## Department of Place Highways & Engineering

# Place Scrutiny Committee 12<sup>th</sup> February 2020



# Scrutiny Committee 'Ask' Highways -

- Quality of Repairs
- Latest Techniques
- Criteria for Highway defects/ potholes
- Repair Schedule
- Road Markings

## The importance of the Highway Network

It contributes and supports quality of life as well as the local and regional economy.

"The Highways infrastructure asset is the most valuable asset owned by the public sector in the UK. Its importance for national and local economic prosperity and the public's quality of life is well documented and cannot be understated" – **Highway Maintenance Efficiency Partnership** 

"The performance of the UK's transport networks was central to sustained productivity and competitiveness" – **Eddington Transport Study** 

#### The Highway Network in Bolton

- 1000km+ of Carriageways
- 1800km+ of Footways
- Rebuild Cost £1.6Bn
- One –off Improvement Cost (backlog) £70M\*
- \*National method for calculating backlog has changed to improve to sustainable steady state <u>not repair all defects</u>

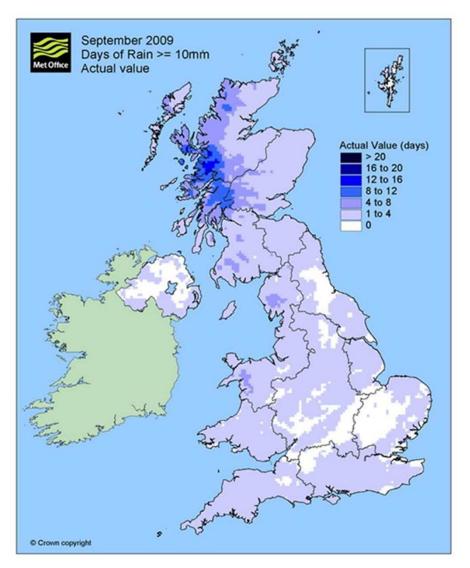
#### The Highway Network in Bolton

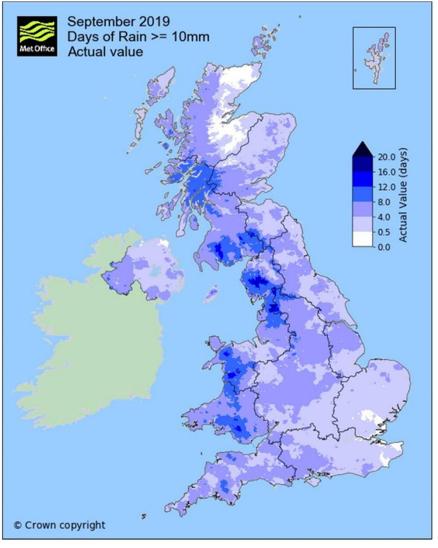
- Annual cost to keep the <u>carriageway asset</u> in its
   current condition £15.1M
- 2019-20 spend £7.9M (inc Revenue Reactive)
  - DfT £3.1M
  - Council Revenue £1.3M
  - Council Strategic Investment £3.5M
- 2020-21 Current Confirmed Budget £12.7M

## **Climate Change - Overview**

Met Office State of the UK climate 2018 JUL 2018 was the 3rd sunniest starting 1929 battered the UK Despite In 2018, average sea-level around the UK was **equal** most significant highest (with 2015) snowfall since 2010... ...UK snow events have declined since the 1960's DEC FEB 

## **Climate Change - Rainfall**













#### **UK CLIMATE PROJECTIONS**

#### **FUTURE PRECIPITATION CHANGE**

#### PROBABILISTIC PROJECTIONS

#### WETTER WINTERS, DRIER SUMMERS\*

UKCP Probabilistic (25km) projections show that by 2070, under a high emission scenario, average winter precipitation is projected to increase, whilst average summer rainfall is projected to decrease.



#### **UKCP LOCAL (2.2KM)**

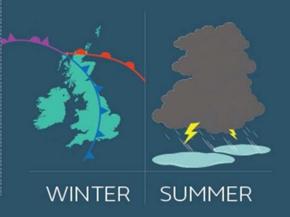
#### FUTURE INCREASES IN EXTREME HOURLY RAINFALL INTENSITY

By 2070, extreme hourly rainfall intensity associated with an event that typically occurs once every two years increases by 25%.

