

QPRC



**QUEANBEYAN PALERANG
REGIONAL COUNCIL**

**DEVELOPMENT DESIGN
SPECIFICATION**

D4

**SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE
DESIGN – SOUTH
JERRABOMBERRA**

AUS-SPEC-1

VERSION 2 – MARCH 2018

TRIM REF: SF140543/04-01
C1842263

Amendment Record for this Specification Part

This Specification is Council's edition of the AUS-SPEC generic specification part and includes Council's primary amendments for development at South Jerrabomberra.

Details are provided below outlining the clauses amended from the Council edition of this AUS-SPEC Specification Part. The clause numbering and context of each clause are preserved. New clauses are added towards the rear of the specification part as special requirements clauses. Project specific additional script is shown in the specification as italic font.

The amendment code indicated below is 'A' for additional script 'M' for modification to script and 'O' for omission of script. An additional code 'P' is included when the amendment is project specific.

Amendment Sequence No.	Key Topic addressed in amendment	Clause No.	Amendment Code	Author Initials	Amendment Date
VERSION 1	South Jerrabomberra referenced	D4.01.1	A	KD	16/04/10
	South Jerrabomberra referenced and Standards and references updated	D4.04	M		
	Standard Drawings added	D4-A	A	KD	30/06/11
VERSION 2	Materials section relocated	D4.04	M	CS	26/03/2018
	Design consideration during construction added	D4.09	A		
	Figures modified	D4.1 & D4.2	M		
	Min fall amended to 1%	D4.10.1	M		
	Trench Alignment added	D4.10.6	A		
	Alternate arrangements where discharge points cannot be met	D4.10.10	A		
	Deemed to comply removed	D4.15	O		

**DEVELOPMENT DESIGN SPECIFICATION D4
SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE DESIGN – SOUTH JERRABOMBERRA – VERSION 2**

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GENERAL

D4.01 SCOPE

1. The work to be executed under this Specification consists of the design of the subsurface drainage system for the road pavement and/or subgrade at South Jerrabomberra.
2. This Specification contains procedures for the design of subsurface drainage, including:
 - (a) Subsoil and Foundation Drains
 - (b) Sub-Pavement Drains
 - (c) Drainage Mats, including Type A and Type B Mats.
3. Reference guidelines for the application and design of subsurface drainage include ARRB Special Reports 35 and 41, and the AUSTROADS publication - *Guide to the Control of Moisture in Roads*. The full titles of these guidelines are given below.

D4.02 OBJECTIVES

1. The objective in the design of the subsurface drainage system is to control moisture content fluctuations in the pavement and/or subgrade to within the limits assumed in the pavement design.
2. In the areas with a history of salinity problems, subsurface drainage may be prescribed to keep the groundwater table lower in the strata so as to avoid progressive deterioration of the health of topsoil and upper layers due to salinity levels increased by rising and/or fluctuating groundwater tables.

**Control
Moisture
Content**

**Salinity
Prevention**

D4.03 TERMINOLOGY

1. Subsoil drains are intended for the drainage of ground water or seepage from the subgrade and/or the subbase in cuttings and fill areas.
2. Foundation drains are intended for the drainage of seepage, springs and wet areas within and adjacent to the foundations of the road formation.
3. Sub-pavement drains are intended for the drainage of the base and subbase pavement layers in flexible pavements. They may also function to drain seepage or groundwater from the subgrade.
4. Type A drainage mats are intended to ensure continuity of a sheet flow of water under fills, to collect seepage from a wet seepage area, or for protection of vegetation or habitat downstream of the road reserve where a fill would otherwise cut the flow of water.
5. Type B drainage mats are constructed to intercept water which would otherwise enter pavements by capillary action or by other means on fills and to intercept and control seepage water and springs in the floors of cuttings.

