

Client: [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

Roof Type: Slate Imitation

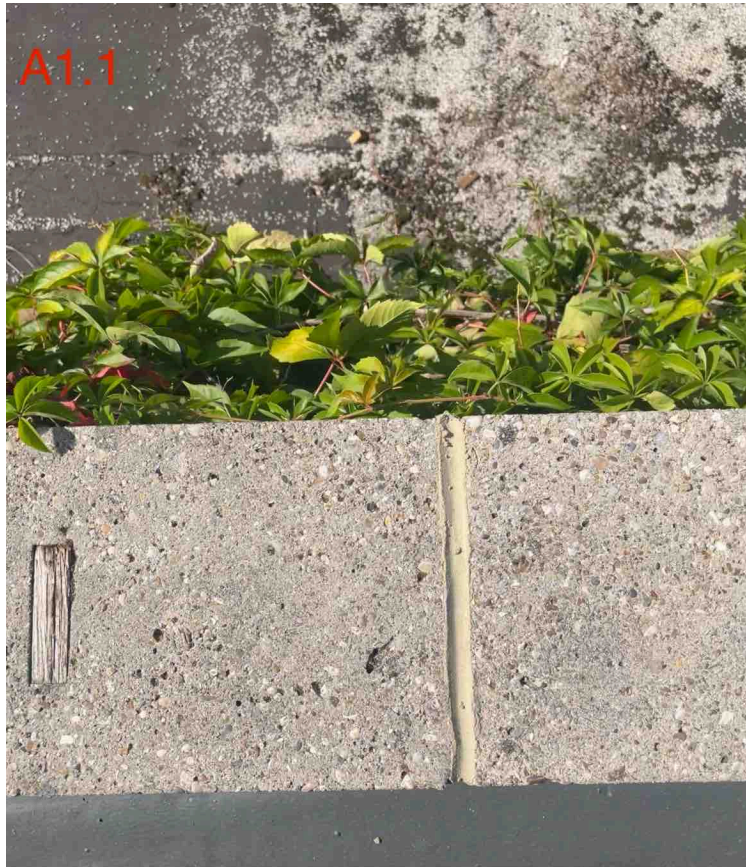
Weather: Sunny

Flight Restrictions: Yes - Authorised 25th July 2025

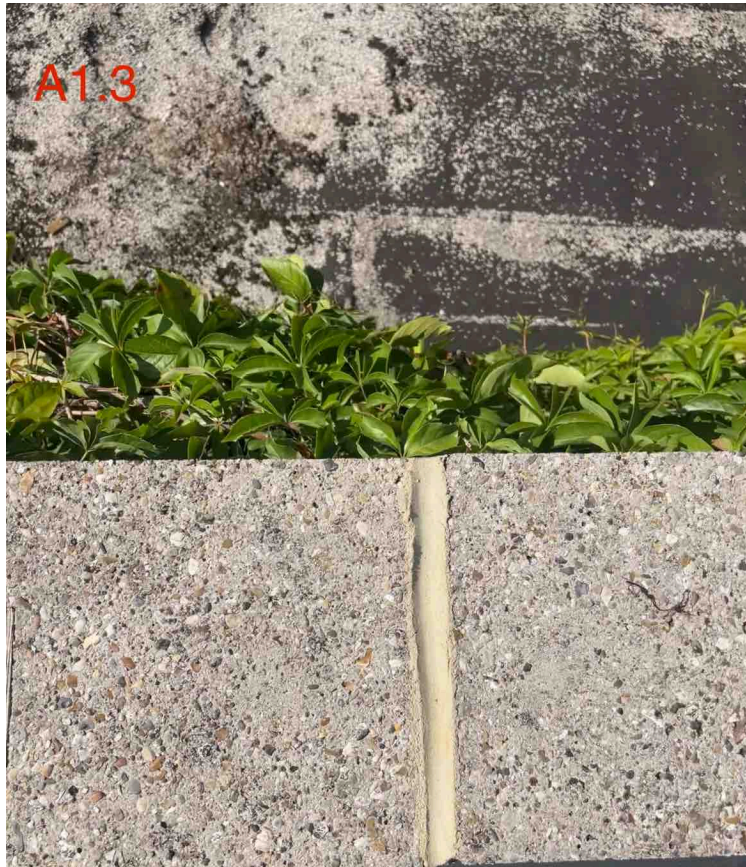
Date & Time: 12th August 2025 - 10:00hrs

