

Estimating price guide for path projects



paths
for all

FOR A HAPPIER,
HEALTHIER SCOTLAND



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Using this guide

We have created this guide to help you to estimate the cost of your path project.

It is divided into sections so you can calculate the cost of different types of work, for example, clearing a work site, putting in drains or a gate.

All of the prices are based on the cost of a contractor supplying the item and carrying out the work for you. VAT is not included in the prices. All prices are correct at August 2014.

If you need any help using this guide, please get in touch with us at Paths for All by telephone on **01259 218888**, or email **info@pathsforall.org.uk**

Units of measurement

We have used the following abbreviations for measurements:

Unit	Abbreviation
millimetre	mm
metre	m
square metre	m ²
cubic metre	m ³

Welfare facilities

Before you get started on your project there are a couple of things to think about. If you've got a large scale project, you might need to (where reasonably practical) provide welfare facilities on site. You will need to check if this applies to your project.

The contractor will install huts or cabins on site so the construction workers can wash their hands, take breaks, make hot drinks and food, store dry clothing and equipment. They will also need a toilet. These facilities must be maintained until the contract is finished.

Estimated costs for welfare facilities

Item	Range £	Average Cost
On site welfare facilities Installing, servicing and removing welfare facilities (toilets, hand washing room, rest room, storage and drying-room).	£307.50 to £709 per facility	£534.31

Site clearance

Clearing vegetation

Before you can put in a path, you might have to cut back some of the vegetation to clear the way. Cutting back will allow people to see along the path, reduce maintenance costs, and give your contractor space to work. You may have to cut back shrubs, or overhanging branches. Below are some prices for this work.

Tree felling

If you need to take down trees, this will cost more depending on the size of the tree, its location, and if there are any buildings or power-lines nearby. If you have no experience of tree work, you should ask a tree surgeon for advice.

Estimated costs for site clearance

Item	Range £	Average Cost
Clearing vegetation (scrub) Clear existing vegetation and stack on site Light scrub clearance	£4.00 to £4.45 per m	£4.23
Felling trees Cut down individual trees, stack logs, and chip the remaining branches on site with a wood chipper Trees less than 0.5m girth Trees more than 0.5m girth	£10.00 to £50.00 per tree £40.90 to £400.00 per tree	£30.64 £220.45

Removing an old structure

There might be an old or rotten structure that you need to take down before you can build another. For example, you might want to remove a fence, an old bridge, a rotting stile, or a rusty kissing gate. Or you may have to remove existing paving.

Estimated costs for removing an existing structure

Item	Range £	Average Cost
Lift paving Break up foundations Remove waste to licensed tip	£3.50 to £6.00 per m ²	£4.75
Lift a concrete or stone kerb Break up foundations	£13.50 to £17.50 per m	£15.08
Remove waste to licensed tip Remove and dismantle a fence Break up foundations Remove waste to licensed tip	£1.08 to £3.33 per m	£1.97
Timber post and wire fencing Timber post and rail fencing	£4.33 per m	£4.33
Remove and dismantle a structure Break up the foundations Remove waste to licensed tip Gates and stiles Bins, bollards, and signs	£40.00 to £72.00 per item £3.87 to £5.97 per item	£56.00 £4.92

Earthworks

Earthworks mean just that - moving large loads of earth or stones around your site to re-shape the landscape. You may be able to re-use the materials you already have on site or you may have to bring in new materials, for example large stones or soil. Do not forget to add in the cost of taking away waste material (also called 'spoil').

Be aware that you might find 'soft spots' in the bottom layer of your path if the ground is wet or boggy, or if the soil turns out to be heavy clay. Unfortunately, you might not be aware of soft spots until you actually start digging. This is why you need a contingency fund. Contingency funds are included below.

Estimated costs for earthworks

Item	Range £	Average Cost
Earthworks		
Reducing the gradient of a slope	£47.32 per m ³	£47.32
Filling the ground with imported soil	£20.45 to £31.00 per m ³	£25.73
Removing old material to licensed tip	£7.50 per m ³	£7.50
Digging soft spots in specific areas and filling in with imported hard stone materials	£49.50 to £70.35 per m ³	£59.93

Revetments

A revetment is a structure designed to hold back soil and prevent land slippage. The height of the revetment will depend on the height of the slope.

Revetments are made from various materials such as wire baskets filled with stone (called “gabions”), recycled plastic, cement-filled sandbags, stone, willow, turf, etc..

