

Notes:

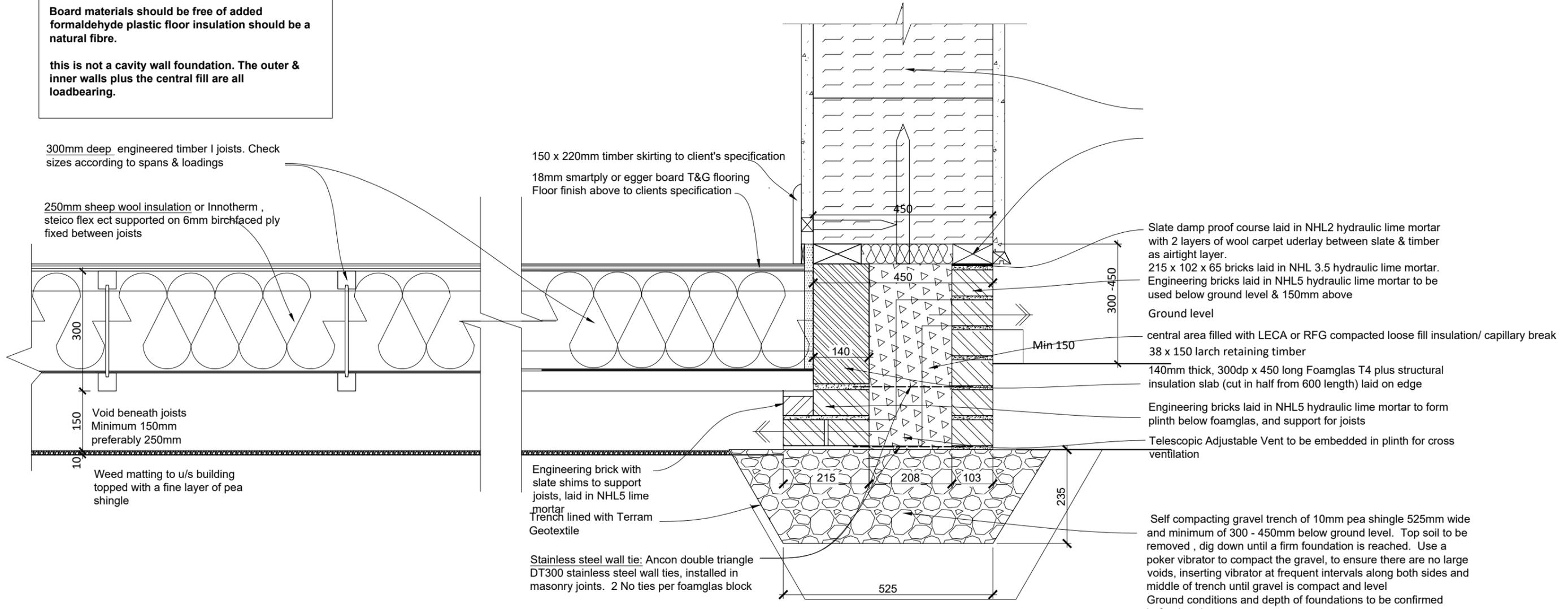
Straw to be min 300mm above ground level, preferably 450mm

Size and spacing of floor joists will vary depending on joist span, spacing and loading.

Bearing capacity of subsoil must be determined, this dictates to depth of foundations.

Board materials should be free of added formaldehyde plastic floor insulation should be a natural fibre.

this is not a cavity wall foundation. The outer & inner walls plus the central fill are all loadbearing.



These foundations are designed specifically to deal with moisture buildup in walls by the use of natural materials & traditional design. Moisture buildup is caused either by rising damp or by moisture collecting at the base of a wall over long periods of time due to the use of inappropriate materials. Technopor (or similar), FoamGlas, slate, engineering brick and many types of stone prevent rising damp because they are non-porous materials that do not allow moisture to wick upwards from the ground. The use of these materials in combination with breathable mortars such as lime and clay means that there is no need to use a plastic damp proof course. The self-draining design in combination with no waterproof membranes ensures that any potential build up of moisture can dissipate safely away into the earth. In addition the central core of RFG is a capillary break that protects the building from rising damp.

Self compacting gravel trench of 10mm pea shingle 525mm wide and minimum of 300 - 450mm below ground level. Top soil to be removed, dig down until a firm foundation is reached. Use a poker vibrator to compact the gravel, to ensure there are no large voids, inserting vibrator at frequent intervals along both sides and middle of trench until gravel is compact and level. Ground conditions and depth of foundations to be confirmed beforehand.

Gravel trench must be laid to a fall of 1 in 80, towards the lowest corner of the building