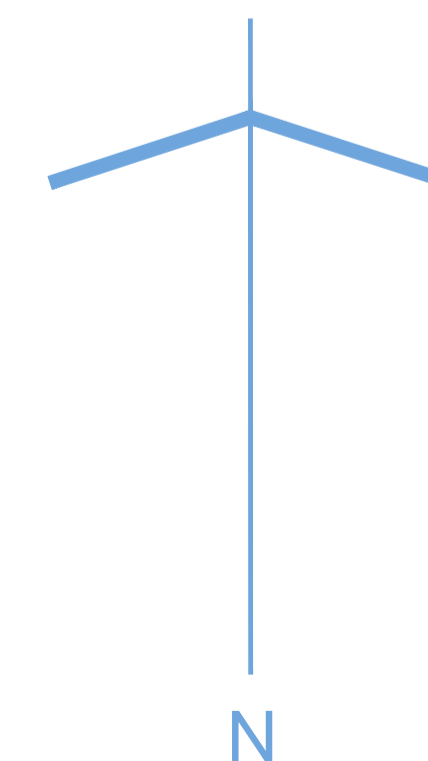
The SuDs are to the north of the development phase will provide an opportunity for biodiversity and habitat creation through the planting of riparian species and sowing of meadow grass. Its location also links with the structural landscape around the periphery of the site providing wider benefits to the network of green spaces.

Garden Areas

Garden areas within the site will be planted, where space allows, with smaller more decorative tree species such as apple, cherry, plum or rowan with some larger species in a few locations where possible. These will be planted in sections of the site, following subdivided streetscapes, to reinforce localised character areas, and give a degree of individuality to areas of the development.

Garden spaces will also, in many cases be lined with appropriate species of hedge. This allows a continuity of the street frontage to be established and a soft boundary between public and private spaces to be established. Differing species of hedge can also reinforce the local character areas and bring benefits of greenery and biodiversity within the development.

Shrub planting would be proposed in key locations to give seasonal colour and visual interest. Species would also be selected for their suitability to a residential planting scheme and to promote biodiversity, with particular attention to plants that will encourage bees to thrive in the area.



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