



ROADS AUTHORITIES & UTILITIES COMMITTEE
(SCOTLAND)

ADVICE NOTE 27

INTERRUPTED WORKS

Version 1
20 February 2015

INTERRUPTED WORKS

Version History

Version	Date	Notes
0.1	Feb 2015	Initial draft. This Advice Note is based on Commissioner Advice Paper 8 - Interrupted Works.
1	Dec 2015	Approved by RAUC(S) on 2 December 2015.

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INTERRUPTED WORKS

1. Introduction

There are two main types of Interrupted works. These are:

Unplanned Interrupted Works

This is a situation where when it is not anticipated when lodging the initial notice that an interruption will be required. There are many reasons why this might occur such as:

- Unexpected need for specialist equipment, parts or plant which would not be available for a significant period.
- An external event requiring the road to be restored to normal traffic.
- The onset of severe weather when the decision is made to close the site and complete the work at a later date.

Planned Interrupted Works

In this situation it is known that the works will be interrupted when placing the advance notice. Examples would include:

- Where a known event requires an interruption e.g. for a Christmas embargo.
- Weekend working over a number of consecutive weeks.

This advice note sets out how both types of interrupted works should be dealt with when creating notices for the works. Interrupted works are only appropriate where the site will be completely cleared, with no signing, guarding, lighting, spoil or open excavations remaining. Where the site is still occupied, Interrupted works cannot be used.

2. Unplanned Interrupted Works

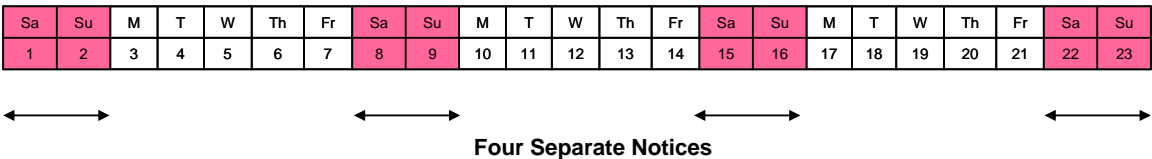
If the “Create New Phase” function is selected on a works which has a status of “WORKS CLEAR” the operator is given the option to create a new phase as “Permanent”, “Remedial” or “Resume works”.

The process should be operated as follows:

1. Initial phase noticed as normal.
2. If an interruption is being considered this should be discussed with the roads authority at the earliest possible opportunity.
3. On clearing the site for the interruption the status is set as “WORKS CLEAR”.

A series of individual notices.

The following diagram shows how four consecutive weekend works would be covered by four separate notices.



Given that the majority of such works will fall into the Major category, the works promoter should discuss them at an early date with the roads authority to agree the best solution in the circumstance of each individual works location.

Examples

Whether the interruption is planned or unplanned, the available options are best suited to different situations. In all cases the intention to interrupt works should be discussed with the Roads Authority at the earliest opportunity, and then confirmed via notice text, comment or works description for the benefit of all other interested parties.

Long Duration Interruption

Where the interruption will be in excess of three days, or where the period cannot be realistically estimated, (for example waiting on good weather, or awaiting the arrival of specialist plant), Option 2 (Several consecutive notices) is the preferred option. Where the works would otherwise be classified as Major, prior discussion is required between Roads Authority and Works Promoter.

Short Duration Interruption

Where the interrupted period is likely to be less than three days, the preferred option is Option 1 (One notice covering the entire works duration). When using this method it is essential that the interruption period is discussed and agreed before works take place, as Directions and FPNs may be applicable otherwise.

Interrupted Resurfacing Works

Use of the interrupted works function can affect the proper application of the subsequent restriction period. For that reason this function should not be used for S117 notices. Where surfacing works are interrupted, which would normally be by weather/gritting requirements, Roads authorities should follow the instructions in bullet point 8 above. When closing the original S117 notice, it will be necessary to amend the works location and map plot if the area surfaced successfully is less than the extent originally notified. The new notice should reflect only the area still to be worked on, not the whole scope of the initial design including the area already completed. Where the extension method is used, it is essential that any associated diversion route is also updated, particularly if a promoted closure has been lifted early.