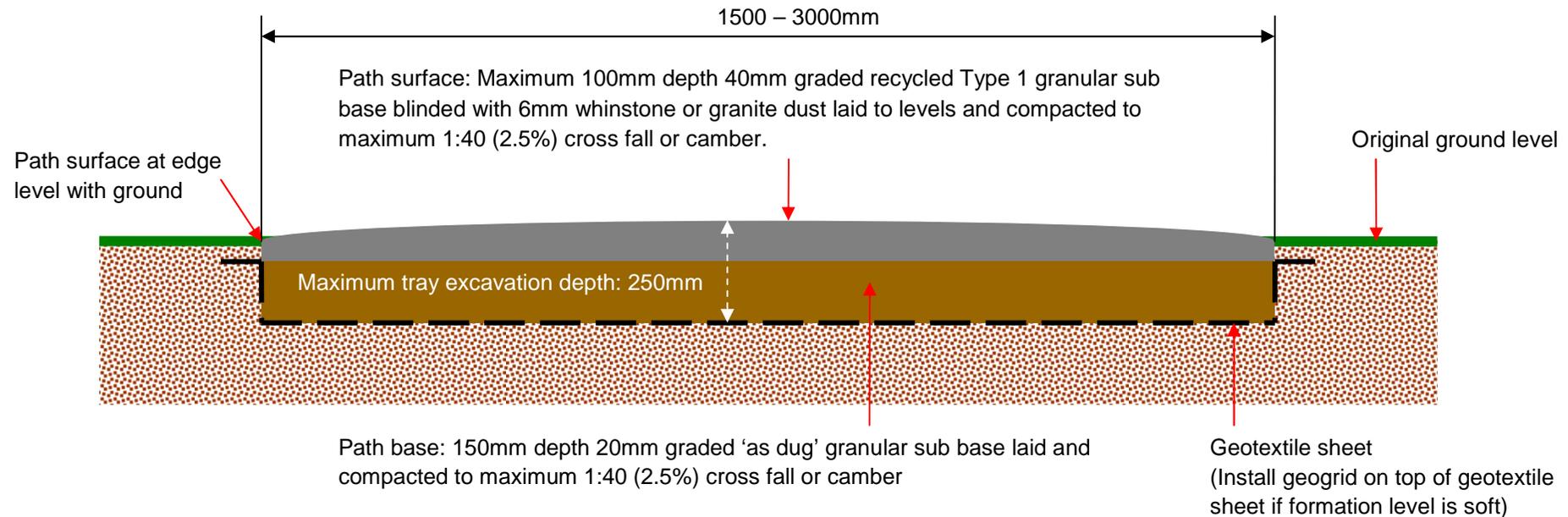


Construction notes:

1. Stripped turfs and excavated soil to be cast and spread locally on site.
2. Soft spots to be excavated and filled with graded granular sub base.
3. Path base and surface to be laid to maximum 1:40 (2.5%) cross fall or camber and compacted to refusal using heavy vibrating roller (minimum 120 type roller recommended).
4. Surface regularity - maximum 10mm gap under 3.0 metre straight edge placed along the base surface and maximum 5mm gap for path surface.
5. This drawing should be read in conjunction with specification details SPEC/ADP(T1&D)/01. Granular sub base to be produced according to SHW 803.

Health and Safety: excavating borrow pits to win path construction materials Take suitable and sufficient practicable steps to:

1. Prevent the collapse of excavations by battering the sides back to a safe slope angle. In wet ground angle of batter should be considerably flatter.
2. Prevent the collapse of excavations by the weight of plant operating at the sides of an open borrow pit - do not park directly on the borrow pit edge.
3. Prevent people falling into open excavations by erecting substantial barriers and signs where people are liable to fall in.
4. Inspect open borrow pits at start of each work day and after any event that may have affected its stability, e.g. heavy rain fall.



This standard detail is indicative only and not intended to be relied upon in specific site cases. A designer should satisfy themselves of site conditions and vary details and dimensions to suit. Paths for All accept no liability for any inaccuracies or for any loss, expense, damage or injury or accident arising from the use or application of information contained here in.



