

Definitions of Works Categories and associated Notice Period requirements

Extracts from Department for Transport "New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 - Code of Practice for the Co-ordination of Street Works and Works for Road Purposes and Related Matters"

7.5.2 Major works

Definition

Major works:

- have been identified in an undertaker's annual operating programme, which are normally planned or known about at least six months in advance of the proposed start date, or
- require a temporary traffic order (not a temporary traffic notice) under the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 for any works other than immediate works. See section 12.1 or
- have a planned duration of 11 days or more, other than immediate works.

Notice periods

Under Regulations undertakers are required to give three months notice of major works (Section 54) and a 10-day notice of starting date (Section 55).

7.5.3 Standard works

Definition

Standard works are works, other than immediate or major works, with a planned duration of between four and ten days inclusive.

Notice periods

Standard works require a 10-day notice of starting date (section 55).

7.5.4 Minor works

Definition

Minor works are works, other than immediate or major works, with a planned duration of three days or less.

Notice periods

The notice requirement for minor works is a three-day notice of starting date (section 55).

7.5.5 Immediate works

Definition

Immediate works are either:

- **emergency** works, which are defined in section 52 of NRSWA, are works required to end, or prevent, circumstances, either existing or imminent, that might cause damage to people or property. The term includes works that do not fall within that definition but which cannot be severed from those that do. An example is street works away from an emergency site that are necessary to shut off or divert a supply. Remedial works to dangerous, defective reinstatements are classed as emergency works (see 7.6.1) or
- **urgent** works as defined in the Regulations as street works:

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- (a) (not being emergency works) whose execution is required (or which the person responsible for the works believes, on reasonable grounds, to be required):
 - (i) to prevent, or put an end to, an unplanned interruption of any supply or service provided by the undertaker
 - (ii) to avoid substantial loss to the undertaker in relation to an existing service or
 - (iii) to reconnect supplies or services where the undertaker would be under a civil or criminal liability, if the reconnection is delayed until after the appropriate notice period; and
- (b) includes works that cannot reasonably be severed from such works.

The notice requirement

Immediate notices must be given as soon as reasonably practicable and, in any event, within two hours of the works the works starting. Where immediate works are identified and undertaken outside the normal working day the notice should be given within two hours of the start of the next working day, i.e. by 10:00.