	Self-binding gravel	Hoggin	Man-made hoggin	Resin-bound rubber	Resin-bound gravel
					
Permeability Related to drainage. The material's ability to drain freely and not cause additional run-off issues.	Not a free draining product - it requires a cross-fall of camber to shed water effectively.	Only slightly permeable - most rainfall will shed from the surface. It should be laid over a suitable sub-base and compacted. The sub-base must be laid to falls matching the final surface.	Only slightly permeable - most rainfall will shed from the surface. It should be laid over a suitable sub-base and compacted. The sub-base must be laid to falls matching the final surface.	Very permeable surface that allows water to infiltrate into the ground.	Permeable surface that allows water to infiltrate into the ground.
Accessibility (wheelchair friendly/pedestrian friendly) Scoring based on three criteria: 1. Wheelchair friendly 2. Pedestrian friendly 3. Reduces traffic speed	Wheelchair and pedestrian friendly as it is quite even but can also reduce bike speed. More susceptible to rutting and ponding.	Wheelchair and pedestrian friendly as it is quite even but can also reduce bike speed. More susceptible to rutting and ponding.	Compacts more than traditional hoggin so is slightly more wheelchair and pedestrian friendly. Can reduce bike speed. More susceptible to rutting and ponding.	Provides a smooth and consistent surface for those walking, cycling, and wheeling. It is more inclusive; high rubber content is more flexible underfoot and suitable to runners (more so than resin-bound gravel). However, due to its flat surface, it does not reduce traffic speed.	Provides a smooth and consistent surface for those walking, cycling, and wheeling. It is more inclusive; high rubber content is more flexible underfoot and suitable to runners. However, due to its flat surface, it does not reduce traffic speed.
Durability Approximate life span of a project, and if it susceptible to frost.	Provides a firm and stable surface if well-constructed. Susceptible to pooling, ponding, and slightly susceptible to frost (freeze-thaw cycle). Lifespan ≈ 10 to 15 years.	Provides a firm and stable surface if well-constructed. Susceptible to pooling, ponding, and slightly susceptible to frost (freeze-thaw cycle). Lifespan ≈ 5 to 10 years.	Provides a firm and stable surface if well-constructed. Susceptible to pooling, ponding, and slightly susceptible to frost (freeze-thaw cycle). Lifespan ≈ 5 to 10 years.	Somewhat susceptible to frost if there is a crack in the surface. Lifespan up to 25 years.	Somewhat susceptible to frost if there is a crack in the surface. Lifespan of up to 25 years, but with a guarantee of 12 – 18 years.
Maintenance Needs to account for the cost of regular reapplication.	If not laid correctly, this can cause the material to soften and lead to pooling over a period of time. Susceptible to weeds (weed barrier can be installed beneath sub-base). Low maintenance.	Susceptible to weeds (weed barrier can be installed beneath sub-base). Susceptible to pooling from water drips from trees. Requires yearly maintenance.	Susceptible to weeds (weed barrier can be installed beneath sub-base). Susceptible to pooling from water drips from trees. Requires yearly maintenance.	Low maintenance – power wash as required. Very expensive to replace if it cracks due to unstable ground.	Low maintenance - power wash as required. Very expensive to replace if it cracks due to unstable ground.
Capital cost	≈ £21/m^2	≈ £14/m^2	≈ £12/m^2	≈ £40 - £60/m^2	≈ £100 - £130/m^2

	Self-binding gravel	Hoggin	Man-made hoggin	Resin-bound rubber	Resin-bound gravel
Sourcing Is the material sustainably sourced and can it be reused at end of life.	Can be sand and gravel or gravel of 10mm to dust. A limestone-free material should be sourced (Coxwell). Can be dug out years after first being laid, crumbled, and re-used.	The extraction of sand, gravel and clay can have negative environmental consequences. Local and sustainable sourcing practices should be used. Can be dug out years after first being laid, crumbled, and re-used.	The extraction of sand, gravel and clay can have negative environmental consequences. Local and sustainable sourcing practices should be used. Can be dug out years after first being laid, crumbled, and re-used.	Although it uses recycled materials (tyres and stone), its production still requires a lot of energy consumption and produces a carbon footprint which may be harmful to the environment. It can be recycled at end of life.	Although it is made from predominantly recycled materials, its production still requires a lot of energy consumption and produces a carbon footprint which may be harmful to the environment. It can be recycled at end of life.
Biodiversity Impact Does the material contain lime or polyurethane/plastic (fossil fuel) binder as this may affect the acidity and alkalinity of on adjacent soil.	Majority of products are limestone based (Breedon, for example). Therefore, a gravel with a neutral pH should be used (Coxwell) so it does not affect adjacent soils.	Does not contain lime or fossil-fuel based binder.	Does not contain lime or fossil-fuel based binder.	Does not contain lime. Contains polyurethane as a binder, which creates microplastics as it degrades. Requires greater excavation during installation which will have a greater impact on surrounding tree roots.	Does not contain lime. Contains polyurethane as a binder, which creates microplastics as it degrades. Requires greater excavation during installation which will have a greater impact on surrounding tree roots.
Aesthetic Suitability of the material in the context of a local nature reserve.	A natural material that fits into the local environment.	The most natural looking material and has been used previously on the site.	The most natural looking material and has been used previously on the Islington section of Parkland Walk.	Bound, smooth surface is not very natural looking.	Bound, smooth surface is not very natural looking.
Buildability What is required to get onto site when laying the material and what is required to construct it.	Should be laid onto compacted MOT type 1 sub-base and the surface should also be rolled once laid. Optional geomembrane above subgrade.	Should be laid onto compacted MOT type 1 sub-base and the surface should also be rolled once laid. Optional geomembrane above subgrade.	Should be laid onto compacted MOT type 1 sub-base and the surface should also be rolled once laid. Optional geomembrane above subgrade.	Laying process is labour intensive. Mostly hand laid – requires smooth sub-base (although some machine laid options). Machine laying may not be possible in some locations, leading to poor surface finish.	More labour intensive than conventional bitmac/asphalt but can be machine laid. Machine laying may not be possible in some locations, leading to poor surface finish.