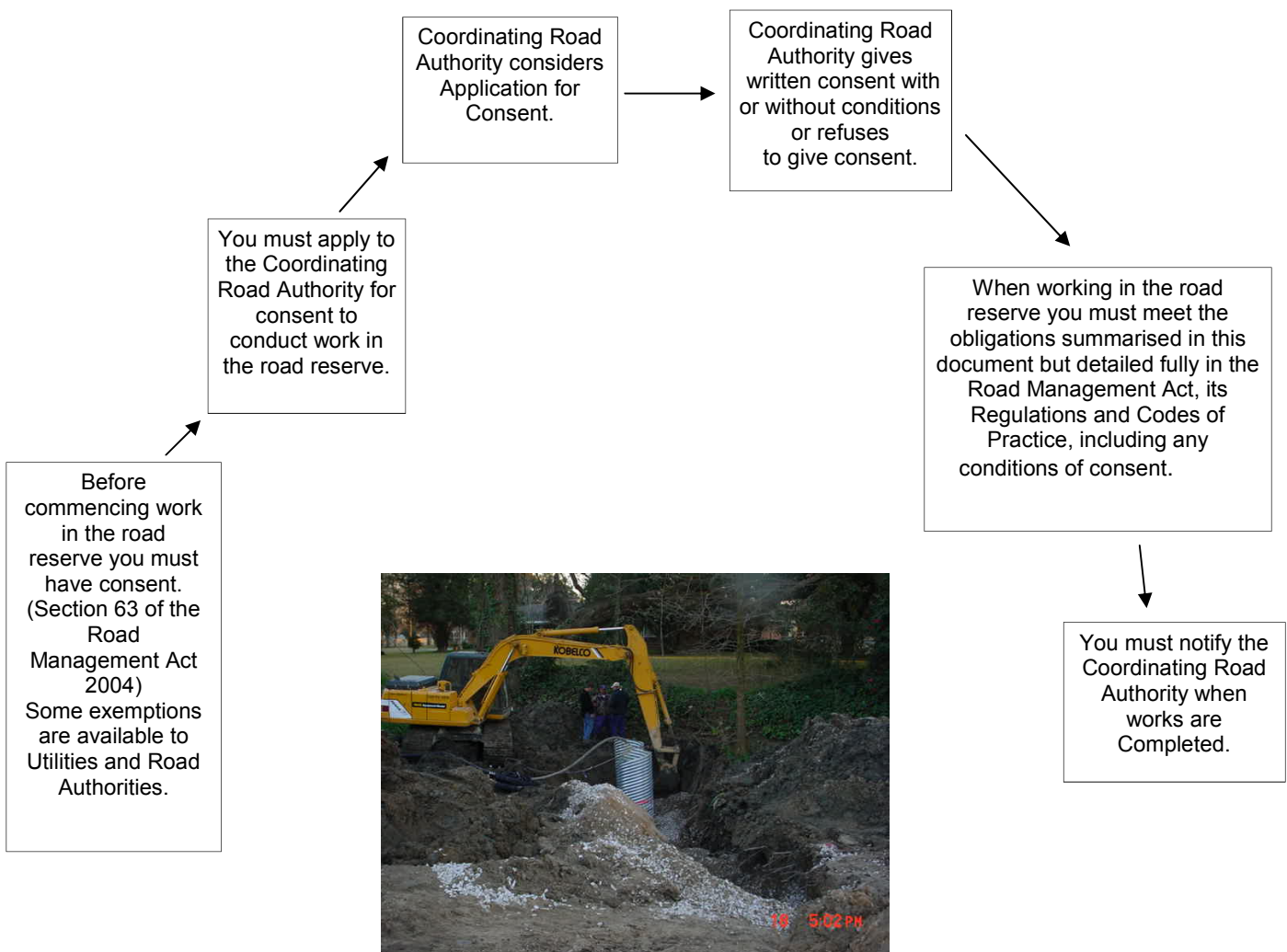


# Road Management Act 2004

## A GUIDE TO WORKING IN THE ROAD RESERVE



This document provides a summary of the requirements which must be followed when working in a road reserve.

