

Herefordshire Council Streetworks Permit Scheme

Herefordshire Council Streetworks Permit Scheme April 2020 Draft V.1

CONTENTS

1. FOREWORD	3
2. INTRODUCTION TO THE PERMIT SCHEME	3
3. OBJECTIVES OF HEREFORDSHIRE COUNCIL PERMIT SCHEME	5
4. SCOPE OF THE PERMIT SCHEME	6
5. ACTIVITIES COVERED BY THE PERMIT SCHEME	7
6. EXEMPT ACTIVITIES	8
7. PERMITS - GENERAL	9
8. PERMITS - TYPES	12
9. PERMITS - CLASSES	13
10. PERMIT APPLICATIONS	15
11. INFORMATION REQUIRED IN A PERMIT APPLICATION	17
12. PERMIT CONDITIONS	17
13. GRANTING OF PERMITS	18
14. REVIEW, VARIATION AND REVOCATION OF PERMITS AND CONDITIONS	19
15. CANCELLATION OF A PERMIT	21
16. FEES	21
17. SANCTIONS	22
18. DISPUTE RESOLUTION	23
19. REGISTERS	24
20. TRANSITIONAL PHASE	24
21. PERMIT SCHEME MONITORING	25
22. APPENDIX A: DEFINITION OF TERMS	27

1. FOREWORD

The Herefordshire Council Permit Scheme is a Single Permit Scheme for the purposes of Part 3 of the Traffic Management Act 2004 (TMA) and the Traffic Management Permit Scheme (England) Regulations 2015.

2. INTRODUCTION TO THE PERMIT SCHEME

A Permit Scheme is an important development for Herefordshire Council and the surrounding area. The development of the scheme shows how the Council, working together with communities and stakeholders, expects to further support and deliver the wider aims and priorities that the area has, by investing in enhancing the management of its transport network.

This includes for enhanced controls for the coordination of essential works. This will support businesses, economic growth, getting people into work, getting children safely to school, improving air quality and protecting and enhancing our unique natural and built local environments.

We must maintain, manage, protect and improve the transport network because it is such a valuable asset. By enhancing our ability to make sure the network works safely and efficiently for everybody, we can also enable people to make the right transport and route choices and we want those choices to be, first and foremost, efficient, sustainable, healthy and convenient.

2.1 Background

Prior to the introduction of the permit scheme, when statutory undertakers and private streetworks wish to carry out works on the highway, road space is booked by undertaking Noticing of works whereby the Highway authority are informed of the intention to carry out works. The issuing and receipt of these notices is governed by legislation called the Electronic Transfer of Notices (EToN), which is soon to be repealed. The Noticing system has been widely replaced across the country by a new system called 'Permits.'

The Herefordshire Permit Scheme will operate in accordance with the HAUC (England) Guidance. Operation of Permit Schemes (February 2017) and the Statutory Guidance for Highways Permit Schemes (October 2015).

2.2 The Permit Scheme

This Permit Scheme, to be known as the Herefordshire Council Permit Scheme (HCPS), and hereinafter referred to as the 'Permit Scheme', is made under Part 3 of the TMA and the Traffic Management Permit Scheme (England) Regulations 2007, (the Regulations), and has been prepared with regard to the Statutory Guidance issued by the Secretary of State to assist Highway Authorities wishing to become Permit Authorities and in accordance with the requirements set out in the Regulations.

The Permit Scheme will be operated solely by Herefordshire Council as a Single Permit Scheme.

All current New Roads and Street Works Act (NRSWA) and Traffic Management Act (TMA) legislation, codes of practice, etc. and any future amendments to that legislation, apply to this Permit Scheme.

Herefordshire Council recognises the local economic benefits of nationally significant infrastructure projects, including the improved timing, coordination and delivery of works for the roll out of the Superfast Broadband project and any other future significant projects in the area. We are committed to ensuring that the commencement of the Herefordshire Council Permit Scheme will not have a detrimental impact on the implementation of any such projects within, or adjacent to, the Permit Scheme area.

It is recognised the council and our service providers have a good working relationship with utilities. The Permit Scheme will enhance the relationship in better co-ordination and management of streetworks which will benefit all users of the network in minimising the potential for congestion which in turn will provide a better environment for Herefordshire and will have a direct impact on the CO2 carbon emissions and Carbon footprint.

In accordance with Regulation 4 (g) it is intended that the Permit Scheme is going to start operation on **, *****, 2020. Due to the current conditions, this will be reviewed and amended if required.

2.3 The Permit Authority

The Permit Scheme will be operated as a Single Permit Scheme by Herefordshire Council, as the Highway Authority for Herefordshire Council, hereinafter referred to as the 'Permit Authority'.

2.4 Activities

For consistency, the generic term 'activities' has been used rather than "works" to reflect the fact that the Scheme may eventually cover more than street and road works in subsequent Regulations. These are the specified works as set out in the Regulations.

The term 'Promoters' will be used for both Statutory Undertakers (including Utility companies) and Herefordshire Council Highway Authority. The present 2007 Permit Regulations provide for permit schemes to include both street works by statutory undertakers, as defined in NRSWA (this excludes street works licensed under s50 of NRSWA), and highway works, defined in s83 of NRSWA as works for road purposes. Although the term "works" is used generically in the Regulations, "activities"

is used in this guidance to encompass both types of works and anticipates subsequent sets of regulations which may extend the scope of permit schemes to other activities on the street.

Authorities preparing permit schemes must include both highway and statutory undertakers' works. All works comprising "registerable works" in terms of the 2007 Notices Regulations under NRSWA should be included.

A glossary of the main terms contained within this document is provided in Appendix A.

2.5 Relationship to NRSWA

Permit Schemes provide an alternative to Sections of the existing notification system of the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 (NRSWA), whereby, instead of informing a Highway Authority about its intention to carry out works in its area, a Statutory Undertaker has to book time on the highway by obtaining a Permit from the Permit Authority.

Under a Permit Scheme, the activities undertaken by the Highway Authority, its partners or agents are also treated in exactly the same way as a Statutory Undertaker.

The Permit Authority may apply conditions, attached to Permits, which impose constraints on the dates and times of activities and the way that work is carried out.

The Permit Authority's control over variations to Permit conditions, particularly time extensions, gives a greater incentive to complete activities on time.

A Highway Authority may choose to implement a Permit Scheme on all or some of the roads under its control.

The Permit Scheme makes arrangements so that similar procedures are followed for Highway Authority Promoter activities in relation to timing and duration, in order to facilitate the operation of the Permit Scheme.

3. OBJECTIVES OF HEREFORDSHIRE COUNCIL PERMIT SCHEME

Working together to deliver a safe, efficient and sustainable highway network for everybody.

All activities on highways have the potential to reduce the width of the street available to traffic, pedestrians, cyclists and other users and have the potential to also inconvenience businesses and local residents.

The scale of disruption caused is relative to the type of activities being undertaken and the capacity of the street. Activities where the traffic flow is close to, or exceeds, the physical capacity of the street will have the potential to cause congestion, disruption and delays.

The objective of Herefordshire Council Permit Scheme is to improve the strategic and operational management of the highway network through enabling better planning, scheduling and management of activities to minimise disruption to highway network user.

Herefordshire Council Permit Scheme will enable better coordination of activities throughout the highway network.

Herefordshire Council have a vision for transport network that supports growth enabling the provision of new jobs and houses, whilst providing the conditions for safe and active travel, which reduces congestion and increases accessibility by less polluting and healthier forms of transport than the private car.

