

Definitions

AADT	Annual average daily traffic
Abutment	An end of support of a bridge or similar structure.
Access Chamber	A Chamber with working space at drain level through which the drain passes either as an open channel or as a pipe incorporating an inspection point.
Alignment	The horizontal or vertical geometric form of the centreline of the carriage way.
Allotment	The meaning ascribed to it by section 4 of the Building Act 1991.
Applicant	The person or body corporate applying to carry out development, which may require a Resource consent.
Applicant's representative	A person appointed by the Applicant to act on its behalf. The Applicant's representative may be the Applicants Consultant engaged by the Applicant. All notices and correspondence to the Applicant from the Council will be to the attention of the Applicant's Representative.
Area of Benefit	The Council service areas defined within the Area of Benefit maps.
Austrroads	Abbreviation for, Association of Road Transport and Traffic Authorities in Australia and New Zealand (previously NAASRA).
Back Pressure	A condition where the downstream pressure is greater than the supply pressure.
Backfill	The material used to fill an excavation.
Backflow	A flowing back or reversal of the normal direction of the flow that is caused by back pressure and includes back-siphonage.
Backflow Prevention Device	A Device that prevents backflow.
Back-Siphonage	Back-flow caused by the supply pressure being less than atmospheric pressure.
Basecourse	The layer of material constituting the uppermost structural element of a pavement, immediately beneath the wearing course; or the graded aggregate that can be used in such a layer.
Berm	The edge of a road reserve between the kerb or surface water channel and property boundary.
Betterment	The increased value of land arising from improved areas.
Bridge	A structure designed to carry a road or path over an obstacle by spanning it. This includes culverts and stock under passes with a cross-sectional area greater than or equal to 3.4 square metres.
Building Consent	Consent to carry out building work granted by a territorial authority under Part V of the Building Act; and includes all conditions to which the consent is subject.
Building	The meaning ascribed to it by section 3 of the Building Act (1991).

Carriageway	That portion of the road devoted particularly to the use of travelling vehicles, including sealed shoulders, but excluding parking areas.
Catch Pit	A chamber which is installed in the kerb channel or drain and incorporates structures to intercept and retain silt, gravel and other debris.
Cattle stop	A grid across the road to prevent stock movement along it.
Causeway	A raised road across water or a swamp.
Centre Line	A line (or series of lines) painted on a road to delineate the centre.
Centreline	The basic line, at or near the centre or axis of a road or other work, from which measurements for setting out or constructing the work can conveniently, be made.
Channelisation	A system of islands or markings on a carriageway to direct traffic into predetermined paths, usually at an intersection or junction.
Check Valve	(Or non-return valve). A valve that permits flow in one direction but prevents a return flow.
Chevron Board	A patterned reflective sight board with chevrons, which indicates an abrupt change in road direction.
Chip Seal	A wearing course consisting of a layer or layers of chips originally spread onto the pavement over a film of freshly sprayed binder and subsequently rolled into place.
Cladding	The exterior weather resistant surface of a building.
Clay	A general term for very fine grained soils either with or without cohesive properties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil particles smaller than 0.002mm; or - Colloidal sized complex silicates derived by the natural decomposition of rocks and having a specific chemical composition e.g. kaolinite. The term, 'clay mineral' is frequently used, by scientists to specifically define this latter material.
Compact	To reduce the volume of a material by closer packing of its particles by rolling, tamping or other mechanical means.
Consultant	Is the technical advisor to the Applicant. A Consultant shall have appropriate Professional Indemnity Insurance.
Corrugations	Closely spaced ripples running across the line of traffic, generally where braking and acceleration of vehicles occurs.
Council	Thames- Coromandel District Council
Cover	The depth of material between the surface of the ground or pavement and the top of a culvert, cable or pipe.
Crib Wall	A retaining wall made of interlocking concrete or timber sections with earth or gravel fill between.
Cross Connection	Any actual or potential connection between a potable water supply and a source of contamination or pollution.

