

# *Developing a New Walking Trail*



**A Step by Step Guide for  
Community Groups**



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

EUROPEAN UNION  
STRUCTURAL FUNDS

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## Wicklow Trails



This brochure was produced by the Wicklow Sustainable Trails Network (WSTN), a partnership project, involving all the key stakeholders and major landowners along the Wicklow Way. Wicklow Uplands Council manages this initiative on behalf of the project partners. The project is part funded by the European Regional Development Fund through the Tourist Product Development Scheme, administered by Fáilte Ireland in association with East Coast and Midlands Tourism. Further information on this project and other 'Wicklow Trails' is available from [www.wicklow.ie](http://www.wicklow.ie).

## Acknowledgements

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# 1

## Developing a New Walking Trail

### A Step by Step Guide for Community Groups

## Introduction

A local trail is a valuable asset to a local community. The recreational, health, tourism and educational benefits of this local amenity can be enjoyed by people living, working and visiting the area. Walking is the preferred recreational activity of Irish people and proximity to a local countryside recreational facility is often a factor in people becoming more active. According to the Irish Heart Foundation, 50.2% of the Irish population do not engage in regular exercise. In County Wicklow, going for a walk, is also the most common way through which people experience the natural and built environment around them. In a Heritage Awareness Survey of County Wicklow carried out by Wicklow County Council and The Heritage Council in 2005, more than 80% of people stated that they were interested in recreational walking.

This brochure offers advice to community groups and individuals that are interested in developing a new trail or up-grading an existing trail in their local area but don't know where to start. This guide has been developed by 'Wicklow Trails' to be used by community groups in County Wicklow, however, for the most part, the information contained in this guide is relevant to community groups all over Ireland.

This step by step guide deals with the practical considerations of developing a walk and provides information on the supporting organisations that can help to make it happen.

Topics covered include:

- Planning and preparing
- Agreement of access
- Trail development
- Management and promotion
- Suggestions on funding



# 2

## Getting Started

**2.1** Establish a local **Trail Development Committee**, ideally a sub-committee of the local development/Tidy Towns Association, with responsibility for the overall project.

- Select a **Project Manager** (paid or voluntary): answerable to the committee and with specific responsibility for delivering the project.
- Keep the group compact, ideally less than five people. Select people with a mixture of skills and attributes who will take ownership of the project and drive it forward. Desirable attributes include:
  - administration skills
  - practical skills in trail construction
  - communication skills
  - clear driver/champion (Chair person on the committee)
  - well connected, respected and trusted

**2.2** Create formal links, either: with the local authority countryside recreation structure (if any) or: with the local statutory stakeholders, e.g.: County Heritage Officer, National Parks and Wildlife Service, Coillte, LEADER group etc.



# 3

## Planning Trail Development

### 3.1 Preliminary work

- Arrange a meeting(s) to discuss what the Trail Development Committee wants to achieve.
- Consult with local stakeholders including walking and sports groups, anglers, local business and community interests and other relevant individuals.
- Consider the potential scale of the project, end use of the trail and who will benefit from it.
- Once the needs of local people have been established; potential site(s) should be identified by the trail development committee.
- Both private and/or public landowners of the site(s) should be contacted at the earliest possible opportunity to give preliminary approval to proceed with the project. Information on landownership is available from the National Land Registry. Land registry information relating to County Wicklow is housed in the Irish Life Mall on Abbey St. Dublin 1.



Photograph taken by John Griffin (NPWS).

- At this stage you are strongly recommended to consult the National Trails Office (NTO) of the Irish Sports Council. The NTO is not a funding body but it has nationwide experience and has carried out considerable research on trail development and management. It provides both an advisory and an inspection service including:
  - Advisors, to answer the questions that arise at the early stages and advise on the viability of the trail and suitability of the terrain.
  - An Inspection of the trail before markers, stiles etc are actually placed to advise on all physical infrastructure.
  - An Inspection on completion to ensure that the trail complies with the standards laid down by the NTO. The Local Authority will only provide indemnity insurance for the landowner if these standards are met.
- It is also advisable to contact funding bodies early in the project development stage as they may be able to provide some useful guidance, networking opportunities and advice on funding requirements.
- If your trail is a loop walk, you should contact Fáilte Ireland who, if the loop satisfies their criteria, will include it in their publications, fund the inspections and may also provide some funding for the development.



