

MILL RYTHER HOLIDAY VILLAGE

PROPOSED MASTERPLAN - LANDSCAPING DETAILS

Tree roots are often within the top 600mm of the soil. Construction, excavation and compaction can damage or even destroy roots to the point where trees may not survive. This can lead to the serious hazards of unpredictable tree failure, potentially causing property damage and injury.

Arboricultural Practice Note (APN)12 BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction.

Above-Ground, No-Dig Construction – (Driveways close to trees). APN12 advises that a driveway can only be installed, within a root protection area, if it can be done so without tree roots and the surrounding soil being damaged. The British standards institution has published guidance notes BS 5837:2005 on how to protect trees during development. The 'No Dig' construction can be achieved by using perforated CORErootprotector available in depths of 50mm, 100mm, 150mm and 200mm. When filled with granular materials, the system creates a three dimensional erosion barrier and structural bridge that uniformly distributes weight-bearing loads. The cellular nature of CORErootprotector or Cellweb TRB confines free draining subbase materials, stabilising the ground whilst enhancing drainage and preventing build-up of hydrostatic pressure.

CORE rootprotectorSubgrade Preparation

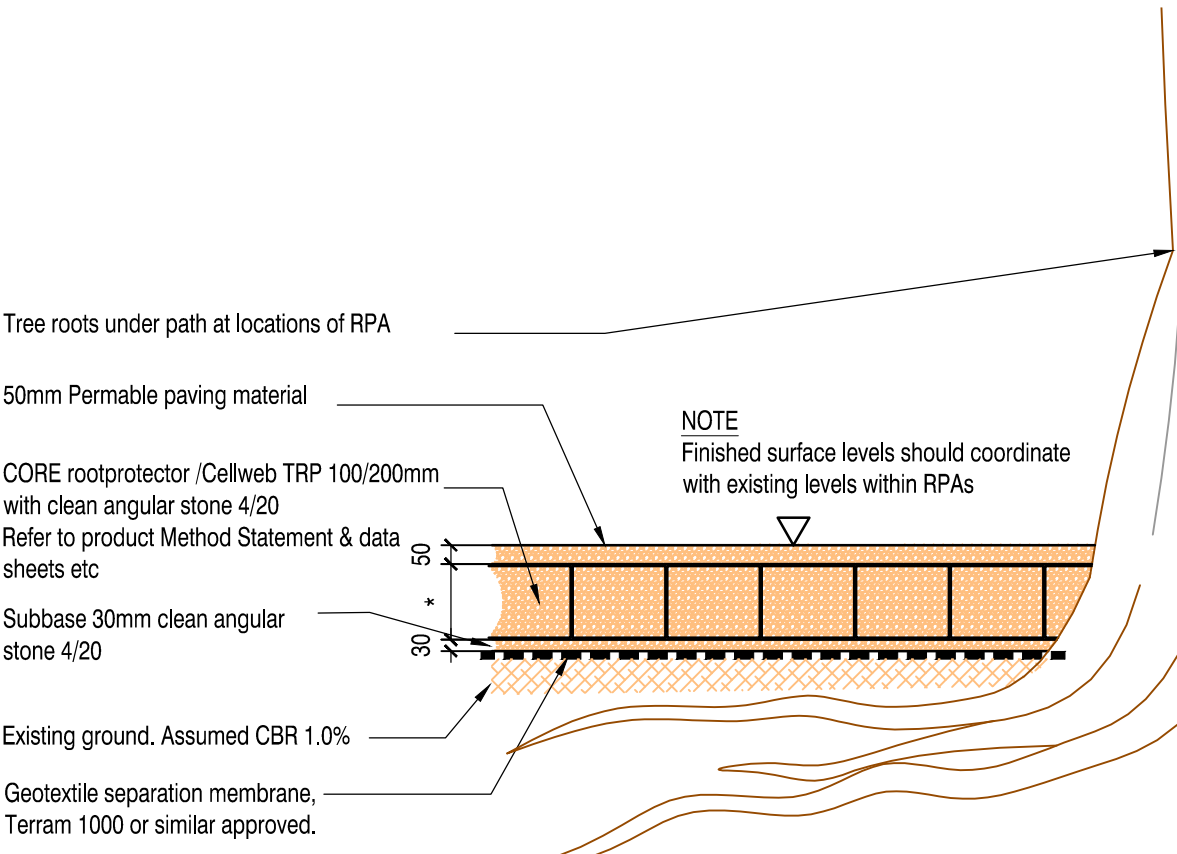
1. Regulate over exposed tree roots with graded top soil.
2. Install geotextile membrane (CG1000 or similar)
3. Install geogrid *Optional, subject to intended traffic load and site conditions - install geogrid directly above geotextile membrane (CGT160 or similar), this will improve sub-base strength and extend life span of installation.*