Estimated costs for a revetment

Item	Range £	Average Cost
Plastic board revetment Boards - 75 x 150 x 3100mm Posts - 80mm square Posts installed 1m apart Set in concrete 500mm deep	£19.76 to £27.12 per m	£23.44

Drainage

There may be sections of your path where water is a problem. You will need to pay proper attention to drainage to stop water damaging the path. You have a range of choices.

DITCH

A ditch is a simple, open dug out channel with sloping sides. If you have plenty of room beside your path, you can dig out a V-shaped ditch. If you do not, you might have to settle for a U-shaped ditch.

If you only need a short length of ditch, volunteers can usually dig that out but be aware that this can be physically demanding work. Contractors can easily dig out several metres with a ditching bucket fitted on the end of a digger.

SWALE

A swale is a wide shallow ditch lined with turf. It catches larger volumes of water, and slows down any water running off steeper slopes. A grassy swale looks nicer than an earth ditch in the landscape. With a digger, the ground vegetation is stripped back and the turf and soil carefully laid aside. The swale is dug at least 200mm deep x 1m wide, or 200mm x 2m if you need it to be wider. The sides and bottom are re-lined with soil and turf so that it looks grassy again.

SOAKAWAY

A soakaway is a deeper trench dug in the shape of a cube, away from the path. The trench may be lined with a geotextile sheet. A soakaway allows the water on or around the path to soak back into the ground. This may take some hours so it is best to dig your soakaway in an area of ground that drains well, or does not hold water when it rains heavily.

FRENCH DRAIN

A French drain is a trench containing a flexible plastic pipe with holes in it. The trench may be lined with a geotextile sheet. The trench and pipe are backfilled with free draining gravel.

French drains are used to catch surface water if you don't want an open ditch, or if you don't have space for one. The gravel and pipe must be kept free of silt to make sure it keeps working properly.

PIPED CULVERT

A piped culvert is a plastic pipe, which runs underneath the path, from one side to another. They are placed under the path at any points where the path might flood. Normally, there is an open ditch at each end of a culvert to let water in one end and out the other. At each end of the pipe, a stone headwall is built, to surround and support it.

The pipe has to be wide enough to let water flow through freely. If the pipe is too narrow, it could force the water to back up and onto the path, causing damage.

The pipe is made of strong plastic, is easy to cut, and is lightweight and fairly cheap to buy.

Estimated costs for drainage

Item	Range £	Average Cost
<p>V ditch Ditch dug by machine 150 - 300mm deep channel Sides angled 45° for stability Dug materials spread over ground to the side of the path</p>	<p>£1.93 to £5.50 per m</p>	<p>£3.02</p>
<p>U ditch Ditch dug by machine 200 - 300mm deep channel (300 - 450mm wide at top) Sides angled slightly for stability Dug materials spread over ground to the side</p>	<p>£0.75 to £3.00 per m</p>	<p>£1.88</p>
<p>Swale Cut and lift turfs by machine Place to side for re-use Ditch channel dug by machine 200 - 300mm deep channel (1000 - 2000mm wide at top) Soil and turfs re-used on bottom and sides</p>	<p>£4.46 to £10.67 per m</p>	<p>£7.57</p>
<p>Soakaway Trench dug by machine 1000 x 1000 x 1000mm deep Fill with free draining gravel (20 - 40mm)</p>	<p>£70.00 to £140.85 per soakaway</p>	<p>£116.09</p>

Item	Range £	Average Cost
<p>French drain</p> <p>Trench dug by machine Line trench with geotextile sheet Lay free draining gravel (20 - 40mm) in bottom Place pipe in trench on top of gravel Cover pipe and fill in with gravel to ground level</p> <p>100mm diameter pipe in 300 x 300mm trench</p> <p>150mm diameter pipe in 300 x 500mm trench</p>		
<p>Piped culvert</p> <p>Trench dug by machine Line trench with geotextile sheet Lay Type 1 in bottom Place plastic pipe in trench on top of Type 1 Cover pipe and fill in with Type 1 Build stone headwalls 150 - 450mm thick around each end of pipe</p>		
<p>300mm diameter pipe</p> <p>450mm diameter pipe</p>		

Path surfaces

1. A whindust path

This is a more natural looking path surface and is fairly gentle underfoot. The surface is dusty, loose or 'unbound'. To lay a path like this, you dig out a rectangular section of ground (called a "tray"). Fill it with a base material, and then top it off with a thin layer of surface material called whinstone or granite dust.

