

J1. Definitions

All provisions in this section are regional policy statement, regional coastal plan, regional plan and district plan provisions **[rps/rcp/rp/dp]**.

J1.1. Interpreting the definitions

The meaning of the provisions in the Plan must be ascertained from all relevant text in the Plan and in the light of the purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991 and any relevant objectives and policies in the Plan.

Words and phrases used in the Plan have the meaning set out in their definitions in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires.

Words and phrases that are defined in the Resource Management Act 1991 have the meaning set out in that Act except where expressly provided for otherwise in this chapter or elsewhere in the Plan.

Words in the singular include the plural and words in the plural include the singular.

Where a list is preceded by the word “includes”, that list is not limited to the matters listed.

Where a list is preceded by the word “excludes”, that list is limited to the matters listed.

This chapter does not apply to designations included in the Plan.

J1.1.1. Using Nesting Tables

There are five nesting tables which gather specific land use activities into general groups: Commerce, Community, Industry, Residential and Rural. Within each table, activities are listed with the more general on the left and the more specific on the right. For example, in the Commerce nesting table, retail is the more general activity which includes food and beverage, large format retail and trade suppliers as more specific activities. Those more specific components may also include more specific activities.

Where an activity table for an overlay, zone, Auckland-wide or precinct lists a general activity in a nesting table, that general activity includes all of the nested specific activities unless otherwise specified in that activity table.

J1.1.2. Application of Nesting Tables

- (1) Where an activity is included in a nesting table, the class or activity status of that activity in any activity table also applies to the nested activities set out to the right of that activity in the nesting table, unless an activity table expressly provides otherwise for a particular overlay, zone, Auckland-wide or precinct.
- (2) Where a specific activity is nested under a general activity, then:
 - (a) any standard in an overlay, zone, Auckland-wide or precinct for that specific activity will apply despite the class or activity status of the general activity; and

(b) any standard for the general activity will also apply to the specific activity where there is no corresponding standard for the specific activity.

J1.2. Abbreviations and acronyms

Celsius	C
Cubic metres	m ³
Cubic metres per second	m ³ /s
Decibel	dB
Gross domestic product	GDP
Kilometre(s)	km
Litres	l
Metre(s)	m
Millimetres	mm
Square metres	m ²
Tonnes	t
[new text to be inserted]	[new text to be inserted]

PC 79 (see
Modifications)

AEP

Annual exceedance probability

AFA

Average floor area

ANNA

Aircraft noise notification area

AIAL

Auckland International Airport Limited

ARI

~~Average rain index~~ Average Recurrence Interval

ASAN

Activities sensitive to aircraft noise

BPO

Best practicable option

Immediate legal
effect under
s86B(3)(f) RMA

CFA

Calculated floor area

COC

Certificate(s) of Compliance

CMCA

Common marine and coastal area

CMA

Coastal marine area

FAR

Floor area ratio

GIS

Geospatial information system

GFA

Gross floor area

GMO

Genetically modified organisms

HAIL

Hazardous activities and industries list

HANA

High aircraft noise area

J1 Definitions

HH

Historic heritage

HSNO

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996

HNC

High natural character

HNZPT

Heritage New Zealand/Pouhere Taonga

ITA

Industrial or trade activities

LUC

Land use capability

MANA

Moderate aircraft noise area

MHWS

Mean high water springs

MTFAR

Maximum total floor area ratio

NESETA

National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities

NESTF

National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities

NZCPS

New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010

NZIECP 34

New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances

NZTA

New Zealand Transport Agency

POAL

Ports of Auckland Limited

ONC

Outstanding natural character

ONF

Outstanding natural feature

ONL

Outstanding natural landscape

RCA

Road controlling authority

RMA

Resource Management Act 1991

RL

Reduced level

RPS

Regional policy statement

J1 Definitions

RUB

Rural urban boundary

SEA

Significant ecological areas

SMAF

Stormwater management area: flow

SSMW

Sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua

VTA

Vertebrate toxic agent

VOC

Volatile organic compound

WSMA

Water supply management area

J1.3. Nesting Tables**Table J1.3.1 Commerce**

Commercial activities	Offices		
	Retail	Food and beverage	Bars and taverns
			Restaurants and cafes
			Drive-through restaurant
		Dairies	
		Show home	
		Large format retail	Supermarket
			Department store
		Trade supplier	
		Service station	
		Markets	
		Marine retail	
		Motor vehicle sales	
		Garden centres	
	Commercial services	Veterinary clinic	
		Funeral director premise	
		Commercial sexual services	
	Entertainment facilities		

Table J1.3.2 Community

Care centres	
Cemeteries	
Community facilities	
Correction facilities	Justice facilities
	Community correction facilities
Education facilities	Community use of education and tertiary education facilities
Emergency services	
Healthcare facilities	

J1 Definitions

Hospitals	
Informal recreation	
Motorsport activities	
Organised sport and recreation	
Public places	Public open spaces
Recreation facilities	
Showgrounds	
Temporary activities	Temporary military training activities
Tertiary education facilities	Community use of education and tertiary education facilities

Table J1.3.3 Industry

Industrial activities	Freight depots	Warehousing and storage	
	Industrial laboratories		
	Manufacturing	Light manufacturing and servicing	
	Repair and maintenance services		
	Waste management facilities	Refuse transfer station	Recycling facility
	Rail siding		
	Bus depots		
	Storage and lockup facilities		
	Wholesalers		

Table J1.3.4 Infrastructure

Infrastructure	Network utilities	Roads
		Road network activities
		Service connections
		Minor infrastructure upgrading
		Minor utility structure
		Substations
		Gas distribution regulator stations
		Airports
		Aerials

J1 Definitions

	Electricity generation activities	Antenna
		Large scale wind farms
		Research and exploratory-scale investigations for renewable electricity generation activities
		Small scale energy generation

Table J1.3.5 Residential

Dwellings	
Home occupations	
Visitor accommodation	
Camping grounds	
Boarding houses	Student accommodation
Integrated residential development	
Retirement village	
Supported residential care	

Table J1.3.6 Rural

Rural commercial services	Animal breeding or boarding
Farming	Horticulture
	Free-range poultry farming
	Poultry hatcheries
	Conservation planting
Produce sales	
Intensive farming	Intensive poultry farming
Forestry	
Quarries – farm or forestry	
Equestrian centres	
Rural industries	
On-site primary produce manufacturing	
Post-harvest facilities	

J1.3A Natural hazard areas and hazard classifications

<u>Natural Hazard Area</u>	<u>Flood hazard area</u>	<u>Floodplain</u>	<u>Very high flood hazard area</u>
		<u>Flood prone area</u>	<u>High flood hazard area</u>

J1 Definitions

Immediate legal
effect under
s86B(3)(f) RMA

		<u>Overland flow path</u>	<u>Medium flood hazard area</u>
			<u>Low flood hazard area</u>
	<u>Coastal hazard area</u>	<u>Coastal inundation hazard area</u>	<u>Coastal inundation hazard area 1</u>
			<u>Coastal inundation hazard area 2</u>
			<u>Coastal inundation hazard area 3</u>
		<u>Coastal erosion hazard area</u>	<u>Coastal erosion hazard area 1</u>
			<u>Coastal erosion hazard area 2</u>
			<u>Coastal erosion hazard area 3</u>
	<u>Landslide hazard area</u>	<u>Landslide hazard risk area</u>	<u>High (significant) landslide hazard risk area</u>
			<u>Medium (tolerable) landslide hazard risk area</u>
			<u>Low (acceptable) landslide hazard risk area</u>
		<u>Landslide susceptibility assessment area</u>	<u>High landslide susceptibility assessment area</u>
			<u>Medium landslide susceptibility assessment area</u>
			<u>Low landslide susceptibility assessment area</u>

J1.4. Definitions

A

Access site

Any separate site used primarily for access to a site or to sites having no legal frontage.

Excludes:

- sites 5m or more in width that are not legally encumbered to prevent the construction of buildings.

PC 79 ([see Modifications](#))

[new text to be inserted]

Accessory activities

Activities located on the same site as the primary activity, where the activity is incidental to, and serves a supportive function of the primary activity.

Includes:

- permitted car parking.

Accessory building

Buildings used in a way that is incidental to the use of any other buildings on that site, or on a vacant site, a building that is incidental to any use which may be permitted on that site.

Excludes:

- dwellings.

Immediate legal effect under s86B(3)(f) RMA

Activities less sensitive to natural hazards

Activities where there is a minimal presence of people and buildings and which will not create public health or pollution issues in a natural hazard event

- marine and port activities
- marine and port accessory structures and services
- marine and port facilities
- marine industry
- marine retail
- marine passenger operations

- informal recreation
- organised sport and recreation
- parks infrastructure
- public amenities
- parking and loading areas
- forestry
- mineral extraction
- buildings for network utilities
- rural activities, except those that are listed as 'Activities Potentially Sensitive to Natural Hazards'

Activities potentially sensitive to natural hazards

Activities where people are regularly present and buildings are routinely required to carry out the activity, but people are not usually in a vulnerable state; and which are unlikely to create significant public health or pollution issues in a natural hazard event.

These include:

- offices
- retail
- commercial services
- entertainment facilities
- education facilities without overnight accommodation
- emergency services
- community facilities, except those listed as 'Activities Sensitive to Natural Hazards'
- correction facilities without overnight accommodation
- healthcare facilities without overnight accommodation
- temporary activities
- industrial activities, except those listed as 'Activities Sensitive to Natural Hazards'
- intensive farming
- equestrian centres
- rural industries
- post-harvest facilities

Activities sensitive to aircraft noise

Any dwellings, boarding houses, marae, papakāinga, integrated residential development, retirement villages, supported residential care, care centres, education facilities, tertiary education facilities, hospitals, and healthcare facilities with an overnight stay facility.

Activities sensitive to air discharges

Activities sensitive to reduced air quality.

Includes:

- dwellings;
- care centres;
- hospitals;
- healthcare facilities with an overnight stay facility;
- educational facilities;
- marae;
- community facilities;
- entertainment facilities; and
- visitor accommodation.

Activities sensitive to hazardous facilities and infrastructure

Activities sensitive to hazardous facilities and infrastructure are:

- visitor accommodation;
- care centres;
- hospitals;
- healthcare facilities;
- educational facilities;
- tertiary education facilities;
- community facilities;
- marae;
- retirement villages;
- organised sport and recreation;
- recreation facilities;
- entertainment facilities;
- dwellings; and
- boarding houses.

Activities sensitive to noise

Any dwelling, visitor accommodation, boarding house, marae, papakāinga, integrated residential development, retirement village, supported residential care, care centres, lecture theatres in tertiary education facilities, classrooms in education facilities and healthcare facilities with an overnight stay facility.

Activities sensitive to natural hazards

These activities are split into two groups – [A] and [B].

Activities sensitive to natural hazards [A] are activities where people are regularly present and often in a vulnerable state because they sleep there, require medical treatment, or require extra assistance to evacuate. These include:

- healthcare facilities with overnight accommodation
- care centres
- hospital
- correction facilities
- residential dwellings and associated activities (including conversion of one dwelling into two or more dwellings and excluding working from home that do not involve additional people on-site)
- marae
- visitor accommodation including boarding houses
- retirement villages
- camping grounds
- educational facilities with overnight accommodation
- supported residential care

Activities sensitive to natural hazards [B] are activities which, if damaged, may create a significant public health or pollution issue during and/or after a natural hazard event.

These include:

- cemeteries and urupā
- crematoriums
- landfills
- hazardous facilities and major hazardous facilities
- service stations
- industrial laboratories

- manufacturing
- waste management facilities

Activities sensitive to the National Grid

Any dwellings, papakāinga, visitor accommodation, boarding houses, integrated residential development, retirement villages, supported residential care, education facilities, hospitals and healthcare facilities and care centres.

Adaptive management approach

A systematic, iterative process of decision making in the face of uncertainty, with an aim of reducing uncertainty over time through system monitoring and changes to management in response to the results of monitoring.

Aftercare

Aftercare (or post-closure care) activities involve any operation, maintenance and monitoring associated with the management of closed (and closed parts of) managed fills and landfills. Aftercare is on-going until the closed managed fill and landfill no longer poses any unacceptable risk to human health or the environment.

Includes:

- groundwater and surface water management;
- leachate management;
- gas management;
- stability management;
- cover and surface vegetation maintenance;
- environmental nuisance control;
- monitoring; and
- site security and access.

Agrichemicals

Any substance, whether inorganic or organic, artificial or naturally occurring, modified or in its original state, that is used in any agriculture, horticulture or related activity, to eradicate, modify or control flora and fauna. For the purposes of this definition, it includes agricultural compounds, but excludes fertilisers, vertebrate pest control products and oral nutrition compounds.

Aircraft operations

Includes:

- the landing and take-off of any aircraft at an airport or airfield;
- the taxiing of aircraft associated with landing and take-off and other surface movements of aircraft for the purpose of taking an aircraft from one part of the airport to another; and
- aircraft flying along any flight path.

Aircraft noise notification area

The area generally between the 55 dB Ldn and 60 dB Ldn future noise contours as shown in on the Aircraft Noise Overlay map for Auckland International Airport.

Airport

Any defined area of land or water intended or designated to be used either wholly or partly for the landing, departure, movement, or servicing of aircraft, and includes land wholly or partly connected with such activities or their administration, or used for the wider operations and activities to meet the needs of passengers, visitors and employees and businesses located at the airport.

Excludes:

- private helipads used by the occupiers of a property on a non-commercial basis; and
- rural airstrips.

Airport authority

The person or body responsible for establishing, maintaining, operating, or managing an airport or aerodrome. Airport operator has the same meaning.

Airport Noise Boundary

The 55 dB Ldn and 65 dB Ldn lines shown, on the Aircraft Noise Overlay maps for North Shore Airport, Whenuapai Airbase and Kaipara Flats Airfield.

Air show

A sequence of aircraft operations of a maximum of three days in duration, occurring at a frequency not exceeding one per year, which is organised to provide a spectacle for members of the public.

Airspace restriction designation

The area shown in the planning maps under Designations and referred to in the relevant airport designation.

Amateur radio configuration

Antenna, aerials and associated support structures which are owned and operated by licensed amateur radio operators.

Ancillary farming earthworks

Disturbance of soil, earth or substrate land surfaces ancillary to farming.

Includes:

- land preparation and cultivation (including establishment of sediment and erosion control measures), for planting and growing operations and harvesting of agricultural and horticultural crops (farming);
- burying of material infected by unwanted organisms as declared by Ministry for Primary Industries Chief Technical Officer or an emergency declared by the Minister under the Biosecurity Act 1993;
- irrigation and land drainage; and
- maintenance and construction of facilities, devices and structures typically associated with farming activities including but not limited to farm tracks, driveways and unsealed parking areas, stock races, silage pits, farm drains, farm effluent ponds, and feeding lots, fencing, crop protection and sediment control measures.

Ancillary forestry earthworks

Disturbance of soil, earth or substrate land surfaces ancillary to forestry.

Includes:

- land preparation for the establishment, planting and growing operations, and harvesting of forestry including establishment of erosion and sediment control measures; and
- construction and maintenance of infrastructure and facilities typically associated with forestry including but not limited to tracks, roads and landings, and related erosion and sediment control measures.

Animal breeding or boarding

Breeding, boarding or day care centres for domestic pets or working dogs.

This definition is nested within the Rural nesting table.

Animal feedlots

Intensive feeding of livestock on food other than pasture grasses.

Includes:

- covered feedlots;
- uncovered feedlots; and
- standoff pads.

Excludes:

- concentrated but temporary wintering of stock as part of normal farming operations, such as using animal feedpads and standoff pads.

Annual exceedance probability

The probability of exceeding a given threshold within a period of one year. It can be applied to any type of risk to express the likelihood of an event. For example, in relation to flooding, a one per cent AEP flood plain is the area that would be inundated in a storm event of a scale that has a one per cent or greater lower probability of occurring in any one year.

Approximate ~~Equivalent~~ average return recurrence intervals (ARI) are:

- one per cent AEP = 100 year ARI.
- two per cent AEP = 50 year ARI.
- 10 per cent AEP = 10 year ARI.
- 20 per cent AEP = 5 year ARI.
- 50 per cent AEP = 2 year ARI.

Antenna

Any telecommunications, radio communications device including dish, aerials (any array of rods, wires and tubes) or panels, or broadcasting equipment that receives or transmits signals.

Includes the following ancillary components which are not subject to antenna size limits in the infrastructure rules:

- radio frequency units or similar devices;
- lightning rods, shrouds and ancillary equipment, such as amplifiers, controller boxes and tilt motors; and
- Global Positioning System (GPS) antennas.

Excludes:

- supporting masts or other structures.

Aquifer

A permeable water bearing geological formation capable of yielding, storing, receiving or transmitting water at a sufficient rate to be a practical water supply.

Archaeological investigations

Recovery of information from an archaeological site using archaeological techniques. These include invasive/destructive methods such as excavation or sampling, and non-invasive, repeatable methods such as survey, recording or remote sensing.

Archaeological site

Has the same meaning as in Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

Artificial crop protection structures

Open structures that are used to protect crops from damage.

Includes:

- bird netting; and
- wind-break netting.

Excludes:

- greenhouses.

Artificial watercourse

Constructed watercourses that contain no natural portions from their confluence with a river or stream to their headwaters.

Includes:

- canals that supply water to electricity power generation plants;
- farm drainage canals;
- irrigation canals; and
- water supply races.

Excludes:

- naturally occurring watercourses.

Automotive and marine suppliers

A business primarily engaged in selling automotive vehicles, marine craft, accessories to and parts for such vehicles and craft.

Includes:

- boats and boating accessories;
- trucks, cars and motorcycles;
- auto parts and accessories;
- trailers and caravans; and
- tyres and batteries.

Average floor area

The average of the horizontal areas measured at 1.5m above all floor levels from the external faces of the building, including all voids and the thickness of external and internal walls, except:

- for sites with a gross site area of 2,000m² or less, where the horizontal area at any floor level totals less than 20 per cent of the site area, the horizontal area at that level shall be deemed to be 20 per cent of the site area for the purpose of calculating average floor area; and
- for sites with a gross site area greater than 2,000m², where the horizontal area at any floor level totals less than 400m², the horizontal area at that level shall be deemed to be 400m² for the purpose of calculating average floor area.

Excludes:

- basement space;
- approved through site links and works of art; and
- any entrance foyer/lobby or part of it including any void forming an integral part of it, provided that entrance foyer/lobby is publicly accessible, accessed directly from a street or public open space and has an overhead clearance of at least 6m.

Average recurrence interval

Average time between rainfall or flow rates which exceed a certain magnitude.

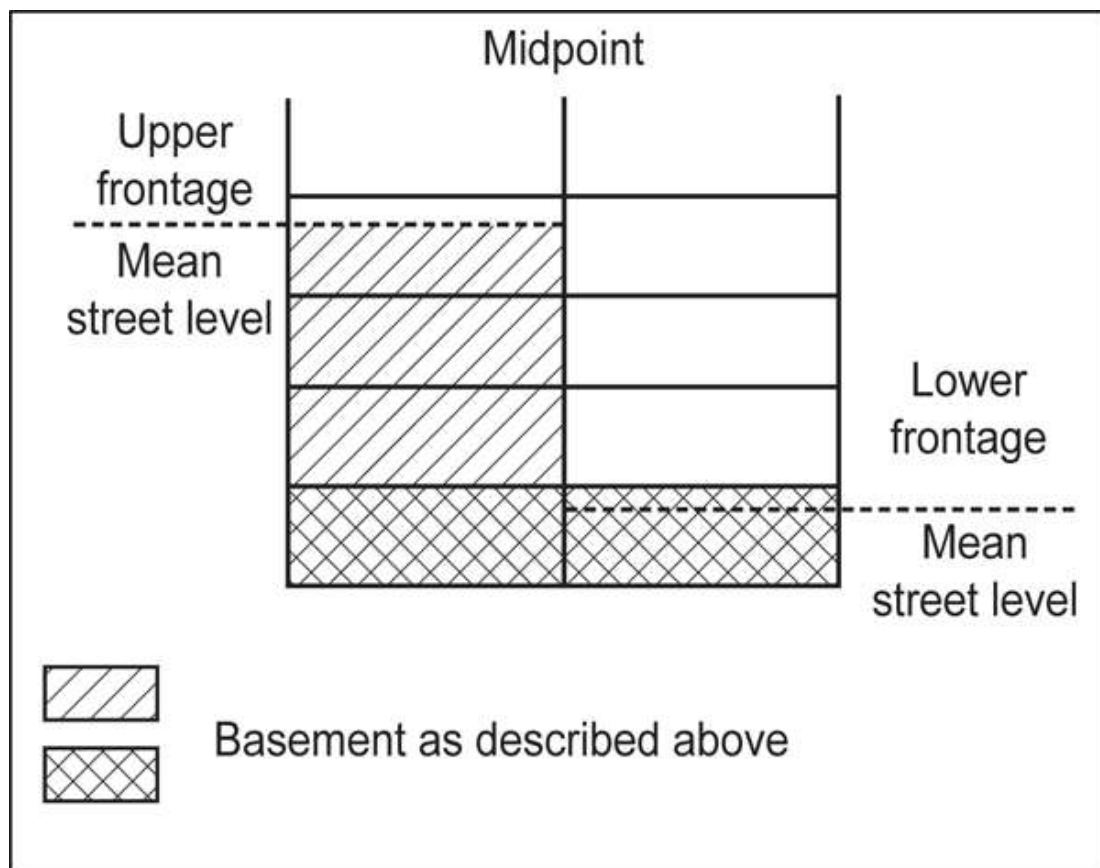
B**Base flow**

The part of river flow derived from groundwater seeping into the river.

Basement

Any floor level of a building where the greater part of the volume of that floor level is below the mean street level of the frontage of the building. Where a building has two or more frontages, the basement includes any floor level used for parking, manoeuvring, or access where the greater part of that floor level is below the mean street level of the upper frontage to the midpoint of the site measured horizontally between the upper frontage and the lower frontage (see Figure J1.4.1 Basement).

Figure J1.4.1 Basement

**Best practicable option**

Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Billboard

Any sign, message or notice conveyed using any visual media which is used to advertise any business, service, good, products, activities or events that are not directly related to the primary use or activities occurring on the site of the sign.