For full details, readers are referred to:-

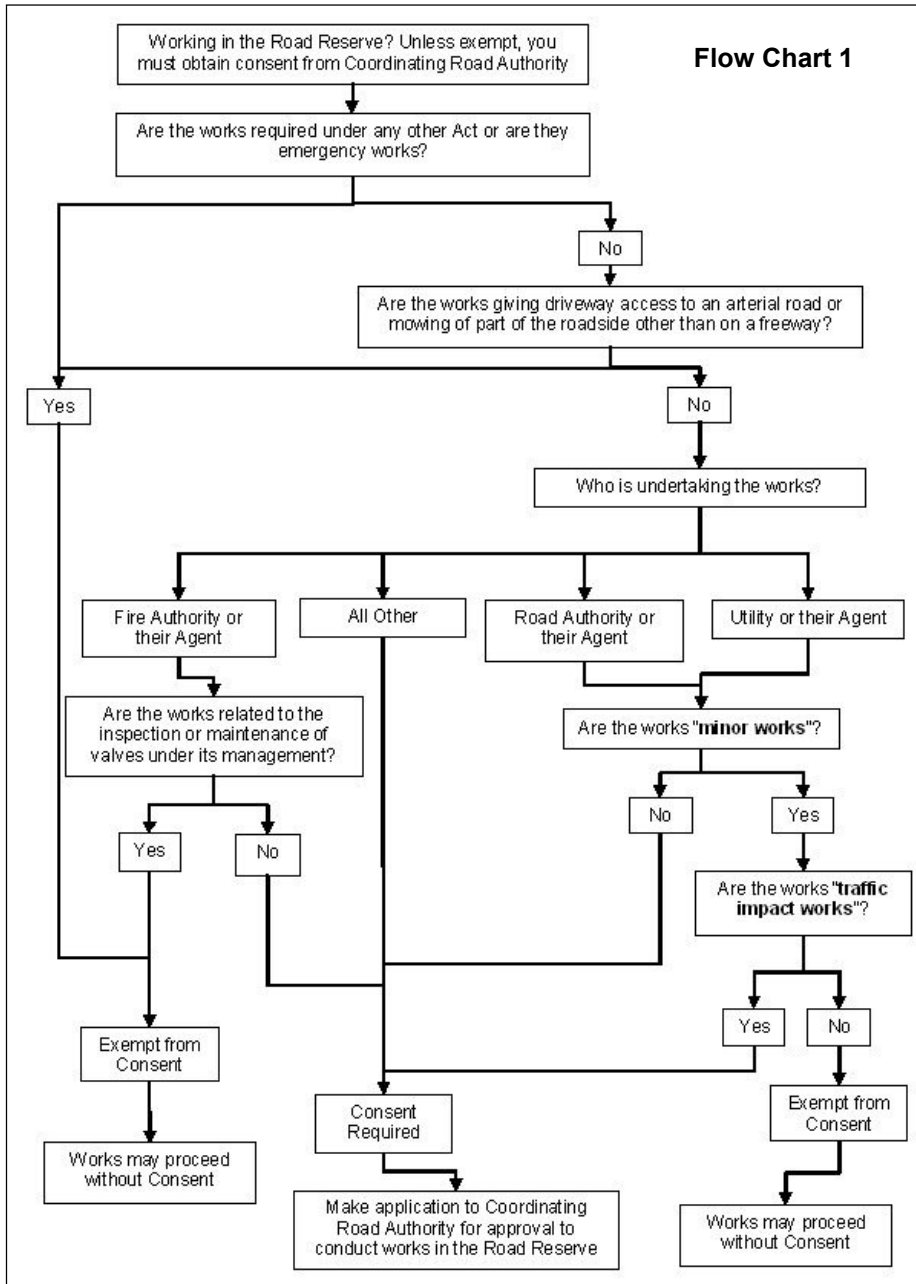
- Road Management Act 2004
- Road Management (Works & Infrastructure) Regulations 2005
- Road Management Act :— Code of Practice—Management of Road and Utility Infrastructure in Road Reserves
- Road Management Act :— Code of Practice—Worksite Safety—Traffic Management
- Road Safety Act 1986

## Consent Process

### Working in the Road Reserve?

**You must obtain consent from the Coordinating Road Authority unless you are exempt under the Road Management (Works & Infrastructure) Regulations 2005.**

**Flow Chart 1**



#### What are "minor works"?

"Minor works" are:

