
Appendix 1
Glossary

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Words or phrases appearing in this Appendix with capitalised initial letters are defined terms and have the meanings given to them in this Appendix. Acronyms are provided in full and where necessary also defined.

2+1 lane	A continuous alternating passing lane, which switches between one direction of traffic flow and the other. Further detail on geometric design is provided in the draft SHGDM.
85th percentile operational speed	See “Operational speed”.
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic. The total yearly traffic volume in both directions divided by the number of days in the year, expressed as vehicles per day. Refer to the annual state highway traffic volume data available from Transit’s website: http://www.transit.govt.nz/technical/traffic-volumes.jsp .
Accessway	Any driveway, walkway or other means of access to and/or from any part of a Road.
Access management	Control of direct (i.e. to/from an Accessway) and indirect (i.e. to/from a local road) access to/from state highways, including through use of the Limited Access Road provisions of the TNZA and/or RMA processes.
Applicant	Means, depending upon the context: a) The person who initiates: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a proposed policy statement, plan, or change or variation to a policy statement or plan; or• an application for a resource consent; or• an application for a review of a resource consent; or• an application to change any condition of a resource consent; or• an application that has been called in under section 141B(1)(a) RMA;• a requirement for a designation or heritage order; or• an application for a water conservation order; and/or b) The person who requires Transit to authorise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a crossing place under section 90 or section 91 TNZA; and/or• access to/from a LAR state highway from/to a motorway, road or service lane under section 92(b) TNZA. c) For the purposes of section 93 TNZA, the person who wishes to exercise any right involving the Subdivision or use of land which is conditional upon the land having a frontage or access to a LAR state highway or is any other way conditional upon the existence of a LAR state highway.

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Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE)	<p>An assessment of environmental effects in such detail as corresponds with the scale and significance of the effects that an activity may have on the environment in accordance with Schedule 4 RMA (section 88(2)(b) RMA).</p> <p>Refer to the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) webpage below for further details on Assessments of Environmental Effects: http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/rma/aee-guide-aug06/html/page3.html.</p>
At-grade crossing intersections	<p>A junction at which a railway and/or Road(s) intersect at the same level (or grade).</p>
Austroads	<p>Austroads is the association of Australian and New Zealand road transport and traffic authorities.</p>
Benefit-cost ratio (BCR)	<p>The ratio between the financial benefits and costs of a project, used in project evaluation and prioritisation.</p>
Bypass	<p>A state highway (or other road) constructed to take through traffic away from an urban centre.</p>
Clear zone	<p>An area adjacent to a Road carriageway that is clear of fixed objects and other hazards, providing a recovery zone for vehicles that have left the carriageway.</p>
Community Signs	<p>Signs that provide information for or about the community e.g. signs for community events such as school reunions, fairs and charity events.</p> <p>Excludes “Welcome to” signs, electioneering signs and Road safety signs (which are addressed in the State Highway Control Manual).</p>
Consent authority	<p>The Minister of Conservation, a regional council, a territorial authority, or a local authority that is both a regional council and a territorial authority, whose permission is required to carry out an activity for which a resource consent is required under the RMA (section 2(1) RMA).</p>
Crossing place (CP)	<p>A point on the boundary of a parcel of land with a LAR State Highway at which Transit has authorised vehicles to proceed to and from the LAR State Highway under either section 90 or section 91 TNZA.</p>
D and PD	<p>The design and project documentation stage of a state highway improvement or construction project.</p>

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Designation	A provision made in a district plan to give effect to a Requirement made by a Requiring Authority (e.g. Transit) under s168 or s168A RMA or clause 4 of Schedule 1 RMA (section 166 RMA).
Developer	Any person or group of people that proposes to undertake, is undertaking and/or has undertaken a Development.
Development	"Development" includes, but is not limited to, any change or intensification of land use and any Subdivision and includes any proposed policy statement, plan, or change or variation to a policy statement or plan; application for a resource consent; application for a review of a resource consent; application to change any condition of a resource consent; application that has been called in under section 141B(1)(a) RMA; or requirement for a designation or heritage order.
Development contribution	A contribution— <ol style="list-style-type: none">provided for in a development contribution policy included in the long-term council community plan of a territorial authority; andcalculated in accordance with the methodology for calculating development contributions set out in Schedule 13 LGA; andcomprising—<ul style="list-style-type: none">money; orland, including a reserve or esplanade reserve (other than in relation to a Subdivision consent), but excluding Maori land within the meaning of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993, unless that Act provides otherwise; orboth. (section 197 LTA 2002).
Draft SHGDM	Transit's draft State Highway Geometric Design Manual.
Effect	"Effect" includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none">any positive or adverse effect;any temporary or permanent effect;any past, present, or future effect;any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects – regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency of the effect and also includes - <ol style="list-style-type: none">any potential effect of high probability; andany potential effect of low probability, which has a high potential impact. (section 3 RMA).