Includes:

- the sign and any associated frame and supporting device, whether permanent, temporary or moveable, whose principal function is to support the message or the notice.

Excludes:

- stencil signage or similar markings;
- a poster or poster signage as defined in the Auckland Transport, Auckland Council Signage Bylaw 2015;
- a banner or flag situated on or over a road or public place;
- real estate signage or directional real estate signage;
- vehicle signage as defined in the Auckland Transport, Auckland Council Signage Bylaw 2015;
- community event signage as defined in the Auckland Transport, Auckland Council Signage Bylaw 2015;
- regional and major event signage defined in the Auckland Transport, Auckland Council Signage Bylaw 2015;
- any election sign as defined and controlled by the Auckland Transport Election Signs Bylaw 2013.

Biodiversity offset

Compensation for significant residual adverse biological effects arising from subdivision, use and development.

Biosecurity tree works

The alteration or removal of any tree or vegetation infected by an unwanted organism as defined in the Biosecurity Act 1993 as part of a disease eradication or control programme within an infected area.

Biosolids

Sewage or sewage sludge derived from a sewage treatment plant that has been treated and/or stabilised to the extent that it is able to be safely and beneficially applied to land and does not include products derived from industrial wastewater treatment plants.

Boarding house

Has the same meaning as section 66B of the Residential Tenancies Act 1986.

Bore

Any drilled hole that has been constructed to provide access to groundwater. For example, for monitoring of ground or groundwater conditions, taking of groundwater or the discharge of stormwater. This includes piezometers, other than piezometers that are constructed into structures such as dams or the refuse in landfills.

Boundary adjustment

A subdivision of existing sites that:

- maintains the same number of sites following subdivision as existed prior to it;
- alters the boundaries between two or more contiguous sites, and
- may result in any one or more of the sites becoming larger or smaller.

Brownfield

Any already urbanized land to be redeveloped, often for more intensive or different land use.

Building

Any permanent or temporary structure.

On land for the purposes of district plan provisions, “building” includes the following types of structures listed in Table J1.4.1, only where they meet the qualifying dimensions or standards:

Table J1.4.1: Buildings

Type of structure	Qualifying dimension or standard (for height the rolling height method is to be used)
Decks, steps or terraces	Over 1.5m in height
Fences or walls	Over 2.5m in height
Flagpoles, masts or lighting poles	Over 7m higher than its point of attachment or base support or Has a width at any point exceeding 1.2m
Grandstands, stadia or other structures that provide seating or standing accommodation (whether or not open or covered or enclosed)	Over 1m in height
Retaining walls or breastwork	Over 1.5m in height or

J1 Definitions

	Located within 1.5m of the boundary of a road or public place
Satellite dishes	Over 1m diameter
Stacks or heaps of materials	Over 2m in height and In existence for more than one month
Free-standing signs	Over 1.5m in height
Swimming pools, spa pools, swirl pools, plunge pools or hot tubs	Over 1m in height from ground level, inclusive of the height of any supporting structure or More than 25,000l capacity
Tanks including retention tanks other than Rainwater tanks excluded below.	Over 1m in height from ground level, inclusive of the height of any supporting structure or More than 25,000l capacity, where any part of the tank is more than 1m above ground level
Verandahs and bridges over any public open space	Above ground level
In an Open Space Zone: Bicycle stand/parking structures Board walks Boxing or edging Drinking and water fountains Gates, bollards and chains Rubbish and recycling bins Seating and tables Stairs	Over 1.5m in height from ground level, inclusive of the height of any supporting structure
Type of structure	Qualifying dimension or standard (for height either the average ground level or rolling height method)
Structures used as a dwelling, place of work, place of assembly or storage, or structures that are in a reserve or camping ground	Over 1.5m in height and In use for more than 32 days in any calendar year

and excludes the following types of structures:

- any scaffolding or falsework erected temporarily for construction or maintenance purposes;
- roads, road network structures, manoeuvring areas, parking areas (other than parking buildings) and other paved surfaces;
- any film set, stage or similar structures less than 5m in height that exist for less than 30 consecutive days; and
- aerials and water overflow pipes.

Rainwater tanks in the following zones and overlays:

- Single House Zone
- Large Lot Zone
- Rural and Coastal Settlement Zone
- Mixed Housing Suburban Zone
- Mixed Housing Urban Zone
- Terrace Housing and Apartment Buildings Zone
- Special Character Areas Overlay - Residential and Business
- Rural Production Zone
- Mixed Rural Zone
- Rural Coastal Zone
- Rural Conservation Zone
- Countryside Living Zone
- Waitākere Foothills Zone
- Waitākere Ranges Zone
- Special Purpose - Māori Purpose Zone

Note: For the avoidance of doubt, rainwater tanks outside of the above listed zones and overlay are NOT exempt from the definitions of 'buildings.'

Note: Rainwater tanks remain defined as a building under the Building Act. A building consent may still be required under the Building Act.

In the coastal marine area for the purposes of the regional coastal plan, "building" includes any covered or partially covered permanent or temporary structure, whether or not it is enclosed.

Building coverage

The part of the net site area covered by buildings.

Includes:

- overhanging or cantilevered parts of buildings
- any part of the eaves or spouting that projects more than 750mm horizontally from the exterior wall of the building
- accessory buildings.

Excludes:

- uncovered swimming pools
- pergolas
 - uncovered decks

- open structures that are not buildings.

Building line restriction

A line shown on the title and on the survey plan to:

- create a new boundary for the purpose of assessing yards; and
- to prevent buildings being erected between the building line restriction and the relevant site boundary.

Building suppliers

A business primarily engaged in selling materials for use in the construction, modification, cladding, fixed decoration or outfitting of buildings.

Includes:

- glaziers;
- locksmiths; and
- suppliers of:
 - awnings and window coverings;
 - bathroom, toilet and sauna installations;
 - electrical materials and plumbing supplies;
 - heating, cooling and ventilation installations;
 - kitchen and laundry installations, excluding standalone appliances;
 - paint, varnish and wall coverings;
 - permanent floor coverings;
 - power tools and equipment;
 - safes and security installations; or
 - timber and building materials.

This definition is nested within the Commerce nesting table.

Bus depots

Sites for bus parking, servicing and repair.

Includes:

- accessory administrative offices and facilities.

This definition is nested within the Industry nesting table.

Business activities

Commercial and industrial activities.

Business zones

Means:

- Business – City Centre Zone;
- Business – Metropolitan Centre Zone;
- Business – Town Centre Zone;
- Business – Local Centre Zone;
- Business – Neighbourhood Centre Zone;
- Business – Mixed Use Zone;
- Business – General Business Zone;
- Business – Business Park Zone;
- Business – Heavy Industry Zone; and
- Business – Light Industry Zone.

C

Camping ground

Site where the primary use is short term accommodation where the following apply:

- used by two or more groups of people living independently of each other;
- where the continuous term of occupancy of each independent group of people never exceeds 50 days in any one calendar year;
- where rent, hire, donation, or other reward is usually collected;
- which may accommodate tents, caravans, or mobile camping vehicles; and
- which may include cabins or other structures or shelters, some or all of which would not normally comply with the New Zealand Building Code for residential buildings.

Includes shared or communal:

- entrances;
- water supplies;
- cook houses;
- sanitary fixtures and conveniences;
- parking areas;

- recreation areas;
- use of other premises and equipment; and
- identified overnight campervan and non-serviced camping areas.

This definition is nested within the Residential nesting table.

Canopy tree

A tree that has a minimum mature height of 8 metres and canopy diameter of 6 metres.

Capital works dredging

Excavating material from the bed of the coastal marine area and removing the excavated material, where the excavation is for the purpose of providing increased water depths beyond existing approved levels or beyond natural levels where there is no existing approved level.

Care centre

Facility used for any one or more of the following:

- children, in addition to the children of the person in charge, aged six years or younger are educated and cared for, and includes: childcare centres, crèches, kindergartens, kōhanga reo, playcentres and play groups;
- early childhood learning services;
- children, in addition to the children of the person in charge, aged five years or older and are cared for out of school hours;
- elderly people are cared for during the day; and
- people with disabilities (including mental health, addiction, illness or intellectual disabilities) are cared for during the day.

Excludes:

- supported residential care.

This definition is nested within the Community nesting table.

Carriageway

The part of a driveway or road formed for the movement of motor vehicles.

Catchpit

An inlet to a stormwater system incorporating a grate and small chamber to separate gross solids from stormwater prior to connection to a pipe.

Cemetery

Place used for human burial and cremation.

Includes:

- accessory retail;
- crematoria;
- interment and re-interment;
- funeral services and receptions;
- mausoleums;
- administration offices and meeting rooms;
- vehicle parking; and
- landscaping.

Excludes:

- urupā.

This definition is nested within the Community nesting table.

Centre zones

Means:

- Business – City Centre Zone;
- Business – Metropolitan Centre Zone;
- Business – Town Centre Zone;
- Business – Local Centre Zone; and
- Business – Neighbourhood Centre Zone.

Changeable message signage

Has the same meaning as in the Auckland Transport, Auckland Council Signage Bylaw 2015.

Channel clearance

The clearance of vegetation and debris from river channels and river mouths to maintain efficient water flow, reduce the risk of flooding and erosion, maintain structures, remove plant pest species and remove hazards for navigational uses.

Includes:

- clearing, cutting or realigning rivers and streams;
- maintenance of land drainage and stormwater systems; and
- maintenance and clearing of road and drainage and water tables.

Excludes:

- mangrove removal, other than mangroves in channels.

Cleanfill

Facility where cleanfill material is accepted for deposit.

Excludes:

- storage and use of cleanfill material within an earthworks site for the purpose of engineering contours for specific activities;
- placement of cleanfill material associated with road construction and road maintenance activities; and
- onsite storage and use of overburden or aggregate by-product that is cleanfill material associated with mineral extraction activities.

Cleanfill material

Means natural material such as clay, gravel, sand, soil and rock which has been excavated or quarried from areas that are not contaminated with manufactured chemicals or chemical residues as a result of industrial, commercial, mining or agricultural activities.

Excludes:

- hazardous substances and material (such as municipal solid waste) likely to create leachate by means of biological breakdown;
- product and materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, stabilisation and disposal practices;
- materials such as medical and veterinary waste, asbestos, and radioactive substances;
- soil and fill material which contain any trace element specified in [Table E30.6.1.4.2](#) at a concentration greater than the background concentration in Auckland soils specified;
- sulfidic ores and soils;

- combustible components;
- more than 5% by volume of inert manufactured materials (e.g. concrete, brick, tiles); and
- more than 2% by volume of attached biodegradable material (e.g. vegetation).

Clubrooms

Premises which are set aside for the use, convenience and enjoyment of a group associated with the particular public open space, sport, recreational or community organisation and may be licensed to hold a club licence under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

Includes:

- the emergency services component associated with surf lifesaving clubs.

Coastal cell

A stretch of coast, typically bounded by rock headlands, where there is no significant net loss of sediment by waves and currents.

Coastal erosion hazard area

Any land which is identified as susceptible to coastal erosion or instability triggered by such erosion. The coastal erosion hazard area is subdivided into three areas taking into account increasing sea levels relative to present day:

- Area 1: Coastal erosion hazard area taking into account 0.28m of relative sea level rise.
- Area 2: Coastal erosion hazard area taking into account between 0.28m and 0.55m of relative sea level rise.
- Area 3: Coastal erosion hazard area taking into account between 0.55m and 1.52m of relative sea level rise.

Note. The Council holds publicly available information in its Geomaps GIS viewer showing the modelled extent of Areas Subject to Coastal Instability and Erosion (ASCIE) over at least 100 years (to 2130) based on a greenhouse gas emissions Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5M scenarios (RCP 8.5) and 8.5H+ scenario (RCP 8.5+). This includes a 30-year (2050) scenario which accounts for a sea level rise of 0.28m, a 50-year (2080) scenario which accounts for a sea level rise of 0.55m and 100-year (2130) scenario which accounts for a sea level rise of 1.52m relative to present day sea level. The ASCIE maps are based on a regional-scale assessment. The ASCIE maps may be updated by Council to reflect the best information available.

A party may provide the Council with a site-specific technical report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced person to establish the extent of the Coastal Erosion Hazard Area specific to their site and development proposal. The assessment should be

consistent with guidance included in 'Coastal Hazard Assessment in the Auckland Region: Guideline document 2021/010, August 2021' (GD2021/010) and any subsequent update to this document and will be subject to review by Council.

~~Any land which is:~~

- ~~(a) within a horizontal distance of 20m landward from the top of any coastal cliff with a slope angle steeper than 1 in 3 (18 degrees); or~~
- ~~(b) at an elevation less than 7m above mean high water springs if the activity is within:

 - ~~(i) Inner Harbours and Inner Hauraki Gulf: 40m of mean high water springs; or~~
 - ~~(ii) Open west, outer and Mid Hauraki Gulf: 50m of mean high water springs; or~~~~
- ~~(c) within a lesser distance from the top of any coastal cliff, or mean high water springs, than that stated in (a) and (b), where identified in a site specific coastal hazard assessment technical report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced professional to establish the extent of land which may be subject to coastal erosion over at least a 100 year time frame.~~

Coastal hazard areas

Includes coastal inundation hazard areas and coastal erosion hazard areas – refer to J1.3A Natural hazard areas and hazard classifications

Coastal marine area

Has the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991 except where the line of mean high water springs crosses a river specified in [Appendix 7 Coastal Marine Area boundaries](#), the landward boundary must be the point defined in the appendix.

Coastal marine area depositing of material

The placement of sand, shell, shingle or other natural material in the coastal marine area where the intended design purpose is associated with a beneficial end use.

Includes:

- beach replenishment;
- environmental enhancement;
- restoration or enhancement of natural coastal defences from coastal hazards; or

- where the material is a result of river mouth dredging; to maintain or gain access to an existing lawful structure or dredging to clear the exit of any lawful stormwater outfall or pipe.

Excludes:

- depositing dredged material or solid matter for reclamation purposes;
- disposal of waste or other matter; and
- hard protection structures.

Coastal marine area disturbance

Disturbance of the foreshore and seabed.

Includes:

- excavation, drilling and tunnelling.

Excludes

- common marine and coastal area mineral extraction;
- dredging;
- coastal marine area depositing of material; and
- disposal of material in the coastal marine area.

Coastal marine area structure

Any building, equipment, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, including the foreshore and seabed covered by water.

Includes:

- wharves;
- jetties;
- seawalls;
- buildings, or other structures built on piles, wharves or jetties;
- moorings;
- ramps;
- rafts;
- breakwaters, groynes and other wave attenuation devices;
- infrastructure including bridges, tunnels, pipelines, cables and transmission lines laid on, over (including in the air space above) or under the foreshore or seabed;
- marine and port facilities; and

- marine and port accessory structures and services.

Excludes:

- signs.

Coastal protection yard

A yard measured in a landward direction from mean high water springs.

Coastal storm inundation 1 per cent annual exceedance probability (AEP) hazard area

The area of coastal land subject to inundation caused by sea level elevations during storm events, where the sea level elevation is of such height as to have a one per cent chance of being equalled or exceeded in any year. This includes wave set up for open coastal areas as well as wave setup and tidal amplification for inner harbours and estuaries. Wave run up is not included. The coastal inundation hazard area is subdivided into three areas taking into account increasing sea levels relative to present day:

- Area 1: Coastal inundation hazard areas taking into account a relative sea level rise of up to 0.5m.
- Area 2: Coastal inundation hazard areas taking into account a relative sea level rise of between 0.5m and 1m.
- Area 3: Coastal inundation hazard areas taking into account a relative sea level rise of between 1m and 1.5m.

Note. The Council holds publicly available information in its Geomaps GIS viewer showing the modelled extent of the coastal storm inundation areas. The coastal storm inundation maps are based on a regional-scale assessment. These maps may be updated by Council to reflect the best information available.

A party may provide the Council with a site specific technical report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced person to establish the extent of the coastal inundation area specific to their site and development proposal. The assessment should be consistent with the methods and approaches used in [Auckland's Exposure to Coastal Inundation by Storm-tides and Waves, December 2020 \(Technical report 2020/024\)](#) and any subsequent replacement or revisions of this document and will be subject to review by Council.

~~The area of coastal land subject to inundation caused by high sea level elevations during storm events, where the sea level elevation is of such height as to have a one per cent chance of being equalled or exceeded in any year. This includes wave set up for open coastal areas and excludes wave set up for inner harbours and estuaries. Wave run up is not included.~~

~~The Coastal storm inundation 1 per cent AEP area is:~~

- ~~the area shown in the Council's publicly available online GIS viewer as the modelled extent of affected land for a 100 year return period (Average Recurrence Interval); or~~
- ~~as identified in a site-specific technical report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced professional.~~

~~Note: The Coastal Storm Inundation maps included in the Council's GIS viewer represent the area of inundation indicated in the tables of the report: Stephens, S., Wadhwa, S., and Tuckey, B., (2016) Coastal inundation by storm tides and waves in the Auckland Region, prepared by NIWA and DHI for Auckland Council, Auckland Council Technical Report TR2016/17). These maps may be amended should more updated information be made available.~~

~~Coastal storm inundation 1 per cent annual exceedance probability (AEP) plus 1m sea level rise area~~

~~The area inundated during a coastal storm inundation 1 per cent AEP event plus an additional one metre of sea level rise relative to the present day mean sea level.~~

~~The area of coastal storm inundation 1 per cent AEP plus 1m sea level rise is defined as:~~

- ~~the area shown in the Council's publicly available online GIS viewer as the modelled extent of affected land for a 100 year return period (Average Recurrence Interval) plus 1m sea level rise; or~~
- ~~as identified in a site-specific technical report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced professional.~~

Coastal zones

Means:

- Coastal – General Coastal Marine Zone;
- Coastal – Marina Zone;
- Coastal – Mooring Zone and moorings outside the Coastal – Mooring Zone;
- Coastal – Minor Port Zone;
- Coastal – Ferry Terminal Zone;
- Coastal – Defence Zone; and
- Coastal – Coastal Transition Zone.

Combined sewer network

A network which is designed to convey wastewater and stormwater in the same pipe.

Commercial activities

The range of commercial activities including offices, retail and commercial services providers.

Commercial services

Businesses that sell services rather than goods. For example: banks, real estate agents, travel agents, dry cleaners and hair dressers.

Commercial sexual services

Has the same meaning as in section 4 of the Prostitution Reform Act 2003 No. 28

This definition is nested within the Commerce nesting table.

Common marine and coastal area

Has the same meaning as in the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.

Common marine and coastal area mineral extraction

Removal of sand, shell, shingle and other natural material from the common marine and coastal area under sections 12(2)(b) and 12(4)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Excludes:

- excavation of material undertaken as part of extraction activities.

Community correction facility

Buildings and land used for administrative and non-custodial services. Services may include probation, rehabilitation and reintegration services, assessments, reporting, workshops and programmes, and offices may be used for the administration of and a meeting point for community work groups.

Community facilities

Facilities for the well-being of the community, generally on a not for profit basis.

Includes:

- arts and cultural centres (including art galleries and museums);
- places of worship;
- community centres;
- halls;

- libraries;
- marae;
- Citizens Advice Bureau;
- community correction facilities; and
- justice facilities.

Excludes:

- entertainment facilities;
- care centres; and
- healthcare facilities.

This definition is nested within the Community nesting table.

Community scale electricity generation

Systems or equipment that generate electricity from renewable sources for an immediate community, or connection into a distributed energy network.

Includes:

- photovoltaic systems;
- biomass;
- wind generation; and
- hydro generation.

Community use of education and tertiary education facilities

The use of any school or tertiary education facility for community purposes not directly associated with the primary education function of the school facility.

Includes:

- classes;
- meetings of community groups;
- church services;
- places of worship;
- private functions;
- social, leisure and recreational use;
- licensed premises; and
- associated parking.

This definition is nested within the Community nesting table.

Comprehensive development signage

Has the same meaning as in the Auckland Transport, Auckland Council Signage Bylaw 2015.

Conservation planting

Planting principally for:

- soil and water conservation;
- waste water disposal or purification;
- landscape preservation or enhancement;
- preservation for particular historic or archaeological value; and
- conservation for scientific or ecological value.

Includes:

- planting trees; and
- tending trees.

Excludes:

- growing trees for timber production.

Contiguous vegetation

Vegetation with a continuous or near continuous canopy, or sub canopy or ground cover and any adjacent individual plants or groups of plants that connect to the continuous area in terms of species, structure or ecological gradient. It does not include vegetation planted as a crop, garden or pasture or the understorey in forests.

Contributing buildings, structures or features

Buildings, structures or features within the extent of a scheduled historic heritage area that have heritage value or make a contribution to the significance of the area.

Corner site

A site which is located on the corner of two intersecting roads.

Refer to Figure J1.4.8 Site.

Cultivation

Preparing soil for the planting of seeds or plants.

Includes:

- discing;
- hoeing;
- mould boarding;
- ploughing;
- ripping; and
- turning and lifting.

Excludes:

- direct drilling of seed and no-tillage practice;
- harrowing; and
- forestry.

Culvert

A structure with an inlet from and an outlet to a lake, river, stream or the coastal marine area, designed to enable access across a river, such as a road or stock crossing.

D

Dairy effluent

Effluent from dairy cows kept in a confined area.

Includes:

- associated process water;
- washwater; and
- dairy sludge.

Dairy sludge

The accumulated organic solids from dairy oxidation ponds, barrier ditches, storage ponds, wintering barns or hard-stand areas.

Dam

A structure which, either:

- permanently impounds surface water; or

- temporarily impounds surface water as its primary function, and includes weirs but excludes culverts, rain gardens and culvert headwalls.

Damming

The activity of impounding surface water (and any substances dissolved in, suspended in or otherwise combined with the water) with any structure. This excludes water held in tanks, rain gardens, culverts and culvert headwalls and reclamation or drainage which results in the creation of dry land.

Dead wood removal

The alteration or removal of dead trees, dead wood and dead vegetation provided that it does not involve the trimming, alteration or partial or complete removal of any other live protected trees or vegetation and is carried out in accordance with the currently accepted arboricultural practice.

Declamation

Permanent removal of land so that the area becomes part of the coastal marine area.

Deep soil area

A vegetated or mulched area which supports tree growth and promotes infiltration of stormwater with no obstructing structure above or below ground level.

Deep soil areas must be free of buildings, parking spaces, servicing and manoeuvring areas below or above them.

