

SECTION 16

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

In this bylaw, unless inconsistent with the context, the following definitions shall apply:

AADT means annual average daily traffic.

ACCESS CHAMBER means 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.

APPLICANT'S REPRESENTATIVE means 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 Council will be to the attention of the Applicant's Representative.

APPROVED means to a standard approved by the Chief Executive Officer, Gore District Council.

AUSTROADS means Association of Road Transport and Traffic Authorities in Australia and New Zealand (previously NAASRA)

BACK PRESSURE means a condition where the downstream pressure is greater than the supply pressure.

BACKFILL means the material used to fill an excavation.

BACKFLOW means 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 means a device that prevents backflow.

BASECOURSE means 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 means the edge of a road reserve between the kerb or surface water channel and property boundary

BUILDING CONSENT means consent to carry out building work granted by Council under the Building Act 2004 and includes all conditions to which the consent is subject.

CARRIAGEWAY means the formed roadway for the carriage of vehicles.

CHIP SEAL means 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.

CLEANFILL means material consisting of natural components such as clay, soil and rock and such other materials such as concrete, brick or demolition products (excluding asphalt), which are free of combustible and organic materials, free of voids and which are not subject to biological or chemical breakdown and not capable of leaching chemicals or toxins into the environment.

CONCEPT PLAN means the plan of a proposed subdivision or land development of land into a significant number of lots or a subdivision, which, in the opinion of Council, will have special or unusual features.

COUNCIL means the Gore District Council, and where approvals of Council are required Council means the Chief Executive Office of the Gore District Council or any person acting under delegated

authority.

CYCLEWAY means a path constructed for the use of cyclists or for the joint use of both cyclists and pedestrians.

CYCLE LANE means that portion of the road devoted to the use of pedal cycles only.

DETENTION BASIN means an area of land or structure purpose built for the temporary holding of stormwater runoff.

DEVELOPER means the person or persons undertaking a development.

DEVELOPMENT means the development or redevelopment of any land area for the purposes of facilitating changed or more intensive usage of the land. In this bylaw the words **DEVELOPMENT** and **SUBDIVISION** shall have the same meaning unless the context requires that they are mutually exclusive.

DIRECTION SIGN means a sign placed usually at an intersection to direct traffic along a route or toward a destination.

DISTRICT PLAN means the District Plan of the Gore District Council, as prepared under the Resource Management Act 1991.

DRAINAGE means wastewater drainage and/or stormwater drainage and includes pipes, ponds, swales, open drains and wastewater treatment plants, and "drain" has a corresponding meaning.

EARTHWORKS means any alteration to the natural ground contours, including the excavation and backfilling or recompaction of existing natural ground and the stripping of vegetation and topsoil.

EMBANKMENT means a construction work (usually of earth or stone) which raises the ground (or formation) level above the natural surface.

FLOODGATE means 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 means any surface as is laid out or constructed primarily for pedestrians; and may include the edging, kerbing and channelling thereof.

FREEBOARD means the clear height above the secondary flow level of stormwater runoff used when determining allowable floor levels. This is to cater for flood surface undulation, tolerance for flow estimation methods, and for possible failure of the primary system.

GREASE TRAP means a device designed to intercept grease in a foul water discharge.

GROUND is a general term used to describe the material in the vicinity of the surface of the earth whether soil, gravel, rock or other.

GROUND WATER means water flowing or lying under the natural surface of the ground.

GULLY TRAP means a fitting designed to prevent foul air escaping from the drainage system and used to receive the discharge from waste pipes.

HOUSEHOLD UNIT OR DWELLING UNIT means any building or group of buildings, or part thereof used, or intended to be used principally for residential purposes and occupied or intended to be occupied by not more than one household.

INFRASTRUCTURE means all roading and road features, parking areas, utility cables, pipes and associated network, collection, treatment and disposal features, landscaping, footpaths and lighting in reserves, cycleways and retaining walls.

INSPECTING ENGINEER means any person who, on the basis of experience or qualifications, is competent to design and supervise earth fill construction.

INSPECTION CHAMBER means 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.

INTERCEPTOR DRAIN means a type of drain that prevents water from flowing in a particular direction, usually towards the road.

INTERCEPTOR TRAP means 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.

IPENZ means Institution of Professional Engineers New Zealand.

LGA means the Local Government Acts 1974, 2002 and all amendments.

MINOR WORKS means subdivisions or land developments in which the quantity of new underground pipe work is less than 20 metres and does not have any significant implications for other infrastructure or for any structure.

NETWORK UTILITY OPERATOR means a person who:

- (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 sewerage system or a stormwater drainage system.

OCCUPIER means the inhabitant occupier of any property and may or may not be the owner.