Subsoil Drains

**Foundation
Drains**

**Sub-pavement
Drains**

**Type A
Drainage Mats**

**Type B
Drainage Mats**

D4.04 REFERENCE AND SOURCE DOCUMENTS

(a) Council Specifications

C230	-	Subsurface Drainage – General – South Jerrabomberra
C231	-	Subsoil and Foundation Drains – South Jerrabomberra
C232	-	Pavement Drains– South Jerrabomberra
C233	-	Drainage Mats – South Jerrabomberra

(b) Australian Standards

AS/NZS 1477:2006	Unplasticised PVC (UPVC) pipes and fittings for pressure applications.
AS 2439	Perforated plastics drainage and effluent pipe and fittings.
AS 2439.1-2007	Perforated drainage pipe and associated fittings.

(c) Other

AUSTROADS -	
Guide to the Control of Moisture in Roads, 1983	
AP-T36: 2006	Pavement design for light traffic: A supplement to Austroads Pavement design guide.

Australian Road Research Board

ARRB-SR35	Special Report No. 35 - Subsurface Drainage of Road Structures, Gerke R.J., 1987.
ARRB-SR41	Australian Road Research Board, Special Report No. 41 - A Structural Design Guide for Flexible Residential Street Pavements, Mulholland P.J., 1989.
ARR368: 2006	The collection and discharge of stormwater from road infrastructure.

Department of Environment and Climate Change, NSW.

Resource NSW - Specification for supply of recycled materials for pavements, earthworks and drainage, 2003.

MATERIALS

D4.04 SUBSOIL AND SUB-PAVEMENT DRAIN PIPE

1. Pipes designated for subsoil, foundation and sub-pavement drains shall be 100mm dia. slotted pipe.
2. Corrugated plastic pipe shall conform with the requirements of AS2439.1. The appropriate class of pipe shall be selected on the basis of expected live loading at the surface. Joints, couplings, elbows, tees and caps shall also comply with AS2439.1.
3. Slotted rigid UPVC pipe shall be of a type and class approved by Council.
4. All pipe shall be slotted, and fitted with a suitable geotextile filter tube, except for cleanouts and outlets through fill batters which shall be unslotted pipe.

D4.05 INTRA PAVEMENT DRAIN PIPE

1. Pipes designated for intra pavement drains with crushed rock subbases having layer thicknesses neither less than 150mm nor more than 200mm shall be slotted thick walled UPVC pressure pipe complying with AS/NZS 1477.
2. Pipes designated for intra pavement drains with crushed rock subbases having layer thicknesses exceeding 200mm shall be slotted pipe of a type and class approved by Council.
3. Pipes for use in Type B drainage mats shall be slotted thick walled UPVC pressure pipe complying with AS/NZS 1477.

D4.06 FILTER MATERIAL

1. The types of filter material covered by this Specification shall include:
 - (a) Type A filter material for use in subsoil, foundation, and sub-pavement (trench) drains and for Type B drainage mats.
 - (b) Type B filter material for use in subsoil, foundation and sub-pavement (trench) drains.
 - (c) Type C filter material comprising crushed rock for use in Type A drainage mats.
 - (d) Type D filter material comprising uncrushed river gravel for use in Type A drainage mats.
2. Material requirements and gradings for each type of filter material are included in the Construction Specification, SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE GENERAL – SOUTH JERRABOMBERRA.
3. The type of filter material specified to backfill the sub-surface drainage trenches (subsoil, foundation and sub-pavement drains) shall depend on the permeability of the pavement layers and/or subgrade and the expected flow rate. Generally, Type A filter material is used for the drainage of highly permeable subgrade or pavement layers such as crushed rock or coarse sands, while Type B filter material is used for the drainage of subgrade and pavement layers of lower permeability such as clays, silts or dense graded gravels. Further guidance to the selection of appropriate filter material is contained in ARRB Special Report 35.

D4.07 GEOTEXTILE

1. To provide separation (ie. prevent infiltration of fines) between the filter material in the trench and the subgrade or pavement material, geotextile shall be designated to encapsulate the filter material. The geotextile shall comply with the requirements included in the Construction Specification, SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE GENERAL – SOUTH JERRABOMBERRA
2. Geotextile shall also be designated for both Type A and Type B Drainage Mats.

