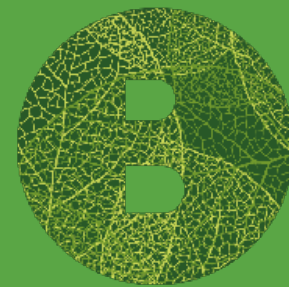




Charlotte Mews Terrace



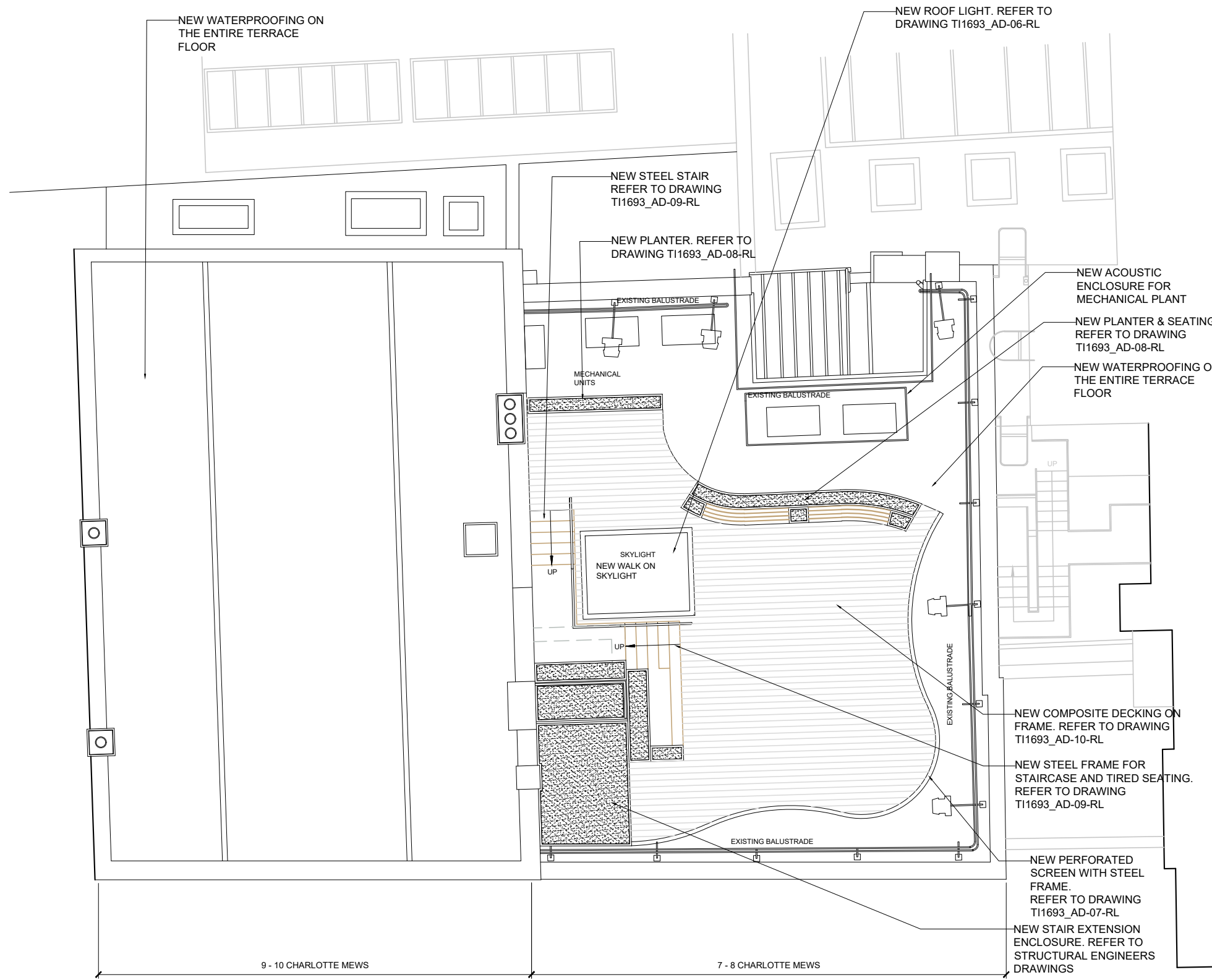
BIOPHILIC

DESIGNS

Think Inside (Milton Group Ltd) - London

August, 2024

Site Plan



NOTE:
MAKE GOOD WHERE AFFECTED BY STRIP OUT

GENERAL NOTES

NOTE:
FOR STRUCTURAL REINFORCEMENT 7-8 TERRACE REFER TO STRUCTURAL ENGINEER DRAWING PACK

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	TC	AM
C1	30/04/24	ISSUED FOR INFORMATION	TC	AM

