

Countryside Access Design Guide



Monmouthshire County Council



Noddir gan
Lywodraeth Cymru
Sponsored by
Welsh Government



Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru
Countryside Council for Wales



monmouthshire
sir fynwy

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Monmouthshire Access Design Guide

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INTRODUCTION

Who is this Access Design Guide for?

This Access Design Guide has been produced to assist anyone who is installing countryside furniture in Monmouthshire, be they countryside access staff, contractors, volunteer leaders or landowners. The Guide forms part of a set of documents which provides comprehensive information on rights of way in Monmouthshire. It is designed to be a working document and expected to be updated as and when changes occur. By countryside furniture we mean gaps, gates, stiles, bridges and signs. The Guide will assist in the correct installation of furniture on public rights of way and other access areas and ensure the countryside access network offers as little restriction as possible whilst meeting the needs of landowners.

Why are we producing the Guide?



Monmouthshire County Council has statutory duties under various pieces of legislation to make the countryside as accessible to all users as is reasonably possible. These duties have been strengthened by the Equality Act 2010 which demands a proactive approach to promoting equality.

The Monmouthshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan aims to take all reasonable steps to make the countryside as accessible as possible to those who are blind or partially sighted or who have mobility problems. It takes a proactive role in managing access rather than reacting to problems as they occur. Monmouthshire has adopted a policy of Least Restrictive Access which means offering the best access possible in a particular circumstance. The Monmouthshire Access Design Guide is required to ensure consistency in the provision and installation of countryside furniture.

In the past there have been many different designs and standards of furniture used. This Design Guide is intended to set the standard for the majority of the furniture installed in Monmouthshire from now on, but does not preclude other designs being used in special circumstances. It should be noted that it may be necessary to adapt designs slightly to fit the location available.




What the Guide contains?

The Guide gives the context of legislation, policies and standards which guide the choice of countryside furniture. It contains technical drawings and illustrations of countryside furniture with a guide to dimensions and important details such as standard hinges and latches, together with suggested methods of installation.

Geographical coverage

The Guide covers the countryside access network in Monmouthshire, i.e., public footpaths, bridleways, restricted byways and byways open to all traffic, open access areas, countryside sites and permissive routes. It includes the Offa's Dyke National Trail within the county and a commencement point of the Wales Coast Path, due to open in May 2012. (These trails have their own additional specifications.) It does not, however, apply to the countryside access network within the Brecon Beacons National Park.



The Guide has been funded from the Welsh Government's Rights of Way Grants scheme. It is available in both English and Welsh and can be found on the Monmouthshire website. It is being circulated to those with access interests in Wales as an example of good practice.

LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

As the Highway Authority, Monmouthshire is responsible for Public Rights of Way in the county. These consist of public footpaths, bridleways, restricted byways and byways open to all traffic. Under S147 of the Highways Act 1980 it has a power to erect stiles and gates or other furniture. S69 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (the 'CRoW Act') amended S147 requiring authorities to have regard to the needs of persons with mobility problems when authorising the erection of countryside furniture. It enabled the National Assembly for Wales to issue guidance on what should be considered when authorising stiles and gates etc which local authorities must have regard to. It also gave authorities powers to enter into agreements with landowners or occupiers to undertake work on a footpath or bridleway to replace structures to make access safer or more convenient for people with mobility problems. S175 of the Highways Act requires highways authorities to have regard for the needs of disabled people when undertaking works.

It should be noted that stiles or other types of furniture may not be authorised on byways or restricted byways.

Under the Disability Discrimination Acts (DDA) of 1995 and 2005 it is unlawful for a provider of services, which includes local authorities, to discriminate against a disabled person by not providing him or her a service which it would provide to members of the public. This Disability Equality Duty applies to, amongst other things, **'access to and use of any place which members of the public are permitted to enter.'** Where a physical feature makes it impossible or unreasonably difficult for disabled people to make use of any service offered to the public, S21 of the DDA requires the service provider to take reasonable steps to:

- Remove the feature
- Alter it so that it no longer has that effect
- Provide a reasonable means of avoiding the feature; or
- Provide a reasonable alternative method of making the service in question available to disabled persons.

The Equality Act of 2010 brings together the various aspects of discrimination legislation. It absorbs the DDA requirements and goes further in requiring public sector bodies to be proactive in eliminating discrimination, in advancing equality of opportunity and fostering good relationships between people with a disability and others. It also widens the definition of disability. Mobility difficulty, poor sight, learning difficulties, manual dexterity and certain long term illnesses all come within the Act.

Please see **Useful Information** section of this Guide for links to further information.



POLICY CONTEXT

National

The British Government set up the Office for Disability Issues (ODI) in 2005 to lead the government's vision of achieving equality for disabled people. The ODI works with other government departments, disabled people and external groups to provide leadership, build capability and develop innovative solutions. The ODI is a potential source of advice or information on wider disability issues.

Wales

The Welsh Assembly Government published the *'Environment Strategy for Wales'* in 2006. One of the main themes is to improve access to the countryside and coast. It requires activity to focus on, amongst other things, increasing access to the Welsh countryside and increasing equality of opportunity by removing inappropriate barriers to access.



A report on *'Public Access to the Countryside'* was published by the Wales Audit Office in 2006. It was a detailed review of progress on countryside access since the CRoW Act. The report recommended that the Welsh Assembly Government and the Countryside Council for Wales should identify and disseminate good practice that results in increased countryside access by disabled people. It suggested local access authorities should implement this good practice in their areas and consult with and involve disadvantaged groups in the process. Monmouthshire is used as a case study in the report for taking into account the requirements of disabled people.

Following this report, the Wales Audit Office published a *'Countryside Access Good Practice Guide'*, which provides a self-assessment checklist for countryside managers, including how they approach issues of least restrictive access to the countryside.

Although there has been no agreed national framework or comprehensive good practice guidelines to improve access to the countryside by disabled people, the publication of *'By all reasonable means: inclusive access to the outdoors for disabled people'* by CCW in September 2006 established benchmarks for disabled access and provides a useful summary of the issues to be considered.



Monmouthshire

Least Restrictive Access

Monmouthshire's vision and policies on countryside access are set out in the Monmouthshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP). It aims to maintain and improve the network for the physical and mental well-being of all residents and visitors, sustain the quality and diversity of its countryside and promote responsible countryside access for all. It has a policy of taking all reasonable steps to remove unnecessary barriers from its rights of way, its countryside sites and Open Access land by applying the principle of Least Restrictive Access and using the most accessible choice of furniture where possible.

The Council operates a minimum barrier policy and opportunities are taken to install the least restrictive option. The choice of furniture takes into account:

1. Status of the path
2. Current, historical furniture on site
3. Topography
4. Farming and land use
5. The least restrictive option appropriate to that location
6. The landowner's wishes

The Least Restrictive Access policy means that stiles are rarely installed, and then only where agreement cannot be reached with a landowner or occupier or where other alternatives are not possible. Gaps are preferred, unless livestock are involved. The preference then is for self-closing gates, gates with boxes and kissing gates in that order. On bridleways access for the disabled horse rider is taken into account through the provision of gates that are easy to open with one hand without the need to dismount.

Rights of Way and Biodiversity

Under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC Act) the Authority and its contractors must have regard for biodiversity whilst carrying out its functions including rights of way works. The Authority has published a Public Rights of Way Biodiversity Action Plan with a Technical Summary Manual which outlines the legal obligations for species and habitat protection. It gives guidance on planning and undertaking rights of way works whilst ensuring wildlife is not disturbed and that habitats are enhanced wherever possible.

It expects all volunteers and contractors to be aware of their own responsibilities as well as the Authority's and to abide by guidance given in the Action Plan or by the Biodiversity Officer. Landowners and others may also find this a useful guide to refer to and must ensure they also comply with legislation.



Both the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and the Local BAP recognise rights of way networks provides important habitat for various species and can provide enhancement opportunities. The plan covers designated sites such as SSSIs where consent is likely to be needed from the Countryside Council for Wales (CCW). It outlines the highest level protection from the EU for certain species. This relates to all bats, including their roosting habitat, dormice, great crested newts and otters. It is an offence to deliberately capture, kill, injure or disturb these. The CRoW Act protects birds: work during the nesting season can create particular disturbance to birds. Water voles and certain insect species also have protection under the Act. Badgers have their own legislation which includes interference with their setts.

The Technical Summary Manual

The manual considers:



- The implication of a range of rights of way work on various species and habitats, including furniture installation and maintenance
- Highlights particular times of the year when wildlife may be vulnerable
- Makes suggestions for enhancement of biodiversity

The detailed drawings in this Access Design Guide include reminders to take account of biodiversity needs and, where possible, to enhance biodiversity. However, it is important to consult the **Technical Manual** when planning any rights of way work for detailed advice and to ensure you have taken into account disturbance of species and their habitats.

Please consult Countryside Services if you are in any doubt.

Please see **Useful Information** section at the end of this Guide for link to the Technical Summary Manual.



COUNTRYSIDE ACCESS STANDARDS

British Standard 5709 (2006) for Gaps, Gates and Stiles

There are no statutory dimensions or designs for countryside furniture. British Standards (BS) are advisory. However, the Equality Act states that rigorous standards should be adopted and BS5709 is referred to in guidance on how the Act applies to rights of way.

BS5709 provides specifications for gaps, gates and stiles to ensure they cause the minimum of inconvenience for users whilst fulfilling the requirement of containing animals. Specifications are provided to allow use with wheelchairs, pushchairs, other mobility vehicles, horses and dogs.

Note that a gap is not just a hole in a fence but the hole plus any structure which defines it. Certain characteristics of that structure must conform to functional rules, e.g. barbed wire within one metre of the actual gap would mean non-compliance with the standard. The detailed drawings in this Guide comply with BS5709 as a minimum standard.

There are eight 'rules' which form a checklist of the main requirements of the standard:

- 1. Least Restrictive Option.** This option must be chosen, resulting in as little restriction as possible for potential users whilst meeting the actual agricultural needs of the landowner. It states that there will be few paths that all legitimate users, including pushchair, wheelchair and mobility users, cannot use. Just because another section of a path is impassable to these users, this does not allow stiles or inaccessible gates to be put elsewhere on the path. The order of preference is gap, gate, kissing gate, stile. A stile should only be installed in exceptional circumstances.
- 2. Reasonableness.** An assessment should be made of putting any structure across a path, except where a gap is chosen. This might consider an alternative approach such as side fencing or rerouting of cattle paths allowing elimination of the need for a barrier.
- 3. Manoeuvring space.** The space to be kept clear to allow users to get into position to open, pass through and close a gate or negotiate a fixed structure. There was difficulty in defining this for the standard, but a great deal more space is needed than generally assumed. Some horses or mobility vehicles may require up to a three metre diameter space.
- 4. Location of structures.** At vehicular roads structures should be set back at least four metres from the carriageway. Where a footpath does not continue on the opposite side of the road and large groups are unlikely to use it, this can be two metres.
- 5. Ongoing satisfaction.** Even if a structure is compliant to BS Standard when installed, as soon as any functional requirement is no longer satisfied, (e.g. installing barbed wire), it will become non-compliant.
- 6. Ground conditions.** The ground conditions within two metres of the structure should be free from surface water and provide a firm surface, except after immediate rainfall.



7. **Barbed wire.** No barbed wire, electric fence etc within one metre of the structure or manoeuvring space.
8. **Protrusions.** No protrusions to catch clothing or cause injury. Edges should be radiused to 2 mm or chamfered to 3 mm (min). There are also requirements regarding no protruding direction posts and trapping fingers by moving parts.

Countryside for All Accessibility Standards

Formerly known as the BT Countryside for All Standards and published by the Fieldfare Trust, these have long been regarded as the 'gold standard' for countryside accessibility. They discuss what is appropriate to provide in terms of access in differing countryside settings, such as Urban and Formal Landscapes, Urban Fringe and Managed Landscapes and Rural and Working Landscapes. This takes into account factors such as the setting of the path, proximity to centres of population or visitor facilities, topography, scale of use and potential use etc.



Access provision is measured against a series of twelve parameters:

- Path surface
- Path width
- Width restrictions
- Barriers
- Maximum distance between passing places
- Maximum distance between resting places
- Maximum steepness of ramps
- Maximum height rise between landings on ramps steeper than 1 in 20
- Maximum slope across a path
- Maximum step levels
- Surface breaks (grills, boardwalks etc)
- Clear walking tunnel.



It is not expected that full access can always be provided everywhere in the countryside and there are a variety of reasons why the standards cannot be attained or why it may not always be appropriate to fully implement them, including cost/benefit considerations. However, the Countryside for All Standards do offer a benchmark for countryside access and the principle of Least Restrictive Access applies where the standards cannot be met.

A link to the Fieldfare Trust website is in the **Useful Information** section of this Guide and the Countryside Access Team has a copy of the standards.



National Trail Quality Standards

The Offa's Dyke National Trail runs for several miles in Monmouthshire between Redbrook through Monmouth to the Brecon Beacons National Park boundary at Llanfihangel Crucorney. It adopts the Least Restrictive Access principle but has its own set of published Quality Standards. In general these are similar to those operating in the county as a whole but there are additional requirements and specifications that should be adhered to for furniture being installed on the National Trail. These include the need for and correct positioning of the Acorn symbol, provision of seats at designated locations and features of interest on a list drawn up by those responsible for management of the Trail, the importance of signing linking paths etc.

The full Quality Standards are available in the **Handbook of Quality Standards for National Trails in Wales** published by CCW. Please see **Useful Information** section in this Guide how to obtain the Handbook.

Wales Coast Path Quality Standards

CCW and the Wales Assembly Government are developing a path which runs around the entire coast of Wales and which will be formally opened in May 2012. Chepstow is at the south east end of the Path which follows the Severn estuary coast, leaving the county near Magor. As with National Trails, the Coast Path has its own Quality Standards, set out in **Route Criteria and Quality Standards for the Development of the Wales Coast Path**. The Standards are similar to those of the National Trail and the Least Restrictive Access principle applies here also. See **Useful Information**.



RESPONSIBILITIES FOR COUNTRYSIDE ACCESS

The section above outlines the legislative background to countryside access. Monmouthshire Council as the Highway Authority has the overall responsibility in the County for ensuring rights of way such as public footpaths, bridleways and by ways are accessible so that the public can have a safe and enjoyable experience whilst respecting the needs of landowners.

There are a number of other components in the countryside access network including land designated as Open Access under the CRoW Act (mainly commons, mountain or moorland). Country parks and other countryside sites and attractions are managed by the county (e.g. Caldicot Castle and Country Park and Old Tintern Station) and by other organisations such as Forestry Commission Wales, the National Trust, Woodland Trust, British Waterways, Dŵr Cymru (Llandegfedd Reservoir), Countryside Council for Wales and Gwent Wildlife Trust.



Landowners and land occupiers have a number of responsibilities relating to the rights of way crossing their land, mainly originating in the Highways Act 1980 and Rights of Way Act 1990. This includes ensuring that there are no obstructions, reinstating ploughed up paths and the correct procedure for diverting paths. It is also the duty of the landowner to maintain any gates or stiles on rights of way crossing their land. The Council has powers to ensure that this is done and can contribute to their maintenance. Like most authorities, Monmouthshire generally chooses to supply, and in some circumstances, install furniture. For further information see **Monmouthshire Public Rights of Way. An A to Z of Problems, Policy and Protocol.**

Landowners also have a responsibility to ensure access to Open Access Land except where and when certain restrictions apply.

For further information please see the CCW website



INTRODUCTION TO THE DETAILED DRAWINGS

Detailed drawings follow of a range of countryside furniture used in Monmouthshire such as gaps, self-closing gates, gates with boxes, kissing gates, bridges and signs. They have been designed to ensure that they are as accessible to as wide a range of users as possible in order to adhere to the policy of Least Restrictive Access.