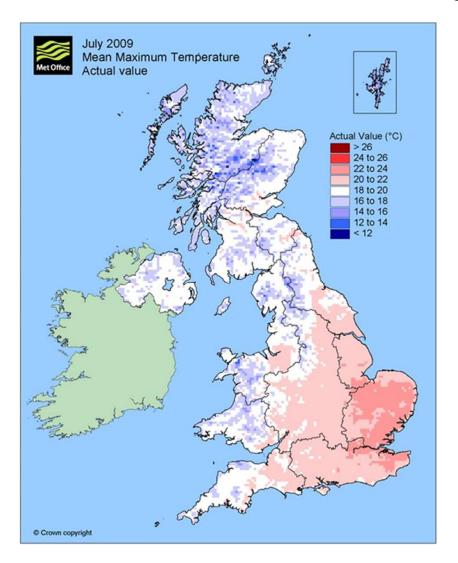


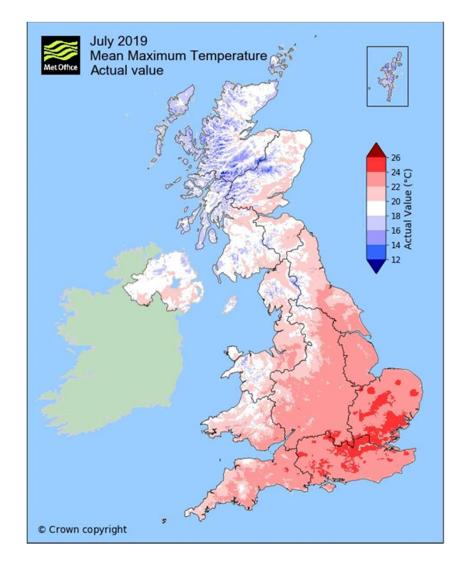
#### CHANGES IN THE TYPE OF RAINFALL

By 2070, Local (2.2km) projects more of the rain in winter will come from frontal rain events of higher intensity and in summer from short lived high intensity showers.



## **Climate Change - Temperature**













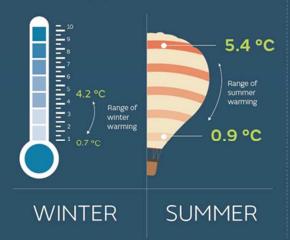
#### **UK CLIMATE PROJECTIONS**

#### **FUTURE TEMPERATURE CHANGE**

#### PROBABILISTIC PROJECTIONS

**RISING SEASONAL TEMPERATURES\*** 

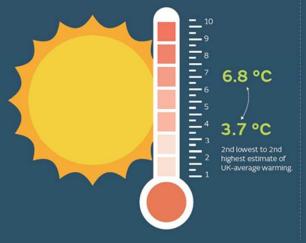
UKCP Probabilistic (25km) projections show that by 2070, the range of average seasonal temperature changes are projected to increase\*.



#### **UKCP LOCAL (2.2KM)**

#### **HOT SUMMER DAYS**

Temperature of hot summer days\*\*, by 2070, is projected to increase in the Local (2.2km) projections.



#### THE FREQUENCY OF HOT SPELLS\*\*\* IS PROJECTED TO INCREASE

The average frequency of hot spells, locally over the southern UK for the period 1981-2000, is once every 4 years.



By 2070, the average frequency of hot spells is projected to rise to about four times per year.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Hot spells, defined as maximum daytime temperatures exceeding 30 °C for











<sup>\*</sup> Result are for the 10th-90th percentile range for the 2060-2079 period relative to 1981-2000 from UKCP Probabilistic (25km) projections.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Hot summer days are defined as the 99th percentile of daily mean temperati

## Potholes Review – Prevention and a Better Cure (HMEP 2012 & 2013)

The Review, themes:

- Prevention is better than cure intervening at the right time will reduce the amount of potholes forming and prevent bigger problems later.
- Right first time do it once and get it right, rather than face continuous bills. Guidance, knowledge and workmanship are the enablers to this.

