

BRITISH STANDARD

Building and civil engineering – Vocabulary –

Part 3: Civil engineering – General

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Summary of pages

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Foreword

Publishing information

This part of BS 6100 is published by BSI and came into effect on 31 August 2007. It was prepared by Technical Committee B/500, *Basic data*. A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Supersession

This part of BS 6100 supersedes BS 6100-2.1:1992, BS 6100-2.2.1:1992, BS 6100-2.2.2:1999, BS 6100-2.2.3:1990 and BS 6100-2.3:1992, which are withdrawn.

Relationship with other publications

BS 6100 consists of the following parts.

- *Part 0: Introduction and index.*
- *Part 1: General.*
- *Part 2: Spaces, building types, environment and physical planning.*
- *Part 3: Civil engineering – General.*
- *Part 4: Civil engineering – Transport.*
- *Part 5: Civil engineering – Water engineering, environmental engineering and pipelines.*
- *Part 6: Construction parts.*
- *Part 7: Services.*
- *Part 8: Work with timber and wood-based panels.*
- *Part 9: Work with concrete and plaster.*
- *Part 10: Contract terms.*
- *Part 11: Performance characteristics, measurement and joints.*
- *Part 12: Plant, equipment and persons.*

Information about this document

BS 6100 has been completely restructured and compiled on different principles than previously. Consequently, this part of BS 6100 represents a full revision of the standard.

A general introduction to and explanation of the BS 6100 vocabulary is given in BS 6100-0, which provides an alphabetical index of all the terms in all parts of BS 6100. It is intended that individual parts of BS 6100 are used in conjunction with BS 6100-0 because they do not contain indexes themselves.

BS 6100-1 reproduces verbatim ISO 6707-1 and provides a vocabulary of general terms for the building and civil engineering industry. It is essential that individual parts of BS 6100 are read in conjunction with BS 6100-1.

BS 6100 does not repeat (or provide alternatives for) terms defined in other standards or in other parts of BS 6100. However, it does refer to where definitions can be found and includes a bibliography of all referenced standards.

Presentational conventions

Details of the structure, layout and presentational conventions used in this part of BS 6100 are given in Clause 2.

Contractual and legal considerations

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

1 Scope

This part of BS 6100 defines terms within the civil and structural engineering industry, including:

- a) structural design and structural members;
- b) earthworks;
- c) substructures, foundations and piles;
- d) tunnels and tunnelling; and
- e) superstructures, including large span structures and bridges.

2 Vocabulary structure

This part of BS 6100 does not contain its own index. Instead, a comprehensive index of terms is given in BS 6100-0. As a result, it is intended that this part of BS 6100 is used in conjunction with BS 6100-0.

The layout of this vocabulary is designed in accordance with ISO 10241 with terms arranged in a classified order and numbered in accordance with ISO 2145.

Each term has an individual number consisting of seven digits in two parts, the first of two digits, the second of five. Each number tells the following information about the term.

- a) The first two digits represent which part of BS 6100 the term belongs to.
- b) The third digit represents which group of terms it belongs to within the part.
- c) The fourth digit represents which subgroup of terms it belongs to within the group, as follows.
 - 1) Works.
 - 2) Parts.
 - 3) Materials.
 - 4) Activities.
 - 5) Processes.
 - 6) Plant, equipment and documentation.
 - 7) Properties.
 - 8) Spaces.
 - 9) Miscellaneous.
- d) The fifth to seventh digits determine the location of the term within the subgroup.

Bold words within a definition indicate terms that are defined elsewhere in this part of BS 6100, other parts of BS 6100 or other standards. Reference to where the term is defined is given in parenthesis after the bold word.

NOTE 1 References to terms defined in BS 6100-1 are shown giving only the part number, e.g. (01); references to terms defined in all other parts of BS 6100 are shown using their full reference number, e.g. (07 59005).

NOTE 2 Where more than one definition source could be referred to, the reference containing the definition of most general applicability is given.