The drawings include dimensions, details of fittings such as hinges and latches and installation specifications. They make reference to the needs of biodiversity and where particular additional standards may apply such as on Offa's Dyke Path National Trail or the Wales Coast Path.

The intention is not to produce a standardised appearance for countryside furniture. There should be variety in the countryside and there is plenty of scope to respect heritage or vernacular styles, as long as accessible dimensions and installation specifications are adhered to.

Monmouthshire's minimum barrier approach under its Least Restrictive Access policy means gaps are preferred, unless the presence of livestock means a barrier must be installed. The preference then is for self-closing gates, gates with boxes and kissing gates in that order. Stiles are only installed in circumstances where agreement cannot be reached with a landowner or where other alternatives are not possible. Stiles are only installed in circumstances where agreement cannot be reached with a landowner to change an existing recorded historical stile to a gate or kissing gate. It should also be noted that furniture installed under Section 147 of the Highways Act that is no longer required will be removed.

NOTES

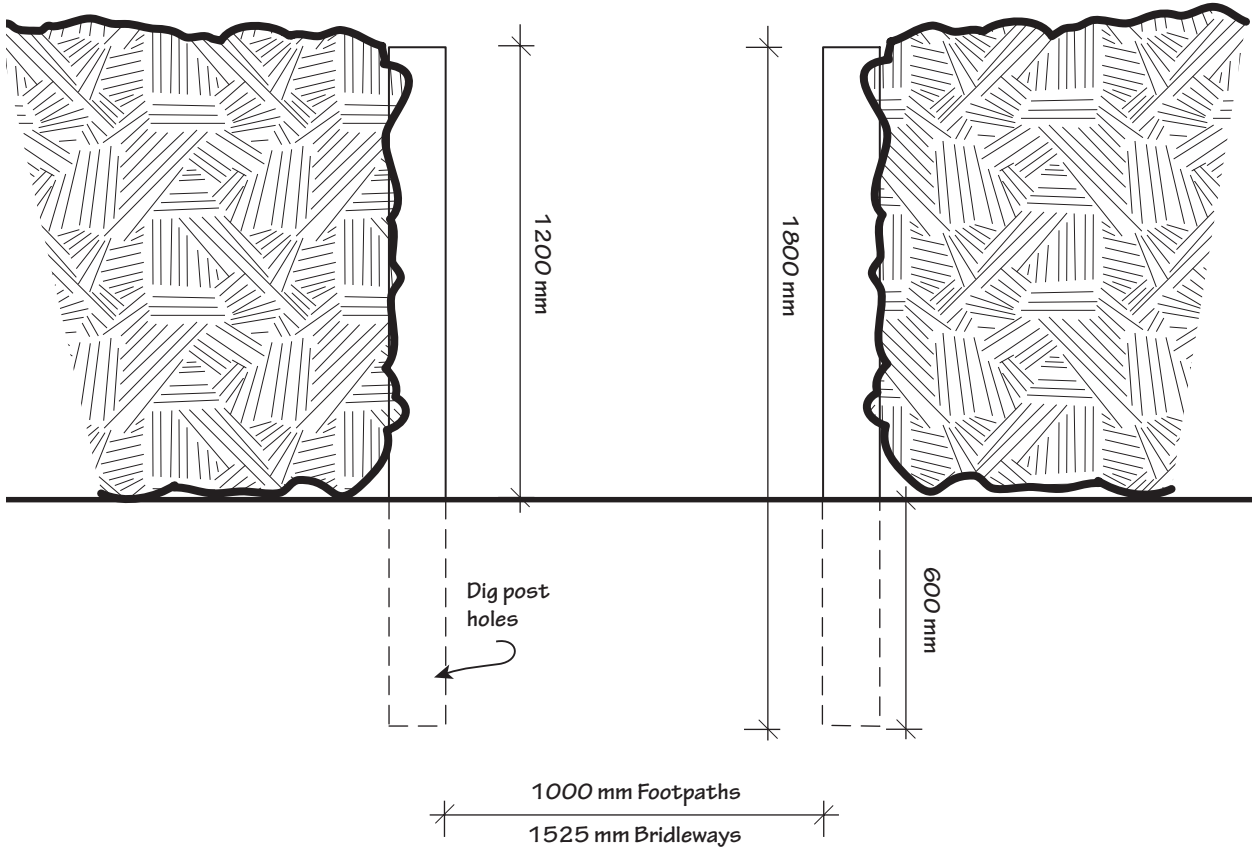
BS5709. The drawings comply with BS5709 as a minimum standard. However, you should adhere to BS5709 rules outlined on page 6 of this Guide regarding, In particular, ground surface, manoeuvring space, location of structure in relation to roads, barbed wire and protrusions.

Biodiversity. Ensure you have considered the possible effect of installation work on wildlife and its habitats, including nesting birds. Take every opportunity to enhance wildlife habitats. Please consult the *Public Rights of Way Biodiversity Technical Summary Manual* for advice, or, if in any doubt, speak to the Countryside Access Team before installing furniture.

Hedgerows. Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, it is against the law to remove or destroy certain hedgerows without permission from the local planning authority. If you intend to create a new gap in a hedge, permission may be required. If in doubt, please consult the Countryside Service.

Offa's Dyke Path National Trail and Wales Coast Path. These routes have their own additional Quality Standards. The Acorn logo of Offa's Dyke Path National Trail and the Wales Coast Path logo should be used alongside conventional waymark discs and in places where it is not necessary to provide a directional marker. If in doubt, consult the relevant Quality Standards (see Useful Information) or speak to a member of the Countryside Access Team.

Please also refer to manufacturer's installation instructions and general gate installation instructions on pages 51 & 52 of this Guide.



A GAP WITHIN A HEDGEROW

Scale 1:20

N.B. Do Not Scale From Drawing

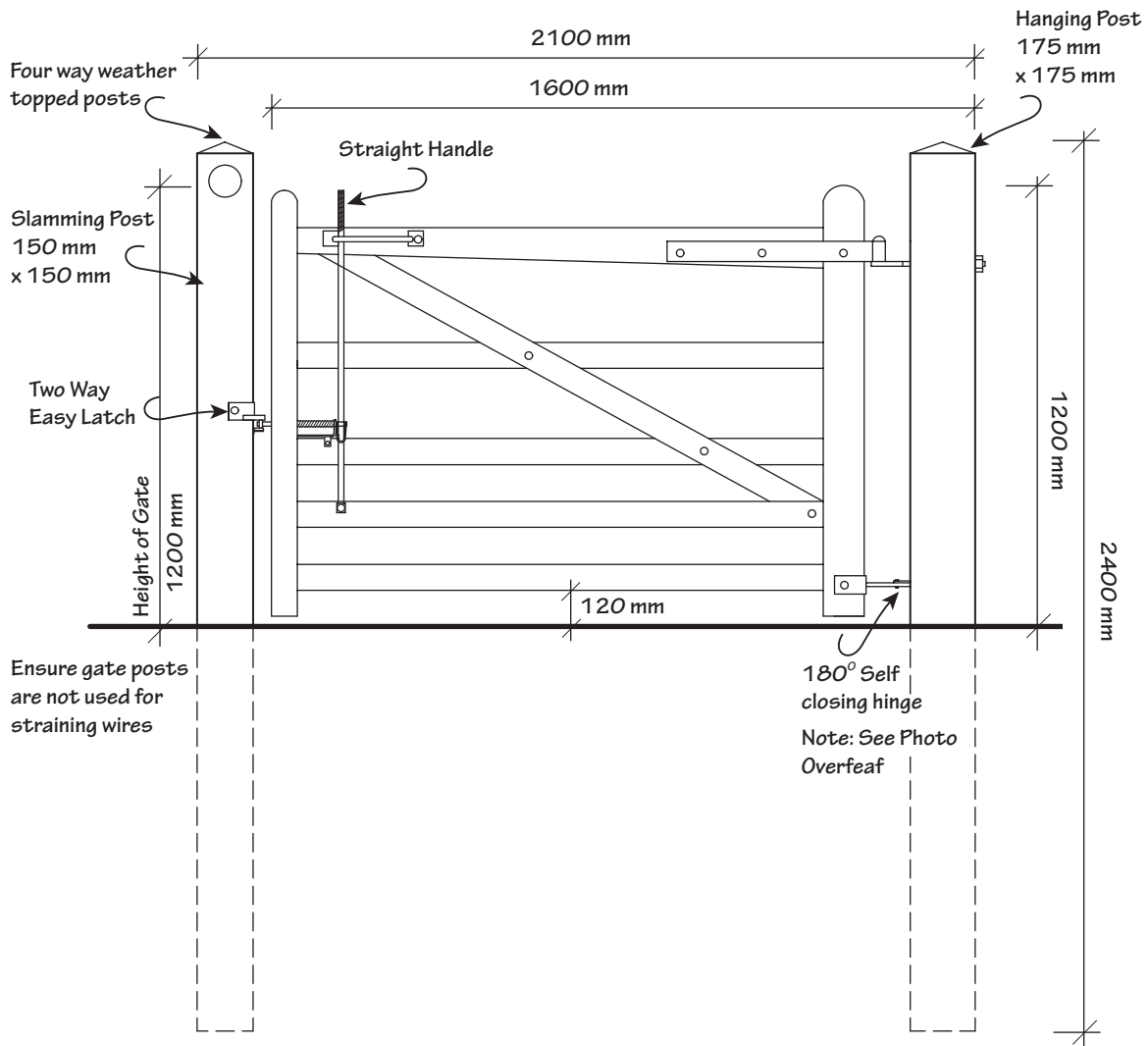


A Gap set within a Hedgerow

A GAP WITHIN A HEDGEROW

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- **Hedgerow Regulations.** If a new gap in a hedge is being created, permission may be required under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. If in doubt, please consult the Countryside Service.
- **Refer to the Public Rights of Way Biodiversity Technical Summary Manual.**
- **Refer to the Offa's Dyke Path and the Wales Coastal Path additional Quality Standards.**



TIMBER BRIDLEWAY 2 WAY GATE

Scale 1:20

N.B. Do Not Scale From Drawing



Detail of 180° Hinge



Timber Bridleway 2 Way Gate

TIMBER BRIDLEWAY 2 WAY GATE

DESCRIPTION:

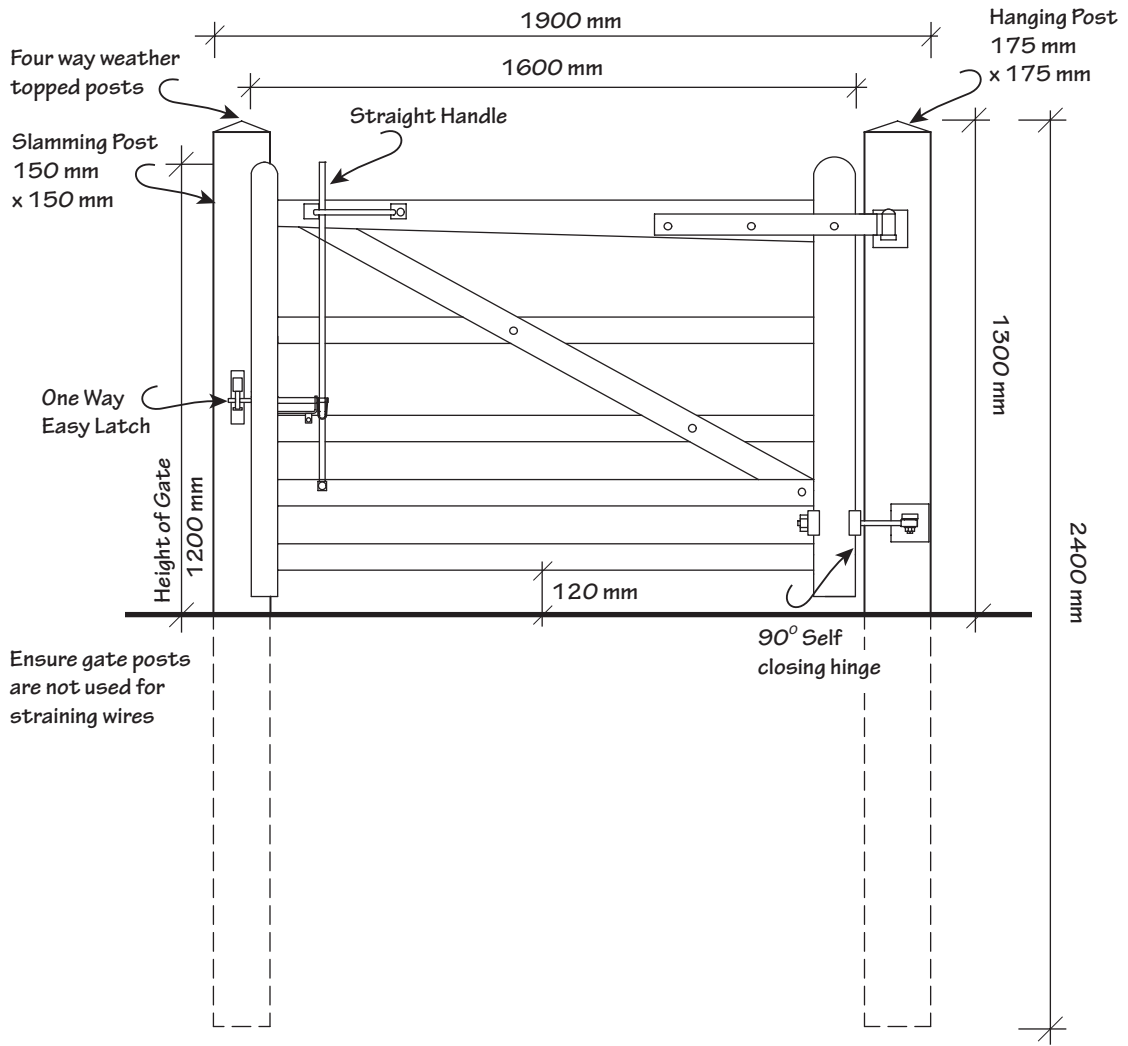
This gate is particularly suitable for country parks and circular walks. The Timber gate comes with gate posts, and 180 degree self closing hinge set, a trombone handle comes as standard. It is the most accessible type of timber gate and should be used wherever possible.

Please note wooden gates are not supplied as kits, posts and parts are ordered separately.

The two way catch together with the easy latch and 180 degree self closing gate system makes this gate ideal for users of mobility vehicles. Pedestrians will also find the easy latch particularly simple to operate, and the option of the gate end striker provides a simpler system.