CORErootprotector Panel Placement and Connection

4. Position and expand CORErootprotector panels to the appropriate dimensions. Hold individual panels in their expanded positions with rebar J hook fixing pins or wooden stakes.
5. Ensure each panel is expanded uniformly and correctly aligned.
6. Install J-pin galvanised rebar or wooden stakes in every other cell along the joints and around the perimeter of each panel. This will hold the CORErootprotector panels firmly in place and prevent the expanded cells from collapsing during the infill process. To reduce the amount of fixing pins required, use connecting studs (GA002) to join adjacent panels. Once panels are filled fixing pins may be removed

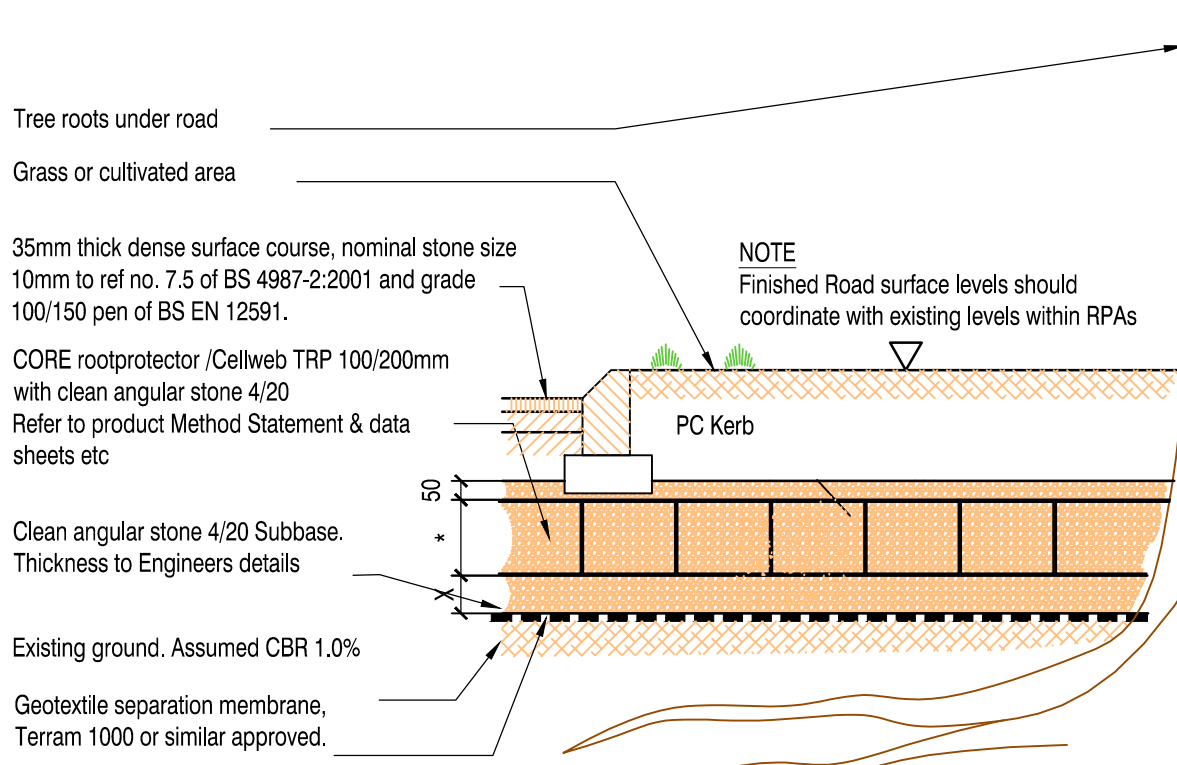
Infill

7. Fill expanded cells with specified material progressively from front to back.
8. When filling the panels ensure to only drive over filled cells, this will prevent the empty expanded cells from collapsing.
9. Overfill cells with infill material. Limit the drop height of infill material to 1m to avoid displacement of the empty cell wall.
10. Overfill cells to a depth of approximately 25-50mm and level for exposed aggregate surfaces. Maintain the 25-50mm wearing course over CORErootprotector panels to prevent damage to the cell walls.
11. Compact infill to a minimum of 95 percent Standard Proctor. If Intended as a Permanent Sub-Base Stabilisation
12. Overfill CORErootprotector to a depth of approximately 25mm to allow for a flush finish after compaction. *depth of overfill depends on compaction rate of material used and depth of specified panel. Compact to a minimum of 95 percent Standard Proctor. *A larger aggregate infill will require a capping layer of 3- 6mm grit, compacted to a level fill to provide a firm uniform base with no voids for the wearing course.
13. Install geotextile membrane (CG1000 or similar).
14. The wearing course may consist of permeable asphalt/concrete/paver stones/gravel or grass stabiliser. An edge restraint may be required depending on chosen wearing course.