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DOCUMENTATION

D4.08 DESIGN DRAWINGS AND CALCULATIONS

1. The proposed location of all subsurface drains shall be clearly indicated on the Drawings, including the nominal depth and width of the trench, and the location with respect to the line of the kerb/gutter or edge of pavement. The location of outlets and cleanouts shall also be indicated on the Drawings.
2. Assumptions and/or calculations made in the determination of the need or otherwise for subsurface drainage in special circumstances or as a variation to the requirements of this Specification shall be submitted to Council for approval with the Drawings.

SUBSOIL AND SUB-PAVEMENT DRAINS

D4.09 WARRANTS FOR USE

1. Subsoil drains are designed to drain groundwater or seepage from the subgrade and/or subbase in cuttings and fill areas. **Subsoil Drains**
2. Sub-pavement drains are designed to drain water from base and subbase pavement layers in flexible pavements, and to drain seepage or groundwater from the subgrade. **Sub-pavement Drains**
3. Subsoil or sub-pavement drains shall be provided on both sides of the formation in the following locations, unless the geotechnical report indicates the absence of subsurface moisture at the time of investigation and the likelihood that changes in the subsurface moisture environment will not occur within the design life of the pavement and/or the pavement has been specifically designed to allow for likely variations in subgrade and pavement moisture contents: **Geotechnical Survey**
 - (a) Cut formations where the depth to finished subgrade level is equal to or greater than 400mm below the natural surface level. **Locations**
 - (b) Locations of known hillside seepage, high water table, isolated springs or salt affected areas.
 - (c) Irrigated, flood-prone or other poorly drained areas.
 - (d) Highly moisture susceptible subgrades, ie. commonly displaying high plasticity or low soaked CBRs.
 - (e) Use of moisture susceptible pavement materials.
 - (f) Existing pavements with similar subgrade conditions displaying distress due to excess subsurface moisture.
 - (g) At cut to fill transitions.
 - (h) Designers are to consider construction processes/phasing and if it is anticipated that a considerable period of time will pass prior to sealing pavement fill to finished pavement level thus subsoil or sub-pavement drainage is expected to act as the primary drainage system in place over this period subsoil/sub-pavement drainage must be designed accordingly.

Where only one side of the formation is in cut, and the other side in fill, it may be

sufficient to provide subsoil or sub-pavement drains only along the edge of the formation in cut.

4. The need for subsoil and sub-pavement drains may otherwise become apparent during the construction process, due to changes in site moisture conditions or to areas of poorer subgrade being uncovered that were not identified in the geotechnical investigation. The Design Drawings shall be suitably annotated to the potential need for subsoil or sub-pavement drains in addition to those shown on the Drawings.

During Construction

D4.10 LAYOUT, ALIGNMENT AND GRADE

1. Typical cross sections of subsoil and sub-pavement drains are shown below in Figures D4.1 and D4.2. As indicated in these figures, subsoil drain trenches are excavated to below subgrade level, while sub-pavement drains extend into or adjacent to the pavement layers to facilitate drainage of the pavement layers in addition to the subgrade.

