



GREATER  
SHEPPARTON

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# Road Management Plan



**Version 6**

Adopted (Date)

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# 1 GENERAL

## 1.1 DISTRIBUTION & AVAILABILITY

The Manager Works and Waste shall be responsible for:

- Control of this Plan,
- Distribution of the Plan, and the
- Control and issue of any amendments

Copies (3) of the Plan shall be held by:

- Manager Works and Waste,
- Manager Strategic Assets, and the
- Council Library.

This Plan is available and may be viewed, free of charge, by the public during normal business hours at 90 Welsford Street SHEPPARTON VIC 3630

The Plan is also available on Council's website at [www.greatershepparton.vic.gov.au](http://www.greatershepparton.vic.gov.au)

## 1.2 AMENDMENT REGISTER

Document Control					
Rev No.	Date	Revision Details	Author	Reviewer	Approver
Version 3	28 September 2009				
A	23 November 2011	Amended Item 4.2.4 Response Times – Pathways to read “ <b>Defective footpath or pedestrian areas with a step greater than 35mm</b> ”. This is changing from 50mm.	RDM	NS	PH
Version 4	16 July 2013	Adopted by Council	TA	MF	GC
Version 5	20 June 2017	Adopted by Council	JL	HK	PH
Version 6	1 July 2020	Legislated Review	JL/RDM	JB	PH

## 1.3 DELEGATIONS

The Chief Executive Officer has delegated the various functions under the *Road Management Act 2004* (the *Act*) and the *Road Management (General) Regulations 2016* (the *Regulations*) to the respective officers of Council detailed in an Instrument of Sub-Delegation. This allows the Council, through its various members of staff to respond quickly to technical and administrative matters under the Plan.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 BACKGROUND**

This Road Management Plan (the Plan) is a document which describes road assets within road reserves for which Council is responsible.

The document sets inspection intervals and response times as well as stating management systems which this Council will implement to ensure that its responsibilities within the *Act* are met.

For Council to show that it has satisfied its duty of care to road users, it is required to demonstrate that it has in place a reasonable regime for inspecting the road network to discover defects and a reasonable regime for planning and implementing repairs to overcome those defects. These aspects of inspection and response are dealt with in Section 5 and are the key components of this Plan.

Implementation and management of the Plan is consistent with Council's various strategic and corporate documents and policies.

### **2.2 PURPOSE**

In accordance with Section 49 and 50 of the *Act*, the purposes of this Plan are:

- To provide for the inspection, maintenance and repair of public roads under the care and management of the Council as the Road Authority;
- To establish a management system for the road management functions of the Council which is based on policy and operational objectives and available resources; and
- To set the relevant standards in relation to the discharge of duties in the performance of those road management functions.

This Plan details the management system that the Council proposes to implement in the discharge of its duty to inspect, maintain and repair public roads for which the Council is responsible.

### **2.3 REVIEW OF THIS PLAN**

#### **2.3.1 Audit**

A program of auditing, using both internal and external auditors, is being developed for the purposes of ensuring that all the management systems in place are delivering the levels of service adopted by Council for its road network assets.

#### **2.3.2 Plan Review**

This Road Management Plan will be reviewed in accordance with Section 8 of the *Regulations* and will be conducted at least every four years in line with Council elections.

The review will consider the classification of the asset, the levels of service and maintenance of the asset maintained by this Council. Particular attention will be given to managing public safety and extending the service life of the asset.

### **2.3.3 Amendment**

"If the adopted level of intervention and response times outlined in Appendices 3 and 4 of the Plan is not achievable, amendments to the Plan may be made. Any amended Plan would be subject to the consultation and approval processes as detailed in Section 54 of the *Act*. The processes includes:

- Giving a notice stating-
  - (a) The purpose and general purport of the proposed road management plan;
  - (b) Where a copy of the proposed road management plan can be obtained or inspected; and
  - (c) That any person who is aggrieved by the proposed road management plan may make a submission on the proposed road management plan to the Council within the period specified in the notice.
- The Council must allow at least 28 days after the day on which a notice is given for the making of submissions.
- The notice must be-
  - (a) Published in the Government Gazette;
  - (b) Published in a daily newspaper generally circulating in the area in which the roads to which the road management plan applies are situated;
  - (c) Given in any other manner prescribed for the purposes of this section.