Alternative terms are given in medium type below preferred terms which are given in bold type. All alternative terms have the status of being deprecated. Abbreviations are given in bold type below the terms to which they relate.

In the vocabulary, terms of more than one word are written in their natural word order, e.g. pedestal elbow, and the word order is not inverted, e.g. elbow, pedestal. However, inverted forms of a term are included in the index in BS 6100-0.

Terms are only given in the singular form, even when the plural form is more common (unless the term is only found in the plural form).

3 Structural design and elements (03 1xxxx)

3.1 Works (03 11xxx)

- 03 11001 half-timbered building**
timber framed building (01) in which the **spaces** (01) between the exposed **timber** (01) **components** (01) are filled with another **material** (01)

3.2 Parts (03 12xxx)

- 03 12001 slender beam**
beam (01) with a **slenderness ratio** (01) exceeding a prescribed limit
- 03 12002 rib**
continuous projection at right angles to a **flange** (01) or **slab** (01), increasing resistance to bending
- 03 12003 bearing surface**
surface that transmits direct compressive **load** (01) from one **structural member** (01) to another
- 03 12004 panel**
distinct portion of a **building element** (01) surrounded by a **frame** (01) or other **components** (01) of the same type
- 03 12005 flat**
rolled-steel section (01) of rectangular cross-section, whose **thickness** (01) exceeds one-tenth of its **width** (01)
- 03 12006 strand**
assembly of wires or fibres of considerable **length** (01) spun helically in one or more layers around a **core** (01)
- 03 12007 hollow pot floor**
in-situ **reinforced concrete** (09 33032) ribbed **floor** (01), spanning in one or more directions, where **voids** (03 28003) between the **ribs** (03 12002) are formed by cellular **blocks** (01) made of fired **clay** (BS EN 12670) or **lightweight concrete** (BS EN 206)
- 03 12008 filler joist floor**
in-situ concrete (01) **slab** (01) containing embedded steel **joists** (01)

- 03 12009 coffer slab**
concrete slab (01) spanning in two directions and containing recesses on its underside
- 03 12010 waffle slab**
coffer slab (03 12009) with recesses that are curved on **plan** (BS ISO 10209-1)
- 03 12011 hammer beam**
short horizontal **structural member** (01) at the foot of a **principal rafter** (03 12018)
- 03 12012 straining beam**
upper horizontal **structural member** (01) of a **queen post truss** (03 12047) connecting the heads of the **queen posts** (03 12035)
- 03 12013 trimmer**
structural member (01) supported by a **trimming rafter** (03 12020) or **trimming joist** (01)
- 03 12014 flitch beam**
composite **beam** (01) consisting of one or more pieces of **timber** (01) of rectangular cross-section and one or more steel **plates** (01) bolted together parallel to the major axis
- 03 12015 common rafter**
timber (01) **rafter** (01), not forming part of a **truss** (01), that extends between **eaves** (01) and **ridge board** (06 32033)
- NOTE Sometimes given intermediate support by purlins (01).*
- 03 12016 jack rafter**
shortened **rafter** (01) abutting a **hip rafter** (03 12017) or **valley rafter** (03 12019)
- 03 12017 hip rafter**
rafter (01) in the line of a **hip** (01)
- 03 12018 principal rafter**
inclined **structural member** (01) of a **roof truss** (01), in **compression** (01), connected to a **tie beam** (03 12030) and **posts** (01) and to which **struts** (01) are connected
- 03 12019 valley rafter**
structural member (01) in the line of a **valley** (01)
- 03 12020 trimming rafter**
rafter (01) of larger cross-section but the same **length** (01) as and parallel to **common rafters** (03 12015)
- 03 12021 trimmed rafter**
rafter (01) of the same cross-section as a **common rafter** (03 12015) supported by a **trimmer** (03 12013)
- 03 12022 trussed purlin**
purlin (01) in the form of a **lattice girder** (01)
- 03 12023 furring piece**
tapered piece of **timber** (01) fixed to the top of a **joist** (01) in a **flat roof** (01) to create a fall

