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Precedent image showing planters and seating

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The proposed 3rd floor roof terrace is a shaded seating space which sits between the proposed building and the partywall of the Golden Lion public house. As a space this seating terrace will offer patients a shaded area to dwell within as a contrast to the rooftop podium garden. The space will be characterised by the proposed planting palette and lighting. The key design feature of the space is a central seating area which is enclosed by planting.









Feature shrubs and small multi-stem trees create height and depth

This 3rd floor plan highlights the proposed treatment to the private terrace.

Proposed features include;

1. FSC approved timber bench, to be designed as fully accessible with back and arm rests.

2. Use of high-quality paving materials.

3. Small multi-stem trees and specimen shrubs with uplighting, these to provide height and depth to the planting design.

4. Lighting to the brick partywall of the adjoining public house.

5. Raised metal planter, the proposed height of the planter is to be designed to allow patients and wheelchair users ease of access. Replacement plants and gardening by patients is to be encouraged. It is the intention of the design that plants are replaced by patients overtime.



3rd Floor Terrace General Arrangement





Accessibility Best Practice

Adjacent illustrations highlight the proposed design where best practice dimensions of 1.2m, 1.5m or 1.8m wide routes are achievable.

BS 8300 states that: Pedestrian routes should be designed to be easily identifiable, predictable and direct. Straight lines with turns of 90° are the easiest to follow and should be provided on at least one route through a space, and this should be an accessible, step free route. According to BS 8300, the minimum recommended surface width of an access routes (i.e. between walls, kerbs or path edgings) should be at least 1800mm for general routes, to allow two wheelchair users to pass each other. Where the surface width of an access route is less than 1800mm, passing places should be provided to allow two wheelchair users to pass each other. A passing place should be 2000mm long × 1800mm wide and located within direct sight of another passing place, or at a maximum distance of 25m from another, whichever is the closer.

Where it is necessary to introduce occasional narrowing of the access route, the restricted width should be at least 1200mm.

This guidance is based on the following space allowances on an access route, as stated in BS 8300:

1.8m = allows two wheelchair users to pass each other

1.5m = allows a wheelchair user and an ambulant person to pass each other 1.2m = accommodates a blind or partially sighted person with a cane or a person on crutches.

The extent to which the recommendations apply to access routes needs to be considered on a case by case basis. The Accessibility Building Code also includes space allowances for wheelchairs, including a width of 860mm which is based on the maximum width of the majority of manual/powered wheelchairs and mobility scooters. We have used the above guidance as a benchmark for assessing the accessibility and usability of the existing external environment within the design.

Extracts from the 'Accessibility Building Code – Part 1'









Power





Scooter



This 3rd floor section highlights the proposed treatment to the private terrace. This section illustrates the proposed height and accessibility of the raised planting beds for wheelchair users and patients with mobility issues.

Proposed features include;

1. FSC approved timber bench, to be designed as fully accessible with back and arm rests.

2. Use of high-quality paving materials.

3. Small multi-stem trees and specimen shrubs with uplighting, these to provide height and depth to the planting design.

4. Lighting to the brick partywall of the adjoining public house.

5. Raised metal planter, the proposed height of the planter is to be designed to allow patients and wheelchair users ease of access. Replacement plants and gardening by patients is to be encouraged. It is the intention of the design that plants are replaced by patients overtime.

| 2 | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| ~ | 50mm paving slabs laid on pedestals |

$3\ \&\ 4$ Ornamental planting and shrubs for shaded areas with uplighting

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Existing public house adjacent to terrace

1 FSC-approved timber bench ·····

Hidden block wall



Section Location Plan



Section Elevation A - A'

Illustrative axonometric of the 3rd floor terrace space.



Ornamental planting and shrubs for shaded areas with uplighting

FSC-approved timber bench

50mm paving on pedestals

Raised metal edging to planters

The planting plan for the 3rd floor terrace will take into account the daylight constraints to the space. The plants will be evergreen with a green and white colour palette. Plants will also be chosen which are proven to be most effective at capturing pollution and improving air quality.

Maintenance

- The site management will require a dedicated maintenance regime.
- The upkeep and maintenance would also be secured by condition on any planning permission.
- The site will actively explore ways to capture and use recycled water to irrigate all planted elements.
- Watering Seasonal variation, however during summer months daily watering will be required unless an irrigation system is proposed.

Ornamental shrubs and planting for shaded areas







Liriope muscari









Helleborus

Helichrysum microphyllum 'Silver mist'



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Fatsia japonica





Pittosporum tenuifolium



Asplenium Scolopendrium





Illustrative visualisation of the 3rd floor terrace space.



WINTER GARDEN: VERTICAL GREENING & 'POTTING SHEDS'

One of the key design features of the building is the proposed greening to the facade. This greening is planned to multiple levels through individual 'potting sheds' which will provide patients with private and semi-private external space. To allow access for patients with mobility issues, or wheelchair users, planters are to be raised within each individual balcony area. This elevation is intended for its ease of use, offering patients the ability to interact, replant and tend to the planting within a safe environment.