Crossfall	The slope or camber measured at right angles to the alignment upwards to the centre or edge of a road. Usually measured in percent.
Crown	The highest point and finished level on the cross-section of a carriageway with two-way cross-fall.
Culvert	One or more adjacent pipes or enclosed channels running across and below formation level having a cross-sectional area, less than 3.4 square metres.
Cut-off Drain	An interceptor drain constructed along the top of a cutting or batter to prevent water running down the face.
Cycle Lane	That portion of the road devoted to the use of pedal cycles only.
Cycle Route	A route (on or off roads) recommended for use by pedal cycles.
Cycle Way	A separately formed access-way designed specifically for the use of pedal cycles.
Detention Basin	An area of land or structure purpose built for the temporary holding of stormwater runoff.
Development Impact Fees (DIF)	Development Impact Fee is a development impact contribution or financial contribution as defined in Section 108 Resource Management Act 1991 and includes Reserve Development Impact Fee, a contribution made by the vesting of land or providing cash in lieu (or a combination) for the purposes set out in Section 4 (480).
Diameter	(or Bore) The nominal internal diameter.
Direction Sign	A sign placed usually at an intersection to direct traffic along a route or toward a destination.
Discharge Pipe	Any pipe which is intended to convey discharge from sanitary fixtures or sanitary appliances and includes a water pipe, combined waste pipe, branch discharge pipe and discharge stack.
Divided Highway	A road with physically separated carriageways for traffic travelling in opposite directions.
Drain	A pipe normally laid below ground level including fittings and equipment and intended to convey foul water or surface water to an outfall.
Drop Structure	A structure built to lower the level of an open channel from one level to a lower level without increasing the velocity of the water in the channel.
Durable	Resistant to wear and decay.
Earthworks	Earthworks means any alteration to the contours, including the excavation and back filling or re-compaction of existing natural ground and the stripping of vegetation and topsoil.
Edge Line	A line painted on a road to indicate the outer edge of the traffic lane.
Electrical Installation	Any electrical fixed appliances, and components used in the reticulation of electricity, which are intended to remain permanently attached to and form part of the building.
Electrical Supply System	The source of electricity external to the electrical installation.

Embankment	A construction work (usually of earth or stone) which raised the ground (or formation) level above the natural surface.
EW	Environment Waikato (Waikato Regional Council)
First Coat Seal	The initial seal placed on a prepared base course.
Floodgate	A gate on the outlet of an open channel or piped system that prevents downstream water from entering back into the pipe or channel.
Footpath	That portion of the road reserve set aside, for the use of pedestrians.
Ford	A Shallow place in a watercourse, stream or river where the bed may be crossed by traffic.
Foul Water	The discharge from any sanitary fixture or sanitary appliance.
Foul Water Drainage System	Drains, joints and fittings normally laid underground and used specifically for the conveyance of water from the plumbing system to an outfall.
Functional Requirements	In relation to a building means those functions that a building is to perform for the purposes of the Building Act.
Gabion	A rectangular wire mesh cage filled with boulders, used to retain embankments and riverbanks.
Gantry	A structure covering a public way providing protection from both the side and overhead.
Geotextiles	A general name for synthetic fibres used for drainage or to improve the stability or load carrying ability of batters and weak formations such as swamps.
GeoProfessional	Chartered Professional Engineer specialising in geotechnical engineering (CPEng (Geotech) or Professional Engineering Geologist (PEngGeol), both as administered by Engineering NZ.
Good Ground	<p>Any soil or rock capable of permanently withstanding an ultimate bearing pressure of 300kPa (i.e. an allowable bearing pressure of 100kPa using a factor of safety of 3.0), but excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Potentially compressible ground such as topsoil, soft soils such as clay which can be moulded easily in the fingers, and uncompacted loose gravel which contains obvious voids. (b) Expansive soils being this that have a liquid limit of more than 50% when tested in accordance with NZS 4402 Test 2.2, and a linear shrinkage of more than 15% when tested in accordance with NZS 4402 Test 2.6, and (c) Any ground which could foresee ably experience movement of 25mm or greater for any reason including on or a combination of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land stability, ground creep, subsidence, seasonal swelling and shrinking, frost heave, changing ground water level, erosion, dissolution of soil in water, and effects of tree roots. <p>Comment: Soils (excepting those described in (a), (b), and (c) above rested with a dynamic cone penetrometer in accordance with NZS4402 Test 6.5.2, shall be acceptable as good ground for building foundations of penetration resistance is no less than:</p>

