ARBOUR
LANDSCAPE SOLUTIONS

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**Natural Oak Setts**

Natural Oak Setts Should be installed on a compacted base of coarse sand or fine grit. As with any type of paving there are specific instructions that should be followed in order to make sure the paving will remain stable and maintain falls etc.

**Base Preparation**

When creating the base for the installation of Oak Setts it is worth remembering that the quality of the base preparation largely determines the quality of the final result. Obviously, base requirements depend on the kind of traffic the paving will be exposed to. For example, a garden path will have different base requirements to a vehicular driveway where the sand will fulfil a load-bearing capacity. The sub-base layers when installed correctly will spread and transfer the traffic load equally resulting in a long lasting paving surface.

**Pedestrian/Light Traffic Category 1**

This category includes non-load bearing paving such as garden paths and domestic terraces which will only receive foot traffic.
A total excavation depth of 210mm is required to allow for the following base material method:

- - Oak Sett – 70mm Depth
- - Coarse Sand/Fine Grit (compacted) 40mm
- - MOT Type 1 sub-base (compacted) 100mm
- - Sub-base Geotextile Fabric

**Light vehicular Traffic Category 2**

This category includes light vehicular traffic such as cars and medium sized vans for access roadways and driveways.
A total excavation depth of 300mm is required to allow for the following base material method:

- - Oak Sett – 100mm Depth
- - Coarse Sand/Fine Grit (compacted) 50mm depth
- - MOT Type 1 Sub-base (compacted) 150mm Depth
- - Sub-base Geotextile Fabric

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**Stabilizing**

The sand base layer can be stabilised if the final surface is required to be finished as a gradient. Sufficient drainage must be allowed for if stabilizing is required as this will make the base layer less permeable. The sand base can be mixed with hydraulic additives such as cement or hydraulic lime. As a general guide, 125-150kg of additives should be added to every m3 of sand.

**Edge Restraints**

Under the traffic load the paving is pushed sideways and requires an edge restraint to retain it to avoid loss of shape and load bearing capacity. There are numerous edge restraint methods and some of these are as follows:

- - Heavy Duty steel edging with fixing stakes
- - Bricks/Stone cobble setts
- - Oak Landscape sleepers
- - Stone/Concrete kerb

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