

Interpretation [000047, 000086]

Definitions

For the purposes of the defined terms, words in the singular include the plural and words in the plural include the singular.

Where the defined word is an activity, unless otherwise stated in the rules, the activity includes the building the activity occurs within and any ancillary activities that are integral to the day-to-day operation of the defined term.

The Council indicates a long vowel sound in written te reo Maaori by using double vowels (instead of a macron, i.e., ā ē ī ō ū). Double vowels are the preferred standard used by Waikato-Tainui, the iwi authority in the Waikato District and Council has adopted double vowels to acknowledge the iwi preference.

Term	Definition
Access allotment	Means an allotment used only for access to, and provision of, services to other Records of Title.
Accessibility	Means has features that allow access by members of the community, including those with sight and mobility impairment.
Accessory building	Means a detached building, the use of which is ancillary to the use of any building, buildings or activity that is or could be lawfully established on the same site, but does not include any minor residential unit.
Additions	Means an extension to a structure or building which increases its size, height and volume, including the construction of new floors, walls, ceilings and roofs.
Adjoining site	Means any other site that shares a length of boundary with the subject site. Unless specifically stated in the context, it excludes a site across a road, service lane, or private access way.
Aerodrome	<p>(a) Means any defined area of land or water intended or designed to be used either wholly or partly for the landing, departure, and surface movement of aircraft; and</p> <p>(b) Includes any buildings, installations, and equipment on or adjacent to any such area used in connection with the aerodrome or its administration.</p>
Afforestation	<p>Has the meaning in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>(a) Means planting and growing plantation forestry trees on land where there is no plantation forestry and where plantation forestry harvesting has not occurred within the last 5 years; but</p> <p>(b) Does not include vegetation clearance from the land before planting.</p> </div>
Aggregate Extraction Area	Means an area identified as an Aggregate Extraction Area on the planning maps.
Aggregate Resource Area [000047]	Means an area identified as an Aggregate Resource Area on the planning maps.
Agricultural and horticultural research activities	Means all activities associated with agricultural and horticultural research and innovation including, but not limited to:

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Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Agritechnology; (b) Food technology; (c) Biotechnology; (d) Bioengineering reproductive technology; (e) Information technology; (f) Biological pest control; (g) Weed and pest management strategies; (h) Vaccine development; (i) Soil, plant and fibre analysis; (j) Fertiliser and pesticide formulation and application; (k) Animal and plant health and disease control; (l) Control of fungal and plant toxins; (m) Processing of animal and horticultural products and by-products; (n) Research abattoirs; (o) Waste management systems; (p) Animal behaviour and welfare; (q) Farm sustainability; (r) Grazing; (s) Confined animal farming; (t) Soil, air and water research; and (u) The development, manufacture and commercial application of such activities.
Agricultural Research Centres	<p>Means the sites listed below that are identified on the planning maps as specific controls, which are subject to the GRUZ – General rural zone rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Livestock Improvement Corporation (LIC) Agricultural Research Centre; or (b) The Dairy NZ Agricultural Research Centre.
Aircraft operations	<p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The landing and take-off of any aircraft at an aerodrome; (b) 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 aerodrome to another.
Allotment	<p>Has the meaning in section 218 of the Resource Management Act 1991 as set out below.</p> <p>Means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any parcel of land under the Land Transfer Act 1952 that is a continuous area and whose boundaries are shown separately on a survey plan, whether or not— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The subdivision shown on the survey plan has been allowed, or subdivision approval has been granted, under another Act; or (ii) A subdivision consent for the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been granted under this Act; or (b) Any parcel of land or building or part of a building that is shown or identified separately— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) On a survey plan; or

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	<p>(ii) On a licence within the meaning of Part 7A of the Land Transfer Act 1952; or</p> <p>(c) Any unit on a unit plan; or</p> <p>(d) Any parcel of land not subject to the Land Transfer Act 1952.</p>
Alterations	Means any change to the fabric or characteristics of a building and includes the removal and replacement of external walls, windows, ceilings, floors or roofs. It does not include maintenance and repair as defined.
Amateur radio configuration	Means aerials, antennas and associated support structures which are owned and operated by licensed amateur radio operators.
Amenity values	<p>Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as set out in the box below).</p> <div data-bbox="491 667 1386 770" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Means those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes</p> </div>
Ancillary activity	Means an activity that supports and is subsidiary to a primary activity.
Ancillary equipment	<p>Has the same meaning as in Regulation 4 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2016 (as set out in the box below).</p> <div data-bbox="491 981 1386 1122" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Means telecommunications, radiocommunications, electrical or similar equipment which is necessary to install with a facility to enable the facility to operate as intended, but not a self-contained power unit or a lightning rod.</p> </div>
Ancillary rural earthworks	<p>Means any earthworks or disturbance of soil associated with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Crop cultivation and associated land preparation (including establishment of sediment and erosion control measures); (b) Harvesting of agricultural and horticultural crops (farming); (c) Maintenance and construction of facilities associated with farming activities, including, but not limited to, farm tracks, roads and landings, stock races, silage pits, offal pits, farm drains, farm effluent ponds, feeding pads, fertiliser storage pads, airstrips, helipads, post holes, fencing, drilling bores, stock water pipes, water tanks and troughs, the maintenance of on-farm land drainage networks, and erosion and sediment control measures; and (d) Burying of material infected by unwanted organisms as declared by the Ministry for Primary Industries Chief Technical Officer or an emergency declared by the Minister under the Biosecurity Act 1993.
Animal feed lot	Means a covered or uncovered hard standing area used for the purpose of intensively feeding animals. It does not include the concentrated but temporary wintering of stock numbers normally present on a property in areas such as feed stalls or feed pads.
Annual exceedance probability or AEP	Means the probability of an event occurring in any one year. The probability is expressed as a percentage and generally refers to storm events of a particular magnitude occurring in any given year. For example, a large flood which may be calculated to have a 1% chance to occur in any one year, is described as 1% AEP.

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Term	Definition
Antenna	<p>Has the same meaning as in Regulation 4 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2016.</p> <div data-bbox="491 376 1385 450" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Means a device that receives or transmits radiocommunication or telecommunication signals, but not a small cell unit.</p> </div>
Aotearoa	A Maori name for New Zealand.
Apartment building	Means a building, or part of a building, that contains three or more attached residential units.
Artificial crop protection structure {000043}	Means structures (excluding greenhouses) and associated covering material used to protect crops and/or enhance plant growth.
Bank	Means any outer edge of the bed of a lake, or river or stream.
Bed	<p>Has the meaning in section 3 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as set out in the box below).</p> <div data-bbox="491 831 1385 1559" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p>Means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) In relation to any river— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) For the purposes of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, and subdivision, the space of land which the waters of the river cover at its annual fullest flow without overtopping its banks; (ii) In all other cases, the space of land which the waters of the river cover at its fullest flow without overtopping its banks; and (b) In relation to any lake, except a lake controlled by artificial means,— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) For the purposes of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, and subdivision, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its annual highest level without exceeding its margin; (ii) In all other cases, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its highest level without exceeding its margin; and (c) In relation to any lake controlled by artificial means, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its maximum permitted operating level; and (d) In relation to the sea, the submarine areas covered by the internal waters and the territorial sea. </div>
Biodiversity	<p>Has the same meaning as biological diversity in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as set out in the box below).</p> <div data-bbox="491 1697 1385 1805" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Means the variability among living organisms and the ecological complexes of which they are a part, including diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.</p> </div>
Biodiversity offsetting	Biodiversity offsets are measurable conservation outcomes resulting from actions designed to compensate for significant residual adverse biodiversity effects arising from project development after appropriate prevention and mitigation measures have been taken.
Boundary	Means in relation to:

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Term	Definition
	<p>(a) A Record of Title – the site boundary;</p> <p>(b) Cross-lease titles – the boundary of a flat and any exclusive use area; or</p> <p>(c) Unit titles – the boundary of the principal unit and any accessory units associated with the principal unit.</p>
Boundary adjustment	Means a subdivision that alters the existing boundaries between adjoining allotments, without altering the number of allotments.
Building	<p>Means a temporary or permanent movable or immovable physical construction that is:</p> <p>(a) Partially or fully roofed, and</p> <p>(b) Is fixed or located on or in land, but</p> <p>(c) Excludes any motorised vehicle or other mode of transport that could be moved under its own power.</p>
Building coverage	Means the percentage of the net site area covered by the building footprint.
Building footprint	Means, in relation to building coverage, the total area of buildings at ground floor level together with the area of any section of any of those buildings that extends out beyond the ground floor level limits of the building and overhangs the ground.
Building platform	<p>Means land that can accommodate building developments, having regard to all of the following:</p> <p>(a) Soil conditions,</p> <p>(b) Geotechnical stability,</p> <p>(c) Gradient,</p> <p>(d) Access, and</p> <p>(e) Natural hazards.</p>
Cabinet	<p>Has the same meaning as in Regulation 4 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2016 (as set out in the box below).</p> <div data-bbox="491 1339 1385 1720" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Means a casing around equipment that is necessary to operate a telecommunication network.</p> <p>It excludes the following:</p> <p>(a) A casing around an antenna;</p> <p>(b) A small cell unit;</p> <p>(c) Ancillary equipment;</p> <p>(d) Any part of a telecommunication line;</p> <p>(e) A casing that is wholly underground;</p> <p>(f) A casing that is inside a building; or</p> <p>(g) A building.</p> </div>
Campus	Means an area identified as a campus within an Agricultural Research Centre on the planning maps.
Child care facility	<p>Means any land or buildings used for the care or training of predominantly pre-school children and includes a Pplaycentre, kindergarten or daycare.</p> <p>It excludes:</p> <p>(a) Children residing overnight on the property; and</p> <p>(b) A school.</p>

