



AUS-SPEC

Infrastructure Specifications

0282 Pathways and cycleways (Construction)

0282 PATHWAYS AND CYCLEWAYS (CONSTRUCTION)

IMPORTANT: This document has been adapted from the NATSPEC suite of specification templates for use in the Cessnock City Council area by both Council and industry. NATSPEC regularly updates the base templates (currently in April and October each year), and Council may incorporate changes into its version of AUS-SPEC from time to time. To assist in highlighting any changes made by Council to the NATSPEC templates, the following conventions are used.

- See ANNEXURE M at the end of this document which contains (where practical) Cessnock City Council customisations (also known as 'office master' text). References to the Annexure are to also be inserted at relevant clauses in the main body of the document.
- Where content is added to the main body of the document, it is to be shown in **brown text like this**.
- Where content is deleted or excluded from the main body of the document, it is to be shown ~~struck through like this~~. Such clauses are to have no effect.

Where there is a conflict between main body text and Cessnock City Council specific clauses, Council's specific clauses shall prevail.

1 GENERAL**1.1 RESPONSIBILITIES****General**

Requirement: Provide pavements for pathways and/or cycleways, as documented.

1.2 CROSS REFERENCES**General**

Requirement: This worksection is not a self-contained specification. In addition to the requirements of this worksection, conform to the following:

- 0044 Pathways and cycleways (Design).
- 0136 General requirements (Construction).
- 0152 Schedule of rates (Construction).
- 0161 Quality management (Construction).
- 0257 Landscape - road reserve and street trees.
- 1101 Traffic management.
- 1102 Control of erosion and sedimentation (Construction).
- 1122 Kerbs and channels (gutters).
- 1151 Road openings and restoration.
- 1152 Road openings and restoration (Utilities).
- 1171 Subsurface drainage.

1.3 STANDARDS**General**

Standard: To AS 3727.1 (2016).

1.4 INTERPRETATIONS**Abbreviations**

General: For the purposes of this worksection the following abbreviation applies:

- CBR: California Bearing Ratio.

Definitions

General: For the purposes of this worksection the definitions given in Austroads AP-C87 (2015) and the following apply:

- Absolute level tolerance: Maximum deviation from design levels.
- Base: One or more layers of material, forming the uppermost structural element of a pavement and on which the surfacing may be placed.
- Elapsed delivery time: Time between the wetting of the concrete mix and the discharge of the concrete mix at the site.
- Flexible pavement: A pavement which obtains its load-spreading properties from intergranular pressure, mechanical interlock and cohesion between the particles of the pavement material.
- Lippage: Height deviation between adjacent units.
- Relative level tolerance: Maximum deviation from a 3 m straightedge laid on the surface.
- Rigid pavement: A pavement composed of concrete or having a concrete base course.
- Subbase: Material laid on the subgrade below the base either for the purpose of making up additional pavement thickness required, to prevent intrusion of the subgrade into the base, or to provide a working platform. Usually designated as Dense graded base (DGS), NGS 40mm gravel, CRS, CCS or RCMS.

1.5 TOLERANCES

Base and subbase

Flexible pavement subbase:

- Absolute level tolerance: ± 15 mm.
- Relative level tolerance: 10 mm.

Flexible pavement base:

- Absolute level tolerance: ± 10 mm.
- Relative level tolerance: 10 mm.

Rigid pavement subbase:

- Absolute level tolerance: +0 mm to -10 mm.

Concrete slab-on-grade

Surface:

- Absolute level tolerance: +10 mm, -0 mm.
- Relative level tolerance: 5 mm.

Horizontal position of outer concrete edge: 30 mm from documented position.

Asphalt wearing surface

Surface tolerances: 10 mm.

Shape and roughness tolerances: To AS 2150 (2020) Tables 15 and 16.

Segmental paving

Surface:

- Absolute level tolerance: ± 8 mm.
- Relative level tolerance: 8 mm.

Lippage: 2 mm or less.

1.6 SUBMISSIONS

Execution details

Requirement: Submit the following:

- Proposed construction method.
- Proposed equipment, including slip forms and compaction equipment.

Concrete: Submit proposals for mixing, placing, finishing and curing concrete including the following:

- Changes to the concrete mix.
- Changes to fibre dosage rate (only for MSFRC).
- Changes to documented joint locations.
- Curing and protection methods.
- Handling, placing, compaction and finishing methods and equipment, including pumping.
- Temperature control methods to suit hot or cold atmospheric conditions during concrete placement.

- Sawn joints: Submit details of proposed methods, timing and sequence of sawing joints.
- Concrete pre-mixed supply delivery dockets: For each batch, submit a docket listing the information required by AS 1379 (2007), and the following:
- Method of placement and climate conditions during pour.
 - Name of concrete delivery supervisor.
 - Project assessment carried out each day.
 - The concrete element or part of the works for which the concrete was ordered, and where it was placed.
 - The total amount of water added at the plant and the maximum amount permitted to be added at the site.

Products and materials

Requirement: Submit details of source and type of construction materials, 2 weeks before ordering.

Proprietary products: Submit the manufacturer's technical data.

Concrete and MSFRC trial mix test results: For each nominated mix, determined at the nominated slump, showing conformity for the following, as appropriate:

- Content of cement, flyash and content of cementitious material per yielded m³ of concrete.
- Compressive strength at 28 days.
- Vebe reading.
- Drying shrinkage after 21 days air drying.

MSFRC: Submit details of synthetic fibres including the manufacturer's name, model, strength properties, method of manufacture, cross-section and anchorage configuration, length, diameter, aspect ratio and nominated fibre dosage of the MSFRC.

Records

Work-as-executed: Submit drawings in **electronic native (e.g. DWG) and open formats (e.g. DXF and PDF for viewing)** including the following:

- Plan dimensions, levels, cross falls and gradients.
- Material and thickness of subbase, base and wearing surface.
- Details and locations of joints, reinforcement and kerbs.
- Details of the junctions to any existing paving, existing structures or new structures.
- Support details/footings for street furniture, light poles, signs, drainage pits, grates and any other elements associated with the pavements.

Variations

Requirement: Submit any proposed changes to approved drawings, materials or execution, 5 days before the related construction activity.

Tests

Results: Submit results of testing to **ANNEXURE - MAXIMUM LOT SIZES AND MINIMUM TEST FREQUENCIES.**

1.7 INSPECTIONS

Notice

General: Give notice so that inspection may be made of the following:

- Compaction of subgrade: Prepared subgrade surface after compaction.
- Compaction of subbase: Prepared subbase surface after compaction.
- Compaction of base: Prepared base surface after compaction.
- No subbase for pavement: Installation of membrane or film underlay.
- Installation of reinforcement: Installation before placing concrete.
- Installation of cores, fixings and embedded items: Installation before placing concrete.
- Installation of joints: Installation in concrete slab-on-grade.
- Completion of asphalt wearing surface: Evaluation of finish and reinstatement of adjacent surfaces.
- Completion of segmental pavement: Evaluation of finish and reinstatement of adjacent surfaces.

2 MATERIALS

2.1 SUBGRADE

Fill materials

Standard: To AS 3798 (2007) Section 4.

Description: Clean, stable, free of perishable material and capable of compaction to the documented density.