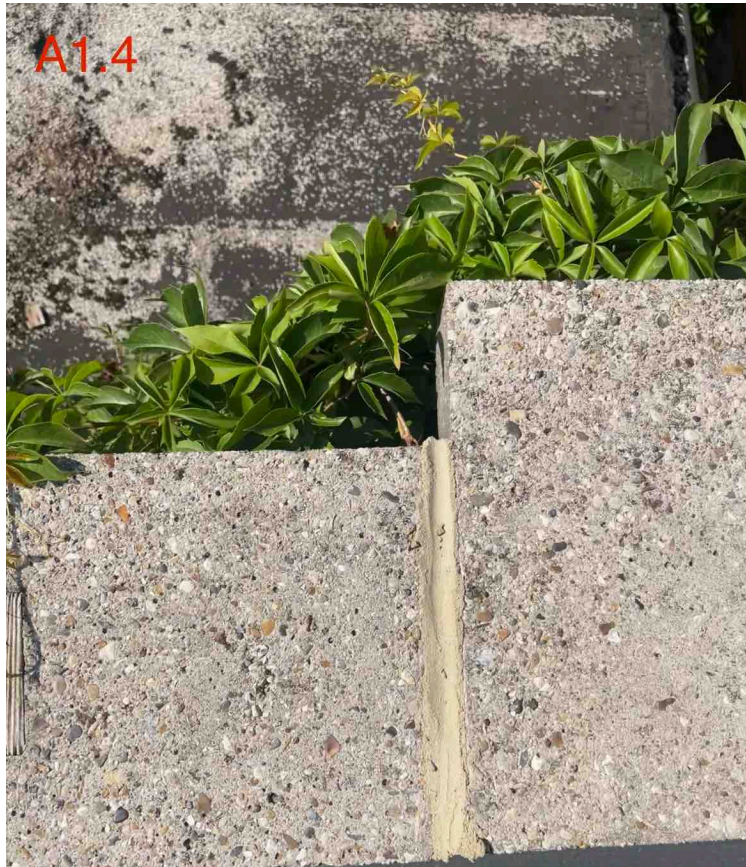


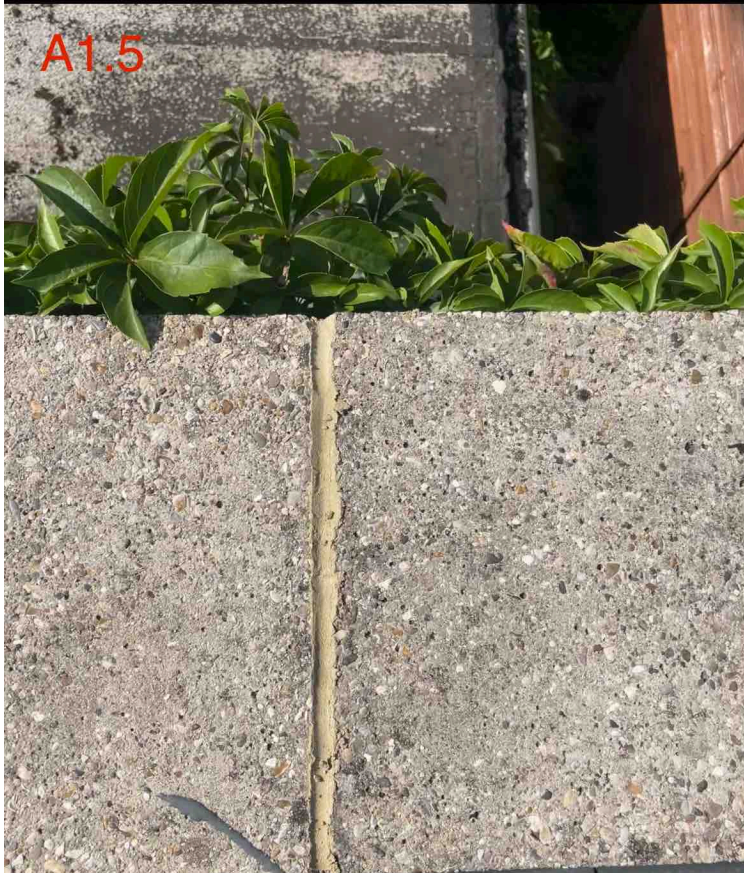


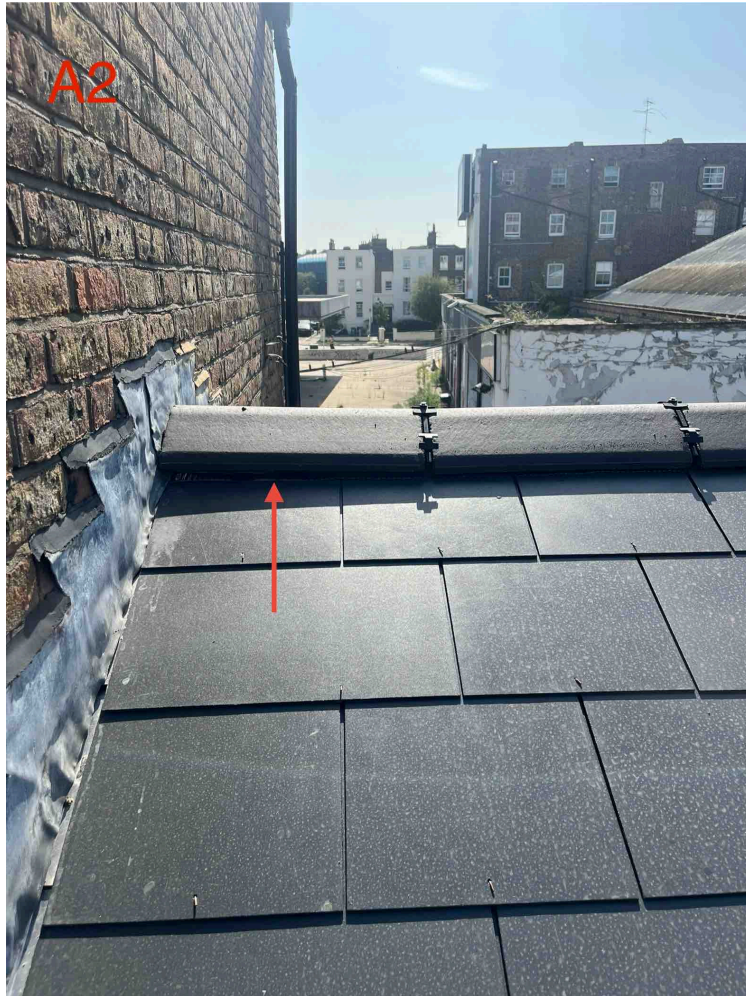




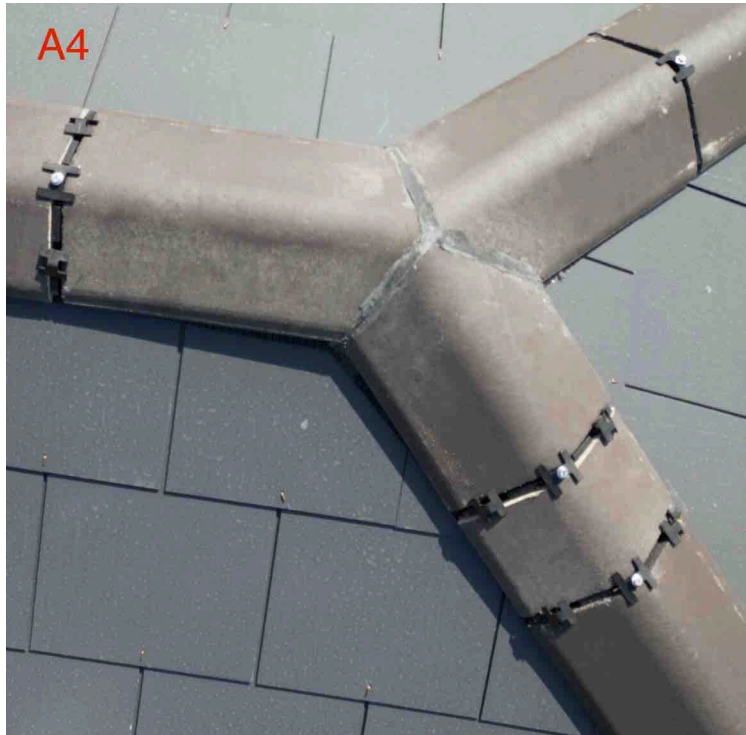








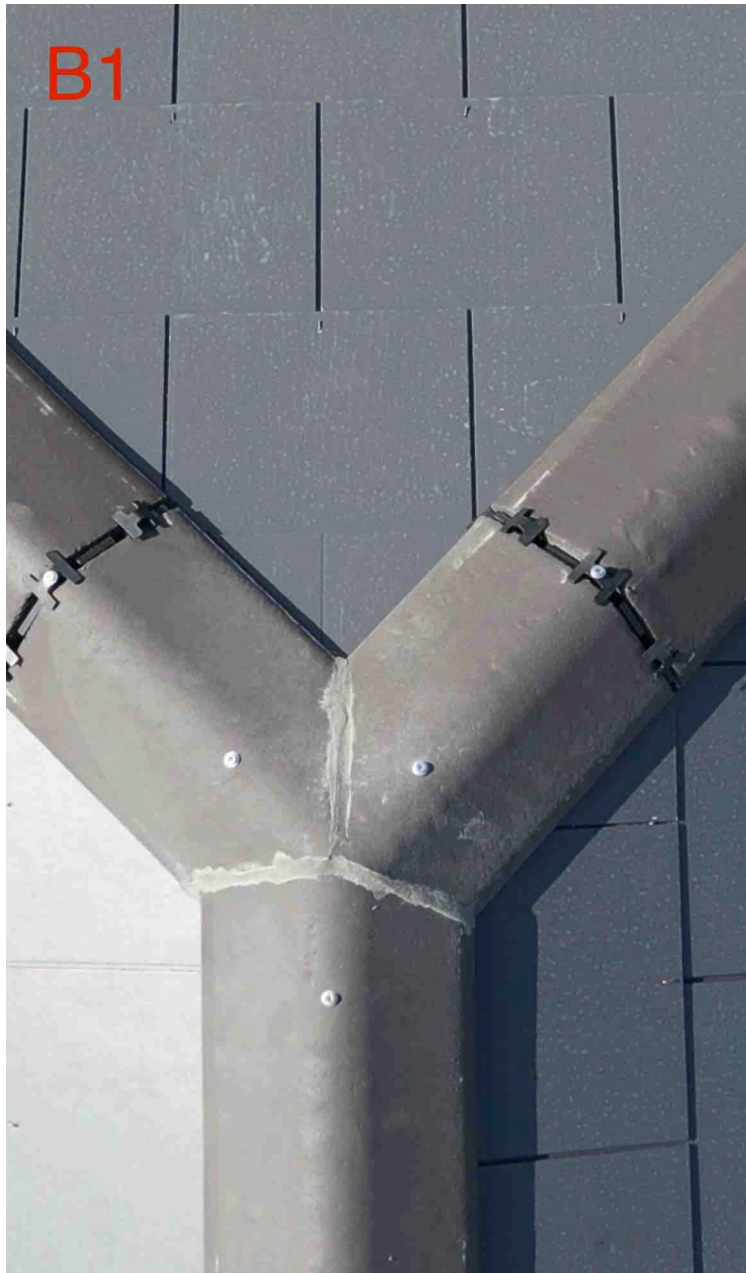