The objectives and benefits of Herefordshire Council Permit Scheme are:

- Reduced disruption on the road network.
- Improvements to overall network management.
- A reduction in delays to the travelling public.
- A reduction in costs to businesses caused by delays.
- Promotion of a safer environment.
- Reduced carbon emissions.

The Permit Scheme objectives will be facilitated by improving performance in line with the Authorities' Network Management

Duty in relation to the following key factors:

- Enhanced coordination and cooperation.
- Encouragement of further partnership working between the Permit Authority, all Promoters and key stakeholders.
- Provision of more accurate and timely information to be communicated between all stakeholders including members of the public.
- Promotion and encouragement of effective collaborative working.
- Improvement in timing and duration of activities particularly in relation to the busiest streets within the network.
- Promotion of effective dialogue with regard to the way activities are to be carried out.
- Enhanced programming of activities and better forward planning by all Promoters.

3.1 Aligned Objectives

The Permit Scheme objectives align with the strategic objectives contained within the Hereford County Plan and the Local Transport Plan.

- The Hereford County Plan ambitions for Herefordshire are:
 - Environment – protect and enhance our environment and keep Herefordshire a great place to live
 - The Local Transport Plan has 5 key objectives:
 - Community – strengthen communities to ensure everyone lives well and safely together.
 - Economy – support an economy which builds on the county’s strengths and resources.
- The Local Transport Plan has 5 key objectives:
 - Enable economic growth.
 - Provide a good quality transport network for all users.
 - Promote healthy lifestyles.
 - Make journeys easier and safer
 - Ensure access to services for those living in rural areas.

4. SCOPE OF THE PERMIT SCHEME

4.1 Area covered by The Permit Scheme

The Permit Scheme applies to the highway network within the county for which Herefordshire Council, as the Highway Authority, are responsible for. This does not apply to the Trunk Road or Motorway network.

4.2 Definition of the term “Street”

For the purposes of the Permit Scheme, the term “street” refers to that length of asset associated with a single Unique Street Reference Number (USRN). Where a single street on the ground has more than one USRN, separate Permits will be required for each USRN to which an activity relates.

4.3 Streets covered by the Permit Scheme

The Permit Scheme will apply to adopted and publicly maintainable streets identified on the National Street Gazetteer (NSG).

The Permit Authority will create, maintain and publish the Street Gazetteer to Level 3.

The Local Street Gazetteer will be maintained and updated with relevant information. The Local Street Gazetteer will be available to all Promoters via the National Street Gazetteer Concessionaire’s website.

4.4 Streets NOT covered by the Permit Scheme

Streets that are not highways maintainable at public expense or private streets are not included in the Permit Scheme.

4.5 Motorways and Trunk Roads

Motorways and trunk roads for which Highways England is the Highway Authority are excluded from the Permit Scheme.

4.6 Streets to be adopted as a maintainable highway

Where a street is expected to become a publicly maintainable highway, controls on specified activities under the Permit Scheme will only apply after the street has become adopted as a publicly maintainable highway.

5. ACTIVITIES COVERED BY THE PERMIT SCHEME

5.1 Activities requiring a Permit

The Permit Scheme controls the following activities undertaken on the public highway:

- Street works as in Part 3 of NRSWA, as defined by s48, except for works by licensees under Section 50 of NRSWA
- Works for road purposes as defined by Section 86 of NRSWA – maintenance and improvement works to the road itself, carried out by, or on behalf of, the Highways Authority
- Major Highway Works (including Developer activities under Section 278 of the Highways Act 1980)

Other activities that may be introduced under future regulations

The following activities defined in the Regulations as specified works are Registerable for all Promoters and information related to them has to be recorded on the register:

- Involve the breaking up or resurfacing any street
- Involve opening the carriageway or cycleway of traffic-sensitive streets at traffic-sensitive times.
- Reduce the lanes available on a carriageway of three or more lanes.
- Require a temporary traffic regulation order or notice, or the suspension of pedestrian crossing facilities.
- Require a reduction in the width of the existing carriageway of a traffic-sensitive street at a traffic-sensitive time

5.2 Works for Road Purposes

The requirements of the Permit Scheme apply equally to both works undertaken by the Highway Authority and Statutory Undertakers with the one exception, that fees will not be charged for Permits issued for the Highway Authority's own works for road purposes.

To demonstrate parity of treatment for all Promoters, particularly between the Highway Authority and Statutory Undertakers, Key Performance Indicators will be used.

Highway Authorities and Promoters of works for road purposes must ensure that they have followed the equivalent Provisional Advance Authorisation (PAA) and Permit application processes for activities.

5.3 Street lighting

The definition of works for road purposes does include some works carried out by Undertakers, such as street lighting. It is for Promoters to ensure that Permit applications for such activities are made and that the activity is registered, as appropriate.

6. EXEMPT ACTIVITIES

Certain types of activities are exempt from requiring a Permit.

6.1 Non Registerable activities

The following activities are non-Registerable and do not require a Permit:

- Traffic Census Surveys
- Traffic census surveys have deliberately not been included as disclosure of this information prior to a census taking place can encourage a change to the normal pattern of traffic flows.
- Pole testing
- Fire service vehicles
- Fire service vehicles occasionally need to be parked adjacent to fire hydrants when these are being tested. These operations are exempt from the requirement to obtain a Permit, provided the work is done outside traffic-sensitive periods.

Other activities that do not require a Permit, if they are not on a Traffic Sensitive Street at a Traffic Sensitive Time, and of a duration that would impact on the network:

- Lifting or replacing manhole or chamber covers – that do not involve breaking up the street.
- Replacing poles, lamps, columns or signs in the same location where works do not involve breaking up the street.
- Bar holes.

6.2 Activities not requiring a Permit before they start

Immediate activities do require a Permit but as such works are concerned with emergency or urgent situations, a Promoter can start work before applying for a Permit provided they apply for a Permit within 2 hours of the works commencing.

If the work commences out of working hours, then a Permit must be applied for by 10am the next working day.

6.3 Activities for which no Permit is required

Activities executed in a street pursuant to a street works licence issued under Section 50 of the NRSWA are not included in the Permit Scheme but will have to follow the normal NRSWA procedures.

7. PERMITS - GENERAL

7.1 Requirement to obtain a Permit

Any Promoter of specified activities who wishes to carry out such an activity on a specified street should obtain a Permit from the Permit Authority. The Permit will allow the Promoter to:

Carry out the specified activity.

At the specified location.

Between the dates shown and for the duration shown.

7.2 Subject to any conditions that may be attached or required. Activities covering several streets

An application can only be for one street.

Where the specified activity involves a number of specified streets, a separate PAA or Permit will be required for each street.

Permit applications for specified activities covering more than one specified street shall be cross-referenced to all related applications.

7.3 Phasing of Activities

One Permit can only relate to one phase of an activity. A phase of an activity is a period of continuous occupation of the street (whether or not work is taking place for the whole time) between the start and completion of the works, for example a separate Permit would be required for interim, permanent and remedial reinstatements.

The dates given in a Permit application and in the issued Permit will denote the dates for that phase. A phase can end only when all the plant, equipment and materials, including any signing, lighting and guarding have been removed from the site and the highway is returned to full use.

A Promoter must clarify when an activity is to be carried out in phases on the application. Each phase will require a separate Permit and, if a major activity involving asset activity also a PAA, which will be cross referenced to the other Permits.

Phased activities must relate to the same works, with applications submitted using the same works reference.