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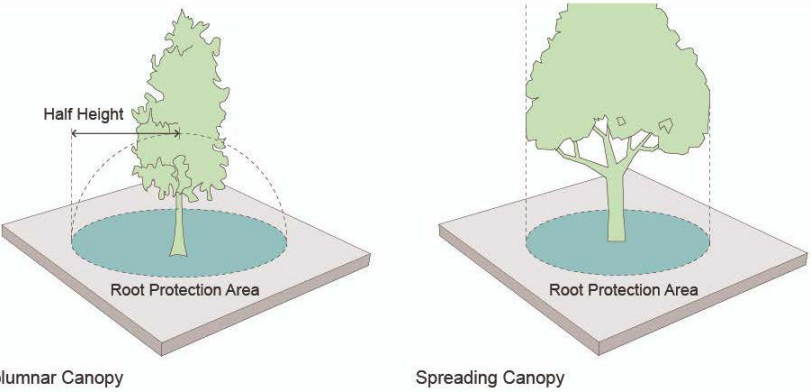
Term	Definition
Circuit training	Means training in the pattern used to position the aeroplane for landing.
Cleanfill	Means virgin excavated natural materials including clay, gravel, sand, soil and rock that are free of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components; (b) Hazardous substances and materials; (c) Products and materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, stabilisation or disposal practices; (d) Medical and veterinary wastes, asbestos, and radioactive substances; (e) Contaminated soil and other contaminated materials; and (f) Liquid wastes.
Cleanfill area	Means an area used exclusively for the disposal of cleanfill material.
Coal Mining Area	Means land identified as a Coal Mining Area on the planning maps.
Coastal Sensitivity Area (Erosion)	Means an area identified on the planning maps, being land that is potentially vulnerable to coastal erosion over the period to 2120, assuming sea level rise of 1.0 m.
Coastal Sensitivity Area (Inundation)	Means an area identified on the planning maps, being land that is potentially vulnerable to coastal inundation over the period to 2120, assuming a sea level rise of 1.0 m.
Commercial activity	Means any activity trading in goods, equipment or services. It includes any ancillary activity to the commercial activity (for example administrative or head offices).
Communal living court	Means an area of outdoor space for the exclusive use of the residents, and guests to the residential units on the site. It does not include parking, manoeuvring areas and buildings, but does include swimming pools, pergolas and similar open-framed structures.
Communal service court	Means an area of outdoor space for the exclusive use of the residents on the site for domestic requirements, such as storage, refuse or recycling materials, and clotheslines. It excludes any space required for outdoor living space, parking, manoeuvring, or buildings.
Community activity	Means the use of land and buildings within PREC31 – Lakeside Te Kauwhata precinct that provide for individual or community health, welfare, care, safety, recreation, cultural, ceremonial, spiritual, and art and craft purposes. It includes any preschool or education facility, place of worship, community hall or centre or recreation facility.
Community corrections activity	Means the use of land and buildings for non-custodial services for safety, welfare and community purposes, including probation, rehabilitation and reintegration services, assessments, reporting, workshops and programmes, administration, and a meeting point for community works groups.
Community facility	Means land and buildings used by members of the community for recreational, sporting, cultural, safety, health, welfare, or worship purposes. It includes provision for any ancillary activity that assists with the operation of the community facility.
Community-scale electricity generation	Means renewable electricity generation to supply an immediate community (more than one site).
Community-scale wastewater system	Means a system to convey, treat and dispose of wastewater from a number of houses occupying more than one site in a particular locality. It excludes a wastewater system which is connected to a public, reticulated wastewater network.

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Term	Definition
Comprehensive Land Development Consent	<p>Means a bundle of land use consents that apply to an area of land of 5ha or more which provides for staged and integrated development within PREC31 – Lakeside Te Kauwhata precinct and can cover a range of residential, business and rural zonings.</p> <p>A Comprehensive Land Development Consent includes the provision of earthworks, roading networks, wastewater infrastructure including treatment plants, pipelines and associated wetlands, stormwater infrastructure, network utilities and other infrastructure, open space, ecological restoration, works in the flood plain, landscaping and planting, community facilities, walkways and cycle ways and associated land decontamination.</p> <p>A Comprehensive Land Development Consent may be applied for concurrently with a Comprehensive Subdivision Consent, or separately.</p>
Comprehensive Subdivision Consent	<p>Means a comprehensive subdivision consent that relates to the Te Kauwhata Lakeside Precinct Plan. A comprehensive subdivision is a subdivision of 5ha or more which provides for staged and integrated development within PREC31 – Lakeside Te Kauwhata precinct and can cover a range of residential, business and rural zonings.</p> <p>A Comprehensive Subdivision Consent includes the provision of sites for roading, walking and cycling trails, sites for open space and community facilities, dedicated sites for wastewater and stormwater infrastructure and development sites for housing, business and other activities provided for within the relevant zone/structure plan. It also includes sites for associated infrastructure.</p> <p>A Comprehensive Subdivision Consent may be applied for concurrently with a Comprehensive Land Development Consent or separately.</p>
Concept management plan	<p>Means in the context of the development of Maaori land, a concept plan that provides an overview of foreseeable uses of Maaori land over time.</p>
Conservation activity	<p>Means activities associated with managing or restoring indigenous habitat, including wetlands, maintains or enhances indigenous biodiversity or raises public awareness of indigenous biodiversity values. It includes stock exclusion (inclusive of fencing), research and monitoring, the maintenance or upgrading of public walking or cycle tracks, interpretive and directional signs, accessory buildings including those for interpretation or education purposes and the provision of access for plant or animal pest management.</p>
Contaminated land	<p>Has the same meaning as that in the Resource Management Act 1991 (as set out in the box below).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Means land that has a hazardous substance in or on it that—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. has significant adverse effects on the environment; or b. is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment </div>
Continuous landholding {000050}	<p>Means multiple adjoining Records of Title in the same ownership. It includes titles that are only separated by a road.</p>
Controlled fill material	<p>Means predominantly clean fill material that may also contain inert construction and demolition materials and soils from sites that may have</p>

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Term	Definition	
	contaminant concentrations in excess of local background concentrations, but with total concentrations that will not restrict future land use.	
Correctional facility	Means a facility where people are detained in the justice system. It includes a prison, detention centre, youth detention centre or secure unit.	
Cultivation	Means the alteration or disturbance of land (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock), for the purpose of sowing, growing or harvesting of pasture or crops.	
Cumulative risk	Means a measure of the risk posed by a hazardous facility, where the risks accumulate over time (i.e., are added together or multiplied), and the risks come from other hazardous facilities in the vicinity where the risks of one facility can influence the risk of another.	
Defended area	Means an area identified on the planning maps which could normally flood in a 1% AEP flood event but is protected from flooding by a flood protection scheme managed by the Waikato Regional Council, the Waikato District Council or the Crown.	
Design speed	Means a speed fixed for the design of those geometric features of a carriageway that influence vehicle operation and is the 85th percentile speed of traffic through that geometric feature. These can either be measured or estimated (in accordance with Austroad design guides or similar).	
Discharge	<p>Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as set out in the box below).</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="488 1025 1385 1066"> <tr> <td data-bbox="488 1025 1385 1066">Includes emit, deposit, and allow to escape.</td> </tr> </table>	Includes emit, deposit, and allow to escape.
Includes emit, deposit, and allow to escape.		
Dog or cat boarding, daycare, breeding or training establishment	Means an activity carried out on land or within buildings where board, daycare and lodging, breeding or training is provided or intended to be provided for more than five dogs or cats (excluding offspring up to 3 months of age). This does not include dog kennels, ancillary to private farming or residential activities.	
Drain	Means any artificial watercourse, designed, constructed, or used for the drainage of surface or subsurface water, but excludes artificial watercourses used for the conveyance of water for electricity generation, irrigation, or water supply purposes.	
Drinking water	Means water intended to be used for human consumption; and includes water intended to be used for food preparation, utensil washing, and oral or other personal hygiene.	
Dripline	<p>Means circular area of ground surrounding a notable tree. For trees with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A spreading canopy: the area that extends from the trunk to the outer most extent of the tree's canopy spread (branch structure with or without leaf coverage); or (b) An upright or fastigiated or columnar canopy: the area that extends from the trunk to a radius half the height of the tree. 	

Term	Definition
	 <p data-bbox="488 651 746 685">Figure 1 – Dripline</p>
Duplex	Means two attached residential units, connected by a common wall or an accessory building, such as a garage or a carport. This does not apply to minor residential units.
Dust	Means all non-combusted solid particulate matter that is suspended in the air, or has settled after being airborne. Dust may be derived from materials including rock, sand, cement, fertiliser, coal, soil, paint, animal products and wood.
Earthworks	Means the alteration or disturbance of land, including by moving, removing, placing, blading, cutting, contouring, filling or excavation of earth (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock); but excludes gardening, cultivation, and disturbance of land for the installation of fence posts.
Educational facility	Means land or buildings used for teaching or training by child care services, schools, and tertiary education services, including any ancillary activities.
Effect	<p data-bbox="488 1167 1402 1267">Has the same meaning as in section 3 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as set out in the box below).</p> <div data-bbox="488 1267 1377 1686" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p data-bbox="501 1267 635 1301">Includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="539 1308 999 1341">(a) Any positive or adverse effect; and <li data-bbox="539 1348 1070 1382">(b) Any temporary or permanent effect; and <li data-bbox="539 1388 1046 1422">(c) Any past, present, or future effect; and <li data-bbox="539 1429 1345 1563">(d) Any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects— regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency of the effect, and also includes— <li data-bbox="539 1570 1099 1603">(e) Any potential effect of high probability; and <li data-bbox="539 1610 1350 1677">(f) Any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact. </div>
Emergency generator	Means either a fixed or trailer-mounted generator that can supply reticulated water and wastewater networks or treatment facilities with emergency power where and when necessary.
Emergency services	<p data-bbox="488 1821 887 1854">Means all or any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="526 1861 871 1895">(a) The New Zealand Police; <li data-bbox="526 1901 1018 1935">(b) Fire and Emergency New Zealand; or <li data-bbox="526 1942 810 1975">(c) Ambulance services.