- 03 12024 curb rafter**
rafter (01) to the top, flatter, **slope** (01) of a **mansard roof** (01)
- 03 12025 heel strap**
u-shaped, steel strap placed over the top of a **principal rafter** (03 12018) and bolted into the **tie beam** (03 12030) near the **wall plate** (01)
- 03 12026 sprocket piece**
short, tapered piece of **timber** (01) fixed to the lower end of a **common rafter** (03 12015) to reduce the **slope** (01) of a **roof** (01) at the **eaves** (01)
- 03 12027 dead shore**
vertical **shore** (01)
- 03 12028 flying shore**
horizontal **shore** (01) that does not bear on the **ground** (01) and provides lateral support
- 03 12029 raking shore**
inclined **shore** (01) that provides lateral support
- 03 12030 tie beam**
structural member (01) connected to, and providing lateral restraint for, **structural members** (01) that are otherwise unrestrained
- 03 12031 straining sill**
structural member (01) on the upper surface of a **tie beam** (03 12030), between **posts** (01) to take thrust from **struts** (01)
- 03 12032 tie rod**
tie (01) in the form of a steel **rod** (01)
- 03 12033 string**
horizontal **tie** (01) in a **lattice truss** (03 12048)
- 03 12034 king post**
central **post** (01) in a **king post truss** (03 12046)
- 03 12035 queen post**
one of a pair of **posts** (01) extending from the point of intersection of **principal rafters** (03 12018) and **straining beam** (03 12012) to the **tie beam** (03 12030)
- 03 12036 king rod**
king post (03 12034) in the form of a steel **rod** (01)
- 03 12037 collar**
horizontal **structural member** (01) tying a pair of **principal rafters** (03 12018) in opposite **slopes** (01)
cf. **collar** (03 44029)
- 03 12038 column head**
enlargement at the top of a **column** (01)

- 03 12040 blockwork**
masonry (01) of **blocks** (01) bonded and solidly put together with **mortar** (01)
- 03 12042 bowstring truss**
roof truss (01) in the form of a **simple arch** (01) tied between its **springings** (01) and with **bracing** (01) between the **arch** (01) and the **tie** (01)
- 03 12043 Belfast truss**
bowstring truss (03 12042) with lattice **bracing** (01)
- 03 12044 half truss**
roof truss (01) whose **shape** (11 27004) is half a normal **roof truss** (01), partly supported by a main **roof truss** (01) and at an angle, usually 90 degrees to it on **plan** (BS ISO 10209-1)
- 03 12045 hammer beam truss**
pitched **roof truss** (01) with a **collar** (03 12037) and **hammer beams** (03 12011)
- 03 12046 king post truss**
pitched **roof truss** (01) that has a single main **post** (01)
- 03 12047 queen post truss**
pitched **roof truss** (01) having two **queen posts** (03 12035)
- 03 12048 lattice truss**
lattice girder (01) for a **flat roof** (01)
- 03 12049 wind girder**
girder (01) with its major axis horizontal to resist **wind action** (01)
- 03 12050 friction grip connection**
act or state of being joined with a **high strength friction grip bolt** (03 12051)
- 03 12051 high strength friction grip bolt**
high tensile steel **bolt** (01), used with a high strength **nut** (06 72092) and hardened steel **washer** (06 72096), tightened to a predetermined shank **tension** (03 15002) so the clamping effect thus provided will transfer **loads** (01) in connected **structural members** (01) by friction
- 03 12052 shear connector**
device that transmits **shear** (01) **forces** (01) between **components** (01)
- 03 12053 stud**
small projection from the face of a **component** (01) to facilitate connection with another component

3.3 Activities (03 14xxx)

- 03 14001 plastic design**
method of structural design based on the assumption that under increased **loads** (01) a redistribution of **stress** (01) takes place across a **structural member** (01) after **yield point** (01) is reached

