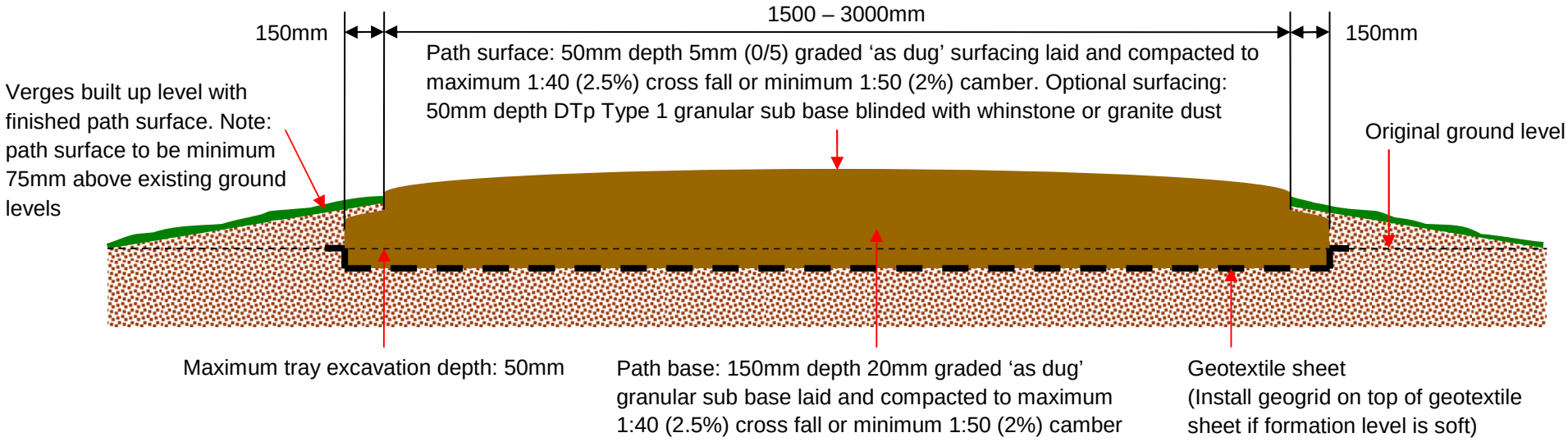
Construction notes:

1. Stripped turfs and excavated soil to be re-used to form raised verges and stabilise path edges.
2. Path base and surface to be laid to maximum 1:40 (2.5%) cross fall or minimum 1:50 (2%) camber and compacted to refusal using heavy vibrating roller (minimum 120 type roller recommended).
3. Surface regularity - maximum 10mm gap under 3.0 metre straight edge placed along the base surface and maximum 5mm gap for path surface.
4. Soft spots to be excavated and filled with graded granular sub base.
5. This drawing should be read in conjunction with specification details SPEC/ADP/02. 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.



paths for all

As Dug Path (Semi Tray Excavation) Standard Detail

Date: 08/06/11
Scale: Not to scale
Drawn by: Technical Officer
Drawing nr: SD/ADP/02

SPECIFICATION DETAILS – SPEC/ADP/02

As Dug Path

Note: These specification details should be read in conjunction with standard detail drawing SD/ADP/02 – As Dug Path (Semi Tray Excavation).

Material Specification Details

Sub base layer	20mm (0/20) graded as dug granular sub base (won and graded from borrow pits on site)
Surface layer	5mm (0/5) graded as dug surfacing (won and graded from borrow pits on site). Optional surface: 20mm (0/20) DTp Type 1 granular sub base blinded with 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 1.8m wide formation tray (width of formation tray for 1.8m wide path base with 1.5m wide path surface) to maximum depth of 50mm below ground levels.
- Formation tray should be rectangular in section with vertical sides and level base.
- Stripped vegetation and excavated topsoil to be stacked neatly either side of formation tray to form raised path shoulders.
- 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 1.0m.
- Lay and secure geogrid on top of geotextile sheet. Geogrid should not protrude up the sides of the formation tray. Overlap joining sheets by 1.0m.

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 1:50 (2%) camber or 1:40 (2.5%) crossfall. 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 3metere 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.
- Check the finished compacted sub base layer is closed tightly with no exposed surface voids before laying the surface layer. If necessary, fill any voids with fine granular sub base material.

Surface layer

- Using drag box lay 50mm depth of 5mm graded as dug surfacing to falls and levels, to form 1.5m wide path surface with 1:50 (2%) camber or 1:40 (2.5%) crossfall along the centre line of compacted sub base layer. If no drag box is available, graded surfacing should be laid, spread and raked to falls and levels using asphalt rake.
- 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).
- 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 3metere 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 graded surfacing and re-compacted to the correct levels.

Landscaping

- Both sides of path form and build up verges level with path surface using available topsoil and turfs to cover path base edges and to support path surface edges. Butt turfs tightly together to cover exposed roots and topsoil.
- Landscaped verges and edges should be finished level with path surface and taper down and away from the path surface to allow surface water to run off onto adjacent verges unimpeded by landscaped materials.