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Term	Definition
Emergency services facility	Means a facility used by, of for the coordination of, emergency services.
Emergency services training and management facilities	Means training, operational support, or other non-emergency activities undertaken by emergency services.
Energy corridor	Means an area identified as an energy corridor shown on the planning maps, being a corridor for the transportation of minerals and substances, limited to coal, coal ash, aggregate, overburden, clean-fill, wastewater and other liquids (other than a hazardous substance) associated with the Huntly Power Station.
Environmental compensation	Environmental compensation comprises actions offered as a means to address residual adverse effects on the environment arising from a project development.
Environmental Protection Area	Means an area identified as an Environmental Protection Area on the planning maps.
Equestrian centre	Means land or buildings where people: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Can ride or learn to ride horses, for a fee; or (b) Competitively race or show horses (including trotting, galloping, show-jumping, cross-country and dressage).
Esplanade reserve	Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 as set out below. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Means a reserve within the meaning of the Reserves Act 1977—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Which is either— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A local purpose reserve within the meaning of section 23 of that Act, if vested in the territorial authority under section 239; or (ii) A reserve vested in the Crown or a regional council under section 237D; and (b) Which is vested in the territorial authority, regional council, or the Crown for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229. </div>
Esplanade strip	Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 as set out below. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Means a strip of land created by the registration of an instrument in accordance with section 232 for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229.</p> </div>
Exploration	Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 as set out below. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Means any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying mineral deposits or occurrences and evaluating the feasibility of mining particular deposits or occurrences of 1 or more minerals; and includes any drilling, dredging, or excavations (whether surface or subsurface) that are reasonably necessary to determine the nature and size of a mineral deposit or occurrence; and to explore has a corresponding meaning</p> </div>

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Term	Definition
Extent of setting	Means the land directly surrounding an historic heritage item that has a direct relationship with the heritage values and significance for a scheduled item as identified in SCHED I – Historic heritage items.
Extractive activity	<p>Means taking, winning or extracting, the naturally-occurring minerals (including but not by whatever means limited to coal, rock, sand, and gravel) and peat from under or on the land surface. This includes any of the following activities at or near the site where the minerals have been taken, won or extracted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Excavation, blasting, processing (crushing, screening, washing, chemical separation and blending); (b) The storage, distribution and sale of aggregates, coal or mineral products; (c) The removal, stockpiling and deposition of overburden; (d) Treatment of stormwater and wastewater; (e) Storage, management and disposal of tailings; (f) Landscaping and rehabilitation works including cleanfilling; (g) Ancillary earthworks; (h) Ancillary buildings and structures, such as weighbridges, laboratories and site offices ; (i) Internal roads and access tracks; and (j) Quarrying activities. <p>It includes all activities and structures associated with underground coal gasification, including pilot and commercial plants and the distribution of gas. It excludes prospecting and exploration activities. It does not include a farm quarry or ancillary rural earthworks.</p>
Farm building	Means a building that supports the primary use of the site for farming. It excludes residential units.
Farm quarry	Means location or area used for extraction of minerals or aggregate for use ancillary to farming and horticulture, and only used within the property of extraction. No extracted material (including any aggregate) shall be removed from the property of origin and there shall be no retail or other sales of such material.
Farming [000043]	<p>Means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, aquacultural, or apicultural activity having as its primary purpose the production of any livestock, fish, poultry, or crop using the in-situ soil, water and air as the medium for production; and includes: (b) Processing, as an ancillary activity of farm produce grown on the same site, such as cutting, cleaning, grading, chilling, freezing, packaging and storage; (c) Any land and buildings used for the production of commodities from (a) and used for the initial processing of commodities in (b) and includes greenhouses, indoor hydroponics, pack houses and coolstores; (d) Loading areas for helicopters and airstrips for top dressing and spraying the same site; and (e) On-farm agricultural and horticultural research activities; <p>It excludes:</p>

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Term	Definition
	<p>(f) Intensive farming; or</p> <p>(g) Further processing of those commodities from (a) into a different product.</p>
Farming noise	<p>Means noise generated by farming activities, including vehicles, any aircraft used for aerial spraying or fertiliser application (excluding aerodromes), mobile farming machinery or equipment and farm animals, including farm dogs. It does not include fixed equipment or facilities, bird scaring devices and frost fans.</p>
Fertiliser	<p>Means a substance or biological compound or mix of substances or biological compounds in solid or liquid form, that is described as, or held out to be suitable for, sustaining or increasing the growth, productivity or quality of soils, plants or, indirectly, animals through the application to plants or soil of any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, calcium, chlorine, and sodium as major nutrients; or (b) Manganese, iron, zinc, copper, boron, cobalt, molybdenum, iodine, and selenium as minor nutrients; or (c) Fertiliser additives to facilitate the uptake and use of nutrients; or (d) Non-nutrient attributes of the materials used in fertiliser. <p>It does not include livestock effluent, human effluent, substances containing pathogens, or substances that are plant growth regulators that modify the physiological functions of plants.</p>
Flight training school	<p>Means land, and/or buildings used for the instruction or training in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The control of aircraft in basic and advanced flight manoeuvres, (b) Aeronautical theory, (c) Airmanship, (d) Aircraft checks, (e) Aircraft maintenance and maintenance procedures, (f) A certified flight training device.
Flood plain management area [000073]	<p>Means an area identified on the planning maps which is at risk of flooding in a 1% AEP flood event and is otherwise described in this District Plan as the 1% AEP floodplain.</p>
Flood ponding area	<p>Means an area shown on the planning maps being an identified flood ponding area or an area that experiences floodwater ponding in a 1% AEP rainfall event.</p>
Free range pig or poultry farming	<p>Means the rearing of pigs or poultry where the animals have permanent access to outdoor areas and where stocking density is sufficiently low to enable the maintenance of pasture or ground cover. It includes buildings connected to the outdoor areas.</p>
Functional need	<p>Means the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because the activity can only occur in that environment.</p>
Greywater	<p>Means liquid waste from domestic sources including sinks, basins, baths, showers and similar fixtures, but does not include sewage, or industrial and trade waste.</p>
Grid layout	<p>Means an interconnecting system of roads, blocks and allotments, laid out in a rectilinear pattern.</p>

Part 1: Introduction and general provisions / Interpretation

Term	Definition
Gross floor area, or GFA	<p>Means the sum of the total area of all floors of a building or buildings (including any void area in each of those floors, such as service shafts, liftwells or stairwells), where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) There are exterior walls, measured from the exterior faces of those exterior walls; (b) There are walls separating two buildings, measured from the centre lines of the walls separating the two buildings; (c) A wall or walls are lacking (for example, a mezzanine floor) and the edge of the floor is discernible, measured from the edge of the floor.
Gross leasable floor area	<p>Means the sum of the total area of all floors of a building or buildings, for individual tenants to occupy, measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Where there are exterior walls, from the exterior faces of those exterior walls; (b) Where there are walls separating two buildings, from the centre lines of the walls separating the two buildings; (c) Where a wall or walls are lacking (for example, a mezzanine floor) and the edge of the floor is discernible, from the edge of the floor. <p>It excludes all or any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) Common lift wells or stairwells, including landing areas; (e) Common corridors or halls (other than food court areas); (f) Common toilets or bathrooms; or (g) Any parking areas required by the District Plan.
Ground level	<p>Means—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The actual finished surface level of the ground after the most recent subdivision that plans and the district created at least one additional allotment was completed (b) If the ground level cannot be identified under paragraph (a), the existing surface level of the ground (c) If, in any case under paragraph (a) or (b), a retaining wall or retaining structure is located on the boundary, the level on the exterior surface of the retaining wall or retaining structure where it intersects the boundary.
Habitable building	Means a building that contains one or more habitable rooms.
Habitable room	Means any room used for the purposes of teaching or used as a living room, dining room, sitting room, bedroom, office or other room specified in the Plan to be a similarly occupied room.
hapuu	The primary political unit in traditional Maaori social organisation, a relatively stable and cohesive group consisting of a number of whaanau sharing descent from a common ancestor.
Hard protection structure	<p>Has the same meaning as in the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (set out in the box below).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Includes a seawall, rock revetment, groyne, breakwater, stop bank, retaining wall 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.</p> </div>

