



The Dalby Forest Dry Stone Wall Maze Specification

22 JAN 2016

Maze Specification

The maze will be an 80 meter by 80 meter square, with many more walls inside to make up the maze. The walls must be built to a very high standard to ensure the maze has a long life span.

- The foundation stones must be set at least 6 inches below ground level.
- Setting foundation stones long edge into the wall.
- Placing the biggest stones at the bottom of the wall, except for through stones and top stones.
- Cross (break) the joints.
- Keep the middle fully built up rather than stones loosely thrown in.
- Taper wall to correct batter. Both sides of the wall to be faced.
- Any pinning of stones to be kept to a minimum.
- Wherever possible, place face stones with long edge into the wall.
- Stones must not be placed on the wall tilting downwards into the wall centre.
- Through stones must not protrude at either side.

Wall specifications

- The wall will stand 6' high
- The trench for the foundation stones will measure 40" wide and 6" deep.
- The wall will be 36" at the base.
- Above the foundation stones, twenty-one through stones per rood (5.5m or 6 yards) set at two rows apart.

First row

Contains twelve through stones to a rood, at 0.6m (2') high - 525mm (1' 9") between centres.

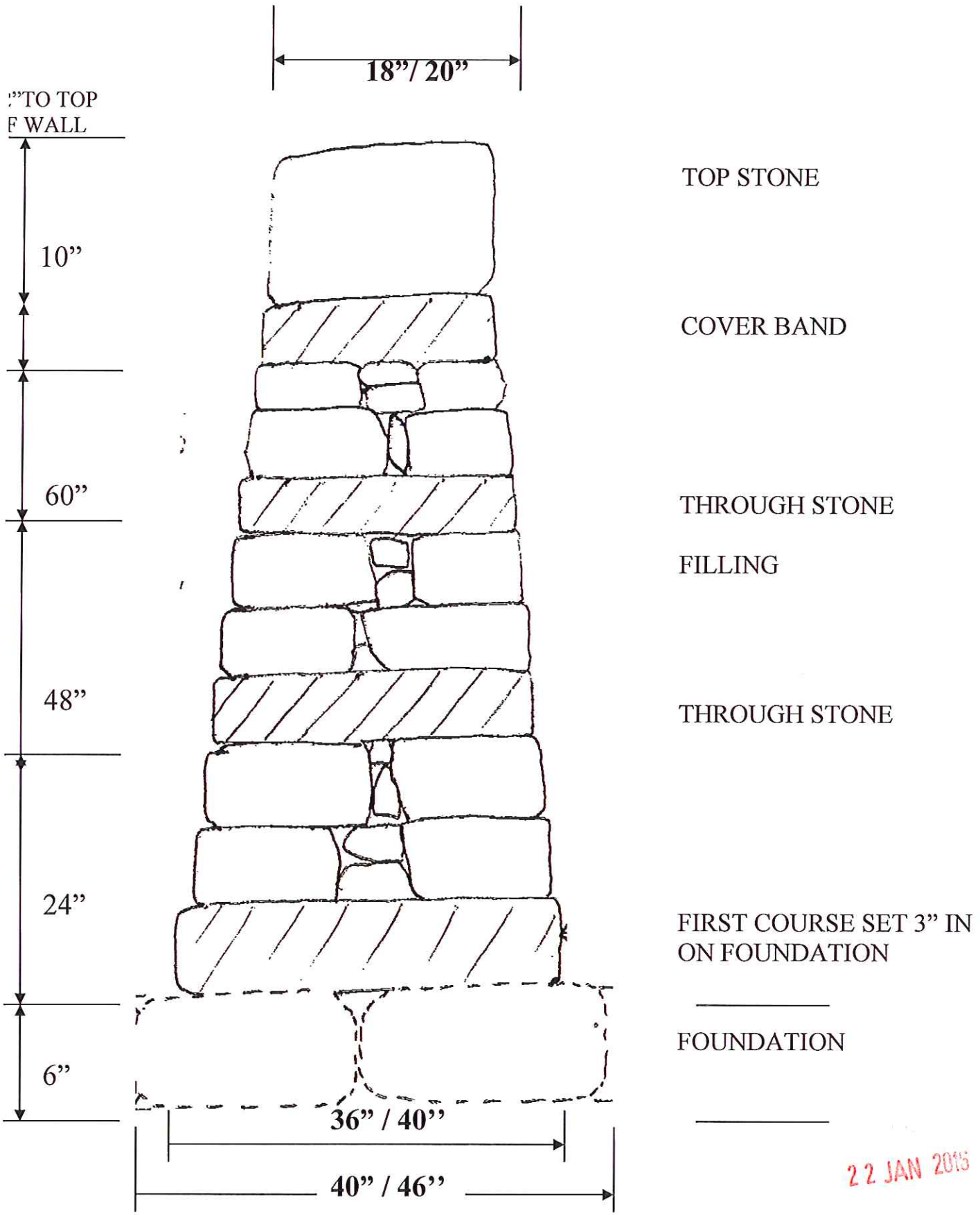
Second row

Contains nine through stones to a rood, at 1.2m (4') high - 710mm (2' 4") between centres.

Top stones will be upright and measure 8" to 10" deep and 15" to 17" long.

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SECTION THROUGH THE WALL



TOP STONE

COVER BAND

THROUGH STONE
FILLING

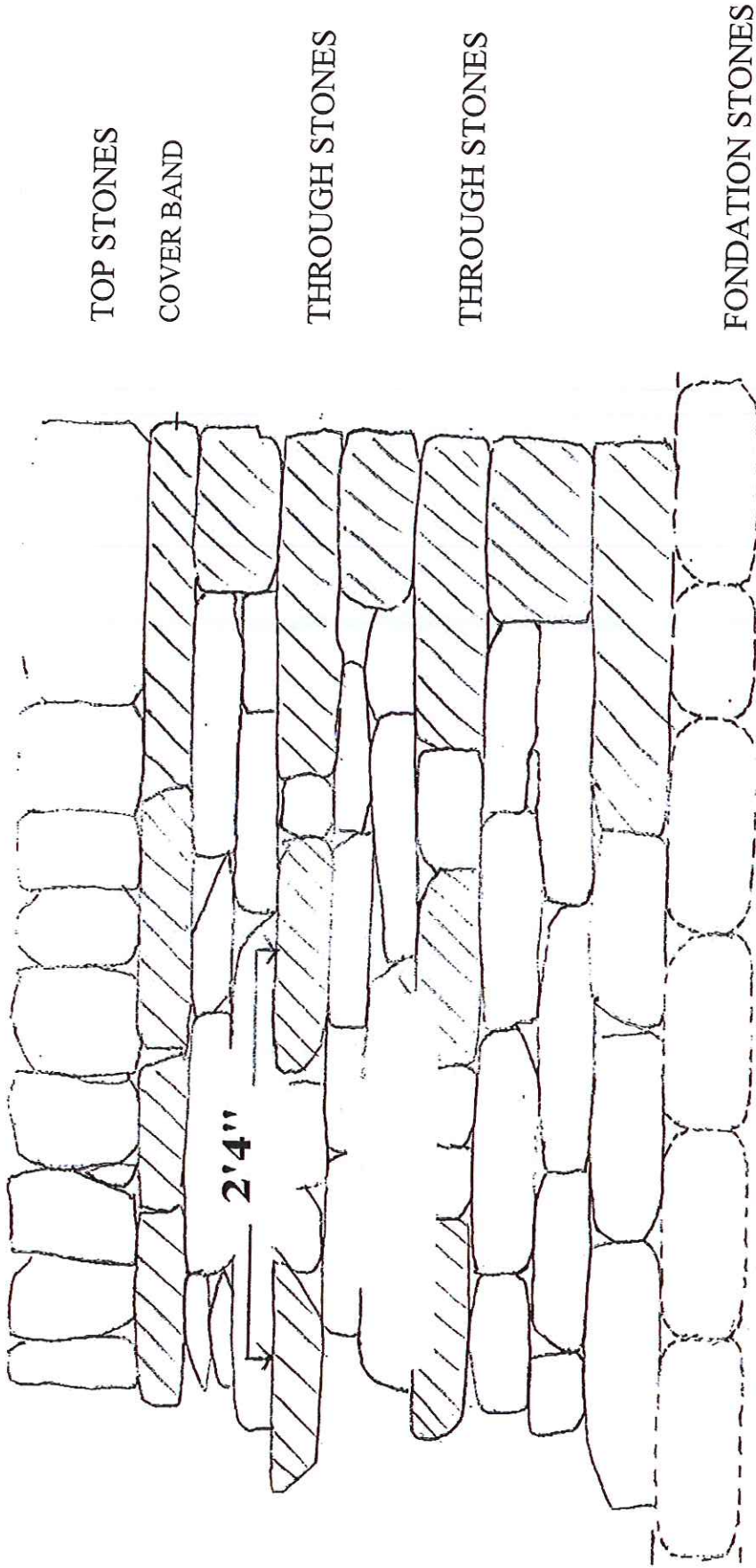
THROUGH STONE

FIRST COURSE SET 3" IN
ON FOUNDATION

FOUNDATION

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SIDE VIEW COPING (UPRIGHT)