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- **Refer to the Public Rights of Way Biodiversity Technical Summary Manual.**
- **Refer to the Offa's Dyke Path and the Wales Coastal Path additional Quality Standards.**
- **Refer to manufacturer's installation instructions and instructions on page 51**



TIMBER BRIDLEWAY 1 WAY GATE

Scale 1:20

N.B. Do Not Scale From Drawing



Timber Bridleway 1 Way Gate

TIMBER BRIDLEWAY 1 WAY GATE

DESCRIPTION:

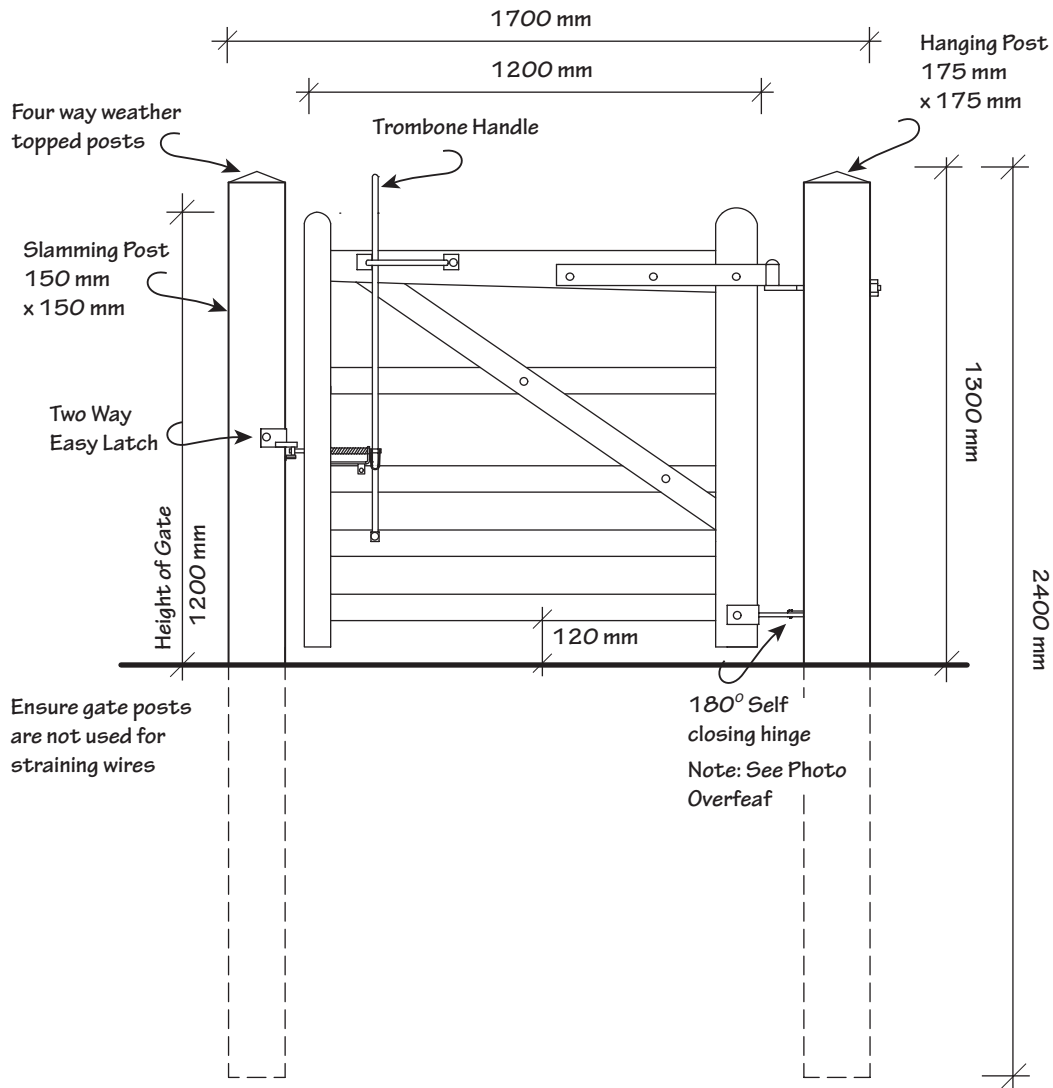
This gate is particularly suitable where there is livestock present. The trombone handle provides easier access for all.

Timber gate and gateposts with Easy Latch and 90° Self-Closing Gate System. A gate stop can be incorporated into the hinge system to ensure the gate cannot be left open.

Please note wooden gates are not supplied as kits, posts and parts are ordered separately.

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- **Refer to manufacturer's installation instructions and instructions on page 51**



TIMBER PEDESTRIAN 2 WAY GATE

Scale 1:20

N.B. Do Not Scale From Drawing



Detail of 180° Hinge



Timber Pedestrian 2 Way Gate

PEDESTRIAN 2 WAY GATE

DESCRIPTION:

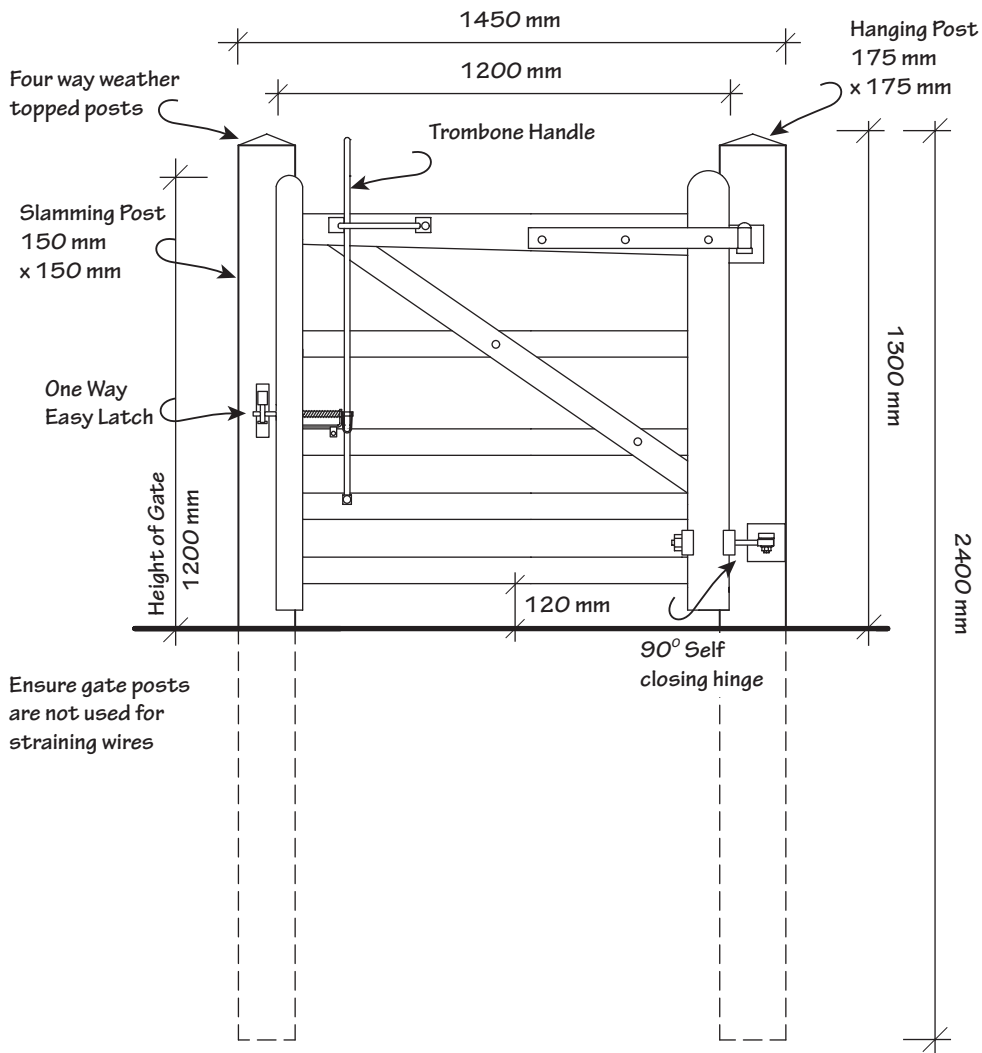
This gate is particularly suitable for country parks and circular walks. The timber gate is hung on large gate posts to support the weight of the gate and should be used in conjunction with a 180 degree self closing hinge set and trombone handle. Never strain fencing wire to the gate posts.

The two way catch together with the easy latch and 180 degree self closing gate system makes this gate ideal for users of mobility vehicles. Pedestrians will also find the easy latch particularly simple to operate, and the option of the gate end striker provides a simpler system.

Please note wooden gates are not supplied as kits, posts and parts are ordered separately.

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TIMBER PEDESTRIAN 1 WAY GATE

Scale 1:20

N.B. Do Not Scale From Drawing



Timber Pedestrian 1 Way Gate.

PEDESTRIAN 1 WAY GATE

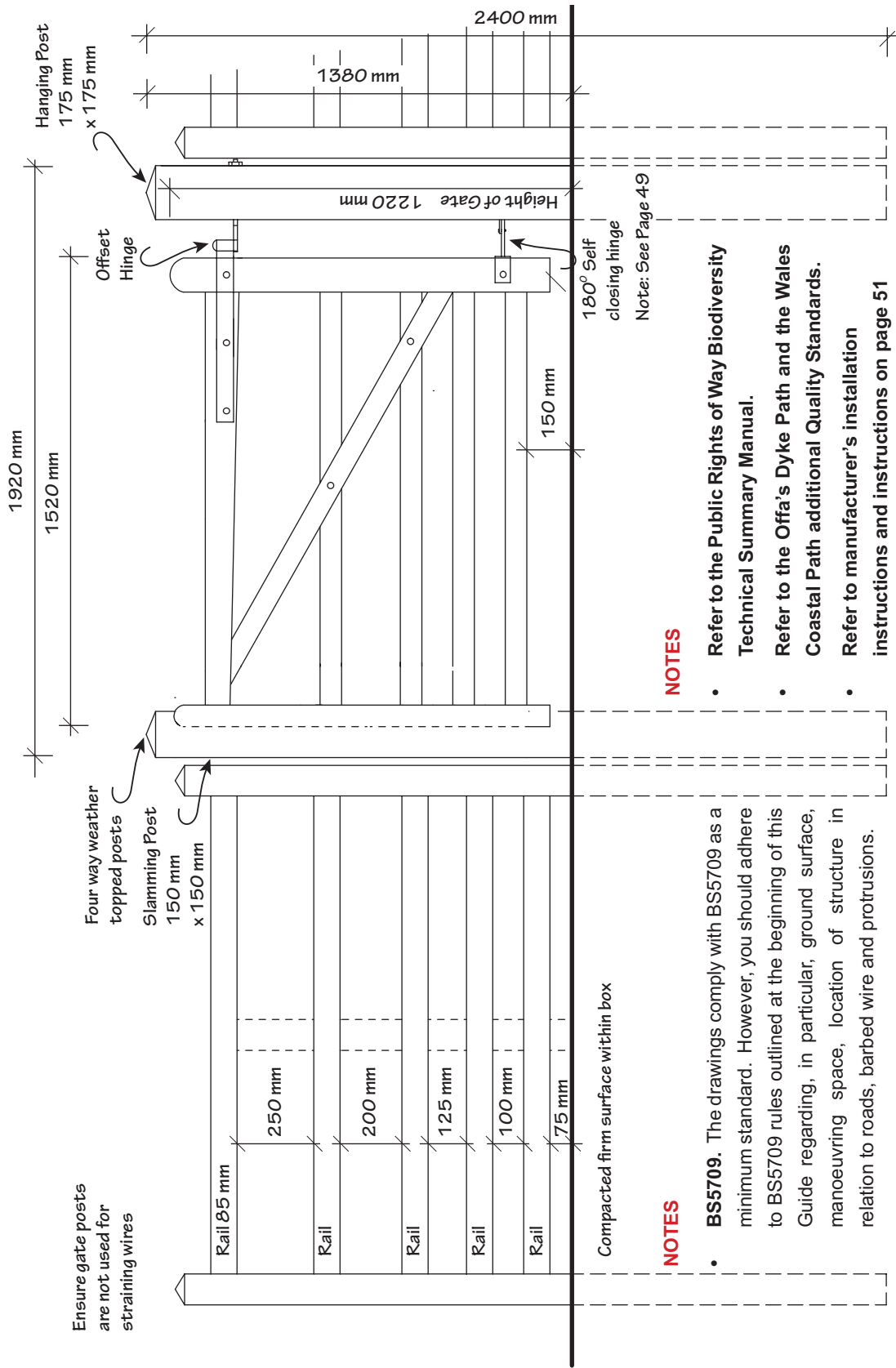
DESCRIPTION:

This gate is particularly suitable for situations where the gate divides two separate landowners stock. The trombone handle provides easier access for all.

Timber gate and gateposts with Easy Latch and 90° Self-Closing Gate System. A gate stop can be incorporated into the hinge system to ensure the gate cannot be left open.