Part I: Introduction and general provisions / Interpretation

Term	Definition
Hauora (Activity)	Means a facility for the care or welfare of people. It includes facilities used by a medical practitioner or people involved in alternative forms of medicine.
Hauora (English translation)	Health.
Hazard	Means physical situations, processes and actions in relation to a hazardous substance that has the potential for adverse effects on people, ecosystems or the built environment.
Hazardous facility	Means activities involving premises at which hazardous substances are used, stored or disposed of. Storage includes vehicles for their transport located at a facility for more than short periods of time.
Hazardous substance	<p>Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as set out in the box below).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Includes, but is not limited to, any substance defined in section 2 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 as a hazardous substance. The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 defines hazardous substances as meaning, unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations or an EPA notice, any substance—</p> <p>(a) With 1 or more of the following intrinsic properties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Explosiveness: (ii) Flammability: (iii) A capacity to oxidise: (iv) Corrosiveness: (v) Toxicity (including chronic toxicity): (vi) Ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or <p>(b) Which on contact with air or water (other than air or water where the temperature or pressure has been artificially increased or decreased) generates a substance with any 1 or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a).</p> </div>
Hazardous waste	<p>Means any waste that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Contains hazardous substances at sufficient concentrations to exceed the minimum degrees of hazard specified by Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001 under the Hazardous Substances and New Organism Act 1996; or (b) Meets the definition for infectious substances included in the Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 and NZS 5433: 2012 – Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land; or (c) Meets the definition for radioactive material included in the Radiation Safety Act 2016.
Health facility	<p>Means a facility for the care or welfare of people. It includes non-residential day hospitals or facilities used by any of the following practitioners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Medical practitioners, (b) Dentists, (c) Optometrists, (d) Acupuncturists, (e) Osteopaths, or

Part I: Introduction and general provisions / Interpretation

Term	Definition
	(f) Persons involved in alternative forms of medicine.
Heavy vehicle	Means: (a) A 'Single Unit Heavy Goods Vehicle' (being a motor vehicle comprising a single unit having a gross laden weight exceeding 3500kg); or (b) A 'Multi-Unit Heavy Goods Vehicle' (being a motor vehicle comprising more than one unit, having a gross laden weight exceeding 3500kg).
Height	Means the vertical distance between a specified reference point and the highest part of any feature, structure or building above that point.
Height in relation to boundary	Means the height of a structure, building or feature, relative to its distance from either the boundary of a: (a) site, or (b) other specified reference point.
Heritage item	Means a heritage item listed in SCHED I – Historic heritage items and identified on the planning maps.
Heritage values	For historic heritage items, means the tangible and intangible attributes which contribute to an understanding and appreciation of the level of significance of a historic heritage item; and are derived from any of the following qualities: (a) Archaeological; (b) Architectural; (c) Cultural; (d) Historic; (e) Scientific; (f) Technological.
High class soils	Means those soils in Land Use Capability Classes I and II (excluding peat soils) and soils in Land Use Capability Class IIIe1 and IIIe5, classified as Allophanic Soils, using the New Zealand Soil Classification.
High Natural Character area	Means an area identified as High Natural Character Area on the planning maps and as described in SCHED4 – Natural character areas
High risk coastal erosion area	Means an area identified on the planning maps as a High Risk Coastal Erosion Area, being an area which is currently at risk from coastal erosion with existing sea level and existing coastal processes.
High risk coastal inundation area	Means an area identified on the planning maps as a High Risk Coastal Inundation Area, being an area which is currently at risk from coastal inundation with existing sea level and coastal processes.
High risk flood area	Means an area identified on the planning maps as a High Risk Flood Area, being an area, which is subject to river or surface flooding during an event with an annual exceedance probability of no more than 1%, and during such an event: (a) The depth of flood waters exceeds one metre; or (b) The speed of flood waters exceeds two metres per second; or (c) The flood depth multiplied by the flood speed exceeds one.
Historic heritage	Has the meaning in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as set out in the box below).

Part I: Introduction and general provisions / Interpretation

Term	Definition
	<p>(a) Means those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Archaeological: (ii) Architectural: (iii) Cultural: (iv) Historic: (v) Scientific: (vi) Technological; and <p>(b) Includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Historic sites, structures, places, and areas; and (ii) Archaeological sites; and (iii) Sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu; and (iv) Surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources.
Historic heritage item	For heritage items listed in SCHED I – Historic heritage items, means a building, structure or group of buildings or structures that has met the significance threshold for scheduling in the District Plan.
Home business [000033]	Means a commercial activity that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Undertaken or operated by at least one resident of the site; and (b) Is incidental to the use of the site for a residential activity.
Homestay	Means accommodation for guests who pay a daily tariff to stay in a home with the occupants of the household.
Horse training centre	Means facilities for the housing and training of horses. It may involve some form of training track and arenas (both indoor and outdoor), but does not include any form of racing or show jumping or other activity to which the general public is permitted, whether or not an entrance fee is paid.
hui	Gathering, meeting, assembly, seminar, conference.
Identified area	Means for the purposes of Energy, Infrastructure and Transport, any of the following areas or items identified within this District Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Urban Expansion Area; (b) Significant Natural Area; (c) Outstanding Natural Feature; (d) Outstanding Natural Landscape; (e) Outstanding Natural Character; (f) High Natural Character; (g) Heritage area; (h) Heritage items; (i) Sites or Areas of Significance to Māori; (j) Notable Trees.
Impervious surface	Means a surface that is not vegetated, and which prevents or significantly retards the soakage of water into the ground. It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Roofs (b) Paved areas including driveways and sealed/compacted metal parking areas, (c) Patios

Part I: Introduction and general provisions / Interpretation

Term	Definition
	<p>(d) Sealed and compacted metal roads, and (e) Layers engineered to be impervious such as highly-compacted soil.</p> <p>It excludes:</p> <p>(f) Wooden decks with spacing between boards of 4mm or more, where water is allowed to drain through to a permeable surface below the deck; (g) Grass and bush areas; (h) Gardens and other vegetated areas; (i) Porous or permeable paving; (j) Green or living roofs; (k) Permeable artificial surfaces, fields or lawns; (l) Slatted decks; (m) Swimming pools, ponds and dammed water; and (n) Rain tanks; and (o) Farm tracks.</p>
Indicative road	<p>Means either:</p> <p>(a) A roading route that is identified on the planning map as an indicative road; or (b) An alternative roading route that: (i) Is authorised by resource consent or designation; and (ii) Achieves the same road network and property access outcomes as a roading route described in (a).</p>
Indigenous vegetation	<p>Means vegetation that occurs naturally in New Zealand or arrived in New Zealand without human assistance. It excludes domestic or ornamental / landscaping planting or planted shelter belts comprising indigenous species.</p>
Industrial activity	<p>Means an activity that manufactures, fabricates, processes, packages, distributes, repairs, stores, or disposes of materials (including raw, processed, or partly processed materials) or goods. It includes any ancillary activity to the industrial activity.</p>
Informal recreation	<p>Means any non-competitive, casual leisure activity. It also includes amenity or conservation plantings, children’s play areas, shelters, public toilets or accessory buildings necessary for the maintenance of the park.</p>
Infrastructure	<p>Means:</p> <p>(a) Pipelines that distribute or transmit natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel or geothermal energy; (b) A network for the purpose of telecommunication, as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; (c) A network for the purpose of radiocommunication, as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989; (d) Facilities for the generation of electricity, lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, and support structures for lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, excluding facilities, lines, and support structures if a person: (i) Uses them in connection with the generation of electricity for the person’s use; and (ii) Does not use them to generate any electricity for supply to any other person;</p>

Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) A water supply distribution system, including a system for irrigation; (f) A drainage or sewerage system; (g) Structures for transport on, under or over land by cycle ways, rail, roads, walkways, or any other means; (h) Facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers transported on land by any means; (i) An airport as defined in section 2 of the Airport Authorities Act 1966; (j) A navigation installation as defined in section 2 of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; (k) Facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers carried by sea, including a port-related commercial undertaking, as defined in section 2(1) of the Port Companies Act 1988; or (l) Anything described as a network utility operation in regulations made for the purposes of the definition of network utility operator in section 166 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Intensive farming	<p>Means farming and primary production involving livestock, poultry, or fungi where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) It occurs principally within a building; or (b) It occurs within outdoor enclosures or runs where the stocking density precludes the maintenance of pasture or ground cover; and (c) Livestock or poultry feeding is not primarily dependent on the fertility of the soils on which the activity is located and is primarily dependent on supplies of food grown or produced elsewhere and transported to the livestock or poultry. <p>It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) Intensive pig farming undertaken wholly or principally in shelters or buildings, or outdoor enclosures where stock are housed on a long-term basis and matters (b) and (c) are met; (e) Poultry or game bird farming undertaken wholly or principally in shelters or buildings, or outdoor enclosures where stock are housed on a long-term basis and matters (b) and (c) are met; (f) Animal feed lots that are barns or covered or uncovered enclosures where stock are housed on a long-term basis and matters (b) and (c) are met. <p>It excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (g) Woolsheds; (h) Dairy sheds; (i) Indoor rearing or weaning of livestock or under cover wintering accommodation no more than 3 months in any calendar year (except where stock are being reared for the replacement of breeding stock to be used on the same property); (j) Feed pads and stand-off pads ancillary to pasture-based farming; (k) Horse stables; (l) Poultry hatcheries; or (m) Greenhouse production or nurseries.