- (a) works consisting of—
    - (i) the installation, repair or maintenance of aerial cables or other overhead non-road infrastructure; or
    - (ii) the connection of a consumer to a service provided by, or intended to be provided by, a utility— other than **supply extension works**;
  - (b) works consisting of the repair or maintenance of street lighting;
  - (c) works consisting of the excavation of—
    - (i) any part of a road other than a roadway, pathway or shoulder; or
    - (ii) an area of a roadway, pathway or shoulder not exceeding 8.5 square metres;
  - (d) works consisting of using an access hole for the purpose of accessing, repairing or maintaining infrastructure under a road;
  - (e) works consisting of the installation, repair or maintenance of traffic control items carried out in accordance with the Road Safety Act 1986 and the regulations made under that Act;
  - (f) works consisting of—
    - (i) the repair or maintenance of poles; or
    - (ii) the replacement of a single pole in an urban area (not being part of a replacement of 2 or more consecutive poles); or
    - (iii) the replacement or relocation of not more than 3 poles in an area other than an urban area (not being part of a replacement or relocation of more than 3 consecutive poles);
  - (g) works consisting of the pruning of a tree or other vegetation;
  - (h) works consisting of the removing of a tree or other vegetation—
    - (i) by a road authority or an agent of a road authority; or
    - (ii) by a utility or an agent of a utility in accordance with an Act other than the Road Management Act 2004;
  - (i) works, other than works referred to above, conducted for the purpose of repair, inspection, operation or testing of an asset or for the purposes of a survey— but does not include works that consist of, or include, the excavation of an area of a roadway, pathway or shoulder that exceeds 8.5 square metres;
- (Road Management (Works & Infrastructure) Regulations 2005—Regulation 4 - Definitions)

#### What are "traffic impact works"?

"Traffic Impact Works" means works—

- (a) conducted—
  - (i) on a freeway; or
  - (ii) on an arterial road and that require the deviation of vehicular traffic into an on-coming traffic lane; or
  - (iii) in a clearway when it is in operation; or
  - (iv) on, or partly on, or that affect, a bridge or other structure; or
- (b) that require the closure to vehicular traffic of a part of a roadway for a continuous period of more than 12 hours or for more than 24 hours in 7 days; or
- (c) that have a significant impact on road safety, traffic or other infrastructure.

(Road Management (Works & Infrastructure) Regulations 2005—Regulation 4 - Definitions)

#### What are "supply extension works"?

"Supply extension works" means the connection of a consumer to a service provided, or intended to be provided, by a utility—

- (a) in an urban area by means of—
  - (i) underground works over a distance exceeding 100 metres; or
  - (ii) overhead works involving the installation of more than one additional pole;
- (b) in any other area, by means of—
  - (i) underground works over a distance exceeding 300 metres; or
  - (ii) overhead works involving the installation of more than 3 additional poles;

(Road Management (Works & Infrastructure) Regulations 2005—Regulation 4 - Definitions)

## Application for Consent

### Required to apply for Consent? A Consent application form must be completed and submitted to the Coordinating Road Authority.

#### To whom do you need to submit your application for consent?

An application for consent to conduct work in a road reserve must be made to the **Coordinating Road Authority** for that road. If you are unsure, it is recommended that you contact either VicRoads or the Local Council. Further information is also available from the VicRoads web site at [www.vicroads.gov.au](http://www.vicroads.gov.au).

#### How should you pay your consent application fees?

Consent application fees are expected to be paid in full to the Coordinating Road Authority at time of lodgement of the application form. A Coordinating Road Authority may issue invoices to a **Utility** that has a large number of applications under their normal commercial terms.

#### What do you need to include on your application for consent?

A standard application for consent form is attached to this Guide and it is recommended that it be used when making your application to the Coordinating Road Authority. It outlines the details that are required and when completed in full, will supply sufficient information to allow the Coordinating Road Authority to assess your application.

When completing the form it is important to:

- a) describe the type of activities you intend to undertake including:
    - i. the location of the works and nearby road and utility infrastructure;
    - ii. the scope and type of work;
    - iii. the proposed timing of the works; and
    - iv. the proposed methods of minimising the effects of the work on any road infrastructure, road safety and/or traffic operations (traffic management);
  - b) confirm advice has been provided to utilities whose assets might be affected by the proposed works;
  - c) confirm the process of consultation with others (such as abutting land owners) likely to be significantly affected by the proposed works; and
  - d) where appropriate, confirm that health and safety risks associated with the proposed works and the ongoing operation of the proposed infrastructure have been considered.
- (Code of Practice - Management of Road and Utility Infrastructure in Road Reserves – Clause 33)
- Further copies of the application form can be obtained from VicRoads regional offices, Local Council offices or downloaded from the VicRoads and Council web sites.

#### What must you do if your works affect other infrastructure in the road reserve?

An **infrastructure manager** or **works manager** must give notice to any other infrastructure manager or works manager responsible for any infrastructure in the area which could be affected by any proposed installation of infrastructure or related works on a road or the road reserve of any road. In doing so, the infrastructure manager or works manager must negotiate in good faith so as to minimise any adverse effects on any other road or non-road infrastructure.