The surface of deep soil areas must be either vegetated in natural grass, trees or plants or in a natural mulch.

Artificial grass and pavers are excluded from the deep soil area.

Demolition

The destruction or damage, in whole or in part, of any building or structure.

Department store

A shop that retails a wide variety of goods, other than food or groceries, but the variety is such that no predominant product line can be determined. These units have predominant retail sales in clothing and at least three of the following six product groups:

- furniture;
- kitchenware, china, glassware and other housewares;
- textile goods;

- electrical, electronic and gas appliances;
- perfumes, cosmetics and toiletries; or
- sporting goods.

The products primary to these headings, as well as other products, are normally sold by or displayed in separate departments or sections.

This definition is nested within the Commerce nesting table.

Detailed site investigation (contaminated land)

An investigation that:

- is done by, or is done under the management of, a suitably qualified and experienced person;
- is done in accordance with the Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No. 5 – Site Investigation and Analysis of Soils, Wellington, Ministry for the Environment (2011);
- is reported on in accordance with the Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No. 1 – Reporting on Contaminated Sites in New Zealand, Wellington, Ministry for the Environment (2011); and
- results in a report that is certified by a suitably qualified and experienced person.

Discharge system

In respect of rural production discharges, means a system used to discharge liquid contaminants and includes any facilities and devices used to collect, store or treat the liquid.

Diversion of stormwater

Altering the natural course of stormwater flow, primarily through recontouring land or the establishment of impervious surfaces and associated drainage.

Domestic type wastewater

Wastewater originating from toilets, urinals, kitchens, bathrooms, showers, baths, basins and laundries from dwellings, commercial, industrial or other premises. It excludes wastewater from commercial laundries, schools, cafes and restaurants, trade waste and industrial or trade process wastewater or wash water.

Drilling

A method of boring into the ground mainly by rotation, percussion, or washing action.

Excludes:

- excavation of pits by digging, blasting or other forms of excavation, driven posts or driven solid piles.

Drive-through restaurant

Any land and/or building on or in which food and beverages are prepared, served and sold to the public inclusive of a facility designed to serve customers in their vehicles, for the consumption on or off the premises and may include an ancillary cafe and/or playground area.

Dry proofing

Sealing a building to prevent flood waters entering the building.

Dune stabilisation

Soft engineering works to stabilise dunes.

Includes:

- revegetation;
- wind fencing; and
- dune reshaping.

Excludes:

- hard protection structures.

Dwelling

Living accommodation used or designed to be used for a residential purpose as a single household residence contained within one or more buildings, and served by a food preparation facility/kitchen.

A food preparation facility/kitchen includes all of the following:

- means for cooking food, food rinsing, utensil washing and waste water disposal; and
- space for food preparation (including a suitable surface) and food storage including a refrigerator or a perishable food storage area capable of being cooled.

Includes a residential unit which has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

This definition is nested within the Residential nesting table.

E

Earthworks

Disturbance of soil, earth or substrate land surfaces.

Includes:

- blading;
- boring (greater than 250mm diameter) ;
- contouring;
- cutting;
- drilling (greater than 250mm diameter);
- excavation;
- filling;
- ripping;
- moving;
- placing;
- removing;
- replacing;
- trenching; and
- thrusting (greater than 250mm diameter).

Excludes:

- ancillary forestry earthworks; and
- ancillary farming earthworks.

Easement

A specified area of land over which another party has reserved a right of access or use.

Education facility

Facility used for education to secondary level.

Includes:

- schools and outdoor education facilities; and
- accommodation, administrative, cultural, religious, health, retail and communal facilities accessory to the above.

Excludes:

- care centres; and
- tertiary education facilities.

This definition is nested within the Community nesting table.

Emergency services

Places occupied by organisations that respond to and deal with accidents, emergencies, or urgent problems such as fire, illness, or crime.

Includes:

- police, fire and ambulance stations;
- surf lifesaving activities;
- administration related to emergency services;
- vehicle and equipment storage and maintenance; and
- personnel training.

Excludes:

- healthcare facilities;
- hospitals; and
- private security companies.

This definition is nested within the Community nesting table.

Emergency tree works

The alteration or removal of any tree or vegetation immediately necessary to avoid any actual and imminent threat to the safety of persons or damage to property or to maintain or restore utility services.

End-of-trip facilities

Facilities provided for cyclists, walkers and runners at the end of their trip.

Includes:

- cycle parking and/or storage;
- lockers;
- toilets;
- showers; and
- changing areas.

Entertainment facility

Facility used for leisure or entertainment.

Includes:

- nightclubs;
- theatres; and
- concert venues.

This definition is nested within the Commerce nesting table.

Entrance strip

All that part of a site extending from the road frontage to a point at which it becomes over 7.5m wide, measured at right angles to its course. "Course" is deemed to mean the bisection of the directions of the boundaries forming the side of the entrance strip. Refer to Figure J1.4.8 Site.

Ephemeral stream

Stream reaches with a bed above the water table at all times, with water only flowing during and shortly after rain events. This category is defined as those stream reaches that do not meet the definition of permanent river or stream or intermittent stream.

Equestrian centre

Facility used for:

- paid lessons in horse riding; and
- training, racing or showing horses competitively.

Includes:

- accessory retail;
- accessory restaurants and cafes; and
- animal feedlots.

Excludes:

- pony clubs.

This definition is nested within the Rural nesting table.

Equivalent runoff

The same stormwater runoff volumes and rates from a site as would be achieved by a specified percentage of impervious surface on that site with the remainder covered in grass. The equivalent runoff is achieved by using stormwater runoff mitigation techniques and devices to reduce volumes and runoff rates to the required equivalent level.

Exfiltration

Leakage from a reticulated wastewater network or combined sewer system.

Excludes:

- planned or unforeseen discharges from pump stations or overflow points.

Experimental aquaculture activities

Aquaculture activities that test new species, including polyculture, and or new technology or techniques.

F**Farming**

Land used for horticulture, beekeeping, or raising, caring, breeding and grazing of livestock.

Includes:

- arable, pastoral, and other forms of farming;
- keeping or training horses and facilities accessory to keeping or training horses, such as: agistment, arenas (e.g. for dressage), breeding, sand rolls, stables, provided they are not open to the public;
- conservation planting;
- viticulture;
- equestrian activities; and
- free-range poultry farming.

Excludes:

- intensive farming;
- any form of racing, show jumping, or other activity which the general public may attend free of charge, or by payment of an entrance fee;
- equestrian centres;

- forestry;
- rural commercial activities; and
- rural industries.

This definition is nested within the Rural nesting table.

Farming and agriculture supplier

A business primarily engaged in selling goods for consumption or use in the business operations of primary producers or in animal husbandry.

Includes:

- equestrian and veterinary suppliers;
- farming and horticultural equipment suppliers;
- seed and grain merchants; and
- stock and station outlets.

Feedpad

An area of artificially sealed land used principally for feeding animals.

Ferry terminal

Facility located on land and within the coastal marine area that provide in an integrated manner for the transfer of passengers to and/or from ferry services.

Includes:

- areas for bus parking;
- areas of park and ride;
- passenger waiting areas;
- shelters;
- transport related signs;
- devices and facilities to enable the movement, circulation and security of pedestrians;
- ticketing and other passenger facilities (including but not limited to end of trip facilities);
- information kiosks;
- accessory food and beverage;
- offices associated with ferry terminal facilities and services: or
- accessory retail.

Fertiliser

Any substance or biological compound described as able to sustain or increase the growth, productivity or quality of plants or, indirectly, animals through the application of nutrients or additives to plants or soils in solid or fluid form.

Excludes:

- products discharged or applied as part of a waste treatment process;
- substances containing human faecal matter, biosolids, pathogens, or any other agent that could transmit disease or pests; and
- plant growth regulators that modify the physiological functions of plants.

Finished floor level

The level of the finished top surface of the bottom floor of a building.

Floodplain

The area of land that is inundated by runoff from a specified rainfall event, with an upstream catchment generating 2m³/s or greater of above ground flow, taking into account:

- any increases in impervious areas that would arise from changes in land use enabled by the policies and zonings of the Plan;
- the effects of climate change over a 100 year timeframe in respect of the frequency and duration of rain fall events and a 1m sea level rise; and
- assuming that primary drainage is not blocked.

Excludes the following areas:

- constructed depressions or pits within the Special Purpose - Quarry Zone

Note: The Council holds publicly available information showing the modelled extent of floodplains affecting specific properties in its GIS viewer for the one per cent annual exceedance probability (AEP) rainfall event (the floodplain maps). The floodplain map is indicative only although Council accepts its accuracy with regard to land shown on the floodplain map as being outside the floodplain. A party may provide the Council with a site specific technical report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced person to establish the extent, depth and flow characteristics of the floodplain.

When taking account of impervious areas that would arise from changes in land use enabled by the policies and zonings of the Plan, recognition should be given to any existing or planned flood attenuation works either exiting or planned in an integrated catchment management plan.

Council will continually update the floodplain map to reflect the best information available.

PC 78 in regards
to Metro Centres
(see
[Modifications](#))

Flood hazard area

Includes floodplains, flood prone areas and overland flow paths – refer to J1.3A Natural hazard areas and hazard classifications. Flood hazard areas are categorised based on the depth and velocity of floodwaters into four classifications:

- Very high flood hazard areas –
 - for floodplains and overland flow paths, where floodwaters have a depth equal or greater than 1200mm or depth x velocity product greater than or equal to $0.8\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ in a 1 per cent AEP event
 - for flood prone areas, where floodwaters have a depth equal or greater than 1200mm with 50mm of rainfall (approximately a 20 per cent AEP event), assuming the primary stormwater network is 100 per cent blocked.
- High flood hazard areas –
 - for floodplains and overland flow paths, where floodwaters have a depth between 500mm and 1200mm or depth x velocity product between $0.4\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ and $0.8\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ in a 1 per cent AEP event
 - for flood prone areas, where floodwaters have a depth between 500mm and 1200mm with 50mm of rainfall (approximately a 20 per cent AEP event), assuming the primary stormwater network is 100 per cent blocked.
- Medium flood hazard area –
 - for floodplains and overland flow paths, where floodwaters have a depth between 500mm and 300mm or depth x velocity product between $0.4\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ and $0.24\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ in a 1 per cent AEP event
 - for flood prone areas, where floodwaters have a depth between 500mm and 300mm with 50mm of rainfall (approximately a 20 per cent AEP event), assuming the primary stormwater network is 100 per cent blocked.
- Low flood hazard area –
 - for floodplains and overland flow paths, where floodwaters have depth equal to or less than 300mm or depth x velocity product less than or equal to $0.24\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ in a 1 per cent AEP event
 - for flood prone areas, all other flood prone areas not meeting the definition for very high, high and medium flood hazard areas

Flood prone area

An area of land within a topographical depression where water will pond in a 1 per cent AEP rainfall event if soakage is restricted or the primary drainage outlet is blocked.

Note:

The Council holds publicly available information showing the modelled extent of Flood Prone Areas in its GIS viewer (Flood Prone map). The Flood Prone map is indicative only and excludes topographical depressions that are less than 300mm deep, have a water surface area of less than 500m² or a water volume less than 50m³.

The flood prone map depicts either the area that the depression will fill to in the 1 per cent AEP event or if the depression fills to overflowing, then to the level it starts to spill.

Flood Prone Areas may be susceptible to hazardous flooding during a range of storm events, including frequent events. A party will usually be required to provide the Council with a site-specific technical report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced person to establish the frequency, extent and characteristics of the Flood Prone Area specific to their property and proposed development.

Flood tolerant activity

Flood tolerant activities for the purpose of the Plan are:

- informal recreation and leisure;
- organised sports and recreation including park fields structures;
- public amenities;
- farming and intensive farming and artificial crop protection structures and crop support structures;
- forestry;
- mineral extraction;
- car parking and loading areas; and
- buildings for network utilities.

Floor area ratio

Floor area ratio (FAR) is the relationship between gross floor area and site area, and is expressed by the formula:

- floor area ratio = gross floor area/site area.

For the purpose of calculating FAR, site area excludes:

- a) any portion of a site affected by a building line restriction
- b) any part of a site which is made up of an interest in any airspace above or subsoil below a road.

Food and beverage

Premises where the primary business is selling food or beverages for immediate consumption on or off site.

Includes:

- restaurants and cafes;
- food halls; and
- take-away food bars.

Excludes:

- retail shops; and
- supermarkets.

This definition is nested within the Commerce nesting table.

Forestry

Growing trees to produce timber, or where the land cover is principally timber tree species. Forest has a corresponding meaning.

Includes:

- clearing understorey;
- harvesting trees;
- portable sawmills;
- planting trees;
- tree alteration;
- replanting trees;
- thinning trees; and
- accessory vegetation removal.

Excludes:

- planting or growing fruit, citrus, nut, or other food producing trees (refer to farming).

This definition is nested within the Rural nesting table.

Formed (in relation to road)

Construction of the road and includes gravelling, metalling, sealing or permanently surfacing the road and includes construction of all or part of the legal road.

Fossil or sub-fossil

An object easily seen without magnification constituting the remains or traces of a non-human organism that lived in New Zealand prior to European settlement, irrespective of how it is preserved; including (but not limited to) the whole organism or parts of it, or trace evidence of its behaviour.

Free-range poultry farming

Places where poultry are housed in either stationary, permanent or moveable structures or buildings, which enable them to have access to the outdoors.

This definition is nested within the Rural nesting table.

Free standing sign

Any sign placed or mounted on the ground and independent of any other building or structure for its support.

Includes:

- any footpath sign.

Freight depot

Facility used for receiving, despatching or consolidating goods in transit by road, rail, air or sea.

Includes:

- carriers' depots;
- courier services;
- mail distribution centres; and
- trucking depots.

Excludes:

- composting plants; and
- refuse transfer stations.

This definition is nested within the Industry nesting table.

Freshwater system

The beds, banks, margins, flood plains and waters of rivers and natural lakes and wetlands, and groundwater systems together with their natural functioning and interconnections.

Frontage

The boundary line on which the site adjoins a road, and any state highway excluding motorways.

Front boundary

The boundary line on a site which adjoins a road.

Excludes:

- Boundary lines which adjoin motorways or pedestrian access ways, whether or not they are further classed as a road.
- Any boundary on a rear site.

Front site

A site that is not a rear site.

Refer to Figure J1.4.8 Site.

Front yard

The area along the full length of a front boundary of a site that is between:

- the front boundary of that site;
- a building line restriction or a designation for road widening purposes; and
- a line parallel to that front boundary, restriction or designation.

Refer Figure J1.4.7 Yards.

Fuel storage system

A system in which at least one of the following is underground:

- a storage tank for aviation kerosene, diesel, kerosene, lubricating oil or petroleum;
- the whole of the tank's accessory equipment; or
- part of the tank's ancillary equipment.

Functional need

The need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because it can only occur in that environment.

Funeral director's premises

Facility used for holding funerals.

Includes:

- mortuary facilities; and
- funeral chapels.

This definition is nested within the Commerce nesting table.

G

Garden centre

Shop for the sale of plants, trees or shrubs.

Includes the sale of:

- landscaping supplies;
- bark and compost; and
- statuary and ornamental garden features

provided that their sale is accessory to the sale of plants, trees or shrubs.

This definition is nested within the Commerce nesting table.

Gas distribution regulator station

Those parts of works or gas installations, being a building, structure or enclosure incorporating fittings, valves and other ancillary equipment that are used principally for the purposes of the control of the distribution of gas.

Genetically modified organism

Unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations, any organism in which any of the genes or other genetic material:

- have been modified by in vitro techniques; or
- are inherited or otherwise derived, through any number of replications, from any genes or other genetic material which has been modified by in vitro techniques.

This does not apply to genetically modified products that are not viable and are no longer genetically modified organisms, or products that are dominantly non-genetically modified but contain non-viable genetically modified ingredients, such as processed foods.

Genetically modified veterinary vaccine

A veterinary vaccine that is a genetically modified organism as defined in this Plan.

Genetically modified organism field trials

The carrying out of outdoor trials, on the effects of the organism under conditions similar to those of the environment into which the organism is likely to be released, but

from which the organism, or any heritable material arising from it, could be retrieved or destroyed at the end of the trials.

Genetically modified organism release

To allow the organism to move within New Zealand free of any restrictions other than those imposed in accordance with the Biosecurity Act 1993 or the Conservation Act 1987. A release may be without conditions under section 34 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 or subject to conditions set out in section 38A of Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

Genetically modified medical applications

The manufacture, trialling or use of viable and/or non-viable genetically modified organisms for medical purposes recognised as medicines under the Medicines Act 1981 and approved as safe to use by the Ministry of Health, including EPA approved releases, except for the outdoor cultivation of pharmaceutical producing organisms.

Geological feature

Landform created through geologic processes such as erosion, weathering, deposition and plate tectonics, or exposures of rock or other geological material.

Girth

The circumference of the trunk of a tree measured at 1.4m above natural ground level. For trees with multiple trunks, such as Pōhutukawa, the girth measurement is the collective measurement of all trunks with a circumference of 250mm or more.

Greenfield

Land identified for future urban development that has not been previously developed.

Greenhouse

Facility used for growing plants inside.

Includes:

- glasshouses;
- plastic houses;
- shade houses; and
- tunnel houses.

Excludes:

- domestic greenhouses accessory to dwellings; and
- outdoor crop support structures.

Greenhouse nutrient solution

The liquid that provides plants in a soil-less growing system with water and nutrients.

Green waste

Vegetative garden waste material.

Includes:

- grass clippings;
- branches;
- weeds; and
- leaves.

Gross floor area

- For all purposes other than for the calculation of floor area ratio (FAR):
the sum of the area of all floors of all buildings measured from the exterior faces of the exterior walls, or from the centre lines of walls separating two adjoining activities, but excluding:
 - car parking;
 - loading docks and spaces;
 - vehicle access aisles and manoeuvring areas/ramps;
 - cycle parking and end of trip facilities;
 - plant and equipment rooms and enclosures;
 - floor space in open or roofed outdoor areas, external balconies, or porches, provided no more than 50 per cent of the perimeter of these areas is enclosed. In this context the perimeter of an area is 'enclosed' where a parapet is 1.2m or higher, or a railing is less than 50 per cent open and 1.4m or higher;
 - voids; and
 - publicly accessible pedestrian circulation space between individual tenancies.

For the purposes of calculating floor area ratio (FAR):

the sum of the total floor area of all buildings on a site as measured:

- from the exterior faces of the exterior walls; or

- from the centre lines of walls separating two buildings or tenancies; or
- from the exterior edge of the floor, if there are no walls to measure; or
- in accordance with any specific exemptions applying to a historic heritage or special character building.

Includes, except where more specific elements are excluded:

- elevator shafts, stairwells and lobbies at each floor, including external entrances/breezeways;
- floor area in interior balconies and mezzanines;
- floor area in terraces (open or roofed), external balconies, porches if they are more than 75 per cent enclosed;
- voids except as otherwise provided, where vertical distance between storey levels exceeds 6m, the gross floor area of the building or part of the building so affected must be taken as the volume of that airspace in m³ divided by 3.6; and
- all other floor area not specifically excluded.

Excludes:

- basement areas used for parking including manoeuvring areas, access aisles and access ramps;
- plant areas within the building;
- basement areas for stairs, escalators and elevators essential to the operation of a through site link or servicing a floor used primarily for parking and loading;
- open or roofed outdoor areas, external balconies, porches, provided no more than 75 per cent of the perimeter of these areas is enclosed;
- any entrance foyer/lobby or part of it including any void forming an integral part of it. The entrance foyer/lobby must be publicly accessible, accessed directly from a street or public open space and have an overhead clearance of at least 6m;
- non-habitable floor space in rooftop structures;
- required off-street loading spaces; and
- publicly accessible pedestrian circulation space between individual tenancies.

Gross stormwater pollutants

Pollutants such as litter, plastics and other coarse material that may become entrained in stormwater flows.

Ground level

The finished level of the ground at the time of the completion of the most recent subdivision in which additional sites were created, unless stated otherwise in the subdivision consent, except that where no such subdivision has occurred since 31 January 1975, ground level must be deemed to be the finished level of the ground on 23 November 2013.

In relation to the measurement of the girth of a tree, ground level must be taken from the uphill side of the tree trunk.

Groundwater diversion

Significantly changing the permeability of the aquifer and/or rerouting the ambient groundwater flow regime by draining, piping or physically impeding the flow of groundwater.

H**Habitable room**

Any room in a building used for a residential nesting table activity and in a care centre or healthcare facility with an overnight stay facility, excluding a laundry, bathroom, toilet or any room used solely as an entrance hall, passageway, garage, or other space of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods.

Hard protection structure

Includes:

- seawalls;
- rock revetments;
- groynes;
- breakwaters;
- stop banks
- retaining walls; or
- comparable structure or modification to the seabed, foreshore or coastal land that has the primary purpose or effect of protecting an activity from a coastal hazard, including erosion.

Hazardous facility

Facility where hazardous substances are used, stored or disposed of on a site (but does not include where they are stored in or on vehicles being used in transit on public or private roads or in the strategic transport corridor for the transport of hazardous substances) unless excluded below.

Excludes:

- installations where the combined transformer oil capacity of the electricity transformers is less than 1,000l;
- fuel in mobile plant, motor vehicles, boats and small engines;
- gas and oil pipelines, including associated equipment, that are part of a network utility service;
- hazardous activities not involving hazardous substances;
- retail outlets selling domestic scale usage of hazardous substances, such as supermarkets, department stores, hardware shops, pharmacies, garden centres;
- the accessory use and storage of hazardous substances in minimal domestic scale quantities;
- activities involving Hazardous Substances and New Organisms sub-classes 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 6.1D, 6.1E, 9.1D and 9.2D;
- the temporary storage, handling and distribution of national or international cargo in the port precinct designed for carriage in a ship;
- trade waste sewers;
- waste treatment and disposal facilities;
- vehicles applying agrichemicals and fertilisers for their intended purpose; and
- marine transport vessels.

Hazardous substance

Substances defined in section 2 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 as a hazardous substance.

In addition includes any substance with one or more of the following intrinsic properties:

- radioactivity; and
- high BOD5 more than 10,000mg/l.