However, under the provisions of the *Regulations* – Regulation 11, the Council as the Road Authority is not required to give notice under Regulation 10 if the Chief Executive Officer certifies in writing that the proposed amendment to the Road Management Plan results in the determination under Section 41 of the *Act* of a standard that is higher than the relevant standard previously determined under Section 41 of that *Act*.

An example is where a proposed amendment to the Road Management Plan results in the determination of a standard that-

- would provide for more frequent inspection or maintenance of a road; or
- would decrease the period of time within which defects are to be repaired.

## **3 LISTING OF ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **3.1 CLASSIFICATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE**

Council has adopted hierarchies which provides for the classification of assets of a similar nature. The objective of a classification is to group assets based on factors including, but not limited to:

- Type and volume of use,
- Risk factors,
- Standards of construction and maintenance

Details of Council's road asset hierarchies are included in Appendix 1.

### **3.2 ASSET REGISTERS**

Council maintains asset registers of roads, roadways, pathways, road infrastructure or road related infrastructure for which Council is the responsible road authority.

#### **3.2.1 Register of Public Roads**

The *Act* places a mandatory requirement that a road authority keeps a register of public roads. The purpose of the Register is to list those road assets which will be maintained by Council in accordance with this Road Management Plan. The Road Register is available to the public for inspection at no charge at the Council Main Office, 90 Welsford Street SHEPPARTON VIC 3630, during normal business hours. The mandatory information required to be kept is listed in Schedule 1 of the *Act*, which includes:

- Road name,
- Date the road became a public road (if after 1 July 2004),
- Date the road ceases to be a public road,
- Classification, if any,
- Reference to any plan or instrument that fixes or varies the boundaries of the public road (if made after 1 July 2004),
- Any ancillary areas,
- Reference to any arrangement under which management functions is transferred to or from another road authority,
- Any matter required to be included by the relevant road minister under Section 22 of the *Act*.

### **3.2.2 Bridges & Major Culverts Asset Register**

The register lists all bridges and major culverts for which Council is the responsible road authority. The register is held as a separate database and includes the following information:

- Location,
- Dimensions,
- Age,
- Description of type
- Asset Identification Number

Note that under Section 3 of the *Act*, Council is not responsible for the following:

“...if the irrigation channel, sewer or drain is works within the meaning of the *Water Act 1989*, any bridge or culvert over an irrigation channel, sewer or drain, other than a bridge or culvert constructed by a road authority; or a bridge or culvert over a sewer or drain constructed under Section 132 of the *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958*,”

### **3.2.3 Footpaths Asset Register**

The register lists footpaths for which Council is the responsible road authority. The register is held as a separate database and includes the following information:

- Location,
- Materials,
- Dimensions
- Asset Identification Number

### 3.2.4 Car Parks Asset Register

Council owned off street car parking and on street car parking bays are maintained by council. The maintenance requirements for car park pavements, drains, signs and line markings are the same as those of Access Roads as described in this Road Management Plan.

## 4 DEMARCATION OF RESPONSIBILITY

### 4.1 BORDERING MUNICIPALITIES

In the instance of boundary roads with other municipalities the responsibility is allocated according to an agreement between the municipalities. The agreement allocates routine maintenance responsibility split on an equitable cost basis. Capital works, reseals costs are shared equitably by both municipalities. The City of Greater Shepparton borders:

- Campaspe Shire to the west;
- Strathbogie Shire to the south;
- Benalla Rural City to the east; and
- Moira Shire to the north

### 4.2 ARTERIAL ROADS

For arterial urban roads Rural Roads Victoria (VicRoads) is the Coordinating Road Authority. Hard copy sketches of the line of demarcation between Council and Rural Roads Victoria have been developed based on the *Operational Responsibility for Public Roads Code of Practice*.

A State Road may be a Freeway, a Declared Arterial Road or a Non-Declared Arterial State Road.

Freeways in the City of Greater Shepparton are:

- Goulburn Valley Freeway.

Highways in the City of Greater Shepparton are:

- Midland Highway; and
- Goulburn Valley Highway.