- 03 14002 prestress**
introduce into a **structural member** (01) internal **stresses** (01) of such magnitude and distribution that the **stresses** (01) resulting from subsequent applied **loads** (01) are modified
- 03 14003 post-tension**
prestress (03 14002) by tensioning **prestressing tendons** (01) after the **concrete** (01) has hardened
- 03 14004 shore**
erect **shore** (01)
- 03 14005 backprop**
distribute **construction loads** (03 17023) through more than one level of **construction** (01)

3.4 Processes (03 15xxx)

- 03 15001 deflection**
deformation (01) of a **structural member** (01) caused by bending
- 03 15002 tension**
state in part of a **structural member** (01) subject to **forces** (01) that extend it

3.5 Properties (03 17xxx)

- 03 17001 fatigue**
damage to a **structural member** (01) caused by repeated application of **stresses** (01) insufficient to induce **failure** (11 17012) by a single application
- 03 17002 monolithic**
formed of a single **stone** (01), or cast to form a structurally continuous mass
- 03 17003 normal stress**
stress (01) component perpendicular to the area concerned
- 03 17004 permissible stress**
stress (01) that can be sustained safely by a structural **material** (01) under a particular condition
- 03 17005 proof stress**
stress (01) applied to a **material** (01) sufficient to produce a specified permanent **strain** (01)
- 03 17006 yield stress**
stress (01) corresponding to a **yield point** (01)
- 03 17007 punching shear**
stress (01) imposed on a **structural member** (01) by a **load** (01) tending to penetrate that member

NOTE Calculated by dividing the **load** (01) by the product of the perimeter of its **bearing surface** (03 12003) area and the **thickness** (01) of the member.

- 03 17008 elastic limit**
highest **stress** (01) that can be applied without producing permanent **deformation** (01)
- 03 17009 ultimate bearing strength**
stress (01) that can be supported by **ground** (01) or by a **construction** (01) without applying a **factor of safety** (01)
- 03 17010 effective length**
length (01) of a **beam** (01), **strut** (01) or **wall** (01) assumed for calculating the **slenderness ratio** (01)
- 03 17011 effective span**
length (01) of a **beam** (01) or **concrete slab** (01) assumed for design purposes
- 03 17012 simply supported**
without, or assumed to be without, fixity at supports
- 03 17013 lever arm**
distance between the centroids of compressive and tensile **forces** (01) in a **structural member** (01) subject to bending
- 03 17014 neutral axis**
plane in a **structural member** (01) subject to bending, where longitudinal **stress** (01) is zero
- 03 17016 stress/strain curve**
diagrammatic representation of the relationship between **stress** (01) and **strain** (01) in a **material** (01)
- 03 17017 secant modulus**
slope (01) of the straight line drawn from the origin to any given point on a **stress/strain curve** (03 17016)
- 03 17018 tangent modulus**
slope (01) of a **stress** (01) / **strain** (01) function
- 03 17019 section modulus**
second moment of area of a plane section about its axis in its plane through the centroid, divided by the distance from that axis to the most remote point of that area
- 03 17020 plastic modulus**
algebraic sum of the first moments of area about an axis through the centroid of a cross-section of a **structural member** (01)
- 03 17021 modular ratio**
ratio of the **elastic modulus** (03 17022) of two **materials** (01) acting together in a **structural member** (01)
- 03 17022 elastic modulus**
quotient of **stress** (01) divided by corresponding **strain** (01) in a **material** (01) over the range for which this value is constant
- 03 17023 construction load**
load (01) specifically related to the execution of **construction works** (01)