Hazardous waste

Wastes exhibiting hazardous characteristics, such as explosiveness, flammability, a capacity to oxidise, corrosiveness, toxicity, or ecotoxicity, or which generate a substance

with one or more of these properties on contact with air or water, which require special care from creation to eventual disposal.

Healthcare facility

Facilities used for providing physical or mental health or welfare services.

Includes:

- medical practitioners;
- dentists, and dental technicians;
- opticians;
- physiotherapists;
- medical social workers and counsellors;
- midwives;
- paramedical practitioners;
- alternative therapists;
- providers of health and well-being services;
- diagnostic laboratories; and
- accessory offices.

This definition is nested within the Community nesting table.

Height

Height is the vertical distance between the highest part of a building or structure and a reference point. The reference point outside the coastal marine area is ground level unless otherwise stated in a rule. The reference point inside the coastal marine area is mean sea level. Height rules or standards are always a maximum unless otherwise stated in a rule or standard.

The exclusions below apply both outside and inside the coastal marine area.

Any reference in the exclusions below to 'zones' includes a reference to any precinct that applies to relevant parts of those zones. The exclusions apply to any such precinct, unless a specific exclusion is varied by the precinct.

Excludes:

- In all zones, projections (other than those listed in (2)-(4) below) that are up to:
 - a) 2m in width on any elevation; and
 - b) 1.5m above the maximum permitted activity height or the height in relation to boundary standard for the site, whichever is the lesser height;

In all zones:

- (a) Steeples, spires, minarets and similar structures on places of worship that do not exceed 2m in width on any elevation or 4m above the maximum permitted activity height for the site;
- (b) Chimneys that do not exceed 1.1m in width on any elevation or that do not exceed 1.5m above the permitted activity height for the site;
- (c) Flagpoles, masts, lighting poles, aerials or antennas that do not exceed:
 - i. One third of the maximum permitted activity height for the site; or
 - ii. 300mm in diameter; or
 - iii. The footprint of the building
- (d) Handrails or transparent safety barriers that do not exceed 1.5m above the permitted activity height for the site;
- (e) Solar panels and solar hot water heating systems;
- (f) Guy wires.

The following projections:

- lift wells;
- lift towers;
- elevator and stair bulkheads;
- roof water tanks;
- machinery rooms;
- plant, including cooling towers, air-conditioning units, including any access walkways and any screening directly associated with the plant;

Provided that:

- a) in business zones, Terraced Housing and Apartment Building zone and the special purpose zones:
 - i. the projection does not exceed the greater of either 3m above maximum permitted activity height for the site or an additional 20% of the maximum permitted activity height for the site, up to a maximum of 6m; and
 - ii. the cumulative area of the projections does not exceed an area measured in a horizontal plane equal to 15% of the area of the roof to the storey immediately below such structures.
- b) In all other zones:

- i. The projection does not exceed 1.5m above the maximum permitted activity height for the site: and
- ii. The cumulative area of the projections does not exceed an area measured in a horizontal plane equal to 10% of the area of the roof to the storey immediately below such structures.

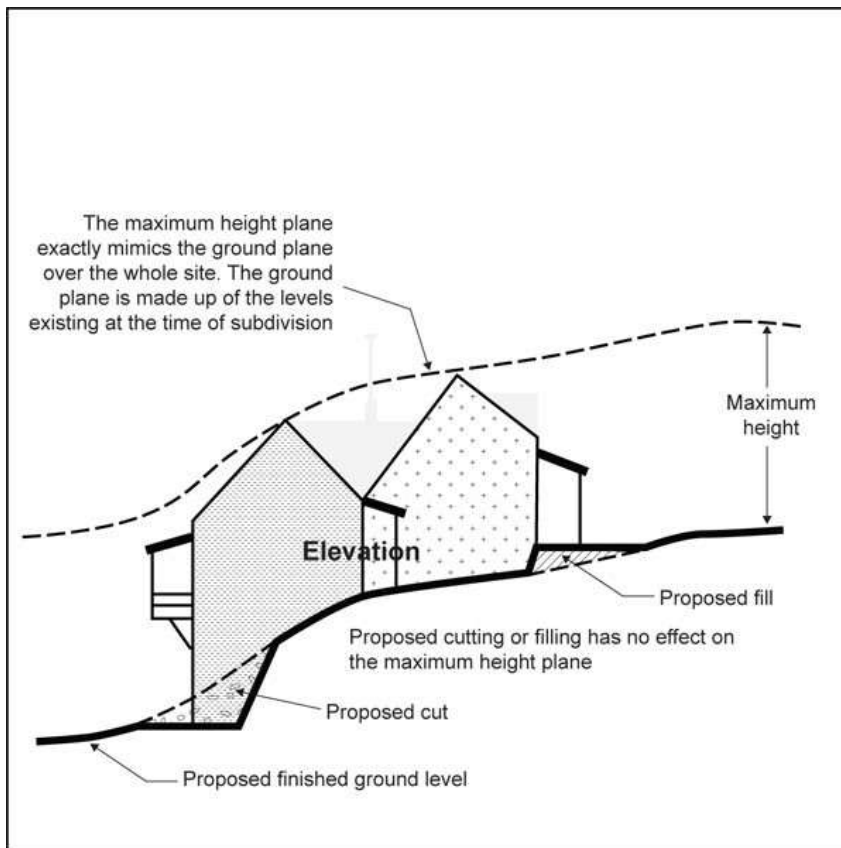
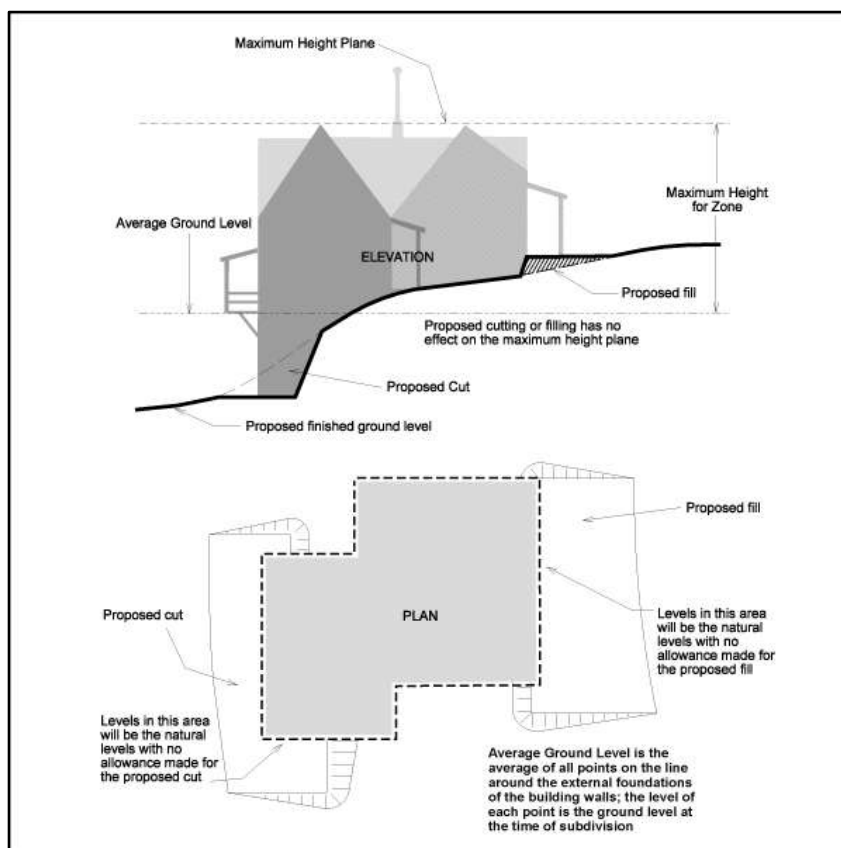
In the Coastal – Minor Port Zone, Coastal – Ferry Terminal Zone, Coastal – Defence Zone, industrial zones, Port precinct (including the Auckland War Memorial Museum Viewshaft Overlay) and Gabador Place precinct:

- Cranes;
- Derricks;
- Cargo stacking and lifting devices;
- Conveyors.

Outside the coastal marine area there are two techniques available for measuring height:

- (a) the rolling height method where height is measured as the vertical distance between ground level at any point and the highest part of the building or structure immediately above that point. The rolling height method is illustrated in Figure J1.4.2 Height – rolling height method below; and
- (b) the average ground level method where height is measured as the vertical distance between the highest part of the building or structure and the average ground level, being the average level of the ground measured at 1m intervals at the external foundations of the building walls or the base of the structure, provided that no part of the building or structure exceeds the maximum permitted height for the site by 2m if measured using the rolling height method. The average ground level method is illustrated in Figure J1.4.3 Height – average ground level method below.

Inside the coastal marine area, height is the vertical distance between the highest part of the building or structure and mean sea level.

Figure J1.4.2 Height - rolling height method**Figure J1.4.3 Height - average ground level method**

Height in relation to boundary

The height of a building relative to its distance from the boundary of a site. The allowable height increases as the distance from the boundary increases up to the maximum height allowed.

High aircraft noise area

The area generally within the 65dB L_{dn} future noise contours as shown on the Aircraft Noise Overlay map for Auckland International Airport.

High contaminant generating car park

Formal vehicle parking areas on a site (including that which is an accessory activity to the main use of the site) that are:

- exposed to rainfall; and
- designed for a total of more than 30 vehicles.

The parking area include associated accessways (manoeuvring, entries and exits) but excludes any parking or accessways located within an industrial and trade activity area.

High use road

A road, motorway or state highway that carries more than 5000 vehicles per day, excluding cycle lanes, footpaths and ancillary areas that do not receive stormwater runoff from the road carriageway.

Hire premises

Facility used for the hiring of machinery and equipment.

Includes:

- servicing and maintenance of hire equipment; and
- storing of hire equipment.

Excludes:

- premises for the hire or loan of books, video, DVD, and other similar home entertainment items.

This definition is nested within the Commerce nesting table.

Home occupation

Place where an occupation, business or homestay activity occurs which is secondary to the use of the site as a dwelling.

Excludes:

- produce sales.

This definition is nested within the Residential nesting table.

Horse racing activities

Means the racing of horses, equestrian activities and includes training, stabling, care, farrier's shops and workshops, sales and auction of horses and bloodstock, totalisator agency premises and associated veterinarian services.

Horticulture

Production of flowers, fruit, vegetables, and grains.

Includes:

- greenhouses;
- plant nurseries; and
- orchards.

Excludes:

- forestry;
- garden centres; and
- intensive farming.

This definition is nested within the Rural nesting table.

Hospital

Facility that provide for the medical, or surgical or psychiatric care and treatment of persons.

Includes:

- accessory offices;
- accessory retail including pharmacies, food and beverage, and florists;
- accessory commercial services including banks and dry cleaners;
- ambulance facilities and first aid training facilities;
- conference facilities;

- helicopter facilities;
- hospices;
- hospital maintenance and service facilities, including kitchens and laundries;
- medical research and testing;
- mortuaries;
- rehabilitation facilities;
- supported residential care; and
- training.

This definition is nested within the Community nesting table.

Houseboat

Any vessel or floating structure designed, fitted and used primarily for a residential purpose, as opposed to transport or recreation.

Impact and vibratory piling

Underwater piling in the coastal marine area using impact and vibratory methods.

Excludes:

- vibrated casings required to support bored piling methods.

Impervious area

An area with a surface which prevents or significantly retards the soakage of water into the ground.

Includes:

- roofs;
- paved areas including driveways and sealed/compacted metal parking areas, patios;
- sealed and compacted metal roads; and
- layers engineered to be impervious such as compacted clay.

Excludes:

- grass and bush areas;
- gardens and other vegetated areas;
- porous or permeable paving and living roofs;
- permeable artificial surfaces, fields or lawns;
- slatted decks;

- swimming pools, ponds and dammed water; and
- rain tanks.

Impervious layer

A layer of material, including but not limited to buildings, concrete, asphalt and compacted earth, which is designed to minimise the downward infiltration of water and to prevent human contact with the underlying soil.

Industrial activity

The manufacturing, assembly, packaging or storage of products or the processing of raw materials and other accessory activities.

Excludes:

- mineral extraction activities.

This definition is nested within the Industry nesting table.

Industrial laboratory

Facility used for scientific, industrial, or medical research and monitoring

Excludes:

- the manufacture, or production of radioactive material.

This definition is nested within the Industry nesting table.

Industrial or trade activity

Has the same meaning as industrial or trade process under section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 but does not include a production land activity.

Industrial or trade activity area

The area of land or coastal marine area where a particular industrial or trade activity is being undertaken, which may result in the discharge of environmentally hazardous substances associated with that activity onto or into land or water.

The calculation of the industrial or trade activity area must be based upon the following areas:

- all roof areas onto which environmentally hazardous substances generated by the activity are deposited;

- all outdoor storage, handling or processing areas of materials and/or products that may contribute to the quality or quantity of environmentally hazardous substance discharges (including occasional or temporary use of areas);
- the area at risk from failure of the largest unbunded container used for the activity that may contribute to the quality or quantity of environmentally hazardous substance discharges: and
- all areas (including roofs) that contribute runoff to the Industrial or trade activity area.

The calculation of the industrial or trade activity area excludes the following areas:

- all areas that discharge lawfully into an authorised trade waste system;
- areas that are not used for or affected by the industrial or trade activity;
- all indoor or roofed areas which do not discharge onto or into land or water; and
- areas used for the storage of inert materials, provided that if suspended solids are generated by the materials and entrained in stormwater, the stormwater from such storage areas is treated in accordance with the best practicable option or is otherwise lawfully authorised.

Industrial zones

Means:

- Business - Heavy Industry Zone; and
- Business - Light Industry Zone.

Infiltration

Groundwater entering the stormwater or wastewater network.

Informal recreation

A pastime, leisure, sport or exercise activity that occurs on an ad-hoc basis or irregularly and contributes to a person's enjoyment and/or relaxation.

Excludes:

- regular organised sport and recreation.

This definition is nested within the Community nesting table.

Information facility

Permanent or temporary facility or structure for the primary purpose of storing and displaying information relating to particular features and resources of educational, ecological, marine, scientific, safety or heritage value about a particular site or sites.

Includes:

- interpretative signs;
- way finding signs;
- park information signs.

Excludes:

- billboard signs.

This definition is nested within the Community nesting table.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 and also means:

- bulk storage for wholesale or distribution purposes of natural or manufactured gas over 15 tonnes, or petroleum over 1 million litres;
- storage and treatment facilities for a water supply distribution system;
- storage, treatment and discharge facilities for a drainage or sewerage system;
- municipal landfills;
- national defence facilities; and
- facilities for air quality and meteorological services.

Integrated catchment management plan

A plan for the management of stormwater and/or wastewater discharges, diversions and associated activities within the catchment prepared in accordance with previous regional plans and identifies:

- the stormwater or wastewater issues facing the catchment and the range of effects from those discharges, diversions and associated activities;
- strategic objectives for the management of stormwater and wastewater discharges, diversions and associated activities within the catchment;
- a range of management options and the preferred management approach for avoiding, remedying or mitigating environmental effects and risks;
- roles and responsibilities for implementation of the management approach;
- tools to support implementation of the management approach; and

- a process for review.

Integrated Māori development

An integrated development comprising one or more activities on Māori Land, Treaty Settlement Land or in the Māori Purpose Zone.

The activities provided for may include, but are not limited to:

- marae;
- papakāinga;
- urupā
- wānanga
- care centres, including kohanga reo;
- cultural activities;
- dwellings;
- commercial activities;
- tourism activities;
- educational facilities;
- healthcare services;
- community facilities; and
- organised sport and recreation.

Integrated residential development

A residential development on sites greater than 2,000m² which includes supporting communal facilities such as recreation and leisure facilities, supported residential care, welfare and medical facilities (inclusive of hospital care), and other non-residential activities accessory to the primary residential use. For the avoidance of doubt this would include a retirement village.

Integrated retail development

An integrated and comprehensively designed development that may include internalized and/or street facing activities, and:

- is operated by a single management entity;
- comprises a wide range of predominantly retail activities, with at least two large format retail outlets;
- is at least 5000m² gross floor area; and

- provides for shared accessory car parking for all tenancies.

Intensive farming

Intensive growing of fungi, livestock, or poultry within a building or structure or on animal feed lots with:

- limited or no dependence on natural soil quality on the site; and
- food required to be brought to the site.

Includes:

- intensive pig farming;
- intensive poultry farming; and
- animal feedlots.

Excludes:

- free-range poultry and pig farming;
- a kennel for a single dog or one bitch with pups;
- a shelter for a single animal on a chain;
- a shelter for any other single animal that is kept as a household pet;
- greenhouses; and
- shelters for working dogs.

This definition is nested within the Rural nesting table.

Intensive poultry farming

Raising or keeping poultry for human consumption or egg production, where the predominant productive processes are carried out primarily within buildings.

Excludes:

- free-range poultry farming.

Intermittent stream

Stream reaches that cease to flow for periods of the year because the bed is periodically above the water table. This category is defined by those stream reaches that do not meet the definition of permanent river or stream and meet at least three of the following criteria:

- (a) it has natural pools;
- (b) it has a well-defined channel, such that the bed and banks can be distinguished;

- (c) it contains surface water more than 48 hours after a rain event which results in stream flow;
- (d) rooted terrestrial vegetation is not established across the entire cross-sectional width of the channel;
- (e) organic debris resulting from flood can be seen on the floodplain; or
- (f) there is evidence of substrate sorting process, including scour and deposition.

Iwi planning document

Documents developed by whānau, hapū or iwi which are recognised by the relevant whānau, hapū or iwi as a planning document and has been lodged with the Council.

Includes:

- iwi management plans.

J

Justice facilities

Facility used for judicial, court, or tribunal purposes, and/or activities including collection of fines and reparation, administration and support, together with custodial services as part of the operation of New Zealand's justice system.

L

Lakeside yard

Means the area around a lake measured horizontally and at right angles from the top of the bank.

At Lake Pupuke, any land which lies between Lake Pupuke and a line which is measured horizontally and at right angles to the lake edge (according to the 5.73m contour which has been accepted as mean winter lake level) for 30m in a landward direction.

- The lakeside yard for Lot 1 DP 49189 (being 27 Lake View Rd) must be all that land on the lakeward side of a line originating at a point 30m from the lake edge on the north western boundary, and terminating at a point 20m from the lake edge on the south eastern boundary.
- The lakeside yard for lot 18 DP 47080 (being 29 Lake View Road) must be all that land on the lakeward side of a line originating at a point 40m from the lake edge on

the promontory on the south eastern boundary, and terminating at a point 15m from the lake edge on the north western boundary.

- The lakeside yard for lot 17 DP 47080 (being 31 Lake View Road) must be all that land on the lakeward side of a line originating at a point 15m from the lake edge on the south eastern boundary, and terminating at a point 27m from the lake edge on the north western boundary.
- The lakeside yard for Lot 1 DP 187562 (being 33/35A Lake View Rd) must be all that land on the lakeward side of a line originating at a point 30m from the lake edge on the north-western boundary, and terminating at a point 27m from the lake.

Land containing elevated levels of contaminants

Land that contains contaminants at levels exceeding the controls for in-situ soil and fill material in rule E30.6.1.4. This excludes stormwater treatment devices.

Land containing elite soil

Land classified as Land Use Capability Class 1 (LUC1). This land is the most highly versatile and productive land in Auckland. It is:

- well-drained, friable, and has well-structured soils;
- flat or gently undulating; and
- capable of continuous cultivation.

Includes:

- LUC1 land as mapped by the New Zealand Land Resource Inventory (NZLRI);
- other lands identified as LUC1 by more detailed site mapping;
- land with other unique location or climatic features, such as the frost-free slopes of Bombay Hill;
- Bombay clay loam;
- Patumahoe clay loam;
- Patumahoe sandy clay loam; and
- Whatitiri soils.

Land containing prime soil

Land identified as land use capability classes two and three (LUC2, LUC3) with slight to moderate physical limitations for arable use.

Factors contributing to this classification are:

- readily available water;
- favourable climate;

- favourable topography;
- good drainage; and
- versatile soils easily adapted to a wide range of agricultural uses.

Land disturbance

The disturbance of the surface of land by earthworks, ancillary farming earthworks, or ancillary forestry earthworks.

~~Land which may be subject to land instability~~

~~Any land with one of the following characteristics:~~

- ~~(a) Where the land which is underlain by Allochthonous soils has slope angles greater than or equal to 1 vertical to 7 horizontal;~~
- ~~(b) Where the land which is underlain by Holocene or Pleistocene sediments which has a slope angle greater than or equal to 1 vertical to 4 horizontal;~~
- ~~(c) Where the land is underlain by any other soil type and has a slope angle greater than or equal to 1 vertical to 3 horizontal;~~
- ~~(d) On sloping sites where fill greater than 600mm depth has been placed in uncontrolled conditions or not to engineered (certified) standards and where the original underlying natural terrain gradient was greater than or equal to:
 - ~~(iii) 1 vertical to 7 horizontal for slope comprising Allochthonous soils;~~
 - ~~(iv) 1 vertical to 4 horizontal for slopes comprising Holocene or Pleistocene soils; or~~
 - ~~(v) 1 vertical or 3 horizontal for slopes comprising any other soil types;~~~~
- ~~(e) Within a horizontal distance of 2.5 times the cliff vertical height behind the base of any natural cliff; or~~
- ~~(f) Within a horizontal distance of 2 times the cliff vertical height in front of the base of any natural cliff.~~

Note

~~A natural cliff may be considered to be any slope with a vertical height of greater than 3.5m and a gradient equal to or greater than 1 vertical to 1 horizontal (45-degrees). The vertical height of the cliff must only be measured over that part of the cliff where the slope gradient is equal to or greater than 45-degrees.~~

~~Geological conditions, including soil types not mapped in the Plan and soil conditions as referred to in the above definition may be identified at a regional level through the following sources:~~

- ~~reference to information in GNS Sciences Qmaps;~~
- ~~Geology of Auckland (compiled by Edbrooke for IGNS 2001);~~
- ~~property files material and reports held by Council; and~~
- ~~by a suitably qualified professional.~~

Landfill

Facility where household, commercial, municipal, industrial and hazardous, or industrial waste is accepted for disposal.

