

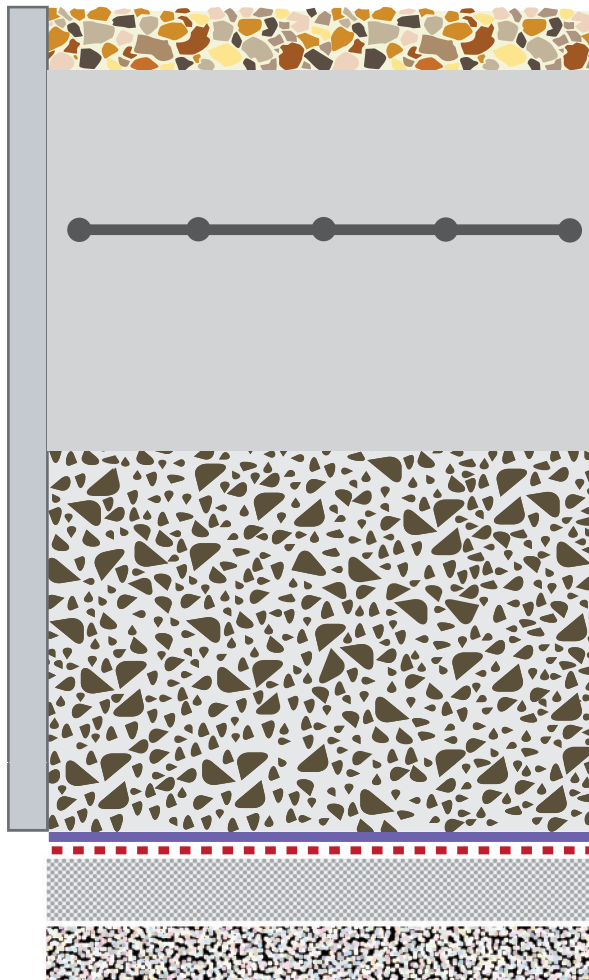
# Spec 6.

## Specification advice for a resin bound surfacing system (surface dressing)

### New Concrete Private Driveway base (non-porous)

Path or kerb edge left at appropriate height above binder course asphalt.

Fine glass sand sprinkled onto uncured surface.



#### Resin Bound Permeable Surfacing [laid by Clearstone]

Clearstone resin bound aggregate, hand trowelled to a smooth finish. A typical depth of Clearstone, 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.**

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**Planning Permission SuDS:** Resin bound surfacing 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:

- 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 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.

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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.

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