If the ground is hard and well drained, you can dig out a full tray, fill it with base material, then surface material, and compact it all down. If the ground is soft or poorly drained, you should dig a half tray instead - as the name suggests, that is half the depth of a full tray. When you fill in the half tray, your finished path surface will sit slightly higher above the ground so that water will run off it better and your path will feel firmer. To explain the two types of tray better, look at diagrams on page 34.

If the ground is soft or the soil is heavy clay, you need to line the tray with a geotextile sheet. This is to stop soil moving up into the path weakening it and causing 'soft spots'. Also, if the ground is very soft or wet, you will also need to lay a strong plastic geogrid on top of the geotextile, to strengthen the base layer even further.

Estimated costs for a revetment

Item	Range £	Average Cost
<p>For NEW whindust path:</p> <p>Full tray Dug at least 100mm deep Lay and roll Type 1 - 100mm deep Lay and roll whinstone or granite dust - 25mm</p>	£10.30 to £24.38 per m ²	£18.21
<p>Half tray with geotextile Dug at least 50mm deep Lined with geotextile sheet Lay and roll Type 1 - 100mm deep Lay and roll whinstone or granite dust - 25mm</p>	£7.73 to £18.00 per m ²	£13.26
<p>Half tray with geotextile and geogrid Dug at least 50mm deep Lined with geotextile sheet Geogrid placed on top of geotextile Lay and roll Type 1 - 150mm Lay and roll whinstone or granite dust - 25mm</p>	£14.68 to £18.18 per m ²	£16.95
<p>To UPGRADE an existing path: Vegetation scraped off and placed to side Lay and roll Type 1 up to 100mm Lay and roll whinstone or granite dust - 25mm</p>	£5.30 to £6.94 per m ²	£6.12

Path surfaces

2. A Toptrec path

A Toptrec path has a firmer surface, which we call 'semi-bound'. It is a brickish-red colour and made from recycled materials such as road planings, blaes or crushed concrete.

For best results, a contractor can lay Toptrec using specialist machinery. The recycled materials bind together better when spread with a tarmac-laying machine and rolled with a heavy roller.

Estimated costs for Toptrec path

Item	Range £	Average Cost
For NEW toptrec path: Full tray Dug at least 100mm deep Lay and roll Type 1 - 100mm deep Lay and roll Toptrec up to 100mm	£18.25 to £36.10 per m ²	£28.15

3. A tarmac path

This surface is commonly used for cycle paths and is smooth and durable. The bitumen and hard stone stick together to create a hard 'bound' surface when rolled. A path like this may also be called a 'bitmac' path. Most are about 2-3 metres wide. Again, you will need a contractor to lay this type of surface.

Estimated costs for tarmac path

Item	Range £	Average Cost
For NEW tarmac (bitmac) path: Full tray Dug at least 150mm deep Lay and roll Type 1 - 150mm Lay and roll tarmac - 60mm	£31.81 to £48.81 per m ²	£42.68

Boardwalks and bridges

Boardwalks allow public access to difficult areas such as marsh and wetland while protecting habitats. They are made of timber or recycled plastic. Usually, they are installed in sensitive habitats where a path would not be suitable. They can be expensive.

Estimated costs for boardwalks

Item	Range £	Average Cost
<p>Raised timber boardwalk with edge rails</p> <p>Decking boards - 1600 x 150 x 50mm Beams – 2200mm x 100mm square Support posts - 100mm square Set in 600mm well-rammed stone and earth Deck-level edging rails - 75mm square</p>	£91.00 per m ²	£91.00
<p>Raised timber boardwalk with handrails</p> <p>Decking boards - 1600 x 150 x 50mm Beams - 2200 x 100mm square Handrail posts - 1750 x 100mm square Set in 750mm well-rammed stone and earth Handrails - 100 x 50mm</p>	£250.00 per m ²	£250.00
<p>Low level plastic boardwalk</p> <p>Grooved decking boards - 1350 x 165 x 50mm Beams - 120 x 60mm Cross bearers - 1600 x 230 x 80mm laid on the ground Deck level edging rails - 100 x 50mm</p>	£139.46 to £218.31 per m ²	£182.07

Bridges are difficult to price because some are much more complicated than others are. Costs can vary as much as 300%. You have to think about such things as supports, span and site access.