Landscaped area

In relation to any site, means an area that is in natural grass, plants or trees. The canopy of trees that are existing at the time of consent lodgement can be included in the landscaped area provided the trunks are surrounded by an area of grass, plants or mulch that extends to the diameter of the critical root zone. The critical root zone being a circular area extending from the base of the canopy tree with a diameter equal to twelve times the trunk diameter measured at 1.4m above ground level. Landscaped area can include pervious paths with a maximum width of 1.5m provided they do not make up more than 10 per cent of the landscaped area. Buildings, artificial grass, and structures including pools, paving (except for pervious paths), pergolas, decks and servicing area is excluded from the landscaped area.

~~any part of that site not less than 5m² in area which is grassed and planted in trees, shrubs, or ground cover plants and may include:~~

- ~~One or more of the features in (a) (b) or (c) where the total land area occupied does not collectively cover more than 25 per cent of the landscaped area:~~
 - ~~(a) ornamental pools;~~
 - ~~(b) areas paved with open jointed slabs, bricks or gobi or similar blocks where the maximum dimension of any one paver does not exceed 650mm;~~
 - ~~(c) terraces or uncovered timber decks where no part of such terrace or deck exceeds more than 1m in height above the ground immediately below;~~
- ~~non-permeable pathways not exceeding 1.5m in width;~~
- ~~permeable artificial lawn in the residential zones, except:~~
 - ~~(a) that permeable artificial lawn must not cover more than 50 per cent of the landscaped area of the front yard;~~
 - ~~(b) Permeable artificial lawn must:~~
 - ~~be permeable;~~
 - ~~resembles grass in colour including a mix of natural looking green tones;~~
 - ~~have piles that are a minimum 30mm pile height, straight cut (not looped pile);~~
 - ~~and of a density and form that resembles grass;~~

- ~~is resistant to ultra violet degradation, weathering and ageing during its~~
- ~~normal service life; and~~
- ~~is recyclable.~~
- ~~Any part of a landscaped area may be situated over an underground structure with adequate soil depth and drainage.~~

~~Excludes any area which:~~

- ~~falls within the definition of building coverage;~~
- ~~is part of a non permeable pathway that is greater than 1.5m in width;~~
- ~~is used for the parking, manoeuvring or loading of motor vehicles.~~

Landscape supplier

Facility used for the sale of goods for permanent exterior installation or planting.

Includes suppliers of:

- bark and compost;
- clothes hoists and lines;
- conservatories, sheds and other outbuildings;
- firewood;
- garden machinery;
- outdoor recreational fixtures and installations;
- monumental masonry;
- patio furniture and appliances;
- paving and paving aggregates;
- statuary and ornamental garden features; and
- swimming pools and spa pools.

This definition is nested within the Commerce nesting table.

Landslide hazard area

Includes landslide hazard risk areas and landslide susceptibility assessment areas – refer to J1.3A Natural hazard areas and hazard classifications.

Immediate legal
effect under
s86B(3)(f) RMA

Landslide hazard risk area

Any land which is identified and/or assessed as being exposed to risk in accordance with Appendix 24 Landslide hazard risk assessment methodology. These are grouped into three categories:

- High (significant) landslide hazard risk area – Any land which, for the proposed development, is identified and/or assessed as being exposed to a significant level of risk.
- Medium (tolerable) landslide hazard risk area – Any land which, for the proposed development, is identified and/or assessed as being exposed to a tolerable level of risk.
- Low (acceptable) landslide hazard risk area – Any land which, for the proposed development, is identified and/or assessed as being exposed to an acceptable level of risk.

Landslide susceptibility assessment area

Any land which has evidence of past landslides or is predicted to be susceptible to shallow landslides and/or large-scale landslides, taking into account the relative potential likelihood of a landslide occurring in the future, compared with surrounding areas. .These are grouped into three categories:

- High landslide susceptibility assessment area – any land which is predicted to have a high or very high susceptibility to landslides and shown accordingly in the Council's GIS Viewer,
- Medium landslide susceptibility assessment area – any land which is predicted to have a medium susceptibility to landslides and shown accordingly in the Council's GIS Viewer
- Low landslide susceptibility assessment area – any land which is predicted to have a very low or low susceptibility to landslides and shown accordingly in the Council's GIS Viewer,

Note: The Council holds publicly available information in its Geomaps GIS viewer showing known landslides in mapped landslide inventories. Other sources of information available include the Earth Sciences Geological Map of New Zealand collection and Natural Hazards Commission claims portal.

The Council also holds publicly available information in its Geomaps GIS viewer showing the modelled extent of landslide susceptibility for shallow landslides and large-scale landslides. The landslide susceptibility maps are based on a regional-scale assessment and are not intended to be viewed or relied upon on a property-level scale. A party may provide the Council with a site-specific technical report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced person to establish the extent of the landslide susceptibility area (assessed in accordance with GNS Science 144¹) and any

¹ De Vilder SJ, Kelly SD, Buxton RB, Allan S, Glassey PJ. 2024. Landslide planning guidance: reducing landslide risk through land-use planning. Lower Hutt (NZ): GNS Science. 77 p. GNS Science miscellaneous series 144). <https://doi.org/10.21420/R2X8-FJ49>

associated landslide hazard area specific to their site and development proposal, assessed in accordance with [Appendix 24 Landslide hazard risk assessment methodology](#).

The assessment of landslide susceptibility should also be consistent with the methods and approaches used in the [Auckland Region Landslide Susceptibility Assessment, May 2025 \(Technical report 2025/7\)](#) and any subsequent replacement or revisions of this document and will be subject to review by Council.

These maps may be updated by Council to reflect the best information available.

Land use capability (LUC) classes

These classes describe land according to physical factors and land use, ranging from LUC 1 to 8. They are mapped in the “NZ Land Resource Inventory” and a full description of the land use classes are found in “Land Use Capability Survey Handbook. A New Zealand handbook for the classification of land 3rd edition 2009”.

Large format retail

Any individual shop tenancy with a floor area greater than 450m², where the tenancy is created by freehold, leasehold, licence or any other arrangement to occupy.

Excludes:

- food and beverage;
- garden centres;
- marine retail;
- motor vehicle sales; and
- trade suppliers.

This definition is nested within the Commerce nesting table.

Large-scale wind farm

Buildings, structures, access tracks and turbines used to generate electricity from wind and convey the electricity to an associated substation in order to supply the wholesale electricity market.

Lawfully established aquaculture activities

Aquaculture activities consented and operational at 30 September 2013.

Leachate

Liquid that has percolated through, or emerged from, solid waste and contains dissolved or suspended liquids, solids or gases.

~~Less vulnerable activities~~

~~Means activities listed in the following nesting tables:~~

- ~~• Commerce;~~
- ~~• Community, excluding care centres, and healthcare facilities with overnight stay facilities;~~
- ~~• Industry; and~~
- ~~• Rural.~~

Level of fouling

Expressed in the international Level of Fouling (LOF) - A scale used to assess the level of macrofouling on vessels, ranging from 1 to 5 based on the percentage macrofouling cover.

- 1 = Slime layer fouling only. Nil macrofouling cover.
- 2 = Light fouling. Hull covered in biofilm and 1-2 very small patches of macrofouling. 1 – 5 per cent macrofouling cover.
- 3 = Considerable fouling. Presence of biofilm, and macrofouling still patchy but clearly visible. 6 – 15 per cent macrofouling cover.
- 4 = Extensive fouling. Presence of biofilm, and abundant fouling assemblages consisting of more than one species. 16 – 40 per cent macrofouling cover.
- 5 = Very heavy fouling. Diverse assemblages covering most of visible hull surfaces. 41 – 100 per cent macrofouling cover.

Licensed premises

Places where liquor is sold.

Lifeline utility

Has the same meaning as in Civil Defence Emergency Act 2002.

Light manufacturing and servicing

Places where articles, goods or produce are made, prepared and/or repaired for sale or rent and the light manufacturing and servicing activity is contained entirely within a building, does not require the use, storage or handling of hazardous substances requiring separate resource consent and does not require any air discharge consent.

Excludes:

- sales or servicing of motor vehicles.

This definition is nested within the Industry nesting table.

Light spill

Light from both direct and indirect sources, which falls outside an artificially lit area. Measurement of both the horizontal and vertical components is required.

Livestock

Animals raised for food or other products, or kept for use, especially farm animals.

Includes:

- meat and dairy cattle;
- pigs;
- poultry;
- deer;
- horses;
- goats; and
- sheep.

Long-term parking (non-accessory)

Where:

- (a) the parking is for public use on a long stay basis in excess of 240 minutes (4 hours) between 7am and 6pm Monday to Friday inclusive, but excluding public holidays; and
- (b) the parking may also be used outside the times and days set out in (a) above.

Lux

The unit of illumination, being one lumen per m².

M**Maintenance dredging**

Excavating material from the bed of the coastal marine area and removing the excavated material, where the excavation is for the purpose of removing accumulated sediment so that the seabed is returned to previously approved levels.

Mana Whenua

Māori with ancestral rights to resources in Auckland and responsibilities as kaitiaki over their tribal lands, waterways and other taonga. Mana Whenua are represented by iwi authorities.

Mana Whenua cultural heritage

In a Plan context, this includes sacred sites and places and the cultural landscape context in which sites and places are located. Mana Whenua cultural heritage can be scheduled or unscheduled in the plan and includes:

- archaeology of Māori origin;
- wāhi (location, locality, place);
- wāhi tapu (sacred ancestral sites and places of significance to iwi, hapū or whānau);
- sites and places are significant to Mana Whenua for the tangible and intangible values they hold;
- Māori cultural landscapes;
- wāhi pakanga (battle site);
- wāhi tohi (ritual site);
- urupā (Māori burial ground);
- tō waka (waka portage);
- rākau pito and wāhi pito (tree marking the burial site of a placenta or umbilical cord);
- taonga (a treasured item, it can be tangible or intangible); and
- cultural and spiritual associations with these areas, features or sites.

Managed fill

Facility where managed fill material is accepted for deposit.

Managed fill material

Managed fill material is:

- contaminated soil and other contaminated materials;
- natural materials such as clay, gravel, sand, soil, rock; or
- inert manufactured materials such as concrete and brick: and

That does not contain:

- hazardous substances or materials (such as municipal solid waste) likely to create leachate by means of biological breakdown;
- products or materials derived from hazardous waste treatment stabilisation or disposal practices;
- materials such as medical and veterinary waste, asbestos, or radioactive substances;
- combustible components; or
- more than 2 per cent by volume of incidental or attached biodegradable materials (e.g. vegetation).

Mangrove removal

Partially or wholly removing, burying or clearing mangroves.

Includes:

- pruning mangrove branches;
- pulling out mangrove seedlings;
- removing mangroves at the trunk; and
- removing mangrove root systems.

Mangrove seedling

A mangrove with:

- a single supply stem and is no more than 60cm tall; and
- shows no reproductive capability.

Manufacturing

Making items by physical labour or machinery.

Includes:

- assembly of items.

This definition is nested within the Industry nesting table.

Māori cultural activities

Activities undertaken in accordance with tikanga, including ceremonial, ritual, transferring marking areas or boundaries, or recreational activities.

Marae

Facilities used for the provision of a focal point for social, cultural, and economic activity for Māori and the wider community.

Can include one or more of the following:

- marae ātea (sacred courtyard);
- wharenuī/wharehui (main building or meeting house);
- wharemoē (sleeping house);
- kāuta (kitchen, cookhouse, cooking shed);
- wharekai (dining hall);
- māra kai (food garden);
- accessory dwellings (including kaumatua housing);
- whare oranga (Healthcare centre);
- kōhanga reo (Care centre);
- wānanga (Education facility);
- papa tākaro (organised sport and recreation);
- overnight accommodation of visitors; and
- events and gatherings.

Excludes:

- industry.

Māori land

~~Has the same meaning as section 129 of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.~~

Means:

- Māori freehold land (as defined in section 129 of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993), including land deemed to be Māori freehold land under section 243 or section 256 of TTWMA
- Māori customary land (as defined in section 129 of TTWMA)
- general land owned by Māori that was previously Māori freehold land, but ceased to have that status under Part 1 of the Māori Affairs Amendment Act 1967 and is

beneficially owned by the persons who beneficially owned the land immediately before the land ceased to be Māori land, or their successors

Marina

A facility for the accommodation of vessels.

Includes:

- berths;
- gangways;
- moorings;
- piers;
- piles;
- pontoons;
- wave attenuation devices;
- land-based areas for parking and land-based vessel storage; and
- associated facilities and servicing.

Marina berths

Structures used to berth a vessel.

Includes:

- pontoons;
- piers;
- gangways;
- piles; and
- other accessory fixtures.

Marine and port activities

Activities associated with:

- the navigation, anchoring, mooring, berthing, manoeuvring, refuelling, storage, servicing, maintenance and repair of vessels;
- embarking and disembarking of passengers;
- loading, unloading and storage of cargo and containers;
- operation, maintenance, repair, cleaning, and refuelling of associated plant and equipment;
- educational activities associated with these activities; and

- the use of buildings and structures associated with these activities, including accessory offices, seafood processing and parking.

Marine and port accessory structures and services

Structures and services accessory to marine and port activities and marine and port facilities.

Includes:

- fenders;
- piles;
- pontoons;
- gangways;
- handrails;
- hardstands;
- wash-down facilities;
- ramps and other boat launching facilities;
- canopies;
- lighting poles and fittings;
- refuse facilities;
- dinghy racks;
- dinghy locker and storage facilities;
- power and telecommunication cables;
- water and sewer reticulation;
- floating oil booms and barriers;
- fuelling and sewage pumpout facilities; and
- navigational aids.

Marine and port facilities

Facilities and structures that are associated with marine and port activities and serve more than an accessory role.

Includes:

- drydocks;
- travel lifts;
- shiplifts;

- cranes;
- cargo stacking and lifting devices;
- conveyors;
- derricks;
- gantries;
- landings;
- wharves;
- jetties;
- piers; and
- dolphin structures (a structure that extends above the water level and is not connected to land above mean high water springs other than for access purposes, and is used for the berthing of vessels).

Excludes:

- buildings.

Marine industry

The manufacturing, servicing, repair, transportation, storage of boats and accessory equipment.

Includes:

- accessory offices; and
- training facilities.

Marine retail

The sale or hire of boats, wholesale and retail sale of fish, and accessory goods and services

Includes:

- accessory offices.

This definition is nested within the Commerce nesting table.

Marine seismic survey

A method of exploration geophysics that uses active acoustic sources to estimate the structure, stratigraphy and properties beneath the sea floor. The method generates a controlled sound wave from an acoustic source, and detects returned sound energy through an array of acoustic receivers that may be either towed behind the vessel or combined with seismographs placed upon the sea floor.

Maritime passenger facility

Structure associated with maritime passenger operations.

Excludes:

- buildings.

Maritime passenger operations

Activities associated with ferries, water taxis and charter boat services.

Includes:

- passenger and tourist operations;
- berthing and maintenance of passenger vessels;
- vehicular ferry operations;
- ancillary administration activities including ticket sales; and
- associated freight movement and storage.

Mast

Means either the primary structure that antennae, dishes, and aerials are fixed to or an HF vertical antenna. The mast may be a guyed pole mast, a self-supporting pole mast, a guyed lattice mast, or a self-supporting lattice mast.

Includes:

- any poles subsidiary to the primary mast.

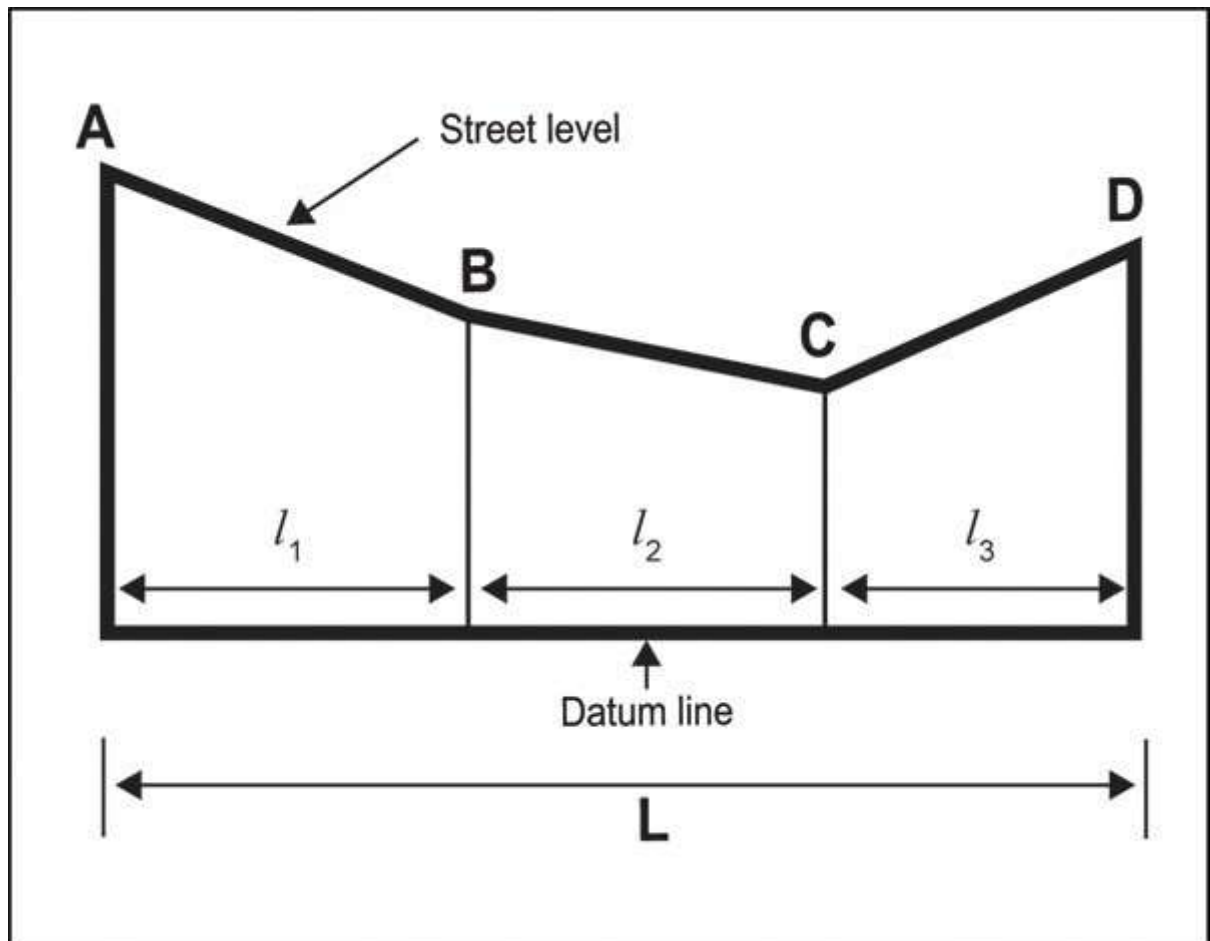
Mean high water springs

The highest level that spring tides reach on average over an 18.6 year tidal cycle. There is no single definitive method that can be used to establish mean high water springs and the method used depends on the particular issue under consideration and natural characteristics of the location. Further advice on methods of measurement can be found at Ministry for the Environment and Land Information New Zealand websites.

Mean street level

The average level of all points on the surface of the street measured at the centre line of the street parallel to the street boundary of the site. Figure J1.4.4 Mean street level below and the following formula illustrate how mean street level should be calculated.

Figure J1.4.4 Mean street level



(A, B, C and D represent the street levels at given points where the street gradient changes. L represents the length of the boundary).

$$MSL = \frac{\left(\frac{A+B}{2} \times l_1 \right) + \left(\frac{B+C}{2} \times l_2 \right) + \left(\frac{C+D}{2} \times l_3 \right)}{L}$$

$$l_1 + l_2 + l_3 = L$$

The following qualifications apply:

- (a) For a through site, the mean street level at each frontage applies for half the distance between those frontages.
- (b) For a corner site, the mean street level is the average of all points measured at the centre lines of the streets parallel to all street boundaries of the site.
- (c) Where a site has three frontages or more it shall be treated as a through site in accordance with (a) above, between the highest and lowest frontages.

Metal thermal spraying

Spraying a fine metallic material onto a surface, in a molten or semi-molten state, to form a coating.

Includes:

- molten metal flame spraying;
- electric arc spraying;
- powder flame spraying; and
- plasma arc spraying.

Mineral

Has the same meaning as in the Crown Minerals Act 1991.

Mineral exploration

Has the same meaning as in the Crown Minerals Act 1991.

Mineral extraction activities

Activities carried out at a quarry.

Includes:

- blasting;
- excavating minerals;
- processing minerals by crushing, screening, washing, or blending;
- storing, distributing and selling mineral products;
- accessory earthworks;
- removing and depositing overburden;
- treating stormwater and waste water;
- landscaping and rehabilitation of quarries;
- cleanfill and managed fills;
- recycling or reusing aggregate from demolition waste such as concrete, masonry, or asphalt;
- accessory activities and accessory buildings and structures such as laboratories; and
- workers accommodation.

Excludes:

- common marine and coastal area mineral extraction.

Mineral prospecting

Has the same meaning as in the Crown Minerals Act 1991.

Minor Dwelling

A dwelling that is secondary to the principal dwelling on the site.

Minor reclamation

A reclamation created adjoining an existing reclamation as part of maintenance, repair or upgrading a reclamation's seawall.

Includes:

- the “standing up” of a sloping seawall or bund to a more vertical form; and
- the reconstruction of an existing vertical seawall.

Minor utility structure

Any aboveground box-like structure or enclosure associated with a network utility or that receives or transmits to or from any part of a network utility.

Includes:

- electricity junction pillars;
- transformers;
- switchgear;
- gas infrastructure;
- telecommunications plinths and pillars;
- water infrastructure;
- cabinetry for stormwater/wastewater networks;
- electricity storage; and
- link pillars.

Moderate aircraft noise area

The area generally between the 60dB Ldn and 65dB Ldn future noise contours as shown on the Aircraft Noise Overlay map for Auckland International Airport.

Mooring

Any weight, pile or article placed in, or on the foreshore or seabed or bed of any lake, river or stream to secure a vessel, raft, aircraft, or floating structure.

Includes:

- any float, wire, rope, or other device attached or connected to such a weight, pile or article.

Excludes:

- an anchor normally removed with a vessel, raft, aircraft, or floating structure when it leaves a site or anchorage; and
- the non-permanent laying and relaying of buoys.