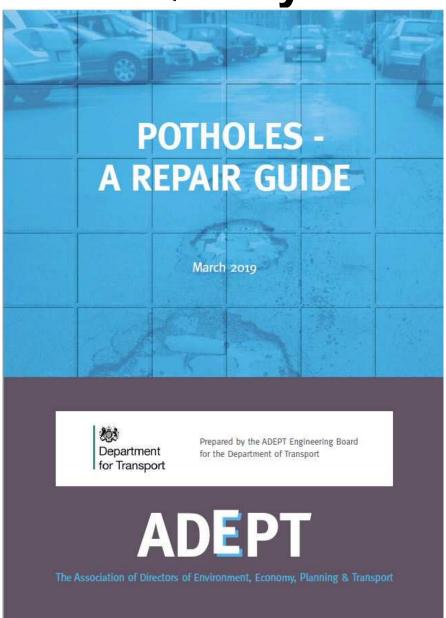
### Quality

National Specification

Specific bespoke material requirements

Other good practice e.g. ADEPT Guidance

## Quality



## **Quality**

What to use (i.e. treatment)	Where to use (i.e. location – rural / urban and local / national)	When to use (Temp / Perm) (Season)	Risks	Benefits
Patching with hot asphalt, mastic or bitumen-based material	Suitable for most locations and surfaces	Permanent, all- year round	No specific risks	Recognised and the preferred solution Accepted by users
Thermal road repairs	Most effective on hot rolled asphalt surfaces	Permanent, all- year round	May not treat an underlying failure mechanism	Restores from early stage cracking and fretting
In-situ / thermal recycling	Suitable for most locations and surfaces	Permanent, all- year round	Needs high volume of work to be a cost- effective solution	Avoids unnecessary material wastage
Spray injection patching	Most effective on rural evolved roads with low traffic flows	Mixed reports of service life and durability, particularly during autumn / winter	May not treat an underlying failure mechanism and creates surplus chippings	May be deployed on a find and fix basis
Cold applied instant material	Anywhere, however life expectancy reduces with increased traffic	Mainly temporary, however some products are fairly permanent (but may adversely affect perimeter material)	Different products are required for different locations and / or weather Lack of attention and cost of return visit and reputation	Speed of repair Some products are more durable Makes the road safe again – for a period of time

### In Bolton

Multihog



• Thermal



#### In Bolton

Volumatic Asphalt Mixer





5yrs+

## Multihog & In-lay Asphalt



<12mths – high stress site

#### Recent



## **Recently In Bolton**

### **Spray Injection Patcher**

- Single Person Operation
- Self Contained Unit
- Ideal for Rural Sites



## Recently In Bolton Spray Injection Patcher – Walker Fold Rd





### Criteria for Highway defects/ potholes

Planned Condition Assessment

Routine Safety Inspections

#### **Condition Assessment**

	National Standard Survey (independent)	Local Factors Directly Considered	Insurance Priority
Classified Roads (A, B & C)	Υ	N	1
Unclassified Roads (Residential)	Υ	Υ	3
Footways (All)	Υ	Υ	2

#### **Condition Assessment**

Asset	Type of Survey	Frequency
A Road Carriageway	Scanner Survey (specialist automated vehicle survey)	100% each year
B and C Road Carriageway	Scanner Survey (specialist automated vehicle survey)	100% each year
Unclassified Roads	Visual Inspection	100% each year
Footways	Visual Inspection	25% each year

## The Highway Network in Bolton Carriageway Conditions

Carriageway Type	Green	Amber	Red	R + A
'A' Road - Main Roads	83%	15%	2%	17%
'B & C' Roads - Secondary	80%	18%	2%	20%
'U' Roads – Most Residential	49%	31%	20%	51%

Green - Generally Good

Amber - Initial Treatment

Red – Major Maintenance

## **National Network Condition**

(2019 ALARM Survey)

#### **Road Condition Index**

by road category (%)