4 Earthworks (03 2xxxx)

4.1 Parts (03 22xxx)

- 03 22001 berm**
ledge formed in the side **slope** (01) of **earthworks** (01)
- 03 22002 benching**
earthworks (01) formed in steps
- 03 22003 counterfort**
projection from the hidden face of a **retaining wall** (01) provided at intervals to increase resistance to horizontal pressure
- 03 22004 toe wall**
low **retaining wall** (01) at the foot of a **ground** (01) **slope** (01)
- 03 22005 cutting**
section of **earthworks** (01) where the **formation** (03 22043) is below original **ground level** (01)
*NOTE The **length** (01) usually greatly exceeds the **width** (01).*
- 03 22006 side cut**
berm (03 22001) wholly below original **ground level** (01)
- 03 22007 shallow trench**
trench (01) up to 1.5 m in **depth** (01)
- 03 22008 medium trench**
trench (01) greater than 1.5 m and up to 6.0 m in **depth** (01)
- 03 22009 deep trench**
trench (01) that exceeds 6.0 m in **depth** (01)
- 03 22010 narrow trench**
trench (01) that is too narrow for **operatives** (01) to enter
*NOTE Usually for **cables** (01), small **pipes** (01) and **trench fill foundations** (03 32009).*
- 03 22011 pit**
open **excavation** (01) with **characteristics** (01) that differ from those for a **trench** (01)
- 03 22012 shallow pit**
pit (03 22011) up to 1.5 m in **depth** (01)
- 03 22013 medium pit**
pit (03 22011) greater than 1.5 m and up to 6.0 m in **depth** (01)
- 03 22014 deep pit**
pit (03 22011) that exceeds 6.0 m in **depth** (01)
- 03 22015 trial pit**
trial hole
pit (03 22011) to determine the nature of the **ground** (01) or the presence of underground **structures** (01) and **services** (01)

- 03 22016 fascine**
firmly bound cylindrical bundle of **brushwood** (06 12114)
*NOTE Main applications are to increase **loads** (01) carried by very soft or waterlogged **soils** (01) or to support **slopes** (01).*
- 03 22017 mix-in-place wall**
impermeable **wall** (01) around an **excavation** (01) formed by mixing the **soil** (01) disturbed by vertical drilling with **lime** (BS EN 459-1) or **hydraulic cement** (09 13005) to stop water entering into the **excavation** (01)
- 03 22018 rock anchorage**
ground anchorage (01) with its **fixed anchor length** (BS EN 1537) in **rock** (03 23027)
- 03 22019 soil anchorage**
ground anchorage (01) with its **fixed anchor length** (BS EN 1537) in **soil** (01)
- 03 22020 ground anchorage primary reinforcement**
rock anchorage (03 22018) installed in an **excavation** (01) to maintain overall stability of the face of the **excavation** (01)
- 03 22021 ground anchorage secondary reinforcement**
rock anchorage (03 22018) installed in an **excavation** (01) to overcome local instability
NOTE Local instability may be caused when fragments separate from the surface.
- 03 22022 rock bolt**
ground anchorage (01) in which a **bar** (01) is fixed or **tensioned** (03 15002) in **rock** (03 23027)
- 03 22023 rock dowel**
ground anchorage (01) in which a **bar** (01) is fixed in **rock** (03 23027) without **tensioning** (03 15002)
- 03 22024 cut off drain**
drain (01) across a **soil** (01) or **rock** (03 23027) **slope** (01) intercepting **liquid flow** (BS EN ISO 772) down the **slope** (01) or preventing water running behind the face of an **excavation** (01)
- 03 22025 counterfort drain**
deep trench (03 22009) filled with **material** (01) that drains freely, cut parallel to the line of steepest **slope** (01) and below the **slip surface** (03 27025) to improve **slope stability** (03 27045) by reducing **pore water pressure** (03 27011)
- 03 22026 slope drain**
system of shallow **drains** (01) laid in a **soil** (01) or **rock** (03 23027) **slope** (01) to drain **surface water** (01)
- 03 22027 garland drain**
drain (01) formed within an **excavation** (01), at the level of an impervious **stratum** (03 23001) underlying permeable **strata** (03 23001), to intercept water that would otherwise flow into the **excavation** (01)

