

Technical Data Sheet

BODPAVE™ 85

GRASS SURFACES



Ground, Wind, Weed
and Erosion Control

Bodpave™ is an interlocking cellular porous plastic paving grid system for ground surface stabilisation.

Applications

- Car and light vehicle parking
- Pedestrian walkways
- Golf buggy paths
- Cycle paths
- Driveways
- Residential parking
- Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

Design

Most Bodpave™ installations will require a new sub-base (pavement foundation layer) to be constructed. The thickness and type of granular material used to form the sub-base will generally depend on the following factors;

- Strength of the underlying ground (sub-grade) measured in CBR* %
- Water permeability of the underlying ground (sub-grade) k measured in m/s
- Type of underlying ground (sub-grade) e.g. clay/silt/sand/gravel/rock
- Type of vehicle traffic (HGV/LGV/car/cycles/pedestrian)
- Frequency of traffic (occasional/regular)

*California Bearing Ratio Test

A comprehensive ground investigation survey with suitable testing is highly recommended to ensure the sub-base for a Bodpave™ surface is suitably strong and sufficiently durable for the anticipated use. **This design guide can be used for estimating ground conditions and producing preliminary pavement designs but it is not a substitute for site specific ground investigation works and a detailed pavement design by a suitably qualified civil engineer.**

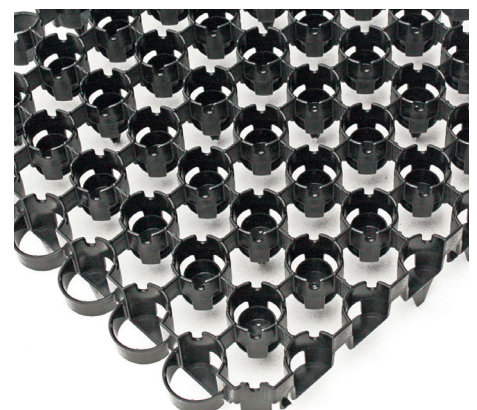
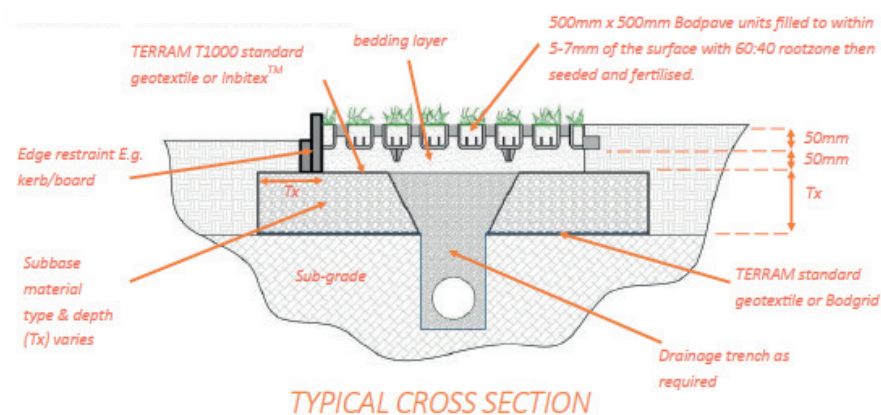
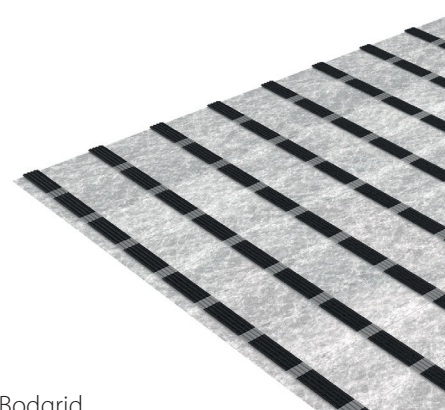


Table 1 - Minimum Sub-base Thickness (Tx) with Bodgrid

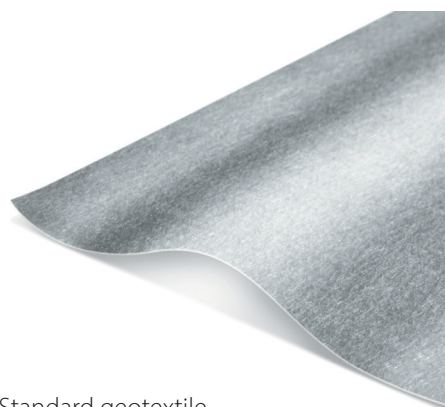
Sub Grade CBR* %	Cars/Light Vehicles (#)		Coaches/Heavy Goods/ Emergency Vehicles		Overlap (mm)
	Thickness (mm)	Bodgrid	Thickness (mm)	Bodgrid	
1	300	GC30	400	GC30	600
2	150	GC30	250	GC30	500
3	125	GC30	175	GC30	450
4	125	GC30	150	GC30	400
5+	100	GC30	125	GC30	300



