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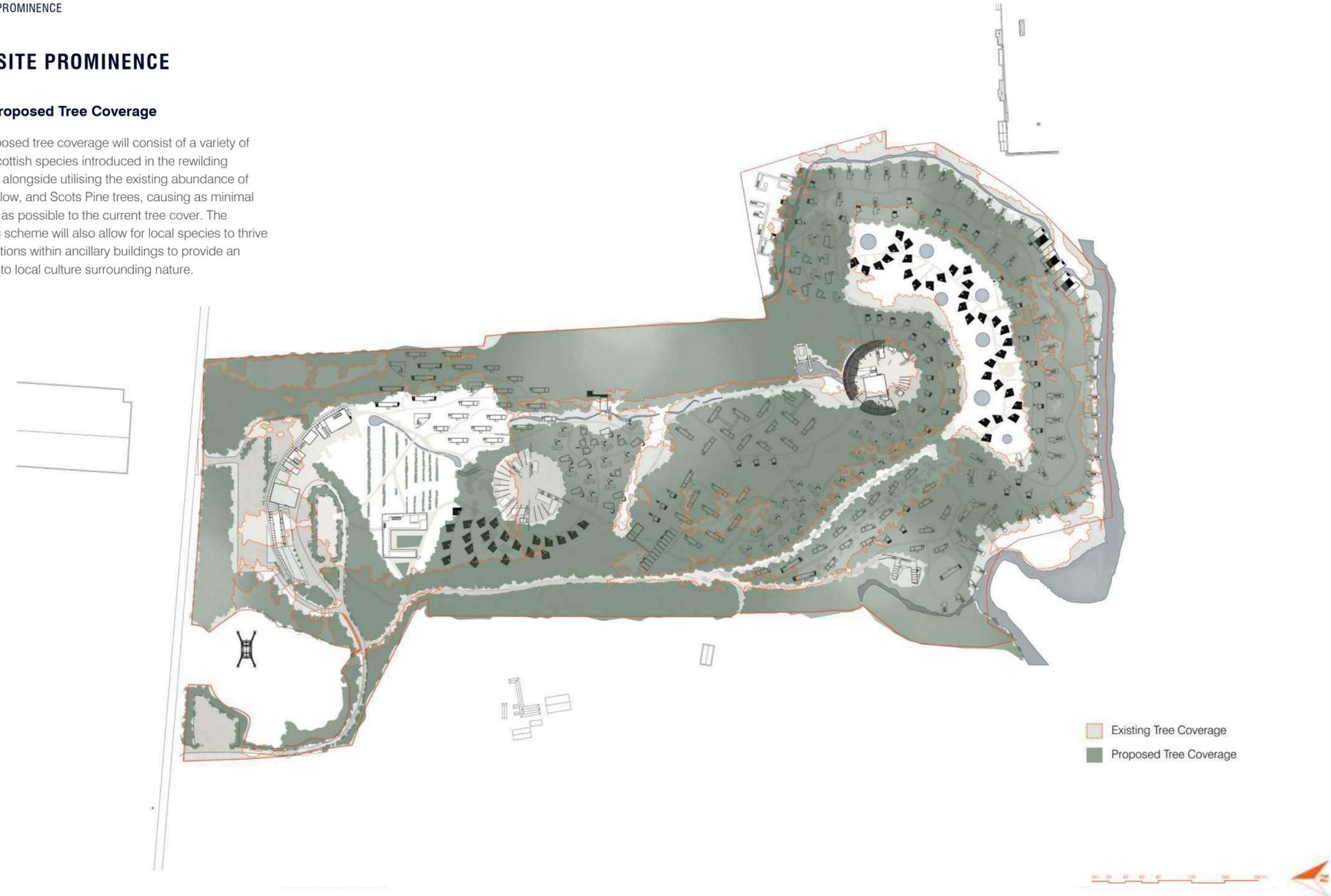
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5.0 SITE PROMINENCE

5.1 Proposed Tree Coverage

The proposed tree coverage will consist of a variety of native Scottish species introduced in the rewilding scheme, alongside utilising the existing abundance of birch, willow, and Scots Pine trees, causing as minimal damage as possible to the current tree cover. The rewilding scheme will also allow for local species to thrive and functions within ancillary buildings to provide an insight into local culture surrounding nature.



5.2 Presence: Site Frontage

The scheme aims to be discrete and differential to the existing Barony A Frame as seen on the diagram. The refurbished entrance to the current visitor car park will be retained as the project will utilise a different entrance sequence down the road.