Photograph taken by John Griffin (NPWS).

### 3.2 Things to consider when identifying a potential route

- Short walks around towns and communities are ideally less than 7km from start to finish. Consider that the average walker travels at 5km per hour on flat terrain.
- Try to keep the starting point as close to the urban centre as possible.
- Where possible develop a loop trail.
- Ideally an off road route should be negotiated as this provides a much safer and better recreational experience.
- Consider where short sections of path already exist and how they may be integrated into the larger network.
- Aim for maximum accessibility for people with special needs such as less-abled and elderly people as well as young families, perhaps for part of the route.
- Ideally look for a variety of habitats and terrain types.
- Include as many built and natural heritage attractions as possible.
- Give careful consideration to soil type and drainage. Avoid wet or boggy ground as it can result in costly construction and sometimes unsustainable trails.
- Avoid beaches/cliffs/upland areas above 300m (1000').
- Avoid intensively farmed lowland areas.
- Keep public health and safety as a priority.

### 3.3 Potential legal considerations

- Conservation designations; including; Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAS) and Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) must be observed. Contact your local National Parks and Wildlife Service Ranger for information on existing designations and appropriate trail development.

# 3

- Trail work must be undertaken in accordance with national (Wildlife Acts 1976-2000) and international (EU habitats & Birds Directives) legislation and a license will be required if working in a Special Area of Conservation. The local NPWS ranger will be able to assist with a license. For example under the Wildlife Act (1976-2000) vegetation clearance can only be undertaken between 1st September and 1st March every year. Additionally under the EU birds and habitats directives protected species and their habitats must not be interfered with.
- Recorded Monuments are legally protected under the National Monuments Acts (1930-2004). Works in the vicinity of these sites may require consent from National Monuments Division of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DOEHLG).
- Protected Structures (may include buildings, ruins, and other features) are protected by the local authority under the Planning Act 2000. The Record of Protected Structures is available from the local authority. Where Protected Structures occur along a proposed walking route, planning permission may be required for certain works. Consult with the local authority for more information.
- Similarly, under the Forestry Act 1946, if path clearance involves tree felling, a felling license must be obtained from the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture and Food (Tel: 053 9163400).
- When agreeing access in areas of commonage, all of the landowners involved must give consent to allow the route to pass through the commonage area.
- Having identified landownership it is important to be aware that third parties can have traditional grazing, turbary and quarrying rights on the land in question. The property right holders can be assured that development of an agreed access route will not affect such existing rights.





# 4

## Negotiating Access - Plan ahead and prepare

Before negotiating access you should know the answers to the following questions:

### **Who will maintain the landowner relationships following trail establishment?**

It is recommended that one representative of the local partners take responsibility as the ongoing point of contact with the landowner(s).

### **Who is going to insure the trail once it has been established and opened?**

Where a trail is being developed on privately owned land with the agreement of landowners, the Local Authority may be approached on this matter. Provided that a trail meets set criteria, the Local Authority may be in a position to provide public indemnity insurance. The local Heritage Officer should be contacted for more information. Where a trail is being developed in partnership with, and on land in the ownership of, Coillte, The National Parks and Wildlife Service or another public body, indemnity insurance is normally arranged with that landowner.

### **Who will monitor/inspect the trail/ deal with feedback from users?**

It is recommended that members of the local trail committee walk the route regularly to identify any maintenance requirements. Additionally the route must be inspected by a National Trails Office Inspector as a requirement of the Local Authority's indemnity insurance for the landowners/occupiers. The local Trail Development Committee should assume responsibility for dealing with feedback from users and liaison with the Local Authority.



### How will the project be funded?

Funding options and opportunities are outlined in the table on page 23. Local communities are responsible for securing funding for trails projects. Normally this is achieved by a percentage mix of local funding and external sources. It is important to note that in some cases, a percentage of voluntary labour can count towards match funding.

### Who will undertake development work?

A trail specification is firstly required to identify the nature and cost of the work involved. A specification at this stage will eliminate costly construction and maintenance at a later stage. This work can then be undertaken by contractors, (especially where specialised work is required), voluntary labourers or a combination of both. The National Trails Office and Wicklow Uplands Council can advise and sometimes offer support to community groups with these elements of trail development.

### Where a route is not a Public Right of Way, how can you assure the landowner that the trail will not become a public right of way after a period of prolonged usage?