TWO ROWS OF THROUGH STONES. THE STONES WILL BE PLACED AS POSSIBLE WITH THEIR LONG EDGE INTO THE WALL. THE MIDDLE TO BE FILLED DURING EACH COURSE. THE FOUNDATION STONES WILL NOT COME ABOVE GROUND LEVEL, AND WILL BE SET AT LEAST 6" BELOW GROUND LONG EDGE INTO THE WALL. A MINIMUM USE OF PINNING STONES ON FACE SIDE.

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Some of the features incorporated within the Maze

1) Traditional Stone Step Stiles

These are especially long through stones built into the walls so that they stick out at right angles and form a diagonal series of steps up one side of the wall and down the other. From the top of the wall visitors have an overview of the whole maze enabling them to consider possible alternative routes within the maze, immediately transporting themselves from one section to another, but not always moving forwards to the goal. The maze will contain dead ends and apparent dead ends, only on closer inspection can a stile be seen, when viewed from a distance they appear invisible. The stile offers a shortcut deeper into the maze.



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2) Squeezer Stiles

Two large stones six feet high standing almost shoulder to shoulder built into the wall with the narrowest of gaps separating them, allowing people to pass but not sheep.



3) Smoot Holes

A hole built into the wall large enough to let sheep through but too small for cattle, perfect for children to hide in and surprise their parents.



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4) Large Boulder Stones

Set into the walls to act as marker stones.