NOTE
Refer to product literature and brochure

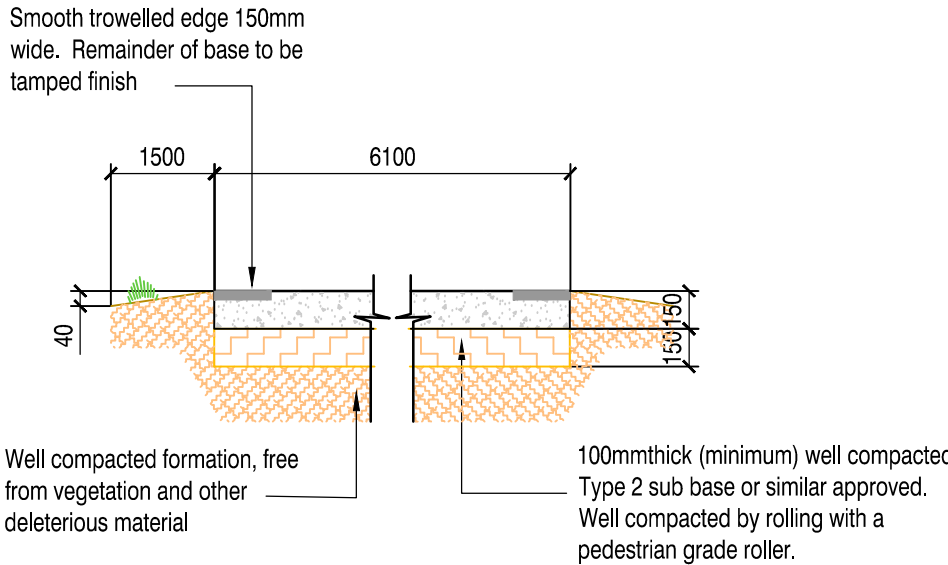
PATH TREE PROTECTION INDICATIVE DETAIL - 1A
1:20



PRODUCT NOTE
Refer to product literature and brochure for Road build up recommendations

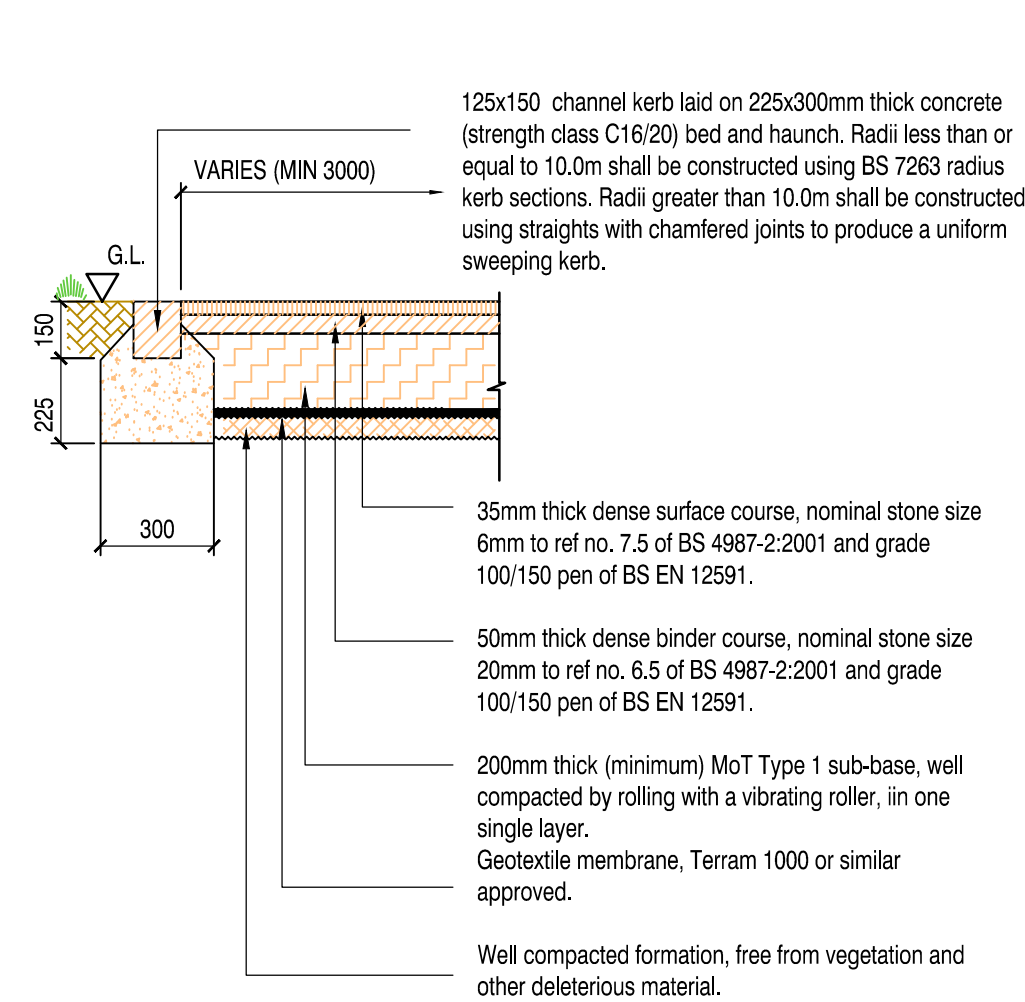
ROAD/DRIVE TREE PROTECTION INDICATIVE DETAIL - 1B
1:20

