E. LANDSCAPE

Just as it is possible to establish the roadways and walkways as form determinants of site development, it is possible and highly desirable to also utilize the landscape as a form determinant. The landscape is capable of influencing site temperatures, wind conditions and cleanliness of air as well as creating a visual framework of foliage capable of absorbing the many different architectural forms and materials now existing and to be used in the future. Rather than wait for future buildings to dictate the locations and forms of landscape spaces, it is recommended by this Long-Range Development Plan that the major, permanent landscape spaces precede the buildings and direct the building development much as roadways do now. The scale of the landscape can also be predetermined in response to the size of adjacent building parcels, future parking areas or future movement systems. Within the landscape there is a sense of human scale created by the size of trees and other landscape materials. This is a scale and sense of place familiar to everyone. This familiar relationship then becomes the consistent experience within the movement systems in contrast to the grossness of the site now existing.

The value of plant materials to the Laboratory environment is immeasurable. To emphasize this importance, portions of a report by Mr. Gary Robinette, Associate Executive Director of the American Society of Landscape Architects, are included in the Appendix. See ASLA-1 through ASLA-4.

1. General Guidelines

a. Masses of trees are to be the dominant landscape element. Massing is necessary to achieve scale, weather and environmental control. The arrangement of trees in most instances is to be irregular and forest-like rather than architectural or formal. The irregular groupings require less maintenance time and are compatible with most architectural forms. In addition, the looseness of plant arrangement is an intended contrast to the existing engineered aspect of the Laboratory and is appropriate in both existing developed areas and in the future parcels.

b. The landscape framework over the total site should precede specific project landscape installation. It is anticipated that each particular building project will require landscape development from the building to the adjacent roadways or pathways. These designs should reinforce the landscape corridors. Review procedures are necessary to effect proper coordination.

c. Five major classes of landscape are proposed:

(Royston Plan, 1968)