



**CLIVE SALL ARCHITECTURE**

2 providence yard  
ezra street  
london e2 7rj  
020 7033 7855  
[www.csa.london](http://www.csa.london)

*Prior to commencement of development, full details in respect of the living roof in the area indicated on the approved roof plan shall be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority. The details shall include*

*i. a detailed scheme of maintenance*

*ii. sections at a scale of 1:20 with manufacturers details demonstrating the construction and materials used*

*iii. full details of planting species and density*

*The living roofs shall be fully provided in accordance with the approved details prior to first occupation and thereafter retained and maintained in accordance with the approved scheme.*

*Reason: In order to ensure the development undertakes reasonable measures to take account of biodiversity and the water environment in accordance with policies D1, D2 and A3 of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017.*



**CLIVE SALL ARCHITECTURE**

2 providence yard  
ezra street  
london e2 7rj  
020 7033 7855  
[www.csa.london](http://www.csa.london)

## **i. A detailed scheme of maintenance**

### **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.

#### **Preliminary Maintenance Procedures: -**

- 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 contractor should always seek proof of current maintenance for any man-safe roof access systems prior to proceeding with the work on site.
- Remove all dead vegetation and debris from the roof surface, taking particular care to ensure that all chute outlets, gutters and downpipes are clear. Where the species mix incorporates wild flowers and grasses it is recommended that all dead vegetation is trimmed off and the waste lowered to the ground and carted away.

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. Advise the client of the need to repair or renew as necessary.
- Examine all mastic sealant and mortar pointing for signs of degradation. Advise the client of the need to repair or renew as necessary.



**CLIVE SALL ARCHITECTURE**

2 providence yard  
ezra street  
london e2 7rj  
020 7033 7855  
[www.csa.london](http://www.csa.london)

- Report signs of damage or degradation to the waterproofing to Bauder immediately, in order that arrangements can be made for remedial work to be carried out if necessary. It is recommended that a roof plan marked with co-ordinates be used to record the findings of the inspection to avoid confusion and provide an on-going record of roof performance, which can be reviewed year on year. 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.
- Works to adjoining areas - When carrying out maintenance to these 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.
- Alterations - 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 REQUIRED**

The following tasks should be carried out annually: -

### **1. Plant encroachment.**

Any vegetation which has encroached into drainage outlets, walkways and the vegetation barriers (pebbles) should be removed. The vegetation removed may be set aside and used to repair any bare patches if required (see below). If movement/settlement of the pebble vegetation barrier has occurred, additional washed stone pebbles similar to the existing are to be added.

### **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.



**CLIVE SALL ARCHITECTURE**

2 providence yard  
ezra street  
london e2 7rj  
020 7033 7855  
[www.csa.london](http://www.csa.london)

**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 an irrigation system is fitted, it is best to run it only during prolonged dry weather and for limited periods – see ‘Irrigation’ information below,
- 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.

**3. 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



**CLIVE SALL ARCHITECTURE**

2 providence yard  
ezra street  
london e2 7rj  
020 7033 7855  
[www.csa.london](http://www.csa.london)

patch (see below). All extensive green roof installations will at times include some moss and grass.

#### **4. 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.

#### **Notes:**

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.

#### **5. 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 312.5m<sup>2</sup> when applied at the recommended rate of 80gm/m<sup>2</sup>. Areas of up to 30m<sup>2</sup> 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.



**CLIVE SALL ARCHITECTURE**

2 providence yard

ezra street

london e2 7rj

020 7033 7855

[www.csa.london](http://www.csa.london)

## 6. Irrigation

The sedum plants used in the Bauder XF301 blanket system absorb and store water in their leaves, which they then use to survive during periods of drought. The purpose of the moisture retention fleece, which is incorporated into the system beneath the blanket, is to hold water after rainfall to give the plants sufficient time to take on as much water as possible. The moisture retention fleece is not a water storage medium, so you should not be concerned if it dries out during periods of dry weather. If drought conditions arise it is important to check the plant leaves to see if they are still fleshy and not completely dried out.

When the Bauder XF301 blanket system is installed, we recommend the provision of either a leaky pipe or drip line irrigation system where the following conditions apply: -

- All south-facing roof slopes exceeding a 5° pitch.
- All roof slopes exceeding a 10° pitch.
- Exceptionally windy and exposed site locations, where the wind can dry out the blanket.
- Sites up to 50 miles inland of the east coast of the UK mainland.

Irrigation should only be activated during prolonged periods of hot, dry weather, or if the sedum plants are showing signs of distress. The irrigation system is best activated for 2-3 hours, preferably at dawn or dusk to minimize unnecessary evaporation. Then once every 4-6 days for the duration of the hot weather conditions. This can be easily managed by using an inexpensive battery-powered, programmable timer.

Please note - continuous daily watering is neither recommended nor necessary, and will only promote weeds and other unwanted plant species.



CLIVE SALL ARCHITECTURE

2 providence yard  
ezra street  
london e2 7rj  
020 7033 7855  
[www.csa.london](http://www.csa.london)

### iii. Full details of planting species and density

#### Sedum Blanket

Bauder XF301 vegetation blanket is a sedum blanket that provides instant pre-cultivated vegetation and contains approximately 8-10 different plant species, some very similar in appearance to others but being more drought tolerant. Not every species incorporated will survive and the more dominant will be expected to prevail over time because they will adapt better to a particular location. Regardless of this, we would anticipate that at least 50% of the species will flourish.

The appearance of the vegetation within an extensive green roof will change year on year, dependent upon fluctuations in the seasonal weather throughout the period. It should also be expected that more grass and moss will be present during the wetter months, because the conditions will be ideal for these species to exist, although they will tend to die off during the dry summer months, as free-draining extensive substrates will not hold sufficient moisture for them to survive.

#### Sedum blanket mix as follows:

<i>Spurium Tricolor</i>	<i>Sedum Kamtschaticum - ellacombianum</i>
<i>Rhytidiadelphus squarrosus</i>	<i>Sedum Kamtschaticum - weinstephaner gold</i>
<i>Tortula muralis</i>	<i>Sedum montanum orientale</i>
<i>Grimmia pulvinata</i>	<i>Sedum pulchellum</i>
<i>Hylotelephium telephium</i>	<i>Sedum rupestri (reflexum)</i>
<i>Sedum telephium</i>	<i>Sedum sexangulare</i>
<i>Sedum ewersie</i>	<i>Sedum spurium - mesemlanthemum - Delosferma</i>
<i>Sedum spurium</i>	<i>Sedum spurium Mesembryanthemum - hallii</i>
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	<i>Sedum verticillata</i>
<i>Sedum acre</i>	
<i>Sedum rupestre</i>	
<i>Sedum album</i>	