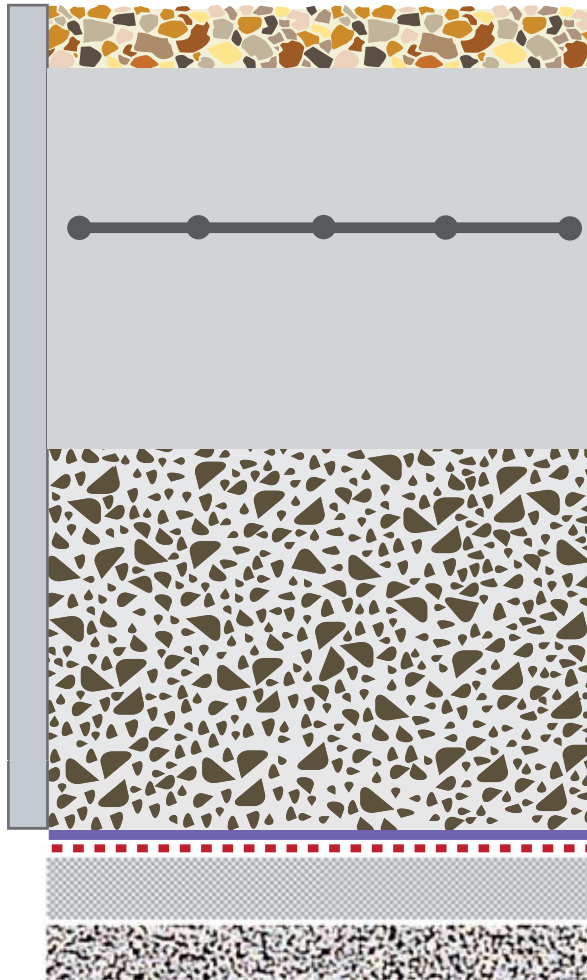


New Concrete Driveway base - private driveway

Path or kerb edge left at appropriate height above binder course asphalt. Fine glass sand sprinkled onto uncured surface.



Resin Bound Permeable Paving [laid by Clearstone]

Resin bound aggregate, hand trowelled to a smooth finish.
A typical depth of Clearstone RBA, with an aggregate size of **2-5 mm** is **18 mm** and **1-3 mm** is a **12 mm** deep layer.

Steel reinforcing (optional)

Concrete base [laid by others]

New concrete base laid to a depth of **150-250mm** minimum, to conform to **BS EN 206-1** and **BS 8900-2**.
Laid with 12mm steel reinforcing sheets (optional)

MOT Sub Base [laid by others in one or more well compacted layers]

170-230mm minimum depth of well compacted non frost susceptible **Mot Type 1** granular sub base to SHW clause **803** or **4/40mm**, **4/20mm** graded crushed concrete aggregate to **EN12620** or locally available secondary or recycled aggregates which comply with **2/6.3** graded crushed concrete aggregate to **EN12620**

Impermeable Membrane: An impermeable membrane to convey water to infiltration/storage system etc (optional)

Geo-textile Membrane: A geotextile membrane to prevent upward migration of fine soil particles may be required.

Capping: capping layer (if required), in one or more layers. (see notes below)

Substrate - naturally occurring base

***** Please note: New asphalt and concrete surfaces need a minimum of two weeks curing time, before resin bound paving can be laid upon it *****

Planning Permission SuDS: Resin bound paving creates an attractive, permeable and durable surface which avoids the need for planning permission under the 2008 SuDS Planning Order 1998 on the paving of front gardens.

NOTES:

- Clearstone RBA can be overlaid onto existing Asphalt or Concrete sub-bases, of suitable construction for the traffic expected. Cracks should be enlarged if necessary and filled with a Polymer/Cement filling material.
- If there is a probability of standing water, then this may soften the substrate, therefore a nominal fall to an out-fall or soakaway should be considered.
- If water recycling is a requirement then an impermeable membrane should be used in conjunction with a water harvesting system
- Areas that could be trafficked by heavy vehicles should have layers designed according to Highways Agency requirements.
- If the substrate is silty, then this may need to be stabilised or partially removed and replaced with sub-base/granular capping, in accordance with Highways Agency design manual for roads and bridges.
- The maximum deviation of the binder course should not exceed 3mm under a 1m straight edge.
- Total sub-base thickness will be dependant on expected loading, water storage capacity, and sub-base strength.
- This specification is based on normal good practice for flexible resin bound surfacing, and does not absolve the specifier from designing a base construction suitable for the expected loadings of traffic and ground conditions existing on a given site.

Disclaimer: Whilst Clearstone Paving Ltd. endeavours to ensure that advice, specifications, recommendations and information given is correct, it cannot have control over how substrates constructed by others are done and will not accept liability, directly or indirectly, arising from poor workmanship.

Any advice, recommendation or information given by Clearstone Paving Ltd. is based on practical experience and is believed to be accurate at the time of publication, no liability or responsibility of any kind including liability for negligence is accepted in this respect by the company.

The figures quoted do not constitute a specification, they represent typical values obtained for the substrate of the product.

Product design and specifications are subject to change without further notice.