- (a) Blows per 75mm at depths no greater than footing width.
- (b) Blows per 75 mm at depths greater than the footing width. Depths shall be measured from the underside of the proposed footing.

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Gradient	The longitudinal slope of a road, pipeline or drain.
Granular Material	Material with a particle size no smaller than sand.
Grease Trap	A device designed to intercept grease in a foul water discharge.
Grit	Fine angular mineral aggregate, usually passing a 4.75mm sieve.
Ground Water	Water flowing or lying under the natural surface of the ground.
Guard Rail	A rail erected to restrain vehicles from physically leaving the road.
Gully Trap	A fitting designed to prevent foul air escaping from the drainage system and used to receive the discharge from waste pipes.
Handrail	A rail that provides support to, and assists with the movement of a person.
Hazardous	Creating an unreasonable risk to people of bodily injury or deterioration of health.
Hazardous Substance	Has the meaning ascribed to it by the Fire Service Act 1975.
Impervious	That which does not allow the passage of moisture.
Information Sign	A sign for the purpose of giving information, not being a warning or regulatory sign.
Inspection Chamber	A chamber with working space at ground level through which the drain passes either as an open channel or as a pipe incorporating an inspection point.
Inspection Point	A removable cap at drain level through which access may be made for cleaning and inspecting the drainage system.
Interceptor Drain	A type of drain that prevents water from flowing in a particular direction usually towards the road. Best sited well away from the road formation.
Interceptor Trap	A device that will separate and retain desired liquids and solids from a liquid stream and which will provide a water barrier to prevent foul air or gas from entering any downstream system.
Invert	The bottom of the inside of a drainage channel or pipe.
IPENZ	Abbreviation for, Institution of Professional Engineers New Zealand.
Judder Bars	Rounded ridges on the road surface, positioned to encourage drivers to restrain vehicle position or speed.
Kerb	A border of rigid material that is usually raised and which is formed at the edge of a traffic lane or shoulder.

Kerb and Channel	Combined kern and sealed drainage channel.
Kerb Ramp	A short ramp that either cuts through a kerb or is built up to the kerb.
Land Held Under The Same Title	Includes a piece of land, or a building, or both, that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A unit under the Unit Titles Act 1972, or (b) Leased under a cross lease registered under the Land Transfer Act 1952, or (c) Leased under a company lease registered under the Land Transfer Act 1952.
Lane Line	A line other than the centre line or edge line painted on the road which divides adjacent traffic lanes.
Level of Service	An agreed service level that is in accordance with customer expectations, safety and affordability.
LTSA	Abbreviation for, Land Transport Safety Authority.
Marker Post	A post placed at the edge of the road, equipped with a reflector to assist night driving.
Median	A raised or flush divider separating traffic.
Median Barrier	A device used on multi-lane roads to keep opposing traffic in prescribed carriageways.
Minister	The Minister of the Environment.
MOT	Abbreviation for, Ministry of Transport (now LTSA).
NAASRA	Abbreviation for, National Association of Australian Road Authorities (now Austroads).
Network Utility Operator	A person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Undertakes the distribution or transmission by pipeline of natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, or geothermal energy; or (b) Is an electricity operator or electrical distributor as defined by Section 2(1) of the Electricity Act 1992 for the purposes of a work defined by that Act; or (c) Undertakes the piped distribution of potable water for supply; or (d) Is the operator of a sewage system or stormwater drainage system.
NZS	Abbreviation for New Zealand Standard, as published by Standards Association of New Zealand (SANZ)
Optimum Moisture Content	The moisture content at which a specified amount of compaction will produce a maximum density under specified conditions.
Other Property	Any land or buildings or part thereof which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Not held under the same allotment, or

(b) Not held under the same ownership - and includes any road.