Typical Cross Sections

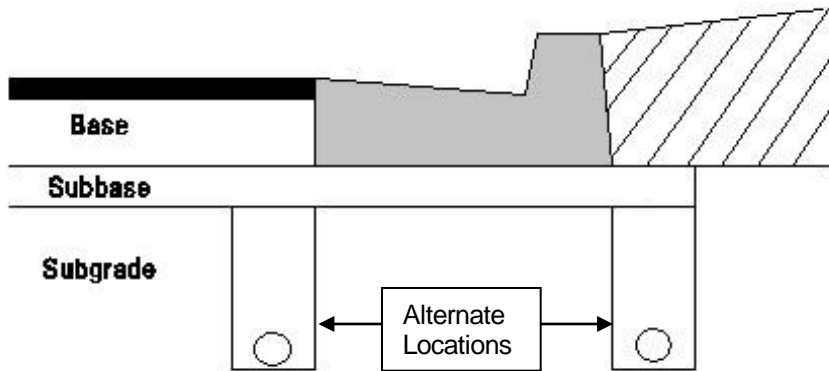


Figure D4.1 - Typical Subsoil Drain

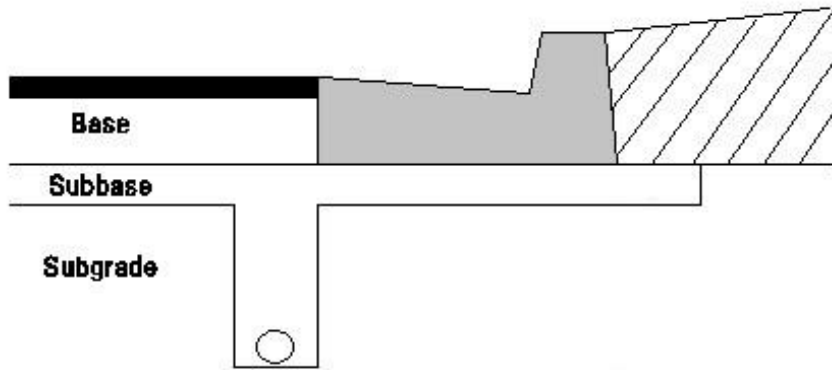


Figure D4.2 - Typical Subpavement Drain

2. In kerbed roads, the two acceptable alternative locations for the line of the trench are directly behind the kerblines. Pavement layers must extend to at least the line of the rear of the trench.

Kerbed Roads

3. In unkerbed roads, subsoil and sub-pavement drains shall be located within the shoulder, preferably at the edge of the pavement layers as shown in Figure D4.2.

Unkerbed Roads

- | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------------------------|
| 4. | The minimum desirable longitudinal design grade shall be 1.0%. | Grade |
| 5. | Trench widths shall be a minimum of 300mm, with a minimum depth below finished subgrade level of 500mm in earth and 450mm in rock. | Trench Dimensions |
| 6. | Trenches must be below the invert level of any service crossings. Consideration should be given to the clash of subsoil outlets and service conduits parallel to the roadway. Where subsoil trenches are proposed within the roadway consideration should be given to roadway loading induced settlement, in particular due to Garbage Disposal Vehicle axle loading. | Trench Alignment |
| 7. | Outlets shall be spaced at maximum intervals of 150 metres into gully pits or outlet headwalls. As a salinity prevention measure and where practical, discharge shall be on the downhill side of the embankment or in the cut-fill area so as to reduce the risk of recharge to the subsurface water table. Unless otherwise authorised, where subsurface drains outlet through fill batters, unslotted plastic pipe of the same diameter as the main run shall be specified. A small precast concrete headwall shall be installed at the drain outlet with a marker post to assist maintenance and protect the end of the pipe. | Outlets, Salinity Prevention |
| 8. | Cleanouts are to be provided at the commencement of each run of drain, and at intervals not exceeding 60 metres. Cleanouts shall generally be located directly at the rear of kerb or at the edge of shoulder, as applicable. | Cleanouts |
| 9. | In salinity affected areas, the Designer should consider providing a separate drainage system for subsurface drains to discharge to a basin where controlled release or desiccation treatment and removal can be facilitated as a maintenance operation. Saline subsurface drainage should not be routinely discharged directly into natural watercourses. Reference to water quality targets for downstream watercourses is essential and the Designer shall provide advice on discharge operations and maintenance compatible with water quality targets and the requirements of the relevant land and water resource authority. | Salinity Prevention |
| 10. | Where geometric road design does not enable outlet structures at the specified intervals, the designer should consider alternate arrangements such as transferring upstream slotted pipe to solid pipe alongside an additional slotted pipe to the next available outlet pipe, increasing pipe diameter and or grade to justify using longer distances between outlets, subject to approval by Council on a case by case basis. | |