Estimated costs for bridges

As a rule of thumb, the easiest of bridges will cost £500 per m² of decking

A more complex bridge will cost over £1500 per m² of decking

You can appoint a bridge engineer to design your bridge, and give you a more accurate estimate.

You can find more information about bridges in the “[Path Bridges - Planning, Design, Construction and Maintenance](#)” guide

www.pathsforall.org.uk/pfa/creating-paths/glentrool-bridge.html

Steps

Good steps help people reach different levels of ground more easily. If you build ramps alongside them, more people will be able to use your path.

Estimated costs for steps

Item	Range £	Average Cost
<p>Timber board and aggregate steps</p> <p>Vertical riser boards Half round stakes to hold risers in place Area between risers filled with well-rammed soil and Type 1 Surfaced with whinstone or granite dust</p>	£150.00 per metre	£150.00
<p>Ramped sleeper and aggregate steps</p> <p>Railway sleepers Half round timber stakes to hold sleepers in place Area between sleepers filled with well-rammed soil and Type 1 Surfaced with whinstone or granite dust</p>	£52.00 per metre	£52.00
<p>Stone steps</p> <p>Large stones Longest side of stone dug into the slope to least half its depth Height of step between 170mm and 200mm</p>	£420.00 per metre	£420.00

Fences

You might need to put up a fence alongside your path to separate people from potential hazards, such as cattle with young calves, or to keep them away from sensitive areas such as a nature reserve or a historic site.

Fences can be made of either timber or timber and wire. A timber fence (also called post-and-rail fence) is made up of timber posts and horizontal side rails. The posts come already conditioned with a weatherproof and rot-proof treatment.

A timber and wire fence (also known as post-and-wire fence) will consist of timber posts and horizontal plain wires, or wire netting with horizontal plain or barbed wires. The netting and plain wire can be either mild steel or high tensile. High tensile is stronger. Barbed wire, used for livestock fences is made of two strands high tensile wire. Timber and wire fences have large posts (called “strainer” posts) to attach and strain the wires and netting between them. They are generally placed at points where the fence changes direction. The more complicated the shape of your fence, the more strainer posts you will need.

Estimated costs for fences

Item	Range £	Average Cost
<p>Timber Fencing (1.07m high above the ground) Fence with four horizontal side-rails Posts - 1675 x 100 x 75mm set 1.8m apart Four side rails - 100 x 38mm nailed to posts</p>	£17.00 to £26.33 per m	£21.46
<p>Timber and Wire Fencing (1.07m high above the ground) Fence with seven horizontal wires Posts - 1675 x 100 x 75mm set 5.4m apart Strainer posts - 2440 x 175 x 175mm High tensile plain wire – 7mm x 2.5mm stapled to posts</p>	£6.70 to £15.00 per m	£10.85
<p>Fence with stock-netting Posts - 1675 x 100 x 75mm set 1.8m apart Strainer posts - 2440 x 175 x 175mm Mild steel netting (specification: HT8/80/30) High tensile plain wire - 2.5mm Barbed wire - 2 strand 12.5mm Netting and wires stapled to posts</p>	£6.50 to £14.78 per m	£10.64

Gates, stiles and gaps

If a path meets a boundary, such as a wall or fence, you will need to consider how best the path should continue – ideally through an open gap. However, sometimes a gap is no good, for example, if you need to stop livestock getting out or stop vehicles getting in. If that is the case, you may need to fit a gate suitable for as many users as possible, including wheelchairs users, or install bollards.

The cost of fitting gates varies a lot. Much depends on the location, the ground conditions, and the type of access needed.

Gates will keep livestock in while allowing people to pass. They can also deter motorbikes. A gate should open wide enough for people to get through comfortably, and ideally they should open in both directions. Cyclists, horse riders, wheelchair and mobility scooter users may find gates a little more difficult to get through. If you can't fit a two-way, self-closing gate, the next best thing is a gate that opens in one direction only.

You will have to decide if you want metal or timber gates. H-frame gates are made of metal and comes in one piece shaped as the capital letter 'H'. The legs and crossbar of the H-frame gate are set in concrete. For timber gates, you need two posts, one to hang the gate on and the other to secure the gate closed. These posts are installed with well-rammed earth and stone.