Re-use of excavated material: Only re-use suitable material to AS 3798 (2007) clause 4.4.

Note: Excavated material may not be suitable for re-use if it is contaminated or possesses problematic geotechnical properties. See CCAA T51 (2004) Section 6 for guidance on material for subgrades for residential streets and paths.

2.2 SUBBASE

General

Description: Unbound granular materials, including blends of two or more different materials, which when compacted develop structural stability and are uniform in grading and physical characteristics.

Subbase for rigid pavement (placed under a concrete slab-on-grade)

General: To the **Subbase material properties and test method table**.

Subbase for flexible pavement (placed under a granular base)

General: To the **Subbase material properties and test method table**.

- Crushed rock: Provide 40 mm nominal crushed rock for subbase.
- Recycled materials: Provide recycled materials as follows:
 - Base and subbase: Conform to the **Limits on use of recycled and manufactured materials as a constituent materials table** and the **Undesirable material properties table**.
- Natural gravel: Provide 20 mm nominal subbase for unbound natural gravel materials.

Subbase material properties and test method table

Property and test method	Differentiating criteria	Material requirements: Crushed rock	Material requirements: Natural gravel
Particle size distribution or grading (% passing through sieve) to AS 1289.3.6.1 (2009)	Sieve size (mm)	—	—
	53.0 mm	100	100
	37.5		
	26.5		
	19.0		—
	13.2	—	—
	9.5	42 - 66	48 - 85
	4.75	28 - 50	35 - 73
	2.36	20 - 39	25 - 58
	0.425	8 - 21	10 - 33
0.075	3 - 11	3 - 21	
Liquid limit (wL) to AS 1289.3.1.1 (2009)	—	max 25%	max 25%
Plasticity index (PI) to AS 1289.3.3.1 (2009)	Rainfall	—	—
	Areas with annual rainfall > 500 mm	max 15%	max 15%
	Areas with annual rainfall < 500 mm	max 15%	max 15%
Linear shrinkage (LS) to	Rainfall	—	—

Property and test method	Differentiating criteria	Material requirements: Crushed rock	Material requirements: Natural gravel
AS 1289.3.4.1 (2008)	Areas with annual rainfall > 500 mm	max 4.5%	max 4.5%
	Areas with annual rainfall < 500 mm	max 6.0%	max 6.0%
Maximum dry compressive strength on fraction passing 19 mm sieve (only applies if plasticity index is less than 1) to AS 1141.52 (2019)	—	min 1.0 MPa	min 1.0 MPa
4 day soaked CBR (98% modified compaction) to AS 1289.6.1.1 (2014)	—	min 30%	min 30%

Limits on use of recycled and manufactured materials as a constituent materials table

Recycled material	Unbound or modified base and subbase	Bound base and subbase
Iron and steel slag	100%	100%
Crushed concrete	100%	100%
Brick	20%	10%
RAP	40%	40%
Fly ash	10%	10%
Furnace bottom ash	10%	10%
Crushed glass fines	10%	10%

Undesirable material properties table

Property and test method	Differentiating criteria	Material requirements: Crushed rock	Material requirements: Recycled material	Material requirements: Natural gravel
Undesirable constituent materials (% retained on a 4.75 mm sieve) to RMS T276 (2012)	Material type	—	—	—
	Type I - Metal, glass, stone, ceramics and slag	—	max 2.0 %	—
	Type II - Plaster, clay lumps and other friable material	—	max 0.5%	—
	Type III - Rubber, plastic, paper, cloth, paint, wood and other vegetable matter	—	max 0.1%	—

2.3 GRANULAR BASE

Flexible pavements

Description: Unbound granular base materials, including blends of two or more different materials which when compacted develop structural stability and are uniform in grading and physical characteristics.

Base for rigid pavement

General: To the **Base material properties and test methods table**.

Base for flexible pavement

General: To the **Base material properties and test methods table**.

- Crushed rock: Provide 20 mm nominal crushed rock for base.
- Recycled materials: Provide recycled materials as follows:
 - . Base and subbase: Conform to Austroads AGPT04E (2022) and the **Limits on use of recycled and manufactured materials as a constituent materials table** and the **Undesirable material properties table**.

Reference: Refer to IPWEA PN 13 (2023) for circular economy and the use of recycled materials in infrastructure assets. Refer to *LGNSW (2020) Recycled materials in roads and pavements - A Guide for local councils*.

- Natural gravel: Provide 20 mm nominal base for unbound natural gravel materials.

Base material properties and test methods table

Property and test method	Differentiating criteria	Material requirements: Crushed rock for rigid pavements	Material requirements: Crushed rock for flexible pavements	Material requirements: Recycled material for rigid pavements	Material requirements: Recycled material for flexible pavements	Material requirements: Natural gravel for rigid pavements	Material requirements: Natural gravel for flexible pavements
Particle size distribution or grading (% passing through sieve) AS 1289.3.6.1 (2009)	Sieve size (mm)						
	26.5	100	100	100	100	100	100
	19.0		95 - 100		95 - 100		93 - 100
	13.2		77 - 93		77 - 93		
	9.5	63 - 83	63 - 83	63 - 83	63 - 83		71 - 87
	4.75	44 - 64	44 - 64	44 - 64	44 - 64	47 - 70	47 - 70
	2.36	29 - 49	29 - 49	29 - 49	30 - 48	35 - 56	35 - 56
	0.425	13 - 23	13 - 23	13 - 23	13 - 21	14 - 32	14 - 32
0.075	5 - 11	5 - 11	5 - 11	5 - 9	6 - 20	6 - 20	
Liquid limit (wL) to AS 1289.3.1.1 (2009)			max 25%		max 30%		max 25%
Plasticity index (IP) to AS 1289.3.3.1 (2009)	Rainfall						
	All areas						
	Areas with annual rainfall > 500 mm	max 12%	max 6%	max 12%	max 6%	max 12%	max 6%
	Areas with annual rainfall < 500 mm	max 15%	max 10%	max 15%	max 10%	max 15%	max 10%
Linear shrinkage (LS) to AS 1289.3.4.1 (2008)	Rainfall						
	All areas						
	Areas with annual rainfall > 500 mm	max 3.0%	max 2.0%	max 3.0%	max 2.0%	max 3.0%	max 2.0%
	Areas with annual rainfall < 500 mm	max 6.0%	max 4.0%	max 6.0%	max 4.0%	max 6.0%	max 4.0%
For materials with plasticity index			min		min		min

Property and test method	Differentiating criteria	Material requirements: Crushed rock for rigid pavements	Material requirements: Crushed rock for flexible pavements	Material requirements: Recycled material for rigid pavements	Material requirements: Recycled material for flexible pavements	Material requirements: Natural gravel for rigid pavements	Material requirements: Natural gravel for flexible pavements
less than 1: Maximum dry compressive strength to AS 1141.52 (2019)			1.7 MPa		1.7 MPa		1.7 MPa
Particle shape by proportional caliper (% misshapen for 2:1 caliper ratio) to AS 1141.14 (2007)			max 35%		max 35%		
Aggregate wet strength ^a to AS 1141.22 (2019)			min 80 kN		min 80 kN		
Wet/dry strength variation* to AS 1141.22 (2019)			max 35%		max 35%		
Los Angeles value (% loss or abrasion) to AS 1141.23 (2021)			max 35%		max 40%		
CBR (98% modified compaction) to AS 1289.6.1.1 (2014)			min 30%		min 30%		min 30%
Unconfined compressive strength to AS 5101.4 (2008)			max 1.0 MPa		max 1.0 MPa		
a. Use the fraction with the highest wet/dry strength variation as the value for determining conformance. Test the fraction 19.0 to 9.5 mm. For blended materials, also test the fraction 9.5 to 4.75 mm. Test any other fraction where there is risk of failing.							

