PERMEABLE HARD SURFACES



WHAT ARE PERMEABLE HARD SURFACES?

Pervious paving is a low-impact development strategy that allows excess rainwater to soak through the land-scaping and become absorbed by underground aquifers. Permeable pavers can make a wonderful addition to any home or business space and offer numerous environmental, aesthetic, and economic benefits. With careful planning and execution, permeable materials can be used wherever traditional pavement has been used in driveways, walkways, bike paths, patios, roads, alleys, campgrounds, and parking lots.

BENEFITS OF PERMEABLE HARD SURFACES



Better Water Quality: As the water percolates through the material and into the ground, the different layers act as filters.



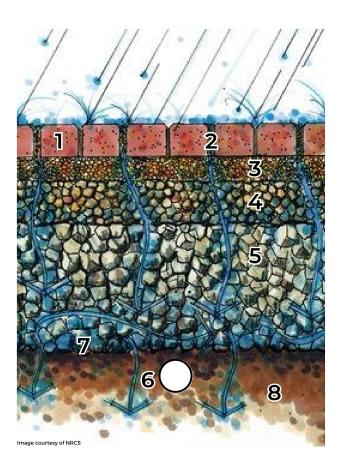
Reduced Flooding: Storm water runoff leaches into the ground instead of pooling or rushing into basements.



Less Cracking and Heaving: Because the material is porous, it has the space to expand and contract without damage.



No Shoulder Washout: Since water is flowing through rather than off the surface, there is less erosion.



8 LAYERS OF A PERMEABLE SURFACE

Permeable surfaces are more than just a surface system. They require some ground work. When completed, a permeable surface will have 8 components:

- **1. Pavers:** The pieces of solid, stone surface should be arranged leaving small gaps between stones
- **2. Granular Fill:** The crushed stone—usually granite—filling the gaps
- **3. Setting Bed Aggregate:** A 2 inch layer of 3/8 inch crushed stone
- **4. Filter Aggregate:** A 4 inch layer of 3/4th to 1 inch crushed stone
- **5. Storage Aggregate:** A variable depth, usually 1 foot, of 1.5 to 3 inch stone
- 6. Subdrain: A drain tile
- **7. Fabric:** A permeable textile that helps protect, reinforce, separate, and drain
- 8. Existing Soil: The untouched bed of soil

How to Install Permeable Pavers









HOW TO MAINTAIN PERMEABLE SURFACES

Like regular hard surfaces, permeable landscapes require some maintenance. For best results:

- Inspect the site annually.
- Periodically vacuum debris from the surface.
- After large rainfalls, make sure the drainage is functioning properly and that there are no pools.
- Scrape and shovel snow when possible instead of using chemicals.