CONSTRUCTION
T11693
LEVY ESTATE
7 - 10 CHARLOTTE MEWS
W1T 4EA

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BUILDERS WORK PLAN

LEVEL
RL

www.think-inside.com
info@think-inside.com

Plant Selection



Lavandula angustifolia (English Lavender)

Evergreen: Yes
Native to UK: No (Native to the Mediterranean, but well-suited to UK climate)
Color: Purple flowers
Pollinator: Attracts bees and butterflies
Notes: Provides a lovely fragrance and blooms in summer.



Digitalis purpurea (Common Foxglove)

Evergreen: No
Native to UK: Yes
Color: Pink, purple, and white flowers
Pollinator: Attracts bees
Notes: Thrives in partial shade- to be used sparingly in shadier parts of the terrace



Alchemilla mollis (Lady's Mantle)

Evergreen: No
Native to UK: No (Native to Southern Europe)
Color: Yellow-green flowers
Pollinator: Attracts bees
Notes: Foliage retains raindrops, providing visual interest. Hardy and easy to grow.



Erysimum 'Bowles's Mauve' (Wallflower)

Evergreen: Yes
Native to UK: No
Color: Mauve-purple flowers
Pollinator: Attracts bees and butterflies
Notes: Long blooming period, from spring to autumn.



Verbena bonariensis (Purpletop Vervain)

Evergreen: No
Native to UK: No
Color: Violet-purple flowers
Pollinator: Attracts bees and butterflies
Notes: Tall, airy plant with a long blooming season.



Huchera Marmalade (alum root 'Marmalade')

Evergreen: No
Native to UK: Yes
Color: Orange leaves with brownish flowers
Pollinator: Flowers attract bees
Notes: Hardy and easy to grow, with a long flowering season from late spring to summer.



Clematis 'Nubia' (Boulevard Collection)

Evergreen: No
Native to UK: No (Hybrid origin)
Color: Rich red flowers with deep red centers
Pollinator: Attracts bees
Notes: Climber, repeat-flowering clematis with a long flowering period from late spring to early autumn. Ideal for growing in pots on terraces.



Geranium Rozanne (Meadow Cranesbill)

Evergreen: No
Native to UK: Yes
Color: Violet-blue flowers
Pollinator: Attracts bees and butterflies
Notes: Hardy and easy to grow, with a long flowering season from late spring to summer.



Ilex Crenata (Japanese Holly)

Evergreen: Yes
Native to UK: No
Color: Glossy green leaves, small white flowers and female plants, showy berries in autumn
Pollinator: Attracts bees (for flowers); birds (for berries)
Notes: Adds year-round interest and is a UK native.



Euonymus 'Green Spider'

Evergreen: Yes
Native to UK: No
Color: Variegated green and white foliage
Pollinator: Not significant
Notes: Provides striking foliage color and is easy to maintain.



Hebe 'Red Edge'

Evergreen: Yes
Native to UK: No
Color: Pale pink to white flowers with red-tinged foliage
Pollinator: Attracts bees
Notes: Compact and hardy, great for pots.



Phormium Tenax

Evergreen: Yes
Native to UK: No
Color: Bright Green grasses
Pollinator: Not significant
Notes: Hardy and low maintenance, easy to maintain a different volume and visual in the mix.

