



Chapter 3

Definitions

CHAPTER 3 DEFINITIONS

The following words and their meanings are provided as definitions of terms used in all Chapters of the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual (NTLDM).

Accessway – means a corridor with a path for mobility scooters, pedestrians and cyclists linking between road to road or road to public places.

All Weather Surface – means construction of a carriageway with adequate drainage, a sound subgrade, dust free and compacted graded aggregates that results in a carriageway that is usable by vehicles in all weather conditions.

Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) – means the probability of exceedance in any 12-month period.

CE's – means Cleaning Eyes/Inspection Point.

Classified Roads – means roads with a hierarchical classification of Arterial, Principal and Collector. Sub-Collector Roads, Local Roads and Residential Lanes are grouped and termed *Unclassified Roads*. A description of each type of road is located in section 4.4.1 Road Hierarchy.

Connection Point – means the point where customer's equipment or cabling connects to a Network Operator's reticulation. This point is the demarcation point between the Network Operator's reticulation and customer-owned cables (usually referred to as ETP, (External Termination Point)). Road reserve has the same meaning given to it by section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974.

Consent Notice – means a form of covenant between the Council and a land owner and can only be imposed through a subdivision consent. A consent notice will be registered on the title of a property, alerting current and future property owners of certain obligations that must be complied with on a continuing basis by the owner, and subsequent owners, of a title. Because a consent notice is an agreement between the Council and the land owner, it is the Council which will enforce any non-compliance.

Council – means either the Nelson City Council or the Tasman District Council and includes the respective councils' officers.

Cul-de-sac – means a 'no exit' street. The extent of a cul-de-sac is defined from the last intersection that provides driver choice to multiple destinations within the wider transport network i.e. a through road.

Cycleway – means so much of any road (or other land) as is laid out or constructed by authority of the territorial authority primarily for cycles; and may include the edging, kerbing and channelling thereof.

Designer – means the person responsible for producing or submitting the Engineering Drawings for approval and may be a Chartered Professional Engineer, Registered Professional Surveyor or authorised person experienced in the production, design and submission of plans.

Developer – means an individual or organisation having the financial responsibility for the development project and includes the owner.

Developer's Professional Advisor (DPA) – means the person, appointed by the developer being a Registered Professional Surveyor or a Chartered Professional engineer, who shall be responsible for:

- a) The investigation, design and obtaining of approvals for the works;
- b) Contract administration and oversight of the works;
- c) Certification upon completion of the works; and
- d) Sole point of communication with Council.

Developers Professional Advisor's Representative (DPAR) – means the person who has the delegated authority to represent the DPA. The DPA may nominate in writing to the Council Engineering Manager a DPA Representative for the construction phase of the project. The DPA's Representative must be a suitably qualified and competent person and not be a body corporate or firm. The Council will not unreasonably withhold the nomination of the DPA's Representative. References in this document to DPA also apply to the DPAR.

DI – ductile iron pipes; means iron pipes generally socket jointed with Tyton elastometric seal rings.

DN – means nominal pipe bore diameter in millimetres. For polyethylene pipes, this relates to the pipes' outside diameter. For other pipes this relates to the internal diameter.

Domestic Driveway – means any vehicular path providing access to one residential unit.

DP (Design Pressure) – means the maximum operating pressure that the designer expects to act on the pipeline in service.

Drainage – means wastewater drainage or stormwater drainage, and “drain” has a corresponding meaning.

Dwelling – is the meaning given in the Tasman Resource Management Plan, or meaning given for *residential unit* in the Nelson Resource Management Plan.

Easement in Gross – means an easement that does not attach to any dominant tenement; and includes the right of public utilities, such as power, gas, phone, water and sewerage, to use part of the land. An easement in gross remains forever on the certificate of title irrespective of ownership changes or subdivision.

Earthworks – is the meaning given in the relevant Resource Management Plan (RMA).

Electricity (Network) Operator – means any person (company) declared (by the Minister) under section 4 or section 4a of the Electricity Act 1992 to be an Electricity Operator. A list of current Electricity Operators is held by the Ministry of Economic Development and is available on their website.

Electrical Reticulation – means all electric lines that are owned by the line owner and form part of the line owner's electrical reticulation system or network.

Engineering Manager – means the Nelson City Council Group Manager Infrastructure or the Tasman District Council Engineering Services Manager or their delegates.

Exclusive Fittings – means those fittings used or intended to be used for the purpose of supplying electricity exclusively to that property.

Floodway – means part of a greenway that caters for the design flood (normally a 1% AEP event) and includes allowance for mature riparian vegetation within flood flow capacity.

Footpath – means so much of any road as is laid out or constructed by authority of the territorial authority primarily for pedestrians; and may include the edging, kerbing and channelling thereof.

Geotechnical Engineer – means a Chartered Professional Engineer (CPEng) or an Engineering Geologist with recognised qualifications and experience in geotechnical engineering and experience related to the development.