Firstly explain that what is requested is not a **right of way** but an **agreed access route**. A written agreement, outlining the permissive nature of the route is prepared for the landowner(s) and the trail management committee. This is a non-legal agreement, stating that people who use the trail do so as not of right but thanks to the voluntary permission of the landowner(s) involved. Additionally, the route can be closed one day per year as evidence of the permissive nature of the route. The landowner will be free to revoke the permission at any time after giving reasonable notice.

### Is this the first agreed access route in County Wicklow?

No a number of trails have already been established in Wicklow on the basis of agreed access.

### Are there any benefits for landowners?

- Fair reward activities can be taken into consideration as part of the project e.g. rebuilding a wall or section of fencing. New trail infrastructure can also be of benefit to the landowner.
- The landowner may be interested in tendering for some or all of the work needed to develop the trail e.g. fencing, installation of signage.
- Landowners may be interested in providing visitor services such as accommodation, refreshments, car parking or connecting with existing agri-tourism activities such as farm shops and local produce providers.
- Privacy of the landowner can sometimes be improved by re-directing an existing informal route away from buildings by erecting fences or planting trees.
- Allowing access is seen as a public-spirited act on the part of the landowner. Such gestures are widely appreciated by the local community as a tangible contribution to the local economy and the enjoyment of the surrounding landscape and local heritage.
- The landowner (and occupier if different) will be indemnified against claims by walkers and other recreational users on his whole property, not just the trail.





# 5

## Insurance

- During the development phase, voluntary trail workers and contractors must be indemnified to work on the trail. Wicklow Uplands Council can advise and sometimes offer support to community groups with this element of trail development.
- Following completion of trail development, the route must be inspected and approved by the National Trails Office. The route can then be insured to indemnify the landowner/occupier from claims by users, even if they stray from the path. Local Authorities may be able to support trail development through provision of this insurance. Normally as an ongoing requirement of insurance cover, the route must be inspected and approved annually by the National Trails Office.
- Trail workers must be indemnified to undertake ongoing maintenance work on the trail. Ideally this should be added to the insurance cover that is already in place with local community groups/Tidy Towns Association.



# 6

## Trail Development

### Assuming preliminary access has been negotiated:

- Walk the route and identify:
  - Topography and terrain: Ground conditions and areas that could be prone to erosion.
  - Positive control points such as scenic overviews and other points of interest.
  - Negative control points such as hazards, habitats and vegetation that you wish to avoid.
  - Public transport at start/finish, car parking, toilets, food.
- Identify natural heritage along the route. Some areas may be designated for conservation; Special Area of Conservation (SAC), National Heritage Area (NHA), Special Protection Area (SPA) or Nature Reserve (NR). Speak to the local National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) Conservation Ranger or check the County Development Plan/Town Development Plan or Local Area Plan available from council offices.
- Identify built and cultural heritage on the route: architectural, archeological, industrial and social. Check the development plan and Record of Protected Structures at Local Authority offices (also on [www.wicklow.ie](http://www.wicklow.ie)) and check the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) available at local libraries and council offices.
- Mark potential routes on a map; ideally a six inch (1:10,560) ordnance survey map, and mark on the ground with flagging tape.
- Agree final route on the ground. This should be done after examining the route following a wet period to identify potential areas of water logging.

# 6

- Develop a draft work specification. This should be a detailed document identifying all the elements of trail construction including:
  - Treadway construction
  - Water management – water bars, drainage.
  - Features such as steps, bog bridges, anchors.
  - Trail furniture such as gates, stiles, signage.
  - Bridges and other special construction.
- Once a full working specification has been developed it should be possible to develop a costing of the work to be undertaken. Typically a new trail can cost between €20 and €50 per linear metre.
- Once the detailed specification is complete, quotes should be sought for work or agreement reached on volunteer labour to complete the build.
- Do not over sanitize trails in the countryside. Preserve the challenge and sense of adventure.

There are several handbooks available which give clear guidance on the various construction techniques involved in building recreational trails. (See back page for references).



# 7

## Getting Recognition from the National Trails Office of the Irish Sports Council (ISC).

**Step 1:** Trail advisory requests should be directed to the National Trails Office (NTO). (Tel: (01) 860 8800) or email: cmacdonnell@irishsportsCouncil.ie

**Step 2:** A copy of the NTO A Guide to Planning & Developing a Waymarked Walking Trails in Ireland and a Walking Trail Planning Questionnaire will be sent to the contact person.