OUTFALL means that part of the disposal system that discharges stormwater or foul water from a drainage system.

OWNER in relation to any land or interest therein, includes an owner thereof, whether beneficially or as trustee, and his agent or attorney, and a mortgagee acting in exercise of power of sale; and also includes the Crown, the Public Trustee, and any person, local authority, board, or other body or authority however designated, constituted or appointed, having power to dispose of the land or interest therein by way of sale, and may include the Owner's representative.

PAVEMENT MARKINGS means any lines painted on the road to control traffic movement or parking.

PEDESTRIAN CROSSING means a specially marked area giving right of way to pedestrians crossing the road.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS 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):

- (a) The intended use of the works, and
- (b) The design features or systems which the applicant considers will be required to be included in any compliance schedule issued in terms of the Building Act; and
- (c) The proposed procedures for inspection and routine maintenance for the purposes of that compliance schedule in respect of those design features or systems.

POST-CONSTRUCTION SETTLEMENT means the settlement of the ground surface, which takes place after completion of the construction of the earthworks.

PRELIMINARY PLAN means a preliminary plan of a proposed subdivision or land development in terms of Section 218 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

PRIMARY DESIGN FLOW is the estimated stormwater runoff selected to provide a reasonable degree of protection to the surrounding land. In most cases this flow will be piped or contained within relatively narrow confines under public control and be protected by a reserve or easement.

PRIVATE ROAD means any roadway, place, or arcade laid out within the district on private land by the owner thereof but intended for the use of the public generally.

PRIVATE WAY means any way or passage whatsoever over private land within the district, the right to use which is confined or intended to be confined to certain persons or classes of persons, and which is not open or intended to be open to the use of the public generally.

PRODUCER STATEMENT means 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.

PUBLIC UTILITIES means power, telecommunications, water, gas, stormwater and sewerage networks.

PUMP STATION means a building housing one or more pumps for the distribution of potable or wastewater from one part of the network to another.

RECOMMENDED means that this does not have to happen but that Council considers that there are historical or physical reasons why this is a good idea.

RETAINING WALL means a wall constructed to resist lateral pressure from the adjoining ground or to maintain in position a mass of earth.

RMA means the Resource Management Act 1991.

ROAD means 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 RESERVE means a legally described area within which facilities such as roads, footpaths and associated features may be constructed and maintained for public travel.

ROUNDBOUT means 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.

SECONDARY FLOW PATH refers to the paths taken by stormwater runoff in excess of the primary design flow and should be capable of producing a high degree of protection to the surrounding buildings.

SEWER means a drain that is under the control of, or maintained by, a network utility operator.

SHALL indicates a requirement that is to be adopted in order to comply with the standards set out in the Bylaw, while the words "**should**" or "**may**" indicate a recommended practice.

SHOULDER means that portion of the road outside the traffic lanes.

SOAK PIT means 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 means the heterogeneous aggregation of particles comprising either peat, clays, silts, sands,

gravels, crushed and re-oriented rock fragments, or a mixture of any of the above. The term excludes rock that is intact rock masses whether highly jointed or not.

SOILS ENGINEER means a person who is a Professional Member of IPENZ and has experience in soils engineering acceptable to Council; or such other person as Council may specifically approve in writing as being competent.

STABLE GROUND means ground existing in a state which can be shown by a Soils Engineer is unlikely to settle, slip, erode or otherwise move to the detriment of superimposed buildings, services, road or property generally.

STORMWATER means water or other runoff resulting from precipitation (rain, hail, snow) and does not include Trade Waste or Domestic Wastewater.

STORMWATER DRAINAGE means a drain primarily for the reception and discharge of stormwater.

STREET has the same meaning as “road” as defined by Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974.

SUBDIVISION has the same meaning as subdivision of land as defined in Section 218 of the Resource Management Act, or means the subsequent development upon the subdivided land, depending on the context.

SURVEY PLAN has the same meaning as defined in Section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

TRADE WASTE DISCHARGE is any liquid with or without matter in suspension or solution, that is or may be discharged from a trade premises in the course of any trade or industrial process or operation, or in the course of any activity or operation of a like nature, but does not include stormwater or domestic wastewater.

URBAN AREA means an area which is used or intended to be used solely or principally for residential, commercial, industrial or any other similar urban purposes.

VEHICLE CROSSING means a formed area where vehicles can cross over channel and footpath.

WASTEWATER means water or other liquid, including waste matter, in solution or suspension discharged from a premise.

WATER STORAGE TANK means a covered water tank generally used for reserve water storage in case of failure of the water main.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM means 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.

WORKING DAY means 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 Southland Anniversary Day.