Bodgrid

Table 2 - Minimum Sub-base Thickness (Tx) without Bodgrid

Sub Grade CBR* %	Cars/Light Vehicles (#)		Coaches/Heavy Goods/ Emergency Vehicles		Overlap (mm)
	Thickness (mm)	Standard Geotextile	Thickness (mm)	Standard Geotextile	
1	450	T2000	600	T2000	600
2	225	T1500	375	T1500	500
3	200	T1000	300	T1000	450
4	200	T1000	225	T1000	400
5+	150	T1000	200	T1000	300



Standard geotextile

*California Bearing Ratio Test

Regular tight turning of vehicles and "dry" steering may cause damage to the Bodpave™ units and/or displace gravel infill; vehicle manoeuvring should be carefully considered at specification/design stage. Gravel filled units may require some maintenance when subjected to regular channelised and turning traffic loadings. Terram Bodpave™ 85 and Truckpave™ pavements are generally recommended for occasional overrun or regular HGV traffic respectively. If construction traffic axle load exceeds 60kN (6 tonnes), minimum sub-base thickness over Terram Bodgrid should be 200mm.

Table 3 - Field Guidance for Estimating Sub-grade Strength

Consistency	Indicator		Mechanical (test) SPT	Strength	
	Tactile	Observation		CBR %	Cu Kn/SQM
Very Soft	Sample squeezes through fingers	Person standing will sink >75mm	<2	<1	<25
Soft	Easily moulded by finger pressure	Person walking sinks 50-70mm	2-4	~1	~25
Medium	Moulded moderate finger pressure	Person walking sinks 25mm	4-8	1-2	25-40
Firm	Moulded by strong finger pressure	Utility truck ruts 10-25mm	8-15	2-4	40-75
Stiff	Can be indented by thumb	Loaded construction vehicle ruts by 25mm	15-30	4-6	75-150



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Table 4 - Typical Soil Types and Properties

Soil Type	Plasticity	CBR% Depth of Water Table Below Formation Level		Typical Range for Coefficient of Permeability K (m/s)	Infiltration
Heavy Clay	70	2	1	10^{-10} to 10^{-8}	No
	60	2	1.5		
	50	2.5	2		
	40	3	2		
Silty Clay	30	5	3	10^{-9} to 10^{-8}	No
Sandy Clay	20	6	4	10^{-9} to 10^{-6}	Partial
	10	7	5		
Silt	Non-plastic	2	1	10^{-8} to 10^{-6}	Partial
Poorly Graded Sand	Non-plastic	20	10	10^{-7} to 10^{-6}	Partial
Well Graded Sand	Non-plastic	40	15	10^{-6} to 10^{-4}	Total
Well Graded Sandy Gravel	Non-plastic	60	20	10^{-5} to 10^{-3}	Total



This field guide is provided as an aid to assessing the mechanical stabilisation requirements in commonly encountered site conditions.

1. Minimum sub-base thickness (Tx) can be selected from table 1 or 2 with ground strength and permeability estimated from tables 3 or 4 in the absence of any site specific ground investigation report.
2. If the Bodgrid layer is omitted, then the total sub-base layer thickness (Tx) must be increased by 50%. A standard geotextile separation layer should be specified with lower sub-grade strength (CBR value) requiring a more robust grade in accordance with BS8661:2019 (see table 2).
3. Bodpave™ units are an ideal surface for source control porous pavings SuDS with a permeable sub-base; DoT Type 3 (Type 1x) porous/open graded granular material as described in Specification for Highways Works clause 805. If a higher water storage (attenuation) capacity (void ratio) is required a hard crushed angular "clean stone" such as a coarse graded aggregate (CGA) type 4/20 (4mm minimum and 20mm maximum particle size) can be used. The type of SuDS design (attenuation, total or partial infiltration) will depend upon the underlying ground conditions and not all sites are suitable for infiltration. Weak and low-permeability cohesive sub-grades are generally unsuitable for infiltration (permeability coefficient $k < 10^{-6}$ m/s). Clays with a low plasticity index (<20%) will reduce in strength when saturated; a full attenuation system with an impermeable membrane directly on top of the sub-grade is recommended (see table 4). Specific advice on suitable drainage and construction over very weak ground (CBR <1%) is available.
4. Alternatively traditional 'DoT Type 1' well graded granular material may be used for the sub-base provided that an adequate drainage system is installed. Typical drainage details; 100mm diameter perforated pipe drain laid at minimum gradient 1:100, bedded on gravel in trench backfilled with SHW Clause 505 'Type A' drainage aggregate (or CGA type 4/20), covered or wrapped with Terram T1000 standard non-woven geotextile and leading to a suitable outfall or soakaway. Drains placed down the centre

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or along the edge of access routes up to 5m wide. Wider areas may require additional drainings at 5m - 10m centres.