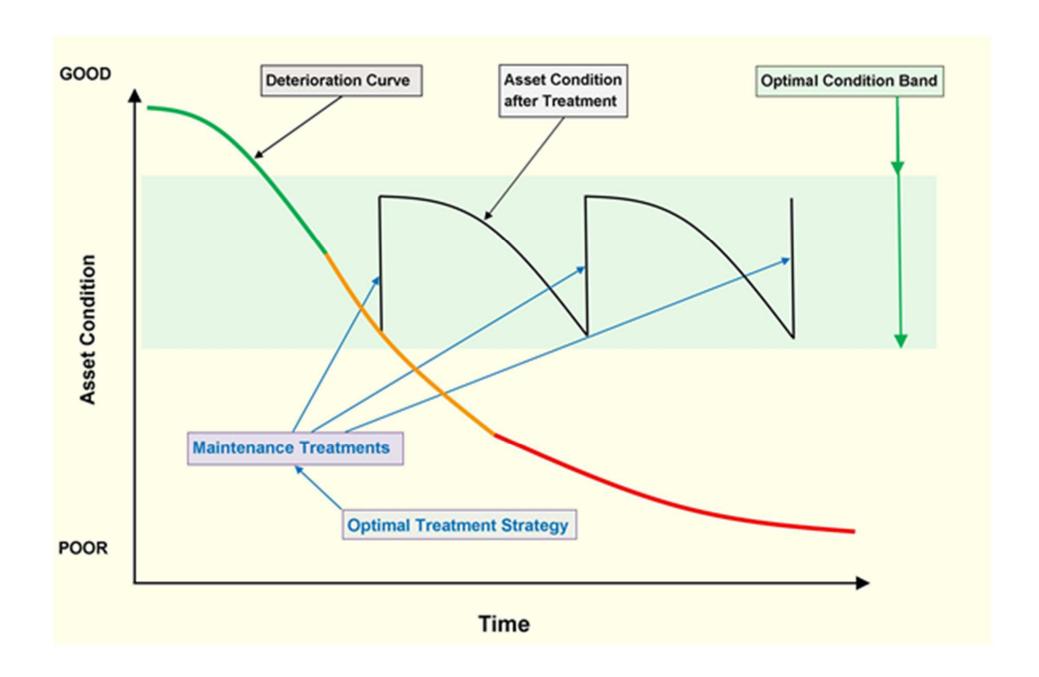
KEY: GREEN: carriageway in a good state of repair

AMBER: carriageway where some deterioration is apparent

RED: carriageway in poor overall condition – likely to require maintenance in the next 12 months

		PRINCIPAL		NON-PRINCIPAL		UNCLASSIFIED	
		TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL
	England	≥75	74 ①	≥73	70 🕡	≥64	55 😃
GREEN	London	≥65	65 😃	≥63	64 😃	≥59	54 ⊍
	Wales	≥74	71 🛈	≥71	67 🕡	≥58	40 😃
	England	≤23	23 😑	≤22	24 ⊍	≤24	29 🕦
AMBER	London	≤24	25 🗇	≤27	24 🕦	≤27	25 🕦
	Wales	≤22	25 🕓	≤22	27 🕛	≤30	34 🖯
	England	≤3	3 ↓	≤5	6 ⊍	≤14	15 🗨
RED	London	≤10	9 🕦	≤7	11 🔱	≤22	21 🕦
	Wales	≤4	4 🗇	≤7	6 🗨	≤13	14 👚

Up from ALARM survey 2018 Down from ALARM survey 2018 Same as ALARM survey 2018



## **Carriageway Safety Inspections**

The following frequencies are based upon the network hierarchy used by Bolton Council					
Carriage Hierarch					
Feature	Category	Hierarchy	Inspection method	Frequency	Description
Roads	Strategic route	2	Walked or Driven	1 Month	Trunk and some principal roads 'A' roads between primary destinations
	Main distributer	3(a)	Walked or Driven	1 Month	Major urban network and inter primary links. Short term medium distance traffic.
	Secondary Distributer	3(b)	Walked or Driven	1 Month	Classified B and C class roads
	Link Road	4(a)	Walked	3 Months	Roads linking between the main and secondary distributer network with frontage access and frequent junctions
	Local Access	4(b)	Walked	12 Months	Roads serving limited numbers of properties carrying only access traffic.