Greenway – means a multi-functional, integrated green space used to protect natural waterways and stormwater flow paths, and which accommodates primary and secondary stormwater flows, stormwater management features and open space, amenity and ecological values. Greenways may be made up of a mixture of reserve types including local purpose reserves, and may enhance local open space and transport networks by linking with other local reserves and walkways.

Ground – means the material in the vicinity of the surface of the earth whether soil or rock.

GRP – means glass reinforced plastic pipes, for example; Hobas. This type of pipe is generally only used for major transfer or transmission mains since pipe diameters of less than DN 300mm are rare.

Hillside Environment – means ground where development occurs on an average slope of greater than 10 degrees.

HCV – means a Heavy Commercial Vehicle.

Independent Qualified Person (IQP) – means a specialist approved by the territorial authority and having the appropriate skills and qualification to carry out specific procedures.

Installation – includes excavation, the laying or thrusting of the pipe, ducting or cabling service, backfilling and reinstatement of surface.

Land Drainage System – means the network flow of surface water and groundwater and includes peak surface discharges and their regulation under urban conditions.

Landowner – means the consent holder or persons responsible for, or authorised persons subdividing or developing the land.

LGA – means the Local Government Act 2002.

LGOIMA – means the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

Line Owner – means a person or company that owns electrical reticulation (works) that are used or intended to be used for the conveyance of electricity.

LINZ – means Land Information New Zealand.

Low Impact Design – is the meaning given in the relevant Resource Management Plan.

LTP – means the relevant Long-Term Plan.

Manager – means the Group Manager Infrastructure (Nelson City Council) or the Engineering Services Manager (Tasman District Council) or their delegates.

Maximum Design Pressure (MDP) – the maximum instantaneous pressure that may be created within a pipeline, including for pressure surge effects.

Means of Compliance – means a method by which the requirements of the standard may be complied with. It implies that there may be other methods which may meet the requirement subject to specific consideration or approval.

Median – means a raised traffic island which is a useful traffic management device to channel traffic or provide a refuge for pedestrians crossing the road. Flush medians are most commonly used on 'Classified Roads' where property access needs to be maintained but where there are safety benefits in removing turning vehicles from the through traffic stream, and in providing pedestrians with an opportunity to cross the road in two stages.

MHWS – means Mean High Water Springs.

Network Connection Point – means the position where a service connects to a Line Owner's network.

Network Operator – means any person (company) declared (by the Minister) under section 102-105 of the Telecommunications Act 2001 to be a Network Operator. A list of current Network Operators is held by the Ministry of Economic Development and is available on their website.

Network Owner – means any person or Company that owns Works (telecommunication reticulation) that are used or intended to be used for the conveyance of telecommunication.

Network Utility Operator – has the same meaning given to it by Section 166 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Nominal Pressure Rating (PN) – the pressure marked on the pipe or component and the maximum pressure that it can operate at throughout its design life.

NRMP – the Nelson Resource Management Plan (reference is also made to the **TRMP** meaning the Tasman Resource Management Plan. The location of the development will dictate the applicable Plan).

NTLDM – means the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual.

NZTA – the New Zealand Transport Agency.

NZVD2016 – means New Zealand Vertical Datum 2016.

ONRC – means One Road Network Classification, and is a nationally consistent road hierarchy classification system that is used in transport activity management that puts the current users at the heart of every investment decision. Refer to the NZTA [general guide](#) for further details.

Operating Pressure – means the internal pressure which occurs at a particular time and that on average will likely be experienced at a particular point in a water reticulation system on a typical day. For a gravity system, the operating pressure will depend on the water level of the reservoir, the ground level at the point on the pipeline under consideration, and the head loss due to demand in the system.

Operator – shall mean the party or parties either as approved by the Council or as approved as a network operator under the Telecommunications Act 2001 or as approved under any other service supply Act to carry out excavation, backfilling or reinstatement works within the road reserve under the control of the Council.

Owner – the owner of the land that has the power to make decisions about the land and the power to sell the land. Includes the Crown, the Public Trustee, and any person, local authority, board, or other body or authority however designated, constituted or appointed.

PE – polyethylene, generally pipes for water supply networks, for example PE 80B or PE 100. PE 80C is not recommended for long-term water reticulation networks.

Permanent Surface – means an impermeable sealed surface such as concrete or asphaltic concrete.

PN8 – indicates the nominal pressure rating of the pipe (the higher the number the higher the strength and quality).

Point of supply – means the point at which the line owner responsibility ends has the meaning as per the Electricity Act 1992 section 2.

Potential development - means the likely future development within the Services Overlay taking into account Structure Plans, Indicative Roads, any Council Development Plans, and the LTP.

Primary Design Flow – is the estimated run-off selected to provide a reasonable degree of protection to the surrounding land and buildings. In most cases this flow will be piped or contained within relatively narrow confines under public control by reserve or easement.

