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Re 44_1416_55 Rochester Road 14 06 2017
Site specific maintenance plan
for the green roof of the new rear
extension at 55 Rochester Road

For the attention of: Mr Samir Benmbarek

Project reference: 2014/4645/P

**Development: Erection of a single-storey rear infill extension, 55 Rochester Road
London, NW1 9JL**

**Site specific Maintenance plan for the green roof on the rear single storey extension at
55 Rochester road**

General Maintenance

General maintenance is normally carried out annually during springtime. However, certain tasks which will be dependent upon the location of the roof, such as the removal of weeds, seedlings and accumulated leaf litter from overhanging trees may also need to be done during the autumn.

The following procedures should be carried out as indicated below, in order to ensure that the roof is maintained in good condition and to protect the validity of the guarantee.

Ensure safe access can be gained to the roof and that relevant Health and Safety procedures are followed when working at roof level. It is advised that the occupant secures a ladder to the single storey roof extension and gains access by climbing up to the roof level from the current garden level. The roof area is relatively small and the green roof is arranged around a large fixed roof light. The roof light is not designed to enable people to stand on the roof light to gain access to the sides and back part of the green roof. The occupant/ person undertaking the maintenance work must access the green roof areas by passing to the sides of the roof light. The rear part of the green roof is also accessible for maintenance from the upper ground floor living room sash window.

Establishment watering will be required for the first 4-6 weeks after installation, to help the sedum recover from the installation process. This should be regularly enough to insure the blanket is damp to the touch. During the growing season the sedum is also fed at installation. It is important that the roof is not trafficked during the establishment phase.



Preliminary Maintenance Procedures

Remove all dead vegetation and debris from the roof surface, taking particular care to ensure that all chute outlets, gutters and downpipes are clear. Please note Roofs in the vicinity of taller trees will need more frequent maintenance. We recommend removing dead leaves during the spring and again in the autumn, to ensure that they do not damage the roof vegetation.

Remove the lids of all Inspection chambers, ensure that all rainwater outlets and downpipes are free from blockages and that water can flow freely away.

Ensure that any protective metal flashings and termination bars remain securely fixed in place, repair or renew as necessary.

Examine all mastic sealant and mortar pointing for signs of degradation, repair or renew as necessary.

The Building owner should keep a record of all inspections and maintenance carried out on the roof. Any signs of damage, contamination or degradation to the waterproofing should be reported to Bauder immediately, in order that arrangements can be made for remedial work to be carried out if necessary. Damage to the landscaping should be reported to the building owner. If this damage includes Bauder components, then Bauder may be contacted for remedial advice.

When carrying out maintenance to adjoining areas, care must be taken not to damage either the landscaping or the waterproofing system. If it is considered that either has been affected, then Bauder should be contacted for advice. Any waterproofing damage caused after completion of the original installation may invalidate the guarantee.

Any unauthorised alterations to the waterproofing system will invalidate the guarantee. If such a situation should arise, then Bauder should be contacted so that we may advise on the alteration and how it should be incorporated without affecting the guarantee.



Vegetation Maintenance Tasks

The following tasks should be carried out annually: -

1. Plant encroachment.

Any vegetation which has encroached into drainage outlets, walkways and the vegetation barriers should be removed. The vegetation removed may be set aside and used to repair any bare patches if required (see below).

2. Monitor the colour and rate of growth.

The colour and rate of growth of the vegetation should be reviewed to establish the health of the plants. It should be noted that many factors can affect the growth and colour of the vegetation and that plants tend to be greener in wetter, mild conditions (springtime) and where the roof pitch is shallow.

Notes

During May, June and July, sedum plants flower and you will see a mixture of colours – predominantly whites, pinks and yellows with some purple. The foliage of some species of sedum, such as Sedum Album “Coral Carpet”, blush red naturally during the summer and autumn, and so the vegetation can take on a more ‘red/brown appearance. This becomes more noticeable once plants have flowered, leaving remnants of dry brown seed heads. The best visible indication of the health of a plant is if the leaves are fleshy and contain plenty of water.

When exposed to extreme conditions, sedum plants have a tendency to turn a deep red colour. This is a natural phenomenon and is important to help the plant to acclimatize, ready to survive a cold winter or hot summer. This will usually occur during extreme cold weather as well as periods of prolonged drought, in very exposed locations or when the plants are in distress through lack of nutrient (fertiliser).

If sedums are showing signs of distress, but have received regular rainfall, then the most likely problem is a lack of nutrient and a fertiliser should be applied.

Only a relatively few species of sedum and other plants suitable for an extensive green roof installation will persist in partial and full shade, and they will generally be greener in colour and grow



“leggier” in these locations. There will be a significant variance in the growth and colour between the plants growing in full or partial shade and those in full sun and this should be recognised as a feature of the living nature of each individual roof.

If problems with the vegetation are suspected, Bauder may be contacted for advice and, if necessary, a suggested course of action.

Weeding

With the exception of saplings, which should always be removed, weeds in an extensive green roof should be considered as a problem only of aesthetics. If considered excessive, they can be removed either manually or by using a ‘spot weed wipe’, ensuring that care is taken to follow specific instructions regarding the use of any proprietary products. After the removal of weeds and saplings, treat the affected area as if it were a bare patch (see below).

Repairing Bare Patches.

Bare patches can be easily repaired and this is best done during the main growing seasons of March/April or from late August until the end of September. Take vegetation cuttings from surrounding areas of abundant growth and place on bare patches, pressing gently into the soil. A light sprinkling of sand mixed with compost should then be dressed over the affected area to improve the uptake of the cuttings. The best results will be achieved if this work is carried out during spring maintenance and the affected area is kept moist for a short period afterwards. Please contact Bauder for further project-specific advice.

Please note: In areas of extreme exposure or where localised wind-swirl is caused by adjacent structures, it is possible that both the vegetation and substrate will be disturbed by periods of high wind. Should this occur, consideration should be given to how best to secure the installation against similar conditions in the future prior to re-instatement. If a problem of this type is suspected, Bauder may be contacted for advice and, if necessary, a suggested course of action.

Fertiliser for Bauder XF301 sedum blankets

Bauder Sedum Blankets are grown in a shallow growing medium which contains very little nutrient, so the annual application of fertiliser is **crucial** to ensure that the plants remain healthy. Fertiliser should ideally be applied during March/April, as it helps the plants to prepare for extreme weather conditions and flowering whilst also allowing the different species to gain sufficient nutrients without competing against each other.

Organic fertilizer can be obtained direct from Bauder in 25kg bags, which is sufficient for an area of 312.5m² when applied at the recommended rate of 80gm/m². Areas of up to 30m² may be applied using either a hand held spreader or strewn by hand from a bucket. Larger roofs should always be done using a trolley applicator, which can be purchased direct from Bauder. Always apply the fertiliser at the given rate written on bag.



It is recommended that the fertiliser is lightly 'watered in' immediately after application, to avoid "burning" of the foliage, which may occur if fertilizer pellets settle on the leaves. Dung-based organic fertilizers should be avoided.