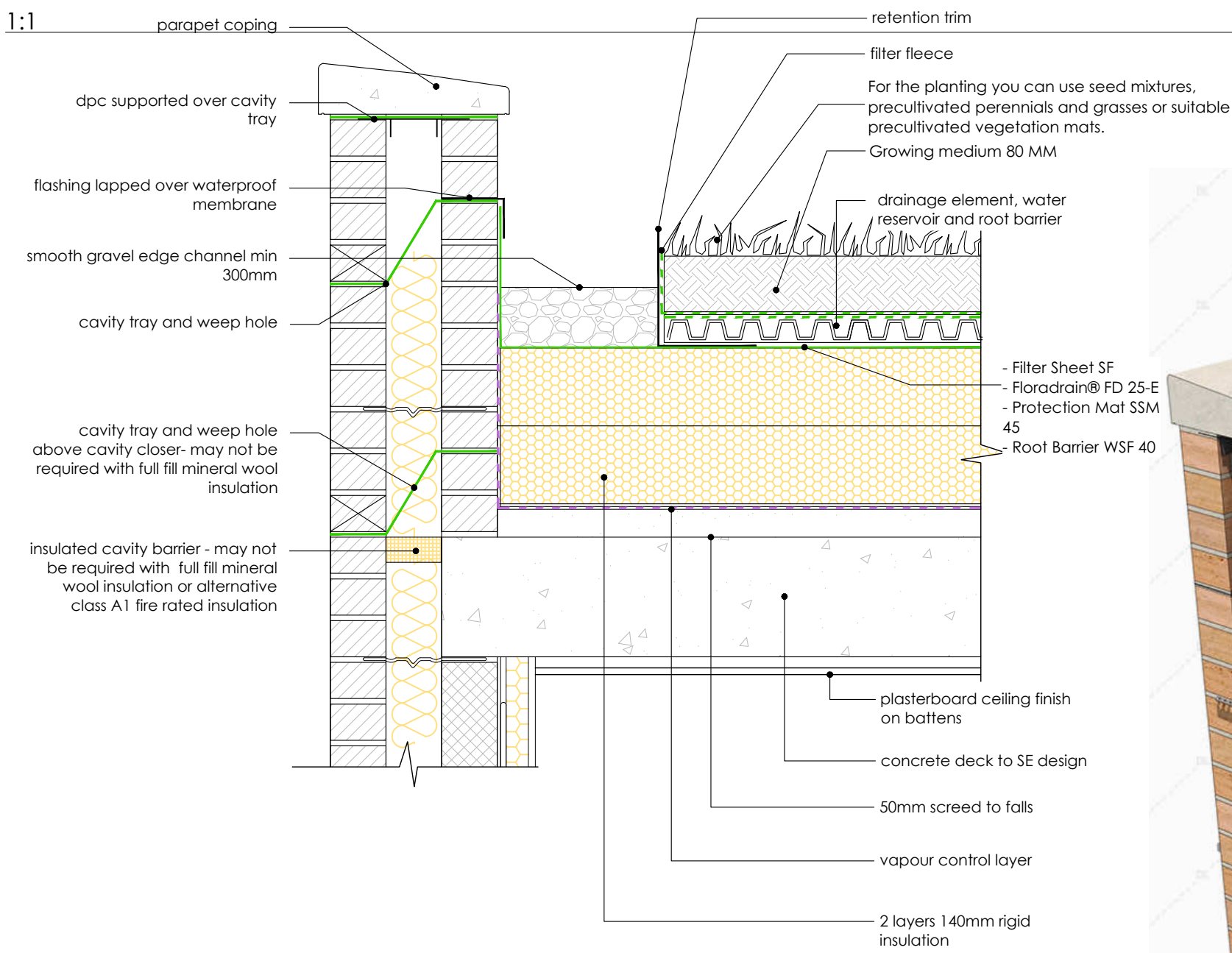
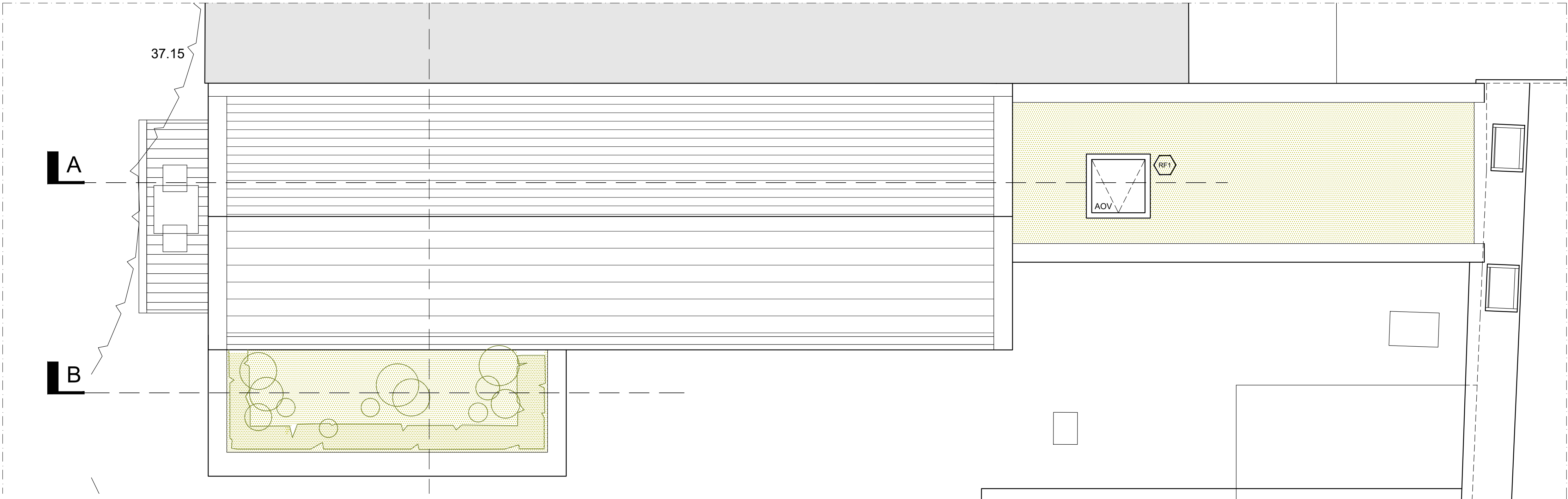




