

STABILISE SITE ACCESS

WHAT IS THIS?

Stabilised site access is a Supplementary Sediment Control and normally takes the form of a single entry/exit point to a site. It has a rock pad and reduces the tracking of soil and sediment off the site (Figure 15 & 16). The rock pad provides a clean, dry surface for vehicles to enter, unload, and exit during all weather conditions without impacting vegetation or carrying sediment onto roads. It should lead to, or be adjacent to, your formal stockpile areas (see page 47).

WHAT DO I NEED TO DO?

Before starting site works:

Identify the best location to place the stabilised site access, in an elevated position with little or no runoff flowing to it from up-slope, and away from any down-slope stormwater pits. All deliveries are to be made through this access. Document the location of the stabilised site access on your ESCP (see page 17), including rock size to be used, where runoff will be dispersed or treated, and associated controls. Include its function and maintenance in all site inductions.

Installing the controls:

- ▶ A stabilised access is from a site boundary to a formal stockpile area or work area within the site. The minimum width and length of the access for small development sites is 2 x 10m; and for large development sites 3 x 15m.
- ▶ To prepare, strip at least 150mm of topsoil and level the stripped area, and stockpile topsoil appropriately (see page 47).
- ▶ Cover the exposed area with geotextile and cover this with a 200mm thick pad using rock, recycled concrete, or aggregate (not crushed sandstone)..
- ▶ For small sites with low truck usage, use rocks sized 50-75mm; for large sites use rock sized 100-150mm. Avoid rocks sized 75-100mm, as smaller rocks in this range can get stuck between dual tyres.
- ▶ If access slopes towards the public road, construct a trafficable water diversion hump within the lot boundary.
- ▶ Arrange to divert/drain runoff from this control to appropriate further sediment controls and ensure treated runoff can be drained to the site stormwater connection.
- ▶ If the construction process enables it, a permanent driveway can be laid and used as the access point, ensuring sediment controls as above.

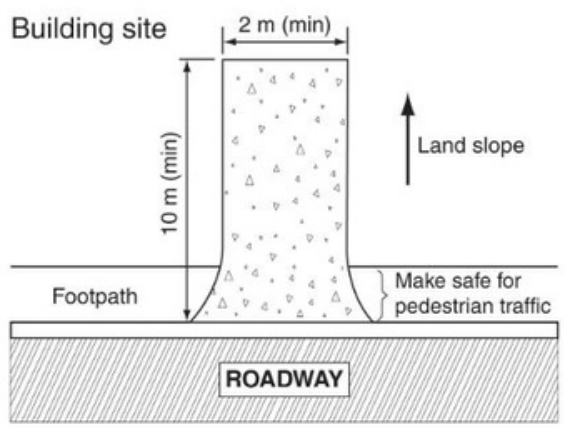
Maintaining the controls:

As vehicles use the stabilised site access, they will gradually compact the gravel, recycled concrete, or rock. When it becomes too compacted the voids between the pieces disappear and the stabilised site access will no longer trap mud and dirt. Remove all materials and reinstate rocks once sediment has been appropriately removed. New geotextile will likely be required.

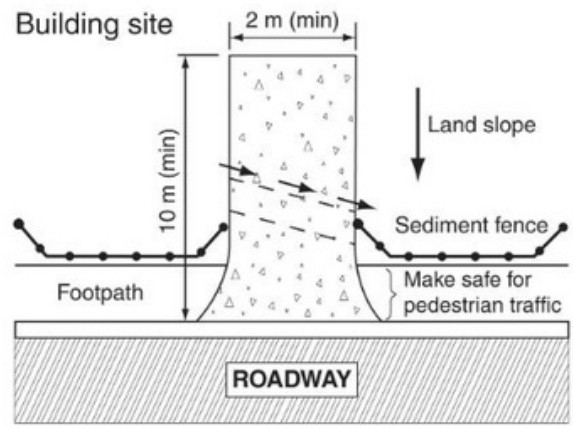
Monitor the surface of the stabilised site access and ensure that runoff is appropriately treated before being discharged to the site stormwater connection. Inspect the connecting public road for any accidental spread of sediment at the end of each day and clean up immediately. Sediment on the roadway outside your work site can be a traffic hazard and is a clear indicator your controls are not adequate and need immediate fixing. The council may charge you for the cost of extra street sweeping and you also risk prosecution.

Note: On large development sites where there is a greater risk of sediment being tracked off site, a 'rumble grid' or wheel wash can also be installed at the access point (see page 59).





(a) Rock pad sloping away from road



(b) Rock pad sloping towards the road

Figure 15: Rock pad construction for site access points on a small construction site (a) sloping away from the road and (b) sloping towards the road. *Figure from Catchments and Creeks Pty Ltd.*

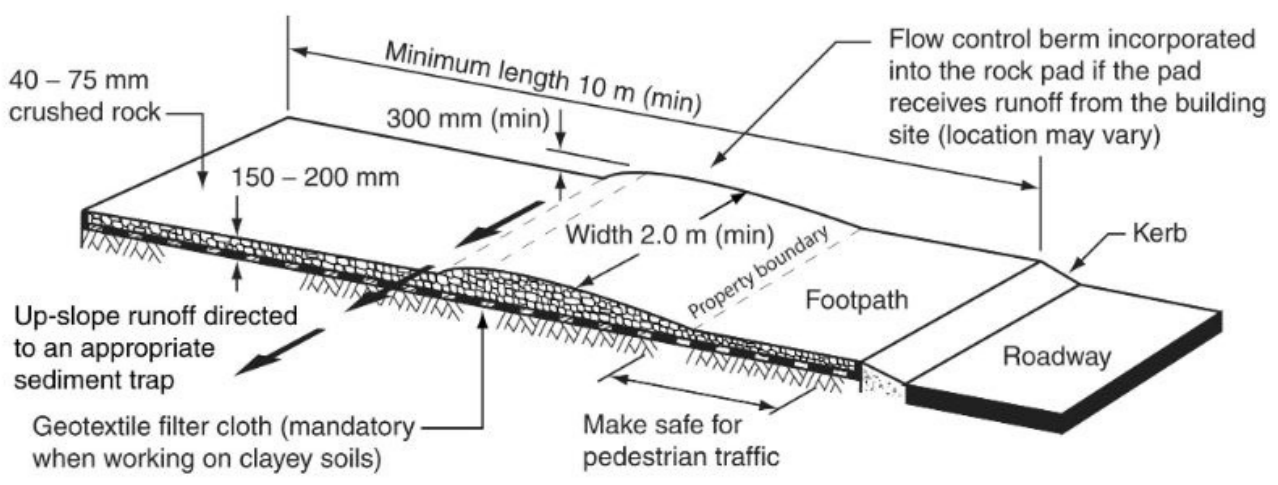


Figure 16: Dimensions and construction details for rock entry/exit pad for small building sites. For large construction sites the minimum length of stabilised site access structures is 15 metres, and a minimum width of 3 metres. *Figure from Catchments and Creeks Pty Ltd.*