Declared Arterial Roads in the City of Greater Shepparton are:

Official Name	Local Name
Barmah-Shepparton Road	
Bendigo-Murchison Road	
Byrneside-Kyabram Road	
Dookie-Devenish Road	
Dookie-Nalinga Road	

Dookie-Shepparton Road	New Dookie Road
Dookie-Violet Town Road	
Echuca-Mooroopna Road	
Euroa-Shepparton Road	Kialla Central Road
Katamatite-Shepparton Road	
Lancaster-Mooroopna Road	
Mooroopna-Murchison Road	Toolamba Road
Murchison-Tatura Road	
Murchison-Violet Town Road	
Rushworth-Tatura Road	
Shepparton Alternative Route	Doyles Road
Tatura-Undera Road	
Wahring-Murchison East Road.	

In the rural areas, Rural Roads Victoria (VicRoads) is responsible for the full width of the road reserve, from property line to property line.

### 4.3 CROWN LAND

A number of roads are located on crown land managed by the Department of Sustainability and Environment and Parks Victoria. Where these roads do not service a Council asset or ratepayer, the road may be the responsibility of the relevant Department. In some instances a road may pass through the crown land and Council may remain the responsible authority.

### 4.4 RAIL

The relevant rail authority is responsible for the maintenance of the road and infrastructure in the immediate vicinity of a rail crossing and some bridge structures. The *Rail Safety Act 2006* requires Safety Interface Agreements which fully detail the areas of responsibility.

### 4.5 UTILITY SERVICES

The relevant service provider including water, gas, sewer, phone or power is responsible for the maintenance of its infrastructure located within the road reserve.

There are also a number of non-road related infrastructure in road reserves where Council is the designated coordinating road authority but the responsibility for those assets belongs to others. Council is not responsible for the following -

Service Authority Infrastructure:

Council is not responsible for service authority assets contained within road reserves where Council is the designated coordinating road authority. These assets include infrastructure for:

- Water supply,
- Sewer,
- Telecommunications,

- Gas,
- Electricity,
- Tramways and Railway functions,

If advised, Council has a responsibility to advise the Asset owner of a defect with regards to their asset. Council is not required to repair the asset. The Asset owner must be advised of any Council actions and the Asset owner must undertake their own work to rectify their asset

## **4.6 PRIVATE STREETS**

Private streets remain the responsibility of the owner or developer, until gifted to Council with Council approval. Once approved and entered into the *Register of Public Roads*, inspection and maintenance will be conducted as per the Road Management Plan.

## **4.7 OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **4.7.1 Vehicle Crossings**

Vehicle crossings are constructed to link private property to the road network. Vehicle crossings must comply with Greater Shepparton City Council's specifications Infrastructure Design Manual and can only be constructed with approval from Council.

The *Act* provides that a road authority is not liable for private vehicle crossings (driveways) and pathways on road reserves that provide access to land adjoining a road, this responsibility being with the adjoining property owner. Proposed new or altered cross overs to properties adjoining Arterial Roads require a Planning Permit under the *Environment and Planning Act 1987* before any works can commence.

### **4.7.2 Footpaths and Overhanging Vegetation**

A landowner has a responsibility to keep a footpath clear of vegetation growing from their property. Under the provisions of Council's local laws Council may direct the landowner to trim the overhanging branches.

### **4.7.3 Obstructing Footpaths and Roads**

It is the responsibility of landowners to keep footpaths and roads clear of obstructions, including circumstances relating to:

- Tables, chairs, shop displays and signs on footpaths in commercial areas,
- Obstructions on nature strips, and
- Weeds affecting visibility.

### **4.7.4 Nature Strips**

Council does not maintain nature strips and may only undertake works where safety or significant amenity issue are present. It is the responsibility of the property owner to undertake the mowing and upkeep as a part of the presentation of their property.

#### **4.7.5 Consent to Perform Works in Road Reserve**

Any person considering performing works in road reserves must obtain consent from the Coordinating Road Authority unless they are exempted under the *Road Management (Works & Infrastructure) Regulations 2015*. Advice and application forms are available from the Municipal Offices or website for work on municipal roads.