7.4 Linked activities

Customer connections associated with the installation of a new main or cable run or the replacement or renewal of existing assets will be considered to be linked activities when the work is completed as a single occupancy of a single street. If an activity relating to the installation of customer connections is undertaken at a later date then the Promoter shall apply for a separate Permit.

7.5 Interrupted activities

In the event of an activity being interrupted and delayed, for instance due to damage to a third party's plant or while missing apparatus is acquired. It is the responsibility of the Promoter to contact the Permit Authority to agree what action should be taken.

Where the Permit Authority is satisfied that the excavation can remain open while the repairs are implemented or the equipment obtained, then a variation will be required and an extension to the Permit will be granted.

However, where the Permit Authority considers that the opening should be reinstated and the road returned to full traffic use then the Promoter will need to apply for a further Permit to complete the work at a later date. A Permit fee may be charged for the new Permit.

7.6 Cross Boundary Activities

Where a project with activities in more than one street straddles the boundary between the Permit Authority and an adjacent Permit Authority, separate Permit applications, including any PAA, should be submitted to both Authorities.

If a cross boundary project involves activities on a street of a Street Authority operating a notice system under NRSWA, then the Permit application to the Permit Authority should identify the activity in the other Authority area so that the Permit Authority can liaise with them.

A single project reference should be included on applications and all notices so that both Authorities can consider the impact and coordinate the activities together.

7.7 Collaborative working

The Permit Authority encourages collaborative working between Promoters for both street works and works for road purposes. It is accepted that there are often issues in such arrangements, particularly contractual complications. Nevertheless, every opportunity should be sought to minimise the disruption to users of the highway.

Where two or more Promoters decide to enter into such arrangements, one should take on the role of the Primary Promoter with the overall responsibility for the activities and will be the point of contact with the Permit Authority. While the Secondary Promoter(s) will be required to make a Permit application for the activity for which they are responsible, only the Permit application made by the Primary Promoter will need to show the number of estimated inspection units.

The Primary Promoter's Permit application should give details of the other Promoter(s) involved and the extent of the collaborative working.

The Primary Promoter should also ensure that the estimates of works duration are agreed and confirmed with the Secondary Promoter(s) when submitting the PAA and/or Permit applications. This is necessary in order to comply with the overrun charging requirements in the Permit and NRSWA Regulations.

While the Permit Authority will issue Permits to all the Promoters involved, not just the Primary Promoter, the fees will be discounted to reflect the collaborative approach.

7.8 Remedial works

In the event of remedial works being required after the expiry of a Permit, an application should be made for a new Permit. This Permit should be cross referenced to the Permit using the Works Reference Number for the original activity.

7.9 Start and end dates

In relation to category 0, 1, 2, and traffic-sensitive streets the planned commencement date and finishing date for the activity are the start date and end dates respectively on the permit. The permit will not be valid before the start date on the permit and will cease to be valid once the end date has passed unless a variation is granted.

In category 3 and 4 streets that are not traffic-sensitive, the Permit will be issued with a start and end date and duration for the activity which is set as a condition. The start date of the Permit will be the proposed start date of the activity. However, because both competition for space and the expected level of disruption is likely to be lower on less busy streets, there will be flexibility on the start of the activity - a “starting window” - equivalent to the validity period on a NRSWA notice. The starting windows are:

5 Days for Major and Standard

Activities 2 Days for Minor Activities

The permit end date will therefore allow for the set duration to be completed if the activity starts on the last day of the starting window.

7.10 Major early start

The Permit Authority will consider a Promoter’s request for an early start before or after applying for a Provisional Advance Authorisation or a Permit application.

Where this is agreed, the Promoter shall submit a variation to a Permit, or in the case of a Provisional Advance Authorisation, include the revised dates on the application for the Permit. If the Permit has already been granted or deemed, a variation charge will apply.

A reference number will be issued by the Permit Authority, and should be quoted on the Permit application or Permit variation application.

Requests for early starts may or may not be agreed by the Permit Authority at their discretion but will not be unreasonably refused, and it is the responsibility of the Promoter to satisfy the Permit Authority as to the necessity for any proposed early start.

7.11 Charges for over running street works

Charges for over running street works, under Section 74 of the NRSWA, will be made alongside the Permit Scheme although these regulations are modified to incorporate the process of setting and modifying the duration of the activity through the Permit application, approval and variation processes.

7.12 Working without a Permit

It is an offence for a Statutory Undertaker or a person contracted to act on its behalf to undertake activities without a Permit, except to the extent that the Permit Scheme provides that this requirement does not apply.

Where it is believed that such an offence is being committed, the Permit Authority may issue a fixed penalty notice and require the party concerned to remove the works and return the street to full use.

8. PERMITS - TYPES

8.1 Types covered by the Permit Scheme

There are two types of Permit covered by the Permit Scheme:

- Provisional Advance Authorisation (PAA)
- Permit

8.2 Provisional Advance authorisation (PAA)

A PAA replaces the Advance Notice under Section 54 of NRSWA.

PAAs are a means of enabling Major activities to be identified, coordinated and programmed in advance by allowing activities to be provisionally reserved by the Permit Authority pending the Authority's subsequent decision on whether, and with what conditions, to grant a Permit for the activities.

A Promoter who wishes to undertake Major activities, on a specified street must apply for a PAA at least 3 months in advance of those activities starting on the highway, or as agreed with the Permit Authority.

Subsequent applications for Permits for Major activities that have not been preceded by a PAA, will not, except in exceptional circumstances, be accepted by the Permit Authority. Each application for a PAA will be limited to one street.

An application for a PAA should include a full description of the activity and specify start and end dates, although the start date may be considered as provisional and can be amended in the application for a final Permit.

A fee will be charged for the granting of a PAA in addition to the fee which is charged for the granting of the Permit.

The granting of a PAA does not prevent the Permit Authority from subsequently refusing to grant a Permit to which the PAA relates. If circumstances change drastically an explanation will be provided. A copy of each application for a PAA is to be provided by the applicant upon request by a relevant Authority and by any person having apparatus in the street to which the application relates.

8.3 Permits

These are full Permits with complete details of the Registerable activities on a specified street.

The information required to support an application for a PAA should be equivalent to, but should not exceed, that required in support of an application for a Permit.

The timing of Permit applications to the Permit Authority will depend on the proposed activity.

A copy of each application for a Permit is to be provided by the applicant upon request by a relevant Authority.

9. PERMITS - CLASSES

9.1 Classes covered by the Permit Scheme

There are four classes of Permit covered by the Permit Scheme:

- Major
- Standard
- Minor
- Immediate

9.2 Permits for Major Activities

Major activities are those which:

- Have been identified in an organisation's annual operating programme, or if not identified in that programme, are part of a scheme which is planned or could reasonably have been known about at least 6 months in advance of the proposed start date, but only includes activities on the affected streets and locations within that scheme that have been identified at least 6 months advance stage as likely to require Permits; or
- Other than immediate activities, require a temporary traffic regulation order, (i.e. not a temporary traffic notice), under the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 for any other activities

Major activities are split into 3 sub-categories:

- Over 10 days and all major works requiring a traffic regulation order
- Works 4 to 10 days and meeting the requirement detailed as above
- Up to 3 days and meeting the requirement detailed in as above

Major Activity Permits are required for the most significant activities on the Highway and require the Promoter to obtain a Provisional Advance Authorisation as part of the application process for a Major Activity Permit.