~~More vulnerable activities~~

~~Means activities listed in the residential nesting table and also includes care centres, and healthcare facilities with overnight stay facilities.~~

Motorsport activities

Motor vehicle racing activities, including any practice activities or any demonstration of the following on sealed or unsealed surfaces:

- car, truck and motorbike racing;
- speedway racing;
- go kart racing;
- jet sprint racing;
- motocross racing;
- vehicle drifting events;
- 4-wheel drive vehicle racing;
- radio controlled car racing;
- any other activities where demonstrations or tricks are performed involving motor vehicles;
- administration and meeting rooms to support motor sport activities;
- parking for motorsport activities; and
- landscaping, barriers and structures which protect or screen motorsport activities.

This definition is nested within the Community nesting table.

Motor vehicle sales

The sale or hire of motor vehicles and caravans.

Includes:

- accessory offices.

This definition is nested within the Commerce nesting table.

Moving aerial or antenna

A moving aerial or antenna is one that has a visible moving or spinning part where that part;

- has a dimension greater than 60cm in diameter; and
- rotates at more than 2 revolutions per minute or changes direction more than once every minute.

Municipal water supply

Water taken and distributed through a reticulated network for supply to urban communities.

Mustelid farming

Intensive farming where the main purpose is farming one or more fitches, mustelids (including ferrets, weasels and stoats) or possums, within the confines of a building, dwelling house, enclosure, or structure.

N**National Grid**

The assets owned or operated by Transpower New Zealand Limited.

National Grid Substation Corridor

The area identified on the planning maps which is within:

- 12m of the site boundary of a National Grid substation;
- the road carriageway (excluding footpath, berms, kerbs and the road verge) on roads identified on the planning maps.

National Grid Corridor Overlay

The area identified on the planning maps which is within:

- the National Grid Yard
- the National Grid Substation Corridor
- the National Grid Subdivision Corridor.

National Grid Subdivision Corridor

The area which is within a variable width area extending each side of the centre line of a National Grid overhead line as identified on the planning maps.

National Grid support structure

A tower or pole comprising part of the National Grid that supports conductors as part of a transmission line. For the purpose of defining the National Grid Yard and the rules in this Plan, measurements are taken horizontally from the outer visible edge of the foundation of the support structure at existing ground level.

National Grid Yard

Includes:

- The area located 12 metres in any direction from the outer edge of a National Grid support structure; and
- The area located 12 metres either side of the centreline of any overhead National Grid line.

The National Grid Yard is identified on the planning maps as National Grid Yard (Compromised) or National Grid Yard (Uncompromised).

Natural background levels

Concentrations of chemical constituents which occur in soil and ground water at a specific locality due to natural lithological and hydrogeochemical processes.

Natural hazard areas

Includes coastal hazard areas, flood hazard areas and landslide hazard areas – refer to J1.3A Natural hazard areas and hazard classifications.

Natural Stream Management Area

Area of rivers and streams and associated riparian vegetation identified in the Natural Stream Management Areas Overlay that meets the following criteria:

- (a) have predominantly indigenous riparian vegetation cover along a length (reach) of at least 600m and:

- (i) an average total width of vegetation cover of 80m i.e. an average width of 40m on either side; or
 - (ii) a minimum total width of vegetation cover of 10m from the stream edge for a length not exceeding 10 per cent of the total reach; and
- (b) where there are cleared areas for tracks and stream crossings or formed carriageways, these are included in the measurements of vegetation length and width but excluded from the provisions of the Natural Stream Management Areas Overlay.

For the purpose of the Natural Streams Management Areas, predominantly indigenous vegetation means areas of vegetation where the canopy is intact and is dominated by indigenous species, and contains a regenerating understory. It includes strands of predominant kanuka and manuka, and areas of wetland vegetation. It can include areas with exotic species in the canopy or emergent above the canopy, as long as they do not comprise more than 25 percent of the canopy composition.

Navigational aid

Any device to assist navigation of vessels and aircraft.

Includes:

- beacons;
- buoys;
- fog signal apparatus;
- lights;
- markers;
- radio devices;
- signs; or
- aeronautical navigational aids including runway lighting.

Excludes:

- lighthouses.

Nearest equivalent roadside monitoring site

A roadside monitoring site that is located on the State Highway being assessed or on another State Highway or local road with comparable traffic flow and dispersion characteristics.

Net internal floor area

The floor space between the finished surfaces of internal walls between rooms.

Excludes:

- balconies or decks;
- parking; and
- Garages.

Net site area

The total area of a site excluding:

- any area subject to a road widening designation;
- any part of an entrance strip;
- any legal right of way; and
- any access site.

Network utilities

Any activity relating to any or all of the following:

- distribution or transmission of natural or manufactured gas petroleum or geothermal energy by pipeline;
- telecommunications, or radio communications or broadcasting;
- transformation, transmission, or distribution of electricity;
- transmission and distribution of water, (whether treated or untreated), for supply including irrigation;
- stormwater drainage or sewerage reticulation systems;
- railway lines, tramways and roads;
- airports as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966, including the provision of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990;
- lighthouse, navigation aids and beacons;
- meteorological services; and
- a project or work described as a network utility operation by regulations made under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Includes:

- all structures necessary for operation; and
- the operation and maintenance of the network.

New aquaculture

Aquaculture activities not consented and operational at 30 September 2013.

Noise event

An event that exceeds the general noise controls for a site (or area within the coastal marine area) either in level or duration.

Noise (rating) level

A noise level for comparison with the noise limit following measurement and assessment in accordance with New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics - Measurement of environmental sound and New Zealand Standard 6802:2008 Acoustics - Environmental noise.

Noise sensitive space

Any indoor space within an activity sensitive to noise excluding any bathroom, water closet, laundry, pantry, walk in wardrobe, corridor, hallway, lobby, stairwell, clothes drying area, kitchens not part of a dwelling, garage or other space of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods.

Non-accessory parking

Parking which is provided as a principal activity on the site and is not accessory to any of the approved activities on the site. The parking may be:

- available to members of the public for a charge or fee; and
- reserved or leased.

Includes:

- short term parking (non-accessory); and
- long term parking (non-accessory).

Excludes:

- permitted accessory parking to other land uses; and
- off-site parking.

Non-contributing buildings, structures or features

Buildings, structures or features within the extent of a scheduled historic heritage area that make little or no contribution to, or detract from, the values for which the area has been scheduled.

Notional boundary

A line 20m from any side of a building containing an activity sensitive to noise, or the legal boundary where this is closer to the building.

O

Obstacle limitation surfaces

Defined surfaces in the airspace above and adjacent to the aerodrome necessary to enable an aircraft to maintain a satisfactory level of safety while manoeuvring at a low altitude in the vicinity of the aerodrome. The obstacle limitation surfaces comprise of:

- approach slopes;
- horizontal surface;
- transitional surfaces;
- conical surface; and
- procedure turning area surfaces.

Offal

Dead animal matter resulting from normal farm operations.

Includes:

- carcasses.

Office

Activity conducted within a building and focusing on business, government, professional, medical, or financial services and includes the personal service elements of these activities offered to consumers or clients where visits by members of the public are accessory to the main use.

This definition is nested within the Commerce nesting table.

Office furniture, equipment and system suppliers

A business primarily engaged in selling goods for office-type use or consumption.

Includes:

- computers and related equipment;
- copiers, printers and facsimile machines;
- integrated telephone systems and equipment; and
- office furniture, equipment and utensils.

This definition is nested within the Commerce nesting table.

Off-road pedestrian and cycling facilities

Sections of Auckland's public walkway and cycleway network that are not located within the road network or the Strategic Transport Corridor Zone.

Off-site parking

Parking on a site which is dedicated to the use of an activity taking place on another site. It provides parking which would have otherwise been permitted on that other site or sites.

Off-stream dam

Any structure which impounds surface water but which is not located on the bed of a lake or any river or stream.

On-site primary produce manufacturing

Rural facilities used for manufacturing goods from primary produce grown on the same site or:

- on other sites in the same ownership; or
- on other sites leased by the owner of the primary site.

This definition is nested within the Rural nesting table.

On-stream dam

Any structure which impounds surface water which is located on the bed of a lake or any river or stream.

Operational need

The need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because of technical or operational characteristics or constraints.

Open space zones

Means:

- Open Space - Conservation Zone;
- Open Space - Informal Recreation Zone;
- Open Space - Sport and Active Recreation Zone;
- Open Space - Civic Spaces Zone; and
- Open Space - Community Zone.

Organised sport and recreation

Activities that require physical effort and skills, are competitive, occur on a regular basis, have formal rules, referees and officials, and are organised within formal structures.

The activity typically involves the following:

- use of sport and recreation structures;
- exclusive use of public open space during the course of the activity;
- participants and spectators;
- use of clubrooms, changing facilities;
- training and practice sessions;
- payment of money to conduct activity;
- organised by a club, sporting body or group;
- booking and recording system of scheduled hours per week of each sports field by the owner or administrator of the sports field.

Includes, but is not limited to:

- team sports; and
- competitive sports.

This definition is nested within the Community nesting table.

Outdoor burning

Burning of materials in the open.

Includes:

- single chamber incinerators; and
- backyard incinerators.

Outdoor living space

Outdoor area which is:

- clear of any parking or manoeuvring area; and
- set aside for the exclusive use of the occupants of the dwelling to which they relate.

All outdoor living spaces must be clear of any buildings, except for the following:

- pools;
- rainwater tanks less than 1m in height if located outside of required 20m² minimum dimension 4m area
- Rainwater tanks within the required 20m², minimum dimension 4m area if located wholly below ground level;
- building eaves;
- pergolas, lattice fences or similar open structures; and
- decks and terraces.

Outfall

The endpoint of any pipe, conduit, or drain from which discharges enter a receiving environment.

Overland flow path

~~A Low point in terrain, excluding a permanent watercourse or intermittent river or stream, (excluding permanent streams) where surface runoff will flow during rainfall events, with an upstream contributing catchment exceeding 4,000m².~~

Excludes the following areas:

- constructed depressions and pits within Special Purpose - Quarry Zone.

Note

The Council holds publicly available information showing the modelled Overland Flow Paths in its GIS viewer ~~for specific properties (the Overland Flow Path map)~~. The Overland Flow Path map is indicative only and shows only the thalweg, not the full extent of the Overland Flow Path. The thalweg is the line of the lowest elevation on a cross-section of the overland flow path) and further technical assessment by a suitably qualified and experienced person is required to establish the extent, depth and flow characteristics. The actual extent of any particular Overland Flow Path may extend beyond the site on which the thalweg is depicted. A party may provide the Council with a site specific technical report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced person to establish the location, depth or flow characteristics of the Overland Flow Path.

Council will continually update the Overland Flow Path map to reflect the best information available.

Overland stormwater

Stormwater flowing over the ground and excluding stormwater from impervious surfaces and buildings.

P

Pacific oyster reef

Where Pacific oyster shells have accumulated together into a consolidated formation that changes the seabed profile and reduced water depth from previous levels.

Park-and-ride

Parking which is purpose designed and provided specifically for users of a public transport network who travel by private vehicle to the park and ride parking area, and then transfer to public transport to continue their journey.

Includes:

- pedestrian and cyclist facilities.

Parks infrastructure

General infrastructure located in Open Space zones to support management of, and access to open space

Includes:

- buildings for storage and maintenance purposes;
- entry gates;
- track marking bollards;
- traffic management infrastructure such as bollards and chains;
- non-boundary post and rail fences;
- farm fencing or similar fencing;
- foot bridges and/or boardwalks;
- culverts;
- subsoil drainage;
- minor storm water management devices e.g. rain gardens; and
- porous paving.

Parks maintenance

Maintenance and repair undertaken within parks and cemeteries.

Includes:

- maintenance and repair of any buildings and structures;
- maintenance and repair of footpaths (concrete, gravel and shell);
- track and trail maintenance and repair including re-metalling and re-surfacing of bush tracks;
- clearing or reforming drainage channels;
- re-topsoiling, reseeding, sandslitting for parks sports fields and parks;
- weed management;
- grass mowing;
- replacement, repairs, maintenance or upgrading of existing bridges, boardwalks, and culverts;
- resealing and sealing metal parking and access drives and internal park roads;
- maintenance of jetties and boat ramps;
- ecosystem restoration by replanting and re-vegetation; and
- maintenance and construction of sand carpet surfaces.

Particulate

A complex mixture of extremely small particles and liquid droplets, made up of a number of components including acids (such as nitrates and sulfates), organic chemicals, metals, and soil or dust particles (also known as particulate matter or PM).

Includes:

- PM10: and
- PM2.5

Pedestrian access way

Has the same meaning as access way in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974.

Pedestrian circulation space

Pedestrian circulation space is a covered area within a building which is accessible to the public during trading hours of business and:

- (a) contains a minimum horizontal measurement of 5m; and

- (b) has a minimum vertical dimension of 2.5m between the finished ceiling and the floor of the pedestrian area, and which is unobstructed and clear of buildings, retail kiosks and retail display cases.

Includes:

- escalators, ramps and stairs within the pedestrian circulation space;
- decorative features such as fountains and planting within the pedestrian circulation space; and
- stages or display areas for free public entertainment associated with any integrated retail development.

Excludes:

- seating areas for food courts/eating area;
- any space leased for retail display or sales purposes; and
- any space for entertainment which is either leased or subject to a charge.

Pedestrian and cycle overpass or underpass

Fully enclosed walkway or cycleway which is constructed over or under a road or other public space with the authority of the road controlling authority. It excludes the use of airspace over roads and subsoil space below the road for the purpose of increasing the floor area of a building on adjoining sites.

Permanent river or stream

The continually flowing reaches of any river or stream.

Pest plant removal

The alteration or removal of any tree or vegetation listed as a plant pest within the Auckland Regional Pest Management Strategy or the National Pest Plant Accord (excluding research organisms) under the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Excludes:

- the removal of notable trees.

Petroleum

Has the same meaning as in the Crown Minerals Act 1991.

Pig equivalent

A pig equivalent equates to a 50kg pig.

Pig keeping

Keeping, raising or breeding on one site not more than:

- five pigs which have been weaned; or
- two sows whose progeny are not retained on the site beyond the weaner stage.

PM2.5

Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or less.

PM10

Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less.

Post-harvest facility

Building operated by any number of growers and used for the storage, packing, washing, inspecting and grading of eggs, fruit, vegetables, or other (natural and unprocessed) primary produce brought to the post-harvest facility from a range of locations, and includes all activities that are an integral aspect of post-harvest operations.

Includes:

- use of the site for the collection and distribution of horticultural products;
- slicing and dicing agricultural products in preparation for distribution to retail outlets, including the disposal of associated waste material from these activities;
- preparation and shrink wrapping horticultural products in preparation for distribution to retail outlets;
- collection and distribution of agricultural products including the cross loading of trucks used in the collection and delivery of horticultural products; and
- the on-site servicing and maintenance of vehicles and equipment associated with the activities.

Excludes:

- on-site primary produce manufacturing; and
- rural industries.

Poultry

Domestic fowl kept in captivity to produce meat, eggs, or other products or for sale.

Includes:

- chickens;
- ducks;
- geese;
- guinea fowl;
- pigeons;
- turkeys;
- peacocks;
- doves;
- pheasants;
- swans; and
- quail.

Poultry hatchery

Place where fertile eggs are incubated and hatched in controlled environment cabinets.

Preliminary site investigation (contaminated land)

An investigation that:

- is done by, or is done under the management of, a suitably qualified and experienced person;
- is reported on in accordance with the Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No. 1 – Reporting on Contaminated Sites in New Zealand, Wellington, Ministry for the Environment (2011); and
- results in a report that is certified by a suitably qualified and experienced person.

Produce sales

Place where farm produce or handcrafts produced on the site are sold.

Includes:

- sale of plants; and
- sale of food from 'occasional food premises' as defined in section 2 of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1974.

This definition is nested within the Rural nesting table.

Protected New Zealand object

Has the same meaning as section 2 of the Protected Objects Act 1975.

Protected root zone

The circular area of ground around the trunk of a protected tree, the radius of which is the greatest distance between the trunk and the outer edge of the canopy. For columnar crown species the protected root zone is half the height of the tree.

Figure J1.4.5 Protected root zone A

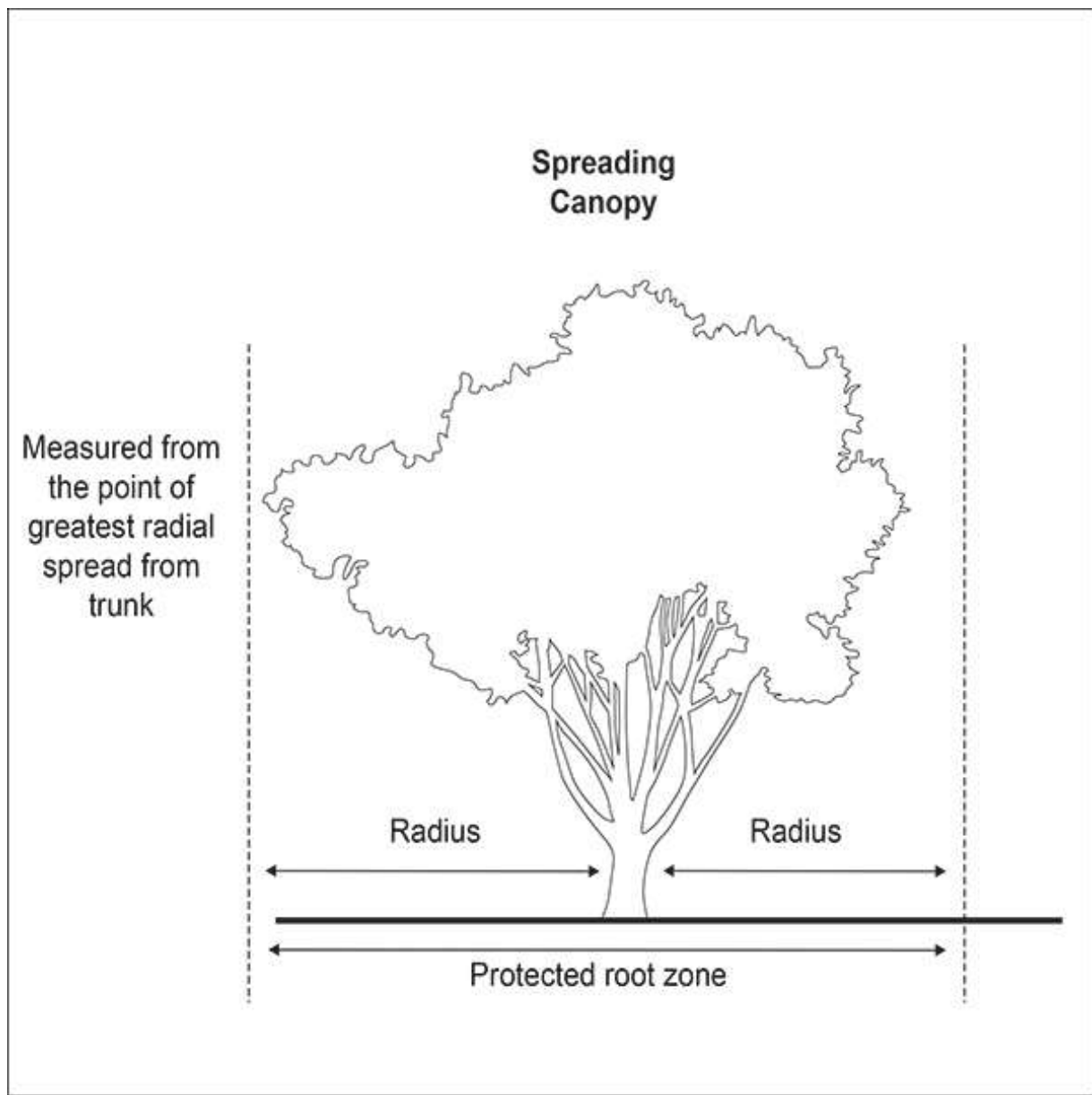
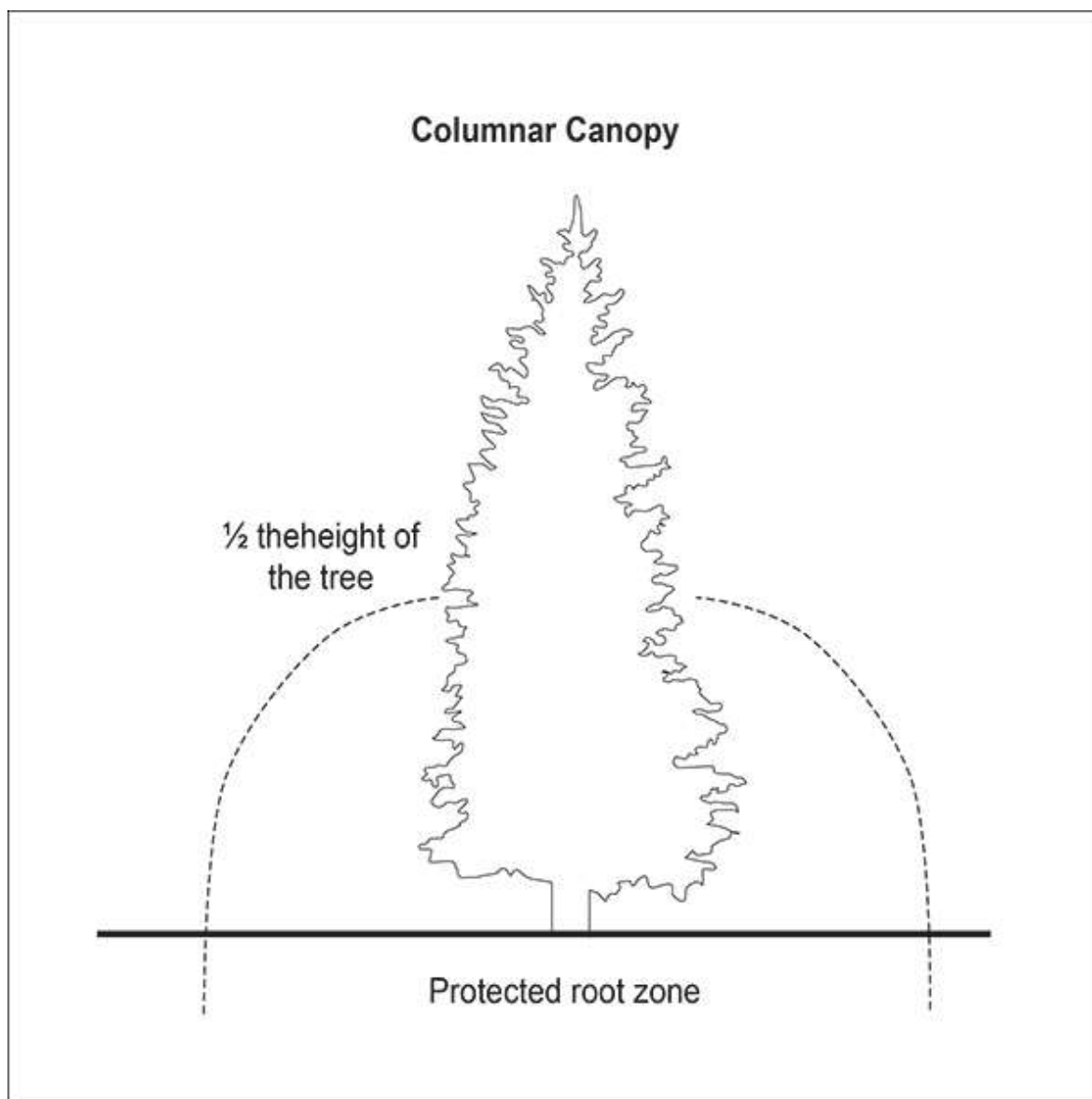


Figure J1.4.6 Protected root zone B



Public amenities

Facilities established for the convenience and amenity of the public.