Potting Shed Features;

- Planters are positioned elevated to allow for patient access.
- Proposed species selection is to encourage patient interaction and well-being.
- Planters are to hold both trailing and climbing plants; healthy plant growth will contribute towards the greening of the building facade.
- Proposed planters will be secured to balconies and tension ٠ wires.
- Planters will incorporate an irrigation reservoir to assist with watering requirements.



Illustrive detail section of potting sheds

Illustrive detail section of potting sheds

WINTER GARDEN: VERTICAL GREENING

Precedents



Possibility for a varied and dynamic facade with vertical and Natural shading low level planting

Opportunity for seasonal colour

Climbers palette suggestion



Akebia quinata



Clematis armandii



Hedera helis 'Variegata'



Lonicera japonia 'Halliana'



Trachelospermum jasminoides







PAVILION GARDEN

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Procedent image showing pavilion terrace and raised

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The proposed rooftop podium garden is defined by the pavilions to either end of the space. Whilst these pavilions provide patient and staff recreation space, they also deliver covered space for informal patient/staff meetings and an opportunity for patient daily planning.

The rooftop pavilion garden connects these two buildings to one-another. Planting frames each building and a sculptural linear bench connects the two together. This linear bench is a key feature to the design; a central recess within the bench profile creates a meeting area that can accommodate wheelchair users and patients with mobility issues. It is the intention of the design that this subspace creates an informal place for patient meetings; this is to compliment the use of the adjoining pavilions.



PAVILION GARDEN

Grounding the pavilions within planting and framing views with a layered planting design.

DEFINING CHARACTER



Pavilion building grounded by planting

Podium terrace garden

HERREN



The planting concept for the pavilion garden follows a series of key design moves. These design moves help structure the planting into a framework through which the herbaceous and perennial planting can be organised by. It is the intention of the design that the planting is viewed, and considered by patients and staff, as being informal in its arrangement. As such structural planting, whilst being laid formally, will be inconspicuous and seen as subservient to the informally arranged herbaceous and perennial planting. It is this herbaceous planting, through its variation, colour and varied form, that will define the character of the space.



Pavilions grounded with pads of green - clear access maintained between both structures





Structural planting is positioned to a formal arrangement, setout to frame and define views



Layers of herbaceous and perennial planting, to an informal arrangement, combine with the structural planting to create a depth of view



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Illustrative sketch showing the application of the planting strategy and the interface between the garden and the pavilion buildings.



This illustrative roof plan highlights the proposed treatment within the pavilion garden and the edge treatment to the pavilions themselves.

Proposed features include;

- **1.** Pavilion buildings for staff and patient use
- Feature bench, designed with both back and arm rests
 Planting bed with multistem trees and shrubs for
- structure, and herbaceous planting for colour and depth.
- **4.** High quality paving laid on pedestals.
- **5.** Staff seating space.
- 6. Planting to pavilion edge.
- 7. Sedum planting.
- 8. 1.8m high fenceline
- 9. 500mm wide maintenance path.



The design of the garden creates a central space which becomes a gathering point for informal patient/staff meetings.







1 RESPONDING TO CONTEXT - Geometry of pavilions



3 PLANTING - Structural planting is positioned to define views

The proposals seek to create a high quality garden space that is defined by the cohesive and coordinated palette of materials used. These materials are a response to the materiality of the architecture and the geometry of the space. As such a mix of timber and stone will be used, the tones of which are to compliment timber used within the pavilion buildings.

The selected materials are durable, suited to the environmental conditions. The collective materials palette has been selected in response to the following principles;

- The creation of a warm 'public' palette of materials that are comfortable and appropriate for use within a garden space.
- Multistem trees and specimen shrubs to add height and cover.
- The creation of an appropriate aesthetic for the setting of the pavilion buildings.
- All seating is to consider patient comfort and be appropriate for use.



Seating enclosed in planting



Structural hedging to pavilion buildings



Informality of planting character



Structural planting creating depth and framing views



Loose seating where achievable



Layered herbaceous planting



Feature bench



Feature bench

The design of the day planning space will require a considered approach, all elements such as planting, furniture and lighting will need to be designed with the end user in mind.

Traditional street furniture can be problematic for both wheelchair users and for those who are visually impaired if not designed correctly. Mobility can also be difficult for those with arthritis, rheumatism and back problems and therefore it is important to provide seating with both back and arm rests to the appropriate height and size to accommodate these issues.