FOUNDATION DRAINS

D4.11 WARRANTS FOR USE

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Foundation drains are designed to drain excessive ground water areas within the foundation of an embankment or the base of cutting, or to intercept water from entering these areas. | Foundation Drains |
| 2. | The need to provide foundation drains may be apparent from the results of the geotechnical survey along the proposed road formation alignment, and in this case the location shall be shown on the Drawings. However, more commonly, the need to provide foundation drains is determined during construction, and hence in this situation requirements and locations cannot be ascertained at the design stage. | Geotechnical Survey During Construction |
| 3. | Where the road formation traverses known swampy, flood-prone, salt affected areas or watercharged strata, the Drawings shall be suitable annotated to the potential need for foundation drains at various locations, in addition to those shown on the Drawings. | Need for Additional Drains |

D4.12 LAYOUT, ALIGNMENT AND GRADE

1. Typical cross-sections of foundation drains are shown below in Figure D4.3.

Typical Cross Section

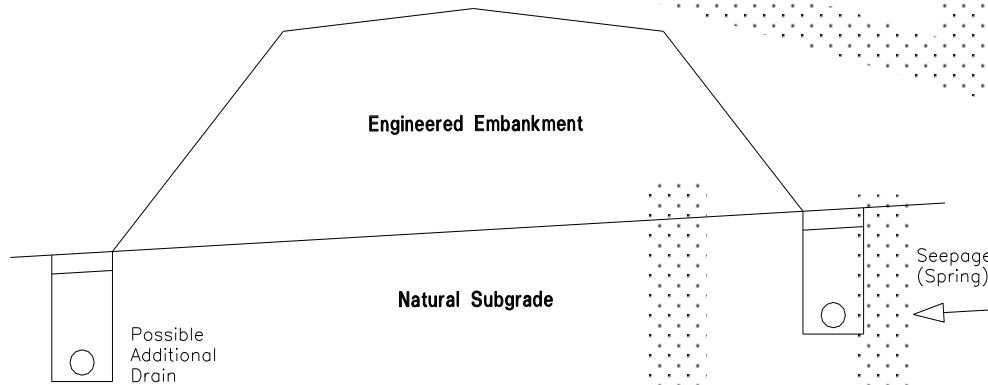


Figure D4.3 - Foundation Drains

2. The minimum desirable design grade shall be 1.0%.

Grade

3. Foundation drains shall be a minimum trench width of 300mm, with a variable trench depth to suit the application and ground conditions on site.

Trench Dimensions

4. Outlets shall be spaced at maximum intervals of 150 metres.

Outlets

5. Where practicable, cleanouts are to be provided at the commencement of each run of foundation drain and at intervals not exceeding 60 metres. Where not practicable to provide intermediate cleanouts, outlets shall be spaced at maximum intervals of 100 metres.

Cleanouts

DRAINAGE MATS (BLANKETS)

D4.13 WARRANTS FOR USE

1. Type A drainage mats are designed where there is a need to ensure continuity of a sheet flow of water under fills, to collect surface seepage from a wet seepage area; or for protection of vegetation or habitat downstream of the road reserve where a fill would otherwise cut the flow of water. Type A drainage mats are constructed after the site has been cleared and grubbed and before commencement of embankment construction.

Type A Mats

2. Type B drainage mats are designed where there is a need to intercept water which would otherwise enter pavements by capillary action or by other means on fills and to intercept and control seepage water and springs in the floors of cuttings. Type B drainage mats shall be constructed after completion of the subgrade construction and before construction of the pavement.

Type B Mats

3. The need to design for the provision of drainage mats should be apparent from the result of the geotechnical survey along the proposed road formation alignment.

Geotechnical Survey

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

D4.15 RESERVED

D4.16 RESERVED

D4.17 RESERVED

D4.18 RESERVED

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ANNEXURE D4-A

STANDARD DRAWINGS

The following ACT Territory & Municipal Services (TAMS) standard drawings, as amended by Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council (QPRC), are deemed to comply for the purposes of this specification.

Design Standards for Urban Infrastructure: Standard Drawings

DRAWING NUMBER	DATE / REVISION	TITLE	QCC AMENDMENT / COMMENT
DS6 PAVEMENT DESIGN			
DS6-01	Aug 02	Subsoil Drainage Standard Details – Sheet 1	Subsoil drainage should only be provided where site conditions warrant installation.
DS6-02	Aug 02	Subsoil Drainage Standard Details – Sheet 2	

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