This does not apply if the proposed installation of infrastructure or related works are necessary because of an emergency, but the infrastructure manager or works manager must advise any other infrastructure manager or works manager responsible for road or non-road infrastructure in the area as soon as is reasonably practicable.

(Road Management Act, Schedule 7– Clause 8)

This means that if you are likely to impact on someone else's infrastructure, you must tell them before you commence the works.

#### Is a Traffic Management Plan necessary to undertake works on a road?

Section 99A (3) of the Road Safety Act 1986 states that a person undertaking works in the road reserve must have in operation a traffic management plan.

Guidance in preparing Traffic Management Plans can be found in the Code of Practice for Worksite Safety—Traffic Management.

It is recommended that a copy of the traffic management plan be retained at the worksite at all times.

#### Should Risk Management Plans be prepared?

Road Authorities, Infrastructure Managers or works managers who are undertaking works in the road reserve may prepare a risk management plan to identify risk mitigation measures they intend to adopt when carrying out works in road reserves. The plan should be developed in accordance with the approach outlined in *AS/NZS 4360: 2004 Risk Management*. The major risk areas to be managed are:

- (a) safety of all users of the road reserve, workers and the public;
- (b) the integrity of road infrastructure;
- (c) traffic disruption;
- (d) any adverse effects on the future development of both road and non-road infrastructure; and
- (e) the effective and efficient delivery of utility services.

Guidance undertaking risk assessments and preparing risk management plans can be found in the Code of Practice for Worksite Safety—Traffic Management.

(Code of Practice - Management of Road and Utility Infrastructure in Road Reserves - Clause 32)

#### Definitions:

**Coordinating Road Authority**— In relation to a road, means the Road Authority which has the responsibility to coordinate works in the road reserve. As a general rule, for Freeways and Arterial Roads it is VicRoads, for municipal roads it is the local Municipal Council and for roads in National and State Parks, it is the Department of Sustainability and Environment.

**Responsible Road Authority**— In relation to a road, means the Road Authority which has operational responsibility for the road. This is further defined in section 37 of the Road Management Act.

**Road**— includes land declared under section 11 of the Road Management Act, a public highway and ancillary areas. It included the reserve from boundary line to boundary line.

**Infrastructure Manager**— In relation to road infrastructure, the responsible road authority. In relation to non road infrastructure (e.g water mains, gas mains, power lines, etc.), the person or body that is responsible for its provision, installation, maintenance or operation.

**Works Manager**— Is any person or body that is responsible for the conduct of works in, on or under the road. For example, a contractor engaged by a Road Authority, Utility or private person.

**Utility**— Is the entity which provides, or intends to provide, water, sewerage, drainage, gas, electricity, telephone, telecommunications, public transport or other like service.

(Road Management Act - Section 3 Definitions)

#### What fees are payable when you lodge an application for consent?

	Works, other than minor works		Minor works	
	Conducted on, or on any part of, the roadway, shoulder or pathway	Not conducted on, or on any part of, the roadway, shoulder or pathway	Conducted on, or on any part of, the roadway, shoulder or pathway	Not conducted on, or on any part of, the roadway, shoulder or pathway
Freeway	45 fee units	32 fee units	25 fee units	10 fee units
Arterial road	45 fee units	25 fee units	11.5 fee units	10 fee units
Municipal road or non arterial State road on which the maximum speed limit for vehicles at any time is more than 50 kilometres per hour	45 fee units	25 fee units	11.5 fee units	5 fee units
Municipal road or non arterial State road on which the maximum speed limit for vehicles is not more than 50 kilometres per hour	20 fee units	5 fee units	11.5 fee units	5 fee units

As at 1 July 2005— 1 fee unit = \$10.49 (Fee units are reviewed annually on 1 July)

# Consideration of the Application for Consent by a Coordinating Road Authority

**The Coordinating Road Authority must make a decision within the prescribed time otherwise consent is**

**What conditions can be placed on consent?**

(6) A coordinating road authority may, having regard to the works and infrastructure management principles, give its consent subject to any reasonable conditions relating to the conduct of the proposed works which the coordinating road authority considers appropriate.

(7) Conditions of consent may include conditions relating to—

(a) the location of any proposed infrastructure;

(b) the timing of any works;

(c) the use of any infrastructure.

