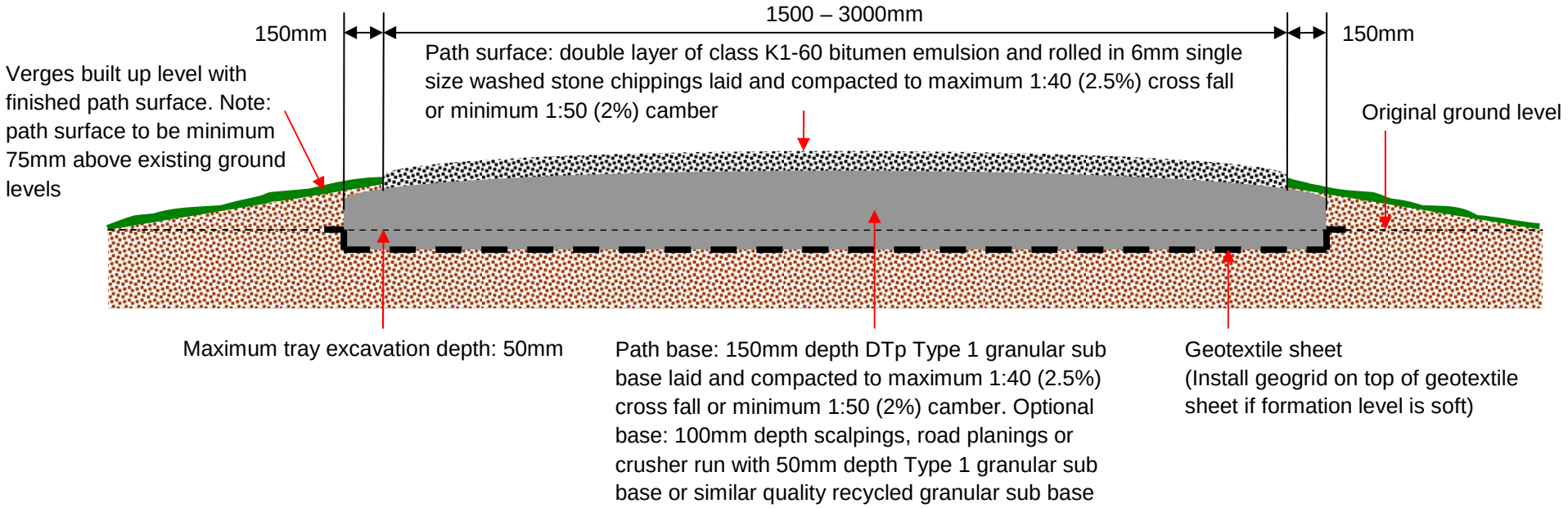
Construction notes:

1. Stripped turfs and excavated soil to be re-used to form verges and stabilise path edges.
2. Formation level to be treated with approved residual herbicide.
3. Soft spots to be excavated and filled with lower quality sub base e.g. scalpings, crusher run, crushed demolition waste.
4. Path base and surface to be laid to maximum 1:40 (2.5%) cross fall or minimum 1:50 (2%) camber and compacted to refusal using heavy vibrating roller (minimum 120 type roller recommended).
5. Surface regularity - maximum 10mm gap under 3.0 metre straight edge placed along the base surface and maximum 5mm gap for path surface.
6. This drawing should be read in conjunction with specification details SPEC/SDP/02. Bitumen emulsion to be sprayed on with machine or lance at rate of 1.6 – 2.0 litres per square metre. Washed stone chippings to be spread at rate of 8kg per square metre. Brush off and remove loose chippings.



Surface Dressed Path (Tar Spray & Chip - Double Layer) Standard Detail (Semi Tray Excavation)

Date: 08/06/11
Scale: Not to scale
Drawn by: Technical Officer
Drawing nr: SD/SDP/02

SPECIFICATION DETAILS – SPEC/SDP/02

Surface Dressed Path (Tar Spray & Chip – Double Layer)

Note: These specification details should be read in conjunction with standard detail drawing SD/SDP/02 – Surface Dressed Path (Tar Spray & Chip – Double Layer).