#### **4.8 ACCESS CONTROL**

Under the provisions of the *Act* a road authority may make a decision concerning access onto a public road in relation to:

- Location,
- Restrictions of use,
- Conditions, and
- Works.

Rural Roads Victoria (VicRoads) may specify requirements for highways and main roads and Council for local roads.

Under the Planning Permit process Council may impose conditions on a permit for the use or development of land in relation to:

- Stock Crossings;
- Vehicle crossings;
- Driveway dimensions;
- Turning lanes; and
- School bus stopping areas.

## **5 STANDARDS FOR INSPECTION**

### **5.1 INSPECTIONS**

#### **5.1.1 General**

The main reasons for the inspection of road assets are:

- To identify defects and act to minimise the risk of injury to the asset users; and
- To identify defects in time and repair to prevent premature failure of assets and minimise the financial impact to the community.

The Council and the community collectively identify the defects on roads. Inspections are performed in three modes as follows:

- Mode 1 (Proactive Inspection) Inspection by Council Assets Inspections Officers and/or Council Works Officers
- Mode 2 (Reactive Maintenance) Inspection based on customer complaints or reports

Mode 3 (Condition Survey) Inspection by assigned officer or by an independent external Service Provider. The assigned officer will either be a Council officer undertaking condition surveys or an independent external service provider.

Details of inspection are included in Appendix 2.

## **6 STANDARDS FOR MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR**

Council has determined standards (intervention levels) in relation to the condition to be achieved in maintenance and repair of roads, pathways and other road infrastructure.

Details in relation to defect descriptions, intervention levels and the response times in which defects should be repaired are included in Appendices 3 and 4 of this plan. All defects identified are recorded in Council's Asset Management Database.

If a defect is identified either through the Council's routine maintenance inspections, or through another inspection mechanism, Council will take appropriate action and respond to the defect. An appropriate response could include inspection, provision of warning signs, traffic control and/or works to repair. These works may be considered as emergency works.

### **6.1 STANDARDS FOR RESPONSE TIMES**

Response times are measured from the time the defect is inspected by Council and is determined from the defect intervention level and the hierarchy of the asset.

All timeframes in Appendices 3 and 4 refer to working days, excluding public holidays and weekends

### **6.2 DEFECT INTERVENTION AND RESPONSE TIMES**

A defect is a localised failure in an asset, for example, a pothole in a road surface or a joint displacement in a concrete footpath. The defect intervention level is the size or severity of a defect at which a mandatory response is required. An appropriate response could be to undertake maintenance works to ensure the defect no longer exceeds intervention level.

The response time is the maximum time allowed before a response is required on a defect that is above intervention level.

Within the relevant response time Council may also at its discretion and where appropriate employ temporary measures to defects that exceed a stated intervention level utilising one of the following –

- Provision of warning signs
- Provision of safety barriers
- Traffic control action –
  - Diverting traffic around the site
  - Install temporary speed limit

- Lane closure or road closure
  - Closure of the road to certain vehicles (e.g. Load limit)
- Spray painting footpath lips

Response times for repair work exclude major capital works (ie. maintenance work only).

## **7 MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

Key aspects of the management system utilised by Council includes:

- Regular inspections of the asset portfolios,
- The setting of intervention levels,
- Monitor intervention levels to ensure that they are realistic and suitable for desired outcome,
- The type of intervention action,
- The target time for intervention action.

The maintenance management system is illustrated in Appendix 5.

## **8 “EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMCANCES”**

Council will make every endeavour to meet all aspects of its Road Management Plan.

However, in the event of natural disasters and other events including, but not limited to, fires, floods, droughts and the like, together with human factors, such as lack of Council staff or suitably qualified contractors, because of Section 83 of the *Victorian Wrongs Act 1958*, as amended, Council reserves the right to suspend compliance with its Road Management Plan.

In the event that the CEO of the Council has to consider the limited financial resources of the Council and its other conflicting priorities, meaning Council's Plan cannot be met, they will write to Council's Officer in charge of its Road Management Plan and inform them that some, or all, of the timeframes and response times are to be suspended.