(Road Management Act Schedule 7, Clause 16, (6) & (7))

**What conditions cannot be placed on consent?**

(1) A coordinating road authority must not impose on a consent given under section 63 (1) of the Road Management Act 2004—

(a) a condition relating to visual amenity or aesthetics unless the condition relates to road infrastructure;

(b) a condition relating to the technical design of, or the equipment or techniques used in the installation of, a service provided by a utility;

(c) a condition that is not reasonably relevant to the conduct of the works;

(d) a condition requiring non-road infrastructure that would normally be placed above ground to be placed under a road;

(e) a condition relating to environmental impact considerations other than in relation to the matters referred to in clause 14 of Schedule 7 to the Road Management Act 2004;

(f) a condition requiring an indemnity other than an indemnity in respect of the conduct of the works that does not extend beyond a 12 month warranty period.

(2) A coordinating road authority must not impose on a consent given to a utility under section 63(1) of the Road Management Act 2004 a condition relating to financial security in respect of the conduct of the works, other than an indemnity in respect of the conduct of the works that does not extend beyond a 12 month warranty period.

(Road Management (Works & Infrastructure) Regulations 2005—Regulations 14, (1) & (2))

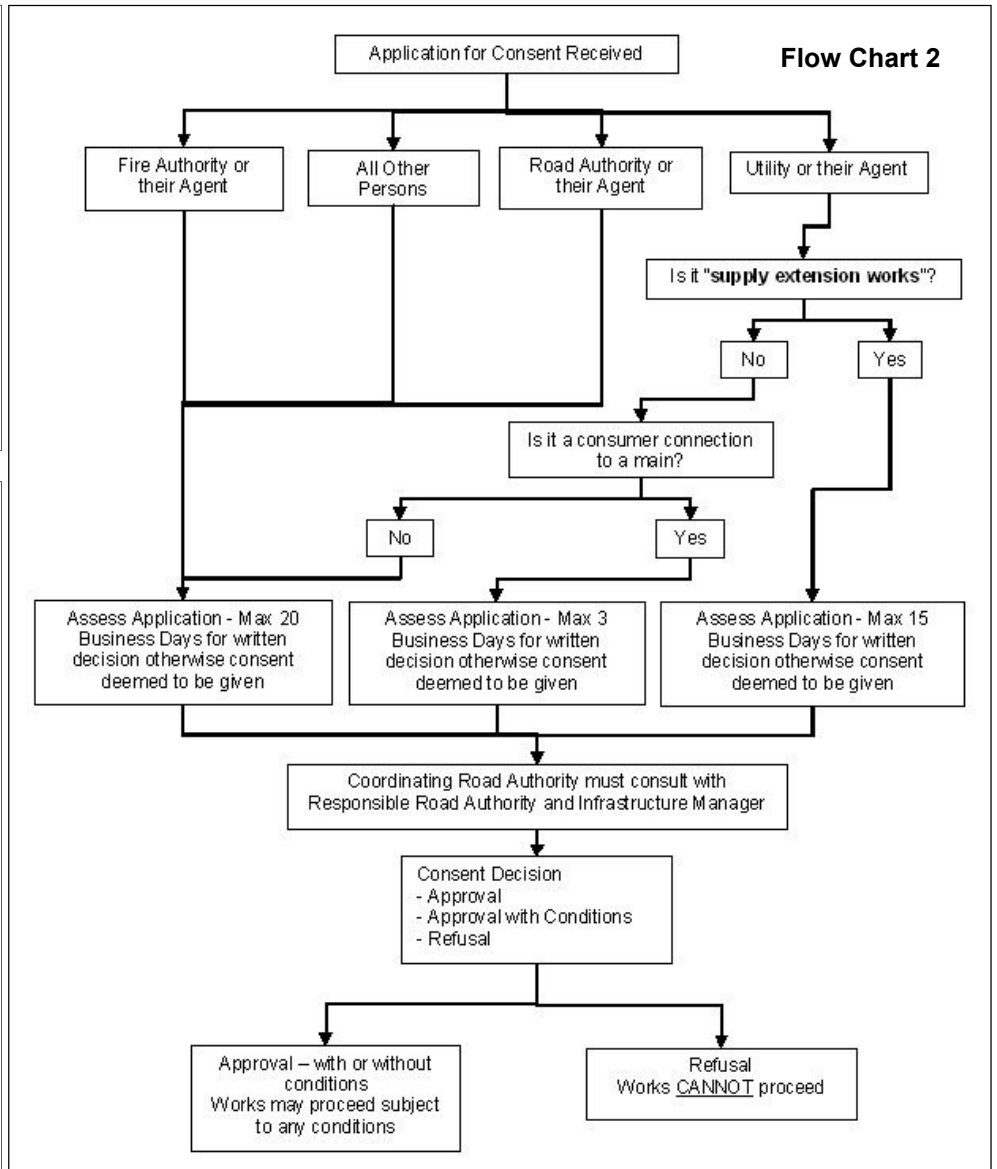
**Dispute Resolution process between a Utility and a Road Authority**

Section 125(2) of the Road Management Act 2004 states, "any dispute arising between a road authority and a utility is to be determined by the relevant road Minister and the relevant utility Minister or their joint nominees, having regard to the works and infrastructure management principles".