Reference: Refer to CMAA PA05 (2014) available from www.cmaa.com.au, for further information on base course requirements for concrete flag pavements.

2.4 CONCRETE SLAB-ON-GRADE

General

Standard: To AS 3727.1 (2016) clause 5.

Concrete mix and assessment of concrete test results: To AS 1379 (2007).

Assessment method of test results: Production assessment to AS 1379 (2007).

Design properties: To AS 3600 (2018).

Concrete properties

Concrete strength: To the **Concrete strength requirements table** or as documented.

Concrete strength requirements table

Use	MPa	Minimum cement content GP (GB) (kg/m ³)	Coarse aggregate nominal size (mm)	Cylinder strength required: 7 days (MPa)	Cylinder strength required: 28 days (MPa)
Footpaths and miscellaneous minor concrete	25 32	270 (330)	20	9	25

Use	MPa	Minimum cement content GP (GB) (kg/m ³)	Coarse aggregate nominal size (mm)	Cylinder strength required: 7 days (MPa)	Cylinder strength required: 28 days (MPa)
work					

Note: The total cement quantities indicated as minimum aim to provide suitably durable concrete for exterior public works under normal circumstances.

The cement content restrictions shown in the **Concrete strength requirements table** refer to general purpose cement type (GP).

Where Blended (GB) cements are used, the acceptable minimum is indicated in brackets.

When Works are expected to experience extreme exposure or in other special circumstances, departure from the minimum cement content requirements and specific blended cements may be recommended.

Concrete constituents

Aggregates: To AS 2758.1 (2014).

Cement: To AS 3972 (2010).

Water: To AS 1379 (2007).

Supplementary cementitious materials:

- Fly ash: To AS/NZS 3582.1 (2016).
- Slag: To AS 3582.2 (2016).
- Amorphous silica: To AS/NZS 3582.3 (2016).

Chemical admixtures: To AS 1478.1 (2000).

Curing compounds: To AS 3799 (1998).

Reinforcement

Steel bars or mesh reinforcement: To AS/NZS 4671 (2019).

Surface condition: Free of rust, grease, mud or other material which would reduce the bond between the reinforcement and concrete.

Synthetic fibre reinforcement: To EN 14889-2 (2006).

Note: If replacing SL82 or SL72 steel mesh reinforcement with macro synthetic fibre reinforced concrete (MSFRC). The concrete will be typically reinforced with a mix dose of high performance polymer fibres and discrete graded fibrillated filament fibres with the minimum fibre dosage as follows:

SL72 to MSFRC: 4.6 kg/m³ (4 kg macro synthetic fibre and 0.6kg of micro synthetic).

SL82 to MSFRC: 5.6 kg/m³ (5 kg macro synthetic fibre and 0.6kg of micro synthetic).

Seek further advice on project specific dosage rates from the fibre manufacturer and document the requirements here.

Note state and territory authorities do not permit the use of steel fibres for footpaths and cycleways.

For further information on the properties and use of fibre reinforcement in concrete, refer to CCAA T41 (2020), Part II Section 7.

Steel dowels:

Type: Round, square or plate.

Minimum grade: 250 MPa.

Treatment: Galvanised to AS/NZS 4680 or epoxy coated.

Additional joint and pavement material requirements for marine and aggressive environments:

- All load transfer dowel bars to be stainless steel or GFRP.
- Substitute steel reinforcing with synthetic fibres if structural design permits this alternative.
- Substitute steel proprietary joint systems for a corrosion-free proprietary joint system.

Bar chairs: Proprietary concrete or plastic bar chairs to AS/NZS 2425 (2015) and as follows:

- To withstand construction loads and maintain the concrete cover until the concrete has hardened.
- With a protective coating if they are used with galvanized reinforcement.

Tie wire: Annealed steel, minimum 1.25 mm diameter.

Side forms

Depth: Equal to the edge thickness of the slab.

Note: Show the concrete slab-on-grade thickness on the drawings. See CCAA T51 (2004) for guidance on design of concrete slab-on-grade thickness for residential streets and paths.

Timber forms: Seasoned and dressed timber planks, free of warps, bends or kinks.

Slip forms: Conform to the manufacturer's recommendations for minimum side clearance requirements.

Expansion joint material

General: Compressible filler material to AS 3727.1 (2016).

Minimum thickness: 10 mm.

Polyethylene sheeting

Minimum thickness: 200 µm.

Blinding layer of sand

Minimum thickness: 20 mm.

Maximum content of silt and clay: 5%.

2.5 ASPHALT WEARING SURFACE**Aggregate properties**

Description: Clean, sound, hard, angular, of uniform quality, free from deleterious matter in conformance with the **Aggregate properties table**.

Standard: To AS 2758.5 (2020).

Mineral filler: To AS 2150 (2020) clause 4.2.

Aggregate properties table

Property	Test method	Value
Particle shape (calliper ratio 2:1)	AS 1141.14 (2007)	≤ 35%
Wet strength	AS 1141.22 (2019)	≥ 100 kN
Wet/dry strength variation		≤ 35%

Bituminous materials

Asphalt mix: To AS 2150 (2020).

Medium cut back bitumen: To AS 2157 (1997).

Bitumen emulsion: To AS 1160 (1996).

Mix design

Design: To AS/NZS 2891.5 (2015) and AS 2150 (2020).

Mix property table

Mix property	Maximum variation from job mix value
Aggregate passing 4.75 mm sieve or larger	±7% by mass
Aggregate passing 2.36 mm to 300 µm sieves	±5% by mass
Aggregate passing 150 µm sieve	±2.5% by mass
Aggregate passing 75 µm sieve	±1.5% by mass
Bitumen content	±0.3% by mass
Added filler content	±0.3% by mass
Mixing temperature	±10°C

2.6 CONCRETE AND CLAY SEGMENTAL PAVERS**General**

Reference: See CMAA PA01 (2014), CMAA PA02 (2022) and CMAA PA03 (2010) for information on concrete segmental pavers and Think Brick Manual 01 (2019) for information on clay segmental paving.

Standard: To AS 3727.1 (2016) Section 6 and AS/NZS 4455.2 (2010).

Permeable interlocking concrete pavers: To the recommendations of CMAA PE01 (2010) Section 7.

Reference: See NATSPEC TECHnote DES 024 for more information on water sensitive urban design (WSUD).

Slip resistance classification: To AS 4586 (2013).

Proprietary product: Conform to the **ANNEXURE– PAVER SCHEDULE**.

2.7 SAND

General

Description: Well-graded, clean, hard sand, with uncoated grains of uniform quality and free of soluble salts or other contaminants which may cause efflorescence.

Storage: Protect from rain.

Cement: Do not use cement bound material.

