

# Stabilised Site Access



## What is it?

A stabilised site access is a single entry/exit point for building and construction sites that is designed to reduce the tracking of sediment off-site. It provides a clean, dry surface for vehicles to enter and unload during all weather conditions without destroying vegetation or carrying large amounts of sediment onto paved road surfaces.

## Why is it important?

Sediment generated from erosion on building and construction sites can be a major source of pollution to local waterways. Follow the practices discussed in this fact sheet and you will control sediment run-off from your site, meet your legal requirements and help protect our waterways.

## WHAT DO I NEED TO DO?

### **Before starting site works:**

Identify the best location to place the stabilised site access – ideally it should be in an elevated position with little or no water flowing to it from up-slope and away from any down-slope stormwater pits. All deliveries should be able to be made through this point. Document it on your Soil and Water Management Plan (if required) (see **Fact Sheet 3**) and ensure on-site staff are aware of its importance.

### **Installing the control measures:**

The recommended construction method for the stabilised site access is laying down 200 mm of aggregate or recycled concrete greater than 40 mm in size (crushed sandstone is not suitable). Where the site access slopes toward the road, a diversion hump should be installed across the stabilised area to direct stormwater runoff to the side where it can be filtered by a sediment fence. If the construction process enables it, a permanent driveway can be laid and used as the access point.

### **Stabilised site access:**

- 1) Strip at least 150 mm of topsoil, level area and stockpile in the space available.
- 2) Compact infill.
- 3) Cover the area with geotextile.
- 4) Construct a 200 mm thick pad over geotextile using aggregate at least 40 mm in size, ideally from kerb to building.
- 5) Construct a trafficable diversion hump immediately within the boundary to divert water to a sediment fence or other sediment control measure.

**Note:** On larger sites cattle grids or shaker grids can also be installed at the access point. These allow the wheels to turn a couple of times and shake off excess sediment. If sediment is still being tracked off-site then a wheel wash should be installed (see **Fact Sheet 13**).

## Fact Sheet 12

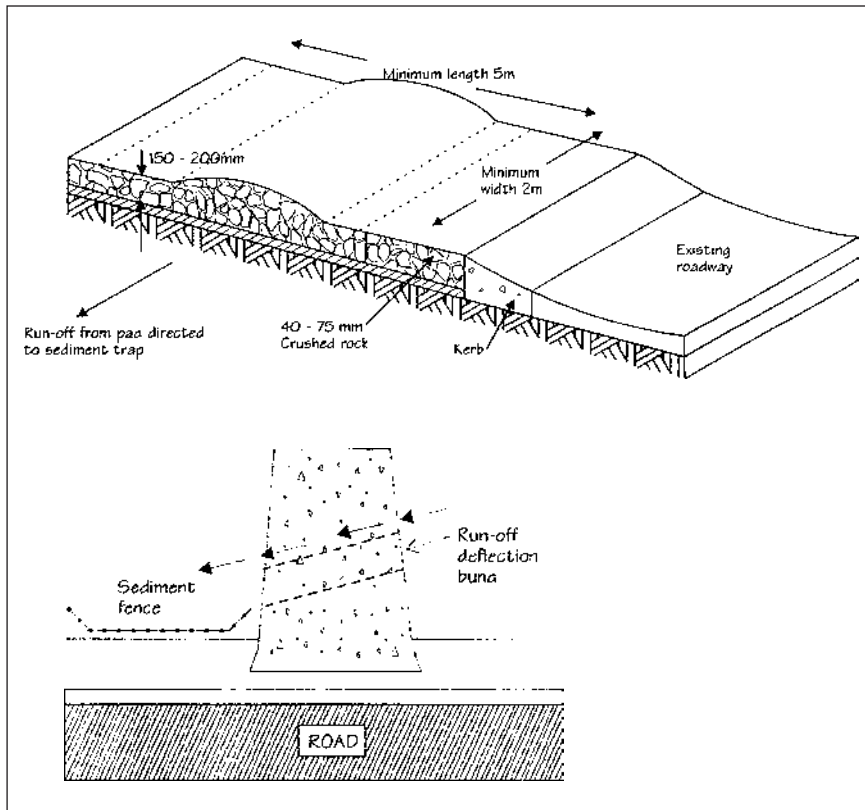


Figure 12A: Stabilised site access for building sites only.

### Maintaining the control measures:

As vehicles use the stabilised site access they will slowly compact the gravel or rock. When it becomes too compacted the voids between the rock and gravel disappear and the stabilised site access will no longer trap mud and dirt.

Monitor the surface of the stabilised site access and ensure that it drains to the sediment fence or other sediment control measures. Add new gravel or rock as needed. Roads should be inspected for any sediment that has escaped the site at the end of each day and swept up if necessary. This should also be done whenever rain looks likely.

## List of fact sheets

1. Soil & Water Management on Large Building & Construction Sites
2. Soil & Water Management on Standard Building & Construction Sites
3. Soil & Water Management Plans
4. Dispersive Soils – High Risk of Tunnel Erosion
5. Minimise Soil Disturbance
6. Preserve Vegetation
7. Divert Up-slope Water
8. Erosion Control Mats & Blankets
9. Protect Service Trenches & Stockpiles
10. Early Roof Drainage Connection
11. Scour Protection – Stormwater Pipe Outfalls & Check Dams

## 12. Stabilised Site Access

13. Wheel Wash
14. Sediment Fences & Fibre Rolls
15. Protection of Stormwater Pits
16. Manage Concrete, Brick & Tile Cutting
17. Sediment Basins
18. Dust Control
19. Site Revegetation

### Remember:

Everyone working on building and construction sites has a responsibility to prevent pollution. If you do have an accident and pollution occurs you are required by law to notify the site supervisor. If the site supervisor cannot be contacted, workers should immediately notify the local council so they can work with you to minimise any harm to the environment.

### Acknowledgement:

Figure 12A and text in this brochure has been obtained and modified from the "Do It Right On Site" brochure series, kindly provided by the Southern Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils.

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