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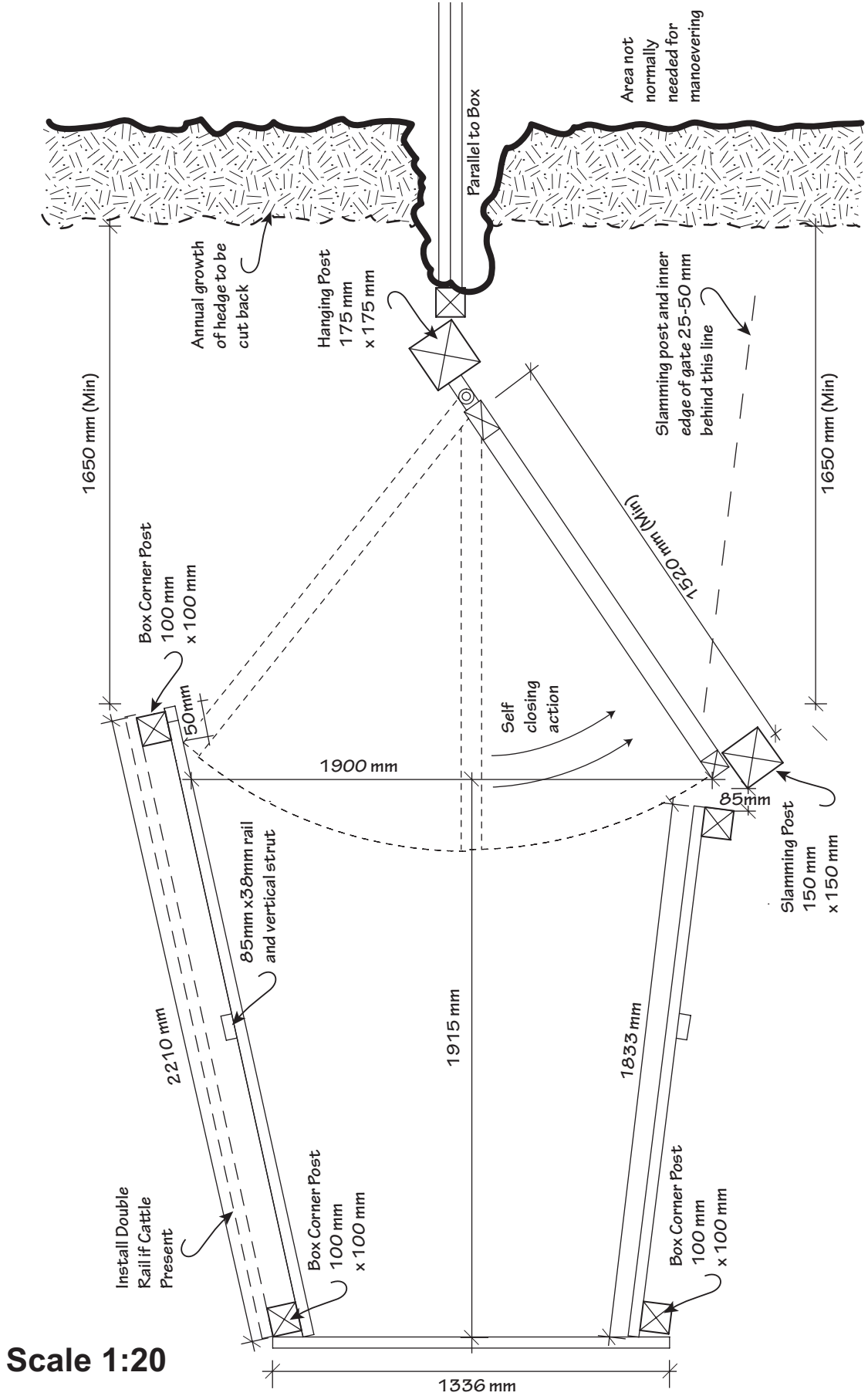
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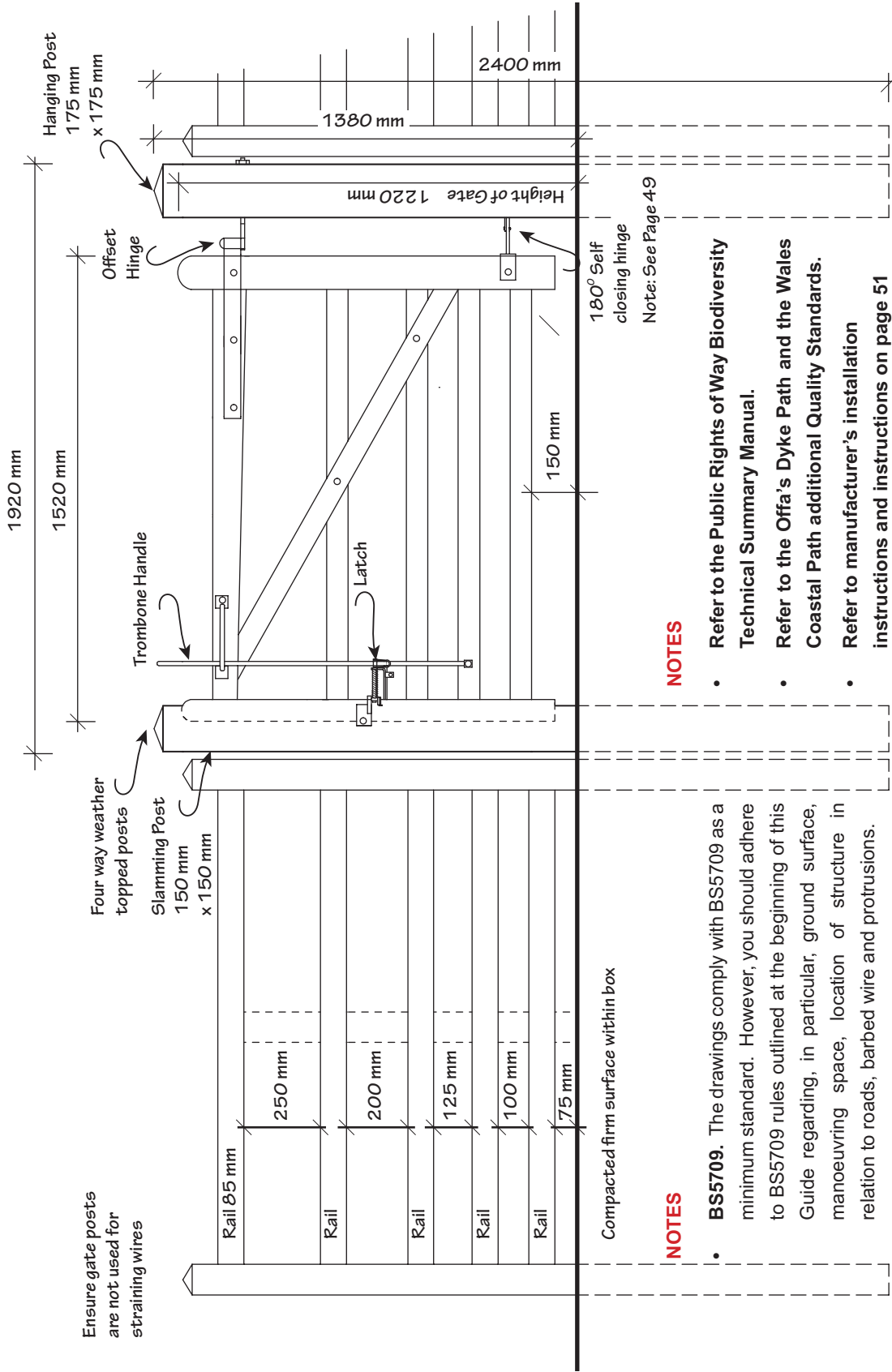
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N.B. Do Not Scale From Drawing



Scale 1:20



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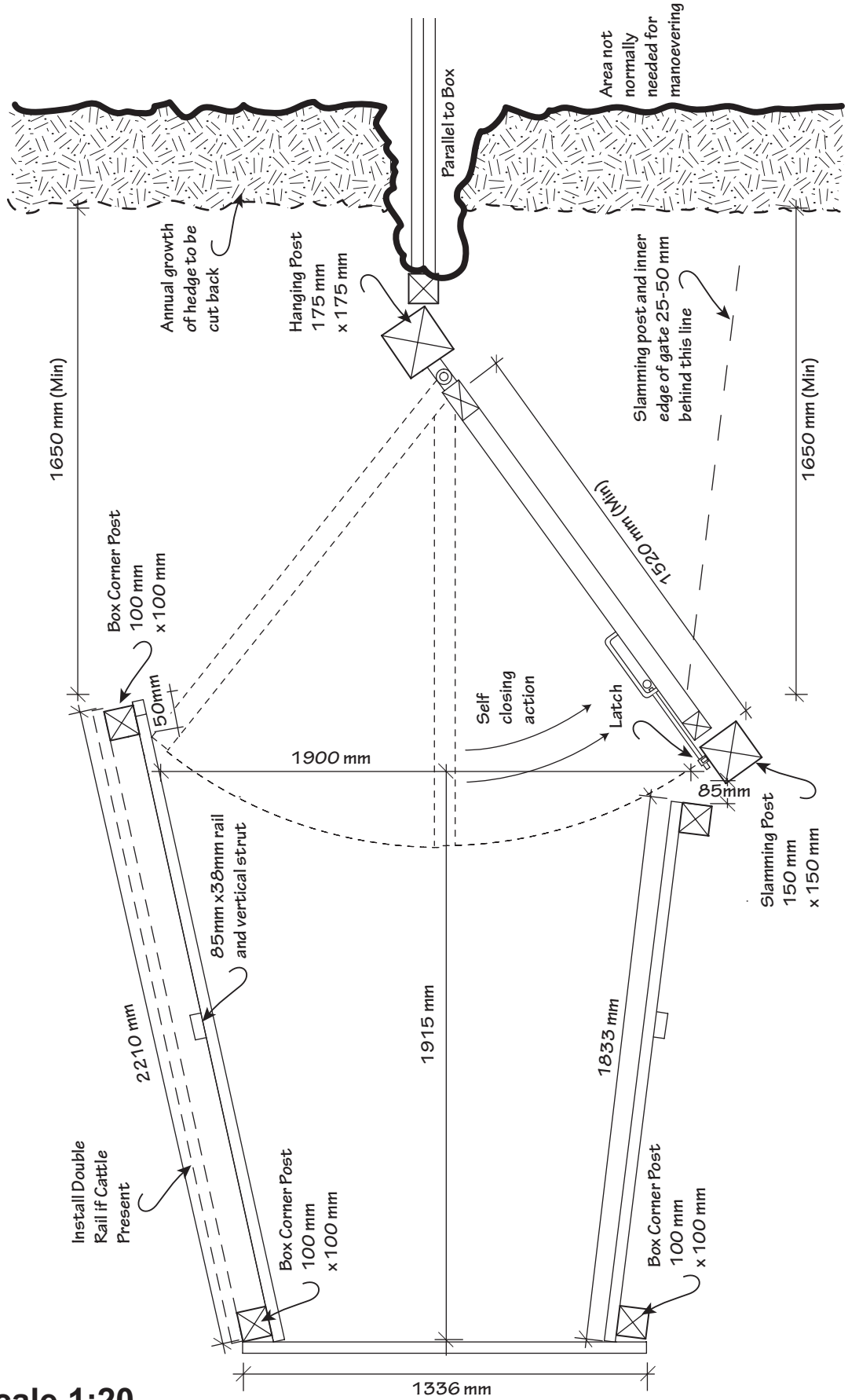
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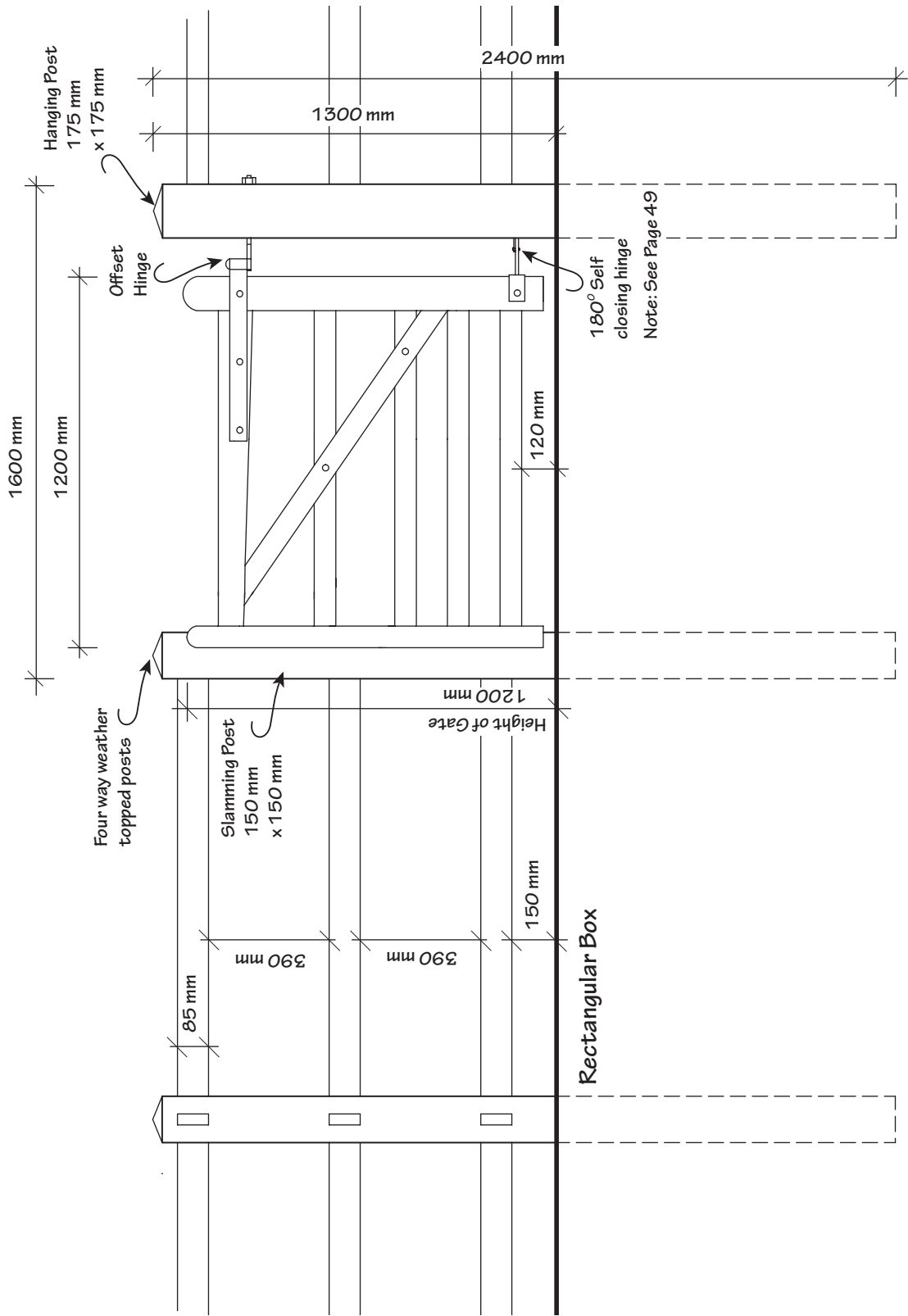
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Scale 1:20

N.B. Do Not Scale From Drawing



RECTANGULAR KISSING GATE

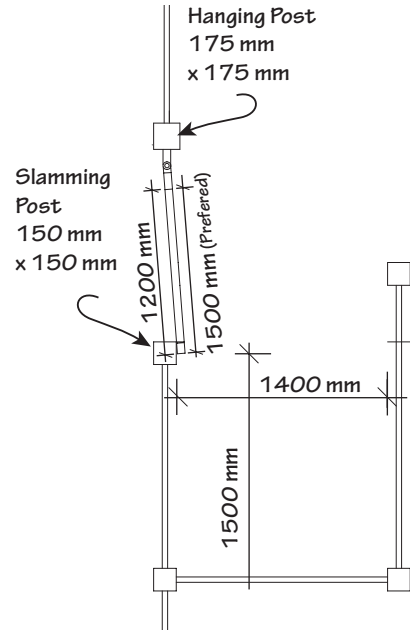
Scale 1:20

N.B. Do Not Scale From Drawing



Single sided boundary kissing gate

ONLY USE WHEN FULL MOBILITY KISSING GATES ARE NOT PRACTICABLE

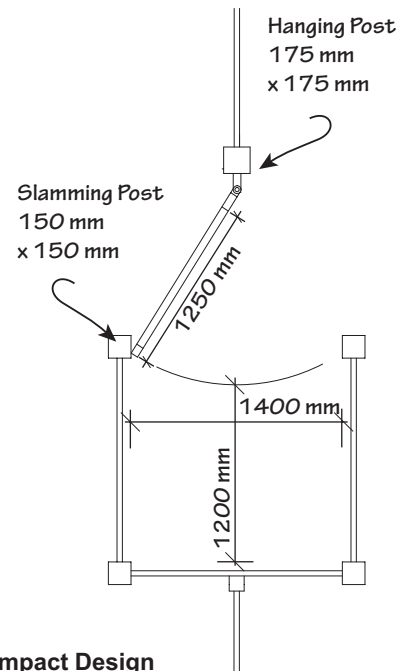


Design fitted to one side of a boundary



Compact kissing gate

ONLY USE WHEN FULL MOBILITY KISSING GATES ARE NOT PRACTICABLE



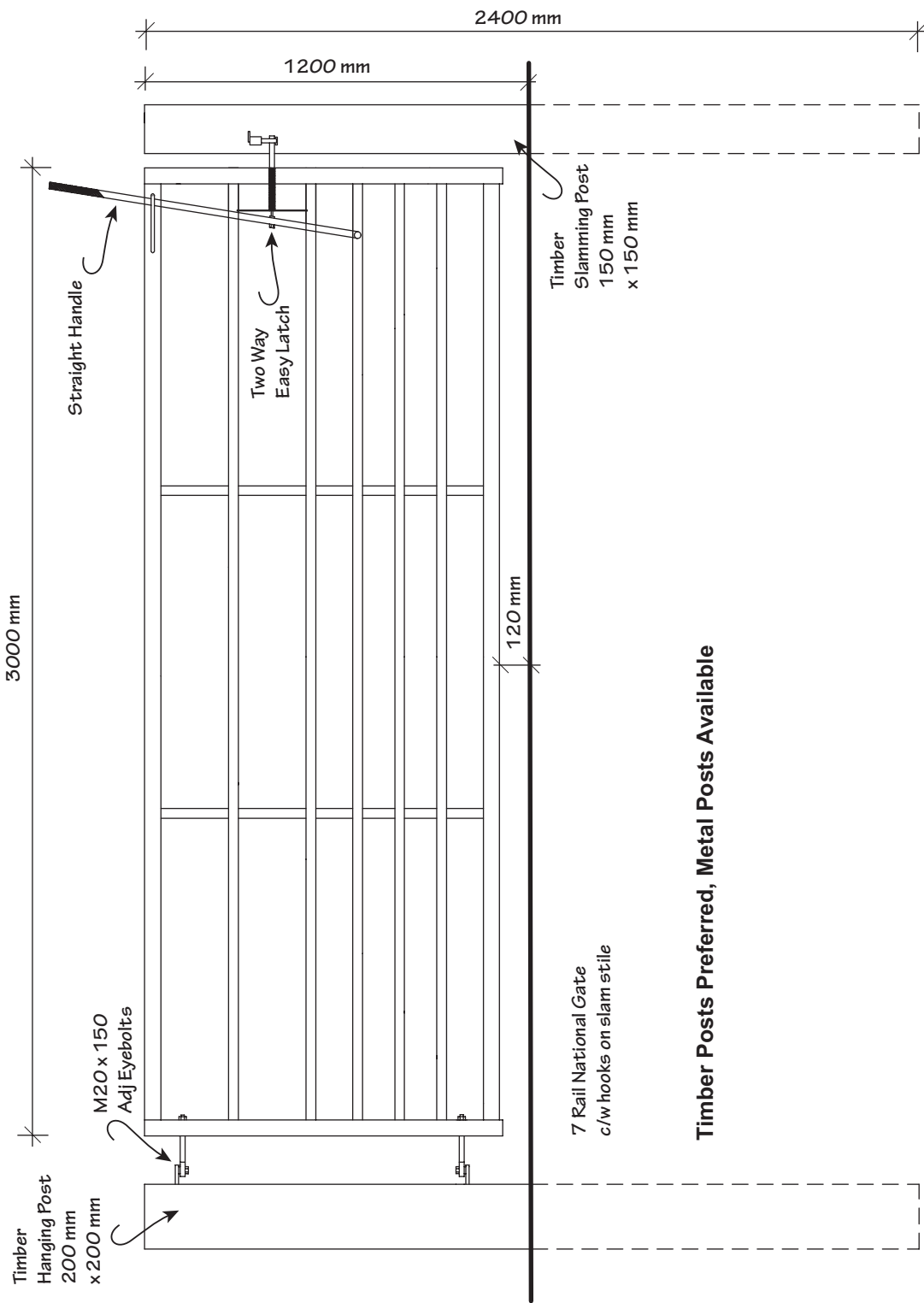
Compact Design

NOTES

- Refer to the Public Rights of Way Biodiversity Technical Summary Manual.
- Refer to the Offa's Dyke Path and the Wales Coastal Path additional Quality Standards.
- Refer to manufacturer's installation instructions and instructions on page 51