GR-2

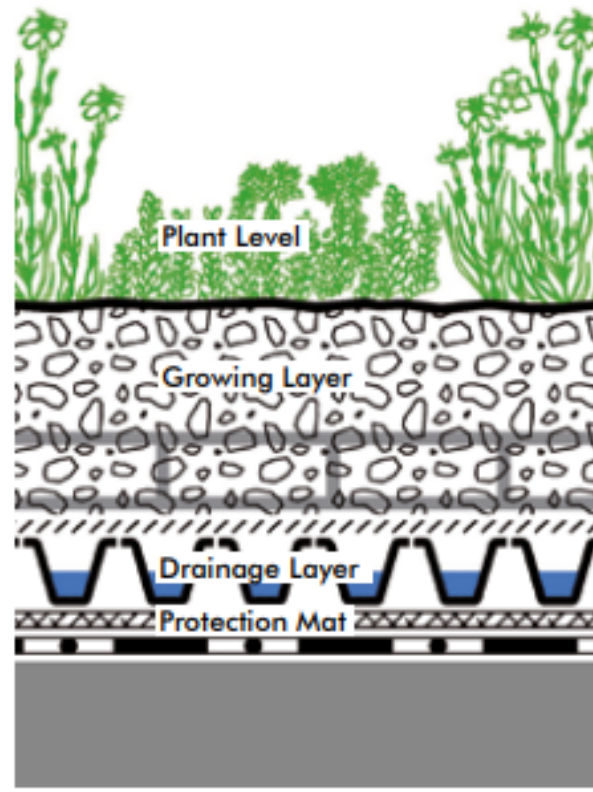
GREEN ROOF EXTERNAL MASONRY CAVITY WALL, PARAPET WALL DETAIL

External wall to meet min. U-Value 0.18 W/m²Km roof to meet min. U-Value 0.11 W/m²K. Insulation thickness and specification based on project requirements.
Typical green roof parapet detail shown. For further variations and options contact a suitable manufacturer / supplier.
Dependant on insulation choice and Building Control Approval a DPC, weephole, cavity tray, barrier and closer may not be required. It is illustrated within this drawing for a robust solution if no insulation or partial-fill insulation is chosen.



3D model of the construction.

Weight kg/m ²		Height mm
dry	water saturated	
80	112	80
2	10	30
82	122	



Build-up height: ca. 110 mm
Weight, saturated: ca. 122 kg/m²
Water retention capacity: ca. 40 l/m²

Drought-resistant succulents, herbs, dry grassland species and perennials are particularly suitable. Forage plants for pollinators are of special importance on a biodiversity green roof. The flowering periods of the different species should well spread throughout the growing season, so that bees, butterflies, bumblebees and other pollinators can always find sufficient nectar.