Typical three dimensional cellular confinement system design with no dig kerbs and reinforced edges.
All dimensions are illustrative and subject to engineer's specifications

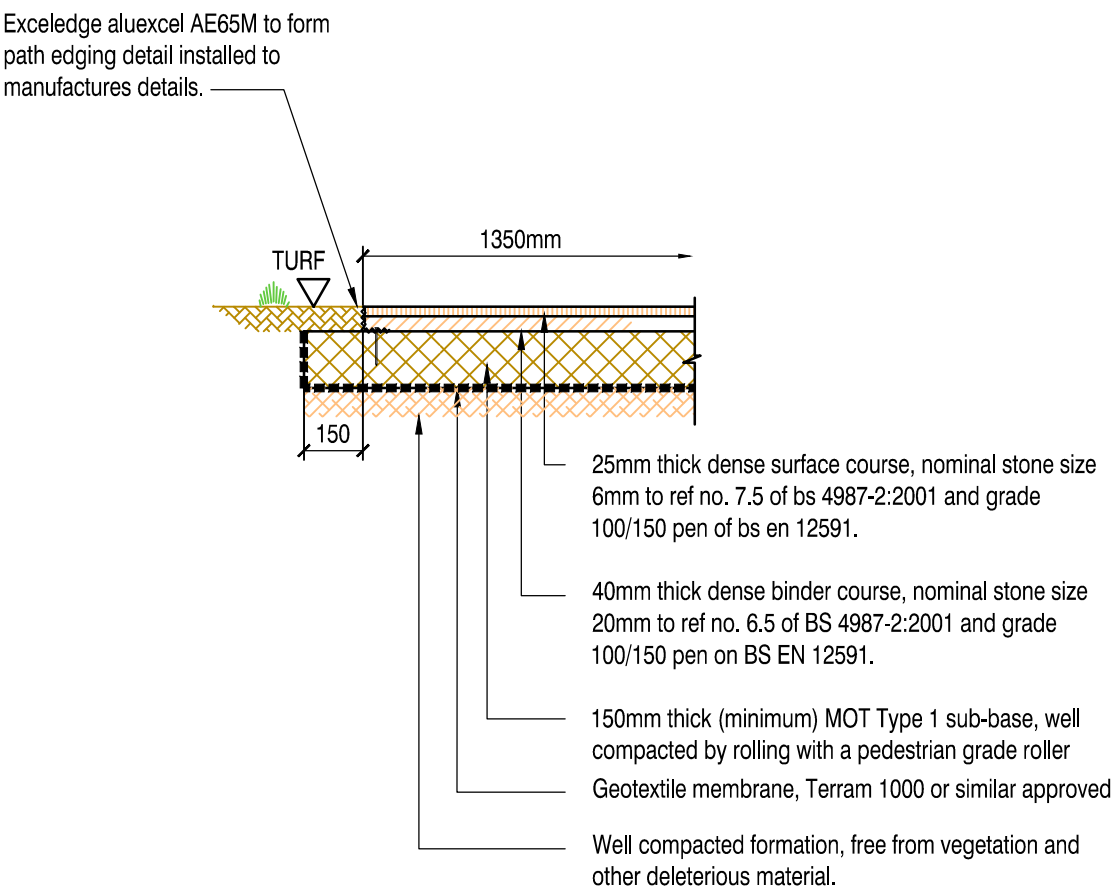


Lodge base to consist of 150mm thick strength class C25/30 concrete with fibremix additive, laid on 150mm thick (minimum) MOT Type 2 sub-base or similar approved, well compacted by rolling with a pedestrian grade roller. Depending on ground conditions this construction may need to be upgraded to include reinforcement in concrete base and increased sub-base thickness. This would be stipulated by the supervising officer.