Part I: Introduction and general provisions / Interpretation

Term	Definition
iwi	People; tribe, a collective made up of hapuu and whaanau that descend from a common ancestor.
kaawanatanga principle	To do with being a governor, or government. The Maaori text of the First Article of Te Tiriti o Waitangi uses the term kaawanatanga to describe that which the Chiefs gave to the Queen.
kainga	Home, homestead, address, residence, village, settlement, habitation, habitat, dwelling.
kaitiaki	Guardian
kaitiakitanga	Means the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Maori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship.
kaumaatua	Adult, elder, elderly man, elderly woman, old man – a person of status within the whanau, with the mana to influence decision-making.
Kaumaatua housing (Hopuhopu)	Means, in the HOPZ – Hopuhopu zone, one or more residential units for the purpose of providing housing specifically for kaumaatua and may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Services and facilities, including rest homes and hospitals, for the care and benefit of the residents; (b) Activities, pavilions and/or other recreational facilities or meeting places for the use of residents of that complex and visitors of residents.
Kauri root zone	Means the area within three times the maximum radius of the drip line of the New Zealand kauri tree.
kawa	Protocol or ritual.
Kiingitanga	The Maaori King Movement that was established in 1858 that continues to play an important cultural and social role in Maaori communities, especially in Tainui.
koohanga reo	Maaori language preschool.
kura kaupapa	Primary school operating under Maaori custom and using Maaori as the medium of instruction.
L _{A90}	Has the same meaning as the ‘Background sound level’ in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound.
L _{Aeq}	Has the same meaning as ‘time-average A-weighted sound pressure level’ in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics -Measurement of Environmental Sound.
L _{AF(max)}	Has the same meaning as the ‘maximum A-frequency weighted, F-time weighted sound pressure level’ in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement Of Environmental Sound.
Lake	Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 as set out below: <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Means a body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land.</p> </div>
Land	Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as set out in the box below). <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Includes land covered by water and the airspace above land; and (b) In a national environmental standard dealing with a regional council function under section 30 or a regional rule, does not include the bed of a lake or river; and </div>

Part 1: Introduction and general provisions / Interpretation

Term	Definition
	(c) In a national environmental standard dealing with a territorial authority function under section 31 or a district rule, includes the surface of water in a lake or river.
Land disturbance	Means alteration or disturbance of land, (or any matter constituting the land including, soil, clay, sand and rock), that does not permanently alter the profile, contour or height of the land.
Land transport network	Means the network used for the land-based transportation of people and/or goods including by road, rail, cycling, walking and public transport.
Landfill	Means an area used for, or previously used for, the disposal of solid waste. It excludes cleanfill areas.
Landscape restoration area	Means an area identified on the planning maps as a Landscape Restoration Area being an area where existing native vegetation is to be complemented by additional landscape restoration planting. The purpose of the area is to promote stabilisation of steep slopes, encourage ecological and habitat linkages and enhance landscape amenity, particularly in and near coastal areas and on visually-prominent landforms.
Large-scale wind farm	Means buildings, structures, access tracks and or turbines used to generate electricity from wind and convey the electricity to an associated substation in order to supply the wholesale electricity market.
L _{dn}	Has the same meaning as the 'Day night level, or day-night average sound level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound.
Light industrial activity	Means small scale manufacturing, warehouse, storage, service and repair activities which do not involve the use of heavy machinery, are carried out indoors with no adverse effects (such as noise, odour, dust, fumes and smoke) on residential activities sensitive to these effects.
Limited access road	Means any road declared a limited access road under Section 88 of the Government Roading Powers Act 1989, Section 346A of the Local Government Act 1974 or the corresponding provisions of any former enactment.
Locally important viewshafts	Means all existing views to Whaingaroa Harbour, the coast and/or Mount Karioi over the Raglan Urban Area from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) State Highway 23; (e) Main Road, Bow Street and Norrie Avenue; (f) south and West views from Bow Street between Norrie Avenue and Bankart Street; (g) Raglan Town Centre; (h) Wainui Road between the Bryant Reserve and the Bible Crusade Camp.
Low impact design	Means a design approach for site and catchment development or redevelopment that protects and conserves and incorporates natural site features into stormwater management design and implementation.
L _{peak}	Has the same meaning as 'Peak sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound
Maaori customary land	Means land that is held by Maaori in accordance with tikanga Maaori as referred to in section 129(1)(a) and section 129(2)(a) of the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.
Maaori freehold land	Means land determined by the Māori Land Court as being 'Māori freehold land', consistent with Section 129(2)(b) of the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.

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Term	Definition
Maaori land	Means Maaori freehold land, Maaori customary land, Maaori reservation or Treaty settlement land.
Maaori purpose activity	Means the use of Maaori land and/or buildings on Maaori land for one or more of any of the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Marae; (b) Papakaainga; (c) Papakaainga building; (d) Cultural event; (e) Urupaa; (f) Tuaahu; (g) Waharoa; (h) Church; (i) Hauora; (j) Koohanganga; (k) Conference centre and facilities; (l) Waananga; (m) Recreation facilities; (n) Papa taakaro.
Maaori reservation	Means Maaori freehold land or general land set apart as a Maaori reservation under section 338 of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.
mahinga kai	Garden, cultivation, food-gathering place.
Maimai	Means a structure used for game bird shooting.
Maintenance and repair	Means (for historic heritage items listed in SCHED I – Historic heritage items) work for the purpose of weatherproofing, plumbing and electrical work restoration and for the purpose of repair which includes patching, piecing in, splicing or consolidating of any original structure including the repair of materials and replacement of minor components where they are beyond repair or are missing.
Mana Whenua	Territorial rights, power from the land, power over the land that is associated with possession and occupation of tribal lands.
Marae complex (000033)	Means a group of buildings that constitutes a marae and can be made up of a wharenuui (meeting house), wharekai (eating house), an aatea (courtyard area in front of the wharenuui), urupaa (graveyard), tuaahu (memorial statues), waharoa (archway entrance at the entrance to the aatea), and other buildings, (church, hauora (health clinic), koohanganga (pre-school), conference centre and facilities, waananga (education facility), recreation facilities, places of cultural significance, a papakaainga/papakaainga building and utility services.
maunga	Mountain, mount, peak
mauri	Life principle, vital essence, special nature, a material symbol of a life principle, source of emotions - the essential quality and vitality of a being or entity. Also used for a physical object, individual, ecosystem or social group in which this essence is located.
Mean high water springs	The place on the shore where spring high tides reach on average over a period of time.
Meremere dragway activity	Means an activity at Meremere Dragway as identified on the planning maps that involves motor propulsion to provide entertainment, education or training for the general public or to an individual participating in the activity. It includes but is not limited to ancillary non-motorised recreation and commercial activities, driver training or education, police or security

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Term	Definition
	training, vehicle testing, and ancillary facilities such as club rooms/clubhouses, spectator stands, lighting and associated support structures, mechanical workshops and fuel storage and pumps.
Mine subsidence risk area	Means an area identified on the planning maps, being an area which is currently at risk of surface subsidence as a result of historic underground coal mining operations.
Mineral	<p>Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 (as set out in the box below).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>Means a naturally-occurring inorganic substance beneath or at the surface of the earth, whether or not under water; and includes all metallic minerals, non-metallic minerals, fuel minerals, precious stones, industrial rocks and building stones, and a prescribed substance within the meaning of the Atomic Energy Act 1945.</p> </div> <p>For clarity, this term includes coal and aggregate.</p>
Minor infrastructure structure	<p>Means any above-ground box-like structure or enclosure that is associated with infrastructure or that receives or transmits to or from any part of an infrastructure network. It includes any or all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Electricity junction pillars; (b) Transformers; (c) Switchgear; (d) Gas infrastructure; (e) Telecommunications plinths and pillars; (f) Water infrastructure; (g) Cabinetry for stormwater/wastewater networks; (h) Electricity storage, and generators (less than 10m² in area and 2.5m in height); and (i) Link pillars.
Minor residential unit	Means a self-contained residential unit that is ancillary to the principal residential unit, and is held in common ownership with the principal residential unit on the same site.
Minor upgrading	Means an increase in the capacity, efficiency or security of existing infrastructure where this utilises existing structures and networks and/or structures and networks of a similar scale and character.
Motor sport and recreation events	<p>Means, within the MSRZ – Motor sport and recreation zone, any day on which an activity occurs that is not a day-to-day activity. Motor sport and recreation events are classified into the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Minor Event: <700 arrival vehicles per hour (vph) and <2,000 total vehicles per day; (b) Medium Event: 701 – 1,300 arrival vph or 2,100 – 3,500 total vehicles per day; (c) Major Event: 1,301 – 2,500 arrival vph or 5,001 total vehicles per day; (d) Extreme Event: 1801 – 2500 arrival vph or 5,001 – 8,000 total vehicles per day. <p>Where an event falls into two of the above categories due to different arrival vph and total vehicles measurements, it will be classified as the larger of the two categories.</p>

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Term	Definition
Motor sport and recreation facilities	<p>Means any buildings or structures in the MSRZ – Motor sport and recreation zone that support the development and operation of the Hampton Downs Motorsport Park and are associated with motor sport and recreation activities and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Race tracks, race pads and associated pit garages and support facilities; (b) Race control, safety, emergency and media facilities; (c) Corporate boxes and hospitality facilities; (d) Restaurants, cafés, food and beverage and merchandising retail areas, administration buildings and facilities; (e) General ticketing, toilet and ablution facilities; (f) Industrial units, vehicle workshops and storage sheds; (g) Corporate showrooms and expo areas, including areas for the display of racing-related memorabilia; (h) Residential accommodation and swimming pool and tennis court facilities; (i) A convention centre; (j) Visitor accommodation, including a camping ground and hotel accommodation; (k) Parking and helipad facilities; (l) Driver training school inclusive of a skid pad; (m) Spectator facilities including pedestrian access ways, tunnels, overbridges, spectator viewing platforms and seating areas; (n) A jet sprint course; (o) Go-kart track and drifting pads; (p) Accessory buildings, facilities and structures such as maintenance and storage sheds, decks, shade cloths and storage containers for all items listed above.
Motorised sport and recreation	<p>Means a facility used for participating in, or viewing of, land-based motor sports. It includes car, truck, go-kart and motorbike racing tracks and ancillary facilities such as club rooms/clubhouses, spectator stands, lighting and associated support structures, mechanical workshops and fuel storage and pumps. It excludes activities located within either the MSRZ – Motor sport and recreation zone, or Meremere Dragway.</p>
Motorised vehicle and vehicle	<p>Means any motorised vehicle or vehicle (including a vehicle or motor vehicle as defined in section 2 of the Land Transport Act 1998). It excludes an immovable vehicle that is occupied by people on a permanent or long-term basis.</p>
Multi-unit development	<p>Means multiple residential units or buildings, being attached or detached, which are planned and designed in an integrated in a and comprehensive manner, and achieve compatibility between all buildings on a single or multiple sites. It includes any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) An apartment building; (b) A duplex; (c) Terraced housing; or (d) Town houses. <p>It excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) Retirement villages;