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Environment	<p>“Environment” includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and2. all natural and physical resources; and3. amenity values; and4. the social economic, aesthetic and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) of this definition or which are affected by those matters. <p>(section 2(1) RMA).</p> <hr/>
Environment Court	<p>The court continued under section 247 RMA formerly called the Planning Tribunal.</p> <p>Refer to the Ministry of Justice webpage for information on the Environment Court: http://www.justice.govt.nz/environment/.</p> <hr/>
Entering sight distance	<p>The sight distance required for vehicles turning left or right onto a main road from a minor road or accessway to do so without impeding the traffic on the main road.</p> <hr/>
Equivalent car movements per day (ecm/d)	<p>Equivalent car movement per day (averaged over a year) is defined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1 car to and from the property = 2 equivalent car movements• 1 truck to and from property = 6 equivalent car movements• 1 truck and trailer to and from property = 10 equivalent car movements <p>A single residential dwelling is deemed to generate 9 equivalent car movements per day (ecm/d). An indication of typical traffic generation levels for a variety of different activities is provided in Appendix 5B.</p> <hr/>
Expressway	<p>A state highway built and/or managed so as to accommodate high-speed travel by motor vehicles. Expressways are generally <i>national</i> state highways under the State Highway categorisation system with four lanes and well-spaced at-grade intersections. Direct property access to an expressway is generally prevented or controlled through the use of Segregation Strips. Expressways are used by Transit to signal progress towards motorway status.</p> <hr/>
Financial contribution	<p>Contribution of—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">a) money; orb) land, including an esplanade reserve or esplanade strip (other than in relation to a Subdivision consent), but excluding Maori land within the meaning of the Maori Land Act 1993 unless that Act provides otherwise; orc) A combination of money and land. <p>(section 108(9) RMA).</p> <hr/>

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Financial contribution (continued)	<p>A Consent Authority must not include a condition in a resource consent requiring a financial contribution unless—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">The condition is imposed in accordance with the purposes specified in the relevant RMA plan or proposed plan (including the purpose of ensuring positive effects on the environment to offset any adverse effect); andThe level of contribution is determined in the manner described in the relevant RMA plan or proposed plan. <p>(section 108(10) RMA).</p> <hr/>
Four laning	<p>The upgrading of a state highway to four lanes (generally two lanes in each direction, separated by a central median strip or barrier).</p> <hr/>
Frangible	<p>Able to be broken and absorb enough impact energy to reduce the severity of a vehicle collision e.g. trees or shrubs having slender stems that break or bend (refer to Transit's Guidelines for Highway Landscaping for a list of frangible vegetation suited to state highway environments). For Signs, structural performance criteria including frangibility requirements are set out in TNZ P/24: 2003 “Performance Based Specification for Traffic Signs”.</p> <hr/>
Grade separation	<p>The separation of Road, rail or other traffic, so that crossing movements that would otherwise conflict are at different elevations.</p> <hr/>
Heavy vehicle mix	<p>The percentage of heavy vehicles in the overall traffic mix where heavy vehicles are defined as vehicles weighing over 3.5 tonnes gross.</p> <hr/>
Heavy Commercial Vehicle (HCV)	<p>A motor vehicle (other than a motorcar that is not used, kept, or available for the carriage of passengers for hire or reward) having a gross laden weight exceeding 3500 kg.</p> <hr/>
High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV)	<p>A vehicle carrying two or more people.</p> <hr/>
I and R	<p>Investigation and reporting phase of project development.</p> <hr/>
Interchange	<p>A type of intersection involving grade separation of two or more Roads with one or more interconnecting carriageways.</p> <hr/>
Intersection	<p>A place at which two or more Roads cross at grade (i.e. at the same level) or with grade separation.</p> <hr/>