Estimated costs for gates

Item	Range £	Average Cost
<p>Self-closing gates (two-way opening) All gates 1.2 metres high</p> <p>Galvanised steel gate - 1.2m wide H-frame gate Two-way self-closing hinges Easy latch and gate stop Set in concrete 0.7m deep</p> <p>Galvanised steel gate - 1.5m wide H-frame gate Two-way self-closing gate hinges Easy latch and gate stop Set in concrete 0.7m deep</p> <p>Timber gate - 1.2m wide Timber gate Two timber posts (1.7m apart) Two-way self-closing hinges Easy latch and two-way gate catch Set in stone and earth 0.7m deep</p> <p>Timber gate - 1.6 metres wide Timber gate Two timber posts (2.1m apart) Two-way, self-closing hinges Easy latch and two-way gate catch Set in stone and earth spoil 0.7m deep</p>	<p>£350.00 to £372.00 per gate</p> <p>£425.00 to £498.00 per gate</p> <p>£301.00 to £410.00 per gate</p> <p>£269.00 to £390.00 per gate</p>	<p>£361.00</p> <p>£461.50</p> <p>£351.60</p> <p>£329.51</p>

Item	Range £	Average Cost
<p>Self-closing gates (one-way opening) All gates 1.2 metres high</p> <p>Galvanised steel gate - 1.5m wide H-frame gate One-way self-closing hinges Easy latch and gate stop Set in concrete 0.7m deep</p> <p>Timber gate - 1.2 metres wide Timber gate Two timber posts (1.5m apart) One-way self-closing hinges Easy latch and gate stop Rammed in stone and earth 0.7m deep</p> <p>Timber gate - 1.6 metres wide Timber gate Two timber posts (1.5m apart) One-way self-closing hinges Easy latch and gate stop Set in stone and earth 0.7m deep</p>	<p>£125.75 to £373.00 per gate</p> <p>£328.00 to £368.25 per gate</p> <p>£344.00 per gate</p>	<p>£249.38</p> <p>£348.13</p> <p>£344.00</p>

A **kissing gate** will stop all vehicles, but allows people to pass through one at a time. However, it is one of the most restrictive types of gate. They can be inconvenient for people, difficult for cyclists and will prevent access to horse riders and wheelchair or mobility scooter users.

Estimated costs for kissing gates

Item	Range £	Average Cost
<p>Kissing gates - galvanised steel All gates 1.2 metres high Large kissing gate H-frame gate 2.6m wide gap in a fence or wall Passing space (width across hoops) - 1.7m Self-closing hinges Padlocked latch and auto latch Set in concrete 0.7m deep</p>	<p>£517.00 per gate</p>	<p>£517.00</p>
<p>Medium kissing gate H-frame gate 2.6m wide gap in a fence or wall Passing space (width across hoops) - 1.7m Self-closing hinges Padlocked latch and auto latch Set in concrete 0.7m deep</p>	<p>£439.00 to £565.00 per gate</p>	<p>£522.53</p>

A **horse stile** looks like two road humps but is made with two railway sleepers or beams at right angles across the path. It can have rails on both sides to help people cross. A horse stile will prevent vehicles getting through while horses can easily step over it. Horse stiles can put off some walkers, so you should also consider installing a gate at the side.

A **large field gate** will open to let vehicles in. It is heavy for most people to open and close, so, if you need a field gate, consider fitting a smaller gate at the side.

Estimated costs for horse stile or field gate

Item	Range £	Average Cost
<p>Horse stile</p> <p>Two horizontal beams or railway sleepers</p> <p>Four timber posts rammed in stone/earth spoil</p> <p>Timber side rails attached to posts</p> <p>Ground between beams, and to sides of stile to be surfaced with Type 1 - 250mm deep</p>	£650 per stile	£650
<p>Metal field gate (one-way opening)</p> <p>1.2 metres high</p> <p>Galvanised steel gate - 3.6m wide</p> <p>Timber hanging post - 140mm diameter</p> <p>Timber slamming post - 140mm diameter</p> <p>Self-locking gate catch</p> <p>Rammed in stone and earth 0.7m deep</p>	£194.00 to £650.00 per gate	£331.26

Speed humps can discourage motorbikes, or slow cyclists down at hazards. They will cause some inconvenience for wheelchair and mobility scooter users, but will not affect walkers or horse riders.

A **single row of bollards** will stop all vehicles except motorbikes. They will allow walkers, cyclists, horse riders, wheelchairs and mobility scooters to pass. If vehicles need access for maintenance, you can install removable bollards.

