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PART 8 : NETWORK UTILITIES — POWER, TELEPHONE AND GAS

8.1 GENERAL

The developer is required to make all arrangements with the appropriate network utility for the supply and installation of services for:

- electric power
- telephone
- gas (except in industrial areas)

In industrial areas, the reticulation of gas may be considered as optional if the requirements for this service is unknown. In all other zones, the supply of gas is mandatory.

All reticulation shall be in underground systems in a services corridor of a width acceptable to all utilities (refer to Drawing DG302).

Under road carriageways and vehicle crossings to private ways, ducts shall be installed to facilitate the installation of the services and future extensions of the networks.

The developer will be required to provide in the road width for the above ground structures required by the utilities which may include:

- power transformers
- switching stations
- phone boxes
- gas regulation control stations.

Where the developer is required to install ducts, the developer shall advise the network utility operator before ducts are backfilled to enable the network utility operator to plot the location.

Council will not issue a certificate under Section 224 of the Resource Management Act 1991 until the relevant clearance certificates are completed and provided to Council.

Where a water or gas main is on the kerb side of a proposed cable, delaying the installation of service connection pipes will facilitate laying of the cable. Stormwater connections from the boundary to the stormwater system should be carried out before the installation of utility services.

In preparing the engineering plans, due regard shall be given to the requirements of the network utility operators as to:

- minimum cover to cables
- standard alignment
- minimum separation distances between power or telephone cables, and gas or water mains
- the width of berm which must be clear of other services and obstructions to enable efficient service laying operations.

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The Developer shall obtain work clearance from each network operator in the form of Checklist 8.1 in Volume 4. These checklists shall be submitted to Council with the application for 224(c) Certificate.

8.2 CONVERSION TO UNDERGROUND ON EXISTING STREETS

Where a proposed subdivision fronts onto an existing street, the conversion of overhead reticulation to underground will usually be desirable. Agreement on the feasibility and benefit will first be agreed between the electrical network utility operator, telephone network utility operator, and Council. In some circumstances there may be justification for a contribution from Council to the cost of undergrounding.

8.3 INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SUBDIVISIONS

The service requirements for industrial and commercial areas are often indeterminate. Close liaison between the developer and the network utility operator is essential, particularly immediately before cabling or piping is installed so that changes can be incorporated to accommodate extra sites or the requirements of a particular industry.

8.4 LOCATION OF SERVICES

Network utility operators are required to maintain a procedure for recording the location of underground services on plans.

It is essential that all services are laid to predictable lines if there is to be a reasonable opportunity of laying new services within existing systems. These should generally be parallel or perpendicular to the legal land area. In addition to specifying the location of any service in the street berm, there should also be a tolerance which must on no account be exceeded without proper measurement and recording on the detailed record plan. A maximum tolerance of no more than $\pm 100\text{mm}$ is required.