Planting Schedule

Planting Plan and Densities



- *Erysimum 'Bowles's Mauve'* 9cm 15-25cm :16 plants/m²
- *Digitalis purpurea* 9cm 10-20cm tall: 16 plants/m²
- *Alchemilla mollis* 1L 20-30cm tall : 16 plants/m²
- *Huchera Marmalade* 1L 10-20cm tall: 16 plants/m²
- *Verbena bonariensis* 1L 20-30cm tall: 16 plants/m²
- *Lavandula Angustifolia Std* 1L 20-30cm tall: 16 plants/m²
- *Euonymus 'Green Spider'* 1L 25-30cm: 16 plants/m²
- *Geranium Rozanne* 2L 5-10cm tall 8 plants/m²
- *Hebe 'Red Edge'* 2L 20-30cm: 8 plants/m²
- *Ilex Crenata* 2L 30-45cm: 8 plants/m²
- *Phormium Tenax* 5L 50-80cm: 6 plants/m²

- *Clematis 'Nubia'* (Boulevard Collection)

Flowers



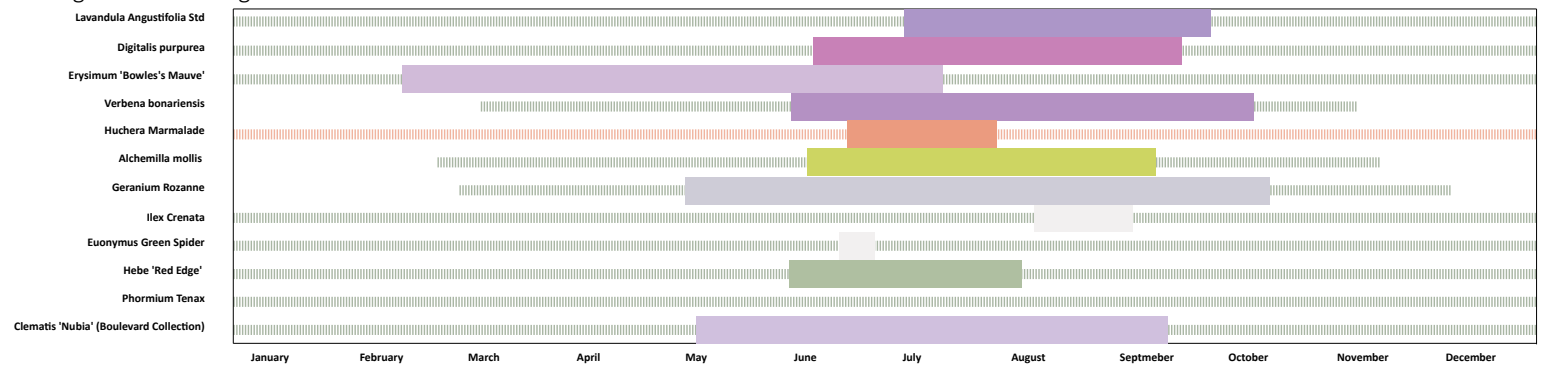
Shrubs & Grasses



Climbers

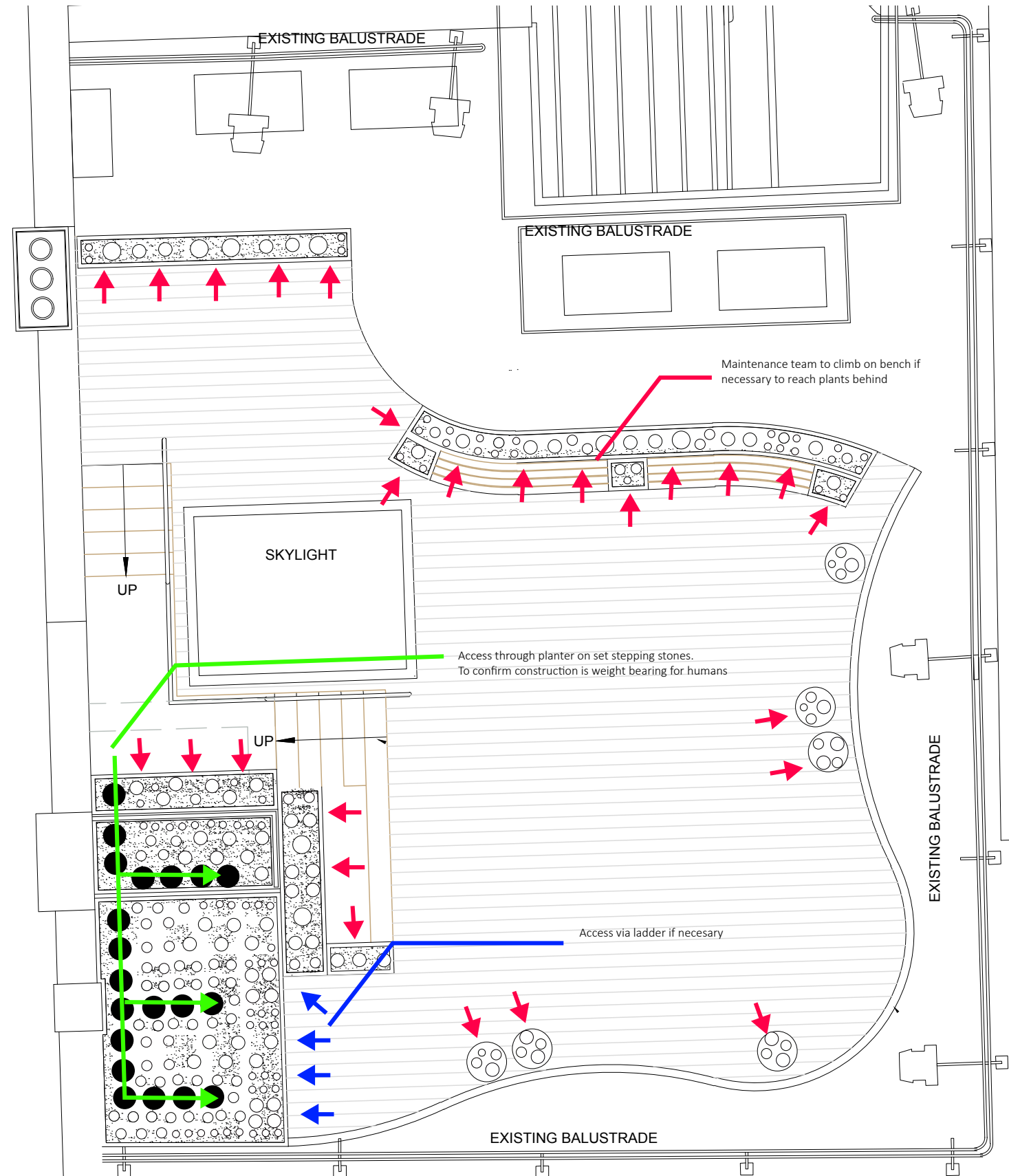


Foliage and Flowering Timeline



Maintenance Summary

Maintenance Planting Zones Access



Maintenance Scheme

Maintenance Schedule:

1. Summer (April - September)
 - o 3 visits per fortnight
 - o Services include: watering, weeding, pruning, pest control, fertilizing, and general plant health checks.
2. Winter (October - March)
 - o 1 visit per month
 - o Services include: minimal pruning, checking for winter damage, applying mulch, and ensuring plant protection.

Our Promise

The promise we make to you is that we will visit your property at regular intervals. We will check irrigation systems, water, feed and clean your plants and control any pests/weeds. This work needs to be carried out on a regular basis and is carried out by our experienced and properly trained botanical technicians.

Watering Plants

Proper watering techniques are the single most important factor in the vitality and longevity of plants. Watering requirements plant maintenance are seldom routinely predictable. Techniques are influenced by environmental conditions such as light, temperature, humidity levels and soil content. Most plants need watering every 1 to 3 days, however, some varieties should be allowed to dry out between watering. With these factors in mind, our service technician may water each plant/adjust irrigation system accordingly each visit, guaranteeing proper plant management.

Plant Service and Maintenance – Cleaning Plants

Plant foliage is made up of cells, including pores, which act as filters. Dust can collect on the foliage to the point of clogging the pores that exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide. Cleaning foliage is necessary in maintaining a healthy, natural foliage. Our service technician will clean the foliage on a regular basis, applying the best possible finish without damage to the plant in order to maintain a fresh, healthy appearance.

Trimming Plants

All plants are in a constant process of growing and dying. As the new, healthy growth takes hold, older foliage generally starts to shed or in some instances, show up as leaf burn at the tips of the leaves. Early in the leaf burn stages it is usually unnecessary to remove the entire leaf. At this point, our service technician may trim the older foliage slightly, while maintaining the natural shape of the leaf.