The existing vegetation along with proposed landscaping will screen the proposal from the main Barony Road and will be of little visual impact to the present entryway. The new entrance to the right of the A Frame will progress around the perimeter of the landscaped site, providing visitors to The Barony with an extensive view of the monument and recognition of the heritage of the site and of the area.



5.0 SITE PROMINENCE

5.3 Presence: Site Frontage

The project intends to retain as much of the existing views into the site by utilising existing vegetation and through the use of sustainable materials. In summer the visual presence of The Barony scheme will be minimal when viewed from the Queen Elizabeth Walled Gardens as the tree foliage will obscure the buildings from view. In winter, the natural materials of the buildings will blend the villas with the natural environment, therefore decreasing the visual impact significantly.



View of the scheme from the Queen Elizabeth Walled Gardens with tree coverage.

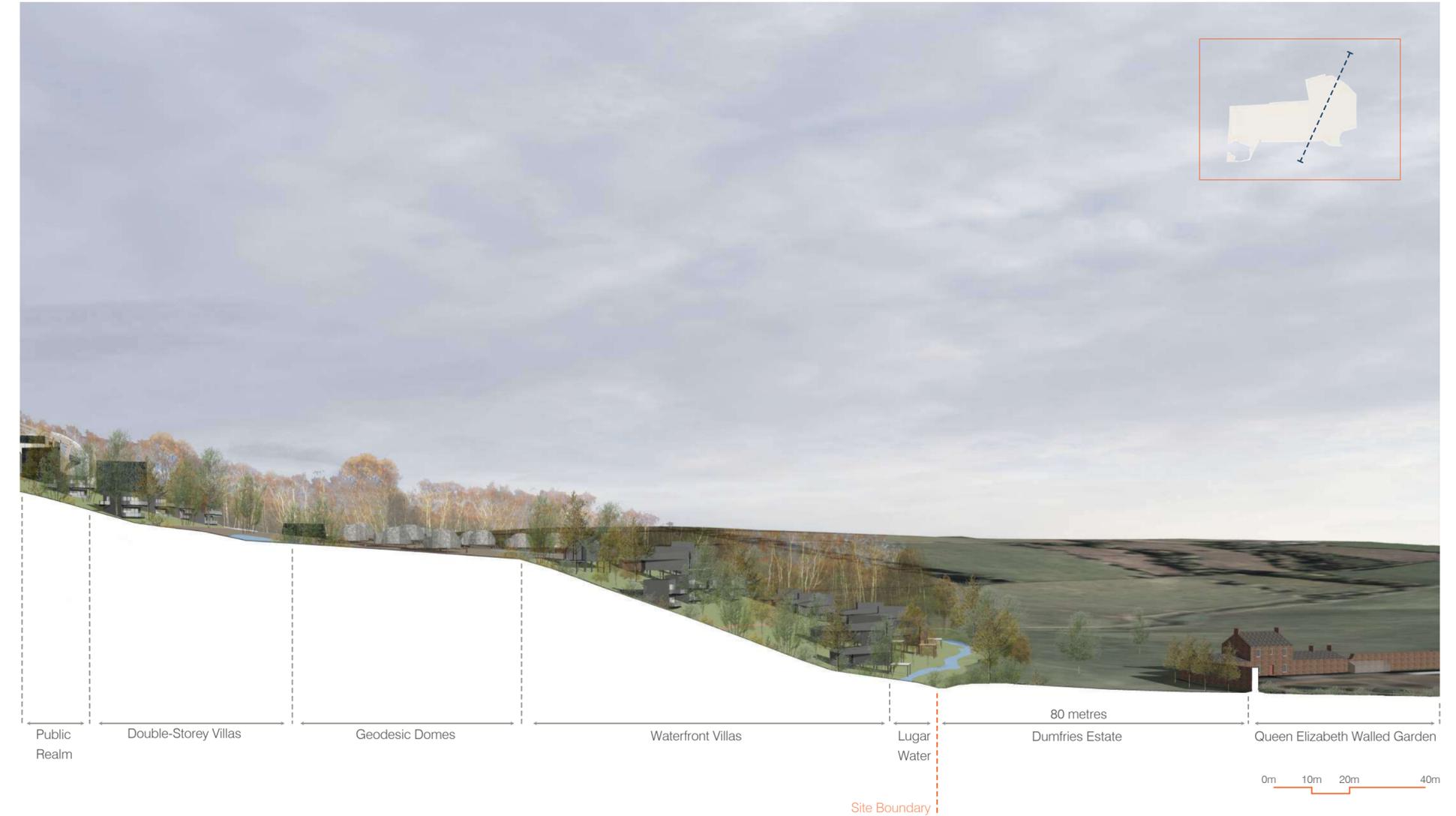


View of the scheme from the Queen Elizabeth Walled Gardens without tree coverage.