Bedding sand

Grading: Obtain material from a single source or blend.

Fines: Do not use single-sized, gap-graded or excessive fine material.

Moisture content: 4 to 8% and uniform when spread.

Bedding sand grading table

AS sieve	% passing
9.52 mm	100
4.75 mm	95 – 100
2.36 mm	80 – 100
1.18 mm	50 – 85
600 µm	25 – 60
300 µm	10 – 30
150 µm	5 – 15
75 µm	0 – 10

Joint filling sand

Moisture content: Dry when spread.

Joint filling sand grading table

AS sieve	% passing
2.36 mm	100
1.18 mm	90 – 100
600 µm	60 – 90
300 µm	30 – 60
150 µm	15 – 30
75 µm	5 – 10

2.8 GRANULAR MATERIAL

Permeable pavement

Description: Well-graded, clean aggregate of uniform quality.

Grading: Bedding and jointing material to the recommendations of CMAA PE01 (2010) Table 2.

Bedding and jointing course material: 2 to 5 mm uniform size of aggregate.

Joint filling material grading table

AS sieve	% passing
9.5 mm	100

AS sieve	% passing
4.75 mm	85 – 100
2.36 mm	10 – 40
1.18 mm	0 – 10
0.3 mm	0 – 5

Concrete edge restraint

Properties: To AS 1379 (2007) clause 1.5.3.

Compressive strength: 20 MPa.

Slump: 60 mm.

2.9 OTHER MATERIALS**Tactile ground surface indicators**

Standard: To AS/NZS 1428.4.1 (2009).

Testing**Quality**

Requirement: Test for all characteristics in conformance with **ANNEXURE - MAXIMUM LOT SIZES AND MINIMUM TEST FREQUENCIES**.

Quality verification: If material/product quality verification can be obtained from the supplier, documented tests need not be repeated.

3 EXECUTION**3.1 PREPARATION OF SUBGRADE****General**

Extent: Prepare a uniform subgrade for the full pavement formation, extending at least to the back of kerbs, **only where the footpath/cycleway abuts kerb. In all other cases the limit of excavation should extend a minimum of 300mm beyond the edge of the footpath/cycleway.**

Existing services: Before commencing earthworks, locate and mark existing underground services in the areas affected by the earthworks operations.

Clearing and excavations

Clearing: Remove all the topsoil, vegetation, debris and any existing pavements.

Bulk excavations/levelling: Excavate to correct levels and profiles as the basis for the pavement, filling and landscaping. Make allowance for compaction, settlement or heaving.

Rock: If rock is encountered, do not use explosives. If essential **obtain approval from the consent authority and** follow appropriate safety procedures.

Existing footings: If excavation is required within the zone of influence of an existing footing, construct temporary shoring or underpinning, as documented, to maintain the support of the footing and prevent damage to the structure and finishes supported by the footing.

Removal of unsuitable material: Remove any soft, weak, saturated or organic material within the top 300 mm of the subgrade and replace with good quality fill.

Stockpiling: If stockpiling is permitted along the line of the trench excavation, do not put excavated material against tree trunks, buildings, fences or obstruct the free flow of water along gutters.

Disposal of excess excavated material: Remove excess material not required or unsuitable for fill from the site, to AS 3798 (2007) clause 6.1.8.

Filling

Requirement: Place fill in near-horizontal layers of uniform thickness. Bring the fill to optimum moisture content by watering. Compact each layer with suitable roller.

Compaction of subgrade

Requirement: Uniformly compact the subgrade to the documented density.

Note: Usually the required density of fill and subgrade (the minimum dry density ratio) is documented on the drawings and is determined by the geotechnical site investigation.

Proof rolling method and equipment: To AS 3798 (2007) clause 5.5.

Protection of adjacent structures: Do not use compacting equipment against concrete retaining walls or detention tank walls until the concrete has been in place for 28 days, unless the walls are back propped.

Note: Structural engineering advice is required for back propping requirements.

Permeable pavements with segmental pavers

Requirement: To the recommendations of CMAA PE01 (2010) clause 7.1.2 and the following:

- Compaction: 92 to 96% standard MDD.
- Cohesive subgrades: Install filter fabric under base course as documented.
- Contaminated, saline or expansive subgrade: Install an impermeable membrane and run up the sides of the pavement, as documented.

3.2 PREPARATION OF BASE AND SUBBASE

Reference: See *CCAA T51 (2004)* for design guidance on concrete pavements for pathways and cycleways for residential streets and paths.

Surface preparation

Before laying the subbase: Inspect the subgrade for soft spots or surfaces weakened by moisture and remove as unsuitable material.

Placing

Spreading: Spread the material in uniform layers, without segregation.

Maximum thickness of layers: 150 mm.

Trimming: Trim the subbase to the cross falls as documented.

Compaction of subbase

Density and thickness: Uniformly compact the subbase as documented.

Note: Show the thickness and required density of base and subbase i.e. the minimum dry density ratio on the drawings. It depends on the strength of the subgrade, the traffic loads and drainage requirements. See *CCAA T51 (2004)* for more design guidance.

Base and subbase for flexible pavement

Required moisture content: Maintain by adding water to the entire surface of the layer after spreading.

Subbase for rigid pavement

Extent of the subbase: Conform to the following:

- At kerbs: Extend the subbase at its full depth to at least the back of kerbs.
- Along edges without kerbs: Extend the subbase at least 300 mm beyond each side of the pathway.

No subbase for pavement

Requirement: Lay polyethylene sheeting and/or a blinding layer of sand, if no subbase.

Polyethylene sheeting: Provide minimum 200 mm taped laps.

Subsurface drainage: Provide subsurface drainage to *1171 Subsurface drainage*, as documented.

Permeable pavement

Construction: To the recommendations of CMAA PE01 (2010) clause 7.1.2 and the following for trafficable areas:

- Unbound subbase: Compact to 95% modified MDD.
- Unbound base: Compact to 98% modified MDD.
- Cement-stabilised materials: Compact to 96% modified MDD.
- Construction vehicles trafficking mud onto the base course for permeable paving: If unavoidable, increase documented base thickness by 50 mm, scalp off and immediately discard before installing the bedding course.

Surface level

Finished surface: Free draining and evenly graded between level points.

3.3 CONCRETE SLAB-ON-GRADE

Installation of side forms

Preparation: Clean and recoat the forms before using. Apply a release agent to the interior of the formwork.

Fixed forms: Stake forms in position using at least 3 steel stakes per form, not more than 1.5 m apart. Lock joints between form sections to prevent movement.

Slip forms: Allow side clearance for slip form operation.

Installation of reinforcement

Location, cover and details: As documented.

Splicing mesh: Overlap a minimum of 2 crosswires.

Supports: Install bar chairs at the following minimum spacing:

- Bars: 60 bar diameters.
- Mesh: 600 mm centres/grid.

Tying: Secure the reinforcement against displacement by tying at intersections with either wire ties, or clips.

Installation of cores, fixings and embedded items

Requirement: Provide cores, fixings and embedded items as documented.

Installation: Fix into position to prevent movement during concrete placement. If clashing with reinforcement, reposition reinforcement and maintain cover. Do not cut reinforcement.

Concrete mix supply

Standard: To AS 1379 (2007).

Pre-mixed supply: Do not add water on site.