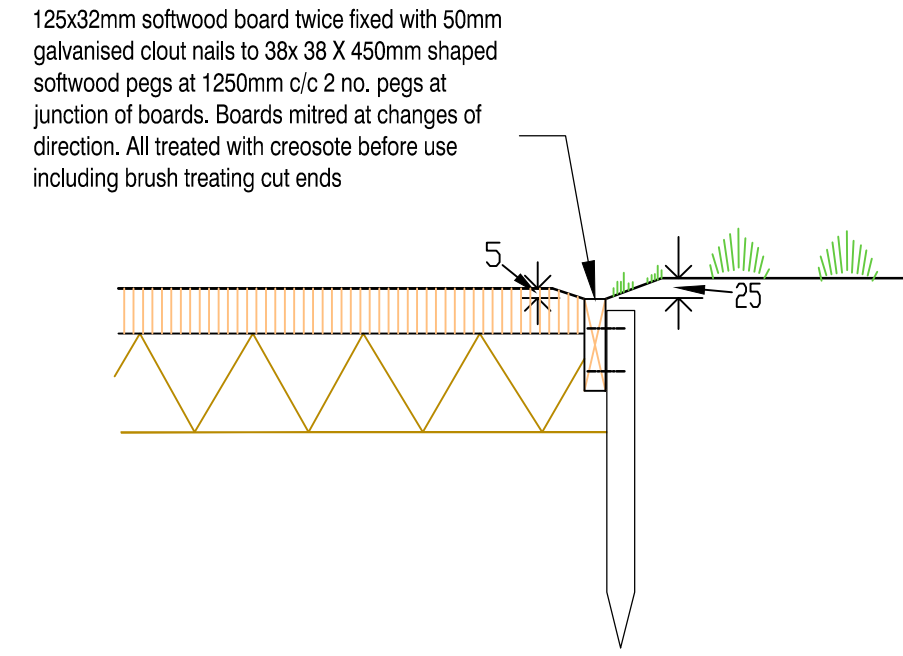
LODGE OR VAN BASE DETAIL - 2
1:20



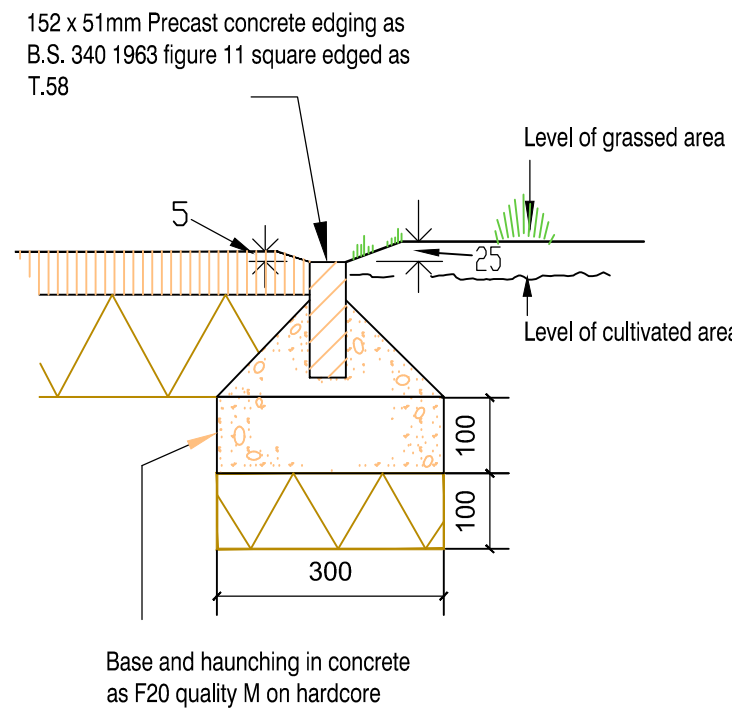