5. The sub-base must be covered with a layer of Terram T1000 standard or Inbitex™ non-woven geotextile to prevent settlement due to mixing of the bedding and sub-base layers and to provide filtration and pollution control.
6. Bedding layer material should be either free-draining clean angular hard aggregate gravel chippings or coarse grit sand. Bodpave units should be filled with free-draining clean angular hard aggregate gravel chippings. **Rounded pea shingle is not suitable.** See table 6 for more details.
7. The final pavement and drainage design should be undertaken by a suitably qualified civil engineer and based on specific site conditions.
8. Maximum advised gradient for traffic applications is 12% (1:8) 7°, Bodpave units have specific fixing points for **steel u-pins** if required for steep slope applications.

Table 5 - Products

Bodpave™ 85

Dimensions	500mm x 500mm x 50mm + 35mm ground spike
Compressive Strength	<400 tonnes (400kN)/SQM (gravel filled)
Connection Strength	7kN/Lm
Material	100% recycled plastic
Coverage	4 units/SQM
White Markers	215mm x 70mm



Bodpave™ 85 & White Markers

Inbitex™ Non-woven Geotextile

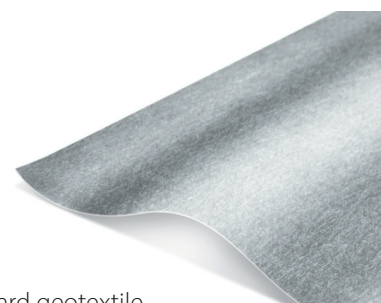
Standard Roll Dimensions	4.5m wide x 100m long
Tensile Strength kN/m	8.5
Elongation	30%
CBR Puncture Resistance kN	1.6
Oil Absorption and Removal	<400g/SQM year



Inbitex

Non-woven Standard Geotextile

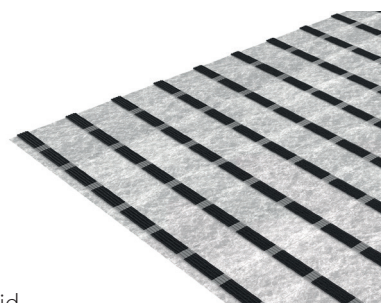
Standard Roll Dimensions	4.5m x 100m long
Grades	T1000/T1500/T2000
BS8661 Classification	1/2/3
Tensile Strength kN/m	8.0/12.5/14.5
Elongation	60%
CBR Puncture Resistance kN	1.5/2.25/2.75



Standard geotextile

Bodgrid GC30

Standard Roll Dimensions	4.8m wide x 50m long
Tensile Strength kN	30
Tensile Elongation	7%
Functions	Separation, filtration, stabilisation



Bodgrid

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Table 6 - Fill Materials

Rootzone (Bodpave surface fill and bedding layer material)

Description	Propriety mix of high quality, free draining sand and compost
Blend Ratio	60:40 or 70:30 sand:compost
Particle Size Range	0 to 2mm
Example	Green-tree Rootzone
Comments	Site won topsoil is not suitable



Rootzone

Grass Seed

Description	Low maintenance hard wearing amenity mix
Varieties and Suggested Blend	50% amenity perennial rye grass (Turf PRG) 25% creeping red fescue 25% smooth stalked meadow grass
Application Rate	35-50g/sqm (new grass) 25g/sqm (overseeding)
Example	John Chambers Grass Seed Parks



Site won topsoil



Fertiliser



Grass Seed Mix

Fertilisers

Description	Pre-seeder fertiliser to encourage early grass growth to enhance seed establishment and improving root development
Example	Pre-seeder fertiliser 8-12-8+3MGO+ZN
Description	Spring Summer Fertiliser
Example	ICL Sportsmaster Spring Summer 9-7-7 Fertiliser



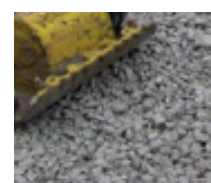
Type 1

Sub-base (3 options)

Description	Option 1 - well graded granular DoT Type 1 (with filter drains)
Aggregate Size	0 < 63mm
Grading to BS EN 13242 or 12620	GC 75/32 1/31.5 (SHW Clause 803)
Description	Opt 2 - permeable open graded granular DoT Type 3 (Type 1x)
Aggregate Size	0 to 40mm
Grading to BS EN 13242 or 12620	GC 80/25 1/40 (SHW Clause 805)
Description	Opt 3 - clean stone, coarse graded aggregate type 4/20
Aggregate Size	4 to 20mm
Grading to BS EN 13242 or 12620	GC 90/15 4/20