Scale 1:50

N.B. Do Not Scale From Drawing



Timber Posts Preferred, Metal Posts Available

Scale 1:20

N.B. Do Not Scale From Drawing



Field gate

FIELD GATE

DESCRIPTION:

Galvanised tubular steel field gate.

One/Two Way Gate depending on latch fitted

7 Rail National Gate, other sizes are available:
10' (3.0m), 12' (3.6M), 14' (4.2M) & 16' (4.8M)

Wooden Posts

Hanging 200 x 200 mm

Slamming 150 x 150

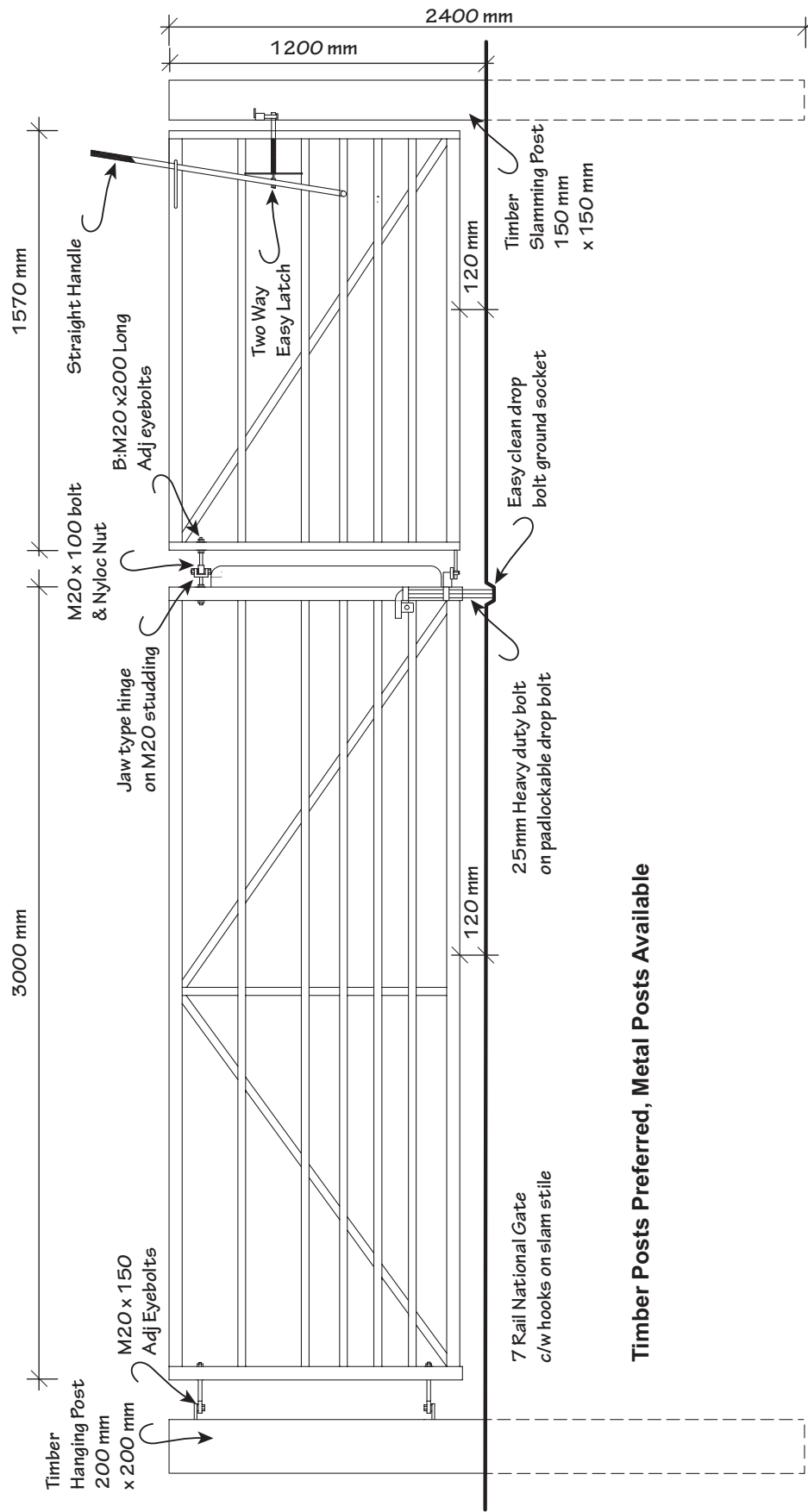
Metal Posts

Hanging 139 x 139 mm

Slamming 100 x 100

NOTES

- **BS5709.** The drawings comply with BS5709 as a minimum standard. However, you should adhere to BS5709 rules outlined at the beginning of this Guide regarding, in particular, ground surface, manoeuvring space, location of structure in relation to roads, barbed wire and protrusions.
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- **Refer to manufacturer's installation instructions and instructions on page 51/52**



Timber Posts Preferred, Metal Posts Available

Scale 1:20 85% Reduction
 N.B. Do Not Scale From Drawing



Metal Field & Bridleway Gate (2 in 1 Gate)

FIELD AND PEDESTRIAN GATE (2 IN 1 GATE)

DESCRIPTION:

Galvanised tubular steel field gate in two sections. The main section can be locked with a heavy duty drop bolt to prevent unwanted vehicle access while the section allowing public access is free to open. The complete gate as one unit will open as required. The design provides access for all with the public access gate is self closing.

Two way gate (See Latch Detail)

7 Rail National Gate, other sizes are available:
10' (3.0m), 12' (3.6M), 14' (4.2M) & 16' (4.8M)

Wooden Posts

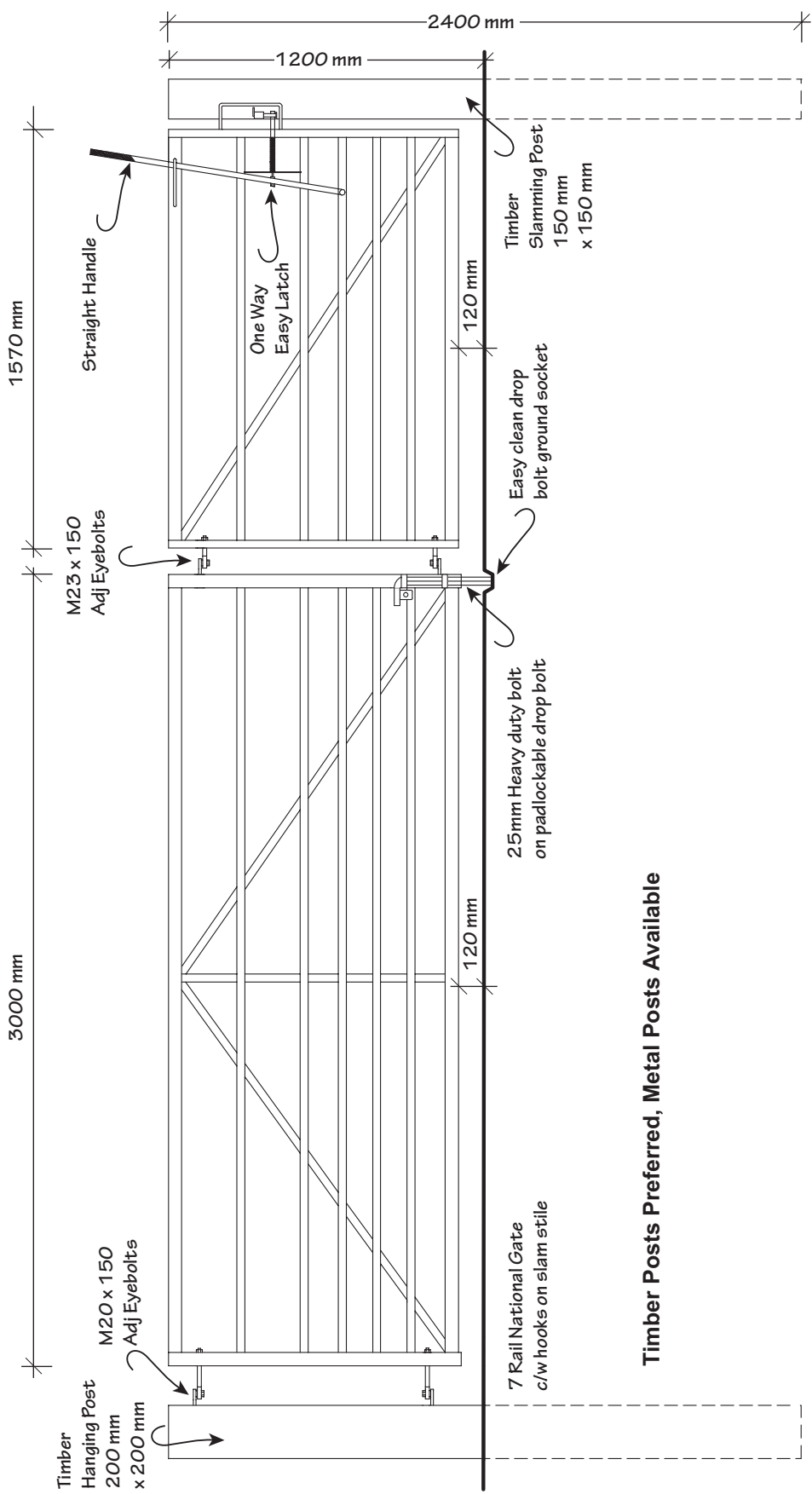
Hanging 200 x 200 mm
Slamming 150 x 150

Posts

Hanging 139 x 139 mm
Slamming 100 x 100

NOTES

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Timber Posts Preferred, Metal Posts Available

Scale 1:20 85% Reduction
 N.B. Do Not Scale From Drawing



Metal Field & Bridleway Gate (2 in 1 Gate)

FIELD AND PEDESTRIAN GATE (2 IN 1 GATE)

DESCRIPTION:

Galvanised tubular steel field gate in two sections. The main section can be locked with a heavy duty drop bolt to prevent unwanted vehicle access while the section allowing public access is free to open. The complete gate as one unit will open as required. The design provides access for all with the public access gate is self closing.

One way gate (See Latch Detail)

7 Rail National Gate, other sizes are available:
10' (3.0m), 12' (3.6M), 14' (4.2M) & 16' (4.8M)

Wooden Posts

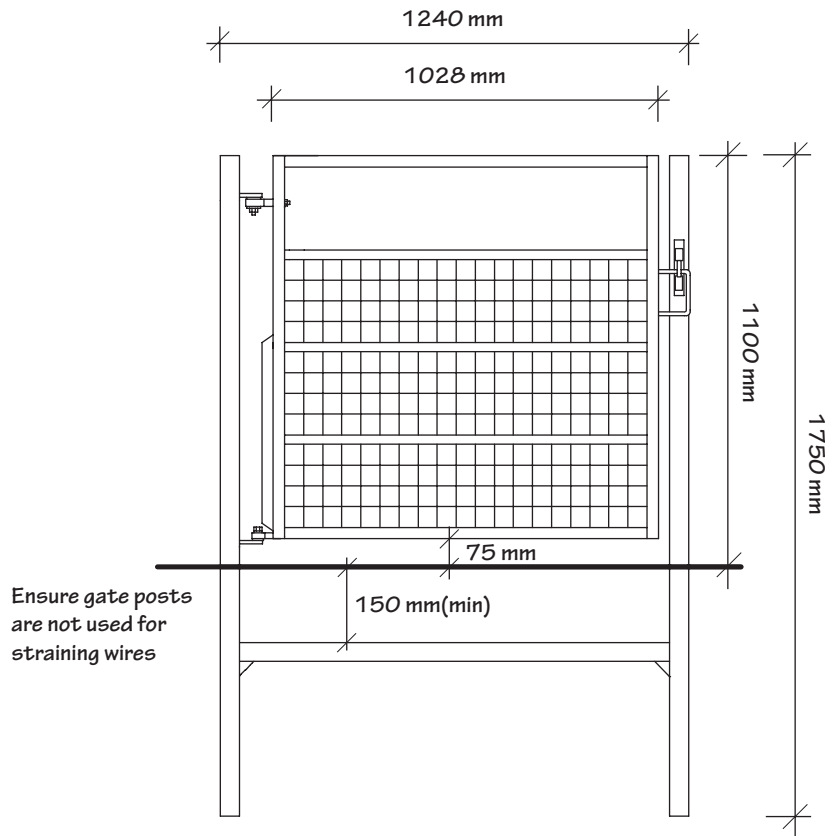
Hanging 200 x 200 mm
Slamming 150 x 150

Posts

Hanging 139 x 139 mm
Slamming 100 x 100

NOTES

- **BS5709.** The drawings comply with BS5709 as a minimum standard. However, you should adhere to BS5709 rules outlined at the beginning of this Guide regarding, in particular, ground surface, manoeuvring space, location of structure in relation to roads, barbed wire and protrusions.
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- **Refer to manufacturer's installation instructions and instructions on page 51/52**