DRIVEWAY SECTION DETAIL - 3
1:20



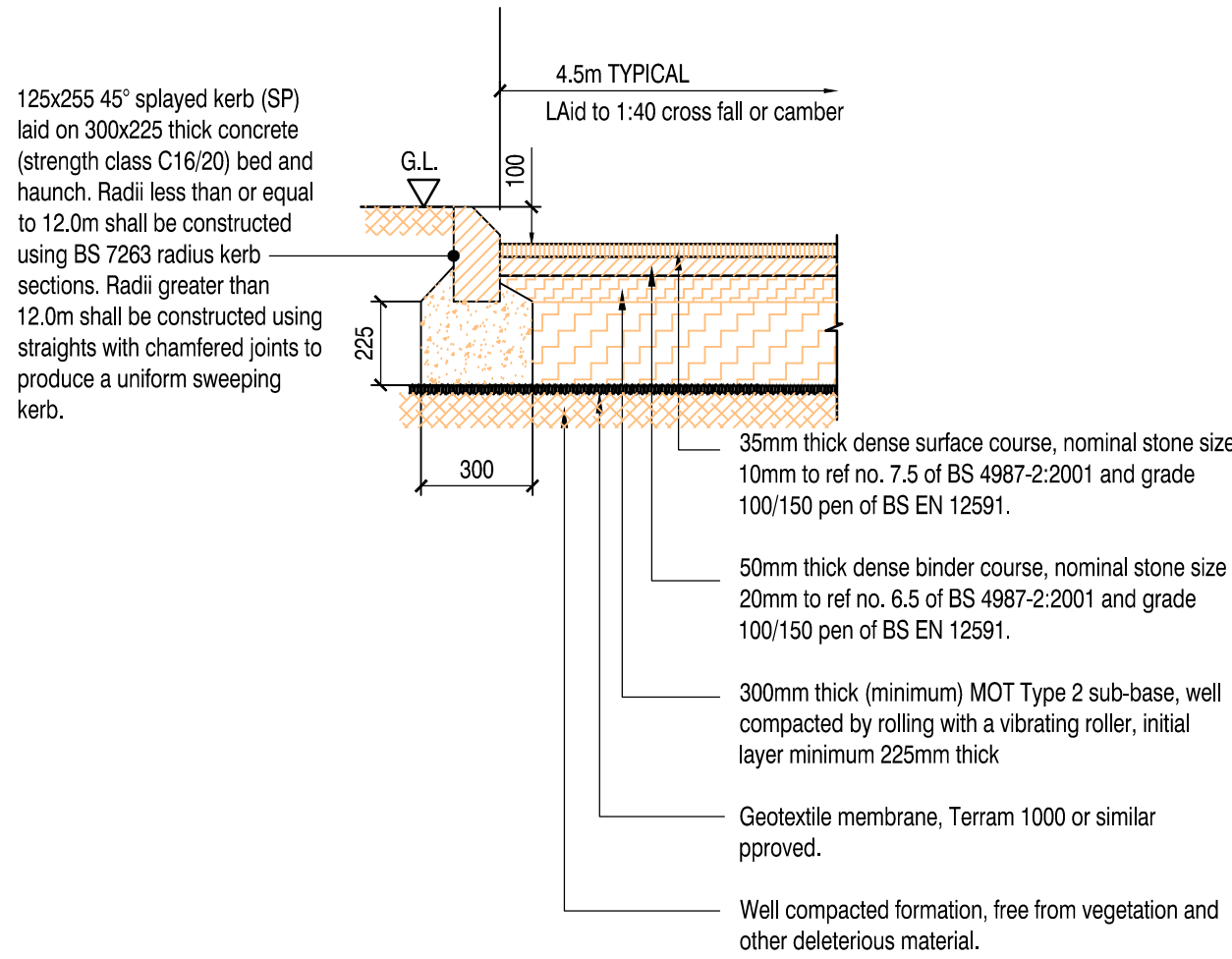
TYPICAL MAIN FOOTPATH DETAIL ALUMINIUM EDGING - 4