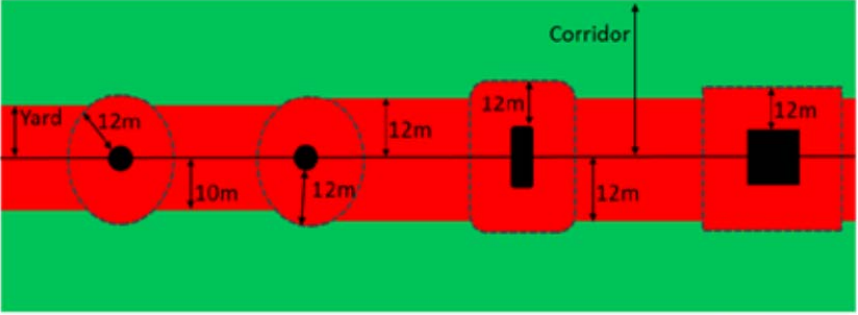
Term	Definition
	<p>(f) Papakainga housing development; or (g) Papakainga building.</p>
National grid	<p>Has the same meaning as in the National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission (2008) (as set out in the box below).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>Means the assets used or owned by Transpower NZ Limited.</p> </div>
National Grid subdivision corridor	<p>Means the area measured either side of the centre line of any above-ground electricity transmission line as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 14m for the 110kV national grid lines on single poles; (b) 32m for 110kV national grid lines on towers; and (c) 37m for the 220kV transmission lines. <p>The National Grid subdivision corridor does not apply to underground cables or any transmission line (or sections of lines) that are designated by Transpower. The measurement of setback distances from National Grid lines shall be taken from the centre line of the transmission line and the outer edge of any support structure. The centre line at any point is a straight line between the centre points of the two support structures at each end of the span.</p>
National Grid yard	<p>Means the area located within:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 12 metres in any direction from the visible outer edge of a national grid support structure foundations; and (b) 10 metres either side of the centre line of any above-ground 110kV national grid line on single poles; and (c) 12 metres either side of the centre line of any above-ground national grid line on towers. <p>The National Grid yard does not apply to underground cables or any transmission line (or sections of lines) that are designated by Transpower. The measurement of setback distances from National Grid lines shall be taken from the centre line of the transmission line and the outer edge of any support structure. The centre line at any point is a straight line between the centre points of the two support structures at each end of the span.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>The diagram illustrates the National Grid yard and corridor. A central red line represents the 'Corridor'. On either side of this corridor, there are green areas representing the 'Yard'. The diagram shows three types of support structures: a single pole (represented by a black dot), a pi pole (represented by a black rectangle), and a tower (represented by a black square). The setbacks are indicated by arrows and labels: 12m from the visible outer edge of a national grid support structure foundations; 10m either side of the centre line of any above-ground 110kV national grid line on single poles; and 12m either side of the centre line of any above-ground national grid line on towers. A legend at the bottom identifies the symbols: a line for 'Centreline', a black dot for 'Single Pole', a black rectangle for 'Pi Pole', and a black square for 'Tower'. The text 'Not to scale' is present in the bottom right corner of the diagram area.</p> </div>

Figure 2 – National Grid yard

Part I: Introduction and general provisions / Interpretation

Term	Definition
Natural hazard	<p>Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as set out in the box below).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Means any atmospheric or earth or water related occurrence (including earthquake, tsunami, erosion, volcanic and geothermal activity, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire, or flooding) the action of which adversely affects or may adversely affect human life, property, or other aspects of the environment</p> </div>
Neighbourhood centre	<p>Means a grouping of commercial activities that services the day-to-day needs of the local community and which are identified in structure plans.</p>
Net floor area	<p>(a) Means the sum of any gross floor area; and</p> <p>(b) Includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Both freehold and leased areas; and (ii) Any stock storage or preparation areas; but <p>(c) Excludes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Void areas such as liftwells and stair wells, including landing areas; (ii) Shared corridors and mall common spaces; (iii) Entrances, lobbies and plant areas within a building; (iv) Open or roofed outdoor areas, and external balconies, decks, porches and terraces; (v) Off street loading areas; (vi) Building service rooms; (vii) Parking areas and basement areas used for parking, manoeuvring and access; and (viii) Non-habitable floor spaces in rooftop structures.
Net site area	<p>Means the total area of the site, but excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any part of the site that provides legal access to another site; (b) Any part of a rear site that provides legal access to that site; (c) Any part of the site subject to a designation that may be taken or acquired under the Public Works Act 1981.
Network utility operator	<p>Has the same meaning as in s166 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as set out in the box below).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Means a person who—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution or transmission by pipeline of (b) Operates or proposes to operate a network for the purpose of— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; or (ii) Radio communication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radio Communications Act 1989; or (c) Is an electricity operator or electricity distributor as defined in section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992 for the purpose of line function services as defined in that section; or (d) Undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution of water for supply (including irrigation); or </div>

Part I: Introduction and general provisions / Interpretation

Term	Definition
	<p>(e) Undertakes or proposes to undertake a drainage or sewerage system; or</p> <p>(f) Constructs, operates, or proposes to construct or operate, a road or railway line; or</p> <p>(g) Is an airport authority as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966 for the purposes of operating an airport as defined by that Act; or</p> <p>(h) Is a provider of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; or</p> <p>(i) Undertakes or proposes to undertake a project or work prescribed as a network utility operation for the purposes of this definition by regulations made under this Act,—</p> <p>and the words network utility operation have a corresponding meaning.</p>
ngaati	Prefix for a tribal group.
Noise	<p>Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as set out in the box below).</p> <div data-bbox="491 887 1382 920" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <p>includes vibration</p> </div>
Noise rating level	<p>Means any or all of the following:</p> <p>(a) Buildings used for residential activities, including boarding establishments, , retirement villages, papakaainga housing development, visitor accommodation, and other buildings used for residential accommodation but excluding camping grounds;</p> <p>(b) Marae and marae complex;</p> <p>(c) Hospitals;</p> <p>(d) Teaching areas and sleeping rooms in an education facility;</p> <p>(e) Places of assembly.</p>
Non-custodial rehabilitation activity	Means the use of land and buildings for the provision of training, education and reintegration activities and programmes undertaken by, or on behalf of, Ara Poutama Aotearoa – The Department of Corrections.
Non-habitable building	Means a building that does not contain any habitable rooms.
Notional boundary	Means a line 20 metres from any side of a residential unit or other building used for a noise sensitive activity, or the legal boundary where this is closer to such a building.
Office	Means premises used for an administrative or professional services where people work, for example accounting or legal services.
Official sign	Means all signs required or provided for under any statute or regulation, or are otherwise related to aspects of public safety.
Operational facilities (Kimihi Lakes)	Means the construction and use of facilities and/or infrastructure to assist in the day to day operation of the KLZ – Kimihi lakes zone, including but not limited to carparking, internal access, ticketing offices, storage and maintenance sheds, ablution facilities, and helipads.
Operational need	Means the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because of technical or operational characteristics or constraints.

Part I: Introduction and general provisions / Interpretation

Term	Definition
Outdoor education (Kimihi Lakes)	Means in the KLZ – Kimihi lakes zone, land or buildings used for the formal or informal education or training and includes (but is not limited to) confidence courses.
Outdoor living space	Means an area of open space for the use of the occupants of the residential unit or units to which the space is allocated.
Outstanding Natural Character Area	Means an area identified as an Outstanding Natural Character Area on the planning maps and as described in SCHED4 – Natural character areas.
Outstanding Natural Feature	Means a feature identified as an Outstanding Natural Feature on the planning maps and as described in SCHED5 – Outstanding natural features and landscapes.
Outstanding Natural Landscape	Means a landscape identified as an Outstanding Natural Landscape on the planning maps and as described in SCHED5 – Outstanding natural features and landscapes.
Overland flow path	Means a route taken by stormwater runoff not captured in a reticulated or natural stormwater system. It includes a primary or secondary stormwater flow path.
paa	Fortified village, fort, stockade, screen, blockade, city (especially a fortified one) and includes a living village that encompasses a marae complex.
paa tuna	Eel weir, weir for catching eels.
Papakaainga [000033]	Original home, home base, village, communal living.
Papakaainga building	Means in relation to papakaainga, a building for communal use. It may include centralised facilities such as food preparation, dining, conference, cultural facilities, sanitary facilities, and accommodation.
Papakaainga housing development	Means a comprehensive residential development for a Tangata Whenua group or organisation residing in the Waikato district to support traditional Maaori cultural living on Maaori land for members of the iwi group or organisation.
Plant nursery (Hopuhopu)	Means the use of land and/or buildings for the propagation, display, storage and wholesale sale of plants where production is not dependent on the soils of the site, and may include ancillary offices, and ancillary buildings such as sheds, glasshouses, and shade houses.
Plantation forestry	Has the meaning in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017.
poukai	An annual series of visits by the Maaori king to Kiingitanga marae around and beyond the Waikato region that involve discussions of matters of importance and sharing of food.
Primary production	Means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any aquaculture, agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, mining, quarrying or forestry activities; and (b) Includes initial processing, as an ancillary activity, of commodities that result from the listed activities in a); (c) Includes any land and buildings used for the production of the commodities from a) and used for the initial processing of the commodities in b); but (d) Excludes further processing of those commodities into a different product.
Principal living area	An area or room within a residential unit which is designed to function as the primary internal living space for occupants of that residential unit.
Produce stall	Means any land, building or part of any building that is used for the sale of farm and garden produce grown or produced on the site on which the