- 03 22028 sub-drain**
drain (01) below formation (03 22043) to remove **ground water** (BS ISO 6107-1)
- 03 22029 vertical drain**
bored or driven hole filled with permeable **material** (01) to accelerate **consolidation** (03 25020) of compressible **soils** (01) by improving **drainage** (01)
- 03 22030 wick drain**
vertical drain (03 22029) with perforated plastics or cardboard as the permeable **material** (01)
- 03 22031 sand drain**
vertical drain (03 22029) with **sand** (BS EN 12670) as the permeable **material** (01)
- 03 22032 drainage layer**
layer of permeable **material** (01) to disperse sub-surface water
- 03 22033 drainage blanket**
drainage layer (03 22032) near the base of an **embankment** (01)
- 03 22034 well point**
small diameter, long **tube** (01) installed vertically in the **ground** (01), with a perforated length near the foot through which **ground water** (BS ISO 6107-1) is pumped
- 03 22035 well point system**
dewatering (01) from a number of **well points** (03 22034)
NOTE Usually around the periphery of an excavation (01).
- 03 22036 shallow well system**
dewatering (01) in which **ground water** (BS ISO 6107-1) is pumped from perforated **tubes** (01) surrounded by **filter medium** (05 33003) installed in holes less than 10 m in **depth** (01)
- 03 22037 deep well system**
dewatering (01) in deep **excavations** (01) in which individual **submersible pumps** (05 12125) are installed in holes bored to the required **depth** (01)
- 03 22038 vacuum well system**
dewatering (01) in which a vacuum is induced in a **well** (05 21002) or around **well points** (03 22034) so that **pumps** (01) can remove **ground water** (BS ISO 6107-1) from less permeable **ground** (01)
- 03 22039 horizontal well system**
dewatering (01) in which a flexible perforated **pipe** (01), surrounded by a fine mesh, is installed at the bottom of a **trench** (01) and connected to a vacuum **pump** (01) at **ground level** (01)
- 03 22040 multi-stage dewatering**
dewatering (01) in which **well point systems** (03 22035) or **shallow well systems** (03 22036) are installed at **ground level** (01) and at one or more deeper **levels** (01) as **excavation** (01) proceeds
- 03 22041 eductor system**
dewatering (01) with an **eductor** (07 42291)

- 03 22042 electro-osmotic drainage**
dewatering (01) fine **soils** (01) using an **electric potential difference** (11 27112)
- 03 22043 formation**
surface of the **ground** (01) in its final **shape** (11 27004) after completion of **earthworks** (01)
- 03 22044 critical slip circle**
circular surface of the **soil** (01) on which it is assumed a **slip** (03 25009) will occur
- 03 22045 brob**
nail spike
metal **fastening** (01) with its head bent at right angles to the shaft

4.2 Materials (03 23xxx)

- 03 23001 stratum**
naturally occurring layer of a single **soil** (01) or **rock** (03 23027) type
- 03 23002 subsoil**
soil (01) immediately below **topsoil** (06 13001)
- 03 23003 peat**
dark, spongy **soil** (01) of vegetable origin and characterized by a high degree of **compressibility** (11 27020)
NOTE Usually fibrous.
- 03 23004 clay puddle**
pug
clay (BS EN 12670) remoulded with water to a consistency where it is pliable under hand pressure; used as a water **seal** (01)
- 03 23005 cohesive soil**
soil (01) that, by virtue of its **clay** (BS EN 12670) content and moisture, will form a coherent mass
- 03 23006 non-cohesive soil**
soil (01) that will not form a coherent mass
- 03 23007 overconsolidated clay**
clay (BS EN 12670) that retains some of the imposed **stress** (01) from a previous greater **overburden** (03 23019)
- 03 23008 colluvial deposit**
rock (03 23027) deposited by gravity from its place of formation
- 03 23009 drift**
soil (01) deposited as a result of glacial **action** (01)
cf. **drift** (03 41004)
- 03 23010 aeolian deposit**
wind deposit
soil (01) deposited as a result of **wind action** (01)