Fertilizing Plants

Fertilization can promote various aspects of healthy plants and provide them with essential nutrients. Most plants are designated for specific areas by size, so rapid plant growth is not the main objective for fertilizing interior plants. Our service technician will routinely add fertilizer solution to the watering on a 3 – 6 week schedule during the growing season.

Pruning Plants

Pruning of tree type plants is essential for promoting new growth. As older leaves are shed, our service technician will prune out the unproductive areas, stimulating the roots to produce healthy, new growth. All plants grow symmetrically when left to their own production and have a wonderful way of filling in, allowing their foliage to get a maximum of light. Pruning may be necessary to prevent overgrowth in some varieties. Our service technician will determine when pruning is appropriate.

Pest and Disease Control for Plants

All plants have the potential to develop pest or disease related problems. Our service technicians are trained to spot any suspect conditions at an early stage where treatment is most effective. If any treatment is necessary on location, mists or sprays used are safe for public areas, although you may notice a slight odor.

Plant Specific Maintenance Guide



1. *Lavandula Angustifolia Std* (English Lavender Standard)

Watering: Water deeply but infrequently, allowing the soil to dry out between watering. In winter, reduce watering significantly.

Light: Full sun is essential; ensure at least 6 hours of sunlight daily.

Feeding: Feed with a balanced, slow-release fertilizer in spring. Avoid high-nitrogen fertilizers.

Pruning: After flowering, trim back the flower stems and lightly shape the foliage to maintain its standard form.

Autumn and Winter Care: Protect the roots with a layer of mulch and wrap the container in bubble wrap during severe cold spells to prevent freezing.



2. *Digitalis purpurea* (Foxglove)

Watering: Keep the soil consistently moist, but avoid waterlogging. Digitalis prefers slightly damp conditions.

Light: Prefers partial shade to full sun. It can tolerate dappled sunlight but avoid full shade.

Feeding: Apply a slow-release fertilizer in early spring.

Pruning: Deadhead spent flowers to encourage more blooms. Cut back to the base after flowering.

Autumn and Winter Care: Foxgloves are biennials, so after they seed, remove old plants and mulch around younger ones to protect them from frost.



3. *Erysimum 'Bowles's Mauve'* (Wallflower)

Watering: Water regularly during dry periods but allow the soil to dry out slightly between watering.

Light: Full sun is ideal for vibrant blooms.

Feeding: Feed with a balanced fertilizer in spring, but it is generally low-maintenance regarding feeding.

Pruning: Deadhead regularly to encourage continuous blooming. Cut back in late summer to rejuvenate the plant.

Autumn and Winter Care: Generally hardy, but protect with mulch during severe winters. Ensure good drainage to avoid root rot.



4. *Verbena bonariensis* (Purpletop Vervain)

Watering: Water regularly, especially during dry spells, but ensure good drainage to prevent root rot.

Light: Full sun is crucial; the plant needs at least 6 hours of sunlight daily.

Feeding: A general-purpose fertilizer in early spring will suffice.

Pruning: Deadhead to prolong flowering. Cut back stems to about 15 cm (6 inches) in late autumn.

Autumn and Winter Care: It is marginally hardy, so consider protecting the base with mulch or bringing the container under shelter during harsh winters.



5. *Heuchera 'Marmalade'* (Coral Bells)

Watering: Maintain consistent moisture, particularly in hot weather, but avoid waterlogged conditions.

Light: Partial shade to full sun; prefers morning sun with afternoon shade in hot climates.

Feeding: Feed with a balanced fertilizer in spring.

Pruning: Remove dead or damaged leaves throughout the growing season. Cut back in late autumn or early spring to refresh the foliage.

Autumn and Winter Care: Heucheras are evergreen, so protect the crowns with a layer of mulch in winter.



6. *Alchemilla mollis* (Lady's Mantle)

Watering: Keep the soil consistently moist, especially during dry periods.

Light: Thrives in partial shade, but can tolerate full sun if kept moist.

Feeding: Feed with a balanced fertilizer in early spring.

Pruning: Deadhead after flowering to prevent self-seeding and to encourage a second flush of blooms. Cut back foliage in autumn.