From a practical perspective, utilities and road authorities are encouraged to adopt the dispute resolution process outlined in clause 62 of the Code of Practice - Management of Road and Utility Infrastructure in Road Reserves. Every endeavour should be made to resolve disputes as quickly as possible with each party expected to bear its own costs.

(Code of Practice - Management of Road and Utility Infrastructure in Road Reserves - Clause 62)

**Disputes**—The Road Management Act 2004 and the Code of Practice—Management of Road and Utility Infrastructure in Road Reserves provide processes to resolve disputes between a Utility and Road Authority. It is recommended that these processes be adopted in principle to resolve a dispute between a Coordinating Road Authority and any other person applying for consent.



**Do you need other approvals before commencing work in a road reserve?**

Before works commence within the road reserve, infrastructure managers and works managers should ascertain if any other approvals are required.

Issues which may require separate approvals include:-

- Vegetation removal—Department of Sustainability and Environment or the local Municipal Council
- Planning Permit—Local Council Planning Scheme
- Driveways on Arterial Roads—Planning Permit from Local Council
- Working under power lines— Local electricity supply company

**Do you wish to control traffic through your work site?**

If you have assessed worksite safety in accordance with the Code of Practice for Worksite Safety—Traffic Management and wish to utilise a major traffic control item such as a temporary speed reduction or temporary traffic signals to control traffic through your worksite then you will require a 'Memorandum of Consent' from VicRoads. This 'Memorandum of Consent' is separate from the Road Management Act consent and must be obtained through a separate application to VicRoads. Applications to VicRoads for a 'Memorandum of Consent' is required for all roads, not just arterial roads.

Please contact your VicRoads Regional office for application requirements.

## Conducting Works in a Road Reserve

### Do you need to consult with the public?

If you are an infrastructure manager or works manager who is proposing to install non-road infrastructure or conduct related works which are likely to significantly affect—

- (a) occupiers or owners of property near the road; or
- (b) a class of road users or another section of the public.

You should conduct appropriate consultation with the persons likely to be significantly affected.

(Road Management Act – Schedule 7, Clause 10)

### Do you need to notify the owners of other infrastructure of your works in the road reserve?

An infrastructure manager or works manager must give notice to any other infrastructure manager or works manager responsible for any non-road infrastructure in the area which could be affected by any proposed installation of infrastructure or related works on a road or the road reserve of any road.

The infrastructure manager or works manager must negotiate in good faith so as to minimise any adverse effects on any other non-road infrastructure.

If the proposed installation of infrastructure or related works are necessary because of an emergency, the infrastructure manager or works manager must advise any other infrastructure manager or works manager responsible for non-road infrastructure in the area which could be affected about the installation of non road infrastructure or related works as soon as is reasonably practicable.

This requirement does not apply if an exemption under the regulations applies.

(Road Management Act – Schedule 7, Clause 8)

### Do you need a Traffic Management Plan to undertake works in a road?

Section 99A (3) of the Road Safety Act 1986 states that a person undertaking works on the road must have in operation a traffic management plan.

(Road Safety Act 1986 – Sec 99A)

Guidance in preparing Traffic Management Plans can be found in the Code of Practice for Worksite Safety—Traffic Management.

It is recommended that a copy of the traffic management plan be retained at the work site at all times.

### Does the consent you obtained from the Coordinating Road Authority expire?

Your application form proposed that the works be undertaken between a start and an end date. Consent, with or without conditions, will have been given based on the information provided on the application form so in effect the consent approval will expire when the end date is passed. If you wish to extend consent beyond the end date you will need to negotiate with the Coordinating Road Authority.

### What if you wish to change the hours of work or days of working on your consent application form?

The Coordinating Road Authority assesses the application based on the information provided. If there is a need to change the timing details, you should advise the Coordinating Road Authority as soon as possible so it can reassess the application. Timing issues generally relate to impact on the community, traffic or significant local events.

If consent has already been given, it may be possible to negotiate a change to the consent approval without the need for a new application.

