

KEY

- 1 Hardwood timber capping
- 2 Vertical timber cladding onto battens
- 3 Insulation
- 4 Single ply roofing membrane to suit Bauder installation - EPDM
- 5 VCL
- 6 18mm plywood roof deck laid to fall 1 in 60
- 7 Breathable Membrane
- 8 Structural timber beams - visible in ceiling
- 9 Ceiling board
- 10 Timber sliding windows



Bauder Plug seed mix planting

Buildup Depth (from): 125mm
Saturated Weight (from): 115Kg/m² (Excluding Waterproofing System & Planting)



SUB-EM UK Extensive Substrate / SUB-BM UK Biodiverse Substrate - 80mm deep



DSE 40 Drainage Board



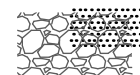
FV 125 100 / 200 Filter Fleece - 1m / 2m Roll



GGM 6 Rubber Protection Mat



Additional Bauder Capping Sheet / Membrane To Secure The Metal Trim



Vegetation Barrier
Minimum 80mm Deep & between 150-300mm Wide.



AL 150 Edge / Drainage Trim - height to be confirmed with depth of soil. Secured In Place By Separate Pieces Of Torch Applied Bauder Plant-E Capping Sheet.

Maintenance Plan :

Planting to take place in Spring and Autumn ONLY and regular watering and for the first 10-12 weeks after installation, ensuring the substrate stays moist.

Summer Watering: In hot, dry weather, water daily or even multiple times a day, especially in the early morning or late evening to minimize evaporation.

Substrate Moisture: Ensure the substrate is damp but not waterlogged.

Drainage Maintenance: Regularly check and clear drainage outlets to prevent blockages.

Weeding: Remove any weeds that appear, ideally by hand-pulling them.

Fertilizing: Consider fertilizing with slow-release granular fertilizer to promote healthy growth, says Wallbarn.

Dead Flower Heads: Remove dead flower heads to encourage new growth.

Unwanted Plant Material: Remove any unwanted plant material like grasses, mosses, or clover.

Inspection: Regularly inspect the roof for any signs of problems, such as wilting leaves, shriveled stems, or areas of poor growth.

Replenishing Substrate: If the substrate has settled, replenish it to maintain the desired depth.

Sedum: Be aware that sedum may turn red during dry periods, which is a sign of water stress, according to Bauder. This color change is normal and will return to green once the sedum is adequately watered.

Autumn: In the autumn, clear debris from drainage outlets, remove dead thatch, and check the irrigation system if applicable.

Spring: In the spring, apply fertilizer, check the irrigation system, and inspect for any signs of poor growth.

Plugs - mixture of British grown sedum and native providence wildflower plugs - list of species as below :

Agrimony
Lady's Bedstraw
Birdsfoot Trefoil
Viper's Bugloss
Bulbous Buttercup
Meadow Buttercup
Bladder Campion
Cowslip
Oxeye Daisy
Greater Knapweed
Lesser Knapweed
Dark Mullein
Musk Mallow
Hoary Plantain
Ribwort Plantain
Rough Hawksbit
Field Scabious
Selfheal
Toadflax
Kidney Vetch
Weld
Wild Carrot
Yarrow
Yellow Rattle

Agrimonia eupatoria
Galium verum
Lotus corniculatus
Echium vulgare
Ranunculus bulbosus
Ranunculus acris
Silene vulgaris
Primula veris
Leucanthemum vulgare
Centaurea scabiosa
Centaurea nigra
Verbascum nigrum
Malva moschata
Plantago media
Plantago lanceolata
Leontodon hispidus
Knautia arvensis
Prunella vulgaris
Linaria vulgaris
Anthyllis vulneraria
Reseda luteola
Daucus carota
Achillea millefolium
Rhinanthus minor