Autumn and Winter Care: Generally hardy, but a mulch layer in winter can help protect the roots from freezing.



7. *Geranium 'Rozanne'* (Hardy geranium)

Watering: Water regularly, especially during hot, dry weather. Allow the top of the soil to dry between watering.

Light: Full sun to partial shade; tolerates a variety of light conditions.

Feeding: A slow-release fertilizer in spring will encourage blooming.

Pruning: Deadhead spent flowers and cut back in late summer to promote new growth and extended flowering.

Autumn and Winter Care: Hardy in London, but mulching can protect against severe frosts.



8. *Ilex Crenata* (Japanese Holly)

Watering: Water consistently, particularly during dry spells. Ensure the soil is well-drained.

Light: Partial shade to full sun. Adaptable to different light conditions.

Feeding: Apply an evergreen fertilizer in spring to encourage healthy growth.

Pruning: Prune in late spring to shape and maintain the desired form.

Autumn and Winter Care: Hardy, but ensure the container is insulated to prevent root damage from freezing.

Plant Specific Maintenance Guide



9. **Euonymus 'Green Spider' (Japanese spindle)**

Watering: Water regularly, ensuring the soil stays moist but not waterlogged.

Light: Thrives in full sun to partial shade.

Feeding: Use a balanced fertilizer in spring.

Pruning: Prune in late spring or early summer to shape and control growth.

Autumn and Winter Care: Generally hardy, but ensure good drainage and mulch the base to protect against cold.



10. **Hebe 'Red Edge' (Shrubby Veronica)**

Watering: Water regularly during the growing season, allowing the soil to dry out slightly between watering.

Light: Prefers full sun, but can tolerate partial shade.

Feeding: Feed with a balanced fertilizer in spring.

Pruning: Lightly prune after flowering to maintain shape and encourage bushier growth.

Autumn and Winter Care: Protect with mulch and consider bringing the container under shelter during very cold weather.



11. **Phormium Tenax (New Zealand Flax)**

Watering: Water regularly but allow the soil to dry out between watering. It's drought-tolerant once established.

Light: Requires full sun for best color and growth.

Feeding: Feed with a slow-release fertilizer in spring.

Pruning: Remove any dead or damaged leaves at the base. Little pruning is needed.

Autumn and Winter Care: Hardy in London, but consider insulating the container during harsh winters to protect the roots.



12. **Clematis 'Nubia' (Climbing Clematis)**

Watering: Keep the soil consistently moist, especially during flowering. Avoid waterlogged conditions.

Light: Full sun to partial shade; ideally, the roots should be shaded while the top gets sun.

Feeding: Feed with a balanced fertilizer in spring and early summer.