**Step 3:** The Trail Development Committee (TDC) completes the Questionnaire and returns it to the NTO with a request for a recognised trail advisor to undertake a trail development consultation. If a trail is at quite an advanced state of readiness on the basis of the completed Questionnaire, some of the early steps may not be relevant. (If the trail is a loop walk, a copy of the Questionnaire will be sent to Fáilte Ireland for possible inclusion in their network).

**Step 4:** A list of recognised Trail Advisors is sent to the TDC so that they can contact a Trail Advisor. An Initial Consultation is undertaken with the group, who are provided with a copy of the Guidelines for Developing & Marking of Waymarked Ways. A copy of the initial consultation report is sent to both the TDC and the NTO.

**Step 5:** Upon review of recommendations and feedback following the initial consultation meeting and report, a decision is made on whether to proceed to the next stage of development.

**Step 6:** Following further planning & consultation (as may be required), the TDC completes a Checklist for Request for Preliminary Trail Development Survey and submits this to the NTO with an application for a Preliminary Trail Development Survey to be undertaken.



**Step 7:** A Preliminary Trail Development Survey is undertaken by a Trail Inspector. A copy of this survey is sent to TDC and the NTO.

**Step 8:** The TDC continues with development works, referring to the Guidelines for Developing & Marking of Waymarked Ways (section 3:12 Implementation, recommendations) in preparation for the final implementation measures and inspection by the NTO.

**Step 9:** When all the development work is completed, the TDC submits an application to the NTO for a final inspection to be undertaken. This involves the submission of the Checklist for Final Inspection of Trail form.

**Step 10:** A Final Inspection is undertaken by a NTO inspector. Copies of the final report are submitted to the NTO and the TDC noting any work that remains to be done.

**Step 11:** Following the completion of any outstanding items, the TDC confirms that all development works are completed and seeks final recognition from the NTO.

**Step 12:** The NTO issues a Letter of Recognition to the TDC and a 'Trail Certificate of Achievement', confirming that the walking trail has been developed to NTO standards, using the recommended approach.





# 8

## Management and Maintenance

It is important to ensure that the trail standard achieved during the development of the project is maintained into the future. Trail management and maintenance are often neglected following the initial surge of enthusiasm for trail development.

- The original Trail Development Committee should nominate one person to deal with feedback from trail users, to act as an ongoing point of contact with the landowners and the local authority. This person should also liaise with the NTO on the annual inspection of the route.
- Promote and 'adopt a trail' programme and divide the trail into short sections that can be managed by volunteers. The trail should also be inspected regularly by members of the Trail Development Committee or those adopting the trail to identify any actions which need to be remedied. Simple tasks like repairing drainage, litter collecting or straightening signs should all be completed at inspection. Safety actions should be prioritised.
- Inspection of the trail by NTO will highlight items which will need to be addressed.
- Trail maintenance should ideally be undertaken by an existing tidy towns committee or other voluntary workers. All volunteers must be indemnified to undertake maintenance work. Alternatively there may be an opportunity to involve a Rural Social Scheme participant in ongoing trail maintenance.

# 9

## Marketing

- Develop an interpretive panel including a well-designed map of the trail and information on local points of interest, culture, natural and built heritage, topography etc. The permissive nature of the route could be outlined on the panel as a good will gesture and as a further demonstration of agreed access.
- The principles of Leave no Trace should be included on interpretive panels to educate recreational users on appropriate and inappropriate behaviour in the countryside including the route in question. Leave no Trace Ireland should be approached for permission to use their information and logo.
- The route should be well signed from the local town or village and on all approach roads/nearby main roads.
- Walking trails are often promoted with brochures, leaflets and websites. This is a useful way of creating awareness on a route amongst the wider public and to promote it as an attractive visitor amenity. Additional promotion of the route should be agreed in advance with landowners.
- The Wicklow Trails website [www.wicklow.ie](http://www.wicklow.ie) hosted by Wicklow County Council sets out the criteria for inclusion in the Wicklow Sustainable Trails Network. This network only promotes walking routes which are managed on a sustainable basis. Criteria for inclusion in the network include: ongoing management, maintenance, insurance and way marking.