Design Guidance;

- Guidance on conventional seat heights varies over the range of 440 - 550mm.
- Armrests are helpful for those with mobility issues and should be placed about 200mm above seat level.
- A supportive back-rest should be incorporated for at least 50% of the length of the seat.
- Seat widths are recommended to be a minimum of 500mm.
- In designing the layout of the seats, space should be left for wheelchair users to sit with their companions.
- For outdoor seating it is vital that rain water is not allowed to collect on any part of the seat.



Space defined by the arrangement of seating





Compliment the planting palette



Space for informal meetings



Backrests and arm rests as standard



Considered use of materials









The design of the feature seating will incorporate spaces for wheelchair users to be

PAVILION GARDEN : AXO

Illustrative axonometric of the pavilion garden



PAVILION GARDEN

This top floor section highlighting the proposed treatment to the podium garden and seating.

Proposed features include;

1. FSC approved timber bench, to be designed as fully accessible with back and arm rests.

2. Use of high-quality paving materials, 50mm thick pavers laid on pedestals

3. Small multi-stem trees and specimen shrubs with uplighting, these to provide height and depth to the planting design. **4.** 200mm high stone edge

5. 1.8m high security fencing.

- 6. 500mm wide maintenance pathway
- 7. Sedum planting
- 8. Pavilion building



Timber and glazed pavilion

FSC-approved timber bench



Section Location Plan

This top floor section highlights the proposed treatment to the podium garden and planting surrounding the pavilion building.

Proposed features include;

- 1. Pavilion building and Internal pavilion space
- 2. 500mm high raised steel planter with edge gravel strip
 3. Herbaceous planting palette with evergreen hedging
- **4.** 500mm wide maintenance pathway.
- **5.** Sedum planting.





Section Location Plan

PAVILION GARDEN PLANTING

It is the intention of the planting design that plants are replaced overtime by the patients themselves. The initial planting design for the podium garden will be balanced between seasonal species which offer variation and interest through the year, and structural evergreen planting to maintain structure to the garden. Multi-stem trees and specimen shrubs will create height and frame views. It is recommended that an irrigation system is utilised within this space due to be quantity of planting proposed.

Planting Maintenance

- All materials shall be of a high quality and free from defects.
- All equipment supplied and installed shall be accomplished in accordance with the British Standards for industry practice.
- Pruning will be undertaken during the dormant season, unless individual species require specific pruning procedures. Generally pruning will be undertaken on a 6 to 12 month basis depending on growth rate.
- Soil Improvement Works Plant feed will be used continuously to ensure the health of all planting. Replenishment of soil and use of natural fertilisers will be undertaken every 2-3months.

Irrigation system recommendations

- The use of an irrigation system will be assessed in collaboration with an appointed specialist at detailed design stage. This system will provide irrigation for planters within the private terraces.
- The proposed irrigation system will be high efficiency and use low levels of water consumption.
- Watering and specification to be designed and developed in collaboration at the next stage.
- The proposed irrigation system must apply a consistent, even, measurable amount of water to the planters over a set period of time. It is necessary that the system design considers long term durability and maintenance cost, safety issues, aesthetic issues, and site specific requirements.

Roof terrace plant palette suggestion



Geranium phaem







Cirsium rivulare 'Atropurpureum'











Calamagrostis brachytrcha

Amelanchier lamarchkii Spring blossom

Hemerocallis

Acanthus spinosus





Stipa tenuissima





Pennisetum alepecuroids

Buxus semperivens



Knautia macedonica



Panicum virgatum

PAVILION GARDEN : AXO

Illustrative visualisation of the pavilion garden





SUMMARY

Key objectives of the landscape design;

- To create dwelling spaces which patients can relax within and take ownership of.
- To create spaces which contribute towards the improved health and wellbeing of patients.
- To create a landscape that gives patients the illusion of space within a safe and controlled environment.
- To create external spaces of distinct character which are informed by the surrounding architecture and immediate context.
- To further integrate the building with its surroundings and the streetscape to Royal College Street.

Proposals in response to the key objectives;

Ground Floor

1. Street improvement and repaving works fronting the development along Royal College Street.

2. The use of high-quality materials to the entrance of the development.

3. Continuity of materials throughout the development.

4. High quality detailing and design solutions.

5. Additional tree planting where achievable alongside the removal of one lowerquality street tree and the retaining of the other street tree, which will enhance the streetscape and frontage whilst increasing the number of street trees.

6. Repaving works to the existing pedestrian crossing.

Roof Terraces & Potting Shed Features

1. The creation of new garden spaces which offer patient dwell space, informal meeting places and the opportunity for recreational activity.

2. Creating a fully accessible environment; all landscape elements, and items of street furniture, to be suitable for wheelchair users and those with mobility issues.

3. Introduce planting which positively contributes towards the netgain of biodiversity within the area.

4. The creation of a secure and safe places for patients and staff.

5. Use of high-quality materials which are sustainably sourced.

6. Use planting that promotes patient and staff well-being and health, as well as offering patients a source of recreational activity.

Introduce planting which contributes towards the greening of the building.