Part I: Introduction and general provisions / Interpretation

Term	Definition
	produce stall is sited, or grown or produced on a site owned or leased by the same landowner. It includes the use of a trailer, handcart, barrow or similar structure, whether temporary or permanent. Weighing and packaging is part of the activity of a produce stall.
Prospecting	<p>Has the same meaning given in the Crown Minerals Act 1991 (as set out in the box below).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>(a) Means any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying land likely to contain mineral deposits or occurrences; and</p> <p>(b) Includes the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveying; (ii) Aerial surveying; (iii) Taking samples by hand or hand held methods; (iv) Taking small samples offshore by low-impact mechanical methods </div>
Public amenity	Means facilities continuously offered to the general public for their use with or without charge. It includes restrooms, information displays, shelters, drinking fountains, outdoor seating or viewing platforms.
Public transport facility	Means a location or area used for the permanent removal and extraction of aggregates (clay, silt, rock or sand). It includes the area of aggregate resource and surrounding land associated with the operation of a quarry and which is used for quarrying activities.
<p>Puritia ngaa taonga tuku iho a ngaa tuupuna hei tiki huiā maa ngaa uri whakatupu ao Aotearoa.</p> <p>Tooku awa koiora me oona pikonga he kura tangihia o te maataamuri.</p>	<p>Keep the treasures handed down by the ancestors as a precious legacy for the future generations in Aotearoa New Zealand.</p> <p>The river of life, each curve more beautiful than the last, a treasure for future generations.</p>
Quarry	Means a location or area used for the permanent removal and extraction of aggregates (clay, silt, rock or sand). It includes the area of aggregate resource and surrounding land associated with the operation of a quarry and which is used for quarrying activities.
Quarrying activities	Means the extraction, processing (including crushing, screening, washing, and blending), transport, storage, sale and recycling of aggregates (clay, silt, rock, sand), the deposition of overburden material, rehabilitation, landscaping and cleanfilling of the quarry, and the use of land and accessory buildings for offices, workshops and car parking areas associated with the operation of the quarry.
Radioactive material	<p>Has the same meaning as in section 5 of the Radiation Safety Act 2016 (as set out in the box below).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Means any material that spontaneously emits ionising radiation, including any naturally occurring radioactive material or nuclear material.</p> </div>

Part 1: Introduction and general provisions / Interpretation

Term	Definition
Raglan urban area	Means all land within the COMZ – Commercial zone, TCZ – Town centre zone, GRZ – General residential zone and MRZ – Medium density residential zone in Raglan township, but excludes the RPZ – Rangitahi Peninsula Zone.
Rail activities	Rail activities, as defined in the Land Transport Management Act 2003, within the rail corridor shall have the same meaning and activity status as road network activities within the road.
rangatira	Chief (male or female), and therefore a person in authority.
rangatiratanga	Chieftainship, right to exercise authority, chiefly autonomy, chiefly authority, ownership, leadership of a social group, domain of the <i>rangatira</i> , noble birth, attributes of a chief.
Rangitahi commercial activity (000069)	Means within the Rangitahi area, one or any combination of the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The sale, distribution or supply of goods and services; (b) Healthcare facilities; (c) Repair services; (d) Sports and recreation equipment manufacture and sales.
Rangitahi integrated development (000069)	Means development in the locations shown on Development Outcomes Plan 5 of the Rangitahi Peninsula Structure Plan, comprising multiple residential units which are planned and designed in an integrated and comprehensive manner and achieve compatibility between all buildings on a single site or multiple sites. A Rangitahi Integrated Development may also include a Rangitahi commercial activity. Residential activities within a Rangitahi Integrated Development may include duplexes and apartments.
raupatu	Conquest, confiscation.
Real estate header sign	A sign intended to direct people to a site which is for sale or lease (often on a low-volume road).
Real estate sign	Means a real estate sign that advertises a property or business for sale, lease, or rent.
Record of Title	Means a record of title issued under section 12 of the Land Transfer Act 2017. It includes concurrent records of title issued for the same parcel of land (for example for a lease, or undivided share in the land) as if only one record of title had been issued.
Recreation activity and facilities (Kimihi Lakes)	Means any non-motorised indoor or outdoor passive or active leisure, sports, games or recreational pursuits and buildings in the KLZ – Kimihi Lakes zone for participants and/or spectators, whether or not they are undertaken for profit or reward or for which no charge is made, and must include such activities on or in water or land, or in the air and includes but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Walking, running and cycling tracks; (b) Training or education; (c) Club Days and practise activities; (d) Outdoor skate parks and playgrounds; (e) Informal Recreation; (f) Outdoor Pursuits.
Regionally significant industry	Means an industry which is identified in regional or district plans as a regionally significant industry, or which is demonstrated to have socio-economic or cultural benefits that are significant at a regional or national scale.

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Term	Definition
Regionally significant infrastructure	<p>Includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Pipelines for the distribution or transmission of natural or manufactured gas or petroleum; (b) Infrastructure required to permit telecommunications as defined in the Telecommunications Act 2001; (c) Radio apparatus as defined in section 2(1) of the Radio Communications Act 1989; (d) The national electricity grid, as defined by the Electricity Industry Act 2010; (e) A network (as defined in the Electricity Industry Act 2010); (f) Infrastructure for the generation and/ or conveyance of electricity that is fed into the national grid or a network (as defined in the Electricity Industry Act 2010); (g) Significant transport corridors as defined in Map 6.1 and 6.1A of the Waikato Regional Policy Statement; (h) Lifeline utilities, as defined in the Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act 2002, and their associated essential infrastructure and services; (i) Municipal wastewater treatment plants, water supply treatment plants and bulk water supply, wastewater conveyance and storage systems and, municipal supply; (j) Dams (including Mangatangi and Mangatawhiri water supply dams) and ancillary infrastructure; (k) Flood and drainage infrastructure managed by Waikato Regional Council; and (l) Hamilton International Airport
Renewable electricity generation activities	<p>Has the same meaning as in the National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation 2011 (as set out in the box below).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Means the construction, operation and maintenance of structures associated with renewable electricity generation. This includes small and community-scale distributed renewable generation activities and the system of electricity conveyance required to convey electricity to the distribution network and/or the national grid and electricity storage technologies associated with renewable electricity.</p> </div>
Research and exploratory-scale investigations for renewable electricity	<p>Means activities to monitor and measure solar, wind, hydroelectricity or geothermal energy sources for potential renewable electricity generation activities.</p>
Reservoir	<p>Means a structure (above or below ground) used to store water for municipal supply or firefighting. It excludes rainwater tanks that supply a single site.</p>
Residential activity	<p>Means the use of land and building(s) for people’s living accommodation.</p>
Residential unit	<p>Means a building(s) or part of a building that is used for a residential activity exclusively by one household, and must include sleeping, cooking, bathing and toilet facilities.</p>
Residual risk	<p>Means the level of risk that remains after taking risk control measures.</p>
Retirement village	<p>Means a managed comprehensive residential complex or facilities used to provide residential accommodation for people who are retired and any</p>

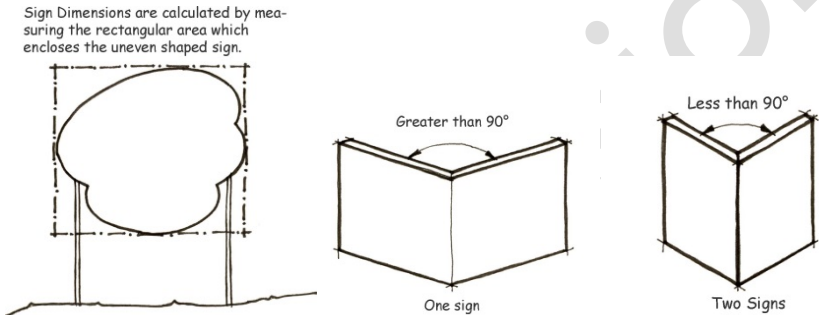
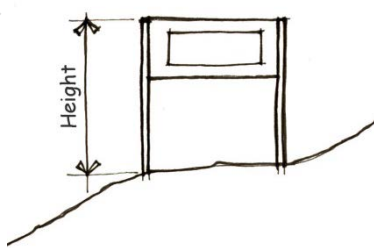
Part 1: Introduction and general provisions / Interpretation