Type 3 (1x) - permeable



CGA Type 4/20 (clean stone) - permeable

UNCOMPACTED

COMPACTED

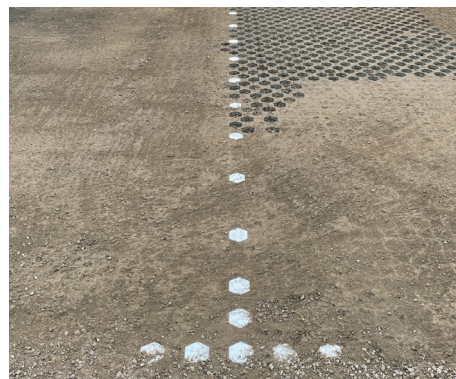
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Installation

1. Excavate ground to the required formation level.
2. Unroll Terram all-in-one Bodgrid geocomposite (white geotextile below, black geogrid above) or Terram standard geotextile onto the prepared sub-grade with a minimum of 300mm overlap at the joints.
3. Place and compact type 3 (*) open graded granular material on top of the Terram layer to the required compacted thickness determined by the designer (minimum 100mm) to form a strong permeable sub-base layer.

* Type 3 is an open graded granular material as described in Specification for Highways Works clause 805. If a higher water storage (attenuation) capacity (void ratio) is required, a hard crushed angular "clean stone" such as a coarse graded aggregate (CGA) type 4/20 (4mm minimum and 20mm maximum particle size) can be used. Traditional well graded type 1 aggregate (with suitable drainage) may be used to form the sub-base layer as determined by the designer.

4. Install edge restraints as specified; traditional precast concrete kerbs, steel, plastic or treated timber boards/sleepers.
5. Install a second layer of Terram standard geotextile on top of the sub-base with a minimum of 300mm overlap at the joints.
6. Place, compact and screed rootzone to a minimum uniform thickness of 50mm. See material specification section for more guidance on suitable bedding materials.
7. Start in the corner of the longest straight edge (kerb) leaving a 25mm expansion gap around the perimeter.
8. Place pre-connected set of four Bodpave units (1m x 1m) with the loop connectors facing outwards as a "leading edge" towards the remainder of the prepared bedding layer. Apply firm pressure so that the ground spikes are pressed fully into the bedding and the base of the units sit flat on the bedding layer surface.
9. Connect adjacent Bodpave units together by slotting the edge half cells down into the edge loops. Progress in rows (LOOPS ALWAYS LEAD) locking units in place with firm pressure over the snap-fit clips. If separation is required, clips can be dislocated using careful, firm hand or screwdriver pressure or by gently twisting the pavers.
10. Cut pavers to fit around obstructions and at the end of rows using a fine toothed hand or circular power saw. Partial units should be fixed using snap-fit clips and additional UV resistant nylon cable ties.
11. Install snap-fit markers as required before filling Bodpave units.
12. Once all Bodpave units have been installed, fill pavers with rootzone brushing away any surplus off the surface so that the tops of all the Bodpave units are visible. A single pass of a light vibrating plate compactor may be used to consolidate the pavers and settle the rootzone. Fill so the finished level is 5mm below the top of the units. Do not overfill or over compact.



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13. The rootzone infill should be seeded with a lawn mixture containing plenty of hard-wearing amenity perennial rye grass (Turf PRG) and some fescues to bind the sward and Bodpave units together, a pre-seeder fertiliser followed by frequent watering. A light top dressing may be applied to just cover the seed and to provide adequate germination conditions. Do not overfill the paver cells.

14. Once seeded, the area should be cordoned off to protect the young grass from traffic damage and allow the root sward to fully develop which may take 8+ weeks or 3-4 cuts during the growing season.

Maintenance

A grass filled Bodpave 85 porous surface should last for many years with very little maintenance. Maintaining a healthy grass filled Bodpave surface is dependent upon many factors including a successful initial installation, the frequency and intensity of traffic loading, sufficient irrigation, sunshine and regular growth recovery periods. The following maintenance should be considered:-

- 1.** Regular mowing of the grass during the growing season (Spring/Summer/Autumn) and removal of clippings.
- 2.** Application of suitable fertiliser and Spring and Autumn.
- 3.** Irrigation during hot and dry conditions.
- 4.** Removal of fallen leaves, sticks and other debris from the surface as needed.
- 5.** Weeds - ideally removed by hand or using a biodegradable weed killer once or twice a year.
- 6.** Rotation of areas subject to seasonal traffic with frequent growth recovery periods. A minimum of 3 days per week without any traffic is recommended during the growing season, a longer recovery period may be required if the grass is in poor condition.
- 7.** If Bodpave units are damaged consult us for advice on repair.



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