Chicanes are gates or hoops, fixed one behind the other, and slightly offset so that people can still get through, but vehicles can't. Chicanes can be used to warn cyclists when they are approaching a busy road, and they will also deter motorbikes. They might be a little inconvenient for cyclists, horse riders, wheelchair and mobility scooter users. If the gap between the gates is too narrow, some users may not be able to get through.

Estimated costs for gaps

Item	Range £	Average Cost
<p>Speed humps Hump 4m long x 0.1m high Installed on path with white surface markings</p>	£500 to £1000 each	£750.00
<p>Round bollards 1.6m high x 150mm diameter bollard 1.5m between bollards Installed 1m above ground Set in concrete 0.6m deep</p>	£200 to £500 each	£306.00
<p>Chicane Two 1.6m high x 100mm diameter steel hoops Maximum 3m apart Maximum 100mm overlap Installed 1m above ground Set in concrete 0.6m deep</p>	£2400 to £2500 per pair	£2500 per pair

To get an idea of various sorts of gates or gaps, look at the gate demonstration area on Paths for All's website: www.pathsforall.org.uk/pfa/creating-paths/gate-demonstration-area.html

Benches

Well-placed seats and benches allow people to stop and rest, or enjoy the view. You have a range of furniture to choose from.

Benches come in timber, metal or recycled plastic. When you are choosing your material, you should take account of the fire risk or vandalism in your area.

Estimated costs for benches

Item	Range £	Average Cost
Timber bench Seat - 2000 x 310 x 100mm Set in 500mm well rammed stone and earth Height of seat: 450 - 520mm	£931.00 per item	£931.00

Direction signs help people find their way around the area without getting lost. You should give some thought to the kind of signs you would like, such as finger posts with text, coloured way-markers on wooden posts to mark out the route, or orientation panels to let people see where they are. Metal posts are made of galvanised steel or treated with powder-coated paint to stop them rusting.

Think of the three D's when designing finger posts - Direction, Destination and Distance.

Lettering can either be carved out (routed) and painted, glued in with plastic inserts, or printed on adhesive vinyl.

Estimated costs for finger posts

Item	Range £	Average Cost
<p>Timber post with finger blades 100mm square post, 3-3.65m high Up to 3 finger blades - 150 x 500mm Text routed and painted in white Set in well-rammed stone and earth 1m deep</p>	£900.00 per signpost	£900.00
<p>Plastic post with finger blades 100mm square post, 3-3.65m high Finger blade(s) - 150 x 500mm Text inserts in white vinyl Set in concrete 1m deep</p>	£355.84 per signpost	£355.84

Item	Range £	Average Cost
<p>Steel post with finger blades</p> <p>75mm diameter round hollow post, 2-4m high</p> <p>1 or 2 double-sided aluminium finger blades, 190mm x 600mm</p> <p>White vinyl text on green background</p> <p>Metal fixing clamps</p> <p>Set in concrete 1m deep</p>	<p>£150 to £151.00 per signpost</p>	<p>£150.50</p>

Find out more information about signage in the “[Signage Guidance for Outdoor Access: A Guide to Good Practice](http://www.pathsforall.org.uk/pfa/creating-paths/signs-signs-signs.html)”: www.pathsforall.org.uk/pfa/creating-paths/signs-signs-signs.html