Outfall	That part of the disposal system that discharges stormwater or foul water from a drainage system.
Overpass	A grade separation where the traffic passes over an intersecting highway or railway.
Owner	<p>In relation to any land, including any buildings on that land, means the person who is for the time being entitled to the rack rent thereof, or who would be so entitled if the land were let to a tenant at a rack rent; and, for the purposes of Sections 30,33 and 43 of the Building Act, includes the:</p> <p>(a) Owner of the fee simple of the land; and</p> <p>(b) Any person who has agreed in writing, whether conditionally or unconditionally, to purchase the land or any leasehold estate or interest in the land, or to take a lease of the land, while the agreement remains in force, and ownership has a corresponding meaning.</p>
Passing Bay	A widened length on a narrow bridge or road at which vehicle's travelling in opposing directions can pass each other.
Passing Lane	An additional lane on a road to allow one to overtake vehicles travelling in the same direction.
Pavement	The road structure that is constructed on a subgrade and supports the traffic loading.
Pavement Markings	Any lines painted on the road to control traffic movement or parking.
Pedestrian Crossing	A specially marked area giving right of way to pedestrians crossing the road.
Performance Criteria	In relation to a building, means those qualitative or quantitative criteria, which the building is to satisfy in performing its functional requirement.
Person	Includes the Crown, a corporation sole, and also a body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporated.
Piping System	An assembly of pipes, pipe fittings, gaskets, bolting's and pipe supports.
Plans & Specifications	<p>Means the drawings, specifications, and other documents according to which works are proposed to be constructed, altered, demolished or removed, including proposed procedures for inspection during construction, alteration, demolition, or removal, and also including (in respect of construction or alteration):</p> <p>(a) The intended use of the works, and</p> <p>(b) The design features or systems which the applicant considers will be required to be included in any compliance schedule issued in terms of Section 44 of the Building Act; and</p> <p>(c) The proposed procedures for inspection and routine maintenance for the purposes of that compliance schedule in respect of those design features or systems.</p>

Pressure Control Valve	A pressure limiting valve, or pressure reducing valve.
Primer	In roading, a bituminous material applied to a prepared base in preparation for sealing.
Producer Statement	Any statement that is supplied by or on behalf of an applicant for a building consent or by or on behalf of a person who has been granted a building consent that certain work will be or has been carried out in accordance with certain technical specifications.
Property	Land, buildings and goods; but does not include incorporeal forms of property.
Public Mains	Mains that are within road reserves and designated easements.
Public Place	Re dangerous goods - any place which is freely open to and frequented by the public, excluded is, private property where the licensee can control the access of the public to dangerous goods.
Pump Station	A building housing one or more pumps for the distribution of potable or wastewater from one part of the network to another.
RAMMS	A computer-based maintenance management system including an inventory which assists in the management of the maintenance and rehabilitation of pavements and related features. RAMMS stands for Road Assessment and Maintenance Management System.
Regional Council	Environment Waikato (Waikato Regional Council)
Relevant Boundary	A line from which space separation requirements are measured. It may be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The boundary between two property titles; (b) The property boundary on the far side of an abutting street, railway or public space, or (c) A notional boundary. <p>Comment:</p> <p>Separation requirements are related to the potential threat from the effects of a fire emanating from the exterior wall of a building. A boundary is not a relevant boundary, if lines drawn parallel to the face of the building and to the boundary intersect at an angle of more than 80°.</p>
Retaining Wall	A wall constructed to resist lateral pressure from the adjoining ground or to maintain in position a mass of earth.
Retention Basin	A wall constructed to resist lateral pressure from the adjoining ground or to maintain in position a mass of earth.
Road	An area formed for vehicular traffic to travel on. The term "road" usually describes the area between kerbs or surface water channels and includes medians, shoulders and parking areas.
Road Furniture	A general term to describe features places on or near the road to improve safety and assist drivers. Furniture includes barriers, guard rails, lighting, parting meters, poles, posts, signs, lights.
Road Reserve	A legally described area within which facilities such as roads, footpaths and associated features may be constructed and maintained for public travel.