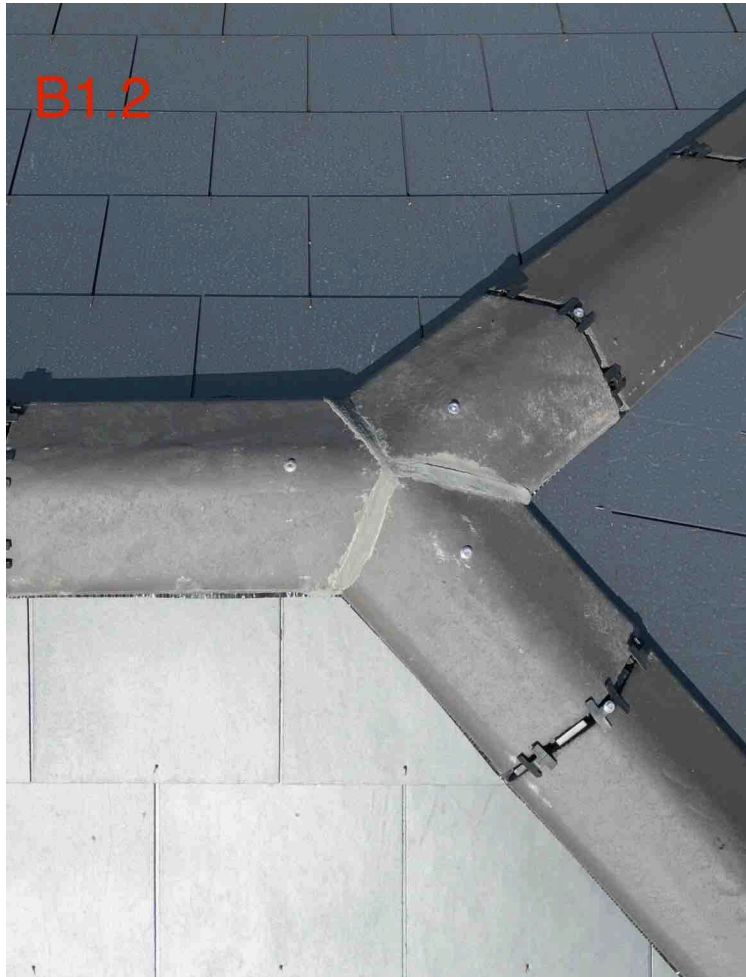






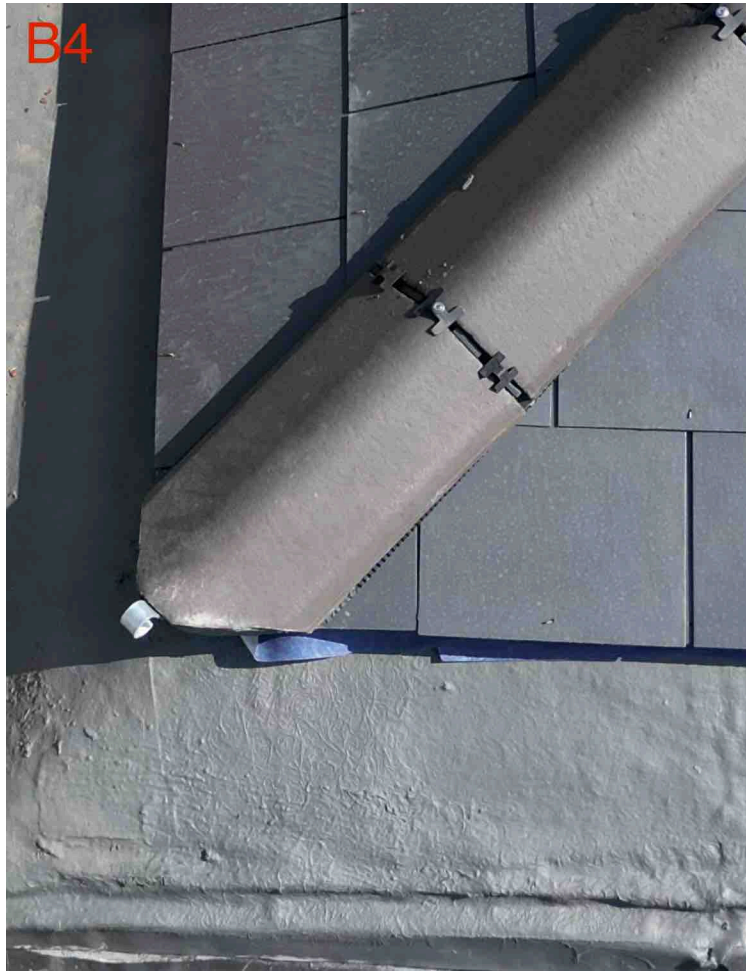


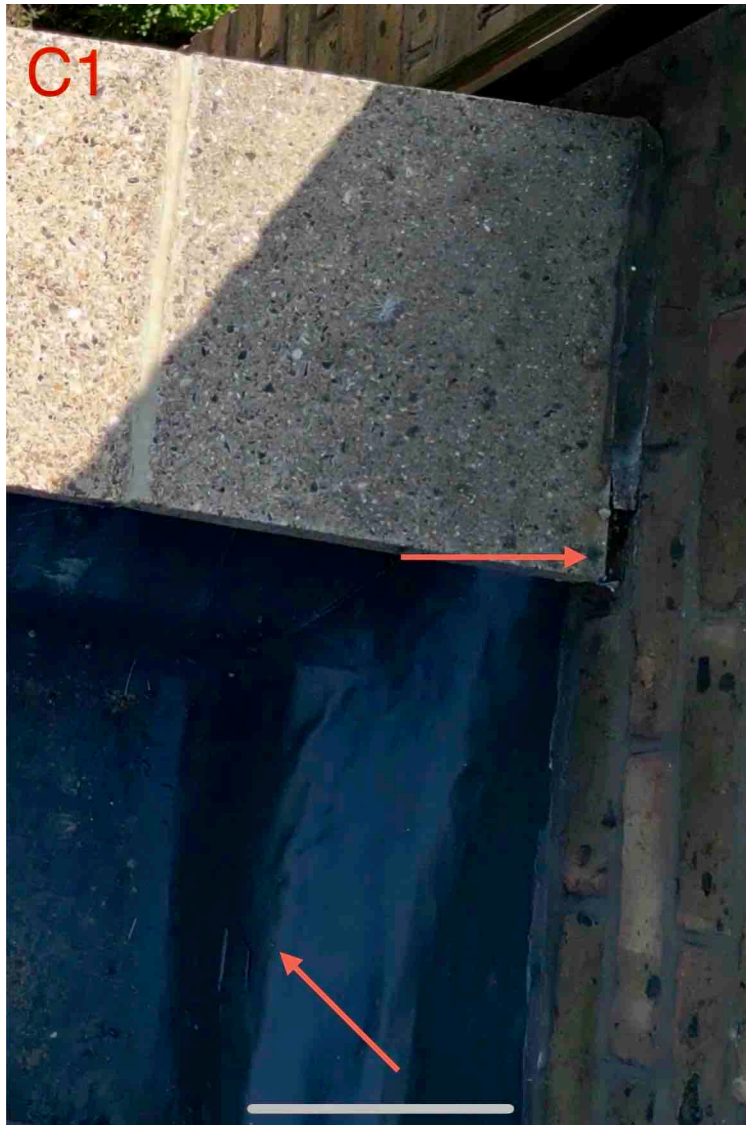
















AeroSurvey Solutions Roof Quality Assurance Inspection Report

Property Overview

The purpose of this inspection was to carry out a quality assurance assessment following recent roofing works. The client instructed AeroSurvey Solutions Ltd to assess the workmanship and overall finish of the roof using aerial imagery. The following observations are based on the 17 provided photographs, each analysed for defects, poor workmanship or potential future issues.

Coping Stone Pointing

Across several areas of the property, the pointing between the coping stones was noted to be of substandard quality. In our opinion, the finish appears to have been completed without the use of the correct tools and lacks consistency in application.