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Km/h	Kilometres per hour.
Land transport programme	A land transport programme prepared under section 12, or section 12A, LTMA as from time to time amended or varied.
Land use activity	Includes a Subdivision.
Level of service (LoS)	The term “level of service” is used in a number of highway management and transportation contexts. In the PPM, level of service is used to describe operational conditions (e.g. speed and travel time) on a Road. Six levels of service have been designated - A to F. Level of service A represents the best operating conditions i.e. free flow and level of service F the worst i.e. heavily congested. Measurement of level of service is usually based on assessment of the average vehicle speed (compared to free flowing conditions) and the percentage of time vehicles are delayed.
Limited Access Road (LAR)	Any Road declared to be a Limited Access Road under section 88 TNZA, section 346A of the Local Government Act 1974, or the corresponding provisions of any former enactment.
LGA	Local Government Act 2002.
Local authority	A regional council or Territorial Authority (and includes a Unitary Authority).
Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP)	A long-term council community plan, adopted by a Local Authority under section 93 LGA.
LTA	Land Transport Act 1998.
LTMA	The Land Transport Management Act 2003.
Measure	An activity that is undertaken to influence driver behaviour (e.g. signage).
MSQA	The management, surveillance and quality assurance stage of a state highway improvement or construction project.
Motorway	Means a motorway declared as such by the Governor-General in Council under section 138 of the Public Works Act 1981 or under section 71 TNZA.

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MOTSAM	Manual of Traffic Signs and Markings.
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding.
National Land Transport Programme (NLTP)	The annual programme of Crown expenditure on land transport, including state highways adopted under section 19 LTMA.
Network utility operator	Network utility operator is defined in section 166 of the RMA and includes a person who constructs, operates, or proposes to operate, a road (such as Transit).
NMP	Network Management Plan.
Noise	Noise may be considered as sound that provokes subjective response and is commonly described as “unwanted sound”.
NSHS	National State Highway Strategy.
NZS	New Zealand Standard.
Official signs	<p>All signs specified in the Traffic Control Devices (TCD) Regulations or the Manual of Traffic Signs and Marking (MOTSAM). These are signs that are required under legislation, or considered necessary by Transit, for the safe and efficient operation of the state highway system. They are of a standard design, colour and shape and convey instructions, warnings or advice on Road conditions, destinations, traffic control and tourist and motorist services. Official signs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• regulatory signs (speed limits, stop, give way etc)• advisory signs (advisory speed signs for corners)• motorist service signs (blue signs – rest area, garage, toilets etc)• warning signs (road works, rail crossings, curves)• tourist signs (brown signs for tourist attractions or routes)• guide signs (green signs to destinations, S.H. number signs)• general information signs (black and white or yellow, river names, passing lane ahead etc).
Operational speed	The average speed at which traffic travels at a particular location. The 85 th percentile operational speed is the speed below which on average 85% of vehicles travel (i.e. 15% of vehicles on average exceed this speed). The 85 th percentile speed is generally used in assessing sight distance requirements.

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Overtaking	The action of moving past slower vehicles by crossing into the opposing traffic lane.
Overtaking/ passing demand	The level of demand for vehicles to pass or overtake others – i.e the amount of vehicle bunching.
Passing	The action of moving past slower vehicles using specific facilities provided to do so i.e. without crossing into the opposing traffic lane.
Passing lane (PL)	An additional lane provided to enable passing. A short passing lane is typically 600-800m plus tapers. Longer passing lanes may be 1-1.5km in length plus tapers or more. Further detail on geometric design is provided in the draft SHGDM.
Peak traffic flows	The maximum number of vehicles past a point, or generated by an activity, for an hour in a day, rather than an average over a day. Peak flows on a stretch of Road usually coincide with time when journeys to work are taking place. However, some stretches of Road may have weekend peaks - particularly in the vicinity of major recreational activities or shopping centres.
Peri-urban	<i>Peri-urban</i> environments, used in the context of state highway categorisation, are peripheral urban or semi-rural areas that form the hinterland surrounding major towns and cities where there is a mix of land uses, including commercial, industrial, residential and agricultural. The <i>peri-urban</i> environment generally extends to the edge of the commuter belt and is often under greatest pressure from urban growth. Speed limits are generally between 70 and 100km/h. These areas present greatest risk to the functional operation of the state highway, but also present greatest opportunity for integrating land use and transport infrastructure.
Plan change	An alteration to an operative RMA plan.
PPM	Planning Policy Manual.
Private plan change	An alteration to an operative RMA plan requested under clause 21 Schedule 1 Part 2 RMA.
Public work	Public work is defined in section 2 of the Public Works Act 1981 and includes work which the Government or local authority is authorised to construct, undertake, establish, manage, operate, or maintain.

