

Working for Herefordshire

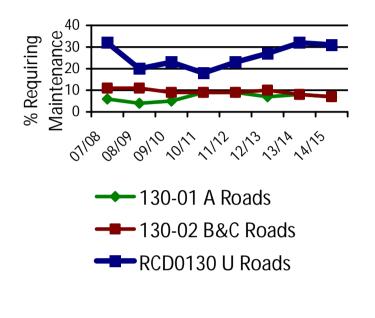
Carriageways Lifecycle Plan Summary

Inventory Condition

The carriageway network is composed by:

Road Category	Approx. length (km)
A Roads	351
B Roads	318
C Roads	1075
Unclassified Roads	1499
Total	3243

Frequent network condition surveys have shown the following:



Performance Requirements

The carriageway network is split into two networks: the Strategic and the County Network.

The Strategic Network encompasses the A roads and two highly used B roads, prime retail frontage roads in towns and ensures accesses to major employment areas. The LTP has targeted having a higher level of performance on this network. In recent years the network's condition has been improved to 7%, the targeted is to maintain this level.

The County network encompasses all other roads. The target is to maintain this network at its current condition (i.e., steady state).

Funding constraints mean that meeting these targets is not possible. Instead a managed decline situation is the option that can be afforded.

All sections of the network are to be maintained to the safety standards set out in the 'Highways Maintenance Plan'.

Current Asset Value and Deterioration

The value of the carriageways network is:

New build costs (2015)	£2,503,106,000
Depreciated value (2015)	£2,400,906,000
Annual Depreciation	4%

The budget considerations adopted for the carriageway network are:

Funding required to restore to new condition:	£102,200,000
Annual depreciation (2015)	£8,312,000
Budget (2016/2017)	£1,725,000

Maintenance Strategy

In 2014-2015 the County's carriageways network have been subject to a major investment programme where an additional £20m was invested in the U and C road network. This investment covered around 80% of the network length and aimed at improving its overall condition. The primary goal of this investment is to ensure that a lower level of maintenance will be required in the longer term. Recent condition surveys have indicated that this investment has made a significant improvement in the network condition; however, this is not yet filtered into current condition statistics, valuation and depreciation figures.

The graph below shows one result of recent carriageway surfacing investment and improvements to approach taken for routine and reactive defect repairs.

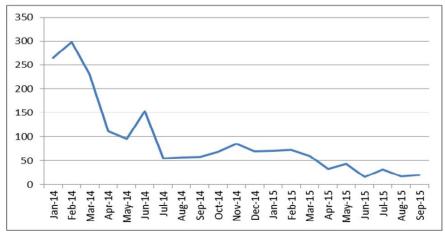


Figure 2. Number of potholes recorded per month (2014-2015)

Revision 0.1

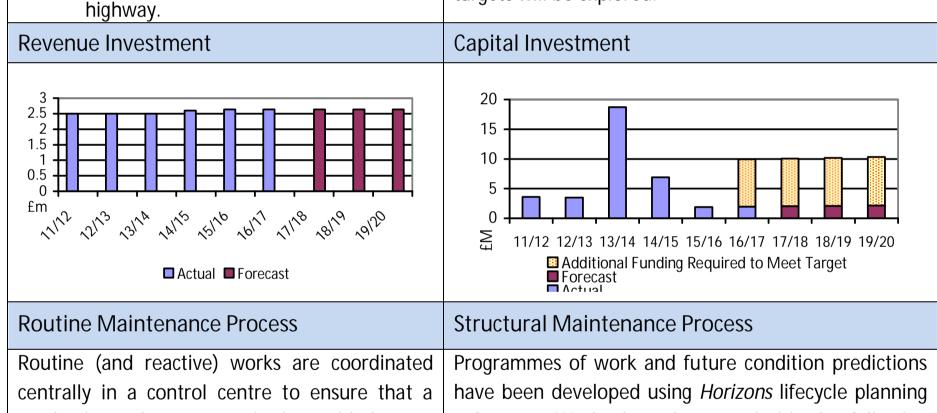
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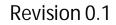
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Structural Maintenance Strategy (Capital) Routine Maintenance Strategy (Revenue) Routine carriageway maintenance concentrates The amount of annual depreciation experienced by the on maintaining the network in a safe condition in carriageways in 2015 was circa £8m; this is the the short term. To this end, the Council is approximate amount that would be needed to maintain the network's current condition. This amount is likely to supported by the 'Highways Maintenance Plan' that sets out the policy for identifying and be reduced in the short to medium term as a result of dealing with defects, including 'how' and 'when' £20m investment. The 'backlog' of work to bring the safety inspections will be carried out. Routine carriageway up to a new condition stood at circa £100m maintenance includes but is not exclusive to the for 2015 and recent analysis using the asset management support system (Horizons) has indicated a following defects: current backlog of circa £80m. As a result, the current carriageway potholes; budget of £1.6m will be insufficient to meet the bollard repairs; renewal/resetting of kerbs; and performance objectives outlined above. Nevertheless, any emergency ad-hoc works due to the network will remain in an acceptable condition in adverse weather conditions such as the short term, while additional funding to meet the flooding or any obstructions to the targets will be explored.



via regular safety consultation and using a multi-criteria analysis that Defects are identified inspections. Inspections are supported considers safety issues and treatment options available by modern technology such as mobile computer that present the lowest whole life cost. Forecast tablets that help the Council staff to identify and condition and funding requirements are based upon record those defects and plan their intervention. historic recorded deterioration rates, current costs as They are categorised and responded according well as assumed inflation (3%). to the guidelines of the 'Highway Maintenance Plan'. Response times are based on the risk presented by the defect. Apart from the highest risk defects that are responded to within 24hrs, all Cat 1, 2A & 2B defects have permanent fixes carried out.

software. Work has been prioritised, following productive and prompt service is provided.



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