



26 Ilex Way
Inspection Maintenance Management Requirements
Surface Water Management Systems 2 of 2

This document is to be handed to the owner of the dwelling upon completion of the works, who will be briefed on the content enclosed for the inspection and maintenance of the surface water management systems, namely the permeable paving.

This document is to stay with the building at all times.

In the event that the present owner needs to sell the premises, any sales particulars of the dwelling must include this maintenance document for the future occupants of the property.

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Sussex Heritage Trust Award Winner 2013

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MARSHALLS PRIORA: MAINTENANCE

Maintaining your Marshall's Priora Permeable Paving System is easy: simply ensure that the voids between the blocks don't get blocked and prevent water from flowing through the surface and into the sub-base.

However, it's important to remember that even if the voids do appear to be blocked, it's unlikely to stop the system working. This is because the voids on a Marshall's Priora surface have been specially engineered to be far wider than they need to be – so blocked voids are likely to only slow the flow of water, not stop it completely.

A Marshall's Priora surface made of 200mmx100mm blocks provides infiltration rates in excess of 18,000 litres per second per hectare (l/s/h). The average rainfall event in the UK provides flow at approximately 180 l/s/h. Independent research in 2006 by Soenke Borgwardt concluded that after 10 years, in a worst case scenario with absolutely zero maintenance, a permeable pavement might be reduced to 10% of its original permeability. In Priora's case, this would be 1,800 l/s/h – still TEN TIMES more permeable than it needs to be!



See for yourself!

Visit YouTube and search for "Marshall's Priora Maintenance Test" to see a real time infiltration test on an unmaintained Priora system!



5 SIMPLE STEPS TO MAINTAIN A MARSHALLS PRIORA SURFACE IN OPTIMUM CONDITION:

- **NEVER** dump sand, cement, soil or other loose material directly onto a Marshalls Piora surface. This could block the joints or even fall into the sub-base. If you do need to store any loose material on a Marshalls Piora surface, make sure you put down a tarpaulin or impenetrable sheet first.
- Every twelve months or so, undertake a visual inspection to check that the voids aren't blocked with dirt or other debris. This is usually best undertaken after a period of heavy rainfall. If any voids are blocked, ponding on the surface will be apparent.
- If you notice ponding, the joints in that area are blocked. To clear them, either sweep the joints with a stiff brush or vacuum the contaminated aggregate out and replace it. If using an automatic suction brush, angle the brushes at 30° to avoid aggregate migration.
- Any vegetation growing in the joints can be removed manually, or treated with a Glyphosate-based weedkiller. Glyphosate will be neutralised upon contact with the ground, so it will be safe to plant in the area soon after treatment
- For winter maintenance, pure (white) rock salt is an effective and readily available de-icer. However, avoid using salts which contain an additional abrasive such as sand or grit. For heavy ice, should an abrasive be required, mix pure (white) rock salt with 6mm Piora jointing aggregate. This can be brushed safely back into the joints once thawed. (nb – Use of chlorides is highly unlikely to increase chloride levels in the local ground).