- 03 23011 alluvial deposit**
soil (01) deposited by a **stream** (BS EN ISO 772) or **river** (BS EN ISO 772), in its **channel** (01) or on its **flood plain** (05 28005)
- 03 23013 granular soil**
non-cohesive soil (03 23006) the particle **size** (01) of which is greater than 0.06 mm
- 03 23014 running sand**
sand (BS EN 12670) that exhibits flow **characteristics** (01) similar to liquid due to lack of confinement or water flow
- 03 23015 cobble**
rounded to sub-angular **rock** (03 23027) fragments between 60 mm and 200 mm in **size** (01)
- 03 23016 hoggin**
naturally occurring **material** (01) consisting mainly of **gravel** (03 23029) and **sand** (BS EN 12670) and containing sufficient **clay** (BS EN 12670) to bind the mixture when compacted
- 03 23017 loam**
fertile **soil** (01), mainly of **clay** (BS EN 12670), **silt** (03 23028) and **sand** (BS EN 12670)
NOTE Often contains decayed vegetable matter.
- 03 23018 non-plastic soil**
soil (01) with a **plasticity index** (BS EN ISO 14688-2) of zero or with a **plastic limit** (BS EN ISO 14688-2) that cannot be determined
- 03 23019 overburden**
soil (01) or **rock** (03 23027) that overlies other **material** (01)
- 03 23020 heavy ground**
ground (01) the excavated faces of which require support relatively quickly
- 03 23021 saturated soil**
soil (01) having all its **voids** (03 28003) filled with water
- 03 23022 stabilized soil**
soil (01) modified to improve and maintain its loadbearing capacity and resistance to **weathering** (01)
*NOTE Techniques include **compaction** (03 24008), chemical techniques, **dewatering** (01).*
- 03 23023 spoil**
excavated material that is unsuitable or surplus to requirements
- 03 23024 isotropic soil**
soil (01) that has identical **properties** (01) in all directions
*NOTE Usually applied to **permeability** (01).*
- 03 23025 overbreak**
amount of **rock** (03 23027) excavated beyond the prescribed **profile** (01)

- 03 23026 overdig**
amount of **soil** (01) excavated beyond the prescribed **profile** (01)
- 03 23027 rock**
relatively hard naturally occurring part of the earth's crust that has not been broken down into loose **material** (01) that can be readily **excavated** (01) by hand
- 03 23028 silt**
soil (01) that consists of particles between 0.002 mm and 0.06 mm in **size** (01)
- 03 23029 gravel**
non-cohesive granular **material** (01) that results from natural **disintegration** (05 39040) of **rock** (03 23027) and consists of particles between 2 mm and 60 mm in **size** (01)

4.3 Activities (03 24xxx)

- 03 24001 site investigation**
determination of physical **characteristics** (01) of **sites** (01) as they affect design and **construction** (01), and stability of neighbouring **structures** (01)
- 03 24002 ground investigation**
soil survey
exploration and recording of the location and **characteristics** (01) of **soils** (01) and **rocks** (03 23027), and **ground** (01) conditions
- 03 24003 contiguous bored piling**
retaining wall (01) construction using **bored piles** (BS EN 1536) in close proximity to, or touching, each other, in one or two rows
- 03 24004 secant piling**
retaining wall (01) construction using interlocked **bored piles** (BS EN 1536)
- 03 24005 ground improvement**
soil improvement
in situ decrease of **permeability** (01), increase of **strength** (11 27007) or decrease of **compressibility** (11 27020) of the **ground** (01) by mechanical means or **grout** (01) injection
- 03 24006 heavy tamping**
ground improvement (03 24005) to a substantial **depth** (01) by repeatedly dropping a heavy weight from a considerable **height** (01)
- 03 24007 vibroreplacement**
stone column
ground improvement (03 24005) in which a large tubular vibrator is used to form a deep hole into which **gravel** (03 23029) or **stone** (01) **backfill** (01) is introduced as the vibrator is withdrawn
- 03 24008 compaction**
process of packing particles more closely together