METAL PEDESTRIAN 1 WAY GATE

Scale 1:20

N.B. Do Not Scale From Drawing

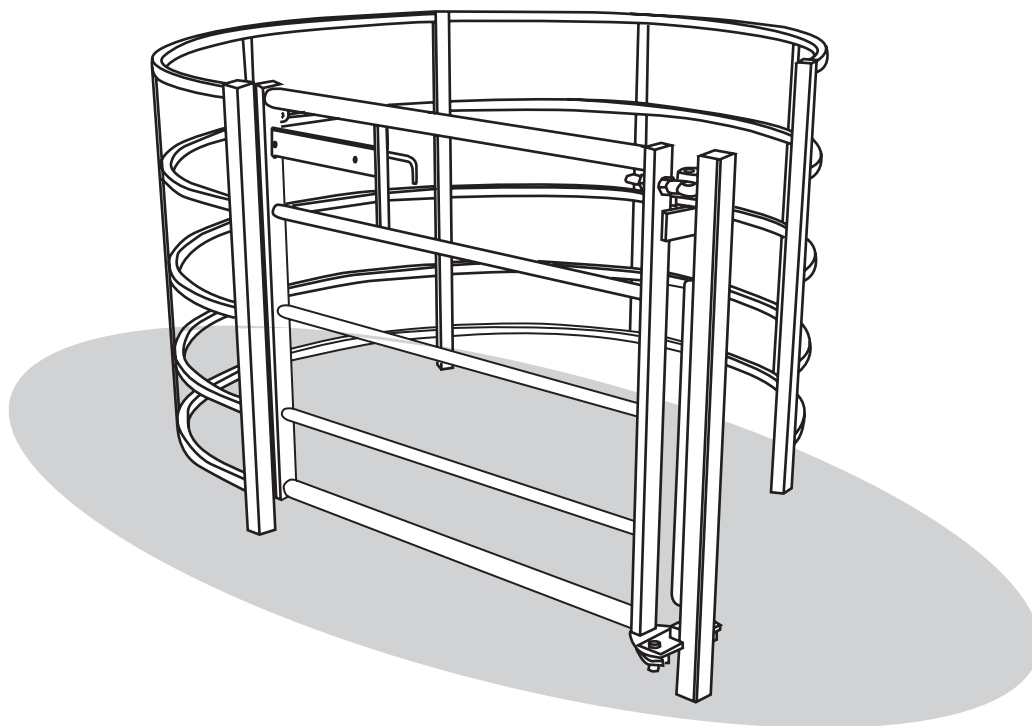


Metal Pedestrian Gate 1 Way

METAL PEDESTRIAN GATE 1 WAY

NOTES

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METAL FULL MOBILITY KISSING GATE

In Monmouthshire these gates are latched and not locked

Scale 1:20

N.B. Do Not Scale From Drawing



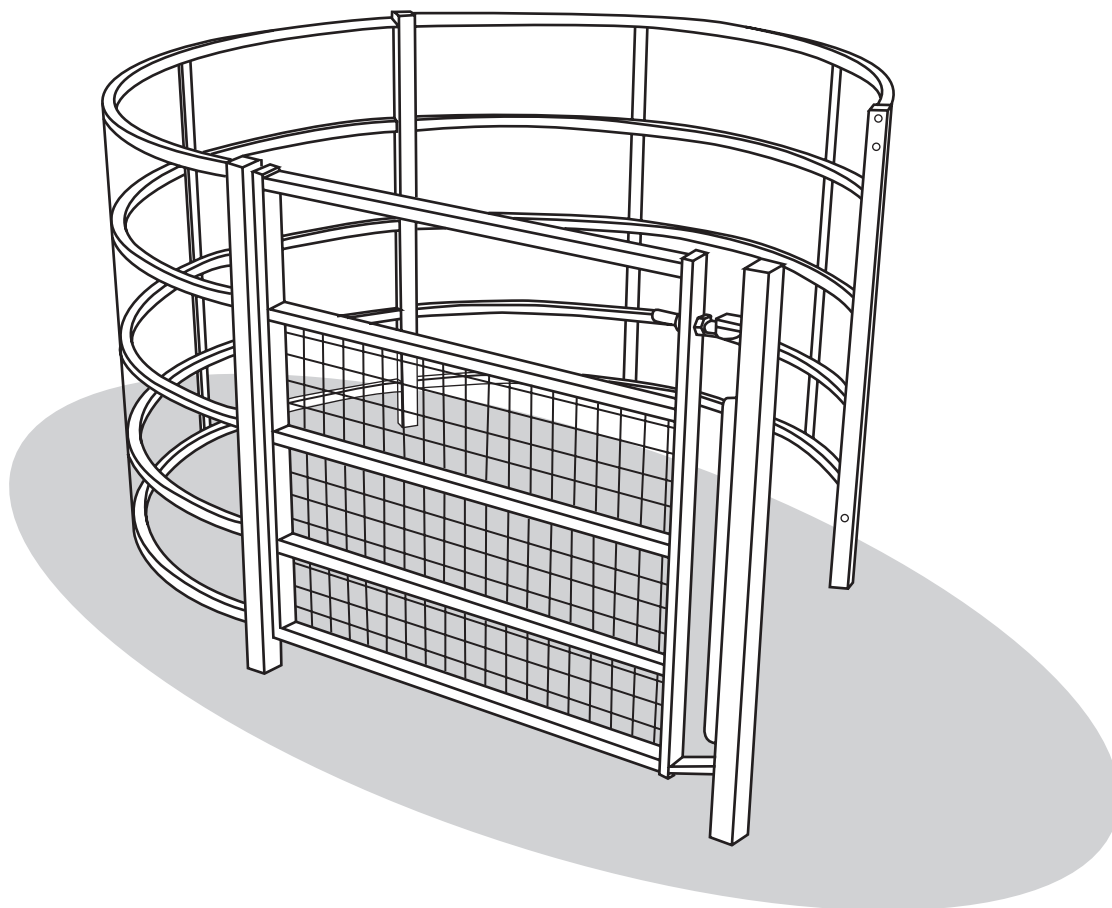


Metal Radar Gate

METAL FULL MOBILITY KISSING GATE

NOTES

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METAL KISSING GATE

Not Full Mobility.

These gates should only be installed where there is insufficient room for a Full Mobility Gate or where vandalism is present and a timber kissing gate is inappropriate.

Scale 1:20

N.B. Do Not Scale From Drawing

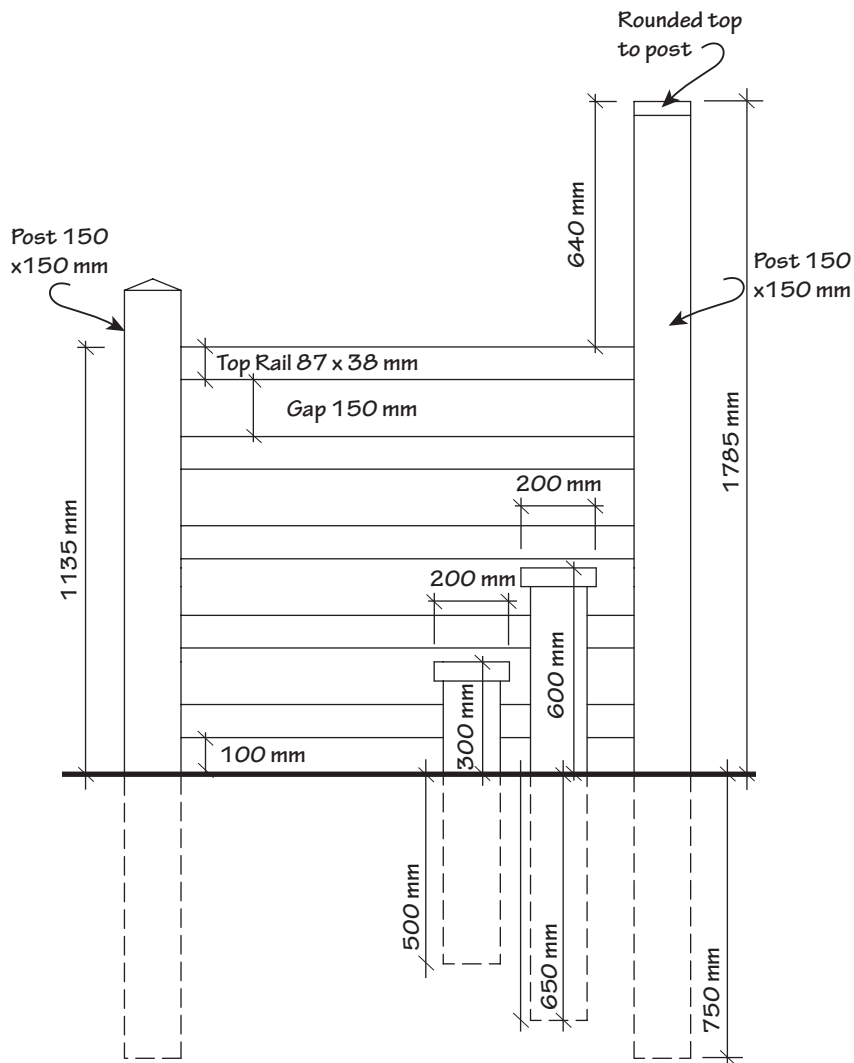


Metal Kissing Gate

METAL KISSING GATE

NOTES

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Stile Elevation

TIMBER STILE

NOTES

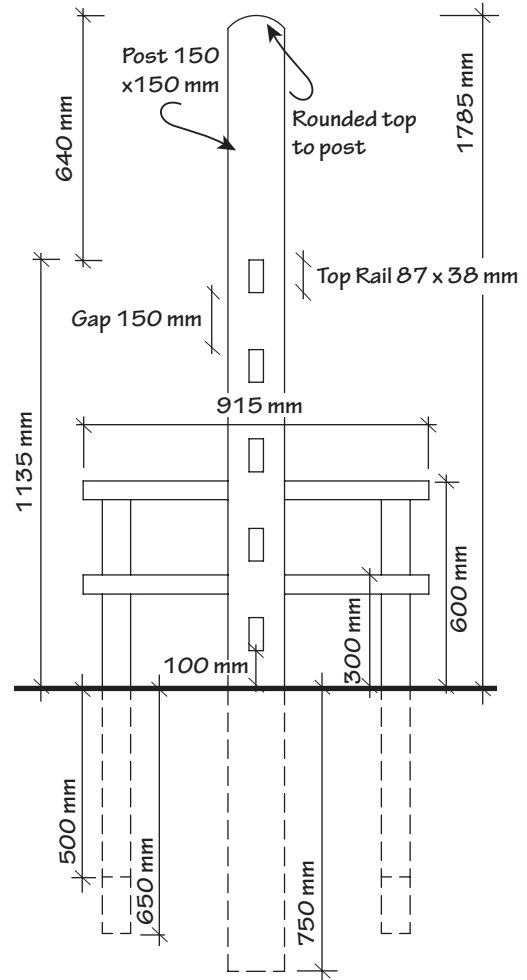
- **BS5709.** The drawings comply with BS5709 as a minimum standard. However, you should adhere to BS5709 rules outlined at the beginning of this Guide regarding, in particular, ground surface, manoeuvring space, location of structure in relation to roads, barbed wire and protrusions.
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- **Refer to manufacturer's installation**