An application for a Major Activity Permit shall be submitted to the Permit Authority in accordance with the timescales given in Table 1 below and should include a description of the proposed activity together with the proposed start and end dates of the activity. Where these differ from those given in the PAA application, the applicant should explain the reasons for any variation.

Major activities will be subject to conditions.

9.3 Permits for Standard Activities

Standard Activities are those activities that have a planned duration of between 4 and 10 days inclusive. Activities lasting 10 days or less but which require a traffic regulation order, such as a temporary road closure, will be classified as a Major Activity and will be subject to the requirements in 9.2 above.

An application for a Standard Activity Permit shall be submitted to the Permit Authority in accordance with the timescales given in Table 1 below and should include a description of the proposed activity together with the proposed start and end dates of the activity.

Standard activities will be subject to conditions.

9.4 Permits for Minor Activities

Minor Activities are those activities, where the planned working is 3 days or less. Activities lasting 3 days or less but which require a traffic regulation order, such as a temporary road closure, will be classified as a Major Activity and will be subject to the requirements in 9.2 above.

An application for a Minor Activity Permit shall be submitted to the Permit Authority in accordance with the timescales given in Table 1 below and should include a description of the proposed activity together with the proposed start and end dates of the activity.

Minor activities will be subject to conditions.

9.5 Permits for Immediate Activities

Immediate Activities are either:

- Emergency works as defined in Section 52 of NRSWA; or
- Urgent Activities,
 - a) (not being emergency works), whose execution at the time they are executed 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 Promoter
 - ii. To avoid substantial loss to the Promoter in relation to an existing service
 - iii. To reconnect supplies or services where the Promoter would be under a civil or criminal liability if the reconnection is delayed until after the expiration of the appropriate notice period
 - b) Including works that cannot reasonably be separated or severed from such works.

Given the nature of immediate activities, work may commence without a Permit. However, where it is necessary to carry out excavation in the Highway, Promoters of such activities should contact the Permit Authority by telephone immediately if identified on the NSG.

Where the activity is identified within the normal working day (i.e. after 08.00 hours and before 16.30 hours), a Permit application must be made as soon as reasonably practicable and in any event, within two hours of the activity starting.

If work starts outside of working hours, an application for a Permit must be submitted by 10am the next working day.

If the Permit Authority disputes whether an activity, or part of an activity, is immediate, the Promoter must demonstrate conclusively that it is.

Immediate activities will be subject to conditions.

10. PERMIT APPLICATIONS

10.1 Application timing and response times

The timing of applications for Permits and PAAs and the Permit Authority's response will vary according to the proposed activity. The minimum times are given in Table 1 Section 10.6 and Promoters should give as much notice as possible to ensure that the coordination process can be facilitated effectively.

Where the activity is dependent on a Temporary Traffic Regulation Order (TTRO), temporary traffic signal approval, or the suspension of parking regulations, the relevant timescales should be taken into account by the Promoter, and applicants are advised to submit their requests for TTROs and/or temporary traffic signal approval when applying for a PAA.

The application process will begin at the time of receipt of the application by the Permit Authority. The electronic permit application system will provide an auditable record of when an application was received.

The Permit Scheme sets down the application and response times for dealing with Permit applications and variation applications in Table 1 below.

In all cases given in Table 1, the time period is measured from the time of receipt of the application by the Permit Authority.

A "response" means a decision to grant, refuse or request a Permit Application Modification Request.

10.2 Submitting an application

Permit and PAA applications must be made electronically on the current permit system in use at the time of the application.

10.3 System failure

In the event of an electronic system failure, Promoters shall adopt the following procedure:

- Where an electronic application cannot be submitted, notification should be given by telephone or email with formal electronic application following as soon as reasonably practicable.
- Following recovery of the electronic system a copy of the application should be sent through electronically.
- A delivery mechanism that includes a delivery receipt is recommended
In regards to variations during a system failure, Promoters should also make contact with the Permit Authority by telephone.

10.4 Notification to interested parties

Where the NSG indicates other interested parties, Permit applications will be copied to those parties by the Works Promoter.

Promoters are required to check whether any parties have registered such an interest prior to submitting an application for a Permit or PAA.

10.5 Consultation requirements

Promoters must carry out the necessary consultations as set down in Sections 88, 89 and 93 (as amended) and Sections 90 and 91 of the NRSWA.

10.6 Table 1 Application timings

Activity Type	Minimum application periods ahead of proposed start date		Minimum period before Permit expires for application for variation (including extension)	Response times for issuing a Permit or seeking further information or discussion		Response times for responding to applications for Permit variations
	Provisional Advance Authorisation	Application		Provisional Advance Authorisation	Application	
Major	3 months	10 days	2 days or 20% of the original duration whichever is the longer	1 calendar month	5 days	2 days
Standard	N/A	10 days		N/A	5 days	
Minor	N/A	3 days		N/A	2 days	
Immediate	N/A	2 hours after		N/A	2 days	

10.7 Refusal of application

The Permit Authority reserves the right to refuse or request a Permit Application Modification Request for a Permit where it considers that elements of the application (e.g. timing, location or conditions) are not acceptable.

If the Permit Authority decides to refuse the application or request a Permit Application Modification Request, it will contact the Promoter within the response time given in Table 1 to explain why the application is not satisfactory and what amendments are needed in order to achieve a successful application.

10.8 Restrictions on further activities

Where a Promoter wishes to apply for a Permit to carry out specified activities on a specified street where a Section 58 or 58A Notice under NRSWA is in force, and the activities are not covered by the specific exemptions of that notice, the Promoter must make an application for the Permit Authority's consent specifying the grounds on which the consent is sought.

10.9 Error correction

Where the Permit Authority identifies an error in data recorded in, or submitted for recording in, the Permit register, it will contact the Promoter to discuss and agree the corrections to be made.

Where the Promoter identifies an error, they will contact the Permit Authority to discuss and agree the corrections to be made. If an error has been identified on an application, the Promoter shall submit a Modified Application by the end of the next working day following the agreement of the correction.

This Modified Application should include the corrected data and the name of the person in the Permit Authority who agreed that the correction should be made.

The error correction process must follow the process as set out in the electronic system in use at the time of the application.

11. INFORMATION REQUIRED IN A PERMIT APPLICATION

11.1 Permit authority requirements

The information required to make a permit application is described in the HAUC (England) Guidance, Operation of permit schemes (February 2017).

12. PERMIT CONDITIONS

12.1 Applying conditions

The Permit Scheme allows for the attaching of conditions to Permits. These will be specified in detail on the Permit and will reflect any constraints on the original application.

Not all types of conditions will necessarily be applied to all Permits or PAA's.

In general, conditions will be varied for each Permit, as each set of circumstances will be different.

The Promoter should endeavour to have a copy, either electronic or hard copy, of the current Permit on site for inspection.

12.2 Conditions applied to all permits

Herefordshire Council will adopt solely the nationally agreed conditions text as set out in the amended 2015 statutory guidance. Herefordshire Council will adopt any government approved changes to the condition text.

12.3 Requirements for immediate activities

Promoters of such activities should contact the Permit Authority by telephone immediately if identified in the NSG.

The Promoter shall submit an application for a Permit within two hours of beginning work. If work starts outside of working hours, an application for a Permit must be submitted by 10am the next working day.

The Permit Authority may impose further conditions prior to the granting of a Permit where this is required. Imposing such conditions will be in discussion with the Promoter of the activity and will be included in the subsequent Permit.

Once granted, the Permit reference number must be prominently displayed on the site information board for each set of works.