Includes:

- landscaping and planting;
- public toilets;
- seating and picnic tables;
- bicycle stands and cycle parking structures;
- fountains;

- drinking fountains;
- rubbish bins;
- directional signage and information boards;
- barbeques;
- lighting;
- shelters;
- changing facilities; and
- playgrounds and playground equipment.

Public memorial

A sign, plate or monument that contains commemorative inscription for the purpose of remembering or celebrating the deceased or an event in history

Includes:

- plaques; and
- memorials.

Public place

Has the same meaning as defined in the Trading and Events in Public Places Bylaw 2015:

- any place that, at any material time, is owned, managed, maintained or controlled by the council or council controlled organisation and is open to or, being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge. It includes any road, footpath, public square, grass verge, berm, public gardens, reserves and parks, beaches, wharves, breakwaters, ramps and pontoons, foreshore and dunes, access ways, recreational grounds and sports fields.

Public transport facility

Facility for the transfer of passengers on/off and between public transport services.

Includes:

- areas for bus parking;
- passenger waiting areas;
- shelters;
- ticketing and other passenger facilities, including end-of-trip facilities;
- information kiosks;

- transport related signs;
- bus layovers and drive rest facilities;
- offices supporting the operation, maintenance and security of the facilities;
- devices and facilities to enable the movement, circulation and security of pedestrians;
- accessory food and beverages and other accessory retail; and
- ferry terminal facilities

Excludes:

- servicing and repair of buses.

Q

Qualified arborist

A person holding a minimum of a level 4 NZQA advanced certificate in arboriculture or equivalent arboricultural qualification.

Quarries - farm or forestry

The extraction of minerals for uses accessory to farming, horticulture, conservation forestry or forestry, where:

- the quarried material is used only on the property of extraction;
- no extracted material, including any aggregate is removed from the property of origin; and
- there are no retail or other sales of quarried material.

Includes:

- extraction of material for use on the property of origin, for:
 - farm and forestry tracks;
 - access ways; and
 - hardstand areas.

This definition is nested within the Rural nesting table.

R**Rainwater tank**

A tank used for collecting and storing rainwater.

Note: If a rainwater tank is to be used for firefighting please refer to the Firefighting Water Supplies Code of Practice as mandated by the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act)

Rear site

A site with frontage of less than 7.5m to a legal road or private road.

Refer to Figure J1.4.8 Site.

Rear yard

The area along the full width of a site that is between the rear boundary and a line parallel to that boundary.

Includes:

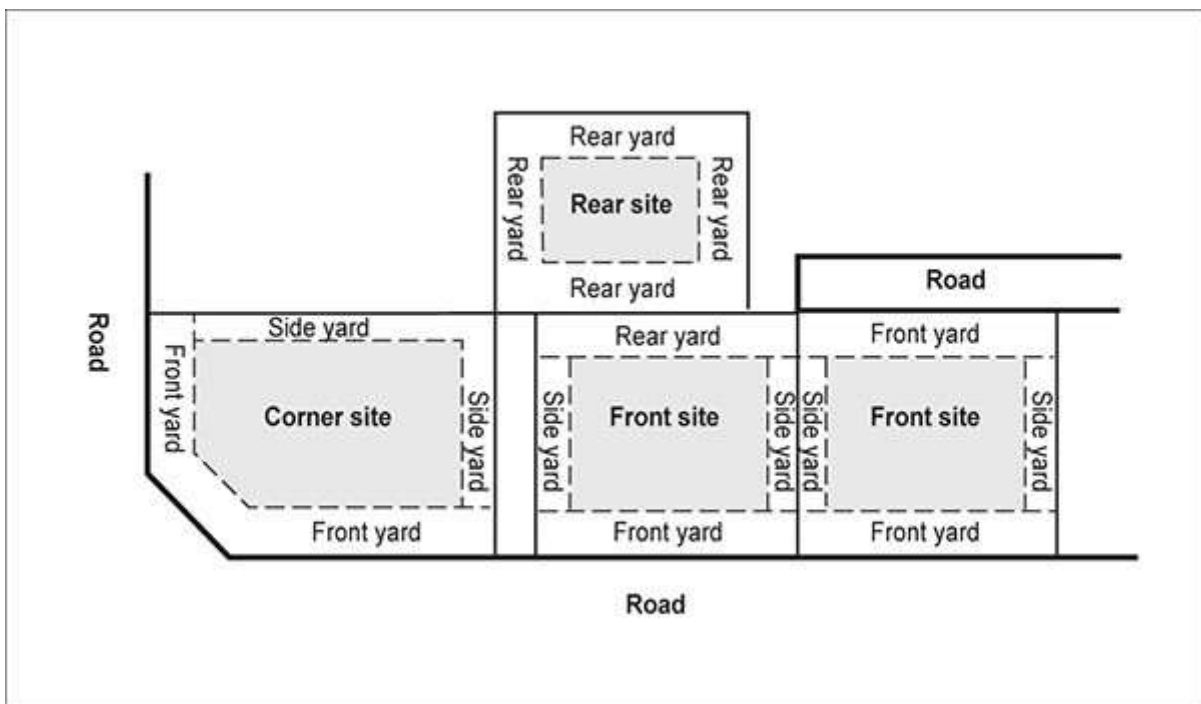
- all yards on a rear site.

Excludes:

- all yards on a corner site.

Refer to Figure J1.4.7 Yards.

Figure J1.4.7 Yards



Receiving waters

Water in the coastal marine area or in a body of fresh water.

Includes:

- rivers;
- streams;
- lakes;
- groundwater aquifers; and
- modified natural watercourses.

Excludes:

- any artificial watercourse, such as an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canals.

Reclamation

Permanent filling of the coastal marine area or the bed of any lake, wetland river or stream to create dry land.

Includes:

- filling associated with piping a stream.

Excludes:

- piles;
- pylons;
- boat ramps;
- rubble mound breakwaters;
- filling behind seawalls (unless the purpose of the seawall and filling is primarily for the purpose of creating land);
- beach nourishment where the newly created land is still subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
- any area of surface water impounded by a dam; and
- culverts parallel to the direction of water flow.

Recreation facility

A facility where the primary purpose is to provide for sport and recreation activities.

Includes:

- recreation centres;
- aquatic facilities, swimming pools, both indoor and outdoor;

- fitness centres and gymnasiums; and
- indoor sports centres.

Recreational trail

A sealed or unsealed pathway or greenway that is used for informal or organised purposes such as footpaths, cross country mountain biking, bridle trails, fitness trails, off road cycleways and walkways.

Redevelopment of a road

Works that involve the reconstruction of the road carriageway and incorporate the addition of more than 1,000m² of new road impervious surfaces.

Redevelopment of impervious area

The replacement or reconstruction of a site's impervious area, excluding:

- (a) maintenance or repairs, such as:
 - (i) pothole repairs to parking areas, driveways and paving; and
 - (ii) painting of roofing and exterior cladding;
- (b) resurfacing that does not involve re-direction of existing stormwater flows or drainage networks; and
- (c) trenching and resurfacing associated with the installation, maintenance, repair and replacement of underground equipment, infrastructure or underground utility works.

Refuse transfer station

Facilities used for receiving, storing, collecting, processing and transferring waste materials not generated on-site and may include a recycling station.

This definition is nested within the Industry nesting table.

Remedial action plan (contaminated land)

A remedial action plan:

- prepared by, or prepared under the management of, a suitably qualified and experienced person;

- prepared in accordance with the Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No. 1 – Reporting on Contaminated Sites in New Zealand, Wellington, Ministry for the Environment 2011; and
- certified by a suitably qualified and experienced person.

Repair and maintenance services

Servicing, testing or repairing vessels, vehicles or machinery.

Includes:

- automotive mechanics;
- panel beating; and
- devanning, storage and testing of LPG cylinders.

This definition is nested within the Industry nesting table.

Research and exploratory-scale investigations for renewable electricity generation activities

Undertaking monitoring and measuring activities of solar, wind, hydro-electricity or geothermal energy sources for potential renewable electricity generation activities.

Residential zones

Means:

- Residential - Large Lot Zone;
- Residential - Rural and Coastal Settlement Zone.
- Residential - Single House Zone;
- Residential - Mixed Housing Suburban Zone;
- Residential - Mixed Housing Urban Zone; and
- Residential - Terrace Housing and Apartment Buildings Zone;

Residual risk

The level of risk to people, property, and the environment that remains after all reasonable and practicable mitigation measures to avoid or reduce the impacts of natural hazards have been implemented.

Restaurant and cafe

Facilities used for selling food for consumption on the premises.

This definition is nested within the Commerce nesting table.

Retail

Selling goods to the general public.

This definition is nested within the Commerce nesting table.

Reticulated

A system of pipes, lines and cables and accessory development owned and operated by a network utility operator to supply gas, telecommunications, power, water, or stormwater or wastewater drainage.

Retirement village

A managed comprehensive residential development used to provide accommodation for aged people,

Includes:

- the use or development of any site(s) containing two or more units that provides accommodation, together with any services or facilities, predominantly for persons in their retirement, which may also include their spouses or partners; and
- recreation, leisure, supported residential care, welfare and medical facilities (inclusive of hospital care) and other non-residential activities accessory to the retirement village.

Excludes:

- dwellings.

This definition is nested within the Residential nesting table.

Riparian margin

An area of land immediately adjacent to a permanent or intermittent river or stream.

Riparian yard

The area along the top of a permanent or intermittent river or stream measured horizontally and at right angles from the top of the bank.

River or stream

A continually or intermittently flowing body of fresh water, excluding ephemeral streams, and includes a stream or modified watercourse; but does not include any artificial watercourse (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the

supply of water for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal except where it is a modified element of a natural drainage system).

River mouth dredging

Clearing, cutting or realigning a river channel, river mouth or watercourse used for drainage purposes.

Road

Has the same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974 but also includes motorways as defined in section 2(1) of the Government Roding Powers Act 1989.

Road ancillary area

Paved area that is not part of the road carriage way, carries very low traffic loads and is not high contaminant generating areas, but which is required for the safe and efficient functioning of the road network.

Includes:

- access to road infrastructure, signage and utility services;
- maintenance lanes;
- emergency stopping areas and lanes;
- vehicle pull over or rest areas; and
- maintenance and service vehicle access and stopping areas.

Road controlling authority

Has the same meaning as section 5 of the Land Transport Management Act 2003.

Road network activities

Road infrastructure and transport services provided within the road including:

- footpaths, footways and footbridges, bridges for roads, tunnels, retaining walls for roads both above and below the road;
- road verges and berms;
- site access including vehicle crossings;
- road carriageways;
- road pavements;

- cycle facilities;
- road lighting and support structures;
- traffic operation and safety signs, direction signs, road name signs;
- road safety devices including interactive warning signs, road markings, rumble strips, barriers, fences, speed tables and speed cushions, traffic separators, bus friendly vertical deflection devices;
- ancillary equipment and structures associated with public transport systems including seats, shelters, real time information systems and ticketing facilities, bicycle storage and cabinets;
- traffic control devices including traffic islands, pedestrian crossings and roundabouts and intersection controls, traffic and cycle monitoring devices, traffic signals and support structures, cabinets and ancillary equipment associated with traffic signals;
- devices and structures to implement regulatory controls (no-stopping, no-overtaking, parking control, buslane controls, vehicle restrictions) including speed limit and parking restriction signs, parking meters and pay and display kiosks, speed cameras and red light/traffic cameras and on street parking areas;
- road drainage devices including culverts, sub-soils, catchpits, watertables, manholes, inlets, outlets, flumes;
- scour and erosion control devices;
- stormwater management devices including rain gardens, wetlands, stormwater treatment areas and ponds; and
- noise attenuation walls or fences;
- devices associated with intelligent transport systems including vehicle detection systems (electronic vehicle identification, and infra-red vehicle occupancy counters), lane control signals, ramp signals, variable messaging signs, CCTV cameras, incident detection, emergency telephones, cables and ducting.

Runoff

The uncontrolled flow or channelling of stormwater away from a site as a result of the rate of application being greater than the soil's capacity for absorption.

Rural airstrip

Any area of land in any rural zone that aircraft (including helicopters) use for take-off and landing for the purpose of servicing rural land.

Includes:

- aerial topdressing, pest control and aerial spraying;
- forestry;

- fencing;
- delivery of farm supplies and equipment;
- the collection of farm produce.

Excludes:

- airfields;
- airports;
- aerodromes; and
- any activity located in a rural zone for which resource consent is required.

Rural commercial services

Commercial services that:

(a) have, as their principal function, a clear connection to, or provide services to:

- (i) rural production activities; or
- (i) aquaculture activities; and

(b) involve the sale of:

- (i) rural produce and other products produced by a handcraft industry or home occupation on the same site; or
- (ii) rural services that support rural production activities or aquaculture; and

(c) may have some form of accessory depot, office, base, or storage area, from which the activity is normally operated or commenced.

Includes:

- farm visits;
- laboratories and research facilities associated with rural production activities;
- rural topdressing, pest control and spraying services;
- servicing, assembling or repair of agricultural or aquaculture machinery or equipment;
- the services of a trenchers, post rammers, or fencing contractors; or
- aquaculture equipment storage or maintenance.

Excludes:

- processing or manufacturing goods or products from material not directly related to or directly derived from farming, intensive farming, aquaculture activities, fishing activities, or resources of the site;

- stock yards that are accessory to farming carried out on the same site;
- shops for sale or hire of goods;
- freight or transportation services;
- storage of vehicles or equipment for hire;
- sale yards;
- sawmills and portable sawmills;
- grain silos or feed mills;
- aquaculture equipment storage or maintenance;
- meat or poultry processing;
- dairy factories;
- processing raw materials derived from farming, forestry, intensive farming, aquaculture activities, fishing activities, or resources of the site; and
- packing sheds.

This definition is nested within the Rural nesting table.

Rural industries

Industries that:

(a) have, as their principal function, a clear connection to, or provide services to:

(i) rural production activities; or

(ii) aquaculture activities; or

(b) use raw materials derived from:

(i) rural production activities;

(ii) aquaculture activities, or

(iii) the natural resources on the site other than topsoil or aggregate; and

(c) may have some form of:

(i) processing facility;

(ii) accessory depot; or

(iii) base or storage area, from which the activity is normally operated or started.

Includes:

- freight or transportation services;

- storage of vehicles or equipment for hire;
- sale yards;
- sawmills other than portable sawmills;
- grain silos or feed mills;
- meat or poultry processing;
- dairy factories; and
- processing raw materials derived from farming, forestry, intensive farming, aquaculture activities, fishing activities, or resources of the site.

Excludes:

- home occupations;
- shops (sale or hire of goods);
- rural topdressing, pest control and spraying services;
- processing or manufacturing goods or products from material not directly related to or directly derived from farming, intensive farming, aquaculture activities, fishing activities, or resources of the site; and
- stock yards that are accessory to farming carried out on the same site.

This definition is nested within the Rural nesting table.

Rural tourist and visitor activities

Recreation activities or pursuits:

- (a) derived from and interacting with the rural environment or communities, including their history; and
- (b) functionally dependent on the natural or rural environment.

Includes:

- paint ball games;
- bush walks;
- tree top walking;
- bird watching, including viewing birds in aviaries;
- outdoor obstacle courses;
- mini-golf;
- sculpture parks; and
- sale of souvenirs and goods accessory to the activity.

Excludes:

- zoological parks;
- gun clubs;
- archery;
- golf driving ranges; and
- sports focused on motor vehicles.

Rural production activities

Activities that involve the production of primary products such as those from farming, intensive farming, horticultural, or forestry activities, and which have a functional need for a rural location.

Rural zones

Means:

- Rural – Rural Production Zone;
- Rural – Mixed Rural Zone;
- Rural – Rural Coastal Zone;
- Rural – Rural Conservation Zone;
- Rural – Countryside Living Zone;
- Rural – Waitākere Foothills Zone; and
- Rural – Waitākere Ranges Zone.

S

Satellite town

Town in the region which functions semi-independently from the Auckland metropolitan area, providing a full range of services and employment opportunities to the surrounding rural areas. It applies to the towns of Pukekohe and Warkworth.

Safe egress

A safe evacuation route, that is free of permanent obstacles and can be easily traversed by foot, from a building through the property to a safe public place.

Immediate legal
effect under
s86B(3)(f) RMA

Safe refuge

A building with habitable rooms in which a person can safely stay during a natural hazard event

Secondary flow path

The route over land that stormwater will follow when the reticulated stormwater system reaches capacity or is blocked.

Secondary treatment

Treated effluent to a standard of 20g/m³ 5-day biochemical oxygen demand and 30g/m³ total suspended solids or better.

Sediment control

Measures to prevent or minimise the discharge of sediment that has been eroded.

Sediment Control Protection Area

- (a) 100m either side of a foredune or 100m landward of the coastal marine area (whichever is the more landward of mean high water springs); or
- (b) 50m landward of the edge of a lake, river or stream, or the edge of a wetland of 1,000m² or greater.

Sensitive receiving environment

Area where wastewater, stormwater or other discharges are likely to have adverse impacts on important natural or human uses or values in marine, freshwater, and terrestrial environments.

Separate phase hydrocarbons

Hydrocarbons at concentrations that exceed the capacity of the soil to absorb and retain them such that they are able to be mobilised by natural forces or ground disturbance associated with a proposed activity.

Separate phase liquid contaminants

Contaminants at concentrations that exceed the capacity of soil to absorb and retain them such that they are able to be mobilised by natural forces or ground disturbance associated with a proposed activity.

Service connection

Part or all of any structure, pipe, equipment or cable that relates to:

- radio communication or telecommunication lines; or
- wastewater or stormwater treatment or disposal; or
- water, gas or electricity;

and which serves a dwelling or other building or the occupants of that dwelling or building.

Service station

A facility where the primary business is selling motor vehicle fuels.

Includes the following accessory activities:

- retail;
- car wash facilities;
- mechanical repair, servicing and testing of motor vehicles and domestic equipment;
- sale of lubricating oils, kerosene, LPG, or spare parts and accessories for motor vehicles; and
- trailer hire.

This definition is nested within the Commerce nesting table.

Servicing area

The area used to accommodate facilities necessary for the day to day needs of residential occupants, including:

- Storage sheds
- External hot water cylinders
- Waste storage areas
- Bicycle parking and storage
- Heat pump or air conditioning external units
- Washing lines (excludes where these can be fully retracted or folded down)
- Rainwater tanks (excludes where the tank is entirely underground or otherwise permitted by the Plan)

Servicing facilities excludes:

- Letterboxes
- Water meters

- Freestanding lights
- Solar Panel Batteries

Sewage

Has the same meaning as in the Resource Management (Marine Pollution) Regulations 1998.

Sewage sludge

Un-stabilised organic solid material generated by the treatment of sewage and wastewater.

Short-term parking (non-accessory)

Where:

- (a) the parking is for public use on a casual and short stay basis between 7am and 6pm Monday to Friday inclusive, but excluding public holidays;
- (b) any pricing schedule severely penalises parking exceeding 240 minutes (4 hours) during the time periods set out in clause (a) above; and
- (c) the parking may also be used on a longer stay basis outside the times and days set out in clause (a) above.

Show home

Building erected to display the design, construction materials, building techniques, or fittings available to potential buyers.

Includes:

- office facilities accessory to the show home; and
- outside living areas and gardens.

This definition is nested within the Commerce nesting table.

Showgrounds

Facilities used for concerts, festivals, carnivals, exhibitions, boat shows and trade shows.

This definition is nested within the Community nesting table.

Side or rear building facade

A building façade that is not a street facing building façade.

Side yard

The area along the full length of a side boundary of a site that is between the side boundary and a line parallel to that boundary.

Includes:

- any boundary of a corner site not facing a street.

Excludes:

- any portion of a site comprising a front or rear yard.

Refer to Figure J1.4.7 Yards.

Sign

A visual device which can be seen from a public open space (including the coastal marine area) or an adjoining property, to attract people's attention by:

- providing directions;
- giving information; and
- advertising products, businesses, services, events or activities.

Includes:

- the frame, supporting device and any associated ancillary equipment whose principal function is to support the message or notice;
- murals, banners, flags, posters, balloons, blimps, light projections, footpath signs, hoardings, projections of lights; and
- signs affixed to or incorporated within the design of a building.

Sign height

The distance from the lowest point of the sign to the highest point of the sign. In the case of a free standing billboard it is the distance from ground level immediately below the billboard to the top of the billboard.

Silage

Any plant material harvested while green for fodder and kept succulent by partial fermentation.

Excludes:

- baleage;
- hay; and

- wrapped silage.

Silage leachate

The liquids generated from the biological processes that occur when vegetative matter is preserved as silage, or when soluble components are dissolved out of silage by percolating or infiltrating rainwater, surface water or groundwater.

Excludes leachate from the making of baleage or hay.

Silage storage facility

Land or structures, on which silage is stored, processed or directly utilised. Bales of plant material completely encapsulated in plastic are not considered a 'silage storage facility'.