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Requirement	A requirement, made by a Requiring Authority (e.g. Transit) under s168 or s168A RMA or clause 4 of Schedule 1 RMA, for a Designation for a Public Work, project or work; or in respect of any land, water, subsoil, or airspace where a restriction is reasonably necessary for the safe or efficient functioning or operation of such a Public Work, project or work, to be included in a district plan.
Requiring authority	a) A Minister of the Crown; or b) A Local Authority; or c) A Network Utility Operator approved as a requiring authority under section 167 RMA. (section 166 RMA).
Resource consent	Has the meaning set out in section 87 RMA and includes all conditions to which any resource consent is subject.
Reverse sensitivity	Reverse Sensitivity is the vulnerability of an established activity to objection from a sensitive land use. In Transit's case this typically means the vulnerability of operating the state highway to legal claims from nearby land uses such as houses.
RFT	Request for Tender.
Right of way	The right to pass over property owned by another, usually based upon an easement.
RLTC	Regional Land Transport Committee
RLTS	Regional Land Transport Strategy
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
RPOP	Regional Passing and Overtaking Plan
RPS	Regional Policy Statement
Road	Includes a State Highway and a Motorway.

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Road Controlling Authority (RCA)	(a) Means the authority, body, or person having control of the road; and (b) Includes a person acting under and within the terms of a delegation or authorisation given by the controlling authority:
RSHS	Regional State Highway Strategy
Rule	A rule made as part of a regional plan, district plan or proposed regional plan or district plan in accordance with section 68 or 76 RMA and section 77A RMA.
Rural	The majority of state highways are located in a <i>rural</i> environment. This can vary significantly from mountainous to agricultural; all have limited adjoining dwellings or settlements. In some instances they may be the only highway in an area and perform a wide range of functions. In other areas they may form part of a denser road network. The emphasis placed on access and on mobility will vary depending on the category of the road. The speed limit is generally 100km/h.
Safe intersection sight distance	The sight distance that enables the driver of a vehicle on a main road to observe a vehicle on a minor road or accessway moving into a collision situation and to decelerate to a stop before reaching the collision point.
Safety record/history	The safety record or history for a particular state highway location is generally a combination of crash data (the number and type of reported collisions) and the road toll (the number and type of injuries and the number of fatalities). Ideally the number of incidents, including “near misses” would also be considered, but this data is generally not available.
Scheme	A plan, design, or programme of action to be followed in relation to a state highway capital project.
Segregation Strip	Strips of land along the frontage of properties (sometimes just a few centimetres wide) created under the Public Works Act 1981 (or by Local Authorities under the LGA). The strips are held in public ownership but are not legally Road. Properties separated from a Road by a segregation strip cannot access the Road via the segregation strip but are generally provided with alternative Road access.
SHGDM	State Highway Geometric Design Manual (draft)

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Sight distance	The distance measured along the carriageway over which objects of defined height are visible to a driver. Refer to Appendix 5B “Accessway safety standards and guidelines” for methods to determine safe sight distances at an Accessway.
Slow vehicle bay (SVB)	Additional lane constructed to accommodate slow-moving vehicles and so enable other vehicles to pass. Further detail on geometric design is provided in the SHGDM.
State highway	A state highway declared as such under section 11 of the National Roads Act 1953 or by Transit under the Transit New Zealand Act 1989 (which includes a Motorway).
State Highway Forecast (SHF)	The State Highway Forecast sets out Transit’s 10-year forecast for investment in the state highway network and includes Transit’s annual land transport programme as required by the LTMA.
Subdivision	Has the same meaning as “subdivision of land” as defined in section 218(1) RMA.
Travel demand management (TDM)	Transit’s approach to managing travel demand is set out in the TDM Manual
Territorial authority	A city council or a district council.
Transit	Transit New Zealand - a Crown Entity continued under section 75 LTMA.
Treatment	An activity applied directly to Road infrastructure.
Transit Act (TNZA)	Transit New Zealand Act 1989.
Unofficial signs	Any sign, hoarding or like structure that is not an Official Sign and includes advertising signs/devices and community signs.
Urban	The term <i>urban</i> , used in the context of state highway categorisation, covers a wide spectrum of different areas ranging from small-to-medium-sized to major cities. It includes all urban communities where the speed limit is 50-70km/h. An exception is urban motorways, which have a speed limit of 100km/h.

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Urban limits	The boundary between an urban area and the surrounding rural area. An urban area includes the existing built up area and areas committed for future urban expansion.
Variation	An alteration by a Local Authority to a proposed policy statement, plan, or change under clause 16A of Schedule 1 RMA.
VMS	Variable message sign.
Vpd	Vehicles per day.
Vph	Vehicles per hour.