Road Type	The classification of a road relating to the type of financial assistance applying, Local roads, state highways, special purpose roads and revoked state highways are the four road types currently established.
Rodding Point	A removable cap at ground level through which access may be made for cleaning and inspecting the drainage system.
Roughness	Irregularities in the longitudinal profile of a road, with.
Roundabout	An intersection of two or more carriageways at a common level where all traffic travels around a central island, which induces weaving movements in lieu of direct crossings.
Route Marker	A sign indicating by means of a number, a device, or a colour, the course of a particular route.
RTS	Abbreviation for, Road and Traffic Standards (Section of MOT/LTSA)
Running Course	A thin layer of loose stone that protects the base course of an unsealed road.
Safety Sign	A particular type of sign which comprises a geometric form and a safety colour, together with a safety symbol or text (that is words, letters, numbers or a combination of these) and gives a particular safety message.
Safety Symbol	A graphic symbol used in a safety sign.
Sanitary Appliance	An appliance that is intended to be used for sanitation, such as machines for washing dishes and clothes.
Sanitary Fixture	Any fixture which is intended to be used for sanitation.
Scaffolding	Used in the course of the construction process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any structure, framework, swinging stage, suspended scaffolding, or boatswain's chair, of a temporary nature, used or intended to be used for the support or protection of workers engaged in or in connection with construction work for the purpose of carrying out that work, or (b) For the support materials used in connection with any such work; and include any plank, coupling, fastening, fitting or device used in connection with the construction, erection or use of scaffolding.
Second Seal Coat	A chip seal placed on top of a first coat sealed surface.
Secondary Flow Path	The path over which surface water will follow if the drainage system becomes overloaded or inoperative.
Sewer	A drain that is under the control of, or maintained by, a network utility operator.
Shoulder	That portion of the road outside the traffic lanes.
Side Drain	A surface drain normally constructed on the road reserve near the outer boundary to prevent water flowing onto the road, or into the pavement layers, or to take water from a surface water channel and direct it to a water course.
Sight Rail	A timber or metal rail (usually reflective or painted white) placed to highlight a change in road direction or some other hazard.

Siphons	A pipeline between two open channels or two water holding structures, that has all, or part of, its feet at a lower level than that of the channel or structure.
Site Work	Work on a building site, including earthworks, preparatory to or associated with the construction, alteration, demolition or removal of a building.
Slurry Seal	A road surface treatment consisting of a mixture of bitumen emulsion and fine aggregate.
Soak Pit	A large hole created by a soak ring or a large hole filled with rock or stone, to create a large area in the surrounding ground, so that surface run-off can soak away.
Soil Fixture	A sanitary fixture constructed to receive solid and/or liquid excreted human waste. It includes a bedpan disposal unit, slop sink, urinal, water closet pan, bidet and water-flushed sanitary town disposal unit.
Specified Intended Life	The meaning ascribed to it by Section 39 of the Building Act is as follows: " <i>Specified intended life</i> " in relation to, a proposed building, or any existing building proposed to be altered, which is intended to have a use of not more than 50 years, means the period of time, as stated in an application for a building consent or in the consent itself, for which the building is proposed to be used for its intended use.
Stabilise	To modify any natural material to improve, or maintain its load carrying capacity. (Usually by adding lime, cement or clay).
Standard Year	For the purposes of determining natural lightning, the hours between 8am and 5pm each day with an allowance being made for daylight saving.
Street	A road within an urban locality.
Sub-Base	An optional layer of pavement material placed under the base course and above the sub-grade.
Sub-Soil Drain	A drain below the ground surface with the lower portion, or all, of the back filling of porous material designed to collect water throughout its length.
Substructure	The piers and abutments (including wing walls) of a bridge which support the superstructure.
Subway	A structure constructed to permit the passage of pedestrians, cycles or stock beneath the road.
Sump	A chamber which is installed in the drain and incorporates features to intercept and retain silt, gravel and other debris.
Super elevation	The continuous transverse slope normally given to the carriageway at horizontal curves.
Superstructure	The part of a bridge structure that is supported by the piers and abutments.
Surface Water	All naturally occurring water, other than subsurface water, which results from rainfall on the site or water flowing onto the site, including that flowing from a drain, stream, river, lake or sea.
Surface Water Channel	An open drain or ditch along the side of the road which collects water running off the road's surface, thereby, preventing ground water from entering the pavement layers.