<https://zinc-greenroof.co.uk/systems/biodiversity-green-roof>

Suitable Plants for a Biodiverse Green Roof

Succulents (drought-tolerant, hardy)
Sedum species (e.g. Sedum album, Sedum acre, Sedum reflexum, Sedum spurtum)

Dry Grassland Species
Festuca ovina (Sheep's Fescue)
Koeleria macrantha (Crested Hair-grass)

Perennials (drought-resistant and nectar-rich) Knautia arvensis (Field Scabious)
Centaurea scabiosa (Greater Knapweed)
Verbascum thapsus (Great Mullein)

Herbs and Wildflowers (for pollinators, long flowering season)
Allium schoenoprasum (Chives)
Thymus serpyllum (Wild Thyme)
Dianthus deltoides (Maiden Pink)
Achillea millefolium (Yarrow)
Leontodon autumnalis (Autumn Hawkbit)
Lotus corniculatus (Bird's-foot Trefoil)
Campanula rotundifolia (Harebell)



Biodiverse green roof prerequisites:

Modulating the substrate surface:

Varying the substrate depth creates different habitats that will extend the range of species available in the planting areas.

Sand pockets and coarse gravel beds:

Plant-free areas are an important enrichment of the biotope and are used by insects and other roof inhabitants as a hideaway, breeding ground and a sun trap.

Temporary water bodies:

Using borders and sheeting, areas can be created to retain stormwater on the roof for an extended period of time. It improves the amount of water available, e.g. for insects and birds.

Plant selection, e.g. forage plants:

If areas with a deeper substrate are available (e.g. by creating hilly mounds), forage plants can be used for insects and birds or even a wider range of indigenous plants.

Nesting aids:

The use of nesting aids specifically fosters insect colonisation.

Introducing deadwood:

Dead branches and tree trunks are a particularly valuable structural element. Deadwood is used as a habitat by moss, lichens, fungi, beetles, flies, midges, ants and wild bees, among others.

Seasonal Maintenance Plan for the Green Roof – 58 Kings Road, Reading

Objective

The purpose of this plan is to ensure the long-term success, biodiversity value, and sustainable performance of the green roof installed at 58 Kings Road, Reading. Regular maintenance will preserve visual quality, manage stormwater drainage, and sustain ecological benefits.
Spring (March – May)

Inspection & Cleaning

Remove accumulated debris (leaves, litter, twigs) from the roof surface, drainage outlets, and gutters.
Inspect substrate depth and check for erosion or damage to the waterproofing layer.

Plant Health

Apply a slow-release, low-nitrogen fertiliser once annually in spring.
Reseed or plug-plant any bare patches to maintain continuous vegetation cover.

Weed Management

Remove invasive weeds such as grasses, brambles, or self-seeded saplings.

Irrigation

Test and repair the irrigation system (if installed) in preparation for summer.
Summer (June – August)

Watering & Monitoring

Inspect green roof every 4–6 weeks during dry weather.
Irrigate during prolonged drought if plants show stress (e.g. yellowing, wilting, or die-back).

Vegetation Care

Remove unwanted self-seeded plants before they establish.

Pest & Disease

Monitor for pest or disease activity (e.g. aphids, vine weevil) and treat if necessary.
Autumn (September – November)

General Maintenance

Remove fallen leaves and organic matter to prevent drainage blockages and excess nutrient build-up.
Inspect drainage outlets, roof edges, and flashings.

Vegetation Care

Reseed or replant areas where vegetation has thinned during summer.

System Checks

Review irrigation system and prepare for winter shutdown.
Winter (December – February)

Low-Intervention Period

Minimise access to prevent damage to frozen or dormant vegetation.

Inspection

Ensure that drainage outlets remain clear after storms.
Check for pooling water, frost damage, or signs of stress to the roof structure.

Planning

Schedule any significant repair, reseeding, or replanting works for spring.

Annual Checks (All Year)

Maintain a written log of inspections and interventions at 58 Kings Road.
Carry out an annual inspection of roof waterproofing and structural integrity (preferably by a roofing professional).
Review ecological performance (coverage, pollinator activity, biodiversity value) and adapt maintenance methods if required.

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chartered association
of building engineers
RICS

Client:

Job Title:

#Project Description at 58 Kings Rd, Reading RG1 3AA, UK

Drawing Title:

Condition 3 - Materials Green Roof
REV 02

Drawing Date:

02/05/25

Status:

Planning Drawings

Issue Date:

01/10/2025

Drawn By:

PD

Scale:

@A1

Job No:

9436

Drawing No:

9436-118

Rev: