

Green facades

In densely populated urban areas, greening facades is a way to save space while at the same time promoting biodiversity and improving the quality of life for the local population.

Benefits

- Soundproofing,
- Improved living and working conditions for humans and animals,
- Creation of new living spaces for fauna (birds, insects etc.), and flora,
- Networking of green spaces within the city,
- Opportunity to observe nature in the city,
- Aesthetic enhancement of walls and facades,
- Local improvement in air quality in cities,
- Compensatory effect on temperature variations,
- Evergreen climbing plants improve facade insulation, saving energy.

Useful information

Climbing plants

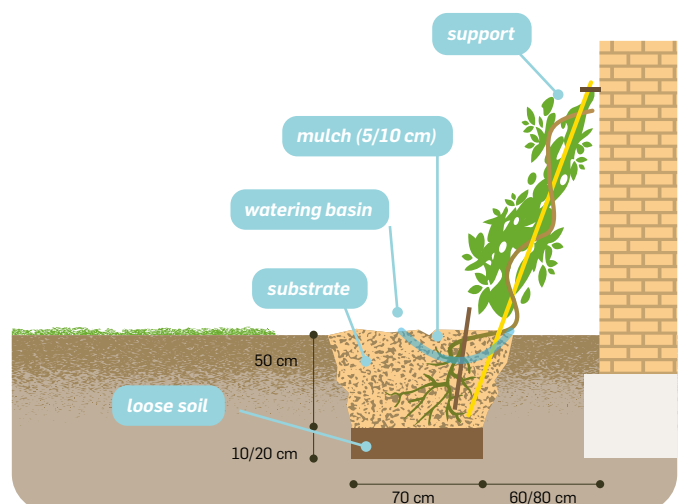
Self-clinging plants have special organs (stems or roots shaped like spikes or suction cups) that enable them to climb unsupported along facades, pergolas, fences and trees. These plants can be used to create low-cost green areas. However, there are a few precautions that you should take to avoid letting climbing plants cause any damage to your home. First, make sure the wall is intact, with no cracks or other types of damage. Climbing plants should not be used on insulated facades.



Biodiversity at home

Plants with runners

To climb, plants with runners (volute/creeping plants, wide-spreading climbers, leafy climbers, woody climbers) need a form of support. These plants are used in particular to prevent the damage caused by clinging plants in areas of facades or other building elements where the aim is to limit vegetation. We recommend plants with runners for facades with external insulation or wall cladding. For insulated facades, you should use special thermal anchors to assist climbing.



Planting and maintenance for ground-based facade greening

- Plant directly in the soil (do not plant in containers or tubs). Space required: min. 0.5 m²
- Make a planting hole with a volume of at least 1 m³.
- Tackle wet soil issues with a gravel drainage layer.
- Adhere to a planting distance of 1.5 to 3 m between plants and a distance of 60 to 80 cm from the facade.
- Use support stakes to train young plants along the facade.
- On small buildings, the plant should not be allowed to grow on the roof, so fast-growing species should be avoided.
- Fix a climbing support in the form of a steel trellis, battens or metal cable at a distance of 1.5 m from the roof.
- Water plants regularly in case of drought.
- Keep doors, windows and gutters clear by bending the plant out of the way.
- Use sheeting to protect against root penetration and prevent damage to foundations or supply and drainage pipes.

Some alterations and types of work carried out in your house or garden are subject to both civil law regulations (Civil Code) and mandatory reporting requirements and require authorisation! Before starting any work, contact your local building authority: 4796-2544.



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