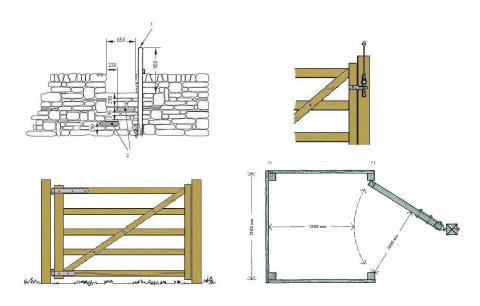


FIELD GATES, BRIDLE GATES, WICKET GATES, AND KISSING GATES

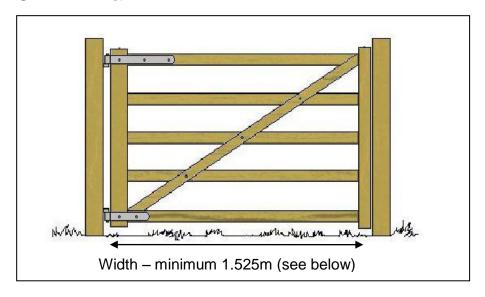
## **CATCHES**

SIMPLE WOODEN STILES, LADDER STILES, AND STONE STILES



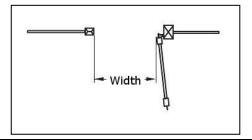


## **GATES - FIELD & BRIDLE**

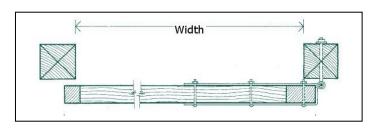


- Usable width for all for bridleway gates to be at least 1.525m (5ft) wide.
- Bridleway gates (5') are preferable to field gates (8-10') except on byways.
- They should preferably be openable on horseback.
- Catches to be self-fastening if possible, and should be visible, accessible and smoothly and easily operable from both sides of the gate by all path users.
- Bridleway gates should not have spring closures, and should open fully.
- Should try to have at least 1m clearance from the adjacent hedging or fence.
- Waymarker fixed to both sides if appropriate (on the posts not the gate itself).
- Stoops should not be used as straining posts for a fence.
- There should be no barbed wire or electric fencing within 1m of the gate and its manoeuvring spaces.
- If possible, roadside bridleway gates should be set back from the tarmac by 4m.
- Consideration should be given to two-way opening mechanisms (see catches quidance).
- Meets BS5709: 2006 size specifications.

If gate hangs and shuts inside stoops, then 'width' is the gap as shown below (requires 1.525m gate width)

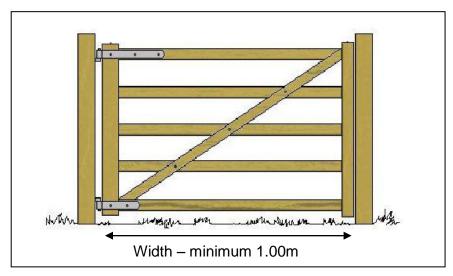


If gate hangs and shuts from side of stoops, then 'width' is between the insides of posts as shown below (requires wider than 1.525m gate width)



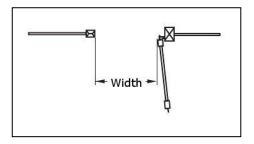


# **GATES - WICKET (PEDESTRIAN)**

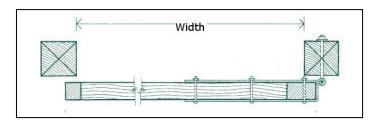


- Usable width for all pedestrian gates to be at least 1.0m (3'3") wide.
- Catches to be self-fastening if possible, and should be visible, accessible and smoothly and easily operable from both sides of the gate by all path users.
- Waymarker fixed to both sides if appropriate (on the posts not the gate itself).
- Stoops should not be used as straining posts for a fence.
- There should be no barbed wire or electric fencing within 1m of the gate.
- Consideration should be given to two-way opening mechanisms (see catches guidance).
- Meets BS5709: 2006 size specifications.

If gate hangs and shuts inside stoops, then 'width' is the gap as shown below (requires 1.0m gate width)

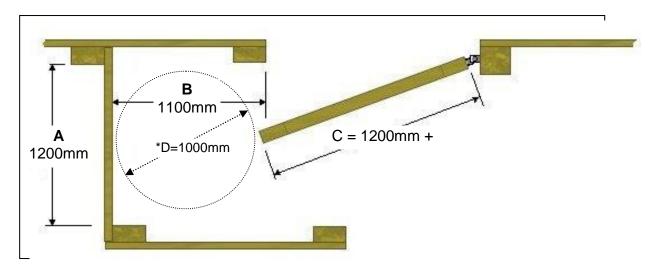


If gate hangs and shuts from side of stoops, then 'width' is between the insides of posts as shown below (requires wider than 1.0m gate width)