## Funding and Potential Support for Trail Development, Management and Promotion

Government Department/Authority	Agency/Contact	Grant/Support Available	Element of Trail Work
Department of Rural Community and Gaeltacht Affairs	<b>Wicklow Rural Partnership</b> Saville House, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow Contact: (0404) 46976 www.wicklowleader.ie	LEADER Programme.	Funding for trail development at local level. Funding for research and training.
	Contact: (0404) 46976 www.wicklowleader.ie	Wicklow Rural Social Scheme.	Can offer trail maintenance work in limited areas.
	Contact: (0404) 46976 www.wicklowleader.ie www.pobail.ie	CLÁR Programme. Village & Countryside Enhancement Scheme.	Development of infrastructure in disadvantaged areas of the county.
Local Authority	<b>Wicklow County Council</b> County Buildings, Station Rd, Wicklow Town Contact: www.wicklow.ie		
	Environment & Water Services Wicklow Sustainable Trails Network Contact: (0404) 20100 www.wicklow.ie	Public Liability Insurance. Advice & Support.	Partnership in trail development and promotion.
	County Wicklow Heritage Officer Contact: (0404) 20191 www.wicklow.ie/heritage	Heritage Category in Wicklow Co. Council Community and Heritage Awards.  Support and advice on heritage aspects of trail development.	Partnership in trail development and promotion.
Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government	<b>National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS)</b> Kilafin, Laragh, Co. Wicklow Contact: (0404) 45800 www.npws.ie/www.wickbwnationalpark.ie	Wicklow Mountains National Park develops and manages trails, and may agree to include property as part of a local walking route. NPWS develops and manages a network of trails in the Wicklow Mountains National Park and other protected areas, in Co. Wicklow, sometimes in partnership with local groups.	Manages Ireland's conservation responsibilities under national and EU law. It can offer support and advice on trail development in protected areas.
	<b>National Monuments</b> 6 Ely Place Upper, Dublin 2 Contact: (01) 888 2000 www.heritagedata.ie/en/nationalmonuments	Authority for archaeological conservation	Advice and authorisation of work at or in relation to archaeological monuments.
The Heritage Council	<b>The Heritage Council</b> Rothe House, Kilkenny Contact: (056) 777 0777 www.heritagecouncil.ie	Annual Local Heritage Grant Scheme	Funding opportunities for trail development, background research and promotion through development of interpretative material.  Advice and training on protection of local natural and built heritage, and management of pilgrim paths.

Government Department/Authority	Agency/Contact	Grant/Support Available	Element of Trail Work
Department of Agriculture & Food	<b>The Forest Service</b> Johnstown Castle Estate, Co. Wexford Contact: (053) 916 3400 <a href="http://www.agriculture.gov.ie">www.agriculture.gov.ie</a>	NeighbourWood Scheme	Funding of trail development and promotion in approved woodlands under The Neighbourwood Scheme.
State owned Forestry Company	<b>Coillte Teoranta</b> See telephone directories for local district offices <a href="http://www.coillte.ie">www.coillte.ie</a>	Coillte manages an extensive network of trails and provide access on an agreed basis to local groups to develop trails for community use.	Coillte has considerable expertise in developing the full range of recreational trails including mountain bike trails.
Fáilte Ireland	<b>Fáilte Ireland</b> Baggot St Bridge, Dublin 2 Contact: (01) 6024214 <a href="http://www.failteireland.ie">www.failteireland.ie</a> <a href="http://www.ireland.ie">www.ireland.ie</a>	Tourist Product Development Scheme.	Funding for trail development at county and national level (large scale).
Irish Sports Council	<b>Irish Sports Council</b> Top Floor, Block A, Westend Office Pk, Blanchardstown, Dublin 15 Contact: (01) 8608823 <a href="http://www.walkireland.ie">www.walkireland.ie</a>	National Trails Office.	Advice on development, management and promotion of Way Marked Ways offers a trail advisory and inspection service.
Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism	<b>Wicklow County Tourism</b> St. Manntan's House, Kilmantin Hill, Wicklow Town Contact: (0404) 20070 <a href="http://www.visitwicklow.ie">www.visitwicklow.ie</a>	Promotion and information on accommodation.	Promotion of trails.
Irish Heart Foundation, 4 Clyde Rd, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4	<b>Slí na Sláinte</b> 4 Clyde Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4 Contact: (01) 668 5001 <a href="http://www.irishheart.ie">www.irishheart.ie</a>	Development of walking routes on public footpaths.	Planning & signage.
Independent grassroots organisation representing the non- statutory interests in the Wicklow Uplands	<b>Wicklow Uplands Council</b> Saville House, Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow Contact: (0404) 43958 <a href="http://www.wicklowuplands.ie">www.wicklowuplands.ie</a>	Wicklow Sustainable Trails Network Wicklow Countryside Access Service.	Advice and support on all elements of trail development, management and promotion.
Independent Voluntary Organisation	<b>Mountain Meitheal</b> <a href="http://www.pathsavers.org">www.pathsavers.org</a>	Voluntary trail workers Contact for a copy of their 'Guide to Trail Design and Construction'.	Undertake conservation and restoration projects on mountain and forest tracks. Design and maintain trails. Provide training and workshops.
European Union	<b>European Commission</b> Territorial Co-operation Unit, DG Regional Policy, B-1049 Brussels Contact: +32 2 296 47 80 <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/interreg3">http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/interreg3</a>	European Regional Development Fund INTERREG.	Community initiative which aims to stimulate interregional cooperation in the EU.