Weather: Provide special protection measures if placing concrete during rainy weather or at temperatures above 30°C or below 10°C.

Elapsed delivery time table

Concrete temperature at time of discharge (°C)	Maximum elapsed time (minutes)
5 – 24	120
24 – 27	90
27 – 30	60
30 – 35	45

Note: AS 1379 (2007) nominates a limit of 90 minutes which can be waived by agreement between the customer and supplier, if, after that period, the consistency of the concrete allows placing without the addition of more water to the mixer.

On-site slump test

Frequency: To AS 1379 (2007) clause 5.2.

Test method: To AS 1012.3.1 (2014).

Acceptance criteria:

- Fixed form with manual operated vibration: 50 - 60 mm.
- Slip form with no side forms: 30 - 50 mm.

Concrete placing

Preparation:

- Wet weather: Remove any water ponding on the subbase/subgrade.
- Dry weather: If there is no polyethylene sheeting or sand blinding layer directly under the concrete slab-on-grade, dampen the subbase/subgrade.

Placing: Place concrete uniformly over the width of the pavement so that the face is generally vertical and normal to the direction of placing.

Hand spreading:

- Method: Use shovels.
- Placing sequence: Start from one corner (usually the lowest point) and proceed continuously out from that point.

Fibre-reinforced concrete: For pumped concrete use a screen (100-150 mm mesh) on the pump hopper to catch fibre balls.

Compaction of concrete slab-on-grade

Slab thickness 100 mm or less: Compact throughout placing, screeding and finishing processes. If required, use a hand-held screed vibrator at the surface. Do not use immersion vibrators.

Slab thickness more than 100 mm and downturns: Adopt procedures to make sure of proper concrete compaction to the following areas:

- Slab panels for the full depth.
- Joint locations.
- Around dowels or other cast-in components.
- Slab downturns.

Placing in cold weather

Temperature limits: Maintain the following:

- Freshly mixed concrete: $\geq 5^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- Forms and reinforcement before and during placing: $\geq 5^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- Water: Maximum 60°C when placed in the mixer.

Admixtures: Do not use calcium chloride, salts, chemicals or other material in the mix to lower the freezing point of the concrete.

Freezing: Prevent concrete from freezing.

Placing in hot weather

Handling: Prevent premature stiffening of the fresh mix and reduce water absorption and evaporation losses.

Temperature limits: Maintain the following:

- Normal concrete in footings, beams, columns, walls and slabs: $\leq 35^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- For concrete strength grade less than 40 MPa with section thickness ≥ 1 m in all dimensions: $\leq 27^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- For concrete strength grade 40 MPa or greater with section thickness ≥ 600 mm in all dimensions: $\leq 27^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- Forms and reinforcement before and during placing: $\leq 35^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Evaporation rate limit: ≤ 0.50 kg/m²/h.

Reference: For further information on how to estimate the evaporation rate on-site, refer to CCAA T41 (2020), Part XI. Section 13.

Concrete placing records

Log book: Keep on site and make available for inspection a log book recording each placement of concrete, including the following:

- Date.
- Specified grade and source of concrete.
- Slump measurements.
- The portion of work.
- Volume placed.

Concrete finish

Initial finishing: Screed the concrete to the level of formwork, bull float and leave to set.

Final finishing: After all the bleed water has evaporated from the surface, start the operations to achieve the documented finish.

Finish: Provide one of the following finishes, as documented:

- Wood float finish: After machine floating, use wood or plastic hand floats to produce the final consolidated finish free of float marks and uniform in texture and appearance.
- Broom finish: After machine floating and steel trowelling, draw a broom or hessian belt across the surface to produce a coarse even-textured transverse-scored surface.

Concrete curing

Requirement: Start curing immediately after finishing and continue for a minimum period of 3 days.

Curing method: Choose from the following:

- Cover sheet method: Cover concrete surface with plastic sheets. Overlap at least 150 mm and anchor down to prevent displacement.
- Moisture application method: Spray constantly with water in form of fog or mist.
- Curing compound method: Apply curing compound to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Cold weather curing: Maintain concrete surface temperatures above 5°C for the duration of the curing period.

Hot weather curing: If the concrete temperature exceeds 25°C, or the ambient shade temperature exceeds 30°C or the evaporation rate is exceeded, erect barriers to protect freshly placed concrete from drying winds and control the loss of water through evaporation by the use of aliphatic alcohol until curing is commenced.

Coloured concrete: Do not cure by covering with plastic sheeting, damp sand or wet hessian.

Note: Covering coloured concrete with sheets may cause colour variation.

Installation of joints

Requirement: Construct isolation, expansion, contraction, control and construction joints straight and plumb and extend continuously from edge to edge of the pavement.

Joint layout, type spacing and widths: As documented or to AS 3727.1 (2016) clause 5.4 and to the following:

- Expansion joints: Maximum 12 m spacings with dowels as documented for load transfer for pavements 100 mm thick or greater.
- Control joints: Joint spacings or slab panels to a maximum aspect ratio of 1:1.5 (no greater than 1.5 times the width of the path) and equally spaced between expansion joints.

Joints around existing services: Install control joints at corners of manhole covers, utility pits, re-entrant corners, posts, planter boxes and any other services that act as a slab restraint.

Keyed contraction joints: Before placing concrete, install form strips and securely fasten to the side forms.

Expansion joints:

- Install dowels along the joint, as documented.
- Use dowel cages or proprietary dowel systems to align dowels horizontally and vertically along the joint. Maintain the correct position up to and during concrete placement.
- Install sleeve or proprietary dowel sleeves with expansion cap on dowels on the first pour side of the formed joint.
- Install minimum 10 mm thick compressible filler material to cover the full depth of the concrete joint face and extend along the entire length of the joint.
- After concrete placement seal top of joint as documented or use a proprietary joint seal capping. Finish neatly and flush with adjoining surfaces.

Note: Note misalignment of dowels will cause joint lock-up and induce stress on the slab resulting in uncontrolled cracking. Refer to AS 3727.1 (2016) Appendix B for further information.

Control/weakened plane joints: Form a joint in the freshly placed concrete by one of the following methods:

- Saw cut the concrete surface using a mechanical circular saw:
 - . Joint width: 3 - 5mm wide.
 - . Joint depth: A minimum of (0.25 - 0.33) x depth of the concrete.
 - . Timing: Form joint within the first 6 to 18 hours of placement provided that the ambient air temperature does not drop below 10°C during that period.

Note: Timing of saw cuts are very important as the concrete should not be too green that aggregates are dislodged during the process and not at a stage of setting that stress cracks are already forming before the joint has been formed. Therefore, joints should not go beyond 24 hours since placing the concrete to avoid uncontrolled cracking.

- Place proprietary crack inducer into the freshly placed concrete (top surface) as per the manufacturer's recommendations.

Contraction joints:

- Preparation before first pour: Install dowels through formwork as documented and install sleeve on first pour side or install proprietary dowel sleeve to formwork with nailing plate (aligned and supported).
- At completion of first pour: Finish the concrete and top mesh reinforcement square at the joint.
- Before the next concrete pour: Remove formwork and any loose material. De-bond the full depth of the concrete joint face along the entire length with de-bonding compound material. If not casted in the first pour insert dowels into previously installed dowel sleeves (half-length of dowel).
- Maintain the correct position of the dowels up to and during concrete placement.