12.4 Breach of conditions

If the Permit Authority considers that a Promoter is failing to comply with the conditions of a Permit then it may revoke the Permit. Before revoking a Permit, the Permit Authority will contact the Promoter to warn them of its intention and allow the situation to be discussed.

Where it appears to the Permit Authority that a condition has been breached and that the Promoter or a person contracted to act on its behalf has therefore committed an offence it will take action as described in Section 17.

12.5 Avoidance of conflict with other legislation

The Promoter should bring such conflicts to the attention of the Permit Authority or those acting on their behalf who will then be responsible for resolving the issue with the other legislative bodies or groups that may be involved and amending the Permit conditions accordingly.

If the Promoter has safety concerns about conditions set by the Permit Authority it should raise these concerns with the Permit Authority and if necessary challenge the condition. It is a criminal offence for a Statutory Undertaker or a person contracted to act on its behalf to breach a Permit Condition.

Any person guilty of an offence under this Regulation is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale.

13. GRANTING OF PERMITS

13.1 Timing of permit issue

Where the Permit Authority is content with the proposal, it will Grant a Permit within the response times detailed in Table 1 Section 10.6, via the electronic permit application system.

13.2 Issuing of permits

A Granted Permit will be issued electronically in accordance with the Prescribed Electronic Format Technical Specification.

The Permit will specify in detail the activity it allows and its duration. The start and end dates will be in calendar days to prevent any ambiguity over the duration of the Permit.

13.3 Permit refusal

If, after careful consideration, the Permit Authority decides to refuse the PAA or Permit application, the refusal will be issued electronically and where possible using sector agreed refusal codes as approved by HAUC England. An explanation of refusal will be given and discussions with the Promoter may be held regarding amendment to the application.

13.4 Right of appeal

The Promoter has a right of appeal, in accordance with the Dispute Resolution process set down in Section 18 if it is unable to reach agreement with the Permit Authority over the terms it requested or the conditions attached.

In the case of immediate activities it may be that the Permit Authority may direct the work to stop, subject to safety and legal considerations, such as Health and Safety legislation, legal requirements to supply services, until the issues are resolved.

13.5 Permit application deemed to be approved

If the Permit Authority fails to reply to an application for a Permit or PAA within the designated response times, the Permit or PAA is deemed to be granted under the terms of the application. The proposed start and end dates, description, location, duration, traffic management, etc., will be included in the Permit and associated conditions for the activity. This detail will then be binding on the Promoter as it would have had the Permit been issued within the timescale. Breaching the conditions will constitute an offence.

No fee will be applied to deemed Permits.

14. REVIEW, VARIATION AND REVOCATION OF PERMITS AND CONDITIONS

Once a Permit has been granted, the Promoter should have reasonable confidence that the road space will be available for them. However, circumstances beyond the Permit Authority's control may occur which may cause the Authority to review the Permit and as a result, may lead to the conclusion that the Permit or its conditions need to be changed or revoked.

The Permit Authority's policy is to avoid making such changes other than in exceptional circumstances which could not reasonably have been predicted or where the impact is significant.

Such events may include floods and other adverse weather conditions, burst mains, dangerous buildings, etc. which may result in traffic being diverted onto the road where the activity was underway or about to start.

As soon as the Permit Authority is aware that it may be necessary to vary or revoke a Permit, it will contact the Promoter to discuss the best way of dealing with the situation.

14.1 Permit authority powers

Within the Permit Scheme, the Permit Authority has the power, under Regulation 15 of the Traffic Management Permit Scheme (England) Regulations 2015, to review, vary or revoke Permits and Permit conditions on its own or a Promoter's initiative. However, the Permit Authority is under no obligation to let activities run beyond the Permitted period.

Any activities that exceed the agreed Permitted duration will be committing an offence and could be subject to New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 Section 74 overrun charges.

14.2 Promoter revocation

If a Promoter wishes to cancel a Permit or withdraw a Permit application for which they have no further use, they should use the cancellation process in the electronic permit application system.

14.3 Changes to a provisional advance authorisation

A PAA cannot be varied once granted.

Where a PAA has been given but a Permit has not been granted and the proposals change, the Promoter should inform the Permit Authority immediately of the proposed changes and a revised application for a PAA or Permit should be made.

14.4 Changes to permits

If the Permit Authority considers a variation necessary then it should contact the Promoter to discuss the best way of dealing with the situation whilst meeting the coordination duties and other Statutory Requirements of those involved. Good coordination and cooperation between Promoter and the Permit Authority will minimise the time that the Authority needs to vary Permits or their conditions. This will be in the interests of all parties.

This discussion may lead to an agreement on the variation required. In that case, the Permit Authority will then grant a revised Permit on those terms when, the Promoter applies for a Variation.

14.5 Avoidance of criminal offence

Variations should be sought as soon as changes are identified to avoid a criminal offence being committed by work being undertaken in breach of the conditions associated with that Permit.

14.6 Suspending or postponing an activity

If a Promoter would like to start an activity at a later date after a Permit has been issued, a Permit Variation will need to be applied for. There is no option to suspend or postpone an activity.

14.7 Review of permit by permit authority due to circumstances outside its control

The Permit Authority may review the Permit and associated conditions in the event of circumstances beyond its control having a significant disruptive effect at the location of the activity.

No fee will apply for Permit Variations initiated by the Permit Authority unless, at the same time, the Promoter applies for variations which are not the result of the circumstances causing the Permit Authority's action.

14.8 Timing of variations

Permit Variations may be made at any time after a Permit has been issued up until the end date of the Permit. Once this date has passed, applications for variations cannot be made.

If a variation is required, the Promoter is encouraged to telephone the Permit Authority to discuss, prior to submitting a Duration Variation Application electronically, to improve coordination.

14.9 variations for immediate activities

In the event of immediate activities requiring a series of fault finding excavations or openings, for example locating a gas leak, the following procedure shall apply where it is necessary to undertake works beyond the initial excavation or opening covered by the first application.

As they are immediate works, the Promoter will submit the first Permit application within two hours of starting work. That first application will contain the location of the initial excavation or opening:

- i. For any further excavations or openings on the same street within 50 metres of the original hole, the Promoter is encouraged to telephone the Permit Authority with the new location. No Permit variation will be needed and no variation charge will apply
- ii. The Promoter should apply for a Permit variation for the first excavation in each new 50 metre band away from the original hole in the same street, i.e. 50-100 metres, 100-150 metres, etc. Standard variation charges will apply, however the Permit Authority may use their discretion to waive these charges.
- iii. For additional excavations within each band, the Promoter is encouraged to telephone the Permit Authority with the new location. No Permit variation will be needed and no variation charge will apply
- iv. If the search carries into a different street or a new USRN, (including if the street changes to a different Permit Authority), then a separate Permit application will be needed

Conditions for these activities may be varied to take into account the fact that a new location, even within the permissive bands, can be more disruptive

14.10 If an agreement cannot be made

If agreement cannot be reached regarding a variation, the Permit Authority may issue an Authority imposed variation on the terms it considers reasonable. If the Promoter disagrees with the decision, it will have the option to invoke the dispute resolution procedure (See Section 18)

14.11 Review of permit due to non-compliance by the promoter

If the Permit Authority considers that a Promoter is failing to comply with the conditions of a Permit then it may revoke the Permit or issue a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN).

Before revoking a Permit, the Permit Authority will contact the Promoter to warn them of its intention and allow the situation to be discussed.

