

Lessons learned from one of New Zealand's most challenging civil engineering projects: rebuilding the earthquake damaged pipes, roads, bridges and retaining walls in the city of Christchurch 2011 - 2016.

DG012 Roding Terminology

Story: Consistency of Roding Terminology

Theme: Design

A guideline which provided clarity to designers, asset owners and others on the meaning of terminology to describe the type of roding works proposed/undertaken.

This document has been provided as an example of a tool that might be useful for other organisations undertaking complex disaster recovery or infrastructure rebuild programmes.

For more information about this document, visit www.scirtlearninglegacy.org.nz



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DESIGNERS GUIDELINE

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~~Wastewater~~ ~~Stormwater~~ ~~Geotechnical~~
 ~~Structures~~ ~~Roading~~ ~~Water Reticulation~~

Subject: Roading Terminology

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Approved: Steve Hart

Updated by:

Keywords: Roading, terminology

1. Purpose of guideline

To provide clarity to designers, asset owners and others on the meaning of terminology to describe the type of roading works being proposed/undertaken.

2. Background

Confusion has arisen over the meaning of words used to describe to extent of damage/repair/rebuild work on the roading assets. At the request of the asset owners (CCC and NZTA), a new set of terminology was developed.

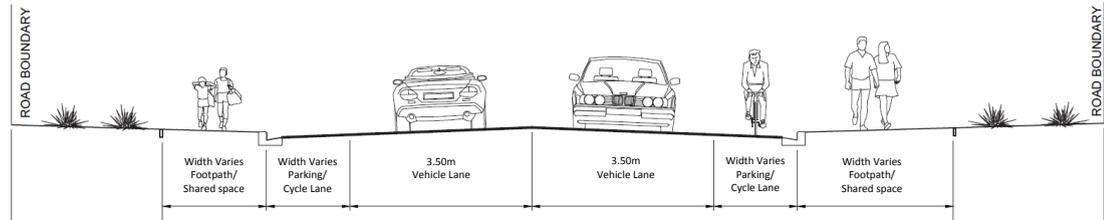
3. Recommendation

That the following terminology be adopted for describing roading related earthquake repairs.



Carriageway Repair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolated repairs • Work not requiring specific design • Pavements: either patch repairs by surface scarifying or deep patching, remedial work on make-safe work etc • Generally done using RAMM Contractor • Repairs tie in to existing surfaces
Drainage Repair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolated repairs • Work not requiring specific design • Carriageway drainage: kerb & channel repairs, short sections of replacement, sump and sump surround repairs • Generally done using RAMM Contractor • Repairs tie in to existing surfaces
Streetscape Repair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Footpaths, berms, street furniture
Carriageway Shape Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to restore ride quality to a standard that is appropriate to the classification and age of the road • Hoeing/stabilisation with or without cement • Full or partial carriageway width • Usually requires some makeup aggregate • Surface based treatment – doesn't require excavation to subgrade and full pavement replacement
Drainage Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of kerb & channel on existing/previous line and grade • Usually requires restoration of up to 1 m of carriageway as well
Street Rebuild	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary to boundary replacement of all assets
Carriageway Rebuild	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of pavement structure from subgrade up • May include carriageway narrowing • Done within existing kerb & channel alignment
Drainage Rebuild	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of carriageway drainage assets • May be on new alignment
Carriageway & Drainage Rebuild	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of pavement structure from subgrade up and carriageway drainage assets • May include carriageway narrowing

Road Space Terminology



The middle 7.0 metres of the carriageway is called the **vehicle lane(s)** (for a two lane road) and the balance of the space between the kerb and channel/edge of seal and the trafficked lanes is called the **parking/cycle lane(s)**.