Tied construction joints:

- Preparation before first pour: Install deformed steel reinforced starter bars central in slab as documented through formwork on first pour side with nailing plate to maintain alignment up to and during the pour.
- At completion of first pour: Finish the concrete and top mesh reinforcement square at the joint.
- Before the next concrete pour: Remove the formwork and any loose material and roughen the joint face.

New to existing concrete pavement joints:

- Clean existing joint face.
- Drill and epoxy dowels along the joint and sleeve one end as documented.
- Install compressible closed-cell foam to joint face (full depth and full width) prior to concrete placement.

Articulated joint system: Install as documented at existing trees and/or plans for future trees.

Isolation joints: Install compressible closed-cell foam as documented around posts, utility boxes, planters and existing structures that abut the pavement.

Proprietary joint systems: Install as per manufacturer's recommendations.

Joint sealing

Requirement: Fill with joint sealer as documented.

Note: If blinding layer of sand is used under the concrete slab, joint sealing is necessary to prevent the sand from entering the joint space. If sand gets into an expansion joint, it will prevent the joint movement, thus making the joint ineffective.

Preparation: Make sure the joint space is dry, clean and free from loose material.

Sealant type: Silicone sealant to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Completion

Protection: During the curing period, protect the paving surfaces from traffic and construction plant.

Adjacent surfaces: Remove side forms and reinstate surfaces adjacent to the new pavement.

3.4 ASPHALT WEARING SURFACE

General

Standard: To AS 3727.1 (2016) Section 7 and AS 2150 (2020).

Weather conditions: Place asphalt surfacing in dry weather.

Placing

Spreading: Spread the mix in a uniform layer covering the full width of the pavement.

Trimming: Trim to cross falls, levels and grades as documented. Trim edges to a straight line.

Compaction: Uniformly compact the pavement surface to documented thickness.

Joints

Standard: To AS 2150 (2020) clause 12.6.

Requirement: Minimise the number of joints and make joints that are well bonded and sealed with a smooth riding surface across the joint.

Transverse joints: If the operation is stopped for more than 20 minutes or the pavement temperature falls below 90°C, construct transverse joint to a straight vertical face for the full depth of the layer, and offset in adjoining spreader runs and layer to layer by at least 1 m.

Edges: Form exposed edges of each paver run while hot, to a straight line with a dense face inclined between vertical and 45°.

Cold joints: Tack coat the surface of cold joints before placing the adjoining asphalt.

Completion of asphalt wearing surface

Adjacent surfaces: Reinstate surfaces next to new pavements and associated elements.

3.5 SEGMENTAL PAVERS

Concrete edging or kerb

Construction: Fixed form, extrusion or slip forms to AS 1379 (2007) and *1122 Kerbs and channels (gutters)*.

Perimeter: Construct edge restraints to bedding and units, where not provided by other structures.

Drainage: Position edge restraint and pavers so that the top of the pavers are slightly above the front edge of the edge restraint.

Edge restraint shape: Make sure the edge restraint has a vertical or near vertical side abutting the pavers.

Edging: Place in a shallow trench between timber forms. Wood float finish flush with the adjacent finished grass level.

Control joints: Provide 20 mm deep contraction joints at 3 m maximum spacing, as documented.

Timing: Carry out concrete edge restraints before bedding course. Allow concrete edge restraints to harden before vibration of the surface course.

Geotextile

Position: Place fabric over prepared base course before laying the bedding course.

Requirement: Cover within 48 hours of being placed, rectify any punctures or tears prior to covering. Overlap 500 mm where deformations are expected.

Bedding course

Screeding: Spread the bedding course in a single uniform layer and screed in a loose condition to the nominated design profile and levels.

Sand bedding course thickness: 20 mm to 30 mm following final compaction of the paving.

Progressive screeding: Do not screed more than 2 m in advance of the laying face at the completion of work on any day.

Depressions: Before laying pavers, loosen, rake and re-screed any depressions exceeding 5 mm.

Remediation: If screeded sand left overnight is subject to rain, check for level and re-screed where necessary before placing pavers.

Permeable pavement

Granular bedding course thickness: 20 to 40 mm, following final compaction of the paving or as documented.

Sand: Do not use.

Laying pavers

Placement: Uniformly place pavers on the screeded bedding to the documented laying pattern. Lay the pattern at either 90° or 45° to the line of edge restraints.

Joint width: Lay pavers with a joint range after bedding compaction and joint filling operations as follows:

- Pavers generally: 2 to 5 mm.
- Permeable type A pavers: 2 to 5 mm.
- Permeable type B pavers: 2 to 5 mm or less than 13 mm.
- Permeable type C pavers: Less than 13 mm.

Colour variation: Mix the pavers between pallets to evenly distribute colour variation over the whole paved area.

Cut courses: Cut pavers with a 50 mm minimum plan dimension. On footpaths and other linear elements, use at least two cut courses and maintain symmetry.

Control: Control alignment and laying pattern by stringlines or chalked stringlines every 5 m intervals.

Variable width areas: Include in situ concrete infill strips to make a straight area for paving and take up the variable width.

Control joints: If there is a concrete slab-on-grade, provide paving control joints:

- Located over concrete slab-on-grade control joints.

- 10 mm wide and filled with bitumen impregnated fibreboard.

Laying around obstacles: Finish public utility access pits, drainage inlets and other penetrations in the paving with a concrete surround:

- Make sure the outside dimensions of the pit are square or rectangular and make a smooth connection with the laying pattern of the pavers.
- Drainage inlets: Position the top of the drainage inlet slightly below the top of the pavers.

Compaction of bedding

Compaction: Compact the sand bedding after laying paving units using a vibrating plate compactor and appropriate hand methods, and continue until lipping between adjoining units is eliminated.

Progressive compaction: Arrange the paving operations to allow the following:

- Compactor proceeds progressively behind the laying face without undue delay.
- Compaction is completed before stopping work on any day.
- No compaction within 1 m of the laying face except on completion of the pavement against an edge restraint.

Joint filling: Compact all paving units to design levels before the commencement of joint filling.

Joint filling

Filling: Spread dry sand or granular material over the paving units and fill the joints by brooming. Undertake one or more passes with the vibrating plate compactor and refill the joints with joint filling material. Repeat the process until the joints are completely filled.

Timing: As soon as compaction is carried out, fill gaps with jointing material.

Completion of segmental pavement

Protection: Prevent all vehicular and pedestrian traffic from using the pavement until all compaction and joint filling is completed and all edge restraints are in place.

Conformance: Test for levelness, flatness and lippage tolerances.

Cleaning: Leave pavements clean on completion.

Reinstating adjacent surfaces: Reinstatate surfaces next to new pavements and associated elements.

3.6 LANDSCAPING

Protection from landscaping

Root barriers: Where tree canopies extend to the edge of pathways and cycleways, provide 600 mm deep root barrier to prevent the development of large roots directly beneath the pavement.

4 ANNEXURE A

4.1 ANNEXURE – PAVER SCHEDULE

This Annexure should be completed for Council or private development projects to specify parameters required in conjunction with the contract Drawings. Where there is an inconsistency between the approved Drawings and this Annexure, the approved Drawings shall prevail unless specifically noted otherwise.