# **GATES - KISSING (PEDESTRIAN) - RECTANGULAR (FLUSH)**

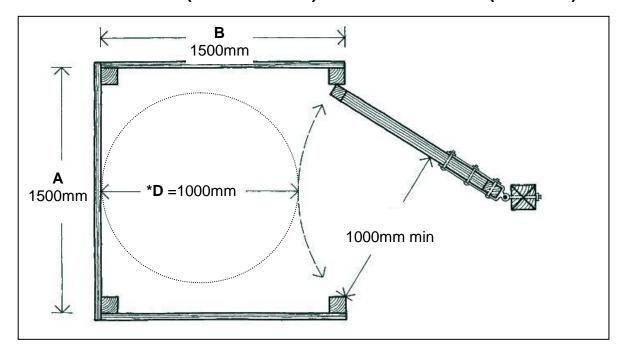


- \*D=1000mm minimum internal manoeuvring space should be adequate to allow a 1m diameter cylinder to pass through the kissing gate (flat end on ground).
- Hinge to be offset, so gate swings closed flush to boundary fence (if gate swings from middle – then refer to SNH specifications – the pen will need to be larger).
- Catches to be avoided if possible but if present, preferably self-fastening. They
  should be visible, accessible, and smoothly and easily operable from both sides
  of the gate by all path users.
- Public footpath waymarker to be fixed to both sides of posts / frame if appropriate.
- Hanging stoop should not be used as straining post for a fence.
- There should be no barbed wire or electric fencing attached to the hanging stoop or top rails of box.
- Meets BS5709: 2006 size specifications.
- For routes specifically adapted for use by all those with limited mobility, including manual and motorised wheelchairs should have the following specifications (and springs should not be used):
  - A 1200mm minimum 1500mm preferable
  - B 1600mm minimum
  - D 1150mm minimum 1500mm preferable

\*D - the usable width of a different sized pen is simply the shortest distance from the end of the gate to the end of the pen – so long as the pen is wider (A) than deep (B).



# **GATES - KISSING (PEDESTRIAN) - RECTANGULAR (CENTRE)**



- \*D=1000mm minimum internal manoeuvring space should be adequate to allow a 1m diameter cylinder to pass through the kissing gate (flat end on around).
- Hinge to be offset, so gate swings closed (springs acceptable).
- Catches to be avoided if possible but if present, preferably self-fastening. They
  should be visible, accessible, and smoothly and easily operable from both sides
  of the gate by all path users.
- Public footpath waymarker to be fixed to both sides of posts / frame if appropriate.
- Hanging stoop should not be used as straining post for a fence.
- There should be no barbed wire or electric fencing attached to the hanging stoop or top rails of box.
- Meets BS5709: 2006 size specifications.

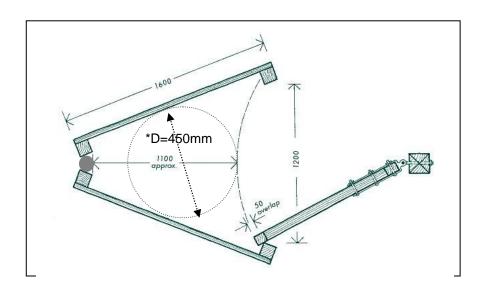
For routes specifically adapted for use by **all** those with limited mobility, including manual and motorised wheelchairs should have the following specifications ( and springs should not be used):

- A 1200mm minimum 1500mm preferable
- B 1600mm minimum
- D 1150mm minimum 1500mm preferable

\*D - the usable width of a different sized pen is simply the shortest distance from the end of the gate, when in the middle of it's swing, to the end of the pen.

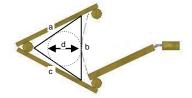


# **GATES - KISSING (PEDESTRIAN) - TRIANGULAR**



# TRIANGULAR CAGED KISSING GATES SHOULD ONLY BE USED AS A LAST RESORT - PREFERENCE SHOULD <u>ALWAYS</u> BE FOR A RECTANGULAR BOX.

- \*D=450mm minimum internal manoeuvring space should be adequate to allow a 450mm diameter cylinder to pass through the kissing gate (flat end on ground).
- Catches to be avoided if possible but if present, preferably self-fastening. They
  should be visible, accessible and smoothly and easily operable from both sides
  of the gate by all path users.
- Public footpath waymarker to be fixed to both sides of frame if appropriate.
- Hanging stoop should not be used as straining post for a fence.
- There should be no barbed wire or electric fencing attached to the hanging stoop or top rails of box.
- Does not meet BS5709: 2006 size specifications.
  - \*D The usable width of other sized pens can be calculated by measuring the edges of a triangle between the gate end and the sides/apex as shown below.



The formula for finding the diameter (d) is double the radius (r) which is: r = square root of [ (s - a)(s - b)(s - c) / s ] where s = (a + b + c) / 2

Or use - www.analyzemath.com/Geometry\_calculators/radius\_inscribed\_circle.html



## CATCHES

All catches should be visible, accessible and smoothly and easily operable from both sides of the gate by all path users.

This list isn't all inclusive, and is in a hierarchical order – with the easiest to use being at the top.

## A - EASY LATCH

Can have:

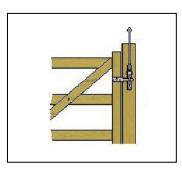
- trombone handle,
- straight handle, or
- stockproof handle.

Suitable for all users.