## **Footway Safety Inspections**

F4	6-4	Ula manaka.	Inspection	F	F
Feature	Category	Hierarchy	method	Frequency	Example
<u>Footways</u>					
	Prestige				Major Town Centres, high
	Areas	1(a)	Walked	1 Month	density of shops
	Primary				
	Walking				Outer District town centres,
	Route	1	Walked	1 Month	high density of shops
	Secondary				
	Walking				Small retail outlets, secondary
	Route	2	Walked	3 Months	schools/colleges
	Link				
	Footway	3	Walked	6 Months	Urban access, primary schools
	Local				
	Access				Non feeder footways in housing
	Footway	4	Walked	1 Year	estates
	Little used				
	rural				
	footway	4	Walked	1 Year	Rural footways limited usage

## **Defect Repair Response Times**

Risk Matrix					
			PROBABILITY/LIKELIHOOD OF INTERACTION WITH HIGHWAY USER		
LEVEL OF DEFECT	Rare (1)	Unlikely (2)	Possible (3)	Likely (4)	Almost Certain (5)
Negligible (1)	1	2	3	4	5
Minor (2)	2	4	6	8	10
Moderate (3)	3	6	9	12	15
Significant (4)	4	8	12	16	20
Serious (5)	5	10	15	20	25
KEY TO RISKS					
Low	Medium	High			

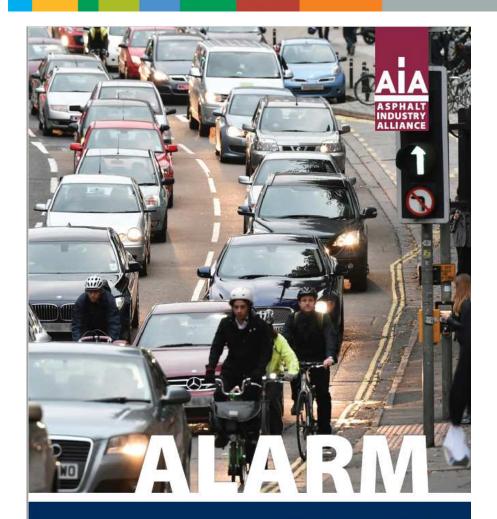
Risk	Defect Category	Driority Pasnansa	Pasnansa timassala
Factor	Defect Category	Priority Response	Response timescale
25	1	1	2 hour
15 to 25	1	2	24 hour
8 to 12	2	3	14 days
2 to 6	2	4	28 days
			Considered for future planned
1	2	5	maintenance
1	2	6	Review on next inspection

## Potholes Identified / Reported

Financial Year	Potholes
2013/14	6,877
2014/15	6,834
2015/16	6,001
2016/17	2,119
2017/18	7,576
2018/19	5,518
2019/20 (so far)	4,042

### **Urgent / Reactive Repairs (Potholes)**

- Two categories; Planned & Emergency
- 2019-20 Revenue budget for Urgent/ Minor Repairs
   £1.3M
- Anticipated outturn Revenue cost £1.8M
- On average there are approximately 1000 1200 urgent repairs (<u>not just potholes</u>) awaiting completion at anyone time.



Annual Local Authority Road Maintenance Survey

2019

Publication embargo: 00.01 26 March 2019

#### **Potholes**

Average number of potholes filled per local authority, plus costs to fill as part of a planned programme and as a reactive repair



			PLANNED COST	REACTIVE COST
ENGLAND	15,067	•	£41	£65
LONDON	2,711	_	£42	£64
WALES	2,531		£32	£70

#### Road surfacing frequency

Average frequency (years) of surfacing by road category with change from 2017/18



category wi	ur change non	12017/10		
	All classes	Principal	Non principal	Unclassified
ENGLAND	79	37	56	99
	~	~	*	~
LONDON	28	19	24	29
	▼	-	No change	~
WALES	59	42	40	74
	-	-	-	-

## Highway MaintenanceRight Place & Right Time

- Prevention is better than cure intervening at the right time will reduce the amount of potholes forming and prevent bigger problems later.
- Right first time do it once and get it right, rather than face continuous bills. Guidance, knowledge and workmanship are the enablers to this.

### **Road Markings**

- Budget £50k pa
- Scope ???
- Options/ priorities
- Materials
- Contractors

## Fault Reporting Contact Points:

 https://www.bolton.gov.uk/reportstreet-problem

Tel: 01204 336600

## Questions?