	A	B	C
Pavement application			
Paver material			
Paver shape type/shape name.			
Permeable paver classification			
Paver size			
Paver colour			
Paver thickness			
Laying pattern			
Direction of paver to line of edge restraint			

	A	B	C
Minimum characteristic breaking load			
Dimensional deviation category			
Abrasion resistance			
Salt attack resistance grade			
Slip resistance classification			
Geotextile/liner type			
Product			

Notes to Schedule: The codes in the header row of the schedule designate each application or location of the item scheduled. Edit the codes to match those in other contract documents.

Pavement application: e.g. Public space for pedestrians and commercial vehicles. See AS/NZS 4455.2 (2010) Table 2.8.

Paver material: Select Concrete or Clay.

Shape type/name: Applies to concrete pavers. Select Type A, B or C from **Definitions**.

Permeable paver classification: e.g. Pavers with openings along joints. See CMAA PE01 (2010) Table 1 for classification of pavers for PICP.

Paver thickness: Generally 60 or 80 mm. See AS/NZS 4455.2 (2010) Table 2.8 for minimum thickness requirements.

Laying pattern: Select herringbone for road pavements. See CMAA PA02 (2022) for laying patterns.

Direction to line of edge restraint: e.g. 90° or 45°.

Minimum characteristic breaking load: See AS/NZS 4455.2 (2010) Table 2.8 for minimum requirements.

Dimensional deviation category: See AS/NZS 4455.2 (2010) Table 2.8 for minimum requirements.

Abrasion resistance: See AS/NZS 4455.2 (2010) Table 2.8 for maximum abrasion resistance.

Salt attack resistance grade: Select Exposure grade or General purpose. See AS/NZS 4455.2 (2010) Table 2.7.

Slip resistance classification: Refer to NATSPEC TECHnote DES 001. Check with the manufacturer for the appropriate text. Select classifications of pedestrian surface materials to the wet pendulum or oil wet ramp tests.

Geotextile/liner type: For geotextile classifications, properties and design information, see Austroads AGPT04G (2009).

Product: Name of proprietary product if applicable. If nominated, other table values may become redundant.

4.2 ANNEXURE - SUMMARY OF HOLD AND WITNESS POINTS

For private developments, certain Hold and Witness Points where specifically noted below require representatives of both the Superintendent and the Principal Certifier (e.g. Council) to authorise release.

Clause and description	Type	Submission/Inspection details	Submission/Notice timing	Process held
INSPECTIONS, Notice Compaction of subgrade	W – Superintendent and Principal Certifier	Prepared subgrade after compaction	1 day before proceeding with base	-
INSPECTIONS, Notice Compaction of subbase	W – Superintendent and Principal Certifier	Prepared subbase after compaction	1 day before completing compaction	-

Clause and description	Type	Submission/Inspection details	Submission/Notice timing	Process held
INSPECTIONS, Notice Compaction of base	W – Superintendent and Principal Certifier	Prepared base after compaction	1 day before completing compaction	-
SUBMISSIONS, Execution details Reinforcement	H	Details of any proposed changes to documented reinforcement.	7 days before on- site placement	Installation of reinforcement
SUBMISSIONS, Execution details Concrete mix	H	Details of any proposed changes to the concrete mix design including additions of any special cement types and admixtures	7 days before ordering concrete	Placement of concrete
SUBMISSIONS, Execution details Concrete mix	H	Changes to fibre dosage rate (only for MSFRC)	7 days before ordering concrete	Placement of concrete
SUBMISSIONS, Execution details Concrete joints	H	Changes to documented joint locations.	7 days before ordering concrete	Placement of concrete
SUBMISSIONS, Execution details Concrete curing	H	Curing and protection methods	7 days before application	Placement of concrete
SUBMISSIONS, Execution details Concrete placement	H	Handling, placing, compaction and finishing methods and equipment, including pumping.	7 days before ordering concrete	Placement of concrete
SUBMISSIONS, Execution details Concrete placement	H	Submit details of proposed methods, timing and sequence of sawing joints.	7 days before ordering concrete	Placement of concrete
SUBMISSIONS, Execution details Sequence and times for concrete placement	H	Details of any proposed changes to the proposed sequential placement of slab segments	7 days before ordering concrete	Placement of concrete
SUBMISSIONS, Products and materials	H	For each nominated MSFRC mix, determined at the nominated slump, showing conformity for the following: content of cement, flyash and content	7 days before ordering concrete	Placement of concrete

Clause and description	Type	Submission/Inspection details	Submission/Notice timing	Process held
MSFRC mixes		of cementitious material per yielded m ³ of concrete, compressive strength at 28 days, vebe reading and Drying shrinkage after 21 days air drying		
SUBMISSIONS, Products and materials MSFRC mixes	H	Submit details of synthetic fibres including the manufacturer's name, model, strength properties, method of manufacture, cross-section and anchorage configuration, length, diameter, aspect ratio and nominated fibre dosage of the MSFRC.	7 days before ordering concrete	Placement of concrete
INSPECTIONS, Notice No subbase for pavement	W	Installation of membrane and/or blinding layer of sand	1 day before installing reinforcement	-
INSPECTIONS, Notice Installation of reinforcement	W Superintendent and Principal Certifier	Completed installation of reinforcement	2 days before pouring concrete	-
INSPECTIONS, Notice Installation of cores, fixings and embedded items	W Superintendent and Principal Certifier	Completed installation of cores, fixings and embedded items	2 days before pouring concrete	-
INSPECTIONS, Notice Installation of joints	W	Installed expansion, contraction, isolation or construction joints	Progressive	-
INSPECTIONS, Notice Completion of asphalt wearing surface	H Superintendent and Principal Certifier	Evaluation of finish and reinstatement of adjacent surfaces.	2 days before opening pavement to traffic	Opening pavement to public
INSPECTIONS, Notice Completion of segmental pavement	H Superintendent and Principal Certifier	Evaluation of finish and reinstatement of adjacent surfaces.	2 days before opening pavement to traffic	Opening pavement to public

Clause and description	Type	Submission/Inspection details	Submission/Notice timing	Process held
Note: H = Hold point, W = Witness point				

4.3 ANNEXURE – MAXIMUM LOT SIZES AND MINIMUM TEST FREQUENCIES

Activity	Key quality verification requirements	Maximum lot size	Minimum test frequency	Test method
Subgrade	Compaction	1000 Lin. m or 1000 m ²	1 per 200 Lin. m or 200 m ²	AS 1289.5.4.1 (2007)
Subbase/granular base placement	Compaction	1 day's placement	1 per 100 Lin. m or 100 m ²	AS 1289.5.4.1 (2007)
	Geometry	1 day's placement	1 per 25 Lin. m	3 m straightedge
Steel supply	Material quality – Supplier's documentary evidence and certification	1 delivery	1 per production batch	AS/NZS 4671 (2019)
Concrete supply	Ready-mixed concrete production and supply - Supplier's documentary evidence and certification	1 delivery	1 per production batch	AS 1379 (2007)
	Consistency – Slump	15 m ³	1 per load	AS 1012.3.1 (2014)
	Compressive strength (28 days)	15 m ³	2 pairs per 15 m ³	AS 1012.1 (2014) AS 1012.8.1 (2014) AS 1012.9 (2014)
Concrete placement	Finished levels	15 m ³	1 cross section per 15 m	Survey and 3 m straightedge
	Surface dimensions	Single fabrication	As required to confirm design dimensions	Measure

4.4 ANNEXURE - PAY ITEMS

This schedule applies to Council projects. For private development works use of this schedule is optional, at the Superintendent's discretion.