Photos A1.1, A1.2, A1.3, A1.4 and A1.5 show an irregular finish to the joints, with what appears to be finger smoothed mortar rather than properly tooled pointing. Such a finish may not provide a durable weatherproof seal over time and could result in early deterioration.

Recommendation:

We advise repointing these areas using appropriate tools and mortar techniques to ensure a weatherproof and long lasting seal.

Ridge Tiles and Roofline Irregularities

Photo A2 highlights an uneven ridge tile, with a noticeable gap to the left hand side. This gap presents a potential entry point for water and pests such as wasps. Additionally, multiple photos including A4, B1, B1.2 and C2 show poor pointing around ridge tiles, with inconsistent lines and application, indicating insufficient attention to detail during installation.

Recommendation:

Re seating and realigning the affected ridge tiles is advised, ensuring they are bedded and pointed securely. All pointing should be redone to a uniform standard using appropriate tools and materials.

Rainwater System Issues

In Photo A3, the downpipe joint is visibly missing. This disconnection will disrupt the intended flow of rainwater, leading to possible pooling and overflow during heavy rainfall. Furthermore, Photo B2 confirms that the vertical downpipe remains detached, which appears to be due to the absence of a union bracket.

Recommendation:

Installation of a new union bracket and reconnection of the downpipe is required. This will ensure rainwater flows efficiently from guttering to the hopper without interruption.

Lead Flashing and Detailing

In Photo A5, the lead flashing appears to have been poorly installed. It has not been properly chased and dressed into the brickwork and protrudes in several areas. This compromises its function in directing water away and increases the likelihood of water ingress. In Photo B3, the pointing securing the lead flashing is already loose and not well sealed.

Recommendation:

Lead flashing should be removed and reinstalled correctly with new chase lines and secure pointing to ensure long term water protection.

Roof Vent Pipe

Photo A6 shows a cracked roof vent pipe. The crack may allow water to enter the vent system and could affect the performance or lifespan of the component if not addressed.

Recommendation:

We recommend replacing the cracked vent pipe with a new fitting that is secure and weather resistant.

Roofing Felt and Membrane Exposure

In Photo B4, the roofing membrane is visibly exposed beneath the tiles. This exposure suggests that the covering layer is either incomplete or the tiles have shifted, leaving the underlay at risk of degradation and water penetration.

Recommendation:

Roof tiles should be repositioned to cover the exposed membrane. If the membrane has suffered any damage, it should be replaced in the affected areas.

Fibre Glass Coating

Photo C3 displays an exposed corner seam on the fibre glass flat roof section. Over time, exposure to the elements may lead to the seam lifting, especially when moisture

penetrates beneath the topcoat. This may compromise the waterproofing integrity of the flat roof.

Recommendation:

The corner seam should be resealed with fibre glass resin or appropriate waterproof material to ensure full coverage and prevent lifting.

Split in Fibre Glass and Incomplete Coping Stone Pointing

In Photo C1, a visible split is observed in the surface of the fibreglass waterproofing located beneath the coping stone. This split may allow direct rainwater penetration into the roof structure. Additionally, the pointing above the coping stone is incomplete, leaving the joint open to moisture ingress and potential weather damage.

Recommendation:

The fibreglass split should be professionally resealed using a suitable waterproofing compound. The coping stone pointing should be completed to ensure a continuous and sealed finish along the coping line.

Summary

The overall finish of the recent roofing works is generally acceptable but would benefit from further refinement in certain areas. The pointing on coping stones and ridge tiles lacks uniformity, and some rainwater system components such as downpipes and gutter joints remain incomplete or disconnected. Additionally, improvements to leadwork detailing are recommended, and issues such as exposed membranes and a cracked vent pipe should be addressed to ensure long term durability.

It is our opinion at AeroSurvey Solutions Ltd that the roof exhibits a number of snagging issues that merit further inspection or remedial work. While some of the concerns may

not require immediate action, they do reflect poor workmanship in several aspects of the installation.

The client has access to full videos and additional high resolution photographs through the AeroSurvey Solutions Media Package. These resources provide a broader perspective for the client or a third party to seek further opinions or verify the observations noted in this report.