### What are the legislative obligations of Infrastructure Managers and Works Managers?

- (1) An infrastructure manager or a works manager must have regard to the principles specified in this clause in the provision of non-road infrastructure on roads.
  - (2) The primary purpose of a road is use by members of the public and authorised uses must be managed as far as is reasonably practicable in such a way as to minimise any adverse impacts on the primary purpose.
  - (3) Without limiting the generality of sub-clause (2), authorised uses must be managed so as to—
    - (a) minimise any damage to roads and road infrastructure;
    - (b) ensure that any works necessary for the provision of non-road infrastructure are conducted as quickly as practicable;
    - (c) minimise any disruption to road users;
    - (d) minimise any risk to the safety and property of road users and the public generally;
    - (e) facilitate the design and installation of infrastructure which minimises any risk to the safety of road users;
    - (f) ensure that the road and any other infrastructure is reinstated as nearly as practicable to the condition existing before the works necessary for the provision of the non-road infrastructure were conducted;
    - (g) protect and preserve existing significant roadside vegetation and sites of biological significance within the road reserve.
- (Road Management Act – Schedule 7, Clause 14)

### How must you conduct the works?

An infrastructure manager or works manager must—

- (a) if practicable, use methods which do not involve excavating or breaking up the surface of a roadway or pathway or interfering with infrastructure in preference to methods that do;
  - (b) if it is necessary to excavate or break up the surface of a roadway or pathway, the works should be conducted—
    - (i) at a time and in a manner to minimise as far as is reasonably practicable inconvenience to road users and other persons; and
    - (ii) so as to minimise long term damage or disruption;
  - (c) as far as is practicable, reinstate at its own cost the roadway or pathway or infrastructure to the standard before the works were commenced.
- (Road Management Act – Schedule 7, Clause 5)

### What are your reinstatement obligations?

- (1) In completing the works, the works manager must after the works are completed reinstate the roadway, pathway or area of roadside to the standard before the works were commenced—
    - (a) as promptly as is reasonably practicable; and
    - (b) as nearly as is reasonably practicable to an equivalent standard of quality and design; and
    - (c) so as to ensure that any feature to assist persons with a disability is restored.
- (Road Management Act – Schedule 7, Clause 12)

### What are the reinstatement standards required for works on roads?

The infrastructure manager or works manager will be responsible for arranging permanent reinstatement, and works should be carried out in accordance with generally accepted, quality assured specifications. Roads, footpaths and other parts of the road reserve are built with different materials depending on factors such as vehicle types, vehicle volumes, type of road use and geographic location. Road authorities should make their reinstatement requirements available to infrastructure managers and works managers when consent is given. If the road authority does not provide its own reinstatement requirements, infrastructure managers and works managers are referred to AUSPEC#2 Section 306 for reinstatement works on local municipal roads and VicRoads Standard Specification Section 706 for reinstatement works on arterial roads. The provisions of a specification may be extended or varied by agreement between the parties, before works commence. (Code of Practice - Management of Road and Utility Infrastructure in Road Reserves - Clause 49)

