

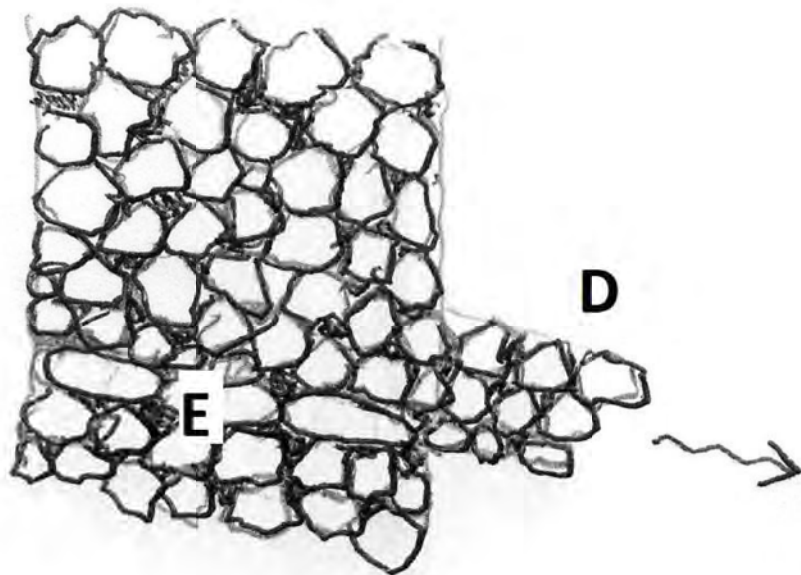
Appendix 1: Drainage – Guide Sheets

1.7a: Hidden drain, basic



Cut a tray for the path. In the bottom of the tray, place a layer of large stones – about the size of an apple and irregular in shape. Spaces between the stones will allow incoming water to flow through (A). Place a layer of smaller ones – about the size of an egg – on top of these. Then add a layer of smaller ones than these and finish off with a surface of gravel.

At intervals dig a side channel to take water out of the path (D). If possible take it to a lower point where the water can flow away. Line this with stones. If the path is sloping, a row of larger stones can be used to turn the water into the channel (E). These need not be as precise as in a water bar, and will be hidden by the upper layer of stones.

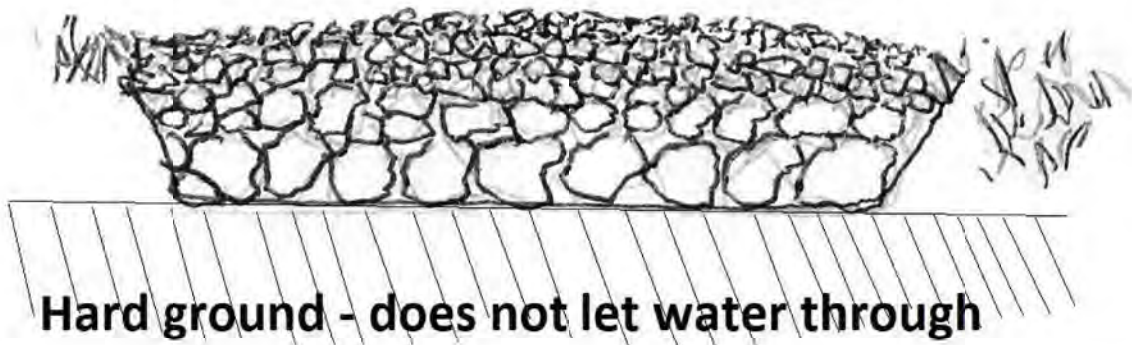


(Continued, 1:7b - Hidden drain continued; hidden drain with raised surface)

Appendix 1: Drainage – Guide Sheets

1.7b: Hidden drain continued; hidden drain with raised surface

Sometimes there is a layer of impervious ground below the waterlogged ground. If it is close enough to the surface it can be used as the bottom of the path tray. This will improve the stability and effectiveness of the path. It is worthwhile to investigate for this possibility before work starts.



On ground which has standing water or which is intermittently flooded, a similar technique can be used to make a raised path supported at the sides by large rocks or wooden revetments (below).



Caution: the collection and sorting of the right stone makes this work very labour intensive. Unless stone is sourced from an off-site supplier, projects should be only attempted which are small in extent, and trail teams should only do the work for a maximum of 2-3 days at a time.