

<b>Title</b>	<b>Footpaths Policy</b>
<b>Council Resolution</b>	Item 14 (21 November 2016) as per Council Minutes
<b>Responsible Directorate</b>	City Services and Infrastructure
<b>Due for Review</b>	Four (4) years from Council Resolution Date
<b>Strategic Plan Reference</b>	3.1.3 Deliver services that create sustainable and liveable built environments.
<b>ECM</b>	Council Policy

## PURPOSE

This policy provides guidance on the standards required for the provision and construction of footpaths in the Glenorchy municipal area.

## SCOPE

This policy applies to:

- the replacement of existing footpaths, and
- the provision of new footpaths.

## STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

<b>Acts</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Regulations</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Australian/International Standards</b>	AS/NZS 1428.2009 Design for access and mobility, Part 4.1: Means to assist the orientation of people with vision impairment—Tactile ground surface indicator

## DEFINITIONS

<b>GCC</b>	Glenorchy City Council
<b>LGAT</b>	Local Government Association Tasmania
<b>NBN</b>	National Broadband Network

## POLICY STATEMENT

### OVERVIEW

This policy sets out the standards that will apply to any provision and construction of footpaths in the Glenorchy Municipal area.

In addition to setting the overarching standards, the policy also introduces new requirements that have not previously been included in Council policies. In particular, the policy seeks to:

- provide for footpaths to be predominantly constructed of concrete; and
- requires that footpaths are to be constructed on both sides of the road in all new urban subdivisions, and
- provision of land (of formation width) for future footpaths for new developments in rural and rural residential areas.

Background information about each of the above is set out below.

### **Use of Concrete**

Council prefers concrete to asphalt because concrete is a more cost effective material over the long term. Depending on market conditions and contractor rates, actual construction costs can also be less for concrete than for asphalt.

Additionally, Glenorchy's expansive clays can cause premature failure of asphalt paths, whereas concrete provides a more durable, longer lived product. Concrete's lighter colour provides a safer surface under street lighting and significantly reduce trip hazards and risk.

### **Urban Subdivisions**

In respect of urban subdivisions, past Council policies have not required any footpaths to be provided for very short cul-de-sacs (in the order of 50m long) and for footpaths to be constructed only on one side of the road in cul-de-sacs of 'medium' length (approximately 200m or less). This is considered to be inconsistent with changing community expectations relating to accessibility and population ageing.

Accordingly, footpaths will now be required on both sides of the road in all cases for urban subdivision developments.

### **Rural and Rural Residential Areas**

Past policies have not required the provision of footpaths in rural or rural residential areas, on the basis that pedestrian and vehicle numbers are generally low.

Nonetheless, experience has shown that there will be some pedestrians accessing bus stops in these areas, including recreational walkers and school children. Further, expansion of urban zoning into rural and rural residential areas can create issues with existing roads lacking footpaths and lacking the formation width to readily provide a footpath.

Accordingly, the provision of formation width for the construction of a future footpath to provide an area clear of the roadway for pedestrians to use (albeit unsurfaced) will now be required.

## **FOOTPATH REQUIREMENTS**

### **Construction of New and Replacement of Existing Footpaths**

1. Footpaths are to be constructed:
  - (a) in concrete, unless otherwise approved by Council's Asset Management Coordinator, and
  - (b) in accordance with the Institute of Public Works Engineering Australia, Tasmanian Standard Drawings and the LGAT Tasmanian Subdivision Guidelines.
2. For high profile areas such as Council's central business districts, the use of pavers or other aesthetic surface treatments will be considered on case by case basis.

### **Footpath Construction in New Subdivisions**

1. All new subdivision roads within urban areas shall be provided with concrete footpaths on both sides of the road and around cul-de-sac heads.
2. Fully constructed footpaths may not be required in rural or rural residential areas however provision shall be made in the constructed formation and road reservation for a future footpath on at least one side of the road.
3. Subdivision design and construction for urban, rural and rural residential development must provide for suitable pedestrian road crossing points, with sight distance, grades and crossfalls to the approval of Council's Development Engineer.
4. For subdivisions within urban areas, where the footpath is within 0.5m of the kerb, footpaths shall be widened locally at the frontage of each lot to a minimum width of 2m over a length of 4m to provide for placement of wheelie bins. Alternatively, footpaths may be located away from the kerb such that widening for placement of wheelie bins is not required. Footpath widening shall also be

provided as required to accommodate other infrastructure that may otherwise obstruct the footpath such as NBN appliance cabinets, TasNetworks transformers turrets and poles, etc.

### **Kerb Ramps**

1. For new footpaths, including new subdivisions, kerb ramps must be provided at road crossings on pedestrian paths of travel, in accordance with Glenorchy City Council Standard Drawing GCC 11-11 and AS1428 Design for Access and Mobility, Part 4.1.
2. Tactile ground surface indicators must be provided for kerb ramps and splitter islands on pedestrian paths of travel in accordance with Council's Standard Drawing GCC 11-11 and AS1428 Design for Access and Mobility, Part 4.1. Council recommends the use of discrete Tactile buttons; Austact – colour "daffodil yellow". The use of alternative tactile technologies, including tiles, may be considered however prior approval must be obtained before use.

### **BACKGROUND**

Council has obligations to ensure that footpaths in its area are safe, of sound construction and are effective in achieving their purpose.

To achieve this, it is necessary for Council to provide standard requirements relating to the construction of footpaths and the requirements for the provision and replacement in different areas of the municipality. Footpath standards must reflect community expectations and contribute to making Glenorchy a safe and attractive place to live.

This policy supersedes "Footpath Policy" 11-5 and "Footpath Construction in New Subdivisions" 20-4.