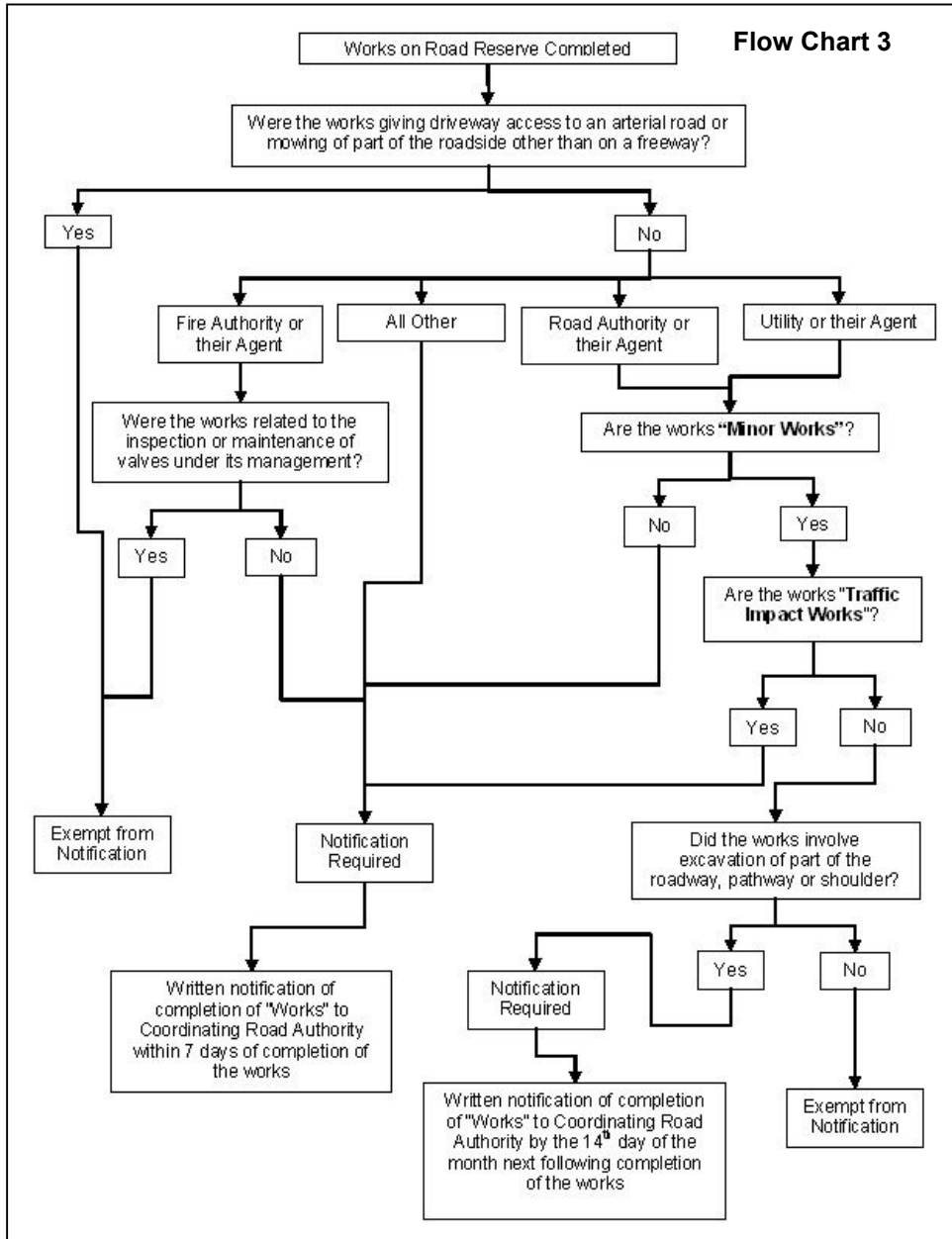
The works manager has an obligation to reinstate to a standard as nearly as is reasonably practicable to an equivalent standard of quality and design as was there before the works commenced.

(Road Management Act – Schedule 7, Clause 12)

If reinstatement is not completed satisfactorily, a coordinating road authority may recover costs reasonably incurred in conducting rectification works from the infrastructure manager or works manager that failed to comply with its reinstatement requirements.

(Road Management Act, Schedule 7, Clause 19)

## Notification requirements upon completion of Works



### Useful Information

**Obtaining copies of Acts and Regulations**  
 Victoria Acts and Regulations may be downloaded free of charge from [www.dms.dpc.vic.gov.au](http://www.dms.dpc.vic.gov.au).  
 Codes of Practice may be downloaded free of charge from [www.gazette.vic.gov.au](http://www.gazette.vic.gov.au)

### Web Sites:

VicRoads — [www.vicroads.vic.gov.au](http://www.vicroads.vic.gov.au)  
 Worksafe Victoria—[www.worksafe.vic.gov.au](http://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au)  
 Local Government Directory—  
[www.infovic.vic.gov.au](http://www.infovic.vic.gov.au)  
 Government Gazette—  
[www.gazette.vic.gov.au](http://www.gazette.vic.gov.au)  
 Municipal Association of Victoria (for Council contacts) - [www.mav.asn.au](http://www.mav.asn.au)

### Reference Documents

Road Management Act 2004  
 Road Management (Works & Infrastructure) Regulations 2005.  
 Code of Practice for Management of Road and Utility Infrastructure in Road Reserves  
 Code of Practice for Worksite Safety—Traffic Management.  
 Road Safety Act 1986

### Who must you notify when the works are completed?

The works manager must within 7 days of completing any works, including any reinstatement works, notify the relevant coordinating road authority as to the works that have been completed.

The period of 7 days may be varied by—

- (a) the relevant coordinating road authority;
- (b) the regulations.

(Road Management Act – Schedule 7, Clause 13)

The Road Management (Works & Infrastructure) Regulations 2005, Regulation 9 allows a Utility to provide written notification of completion of works to the coordinating road authority by the 14<sup>th</sup> day of the month next following completion of the works when they have undertaken minor works on a roadway, pathway or shoulder that did not involve traffic impact works.

(Road Management (Works & Infrastructure) Regulations 2005, Regulation 9)