Once the events beyond the control of Council have abated, or if the events have partly abated, Council's CEO will write to Council's Officer responsible for Council's Plan and inform them which parts of Council's Plan are to be reactivated and the timeframes for each part of the Plan to be reactivated.

## **9 APPENDICES**

Appendix 1 – Road Hierarchy

Appendix 2 – Details of Inspections

Appendix 3 – Response Times Roads

Appendix 4 – Response Times Pathways

Appendix 5 – Maintenance Management System

## Appendix 1 – Road & Pathway Hierarchy

### Road Hierarchy

Road Hierarchy	Classification Responsibility	Description of Role
Arterials	VicRoads	Not part of the Local Road Network. Major routes for cars and trucks with local origin or destination
Collector Streets	Council	Urban movement of cars and trucks from arterials for access to residences or businesses within the local precinct
Sub Collector Street	Council	Urban movement of cars and trucks from arterials or Collector Streets for access to residences or businesses within the local precinct
Access Streets	Council	Mainly for access to urban residences or businesses at lower traffic volumes
Rural Collector	Council	Rural movement of cars and trucks from arterials for access to properties, farms or rural businesses
Rural Sub Collector	Council	Rural movement of cars and trucks from arterials or Rural Collector for access to properties, farms or rural businesses
Rural Access Roads	Council	Mainly for access to properties, farms or rural businesses at lower traffic volumes
Carparks	Council	Council owned off street car parking and on street car parking bays maintained by council
Dry Weather Road	Council	Unsealed, not paved, sometimes formed, and sometimes not; usually unable to be used by the travelling public using a standard vehicle during wet weather

### Footpath Hierarchy

The pathway hierarchy takes into account the pedestrian traffic that may be generated in an area. The four classifications are:

High Activity (H)	Footpaths located in the near vicinity of shopping precincts, aged care centres, senior citizen centres, schools, hospitals, libraries, main community facilities, transport hubs and all shared use paths in the parklands
Medium Activity (M)	Footpaths in Primary Arterial, Secondary Arterial, Collectors and Sub-Collector road reservations, all paths in parklands other than shared use paths and all carparks
Low Activity (L)	Footpaths in Local road reservations
Shared Paths	A footpath designated by signs jointly used by pedestrians and cyclists and may include a separated footpath.

**Appendix 2 – Details of Inspections**

The **Mode 1** (Proactive Inspection) inspections are for identifying defects generated within short periods by usage and/or weather condition. Dedicated staff are best placed to identify and document action required for these defects and report defects beyond pre-set maintenance intervention levels in the Road Management Plan or for alternative action

The following maximum frequencies form part of the Plan and will be reviewed as required:

<u>Asset Type</u>	<u>Maximum Inspection Interval</u>
Urban Roads	
• Collector streets	3 months
• Sub Collector Streets	6 months
• Access streets	12 months
* Parking lanes and Service Roads along Highways and Main Roads are listed under Access Roads	
Rural Roads	
• Rural Collector	3 months
• Rural Sub Collector	6 months
• Rural Access -sealed	12 months
• Rural Access - Unsealed	18 months
• Dry Weather Road	18 months
Urban Drainage	
• Kerb & Channel	18 months
• Drainage pits	18 months
Bridges & Major Culverts	
• Level 1 Inspection	18 months
• Level 2 Inspection	As required based on Level 1 inspection
• Level 3 Inspection	As required based on Level 2 inspection
Pathways	
• High pedestrian activity footpaths	18 months
• Medium pedestrian activity footpaths	24 months
• Low pedestrian activity footpaths	36 months
• Shared bike paths. Off road and on road	18 months

**Night inspections** are undertaken on urban roads and rural collector roads on an annual basis.

The **Mode 2** (Reactive Maintenance) inspections are initiated based on concerns passed on to Council by persons noticing a defect. The assets are inspected as soon as possible but not exceeding **10 working days**.

The **Mode 3** (Condition Survey) inspections are performed to identify the overall condition of the asset and to prioritise works for future budgets. This mode of inspection is mainly for asset preservation.