**As Dug Path (Type 1 & Dust)
Standard Detail**

Date: 06/02/12

Scale: Not to scale

Drawn by: Technical Officer

Drawing nr: SD/ADP(T1&D)/01

SPECIFICATION DETAILS – SPEC/ADDP(T1&D)/01

As Dug Path (Type 1 & Dust)

Note: These specification details should be read in conjunction with standard detail drawing SD/ADDP(T1&D)/01 – As Dug Path (Type 1 & Dust).

Material Specification Details

Sub base layer	20mm graded as dug granular sub base (won and graded from borrow pits on site)
Surface layer	40mm graded recycled Type 1 granular sub base blinded with 6mm whinstone or granite dust
Geotextile (if required)	Autoway 120 or alternative equivalent product grade (Terram 2000, Lotrak 16/15)
Geogrid (if required)	Auto Grid

Construction Specification Details

Formation tray excavation

- Excavate the ground to expose sub soil and grade out irregularities to form 1.5metre wide formation tray to maximum depth of 250mm below ground levels.
- Formation tray should be rectangular in section with vertical sides and level base.
- Stripped vegetation and excavated topsoil to be cast and spread locally on site, either side of formation tray and landscaped into existing ground levels. If space is limited cart excess materials to suitable location on site for spreading and landscaping.
- If soft spots are present, excavate the area below formation level until the sub grade is stable. Back fill with graded granular sub base to formation level and compact to refusal.

Geotextile sheet installation (including geogrid if required)

- Lay and secure geotextile sheet in formation tray. Geotextile sheet should line the base and both sides. Overlap joining sheets by 1.0metre.
- Lay and secure geogrid on top of geotextile sheet. Geogrid should not protrude up the sides of the formation tray. Overlap joining sheets by 1.0metre.

Sub base layer

- Using a drag box lay 150mm depth of 20mm graded as dug granular sub base upon the geotextile sheet in the formation tray to falls and levels, to form maximum 1:40 (2.5%) crossfall or camber. If no drag box is available, granular sub base should be laid, spread and raked to falls and levels using asphalt rake.

- Compact sub base layer thoroughly to refusal using a heavy ride-on tandem vibrating roller until full compaction is achieved (minimum 120 type roller recommended).
- Once sub base layer is compacted, check levels of the surface at regular intervals along the compacted sub base layer for consistent even surface regularity, which should be accurate to maximum gap of 10mm under a 3.0metere long straight edge, with no high or low points or hollows.
- Any part of the sub base layer deviating from the required level must be raked off or topped up with additional granular sub base and re-compacted to the correct levels.

Surface layer

- Using drag box again lay 100mm depth of 40mm graded recycled Type 1 granular sub base upon the compacted sub base layer to falls and levels, to form maximum 1:40 (2.5%) crossfall or camber. If no drag box is available, granular sub base should be laid, spread and raked to falls and levels using asphalt rake.
- Compact sub base layer thoroughly to refusal using a heavy ride-on tandem vibrating roller until full compaction is achieved (minimum 120 type roller recommended).
- Once rolling is finished, check levels of the surface at regular intervals along the compacted surface layer for consistent even surface regularity, which should be accurate to maximum gap of 5mm under a 3.0metere long straight edge, with no high or low points or hollows.
- Any part of the surface layer deviating from the required level must be raked off or topped up with additional granular sub base and re-compacted to the correct levels.
- Lay 25mm depth of 6mm graded whinstone or granite dust upon the compacted surface layer to falls and levels, to form 1:40 (2.5%) crossfall or camber.
- Compact surface layer thoroughly to refusal using a heavy ride-on tandem vibrating roller and continue rolling non-stop until there is no roller marks in the finished surface (minimum 120 type roller recommended).
- Check the finished compacted surface layer is closed tightly with no exposed surface voids. If necessary, fill any voids with 6mm graded whinstone or granite dust.

Landscaping

- Exposed geotextile sheet edges either side of path should be covered over with a 150mm depth of topsoil. The topsoil should be landscaped level with finished path surface.
- The finished path surface should be level with the ground on either side of path to allow surface water to run off onto adjacent ground.