#### В

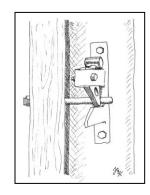
## - LONG HANDLED GRAVITY CATCH / HUNTING TYPE GRAVITY LIFT CATCH



As D, but with an extension to top of both. Usable from both sides – may be less easy on tall gates for those in wheelchairs.

## C - TRIANGULAR GRAVITY CATCH

Standard slam catch – self closing / fastening



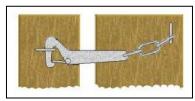


#### D - SIMPLE LIFT CATCH



Many designs – of which this is just one example.

### **E - HOOK & EYE CATCH**



Example on left – but others also work. The hook should be on the gate and the eye on the gatepost. Must be clearly visible from both sides for wheelchair users.

The following are still found on the network, but should not be installed on new furniture if avoidable:

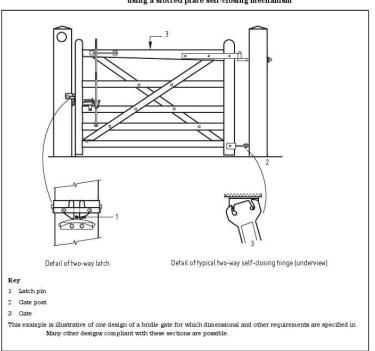
F - HUNTER'S CATCH - SPRUNG TYPE

G - CHAIN / ROPE LOOP OVER STOOP

H – HORIZONTAL SPRING CATCH (METAL FIELD GATES)

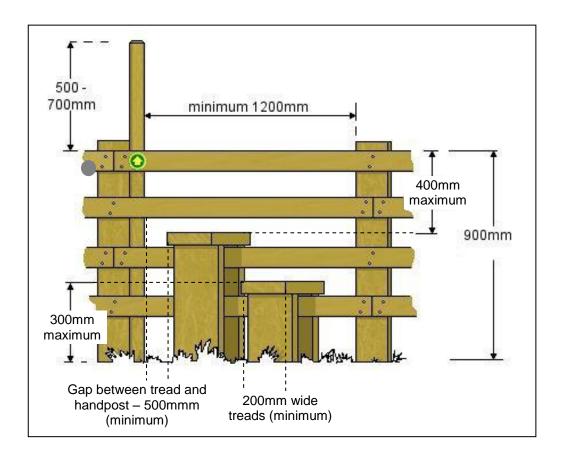
### If possible gates should be two way opening (example below)

Example of a self-closing two-way opening timber bridle gate using a slotted plate self-closing mechanism





## STILES - SIMPLE STEP OVER STILE



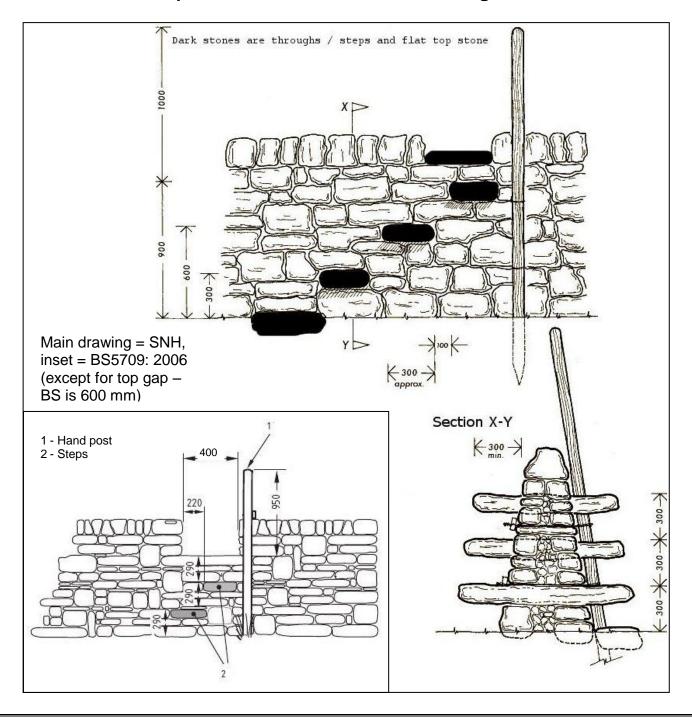
# Stiles should only be installed where it is not reasonable to install a gate – the reasonableness to be justified before works begin.

- Meets requirements of BS5709: 2006
- Third step can be included on sloping ground, but should be double width and on one side only.
- For structures where hand posts are considered inappropriate, handholds should be provided to help steady users.
- Neither handposts or other side posts should be used as straining posts for fences.
- There should be no barbed wire or electric fences within 1m of the stile
- There should be no projections likely to catch on the clothing of users.
- Fingerposts should not be fixed to the stile so as to overhang the crossing.
- Public footpath waymarker to be fixed to both sides if appropriate.



## STILES - STONE STEP STILE

Stone step stiles should not be installed as new features. These specifications relate to repairing existing stone step stiles where there is a landscape or historical reason for retaining it.





## STILES - LADDER STILE

Ladder stiles should only be installed or repaired where it is not reasonable to install a gate – the reasonableness to be justified before works begin.