14.12 Working after a permit has been revoked

A Promoter will be committing an offence if it continues to work after a Permit has been revoked.

15. CANCELLATION OF A PERMIT

15.1 Cancellation notice

If a Promoter wishes to cancel a Permit it should use the cancellation process as set out in the electronic permit application system. There is no fee payable for this process; however Permits already granted will still be charged.

16. FEES

16.1 Permit authority power to charge fees

To meet the additional costs of introducing and operating the Scheme, Regulation 30 gives the Permit Authority the power to charge a fee in respect of the following:

- i. The application for a PAA in respect of Major activities
- ii. The granting of a Permit
- iii. Each occasion where there is a variation of a Permit or the conditions attached
- iv. Where a Permit variation would move an activity into a higher category, the Promoter will be required to pay the difference between the Permit fee for the two categories as well as the Permit variation fee

16.2 Fee policy

The Permit Authority will charge Statutory Undertakers for the actions detailed in Section 16.1. Fees will not be payable in the following circumstances:

- i. By the Highway Authority in respect of its own works for road purposes, however a record of the Permit and fee will be used for reporting purposes and fee reviews.
- ii. Any work undertaken on a fire hydrant for the fire authority.
- iii. Where a Permit is deemed to be granted because the Permit Authority failed to respond to an application within the time set down in Section 10.6 above
- iv. If a Permit variation is initiated by the Permit Authority or the Authority has to revoke a Permit through no fault of the Promoter
- v. Where a Promoter wishes to cancel a Permit for which it has no further use, or to cancel or withdraw an application that has been submitted but for which a Permit has not yet been granted Lower fees or discounted fees may be given in the following circumstances:
 - i. Where several Permit applications for works that are of part of the same project but which are carried out on more than one street, but on a scale comparative to one street, are submitted at the same time.
 - ii. Where several Promoters are working within the same site submit applications at the same time. Where the Highway Authority Promoter is collaborating with Statutory Undertakers, those Undertakers will be eligible for the discount.
 - iii. Where works are undertaken wholly outside of traffic sensitive times on Traffic Sensitive Streets.
 - iv. A discount may be applied where it is demonstrated that an activity provides significant economic benefit to the local authority or Council. For instance, supplies for a new development, or where it is demonstrated that a network investment program is being undertaken to meet customer demand.

16.3 Rate of discount

A discount of 30% will be applied in the above circumstances.

16.4 Option to waive or reduce fees

The Permit Authority retains the option to waive or reduce fees at its discretion.

16.5 Review of fees

The Permit Authority will review its scale of fees annually to ensure that the overall fee income does not exceed the allowable costs.

The outcome of the annual fee reviews will be published and open to public scrutiny.

As far as possible the fees and costs should be matched over a financial year. However, it is recognised that estimating the fee levels will involve incorporating the effect of various factors that will inevitably have a degree of uncertainty around them. In the event that fees and costs do not match the actual outturn for the year in question, adjustments may be made to fee levels for the subsequent years so that across a number of years fees do not exceed the allowable costs.

16.6 Approved scale of fees

The current approved scale of fees is included in the local order for the Permit Authority to operate the Permit Scheme.

16.7 Processing of fees

Monthly invoices will be issued to each Promoter with all Permits referenced.

17. SANCTIONS

17.1 Undertaking activities without a permit

It is a criminal offence for a Statutory Undertaker, or a person contracted to act on its behalf, to undertake specified activities in a specified street in the absence of a Permit, except as set down in Section 6.

Any person guilty of an offence under this Regulation is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

17.2 Action by permit authority

Where a Statutory Undertaker or a person contracted to act on its behalf undertakes without a Permit, works for which a Permit is required, or breaches a Permit condition, the Permit Authority may take one or more of the following courses of action depending on the seriousness and persistence of the offences:

- i. Serve a notice requiring that Statutory Undertaker to take such reasonable steps as detailed in the notice to remedy the situation within a specified timescale.
- ii. Where a Statutory Undertaker fails to comply with the requirements of such a notice within the timescale the Permit Authority may undertake the specified steps and recover the costs that are reasonably incurred from the Statutory Undertaker.
- iii. Issue a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN), against the Statutory Undertaker
- iv. Prosecute the Statutory Undertaker
Remedial action could include the removal of the activity; rectify the breach of conditions or discontinuing any obstruction.

In the event that the Permit Authority subsequently considers that an FPN which has been given ought not to have been given, it shall give to the person to whom that notice was given a notice withdrawing the FPN.

Any offences which run alongside to the Permit Scheme under NRSWA will still apply and action will be taken.

18. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

18.1 Introduction

Herefordshire Council welcomes the opportunity to informally resolve disputes before resorting to formal resolution processes.

If disputes are not resolved informally within 14 days, they will be referred to WMHAUC or HAUC England as appropriate.

18.2 Dispute resolution procedure

If agreement cannot be reached informally on any matter arising in relation to the Herefordshire Council Permit Scheme, the dispute will be referred for review on the following basis:

Straightforward issues

Where Herefordshire Council and the Promoter(s) consider that the issues involved in the dispute are relatively straightforward, the matter will be referred to impartial members of the regional WMHAUC (that is those not representing parties directly involved in the dispute) for review. That review should take place within ten days from the date of referral by either party. Both parties will accept the result as binding.

Complex issues

If Herefordshire Council or the Promoter(s) involved in the dispute think the issues are particularly complex, HAUC England will be asked to set up a review panel of four members - two Utilities and two Street Authorities. One of the four persons will be appointed as Chair of the panel by the HAUC England joint chairs.

Each party must make all relevant financial, technical and other information available to the review panel.

The review would normally take place within ten working days from the date on which the issue is referred to HAUC England by either party. Both parties will accept the conclusions of the review panel as binding.

18.3 Independent adjudication

If agreement cannot be reached by the procedure above, the dispute can be referred to independent adjudication.

Adjudication within Herefordshire Council Permit Scheme will only be used by Herefordshire Council and the Promoter(s) if they agree in relation to the matter under dispute, that:-

- The decision of the adjudicator will be deemed to be final; and
 - The costs of adjudication will be borne equally unless the adjudicator considers that one party has presented a frivolous case, in which case costs may be awarded against them.
- Where the adjudication route is followed, Herefordshire Council and the Promoter(s) will apply to the joint chairs of HAUC England, who will select and appoint the independent adjudicator from a suitable recognised professional body.

19. REGISTERS

19.1 Register of all works

The Permit Authority will maintain a register of Permits in connection with the Permit Scheme and in accordance with regulation 33 and 34, Part 7 of the Regulations.

The register will contain information about current and planned activities and will be available electronically to Promoters to assist them in planning and coordinating their own works at the earliest possible stage.

19.2 Referencing of information

All information held in the register of all works will be referenced to the USRN and the Permit register will be Geographic Information System (GIS) based.

20. TRANSITIONAL PHASE

Once an Order has been made, the Authority will provide at least four weeks' notice of its intention to operate a Permit Scheme from a given date.

The Permit Authority will liaise closely with all Promoters during the transition period so that any issues are identified early and appropriate action taken to resolve them.

The Permit Scheme will apply to all activities where the administrative processes, such as an application for a Permit or Provisional Advance Authorisation, start after the commencement date of the Permit Scheme stated in the order.

Activities which are planned to start on site more than one month after the changeover date, (for standard, minor and immediate activities), or three months after the changeover date, (for major activities), shall operate under the Permit Scheme. This means that even if the relevant Section 54, 55 or 57 NRSWA notice has been sent before the changeover, the Promoter will have to apply for a Permit.