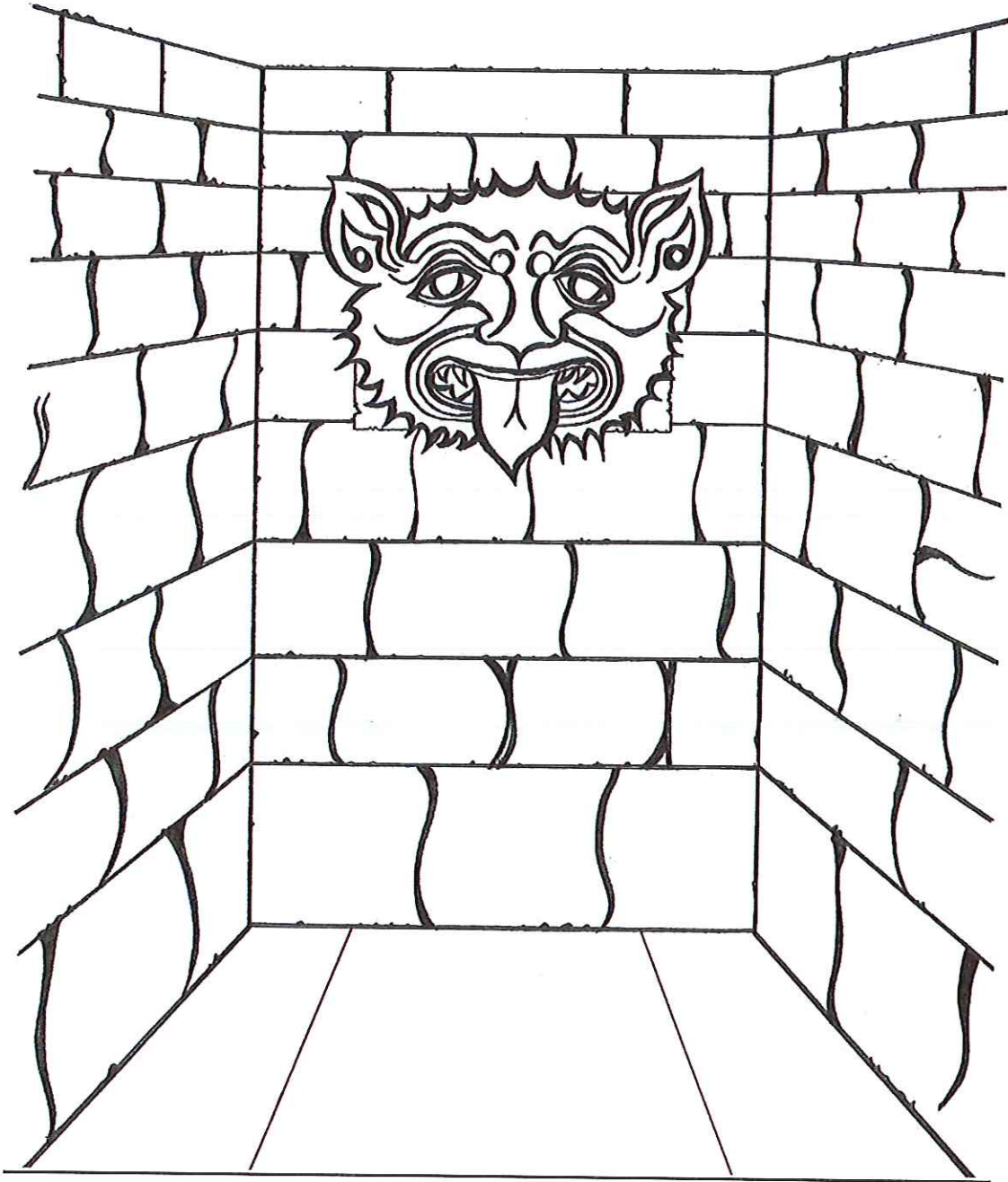


5) Stone Carvings

Placed somewhere within the walls of the maze a Green Man face may be found. Also to be found in the walls which make up dead ends and false routes, stone carvings of gargoyles, strange looking creatures pulling faces, sticking out their tongues, others laughing. Visitors will only realise their significance once they discover they have taken a wrong turn and have to travel back on themselves.



22 JAN 2013



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6) Bee Holes

These were built in garden walls specifically to house the old fashioned type of straw bee skep. In these niches the hives survive the winter. The bee boles will make good seats for weary visitors, out of the wind and well protected especially if their tops are built not with ordinary flat lintels but with an arch

7) Large Flat Stones

Set at the base of the last inner wall, which encircles the goal at the centre of the maze providing seating for the visitors.

8) Moongate

This is a large circular arch gateway in a wall.

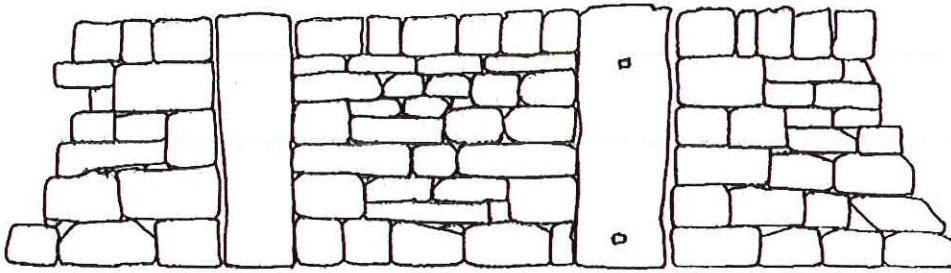


22 JAN 2015

9) The Phantom Gate

The walling up of gateways is a method adopted to prevent the wind blowing across exposed fields. Whenever cattle or sheep need to be moved through the gateway, the wall must be taken down and rebuilt. Elsewhere, the walling up of a gateway occurs when it is no longer used.

Unlike the hedge mazes with their fixed routes and pathways, which remain the same from one year to the next, the walls within the drystone wall maze can be dismantled, removed and relocated. A visitor on returning to the maze may find that the route they remembered taking on a previous visit, which took them forward to the goal, has now changed. An entrance which had been there before has now vanished. A path which led to a dead end is now a path leading to the goal and is passed by. The inclusion of phantom gates within the maze will ensure the maze remains challenging, compelling people to revisit the maze.



10) The Goal

The maze having failed in its attempts to turn away visitors and with hold from them its goal, now surrenders it to them. Here at the centre of the maze the journey ends. The last circular wall in the maze helps create a natural peaceful space, a place where visitors come together. This experience of finding oneself "here", is essentially the reward of reaching the goal. Marking the most central point within the maze, where all activity subsides stands a tree (or a large standing stone) a focal point for the visitor to contemplate and reflect upon or simply to play around.