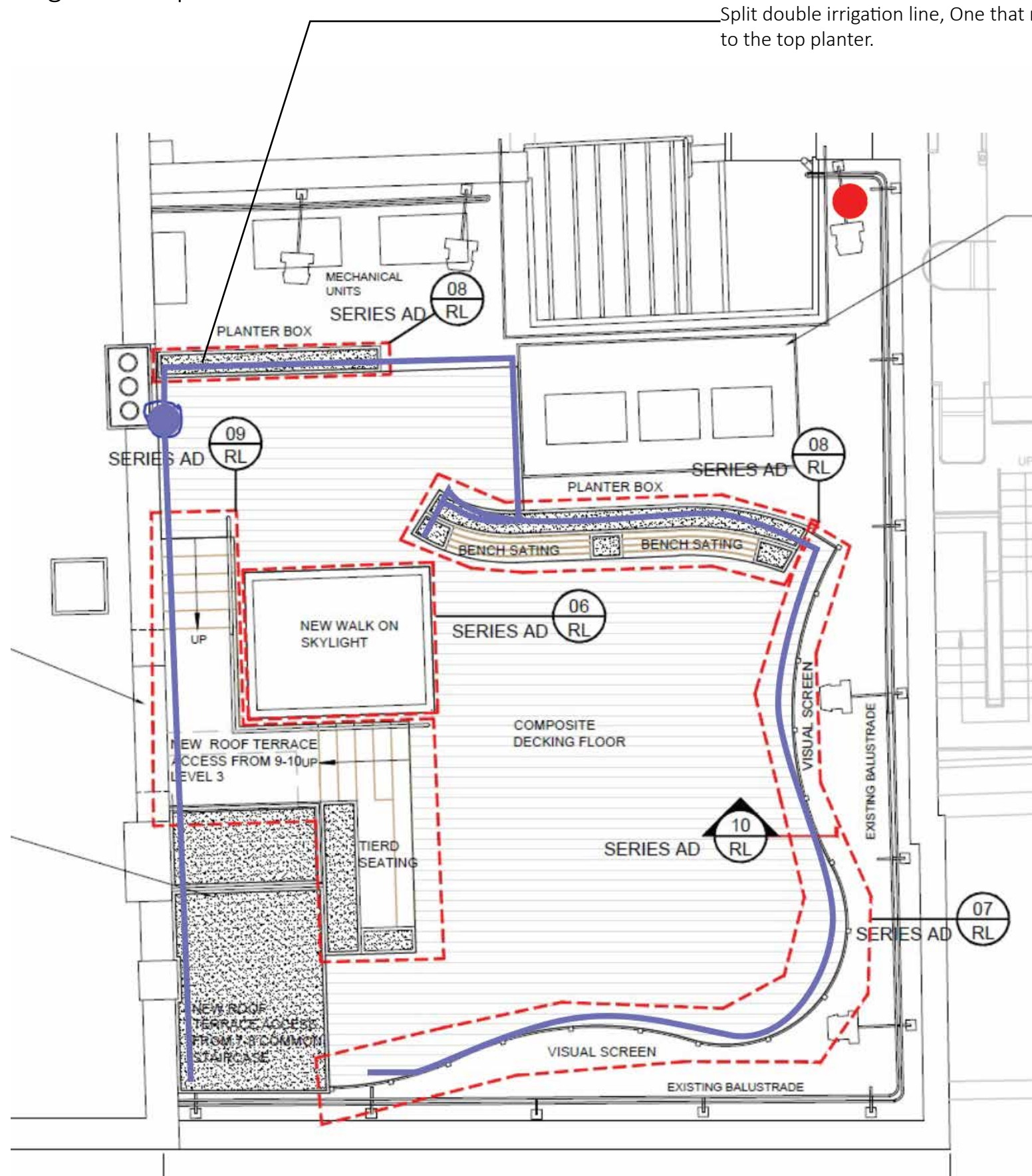
Pruning: Prune lightly after the first flush of flowers to encourage a second bloom.

Heavy pruning should be done in late winter or early spring.

Autumn and Winter Care: Hardy, but mulch around the base to protect the roots in winter.

Irrigation and Watering Specifications

Irrigation Map



Specified Irrigation Device

HydroSure Dual Outlet Digital Display Garden Watering Timer



Two water hookups

Your roof terrace garden will be equipped with an automatic irrigation system controlled by a timer. This system delivers precise water directly to each plant, ensuring consistent care throughout the year.

How It Works:

Timer Control: The system is programmed to water at specific times daily, automatically adjusting for each plant's needs.

Drip Irrigation: Water is delivered directly to the root zone through drip emitters, minimizing waste.

Seasonal Adjustments: The system's schedule changes with the seasons—more frequent and longer watering sessions in spring and summer, reduced in autumn, and minimal in winter.

Seasonal Watering Overview:

Spring/Summer: Water daily or every other day, increasing duration during heatwaves.

Autumn: Reduce to every 2-3 days, shortening watering sessions.

Winter: Minimal watering, once a week or less, based on rainfall and temperatures.

Rainfall monitor

Smart Rain Sensor

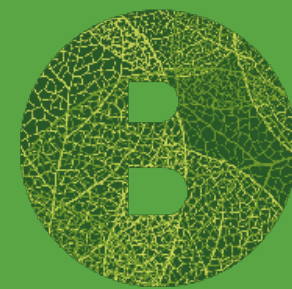


To prepare for our changing climate and to ensure the health and longevity of the plants a rain sensor allows our team to track how much rain water the plants have received and help guide our water schedule around that with more water during dryer periods and less in wetter conditions. This helps both with over watering and helps conserve water.

Thank You



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