1:20



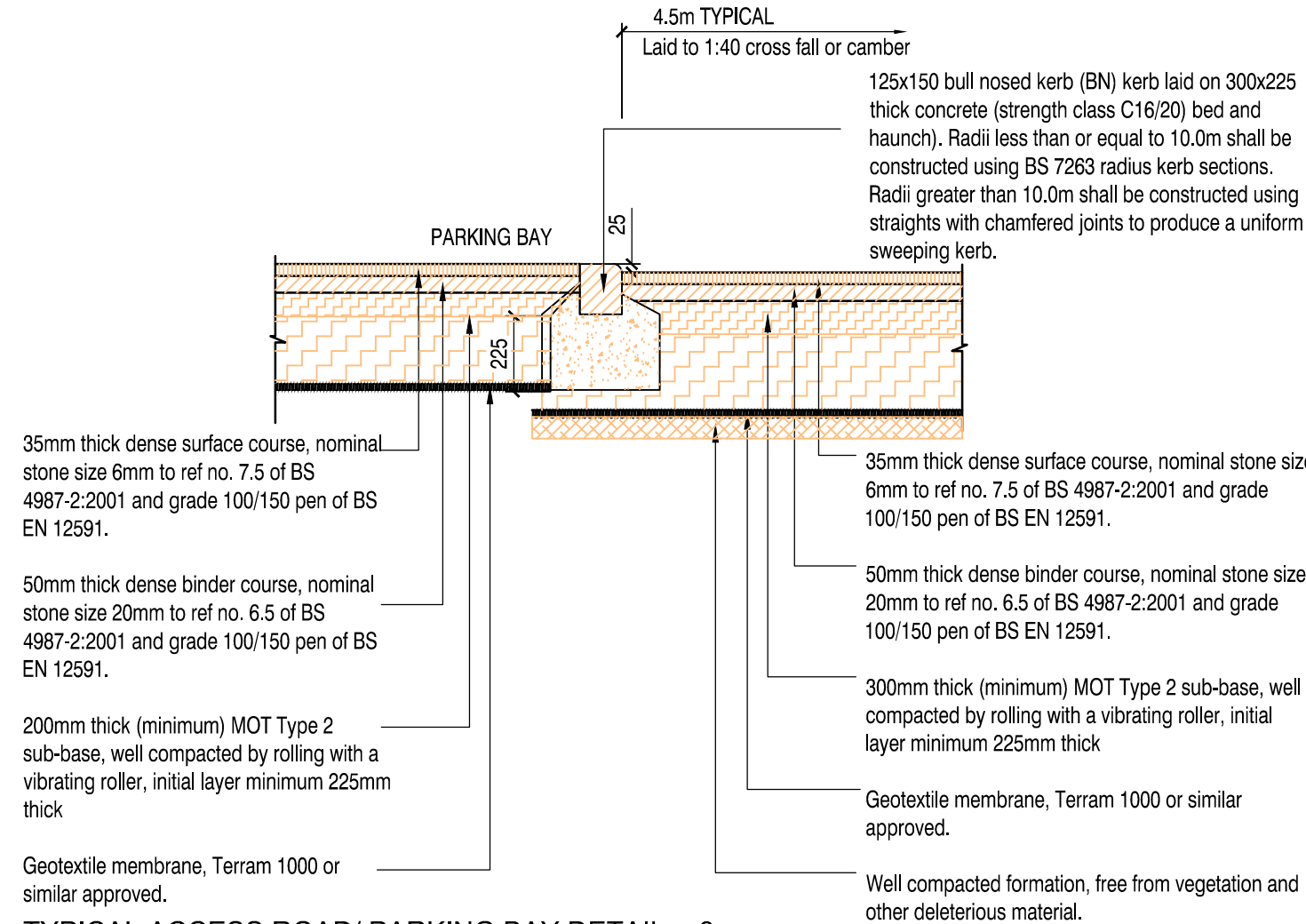
SOFTWOOD BOARD EDGING TO RESIN OR GRASSED AREA - 5 (tbc)
1:10