Scale 1:20

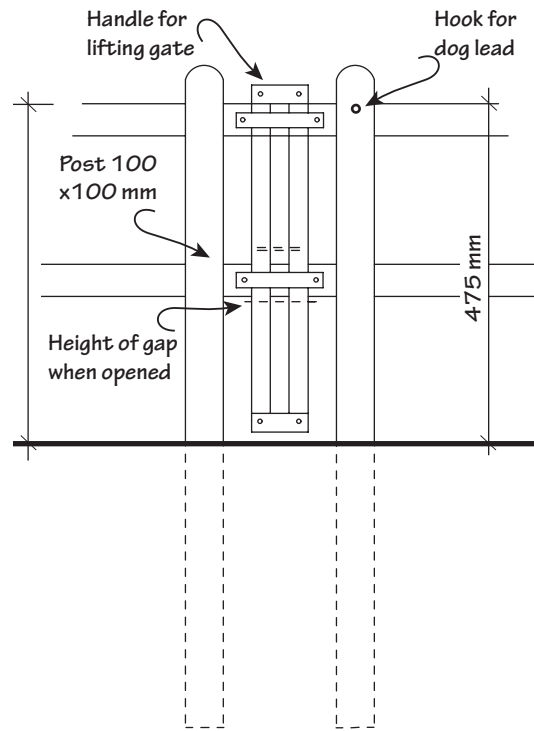
N.B. Do Not Scale From Drawing



5 Bar Stile with support post



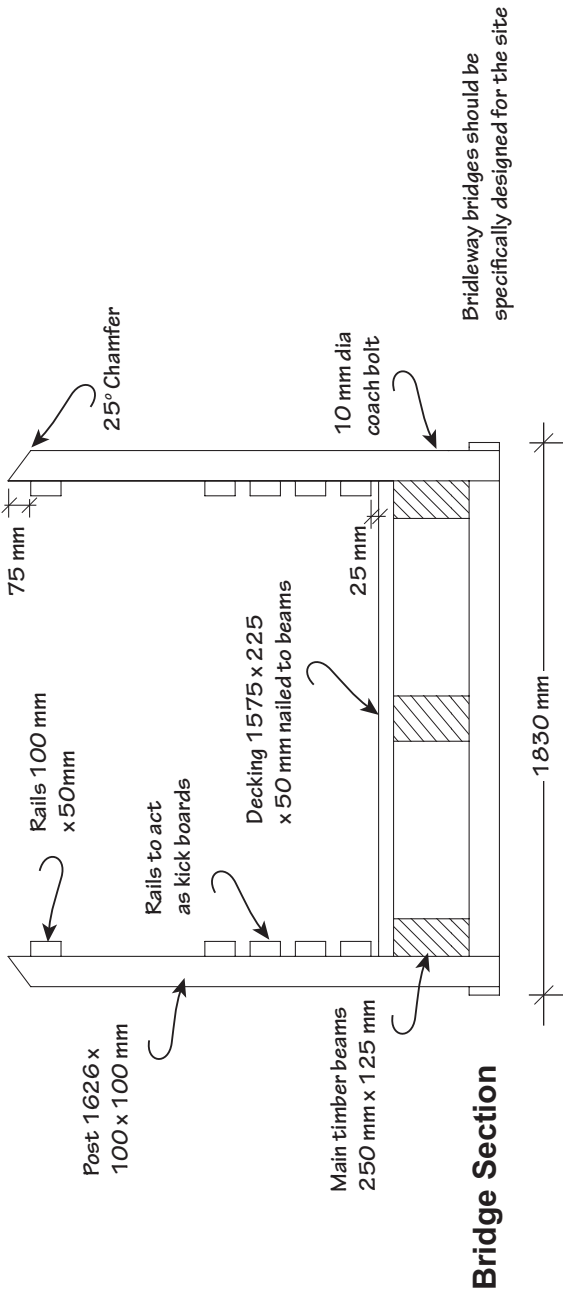
Stile Section



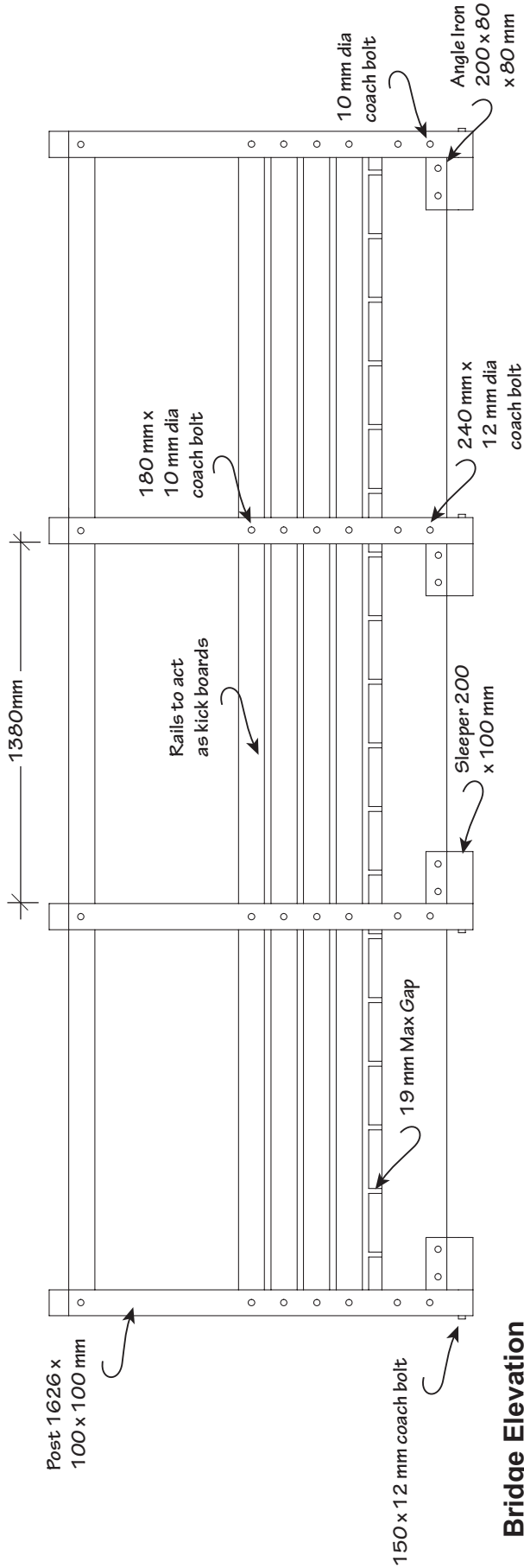
Dog Stile

Scale 1:20

N.B. Do Not Scale From Drawing



Bridge Section



Bridge Elevation

BRIDLEWAY BRIDGE

Scale 1:20

N.B. Do Not Scale From Drawing

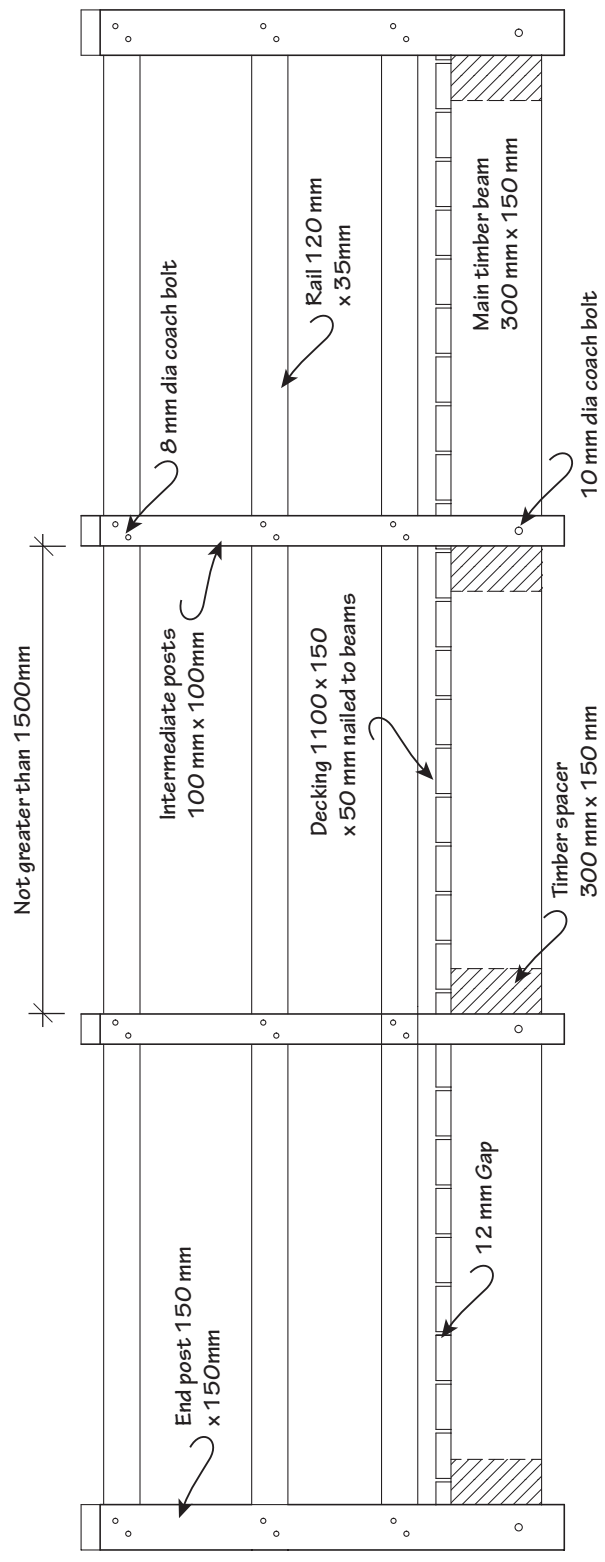


Bridleway Bridge. The sheet boarding for the kick boards should be replaced by lower rails

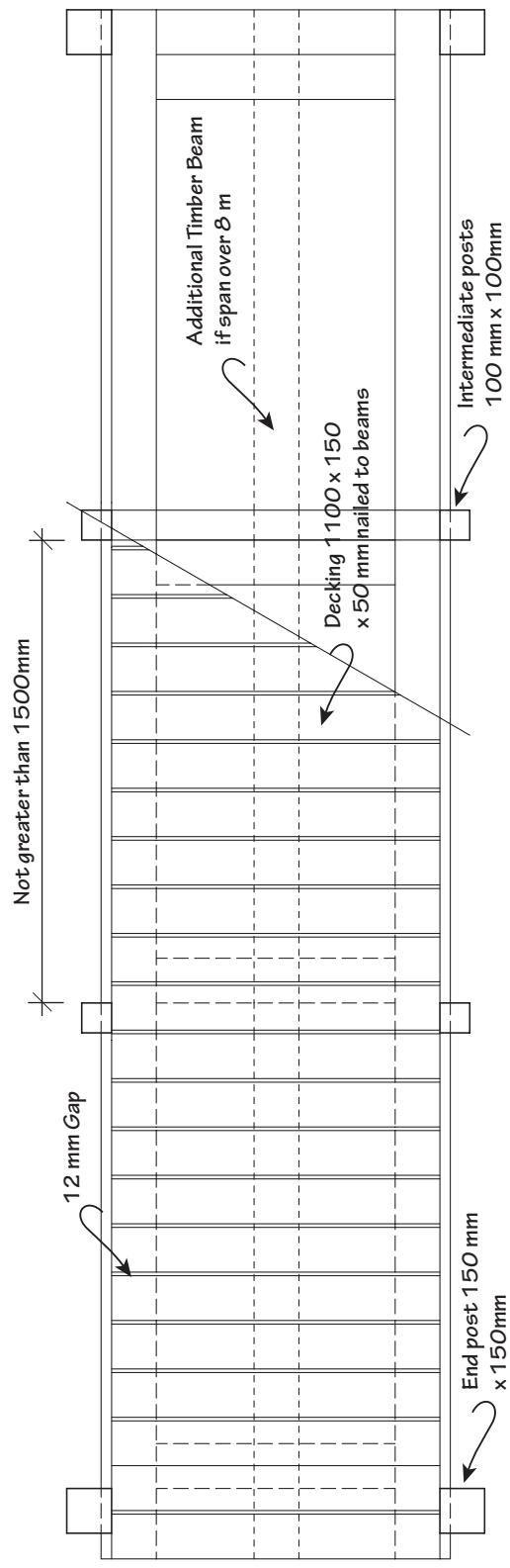
BRIDLEWAY BRIDGE

NOTES

- **Bridges over 10m span should be specifically designed for the site.**
- **BS5709.** The drawings comply with BS5709 as a minimum standard. However, you should adhere to BS5709 rules outlined at the beginning of this Guide regarding, in particular, ground surface, manoeuvring space, location of structure in relation to roads, barbed wire and protrusions.
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- **Refer to manufacturer's installation instructions**



Bridge Elevation

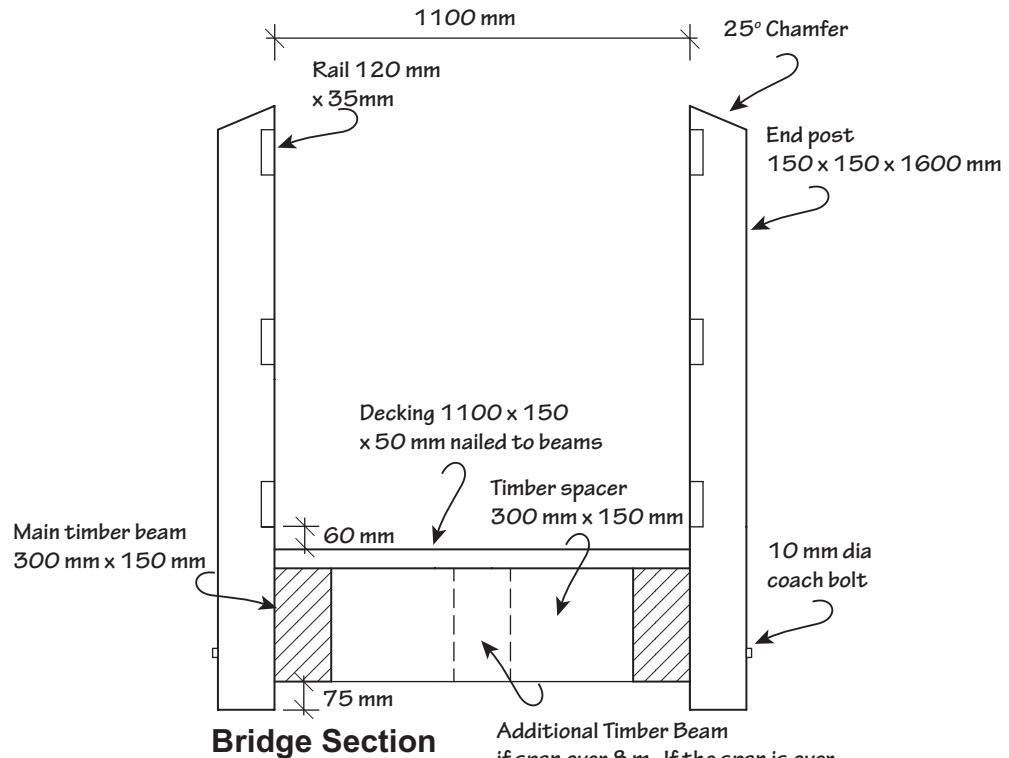


Bridge Plan

STANDARD BRIDGE

Scale 1:20 80% Reduction
 N.B. Do Not Scale From Drawing





Scale 1:20

N.B. Do Not Scale From Drawing

Additional Timber Beam if span over 8 m. If the span is over 10m the bridge will be specifically designed for the site



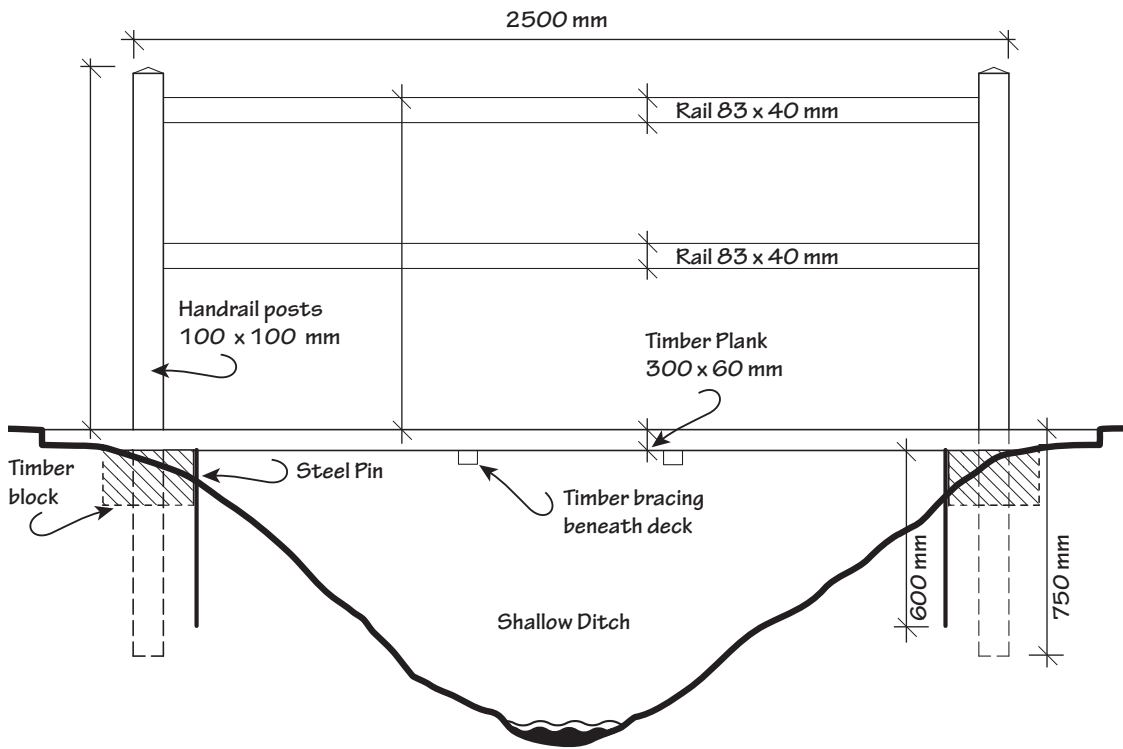
Open standard footbridge with level footpath approach



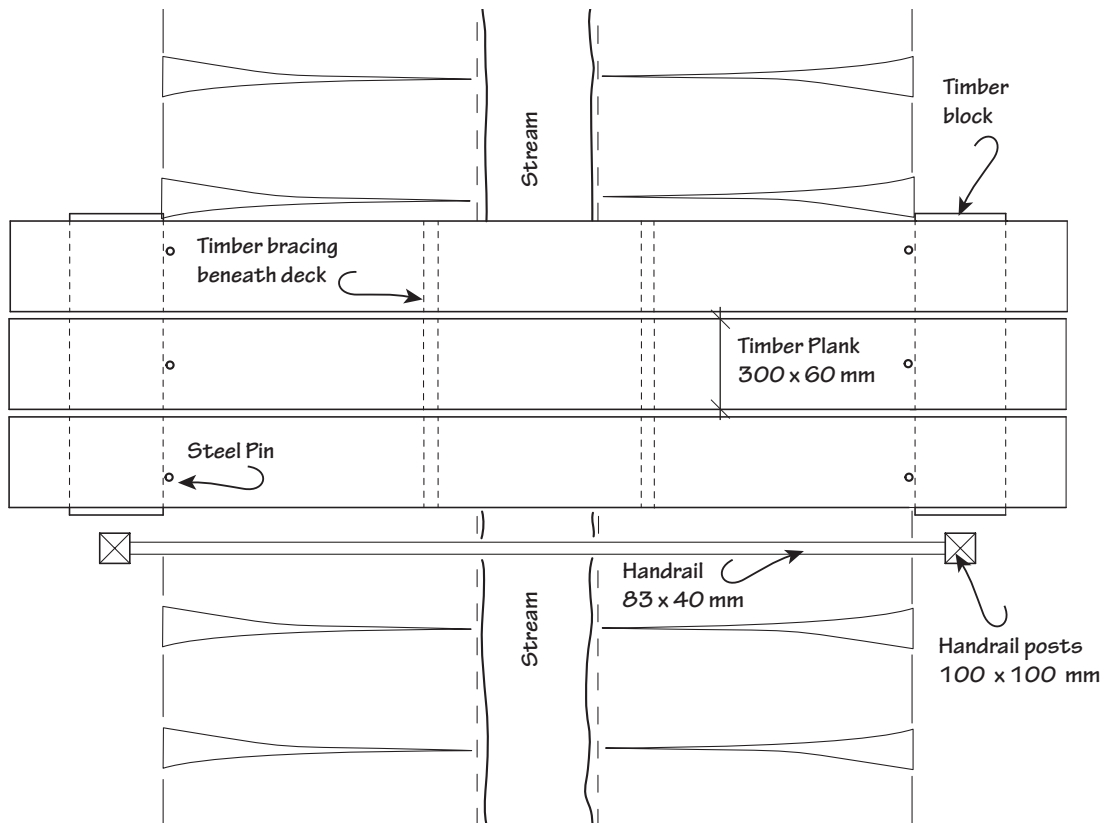
Gated standard footbridge to maintain stockproof paddocks