If the Promoter has not substantially begun the activity (or phase of activity) one month after the changeover date (for standard, minor and immediate activities) or three months after the changeover date (for major activities), then the Promoter must cancel the NRSWA notice for that activity (or phase of activity) and apply for a Permit.

Any Phase which started under the notices regime will continue under that regime until completed. The issue of Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) will be suspended for the first month of operation of the Scheme to allow a settling in period.

This period is sufficient as much of the Permit Scheme operation is run alongside NRSWA and extensive testing of systems between the Permit Authority and Promoters will have taken place and will continue on the run up to the implementation of the Scheme.

21. PERMIT SCHEME MONITORING

21.1 Use of key performance indicators

Parity will be measured through Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). The following KPIs are mandatory and in addition, the Permit Authority will produce an annual set of KPIs identifying the treatment of individual Promoters.

21.2 Mandatory KPIS

KPI 1

The number of Permit and Permit variation applications received, the number granted and the number refused

This will be measured by Promoter and shown as:

- the total number of Permit and Permit variation applications received, excluding any applications that are subsequently withdrawn
- the number granted as a percentage of the total applications made
- the number refused as a percentage of the total applications made.

KPI 2

The number of conditions applied by condition type

This will be measured by Promoter and shown as:

- the number of Permits issued
- the number of conditions applied, broken down into condition types.

21.3 Additional KPIS

KPI 3

The Number of approved extensions

This will be measured by promoter and shown as:

- the total number of permits issued
- the number of requests for extensions shown as a percentage of permits issued
- the number of agreed extensions as a percentage of extensions applied for.

KPI 7

Number of inspections carried out to monitor conditions

This will be measured by Promoter and shown as:

- the number of sample permit condition checks carried out as a percentage of the number of permits issued
- the percentage of sample inspections by promoter should also be shown.

21.4 Presentation of KPIS to coordination meetings

The KPIS will be discussed at the local coordination meetings and at other meetings with Promoters. In addition, the KPIS will be made available to any other person on request or via the Authority's website.

22. APPENDIX A: DEFINITION OF TERMS

Activity	Any works undertaken by Statutory Undertakers and the Highway Authority (or their agents/contractors) and any other works that maybe covered in future regulations
Additional Street Data	Additional Street Data (ASD) refers to other information about streets held on the NSG concessionaire’s website alongside the NSG
Apparatus	As defined in Section 105(1) of NRSWA “apparatus includes any structure for the lodging therein of apparatus or for gaining access to apparatus”
Appeal	If there is an unresolved disagreement between the Promoter and the Permit Authority about the terms and conditions of the Permit or PAA, the Promoter may appeal against the Permit Authority’s decision to either SWHAUC or HAUC England.
Bank Holiday	As defined in Section 98(3) of NRSWA, “Bank Holiday means a day which is a Bank Holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in the locality in which the street in question is situated”
Bar holes	Bar holes are used to detect and monitor gas leaks
Breaking up (the street)	Any disturbance to the surface of the street (other than opening the street)
Bridge	As provided in Section 88(1)(a) of NRSWA, “references to a bridge include so much of any street as gives access to the bridge and any embankment, retaining wall or other work or substance supporting or protecting that part of the street”
Bridge Authority	As defined in Section 88(1)(b) of NRSWA, “Bridge Authority means the Authority, body or person in whom a bridge is vested”
Carriageway	As defined in Section 329 of HA 1980, “carriageway means a way constituting or comprised in a Highway, being a way (other than a cycle track) over which the public have a right of way for the passage of vehicles”
Collaborative working	Includes trench sharing, multi-utility working, utility/works for road purposes situations and compliance testing
Cycle track	As defined in Section 329 of the HA 1980, “cycle track means a way constituting or comprised in a Highway, being a way over which the public have the following, but not other, rights of way, that is to say, a right of way on pedal cycles with or without a right of way on foot”

Day	A calendar day, unless explicitly stated
DfT	otherwise Department for Transport
Emergency works	As defined in Section 52 of NRSWA, “emergency works means works whose execution at the time when they are executed is required in order to put an end to, or to prevent the occurrence of, circumstances then existing or imminent (or which the person responsible for the works believes on reasonable grounds to be existing or imminent) which are likely to cause danger to persons or property”
Excavation	“Breaking up” (as defined above)
Fixed Penalty Notice	As defined in schedule 4B to NRSWA, “fixed penalty notice means a notice offering a person the opportunity of discharging any liability to conviction for a fixed penalty offence by payment of a penalty”
Footway	As defined in Section 329 of the HA 1980, “footway means a way comprised in a highway which also comprises a carriageway, being a way over which the public have a right of way on foot only”
Geographical Information system (GIS)	A computer system for capturing, storing, checking, integrating, manipulating, analysing and displaying data related to positions on the Earth’s surface
HA 1980	The Highways Act 1980
Highway	As defined in Section 328 of the HA 1980, “Highway means the whole or part of a highway other than a ferry or waterway”
Highway Authority	As defined in Sections 1 and 329 of the HA 1980
Highway works	“Works for road purposes” or “major highway works”
Immediate activities	As stated in Section 8.5, immediate activities are either emergency works as defined in Section 52 of NRSWA or urgent works as defined in The Street Works (Registers, Notices, Directions and Designations) (England) Regulations 2007
In	As defined in Section 105(1) of NRSWA, “in, in a context referring to works, apparatus or other property in a street or other place includes a reference to works, apparatus or other property

under, over, along or
upon it”

Local Authority	As defined in Section 270(1) of the Local Government Act 1972(a) and includes the Common Council of the City of London.
Local Highway Authority	As defined in Section 329 of HA 1980, "Local Highway Authority means a Highway Authority other than the Minister"
Main roads	All streets in reinstatement categories 0, 1 and 2 and those streets in categories 3 and 4 which are traffic sensitive for all or part of the time
Maintainable Highway	As defined in Section 329 of HA 1980, a "Highway maintainable at the public expense means a highway which by virtue of Section 36 above or of any other enactment (whether contained in this Act or not) is a highway which for the purposes of this Act is a highway maintainable at the public expense"
Maintenance	As defined in Section 329 of HA 1980, "maintenance includes repair, and "maintain" and "maintainable" are to be construed accordingly"
Major activities	<p>As stated in Section 9.2, Major activities are those which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have been identified in an organisation's annual operating programme, or if not identified in that programme, are normally planned or known about at least six months in advance of the proposed date of the activity <p>Other than immediate activities, require a temporary traffic regulation order, (i.e. not a temporary traffic notice), under the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 for any other activities</p>
Major Highway works	<p>As defined in Section 86(3) of NRSWA, "major highway works means works of any of the following descriptions executed by the Highway Authority in relation to a highway which consists of or includes a carriageway –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) a reconstruction or widening of the highway; b) works carried out in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 64 of the Highways Act 1980 (dual carriageways and roundabouts); c) substantial alteration of the level of the highway; d) provision, alteration of the position or width, or substantial alteration in the level of a carriageway, footway or cycle track in the Highway; e) the construction or removal of a road hump within the meaning of Section 90F of the Highways Act 1980; f) works carried out in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 184 of the Highways Act 1980 (vehicle crossings over footways and verges); g) provision of a cattle-grid in the highway or works ancillary thereto; or tunnelling or boring under the highway"