Material Specification Details

Sub base layer	40mm (0/40) or 20mm (0/20) DTp Type 1 granular sub base. Optional base: scalpings, road planings, crusher run or crushed demolition waste with DTp Type 1 granular sub base or similar quality recycled granular sub base laid on top
Surface course layer	12mm double layer, class K1-60 bitumen emulsion, rolled in 6mm single size washed stone chippings
Geotextile (If required)	Autoway 120 or alternative equivalent product grade (Terram 2000, Lotrak 16/15)
Geogrid (If required)	Auto Grid

Construction Specification Details

Formation tray excavation

- Excavate the ground to expose sub soil and grade out irregularities to form 1.8m wide formation tray (width of formation tray for 1.8m wide path base with 1.5m wide path surface) to maximum depth of 50mm below ground levels.
- Formation tray should be rectangular in section with vertical sides and level base. Treat formation level with approved residual herbicide.
- Stripped vegetation and excavated topsoil to be stacked neatly either side of formation tray to form raised path shoulders.
- If soft spots are present, excavate the area below formation level until the sub grade is stable. Back fill with scalpings, crusher run or crushed demolition waste to formation level and compact to refusal.

Geotextile sheet installation (including geogrid if required)

- Lay and secure geotextile sheet in formation tray. Geotextile sheet should line the base and both sides. Overlap joining sheets by 1.0m.
- Lay and secure geogrid on top of geotextile sheet. Geogrid should not protrude up the sides of the formation tray. Overlap joining sheets by 1.0m.

Sub base layer

- Using a drag box lay 150mm depth of DTp Type 1 granular sub base upon the geotextile sheet in the formation tray to falls and levels, to form 1:50 (2%) camber or 1:40 (2.5%) crossfall. If no drag box is available, DTp Type 1 granular sub base should be laid, spread and raked to falls and levels using asphalt rake.

- Compact sub base layer thoroughly to refusal using a heavy ride-on tandem vibrating roller until full compaction is achieved (minimum 120 type roller recommended).
- Once sub base layer is compacted, check levels of the surface at regular intervals along the compacted sub base layer for consistent even surface regularity, which should be accurate to maximum gap of 10mm under a 3.0metere long straight edge, with no high or low points or hollows.
- Any part of the sub base layer deviating from the required level must be raked off or topped up with additional DTp Type 1 granular sub base and re-compacted to the correct levels.
- Check the finished compacted sub base layer is closed tightly with no exposed surface voids before laying the surface course layer. If necessary, fill any voids with 6mm quarry whin dust.

Surface course layer

- Using appropriate bitumen spraying equipment spray bitumen emulsion upon the compacted sub base layer at rate of 1.6 – 2.0 litres per square metre to falls and levels, to form 1.5m wide path surface along the centre line of compacted sub base layer.
- Immediately spread the first layer of 6mm single size washed stone chippings at spread rate of 8kg per square metre over the bitumen binder.
- Immediately over spray with second layer of bitumen emulsion at rate of 1.6 – 2.0 litres per square metre to falls and levels.
- Immediately spread second layer of 6mm single size washed stone chippings at spread rate of 8kg per square metre over the bitumen binder and first layer of stone chippings.
- Compact the first and second layers of stone chippings thoroughly into the bitumen binder before it hardens using a heavy ride-on tandem vibrating roller and continue rolling non-stop until there is no roller marks in the finished surface (minimum 120 type roller recommended).
- Once rolling is finished, check levels of the surface at regular intervals along the compacted surface course layer for consistent even surface regularity, which should be accurate to maximum gap of 5mm under a 3.0metere long straight edge, with no high or low points or hollows.
- Any part of the surface course layer deviating from the required level must be regulated with additional bitumen emulsion and stone chippings and re-compacted to the correct levels.
- Brush off and remove loose stone chippings.

Landscaping

- Both sides of path form and build up verges level with path surface using available topsoil and turfs to cover path base edges and to support path surface edges. Butt turfs tightly together to cover exposed roots and topsoil.
- Landscaped verges and edges should be finished level with path surface and taper down and away from the path surface to allow surface water to run off onto adjacent verges unimpeded by landscaped materials.