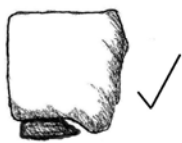
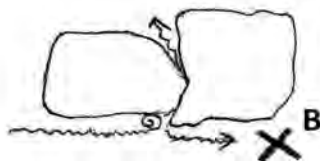
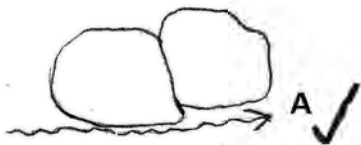


Appendix 1: Drainage – Guide Sheets

1.6a: Extra Information for Building Stone Waterbars and Drains



It's OK to place smaller stones under side and paving stones to adjust the level. They must not stick out beyond the stone's 'footprint', as they would get in the way of adjacent stones.

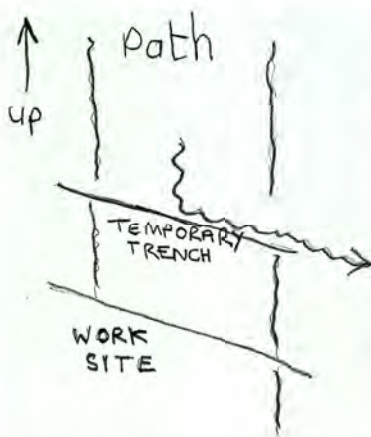


If it is impossible to find an exact fit between two stones, a small projection is acceptable, but only in the way shown here (viewed from above).

A is acceptable because the water is thrown out beyond the joint: flow is not interrupted. **B** is unacceptable because the projection catches the water and drives some of it into the joint.

It's OK to use a smaller stone to fill a gap between side stones or paving stones when a tight joint is impossible – but this must be firmly built in; it must not be pushed in at the end of the job, as it would soon wash out.

The perfect stone does not exist in nature. We have to do the best job we can with the best stones we can find. It is OK to use imperfect ones when they are the only ones available. Tops which are not exactly flat and faces which are a bit lumpy often have to be used. **But-** never use stones which are too small (will soon be frost lifted), and avoid spaces between stones (water will get through and erode the path).



If you are working on **a path which has water flowing down it**, it can be helpful to dig a temporary trench to take the water away from where you are working.

And remember, **frost lifting**, i.e. moisture freezing under a stone, expanding and ratcheting the stone out of its hole, is a problem in Iceland. Use big heavy stones to prevent this.