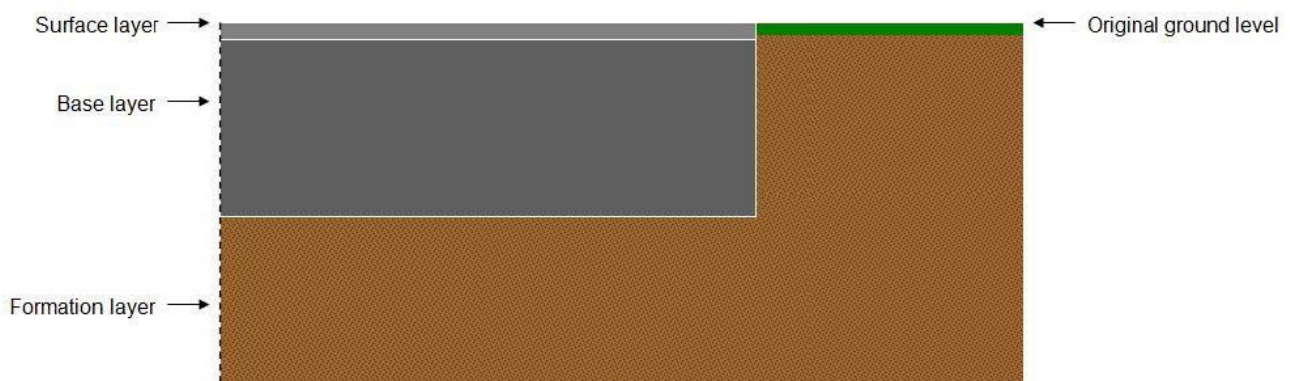
Glossary of terms

bollards	short upright posts, used to stop vehicles entering the path
galvanised steel	steel coated with zinc to prevent rust
girth	the measurement of a tree around its trunk
geogrid	a strong plastic mesh (like a mat) with open square or triangular holes
geotextile	a strong synthetic sheet that allows water, but not soil, to pass through
high tensile wire	strong fencing wire that can withstand a lot of tension when pulled
kissing gate	a gate in-between a small enclosure that allows one person to pass at a time
mild steel wire	a plain wire, not as strong as high tensile wire, but easier to work with
red blaes	red coloured industrial waste material made of crushed shale
routed	carved out lettering in timber
spoil	soil and stone left over from digging a hole, trench, or tray
stock netting	mesh netting for fencing in livestock
stone headwalls	walls built with stone around a pipe, to support it
type 1	a natural rock crushed and screened into large and small stone sizes at a quarry
whindust	a crushed rock dust used as a surface layer of a path

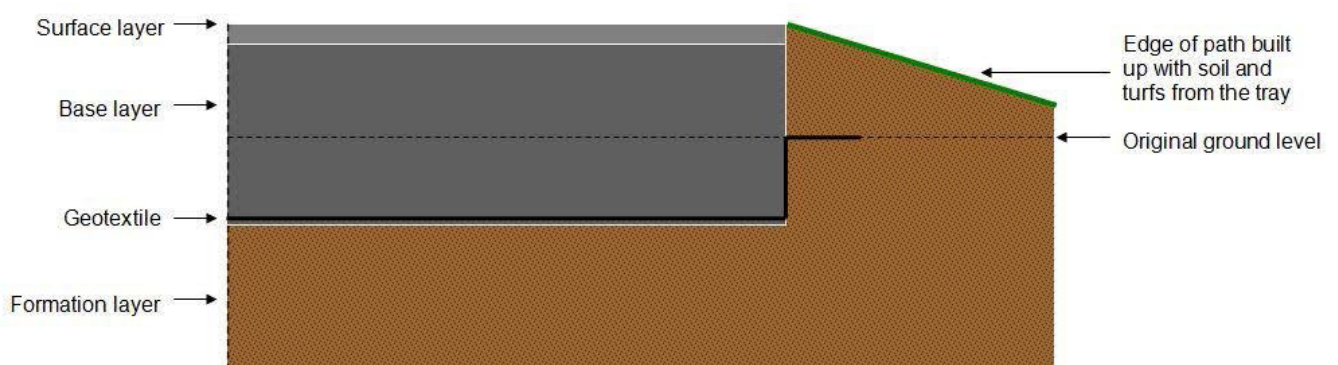
A cross section of a new path

If you are new to path building, it might help to see what a new path will look like from the side. Look at cross section diagrams below to get an idea.

A well-drained path crossing hard ground would look like this. Notice that the surface layer of the path is level with the ground. We call this a **full tray**.



If the ground is soft or wet, the path is usually built-up above ground level to prevent water running back on to the surface. In the diagram below, you will see that the surface layer now sits above the ground. We call this a **half tray**.



For more information on path building please visit www.pathsforall.org.uk.

Acknowledgements

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Front cover photo: Loch Leven Heritage Trail, The Rural Access Committee of Kinross-shire (TRACKS).



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Paths for All is a partnership organisation,
for a full list of our current partners please
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Paths for All Partnership is a recognised Scottish Charity
No: SC025535 and a Company Limited by Guarantee
No: 168554 incorporated 19 September 1996 at
Companies House, Edinburgh, Registered Office:
Office 8, Forrester Lodge, Tullibody Road, Alloa FK10 2HU.

Paths for All

Office 8, Forrester Lodge,
Tullibody Road,
Alloa FK10 2HU

Tel: 01259 218888

Fax: 01259 218488



@PathsforAll