Single chamber incinerator

A single chamber appliance used primarily for destroying waste through combustion.

Site

Any area of land which meets one of the descriptions set out below:

(a) an area of land which is:

- (i) comprised of one allotment in one certificate of title, or two or more contiguous allotments held together in one certificate of title, in such a way that the allotments cannot be dealt with separately without the prior consent of the council; or
- (ii) contained in a single lot on an approved survey plan of subdivision for which a separate certificate of title could be issued without any further consent of the council;

being in any case the smaller area of clauses (i) or (ii) above; or

(b) an area of land which is composed of two or more contiguous lots held in two or more certificates of title where such titles are:

- (i) subject to a condition imposed under section 75 of the Building Act 2004 or section 643 of the Local Government Act 1974; or
- (ii) held together in such a way that they cannot be dealt with separately without the prior consent of the council; or

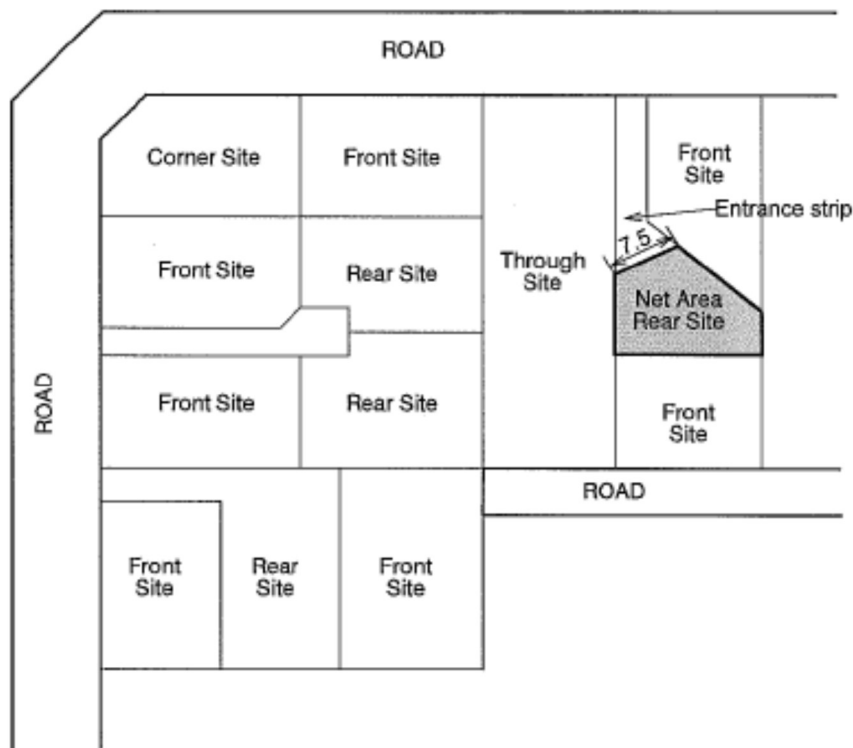
(c) an area of land which is:

- (i) partly made up of land which complies with clauses (a) or (b) above; and
- (ii) partly made up of an interest in any airspace above or subsoil below a road where (a) and (b) are adjacent and are held together in such a way

that they cannot be dealt with separately without the prior approval of the council;

Except in relation to each description that in the case of land subdivided under the Unit Titles Act 2010, the cross lease system or stratum subdivision, 'site' must be deemed to be the whole of the land subject to the unit development, cross lease or stratum subdivision.

Figure J1.4.8: Site



See also: entrance strip, rear site, access site, front site, corner site and through site.

Site management plan (contaminated land)

A site management plan:

- prepared by, or prepared under the management of, a suitably qualified and experienced person;
- prepared in accordance with the Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No. 1 – Reporting on Contaminated Sites in New Zealand, Wellington, Ministry for the Environment (2011); and
- certified by a suitably qualified and experienced person.

Site validation report (contaminated land)

A site validation report:

- prepared by, or prepared under the management of, a suitably qualified and experienced person;
- prepared in accordance with the Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No. 1 – Reporting on Contaminated Sites in New Zealand, Wellington, Ministry for the Environment (2011); and
- certified by a suitably qualified and experienced person.

Sleeping area

Area that is specifically designed and constructed within activities sensitive to noise that provide for sleep but are not residential bedrooms. These areas include rooms such as hospital wards, sleeping areas in care centres and studio apartments.

Small scale electricity generation

Systems or equipment that:

- generate electricity from renewable sources to meet on-site energy requirements and/or connect into a distributed energy network.

Includes:

- roof-top wind turbines with a maximum blade diameter of 2.5m; and
- photovoltaic systems.

Excludes:

- hydro generation.

Sport and recreation structure

Accessory structure required to undertake a sport or recreational activity associated with a park or sports field.

Includes:

- goal posts;
- courts;
- artificial playing surfaces;
- fences;
- scoreboards (fixed or moveable);

- floodlight poles and transformers;
- fences associated with the sport e.g. ball nets, crowd control, safety barriers;
- sideline shelters;
- site screens;
- cricket nets;
- skate parks;
- cycle parking structures;
- basketball bowls;
- horse jumps;
- BMX tracks and jump structures;
- mountain bike downhill structures; and
- public address systems.

Excludes:

- clubrooms.

Standoff pad

An area of sealed or unsealed land, excluding paddocks, where farmed animals are regularly held or fed.

Storage and lockup facility

Business that provides facilities to the public for storing possessions.

This definition is nested within the Commerce nesting table.

Stormwater

Rainfall runoff from land, including constructed impervious areas such as roads, pavement, roofs and urban areas which may contain dissolved or entrained contaminants, and which is diverted and discharged to land and water.

Stormwater management devices

A device or facility used to reduce stormwater runoff volume, flow and/or contaminant loads prior to discharge.

Includes:

- rain gardens;

- porous or permeable paving;
- infiltration trenches;
- swales;
- sand filters;
- green roofs;
- wetlands;
- ponds; and
- proprietary devices.

Stormwater network

A system of stormwater pipes, open channels, devices and associated ancillary structures used for the purpose of conveying, diverting, storing, treating, or discharging stormwater.

Excludes:

- roads and drainage networks that are for the purpose of road drainage such as road water table drains.

Stormwater network discharge consent

A resource consent for the diversion and discharge of stormwater for a stormwater network applied for and held by a stormwater network utility operator.

Street facing building façade

A wall or façade of a building that faces, directly or obliquely, the front boundary or boundaries of the site. In the case of a curved or circular wall or building it must be 45 degrees either side of that point of the wall that is nearest to the front boundary.

Street furniture

Bus shelters, phone booths or permanent public seating placed in the road reserve.

Streetscape

The visual elements of a street, including the road, footpaths, trees, landform, open space and interface to adjoining buildings that combine to form the street's character.

Student accommodation

Living accommodation, primarily used or designed to be used by registered students or guests of a tertiary education facilities or education facilities and which is served by one or more communal living areas, including kitchens.

This definition is nested within the Residential nesting table.

Substation

Those parts of works or electrical installations being a building, structure or enclosure incorporating fittings and other ancillary equipment that are used principally for the purpose of the control of the distribution and/or transmission of electricity.

Suitably qualified and experienced person

A person who can provide sufficient evidence to demonstrate their suitability and competence.

Suitably qualified on-site wastewater system provider

For the purposes of the on-site and small scale wastewater treatment and disposal provisions, a suitably qualified on-site wastewater service provider means:

A provider (including an individual contractor, professional person or company) who can demonstrate all the qualities of a “suitably qualified and experienced person” in the field of on-site and small scale wastewater treatment and disposal systems. This includes on-site wastewater system designers, installers and maintenance contractors.

Surf lifesaving activity

Place occupied by surf lifesaving organisations that provides for the prevention of and response to accidents, emergencies or urgent problems within the coastal environment.

Includes:

- administration relevant to surf lifesaving organisations;
- vehicle and equipment storage and maintenance;
- personnel training, development and short-term accommodation; and
- public education programmes.

Supermarket

An individual retail outlet, which sells, primarily by way of self service, a comprehensive range of:

- (a) domestic supplies, fresh food and groceries, such as:

- fresh meat and produce;
 - chilled, frozen, packaged, canned and bottled foodstuffs and beverages;
 - general housekeeping and personal goods, including (but not limited to) cooking, cleaning and washing products, kitchenwares, toilet paper, diapers and other paper tissue products, pharmaceutical, health and personal hygiene products and other toiletries, and cigarettes, magazine and newspapers, greeting cards and stationery, batteries, flashlights, light bulbs and related products; and
- (b) non domestic supplies and comparison goods comprising not more than 20 per cent of all products offered for sale as measured by retail floor space, including (but not limited to):
- barbecue and heating fuels;
 - audio visual products;
 - electrical appliances;
 - clothing and footwear;
 - furniture; and
 - office supplies.

For the purposes of this definition, retail floor space is that area of the premises to which the public has access for the purpose of shopping, together with any area:

- taken up for the purpose of display of goods; and
- any counter areas used by or occupied exclusively by staff members whilst actively engaged in serving the public.

This area does not include floor space used for:

- storerooms;
- back of house including delivery areas;
- trolley storage areas;
- entrance lobbies;
- behind counter areas; and
- checkouts.

This definition is nested within the Commerce nesting table.

Supported residential care

Facilities used to provide accommodation and full-time care for aged, or disabled people (including mental health, addiction, illness or intellectual disabilities). The facility must be

certified under the Health and Disability Services (Safety) Act 2001 and comply with the Health and Disability Sector Standards 2001.

Includes:

- a rest home defined in section 58(4) of the Health and Disability Services (Safety) Act 2001; and
- accessory nursing and medical care.

Excludes:

- hospitals.

This definition is nested within the Residential nursing table.

Surface water

Any freshwater waterbody located above the ground surface.

Includes:

- lakes;
- rivers;
- streams;
- springs;
- water impounded by dams; and
- wetlands.

Surf break

Has the same meaning as in the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010.

Suspected harmful aquatic organisms

Suspected harmful aquatic organisms include any organisms suspected of meeting one of the following criteria:

- (a) designated by Ministry of Primary Industry as a marine pest;
- (b) listed as an “unwanted organisms” under the Biosecurity Act 1993; or
- (c) designated as pests in the relevant pest management plan prepared under the Biosecurity Act 1993.

T

Te Wāhi Hūnuku boundary adjustments

A subdivision of identified existing marae and/or urupā sites to relocate the marae and/or urupā away from significant natural hazard risks that:

- maintains the same number of sites following subdivision as existed prior to it;
- alters the boundaries between two or more contiguous sites, and
- may result in any one or more of the sites becoming larger or smaller.

Te Wāhi Hūnuku site subdivision

A rural site of up to 4 hectares, or up to 1 hectare in the Future Urban Zone, created by subdivision which is for the purpose of relocating identified existing marae and/or urupā away from significant natural hazard risks.

Telecommunication kiosk

Any structure intended for public use to facilitate telecommunication and include boxes or booths for telephone, video or internet services.

Temporary activity

An activity that:

- is outside the normal expected use of a site (or area within the coastal marine area); and
- has a start and end date and time.

Includes:

- filming activities at temporary locations and activities accessory to that filming activity;
- activities accessory to a building or construction project, such as scaffolding, fencing, offices or storage sheds;
- Council HazMobile collections;
- carnivals;
- concerts;
- fairs;
- festivals and events;
- public meetings;
- parades;
- special events;
- sporting events;

- overflow parking;
- temporary military training (land based only);
- emergency response training, including live burns carried out by Fire and Emergency New Zealand; and
- structures accessory to temporary activities.

Excludes:

- markets;
- temporary military training activities within the coastal marine area;
- temporary structures within the coastal marine area; and
- temporary signs.

Temporary military training activity

A temporary activity undertaken for defence purposes. Defence purposes are those in accordance with the Defence Act 1990.

Excludes:

- underwater explosives training exercises involving divers.

This definition is nested within the Community nesting table.

Tenancy

One area of occupancy of a retail or office activity that is created by freehold, leasehold, licence or any other arrangement to occupy.

Tertiary education facility

Facility used for education at a post-secondary level, and associated secondary-tertiary programs (section 31A-L of the Education Act 1989).

Includes:

- universities;
- polytechnics and institutes of technology;
- teachers' and other specialist colleges;
- any other institution within the meaning of section 159 of the Education Act 1989; and
- accessory accommodation, administrative, cultural, health, retail and communal facilities.

Through site

A site, other than a corner site, with two or more road frontages.

Refer to Figure J1.4.8 Site.

Total gross heat release

Total units of energy in megawatts (MW) required to operate all combustion appliances on a site.

Trade supplier

A supplier in one or more the categories listed below, engaged in sales to businesses and institutional customers but may also include sales to the general public:

- automotive and marine suppliers;
- building suppliers;
- catering equipment suppliers;
- farming and agricultural suppliers;
- garden and patio suppliers;
- hire premises (except hire or loan of books, video, DVD and other home entertainment items);
- industrial clothing and safety equipment suppliers;
- landscape suppliers; and
- office furniture, equipment and systems suppliers.

This definition is nested within the Commerce nesting table.

Transport equipment

Equipment located within state highways and rail corridors to facilitate the movement of vehicles, goods, and pedestrians.

Includes:

- parking control devices;
- passenger shelters;
- quantity and conveyance infrastructure related to the transport network.;
- real time passenger information displays;
- road signage;
- artworks;

- street and rail furniture;
- street lights;
- tidal flow mechanisms and stormwater management arrangements and structures;
- toll and ticketing infrastructure;
- traffic and pedestrian monitoring cameras;
- traffic and rail lights and associated control structures;
- underpasses and overpasses; and
- ventilation structures.

Transport storage yard

Area for storage of materials related to transport activities or transport equipment, including but not limited to equipment, raw products and machinery.

Travel plan

A plan which sets out how travel demand is to be managed for a particular site or proposal to:

- maximise the efficient use of transport systems; and
- promote the use of more sustainable and active modes of transport such as public transport, walking and cycling, and carpooling as alternatives to sole occupancy private cars.

A travel plan includes:

- a description of the site and the proposal;
- details of the physical infrastructure that is or will be established on the site to support the use of walking and cycling, public transport, carpooling;
- details of how the travel plan is to be communicated, promoted, implemented and monitored;
- information about the amount and nature of any onsite parking and how is to be managed to support efficient use and promote alternatives; and
- expected outcomes.

Note

Best practice guidance on the preparation of a travel plan can be provided by Auckland Transport.

A travel plan is also sometimes referred to as a travel demand management plan.

Treated effluent

Dairy effluent that has been treated through a minimum specification two-pond treatment system.

Treaty settlement land

Property which is either:

- vested with claimant groups by the Crown as a result of Treaty settlement legislation and final deeds of settlement; or
- acquired by a claimant group from the Crown pursuant to a right of first refusal process provided that the properties were specifically identified by reference to site or title in Treaty settlement legislation enacted prior to the date on which the Unitary Plan became operative as Right of First Refusal land for that claimant group.

Includes:

- cultural redress properties;
- commercial redress properties including:
 - properties returned via deferred selection,
 - properties transferred to other iwi, hapū or whānau entities associated or affiliated with the claimant group; and
 - properties transferred to a company in which the claimant group holds a controlling interest.

Excludes:

- unspecified properties within geographic areas over which claimant groups have been awarded Right of First Refusal in Treaty settlement legislation;
- any properties over which claimant groups have been awarded Right of First Refusal in Treaty settlement legislation enacted after the date on which the Unitary Plan became operative;
- properties covered by Statutory Acknowledgement or Deed of Recognition but not owned by claimant groups;
- properties in which the claimant group, or an iwi, hapū or whānau entity associated or affiliated with the claimant group, no longer retains a legal freehold interest;
- properties leased by the claimant group to an unrelated entity for a term which, including renewals, is or could be more than 35 years; and
- properties transferred to a company in which the claimant group has a minority interest.

Trenching

Excavating trenches for services including gas, electricity, water, and drainage and transport equipment.

U

Underwater blasting

Blasting undertaken underwater in the coastal marine area for construction, demolition, dredging or other purposes.

Underwater explosives training

Activities undertaken for defence purposes in accordance with the Defence Act 1990 that involve the release of explosives by divers.

Unenclosed substations

A substation incorporating an uncovered equipment yard or other elements not fully enclosed within a roofed building or structure.

Unformed road

Land that was legally established as a road prior to 1996 but which is not formed or maintained by Auckland Transport as a public road.

Uniformity ratio

The ratio of the minimum illuminance to the average illuminance.

Unit

A defined part of a building under different ownership, including apartments and separate leased areas within a building.

Universal access

The provision of buildings that are accessible and usable to the greatest extent possible by people of all ages and abilities.

Unusual organism

Organism that regular marine users of specific areas have not previously seen or are not familiar with.

Urban area

Land zoned residential or business, together with adjoining special purpose and open space zones.

Urban heat island

Heat islands are urbanized areas that experience higher temperatures than outlying areas. Structures such as buildings, roads, and other infrastructure absorb and re-emit the sun's heat more than natural landscapes such as forests and water bodies. In these areas where these structures are highly concentrated and greenery is limited, these become "islands" of higher temperatures relative to outlying areas.

Urupā

Māori burial ground.

Includes:

- closed Māori burial grounds; and
- open Māori burial grounds.

V**Vegetation alteration or removal**

Damaging, cutting, destroying or removing any part of vegetation.

Includes:

- roots; and
- crown pruning.

Excludes:

- the alteration or removal of vegetation planted as a crop or pasture.

Vehicle crossing

Facility for vehicle access between a road carriageway and a site boundary.

Vertebrate toxic agent

Substance used to eradicate, modify or control vertebrate animals.

Vessel

Boat or craft used in navigation in or on the water, with or without propulsion.

Includes:

- barges, lighters, or similar vessels;
- hovercraft or similar craft;
- submarines or other submersibles; and
- houseboats.

Veterinary clinic

Facility used for animal healthcare.

Includes:

- animal hospital treatment.

This definition is nested within the Commerce nesting table.

Veterinary vaccine

A biological compound that:

- is used to produce or artificially increase immunity to a particular disease;
- is controlled by the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997; and
- has been tested and approved as safe to use by a process similar to that conducted for approval and use of medical vaccines.

Viable genetically modified veterinary vaccine

A genetically modified veterinary vaccine that could survive or replicate in the environment or be transmitted from the inoculated recipient.

Vibe

A quality of a plan that is incapable of being defined.

Visitor accommodation

Facility used for accommodating tourists and short-stay visitors away from their normal place of residence.

Includes:

- backpacker lodges;

- motels and hotels;
- services or amenities such as restaurants, bars, gyms and ancillary retail provided on-site for the exclusive use of people staying in the accommodation and their guests;
- serviced rental accommodation for visitors offered at a daily tariff or with a pricing structure consistent with short stay accommodation; and
- timeshare accommodation.

Excludes:

- boarding houses and hostels;
- letting of dwellings, including for holiday purposes; and
- accommodation on a marae.

This definition is nested within the Residential nesting table.

Volatile organic compound

A hydrocarbon based compound with a vapour pressure greater than 2mm of mercury (0.27 kilopascals) at a temperature of 25°C or having a corresponding volatility under the particular conditions of use, but does not include methane.

W

Wāhi tapu

Sacred ancestral sites and places of significance to iwi, hapū or whānau.

Warehousing and storage

Facilities used for the receipt, storage, handling and distribution of materials, articles or goods destined for a retail outlet, trader or manufacturer.

Includes:

- direct collection of materials; and
- articles or goods by traders.

Excludes:

- retail.

This definition is nested within the Industry nesting table.

Washwater

Water that has been used to wash or clean vehicles, structures, machinery or equipment.

Includes:

- any cleaning chemicals used; and
- any contaminants mobilised by the process.

Waste management facility

Facility used for receiving waste for transfer, treatment, disposal, or temporary storage.

Includes:

- refuse transfer stations; and
- recycling.

Excludes:

- landfills.

This definition is nested within the Industry nesting table.

Wastewater

Liquid (and liquids containing solids) waste from domestic, industrial, commercial premises including (but not limited to) toilet wastes, sullage, trade wastes and gross solids.

Wastewater network

A system of wastewater pipes and associated accessory structures to convey, divert, store, treat, or discharge wastewater.

Water intake structure

A structure located in or adjacent to a surface water body for the purpose of taking water. Water intake structures are typically located on or above the bed of a river or lake and comprise an open pipe, a screen and anchoring which may secure the intake in a fixed position or allow it to move in response to changing water levels. Alternative designs, such as infiltration galleries, provide for water to be diverted to and taken from a location adjacent to the water body.

A water intake structure does not include a culvert or pipe or other similar structure whose principal purpose is to allow the passage of water along a river bed.

Water take

The activity of removing water from a water body (including rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, water impounded by dams and aquifers), by pumping and/or gravity, typically for consumptive use, but also including groundwater de-watering and groundwater removal as part of land drainage. Take does not include the removal of water from a water body where that removal is by a discharge (for example, where water is discharged over a dam spillway).

Wave attenuation device

Device to reduce wave height and dissipate wave energy.

Includes:

- rubble breakwaters;
- floating breakwaters; and
- groynes.

Wholesaler

A business engaged in the storage and distribution of goods to businesses (including retail activities) and institutional customers. Sales to the public are an accessory activity.

Workers' accommodation

A dwelling for people whose duties require them to live on-site, and in the rural zones for people who work on the site or surrounding rural area.

Includes:

- accommodation for rangers;
- artists in residence;
- farm managers and workers; and
- staff.

Works within the protected root zone

Carrying out work within the protected root zone.

Includes:

- excavation;
- depositing of materials;
- construction activity;

- installation of services;
- discharge or dispersal of any toxic substance;
- placement of any weed control membrane; and
- storage of vehicles, machinery, or materials.

Y

Yard

The part of a site that must be kept clear and unobstructed by buildings from the ground upwards. Yards are always measured in a horizontal plane and at right angles to the site boundary or other line that substitutes for the site boundary. A yard control is always a minimum dimension unless otherwise stated.

Excludes:

- eaves of any building and any roof, gutter or downpipe that projects over any yard by not more than 750mm;
- fire escapes required under the Building Act 2004; and
- any crop supports structures, artificial crop protection structures, hedges, or shelter belts.

See also: Front yard, Side yard, Rear yard, Lakeside yard and Riparian yard.