## Appendix 3 – Response Times Roads

Defect Description	Rural collector	Rural sub collector	Rural access	Urban collector	Urban sub collector	Urban access
<b>INTERVENTION &amp; RESPONSE TIMES FOR ROADS**</b>						
Outside intersections and/or wheel paths - Pothole outside intervention >300mm in diameter and 100mm deep on sealed surface.(12)	10 working days	1 month	2 months	5 working days	20 working days	30 working days
At intersections and/or wheel paths pothole outside intervention > 150 mm in diameter and > 50 mm deep on sealed surface	10 working days	1 month	2 months	3 working days	20 working days	30 working days
Depression/Deformation > 150mm under a 1.2 m straight edge/string line on sealed surface.	5 working days	1 month	2 months	5 working days	1 month	2 months
Shoving > 150 mm	5 working days	1 month	2 months	5 working days	1 month	2 months
Edge drop >100 mm >15 m in length from a sealed surface to an unsealed shoulder (16)	10 working days	1 month	2 months	10 working days	1 month	2 months
Pothole outside intervention > 500mm diameter and >150mm deep unsealed and paved surface (21) or > 30% potholes evident in one road section (from intersection to intersection)	1 month	2 months	3 months	1 month	2 months	3 months
Corrugations in unsealed and paved surface >70 mm at on the approach to intersection or curve.	1 month	2 months	3 months	1 month	2 months	3 months
Unsealed road, dry weather road, unpaved formations with repair requirement >80% and un-trafficable (standard vehicle) over one section (intersection to intersection)	12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months
> 30% intersection area dirt, debris or accumulation of aggregate on sealed surface on trafficable areas. (39)	10 working days	20 working days	3 months	7 working days	20 working days	3 months
Emergency works – those works reported to council via all reporting methods (external/ internal) that require immediate attention	4 hours	4 hours	4 hours	4 hours	4 hours	4 hours
Sealed and unsealed roads emergency Call outs as requested by emergency service agency or incident management needs. (40)	4 hours	4 hours	4 hours	4 hours	4 hours	4 hours
Spills, debris or loose material on carriageway causing loss of traction or diverting traffic into another lane	4 hours	12 hours	24 hours	4 hours	12 hours	24 hours
Obstruction on road, ponding of water > 300mm deep, fallen trees or material that obstruct traffic.	24 hours	24 hours	24 hours	24 hours	24 hours	24 hours
Stray livestock.	4 hours	4 hours	4 hours	4 hours	4 hours	4 hours
Drainage - damaged or missing pit lids, surrounds, grates, kerb and channel, culverts in pedestrian areas and traffic lanes.	24 hours	24 hours	24 hours	24 hours	24 hours	24 hours
Advisory signs missing, illegible or damaged making them substantially ineffective.	2 months	2 months	2 months	2 months	2 months	2 months
* Regulatory signs missing, illegible or damaged making them substantially ineffective.	48 hours	48 hours	48 hours	48 hours	48 hours	48 hours
Guideposts missing or damaged making them substantially ineffective.	4 months	4 months	4 months	4 months	4 months	4 months

Defect Description	Rural collector	Rural sub collector	Rural access	Urban collector	Urban sub collector	Urban access
<b>INTERVENTION &amp; RESPONSE TIMES FOR ROADS**</b>						
Safety barriers missing or damaged making them substantially ineffective.	3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months
Pavement markings missing or illegible.	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
Pavement marking faded >75%, or reflection <25% at Stop, Give Way, traffic lights or pedestrian crossings	1 month	2 month	3 months	1 month	2 month	3 months
Pavement marking faded >75%, or reflection <25% for centre, edge or parking lines	3 months	5 months	9 months	3 months	4 months	7 months
Pavement marking RRPM missing	4 months	4 months	7 months	4 months	4 months	7 months
Bridge structure damaged affecting structural performance which presents an immediate risk to the health and safety of the public and/or road users	4 hours	12 hours	24 hours	4 hours	12 hours	24 hours

\*The term Regulatory sign describes a range of signs that are used to indicate or reinforce traffic laws, regulations or requirements which apply either at all times or at specified times or places upon a street or highway, the disregard of which may constitute a violation, or signs in general that regulate public behaviour in places open to the public.