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## Useful References

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Demrow, C., Salisbury, D. 1998 The Complete Guide to Trail Building and Maintenance. Appalachian Mountain Club, Boston MA 02108

Birchard W., Proudman R.D. 1981 Appalachian Trail Design, Construction and Maintenance. Harpers Ferry, West Virginia: Appalachian Trail Conference

Birchard W., Proudman R.D. 1982 Appalachian Trail Fieldbook – Maintenance and Rehabilitation Guidelines for Volunteers. Harpers Ferry, West Virginia: Appalachian Trail Conference

Martin G.A. Fences Gates and Bridges – A Practical Manual. Alan C. Hood & Company, P.O Box 775, Chambersburg, PA 17201

NWWAC/ Irish Sports Council, Heritage Council, Guidelines for Developing and Marking of Waymarked Ways, Word Well Books

Visitor Safety in the Countryside Group 2003 Managing Visitor Safety in the Countryside – Principles and Practice. VSCG Publications, RSPB Unit 17, St. Martin's Business Centre, St. Martin's Way, Bedford MK42 0LF

Hampton B., Cole D, National Outdoor Leadership School 2003 Soft Paths – How to Enjoy the Wilderness without Harming It. Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055

Parker T.S. 2004 Natural Surface Trails by Design: Physical and Human Design Essentials of Sustainable Enjoyable Trails. Natureshape LLC

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## Useful Websites

[www.pathsavers.org](http://www.pathsavers.org)

[www.leavenotraceireland.com](http://www.leavenotraceireland.com)

[www.walkireland.ie](http://www.walkireland.ie)

[www.outdoors.org](http://www.outdoors.org)

[www.mountaineering.ie](http://www.mountaineering.ie)

[www.MATC.org](http://www.MATC.org)

[www.btcv.org.uk](http://www.btcv.org.uk)

[www.tsa.gov.bc.ca/publicrec/manual/](http://www.tsa.gov.bc.ca/publicrec/manual/)

[www.snh.org.uk](http://www.snh.org.uk)

[www.wicklowuplands.ie](http://www.wicklowuplands.ie)

[www.wicklow.ie](http://www.wicklow.ie)

[www.coillte.ie](http://www.coillte.ie)

[www.visitwicklow.ie](http://www.visitwicklow.ie)

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[www.failteireland.ie](http://www.failteireland.ie)

[www.agriculture.gov.ie](http://www.agriculture.gov.ie)

[www.irishheart.ie](http://www.irishheart.ie)

[www.wicklowleader.ie](http://www.wicklowleader.ie)

[www.heritage council.ie](http://www.heritage council.ie)

Mountain Meitheal

Leave no Trace Ireland

National Trails Office

Appalachian Mountain Club

The Mountaineering Council of Ireland

The Maine Appalachian Trail Club

British Conservation Volunteers

The British Columbia Forest Service Recreation Manual

Scottish Natural Heritage

Wicklow Uplands Council

Wicklow County Council

Coillte

Wicklow County Tourism

Wicklow Mountains National Park

Fáilte Ireland

The Forest Service

Slí na Sláinte

Wicklow Rural Partnership

The Heritage Council





For further information contact

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Saville House, Rathdrum, Co Wicklow

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