Minor activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As stated in Section 9.4, minor activities are those activities other than immediate activities where the planned duration is 3 days or less.
Minor roads	h) Streets in reinstatement categories 3 and 4 which are not traffic sensitive at any time.
National grid reference	Location reference using nationally defined eastings and northings.
Nationally consistent Street gazetteer (NSG)	A database defined as an “index of streets and their geographical locations created and maintained by the local Highway Authorities” based on BS 7666 standard.
NRSWA	New Roads and Street Works Act 1991.
NSG Concessionaire	The body appointed to manage the NSG on behalf of the local Highway Authorities.
Opening (the street)	Removing a lid or cover to a manhole, inspection chamber, meter box or other structure embedded in the street without any “breaking up” of the street.
Permit	The approval of a Permit Authority for a Promoter to carry out activity in the highway subject to conditions.
Permit application	See Section 10. The application that is made by a Promoter to the Authority to carry out an activity in the highway. It is equivalent to the notice of proposed start of works (Section 55 of NRSWA) given under the Coordination regime.
Permit Authority	See Section 1.4. A local Authority or other “Highway Authority” which has been given approval by the Secretary of State to operate a Permit Scheme on all or some of its road network.
Permit Scheme	See Section 1. A Scheme approved by the Secretary of State under which Permits for activities are sought and given.
Promoter	A person or organisation responsible for commissioning activities in the streets covered by the Permit Scheme. The Promoter will usually be a Statutory Undertaker or the Highway or Traffic Authority.

Protected Street	See Section 1.6. A street that has been designated as a protected street. It serves a specific strategic major traffic need and therefore needs to be protected from unnecessary excavation and works and providing there is a reasonable alternative route in which Statutory Undertakers can place the equipment that would otherwise lawfully have been placed in the protected street.
Provisional Advance Authorisation	See Section 8.2. The early approval of activities in the highway, equivalent to the advance notice given under s 54 of NRSWA.
Registerable activities	See Section 5.1. Registerable activities are as listed in Chapter 9 of The Code of Practice for Permits.
Reinstatement	As defined in Section 105(1) of NRSWA, “reinstatement includes making good”.
Relevant Authority	As defined in Section 49(6) of NRSWA, “references in this Part to the relevant Authorities in relation to any works in a street are to the Highway Authority and also: a) where the works include the breaking up or opening of a public sewer in the street, the Sewer Authority; b) where the street is carried or crossed by a bridge vested in a Transport Authority, or crosses or is crossed by any other property held or used for the purposes of a Transport Authority, that Authority; and where in any other case the street is carried or crossed by a bridge, the Bridge Authority”
Remedial work	Remedial works are those required to put right defects identified and in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Practice for Inspections and regulations.
Road	c) See “Street”.
Road Categories: • Type 0 • Type 1 • Type 2 • Type 3 • Type 4	Roads carrying over: • 30 to 125 msa* • 10 to 30 msa • 2.5 to 10 msa • 0.5 to 2.5 msa • Up to 0.5 msa *millions of standard axles
Road works	See “Works for road purposes” definition below.

Special Engineering Difficulties (SED)	See Section 1.6. By virtue of Section 63 of NRSWA, the term special engineering difficulties relates to streets or, more commonly, parts of streets associated with structures, or streets of extraordinary construction where street works must be carefully planned and executed in order to avoid damage to, or failure of, the street itself or the associated structure with attendant danger to person or property.
Specified Area	That geographical area to which the Permit Scheme applies.
Specified Street	Those streets to which the Permit Scheme applies.
SROH	New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 Specification for the Reinstatement of Openings in Highways.
Standard activities	Standard activities are those activities, other than immediate activities, that have a planned duration of between 4 and 10 days inclusive.
Statutory Undertaker	As defined in Section 48(4) of NRSWA, “undertaker in relation to street works means the person by whom the relevant statutory right is exercisable (in the capacity in which it is exercisable by him) or the licensee under the relevant street works licence, as the case may be”.
Street	As defined in Section 48(1) of NRSWA, “street means the whole or any part of any of the following, irrespective of whether it is a thoroughfare: a) any highway, road, lane, footway, alley or passage; b) any square or court; any land laid out as a way whether it is for the time being formed as a way or not”.
Street Authority	As defined in Section 49(1) of NRSWA, “the Street Authority in relation to a street means, subject to the following provisions: a) if the street is a maintainable highway, the Highway Authority, and if the street is not a maintainable highway, the street managers”.

Street works	As defined in Section 48(3) of NRSWA, “street works means works of any of the following kinds (other than works for road purposes) executed in a street in pursuance of a statutory right or a street works licence: a) placing apparatus; or c) inspecting, maintaining, adjusting, repairing, altering or renewing apparatus, changing the position of apparatus or removing it, or works required for or incidental to any such works (including, in particular, breaking up or opening the street, or any sewer, drain or tunnel under it, or tunnelling or boring under the street”.
Street works licence	As stated in Section 50(1) of NRSWA, “the Highway Authority may grant a licence (a “street works licence”) Permitting a person: a) to place, or to retain, apparatus in the street, and b) thereafter to inspect, maintain, adjust, repair, alter or renew the apparatus, change its position or remove it, and to execute for those purposes any works required for or incidental to such works (including, in particular, breaking up or opening the street, or any sewer, drain or tunnel under it, or tunnelling or boring under the street).
TMA	b) The Traffic Management Act 2004.
Traffic	b) As defined in Section 105(1) of NRSWA, “traffic includes pedestrians and animals”
Traffic control	Any of the five methods of controlling traffic detailed in the Code of Practice “Safety at Street Works and Road Works”
Traffic regulation order	This means an order made under Section 1, 6 or 9 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984.
Traffic sensitive street	See Section 1.6. This means a street designated by a Highway Authority as traffic sensitive pursuant to Section 64 of NRSWA and in a case where a limited designation is made pursuant to Section 64(3) any reference to works in a traffic sensitive street shall be construed as a reference to works to be executed at the times and dates specified in such designation.
Transport Authority	As defined in Section 91(1)(a) of NRSWA, “Transport Authority means the Authority, body or person having the control or management of a transport undertaking”.

Temporary Traffic Regulation Order (TTRO)	This means an order made under Section 14 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 and amendments.
Trunk road	As defined in Section 329 of the HA 1980, “trunk road means a highway, or a proposed highway, which is a trunk road by virtue of Section 10(1) or Section 19 of the above or by virtue of an order or direction under Section 10 of the above or under any other enactment”.
Unique Street Reference Number (USRN)	As defined in the British Standard BS7666.
Urgent activities	<p>Urgent activities are:</p> <p>a) activities (not being emergency activities) whose execution at the time they are executed is required (or which the person responsible for the activity believes on reasonable grounds to be required)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 expiration of the appropriate notice period; and <p>Includes activity that cannot reasonably be separated or severed from such activities.</p>
Working day	As defined in Section 98(2) of NRSWA, “for the purposes of this Part a working day means a day other than a Saturday, Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday or a Bank Holiday; and a notice given after 4.30 p.m. on a working day shall be treated as given on the next working day”.
Works	b) Street works or Works for road purposes.
Works for road purposes	<p>As defined in Section 86(2) of NRSWA, “works for road purposes” means works of any of the following descriptions executed in relation to a highway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) works for the maintenance of the highway; b) any works under powers conferred by Part V of the Highways Act 1980 (improvement); c) the erection, maintenance, alteration or removal of traffic signs on or near the highway; or <p>the construction of a crossing for vehicles across a footway or grass verge or the strengthening or adaptation of a footway for use as a crossing for vehicles.</p>