\*\* Response time is measured from the time the defect is inspected by Council and is determined from the defect intervention level and the hierarchy of the asset. An appropriate response could include inspection, provision of warning signs, traffic control and/or works to repair

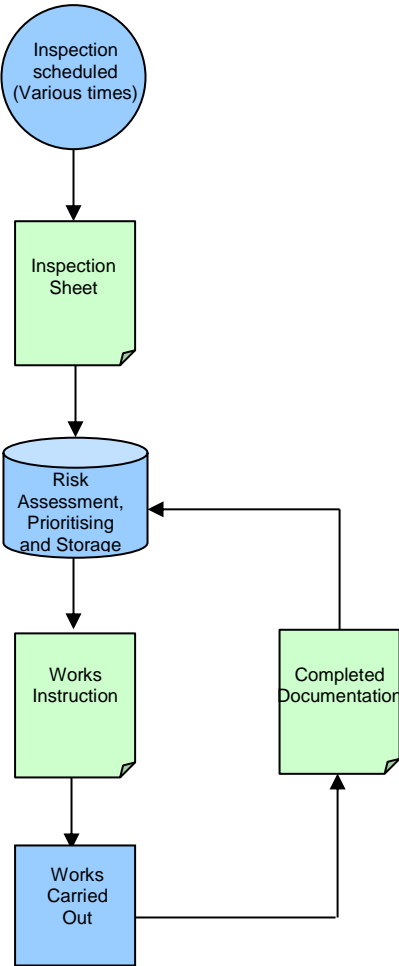
**Appendix 4 – Response Times Pathways**

Defect Description	High Activity	Medium Activity	Low Activity	Shared Path
<b>INTERVENTION &amp; RESPONSE TIMES FOR PATHWAYS**</b>				
Defective footpath or pedestrian areas with a step >25 mm.	10 working days	10 working days	1 month	10 working days
Pothole Outside intervention >100 mm in diameter and 50 mm deep sealed surface. (12)	5 working days	10 working days	1 month	10 working days
Depression/Deformation > 150mm under a 2 m straight edge/string line on sealed surface.	5 working days	10 working days	1 month	10 working days
Edge drop >150 mm from a sealed surface to an unsealed shoulder (16) applying to shared paths on Council land only, and at Central business districts of towns and at cross culverts	5 working days	10 working days	1 month	10 working days
Pothole outside intervention >300 mm diameter and >75 mm deep unsealed surface (21)	20 working days	2 months	3 months	1 month
Corrugations > 50mm on the approach to intersection or curve on unsealed surface.	1 month	2 months	3 months	1 month
Dirt, debris or accumulation of aggregate on a sealed trafficable surface. (39)	5 working days	10 working days	1 month	10 working days
Material fallen from a vehicle, wet clay and other slippery substances, hazardous materials on any surface.	24 hours	24 hours	24 hours	24 hours
Ponding of water > 300mm deep and fallen trees that obstruct traffic.	24 hours	24 hours	24 hours	24 hours
Drainage - damaged or missing pit lids, surrounds, grates, kerb and channel, culverts in pedestrian areas and traffic lanes.	24 hours	24 hours	24 hours	24 hours
Advisory signs missing, illegible or damaged making them substantially ineffective	2 months	2 months	2 months	2 months
Regulatory signs missing, illegible or damaged making them substantially ineffective.	48 Hours	48 Hours	48 Hours	48 Hours
Guideposts missing or damaged making them substantially ineffective.	3 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
Safety barriers missing or damaged making them substantially ineffective.	6 months	12 months	12 months	12 months
Bridge structure damaged affecting structural performance which presents an immediate risk to the health and safety of the public and/or road users	4 hours	12 hours	24 hours	4 hours

\*\* Response time is measured from the time the defect is inspected by Council and is determined from the defect intervention level and the hierarchy of the asset. An appropriate response could include inspection, provision of warning signs, traffic control and/or works to repair

**Appendix 5 – Maintenance Management System**

**Mode 1** (Proactive Inspection) are principally carried out by Assets inspectors, as per Appendix 2 and the inspection data is collected and imported into a system for generation of works instructions and ultimate completion of action reporting and filing.



**Appendix 5 (Cont.)**

**Mode 2** (Reactive Maintenance) inspections are undertaken by Works Officers, Design staff or Works Supervisors depending on the issue reported.