TCDC	Abbreviation for, Thames-Coromandel District Council
Territorial Authority	Has the meaning ascribed to it by Section 2 of the Local Government Act 1975; and includes any organisation which is authorised to permit structures pursuant to Section 12(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Title Boundary	A boundary with other property. Comment: The terms "Habitable Work" and "Title Boundary" in this document replace the definition of "Protected Work" used in the Dangerous Goods Regulations 1980/46, 1985/188, 1985/170.
TNZ	Abbreviation for, Transit New Zealand.
Traffic Island	A defined area within a road, usually at an intersection, from which traffic is intended to be excluded, and which is used for control of vehicular movements and for pedestrian refuge.
Traffic Lane	A portion of the carriageway allotted for the use of a single line of vehicles.
Traffic Volume	The number of vehicles flowing in both directions past a particular point in a given time (e.g. Vehicles per hour, vehicles per day).
Trap	A chamber which is installed in the drain and incorporates features to intercept and retain floatable debris.
Underpass	A grade separation where the traffic under an intersecting highway or railway.
Utility Services	Services such as gas, water, electricity, telephone, sewer and stormwater.
Vehicle Crossing	A formed area where vehicles can cross over channel and footpath.
Viaduct	A long bridge composed of a series of spans, usually over land.
Void-Fill Seal	An emulsion sea, usually consisting of grit or small chips, for filling the voids in an existing coarse textured chip seal surface.
Water Main	A water supply pipe vested in, or is under the control, or maintained by, a network utility operator.
Water Storage Tank	A covered water tank generally used for reserve water storage in case of failure of the water main.
Water Supply System	Pipes, fittings and tanks used or intended to be used in the piping of water from a water main or other water source to sanitary fixtures, sanitary appliances and fittings within a building.
Water Supply Tank (or Cistern)	A covered water tank generally used for the supply to sanitary fixtures or to storage water heaters. A float control valve normally regulates the water supply to the tank.
Water Table	The level at which ground water will finally stand in an un-pumped borehole, well or other depression.
Water Tank	A fixed container for storing water.
Water Trap	A fitting designed to prevent foul air escaping from the plumbing system or foul water drainage system and entering a building.

Wearing Course	The top bonded layer of an unsealed pavement. Intended to provide a waterproof skid and abrasion resistant surface, it is the layer reshaped during grader maintenance.
Windrow	The long ridge of material usually formed by a grader or earth-moving machine. May also apply to loose gravel built up by traffic between/beside the wheel tracks on unsealed roads.
Wing Wall	A wall extending an abutment, as in a bridge, for retaining the side slopes of earth fill.
Working Day	Any day except a Saturday, a Sunday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, ANZAC Day, Labour Day, the Sovereign's birthday, Waitangi Day, and any other day observed in any locality concerned as a Public Holiday.