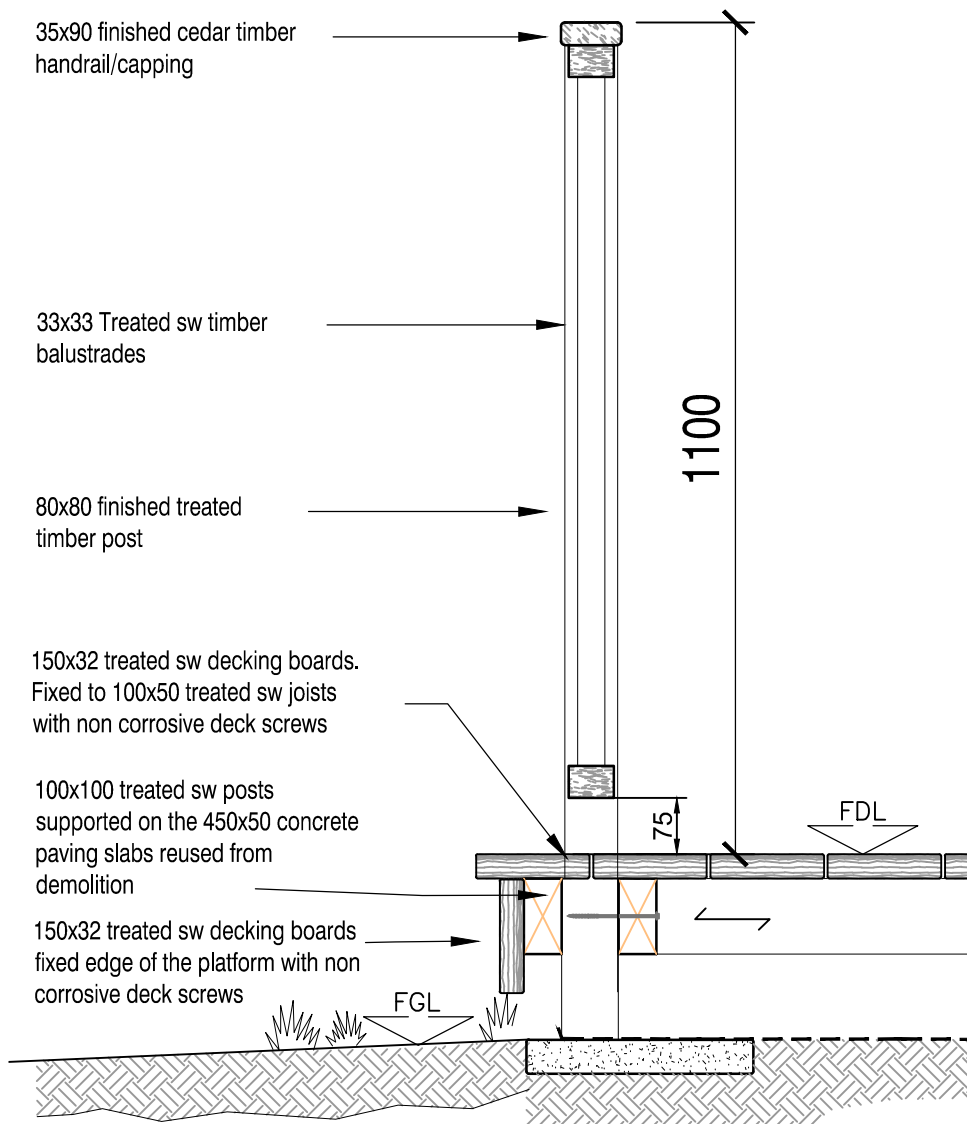
VERTICAL PRECAST CONCRETE EDGING TO GRASSED OR CULTIVATED AREA - 6
1:10



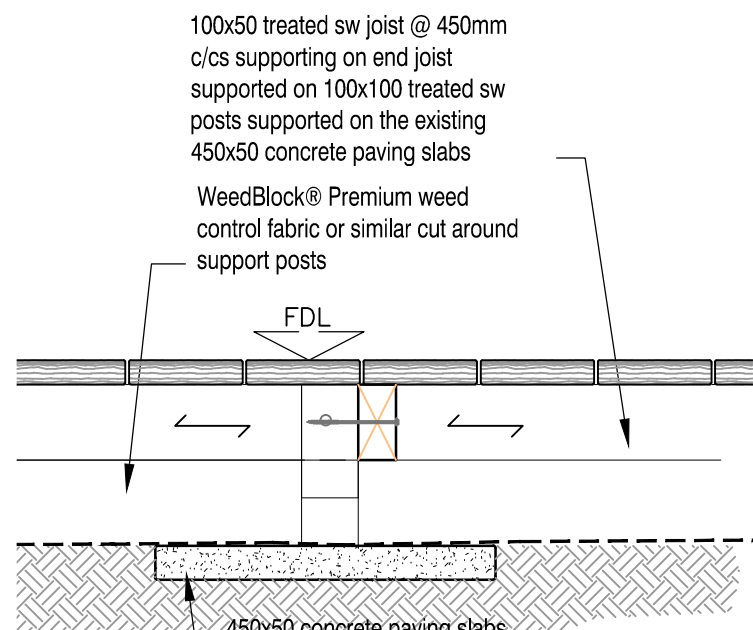
TYPICAL ACCESS ROAD DETAIL WITH 45° SPLAYED KERB - 7
1:20



TYPICAL ACCESS ROAD/ PARKING BAY DETAIL - 8
1:20



TYPICAL DECKING AREA - 9A
1:10



TYPICAL DECKING AREA - 9B
1:10

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EARTH MOUNDING
Mounding is not to be steeper than 1:3 gradient.



Client			
AWAY RESORTS LTD			
Site Address			
MILL RYTHER HOLIDAY VILLAGE			
HAVANT ROAD, HAYLING ISLAND, HAMPSHIRE, PO11 0PB			
Project			
PROPOSED MASTERPLAN			
Drawing Title			
HARD LANDSCAPING DETAILS			
Date			
Nov 2017			
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