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11) Quick Exit

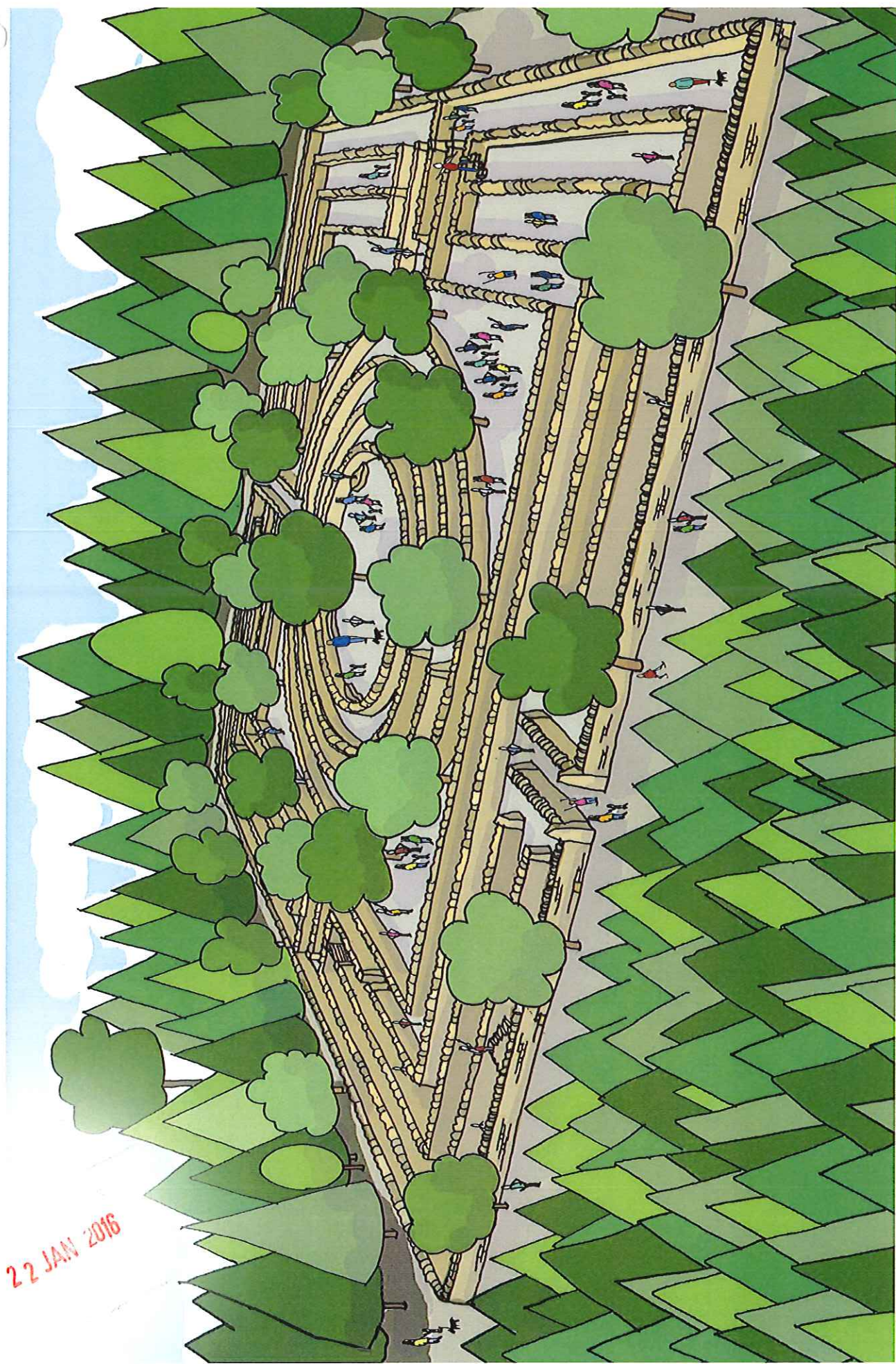
After the climax of reaching the goal visitors may spend as much time finding their way out, given the choice of leaving by a quick exit sustains the elation of having solved the maze.



12) Footpath Specification

1. The path will be constructed from Limestone with a 3 layer construction with a capping layer of a 75mm to dust to a minimum depth of 150mm will be placed and compacted on formations and then sub base layer of type 1 (40mm to dust) laid and compacted to a minimum depth of 75mm. The wearing course to be a crushed rock < 10mm with a high dust content to a minimum depth of 25mm will be placed and compacted. Depth may vary to ensure a surface as even as practicable.
2. Width to be 2500mm with a 2% camber from the centre line.

22 JAN 2016



22 JAN 2016