Pay items	Unit of measurement	Schedule rate inclusions
Pay items for concrete		
0282.1 Excavation	m ³ , measured in bank volume of excavation.	<p>This pay item applies to works included in Pay items 0282.2 and 0282.3.</p> <p>Include in the rate for excavation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excavation and backfilling of all types of materials, with no separate rates for earth and rock. - The disposal of surplus material. - The control of stormwater runoff. <p>Do not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drying out wet excavated material or replacement of over excavation beyond the design cross-sectional limits defined above.
0282.2 Footpaths,	m ² , measured as the horizontal surface	Include all operations involved in

Pay items	Unit of measurement	Schedule rate inclusions
driveways, median toppings and works of similar nature	area of the concrete footpath, driveways, median topping, or similar as constructed.	the forming and compaction of foundations, subbase, concreting, finishing, curing and backfilling. Where documented, include the supply and placement of reinforcing steel.
Pay items for asphalt		
0282.3 Mix design	LS	All costs associated with mix design and control. (For example quality, binder, aggregate grading and binder content, mix properties).
0282.4 Supply and install asphalt measured by mass unless otherwise	Tonnes - Determine the mass in tonnes from docket supplied by the Contractor and issued at a certified weighing system by batch weights using certified scales.	All costs associated with supply, install and finishing of asphalt.
Pay items for segmental paving		
0282.5 Edge strips	Lin. m, measured along the length of the edge strip.	All costs associated with the following: - Excavation, forming, concreting, contraction joints, backfilling and compaction adjacent to the completed edge strip.
0282.6 Segmental pavers	m ² The surface area of segmental paving for pavements calculated from the width and length.	All costs associated with the following: - Supply, laying and compaction of segmental paving units, bedding and joint filling material. - Cutting of units. - Concrete surrounds or aprons around surface penetrations.

4.5 ANNEXURE - REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are incorporated into this worksection by reference:

AS 1012		Methods of testing concrete
AS 1012.1	2014	Sampling of concrete
AS 1012.3.1	2014	Determination of properties related to the consistency of concrete - Slump test
AS 1012.8.1	2014	Method for making and curing concrete - Compression and indirect tensile test specimens
AS 1012.9	2014	Compressive strength tests - Concrete, mortar and grout specimens
AS 1141		Methods for sampling and testing aggregates
AS 1141.14	2007	Particle shape, by proportional caliper
AS 1141.22	2019	Wet/dry strength variation
AS 1141.23	2021	Los Angeles value
AS 1141.52	2019	Unconfined cohesion of compacted pavement materials
AS 1160	1996	Bitumen emulsions for construction and maintenance of pavements
AS 1289		Methods of testing soils for engineering purposes
AS 1289.3.1.1	2009	Soil classification tests - Determination of the liquid limit of a soil - Four point Casagrande method
AS 1289.3.3.1	2009	Soil classification tests - Calculation of the plasticity index of a soil

AS 1289.3.4.1	2008	Soil classification tests - Determination of the linear shrinkage of a soil - Standard method
AS 1289.3.6.1	2009	Soil classification tests - Determination of the particle size distribution of a soil - Standard method of analysis by sieving
AS 1289.5.4.1	2007	Soil compaction and density tests - Compaction control test - Dry density ratio, moisture variation and moisture ratio
AS 1289.6.1.1	2014	Soil strength and consolidation tests - Determination of the California Bearing Ratio of a soil - Standard laboratory method for a remoulded specimen
AS 1379	2007	Specification and supply of concrete
AS 1428		Design for access and mobility
AS/NZS 1428.4.1	2009	Means to assist the orientation of people with vision impairment - Tactile ground surface indicators
AS 1478		Chemical admixtures for concrete, mortar and grout
AS 1478.1	2000	Admixtures for concrete
AS 2150	2020	Hot mix asphalt - a guide to good practice
AS 2157	1997	Cutback bitumen
AS/NZS 2425	2015	Bar chairs in reinforced concrete - Product requirements and test methods
AS 2758		Aggregates and rock for engineering purposes
AS 2758.1	2014	Concrete aggregates
AS 2758.5	2020	Coarse asphalt aggregates
AS 2876	2000	Concrete kerbs and channels (gutters) - Manually or machine placed
AS/NZS 2891		Methods of sampling and testing asphalt
AS/NZS 2891.5	2015	Compaction of asphalt by Marshall method and determination of stability and flow - Marshall procedure
AS/NZS 3582		Supplementary cementitious materials
AS/NZS 3582.1	2016	Fly ash
AS 3582.2	2016	Slag - Ground granulated blast-furnace
AS/NZS 3582.3	2016	Amorphous silica
AS 3600	2018	Concrete structures
AS 3727		Pavements
AS 3727.1	2016	Residential
AS 3798	2007	Guidelines on earthworks for commercial and residential developments
AS 3799	1998	Liquid membrane-forming curing compounds for concrete
AS 3972	2010	General purpose and blended cements
AS/NZS 4455		Masonry units, pavers, flags and segmental retaining wall units
AS/NZS 4455.2	2010	Pavers and flags
AS 4586	2013	Slip resistance classification of new pedestrian surface materials
AS/NZS 4671	2019	Steel reinforcing materials
AS/NZS 4680	2006	Hot-dip galvanized (zinc) coatings on fabricated ferrous articles
AS 5101		Methods for preparation and testing of stabilized materials
AS 5101.4	2008	Unconfined compressive strength of compacted materials
Austrroads AGPT		Guide to pavement technology
Austrroads AGPT04E	2022	Recycled materials
Austrroads AP-C87	2015	Austrroads glossary of terms
CIA CPN35	2003	Fibres in concrete
CMAA PE01	2010	Permeable interlocking concrete pavements - Design and construction guide
RMS T276	2012	Foreign materials content of recycled crushed concrete
EN 14889		Fibres for concrete
EN 14889-2	2006	Polymer fibres - Definitions, specifications and conformity
EN 15804	2012	Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Core rules for the product category of construction products
ISO 14025	2006	Environmental labels and declarations - Type III environmental declarations - Principles and procedures
ISO 21930	2017	Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works - Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services

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5 ANNEXURE M – CESSNOCK CITY COUNCIL SPECIFIC CLAUSES

M1.	Variations to or non-conformances with Council's AUS-SPEC are to be evaluated with reference to the procedure in Council's <i>Development Engineering Handbook</i> . Acceptance is to be obtained in writing from: a) an authorised representative of Council's Director of Infrastructure and Engineering Services.	Variation procedure
M2.	This specification applies in addition to any development consent (DA) conditions. If there is any inconsistency, the conditions of consent shall prevail.	DA Conditions
M3.	Refer to the Cessnock City Council Development Engineering Handbook for final inspection, works-as-executed and handover requirements.	Completion

6 AMENDMENT HISTORY

0	15/01/2024	First Published
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