Private - drain serving one property,

Private/Common - drain serving two to five properties,

Private Road – means any roadway, place or arcade laid out within a district on private land by the owner thereof intended for the use of the public generally.

Private ways – means privately owned and used rights of way, access lots and private driveways, and are for the purpose of access over private land to private property.

PVC – (Polyvinyl Chloride), material from which the pipe or fitting is produced; has a similar meaning for uPVC, mPVC and PVC-O.

Reserves Manager – means the Reserves and Facilities Manager of the Tasman District Council or and the Manager Parks and Facilities (Nelson City Council) or their delegates.

Residential Dwelling - means the same as Residential Unit

Residential Unit means a ‘dwelling’ in the Tasman District or in Nelson City, a single self-contained household unit, used principally for residential activities, whether by one or more persons, including accessory buildings. Where more than one kitchen facility is provided on the site, there shall be deemed to be more than one residential unit.

RMA – means the Resource Management Act 1991.

Road – has the same meaning given to it by section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974.

Road Reserve – means the whole parcel(s) of land designated as road reserve.

ROW – means Right-of-Way as defined by section 348 of the Local Government Act 1974.

Runoff cover – means extension of insurance cover if a company ceases trading.

SD – refers to a Council Standard Drawing detail.

Secondary Flow Path – refers to the path taken by run-off in excess of the primary design flow.

Service or Service Main – is the term for the cable (fitting), owned by the owner of premises and connecting premises to the electrical reticulation at an agreed network connection point.

Speed Environment – For existing roads, the speed environment is 85th percentile of recorded driver speed. For new roads, the speed environment is target speed as defined in Section 4.5.1.

STP – means System Test Pressure.

Stormwater – is the meaning given in the relevant Resource Management Plan.

Street – has the same meaning as “road” as defined by section 315 of the local Government Act 1974.

Survey Plan – means a survey plan in terms of section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Swale – means a constructed watercourse shaped or graded in earth materials and stabilised with site-suitable vegetation, for the safe conveyance and water quality improvement of storm run-off.

System Test Pressure (STP) – the hydrostatic pressure to be applied to a newly laid pipeline (measured at the lowest point) to ensure its integrity and water tightness.

Telecommunications – means any telecommunications infrastructure, line or wireless facility.

Telecommunications Network – means information communications technology infrastructure associated with the delivery of telecommunications technology comprising one or a combination of the following:

- a) Connections over fibre optic lines;
- b) Connections over copper wire;
- c) Structures providing wireless or satellite or antenna connections;
- d) Conduits, masts and pre-cast pits to accommodate all of the above.

Telecommunications Reticulation – means all cables/lines that are owned by the Network Operator and form part of the Network Operators Reticulation System or “Network”.

Territorial Authority (TA) – means a territorial authority as defined in the Local Government Act 2002.

TMP – means Traffic Management Plan.

TRMP– the Tasman Resource Management Plan (reference is also made to the **NRMP** meaning the Nelson Resource Management Plan). The location of the development will dictate the applicable Plan.

Unclassified Roads – roads with a hierarchical classification of Sub-Collector Roads, Local Roads and Residential Lanes. Arterial, Principal and Collector roads are grouped and termed **Classified Roads**.

Urban Design – is the meaning given in the Resource Management Plan.

Urban Drainage Area – means a drainage area as identified by Council.

Vehicle Access Point – is the point where a domestic driveway or access driveway connects to the formed carriageway of a road.

Vehicle Oriented Commercial Activities – includes service stations, truckstops, supermarkets, shopping malls and drive-in or drive-through retail outlets.

Wastewater – is water that has been used and contains unwanted dissolved and/or suspended substances from communities, including homes, businesses and industries.

Water Sensitive Design – means the management of freshwater that protects and enhances the values and functions of natural ecosystems, addresses stormwater effects as close to source as possible and mimics natural systems and processes for stormwater management.

Water Supply Authority (WSA) – is the operational unit of the Territorial Authority responsible for the supply of water, including its authorised agents.

Works – means any type of construction or infrastructure and includes earthworks. Works can also be in the form of “money” as defined by the RMA.

Zone Terminology

The following table provides definition and clarification of the specific zones that form the definition of the generic terms listed below:

NTLDM generic zone reference	Specific Zones that form the definition	
Zone reference	TRMP	NRMP
Residential	Residential Papakainga	Residential Residential HD Residential LD Residential LD Stoke
Rural Lifestyle	Rural Residential Rural 3	Rural HD small-holdings Rural LD small-holdings
Rural	Rural 1 Rural 2	Rural
Commercial	Commercial Mixed-Business Central-Business Tourist Services	Inner City Fringe Inner City Centre Suburban Commercial

NTLDM generic zone reference	Specific Zones that form the definition	
Industrial	Rural Industrial Light Industrial Heavy Industrial	Industrial Industrial Nayland Road South
Open Space	Open Space Conservation Recreation	Conservation Open Space