NOTES

- Bridges over 10m span should be specifically designed for the site.
- **BS5709.** The drawings comply with BS5709 as a minimum standard. However, you should adhere to BS5709 rules outlined at the beginning of this Guide regarding, in particular, ground surface, manoeuvring space, location of structure in relation to roads, barbed wire and protrusions.
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- Refer to manufacturer's installation instructions



Sleeper Bridge Elevation



Sleeper Bridge Plan

Scale 1:20 80% Reduction
 N.B. Do Not Scale From Drawing

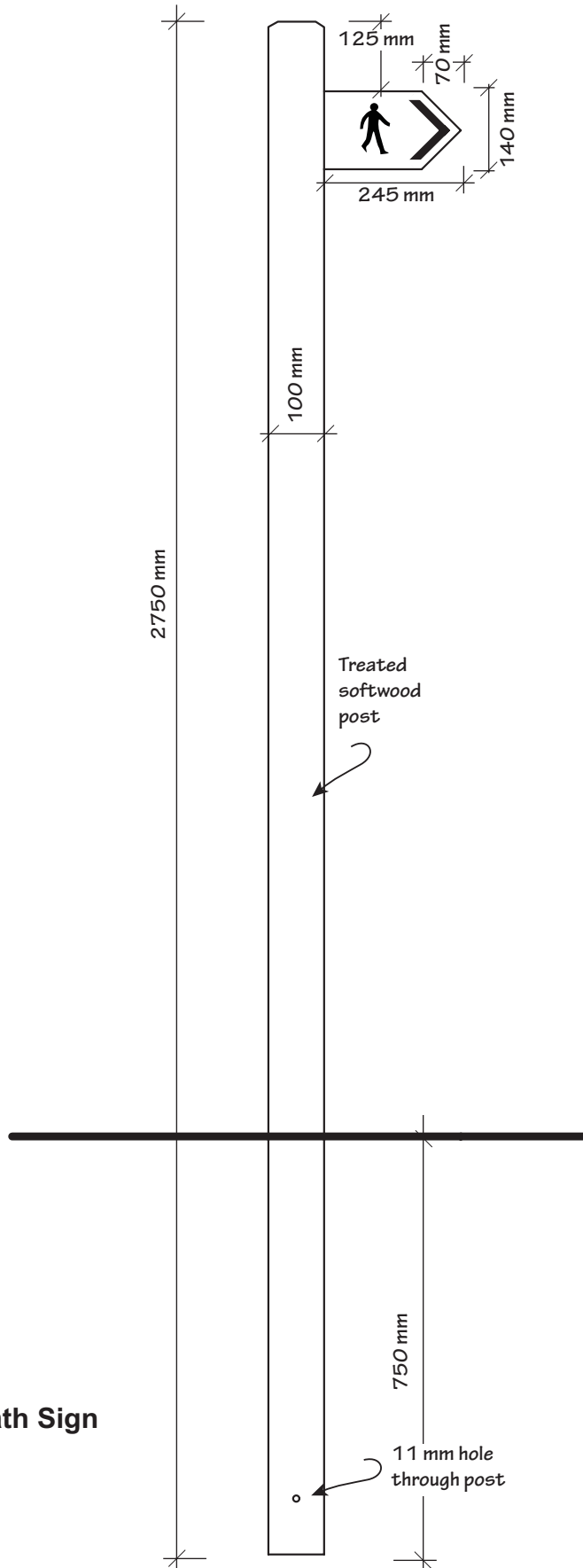


Timber Sleeper Bridge

SLEEPER BRIDGE PLAN

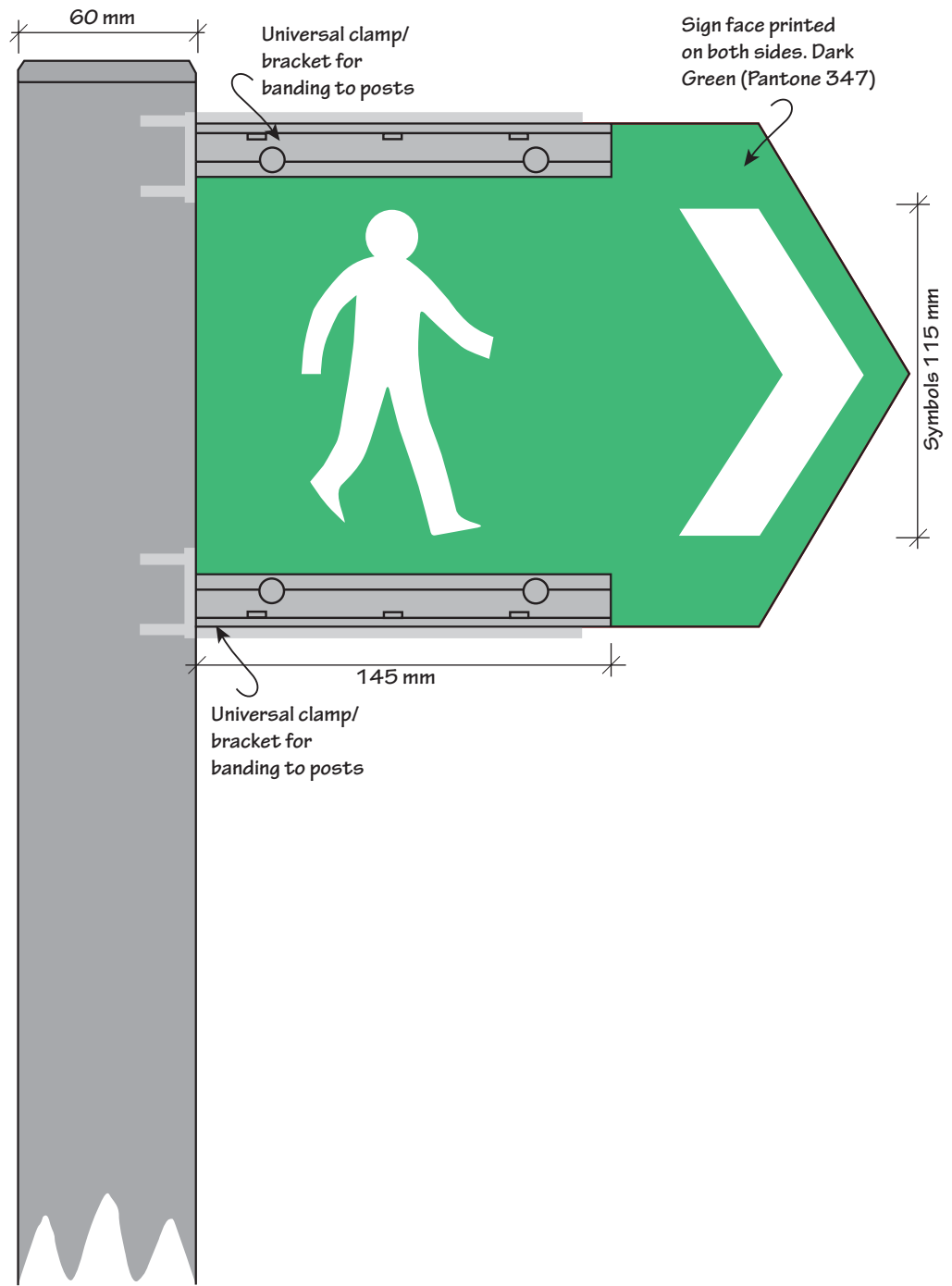
NOTES

- **New Sleeper Bridges should be a minimum of three sleepers wide. Any span over 4m requires a standard footbridge and should not be constructed as a sleeper bridge**
- **BS5709.** The drawings comply with BS5709 as a minimum standard. However, you should adhere to BS5709 rules outlined at the beginning of this Guide regarding, in particular, ground surface, manoeuvring space, location of structure in relation to roads, barbed wire and protrusions.
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- **Refer to manufacturer's installation instructions**



Timber Footpath Sign
N.T.S

N.B. Do Not Scale From Drawing



Metal Footpath Sign
N.T.S



180° Hinges



90° Hinges Offset

HINGES

The CONTROLLED CLOSING SYSTEM is incorporated into many two way gates.

By adjusting the position of the pivot point in relation to the bottom hinge the gate will either close more quickly or more slowly.

From the users' point of view, the more slowly the gate closes the easier it is to get through the gate. But when stock are involved it is vital that the gate closes positively and in deciding on the speed it is important to take account the impact of strong winds and the potential slowing effect of grass etc. growing up around the bottom hinge

THIS ADJUSTMENT MUST BE MADE ON SITE ONCE THE GATE HAS BEEN INSTALLED.



Trombone Handle



Straight Handle



Two Way Latch Detail

**EASY LATCH
DESCRIPTION:**

The Easy Latch for the one way gate is supplied as a complete kit comprising of the spring latch assembly, self locking catch, top retaining handle bracket and all the fixings needed to attach the easy latch to a timber gate.

**90° SELF-CLOSING GATE SYSTEM
DESCRIPTION:**

Specifically designed for pedestrian and bridle gates opening one way only and suitable for 150 x 150mm gate posts or larger.

Complete kit includes an offset double strap and lower adjustable hinge eye and post hinge hooks. Also included are all the necessary fixings to assemble the kit.



GENERAL INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR TIMBER GATES

On one way gates hinges are fixed to square plates. On two way gates bolts are supplied.

1. PREPARE THE GATE

Attach the top hinge to the gate as follows:

- Mark the position of the 3 holes on each side.
- Drill halfway through the top rail from each side and hope to meet in the middle.
- Feed the coach bolts through and tighten up.
- Drill the hanging stile on the gate to take the adjustable bottom hinge which fits between the bottom 2 rails.

2. PREPARE THE GATEPOST

Fit Easy Latch kit or gate end striker as appropriate.

Reverse top hook to increase security. Allow approximately 5mm for the gate to rise between its open and closed positions.

One Way Gate: Decide where the gate should hang on the post and mark the position of the square plates. Attach the plates to the gate post with two coach screws. Fixing of the adjustable bottom plate requires a short hole to be drilled to take threaded screw.

Two Way Gate: decide where the gate should hang on the post and mark position of bolt and bottom hinge. Drill gatepost for top bolt. A short hole is needed for the locking bar. Attach the bottom hinge.

3. INSTALL THE GATEPOSTS & GATE

Always dig post holes, do not ram in post. Insert post and ram the bottom of hole with stones or rubble. Do not use concrete with timber gateposts as they quickly rot. Check that the post remains upright and backfill the hole with the most solid material available.

One Way Gate: attach the gate, ensuring it falls naturally to its closed position. Check the gate is level and upright in the closed position. Adjust position of square plates if necessary. Insert remaining coach screws. Install slam post so gate overlaps it by approx. 50mm and fit latch

Two Way Gate: attach the gate. The bottom hinge will need to be removed and attached again when the gate is in position.

Check the gate is level and upright in the closed position and adjust the top bolt as necessary. Insert the remaining coach screws. Install the slam post so that the gap between gate and post is 50mm; This can be best achieved by attaching a 50mm batten to the end of the gate and then installing the post. Fit appropriate handle.

4. COMPLETION

Re-check that the gate and posts are upright and level and tighten all nuts.

Cut away any excess thread and the gate is completely free of all sharp edges.

On Two Way Gates ensure the gate closes freely from both directions. If it sticks file off any excess galvanising or pinch points.

Coach screws can be inserted into the hanging post to strike the top hinge on both sides to act as a gate stop if required.

N.B. EXERTING STRAIN AGAINST ANY PART OF THE GATE ASSEMBLY WILL PREVENT ITS CORRECT OPERATION



GENERAL INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR METAL GATES

1. GATE ASSEMBLY

The assembly consists of a gate and H frame and is normally transported as one complete unit for ease of handling and installation.

2. POSITIONING THE GATE

- The siting of the gate is usually determined by the position of an existing gate or gap. The H Frame must not be used as a straining post for the adjacent fencing. The following factors should be considered:
- The exact line of path
- The desirability of level ground through the gate
- The avoidance of any damp ground
- The position of overhanging branches/exposed roots
- The requirement of clear space each side of the gate to allow all users room to manoeuvre, including horse riders, families with pushchairs and disabled ramblers in mobility vehicles.

3. INSTALLING THE GATEPOSTS & GATE

Dig two holes and a shallow trench. The trench should be deep enough to allow the cross bar of the frame to be about 150-200mm below ground level. The cross bar must be level even if the fence line is uneven. Check the level and vertical alignment of the frame before filling the holes and trench with rubble and/or concrete.

Position the gate squarely between the frame uprights, adjusting the nuts on the gate eyes as necessary. The adjustment may need to be repeated once the gate and frame have settled.

4. COMPLETION

Check that all nuts are tight.

Remove any rough patches of zinc with a file or sandpaper.

5. OPERATION OF THE GATE

For a one way gate fitting of a gate stop (by bolting it onto the inside of the hanging post) is optional. The purpose of the gate stop is to prevent the gate being left open. The disadvantage is that it reduces the time available for riders to manoeuvre through the gate.

A two way gate can be fitted with a controlled speed mechanism

The self-closing system is designed to work positively even in adverse weather conditions. The self closing action may be slowed by tilting either one or both on the eye-bolts to increase the friction of the hinges.

N.B. EXERTING STRAINING WIRES AGAINST ANY PART OF THE GATE OR H FRAME ASSEMBLY COULD DISTORT THE FRAME AND PREVENT ITS CORRECT OPERATION



1. Monmouthshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan October 2007: http://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/site/scripts/download_info.php?fileID=2746
2. Monmouthshire Public Rights of Way. An A to Z of Problems, Policy and Protocol: http://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/2749/rights_of_way_a_to_z_guide
3. Monmouthshire Public Rights of Way Biodiversity Action Plan February 2011: http://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/5711/public_rights_of_way_biodiversity_action_plan
and Technical Summary Manual: http://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/5712/technical_summary_manual



4. Understanding the British Standard for Gaps Gates and Stiles. BS5709:2006 Explained: The Pittecroft Trust. <http://www.pittecrofttrust.org.uk/>
5. A Good Practice Guide to Countryside Access. CD available from Fieldfare Trust: <http://www.fieldfare.org.uk/>
6. Handbook of Quality Standards for National Trails in Wales. Countryside Council for Wales. February 2007. Available from Monmouthshire Countryside Services or CCW.
7. Route Criteria and Quality Standards for the Development of the Wales Coast Path. Countryside Council for Wales. March 2008. Available from Monmouthshire Countryside Services or CCW.
8. Authorising structures (gaps, gates and stiles) on rights of way. Good practice guidance for local authorities on compliance with the Equality Act 2010. Defra. October 2010. <http://www.archive.defra.gov.uk/rural/documents/countryside/prow/gpg-equality.pdf>
9. Office for Disability Issues (ODI). A potential source of information and advice on wider disability issues. <http://www.odi.dwp.gov.uk>
10. Countryside Council for Wales. The Government's statutory adviser on natural beauty, wildlife and enjoying the countryside in Wales. <http://www.ccw.gov.uk>.



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