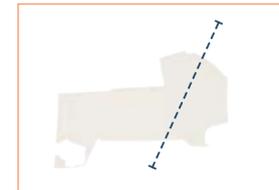


5.0 SITE PROMINENCE

5.4 Section through the Walled Gardens

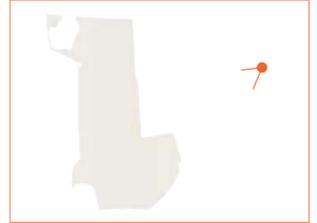


5.5 Presence from Dumfries House



5.6 Views from Glenside Farm

Glenside Farm is part of Dumfries House Estate and lies approximately 800metres east of The Barony. The intermediate field consists of cultivated farmland and burns. The vast distance from the scheme, along with the extensive tree canopy on the east side of The Barony, create a minimal visual impact on the neighbouring areas.



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5.7 Landscape Principles

The landscaping strategy utilises existing birch trees on the site, whilst introducing further native species to enhance diversity and provide an opportunity for local wildlife to thrive. The habitat creation has been carefully considered in order to provide positive experiences for visitors, promoting physical, social, behavioural, and psychological wellness. The two main hubs of the site integrate this strategy into various educational facilities, protecting and celebrating the natural assets of the area.

There are two predominantly open areas – these are intended to be retained and enhanced as neutral grassland areas to support existing wildlife. Orchards and herb gardens connect as part of the productive landscapes and projective ecologies programmes as well as producing produce for restaurants. Habitat creation to the south of the site will also include reed beds and swales to facilitate water run-off and grey water recycling.

Key

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Parking | 7 Productive landscapes hub |
| 2 Reception building | 8 Projective ecologies hub |
| 3 Hotel | 9 Lodges |
| 4 Yoga terrace and dance studio | 10 Geo-domes |
| 5 Forestry room | 11 Stacked villas |
| 6 Lugar water spa | 12 Treehouses |

Habitat creation

- Mixed Scots Pine Woodland (to supplement existing)
- Mixed Willow and Birchwood forest (Existing retained and enhanced)
- Mixed Deciduous Lowland Woodland (to supplement existing)
- Wet Woodland (to supplement existing)
- Neutral Grassland (Existing retained and enhanced)
- Fen, Marsh and Swamp Habitat (Partially existing retained and enhanced)
- Pollinator Meadow (Proposed)



Productive landscapes

- | | |
|--|--|
| Native Botanicals Garden | Agricultural patches |
| Herb Gardens | Orchards |
| Linseed Field | Memorial gardens |

EXTERIOR ARCHITECTURE

5.8 Proposed Landscape Habitats



5.8.1 Birchwood and Willow Forest

Can tolerate low temperatures and is pollinated by wind. Birch is the most extensive woodland variety in Scotland and grows on generally infertile upland soils.



5.8.2 Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland

With Oak, Maple, Lime, Suckering Elm, and Ash as the main species, this forest typically houses moss, ferns and harebell. Planted throughout the site, this allows the existing to become wilder.



5.8.3 Mixed Scots Pine Forest

Included in the Scottish Biodiversity List, pinewood forests are diverse in the species they support and mainly occur on mineral soils. Scots Pine is designated as Scotland's national tree.



5.8.4 Wet Woodland

Usually consisting of Alder, Willow and Birches, riparian woodlands thrive on wetlands, rivers and lochs and support a variety of birds native to Scotland.



5.8.5 Neutral Grassland

Neutral Grassland tends to consist of enclosed fields with scattered stands of scrub species which provide food and shelter to support a wide range of species. Much of the existing site is neutral grassland and this is intended to be retained.



5.8.6 Pollinator Meadow

Allowing for a variety of seasonal flowers, pollinator meadows are an important aspect of East Ayrshire's landscape and occur on well-drained soil.



5.8.7 Native Botanicals and Herbs

In order to support the many ancillary buildings focused on local craft and holistic therapy, the botanicals and herb gardens are placed in various locations surrounding the productive landscapes hub.



5.8.8 Fen, Marsh and Swamp

Formed of bog mosses and other plants that break down to form a layer of peat. This will be located next to the Lugar Water at the southern tip of the site due to it requiring a cold and wet environment.