Term	Definition
	spouses or partners of such people. It may also include any of the following for residents within the complex: recreation, leisure, supported residential care, welfare and medical facilities (inclusive of hospital care) and other non-residential activities.
Risk	Means in respect of any hazardous substance, represents the likelihood of specified consequences of a specific event (for example, an explosion, a fire or a toxic release) on people, ecosystems or the built environment.
Risk assessment	Means the overall process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation.
River	<p>Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as set out in the box below).</p> <div data-bbox="491 651 1382 824" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Means a continually or intermittently flowing body of fresh water, and includes a stream and 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).</p> </div>
Road	<p>Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as set out in the box below).</p> <div data-bbox="491 965 1382 2027" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Has the same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974; and includes a motorway as defined in section 2(1) of the Government Roading Powers Act 1989 Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974 road definition: road means the whole of any land which is within a district, and which—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) immediately before the commencement of this Part was a road or street or public highway; or (b) immediately before the inclusion of any area in the district was a public highway within that area; or (c) is laid out by the council as a road or street after the commencement of this Part; or (d) is vested in the council for the purpose of a road as shown on a deposited survey plan; or (e) is vested in the council as a road or street pursuant to any other enactment;— (f) and includes— (g) except where elsewhere provided in this Part, any access way or service lane which before the commencement of this Part was under the control of any council or is laid out or constructed by or vested in any council as an access way or service lane or is declared by the Minister of Works and Development as an access way or service lane after the commencement of this Part or is declared by the Minister of Lands as an access way or service lane on or after 1 April 1988: (h) every square or place intended for use of the public generally, and every bridge, culvert, drain, ford, gate, building, or other thing belonging thereto or lying upon the line or within the limits thereof;— <p>but, except as provided in the Public Works Act 1981 or in any regulations under that Act, does not include a motorway within</p> </div>

Term	Definition
	<p>the meaning of that Act or the Government Roding Powers Act 1989</p> <p>Section 2(1) of the Government Roding Powers Act 1989 motorway definition motorway—</p> <p>(a) means a motorway declared as such by the Governor-General in Council under section 138 of the Public Works Act 1981 or under section 71 of this Act; and</p> <p>(b) includes all bridges, drains, culverts, or other structures or works forming part of any motorway so declared; but</p> <p>(c) does not include any local road, access way, or service lane (or the supports of any such road, way, or lane) that crosses over or under a motorway on a different level</p>
Road network activities	<p>Means road infrastructure and transport services provided within the road, including:</p> <p>(a) Footpaths, footways and footbridges, bridges for roads, tunnels, retaining walls for roads both above and below the road;</p> <p>(b) Road verges and berms;</p> <p>(c) Site access including vehicle crossings;</p> <p>(d) Road carriageways and road pavements;</p> <p>(e) Cycle facilities;</p> <p>(f) Road lighting and support structures;</p> <p>(g) 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;</p> <p>(h) Ancillary equipment and structures associated with public transport systems including seats, shelters, real time information systems and ticketing facilities, bicycle storage and cabinets;</p> <p>(i) 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;</p> <p>(j) Devices and structures to implement regulatory controls (no-stopping, no-overtaking, parking control, bus lane controls, vehicle restrictions) including speed limit and parking restriction signs, parking meters, pay-and-display kiosks, speed cameras, red light/traffic cameras and on-street parking areas;</p> <p>(k) Road drainage devices including culverts, subsoils, catch pits, water tables, manholes, inlets, outlets, flumes;</p> <p>(l) Scour and erosion control devices;</p> <p>(m) Stormwater management devices including rain gardens, wetlands, stormwater treatment areas and ponds;</p> <p>(n) Noise attenuation walls or fences; and</p> <p>(o) 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.; and</p>

Part I: Introduction and general provisions / Interpretation

Term	Definition
	<p>(p) Wastewater and water supply management structures.</p> <p>Rail activities, as defined in the Land Transport Management Act 2003, within the rail corridor shall have the same meaning and activity status as road network activities within the road.</p>
Rural commercial activity	Means a commercial activity that has a direct functional or operational need to locate in the GRUZ – General rural zone or that services productive rural activities. It includes veterinary practices, wineries and wedding venues, adventure tourism, farm tourism, golf courses, gun clubs and firing ranges and includes ancillary activities. It excludes visitor accommodation.
Rural industry	Means an industry or business undertaken in a rural environment that directly supports, services, or is dependent on primary production.
ruunanga	Council, tribal council, assembly, board, boardroom, iwi authority – assemblies called to discuss issues of concern to iwi or the community.
Seasonal worker accommodation	Means buildings used solely for accommodating the short-term labour workforce required by primary production activities, and which are configured as a series of detached buildings for sleeping quarters, cooking and ablutions.
Self-contained power unit	<p>Has the same meaning as in Regulation 4 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2016 (as set out in the box below).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Means equipment installed with a facility for the purpose of generating power for that facility (such as solar panels), including cables connecting the equipment to the facility.</p> </div>
Sensitive land use {000048}	<p>Means all or any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) An educational facility, including a childcare facility, waananga and koohanga reo, (b) A residential activity, including papakaainga building, rest home, retirement village, visitor accommodation, home stay; (c) Health facility or hospital; (d) Place of assembly.
Service connection	Means line or cable that connects an infrastructure distribution network to premises for the purpose of enabling the infrastructure provider to provide services to a customer.
Service court	Means an area of outdoor space for the exclusive use of the residential unit for domestic requirements, such as garbage storage or a clothes line. It excludes any space required for outdoor living space, parking, manoeuvring, or buildings.
Service station	<p>A facility where the primary business is selling motor vehicle fuels. It may include some or all of the following ancillary activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Retail; (b) Car wash facilities; (c) Mechanical repair, servicing and testing of motor vehicles and domestic equipment; (d) Sale of lubricating oils, kerosene, LPG, or spare parts and accessories for motor vehicles; or (e) Trailer hire.

Term	Definition
<p>Sign</p>	<p>Means any device, character, graphic or electronic display, whether temporary or permanent; which</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Is for the purposes of— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Identification of or provision of information about any activity, property or structure or an aspect of public safety; (ii) Providing directions; or (iii) Promoting goods, services or events; and (b) Is projected onto, or fixed or attached to, any, structure or natural object; and (c) Includes the frame, supporting device and any ancillary equipment whose function is to support the message or notice. <p>Sign Dimensions are calculated by measuring the rectangular area which encloses the uneven shaped sign.</p>  <p>Figure 3 – Signs</p>
<p>Sign height</p>	<p>Means the distance from the lowest point of the sign to the highest point of the sign. In the case of a free-standing sign, it is the distance from ground level immediately below the sign to the top of the sign.</p>  <p>Figure 4 – Height</p>
<p>Significant hazard facility (000060)</p>	<p>Means any facility which involves one or more of the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Manufacturing and associated storage of hazardous substances (including industries manufacturing agrochemicals, fertilisers, acids/alkalis or paints); (b) Oil and gas exploration and extraction facilities; (c) Purpose built bulk storage facilities for the storage of hazardous substances (other than petrol, diesel or LPG) for wholesale or restricted commercial supply; (d) The aboveground storage/use of more than 50,000L of petrol; (e) The aboveground storage/use of more than 100,000L of diesel; (f) The storage/use of more than 6 tonnes of LPG; (g) Galvanising plants; (h) Electroplating and metal treatment facilities; (i) Tanneries;

Term	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (j) Timber treatment; (k) Freezing works and rendering plants; (l) Wastewater treatment plants; (m) Metal smelting and refining (including battery refining or re-cycling); (n) Milk treatment plants; (o) Fibreglass manufacturing; (p) Polymer foam manufacturing; (q) Asphalt/bitumen manufacture or storage; (r) Landfills; (s) <p>For the avoidance of doubt, the following activities are not significant hazard facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (t) The incidental use and storage of hazardous substances in minimal domestic scale quantities; (u) Retail outlets for hazardous substances intended for domestic usage (e.g., supermarkets, hardware stores and pharmacies); (v) The incidental storage and use of agrichemicals, fertilisers and fuel for land based primary production activities; (w) Pipelines used for the transfer of hazardous substances such gas, oil, trade waste and sewage; (x) Fuel in motor vehicles, boats, airplanes and small engines; (y) Military training activities; (z) The transport of hazardous substances (e.g., in trucks or trains).
<p>Significant Natural Area</p> <p>[000073, 000036, 000051] {000063}</p>	<p>Means an area identified as a Significant Natural Area on the planning maps.</p>
<p>Site</p>	<p>Means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) An area of land comprised in a single record of title as per Land Transfer Act 2017; or (b) An area of land which comprises two or more adjoining legally defined allotments in such a way that the allotments cannot be dealt with separately without the prior consent of the Council; or (c) The land comprised in a single allotment or balance area on an approved survey plan of subdivision for which a separate record of title as per Land Transfer Act 2017 could be issued without further consent of the Council; or (d) Except that in relation to each of sub clauses (a) to (c), in the case of land subdivided under the Unit Title Act 1972 or 2010 or a cross lease system, a site is the whole of the land subject to the unit development or cross lease.
<p>Sites and Areas of Significance to Maaori</p>	<p>Means Sites and Areas of Significance to Maaori listed in SCHED3 – Sites and Areas of Significance to Maaori, and as identified on the planning maps.</p>
<p>Small-scale electricity generation</p>	<p>Means renewable electricity generation producing less than 20kW for the purpose of providing electricity on a particular site or connecting into the distribution network.</p>
<p>Special noise event</p>	<p>A temporary event that exceeds the permitted noise standard of the</p>

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Term	Definition
	TTZ – TaTa Valley zone.
Speed environment	Means the speed that the 85th percentile driver will adopt. Even though a section of road may have a number of horizontal curves with a range of design speeds, there is only one speed environment.
Stable ground	Means soil that has a factor of safety against failure of greater than 1 under all expected conditions.
Standalone garage	Means a roofed and enclosed building which is detached from the main residential unit and designed to accommodate one or more motor vehicles.
Storage (in the context of a hazardous substance or hazardous waste)	Means the containment of a hazardous substance or hazardous waste, either above ground or underground, in enclosed packages, containers or tanks. It includes vehicles used to transport any hazardous substance that are stationary within a hazardous facility for more than short periods of time.
Stormwater	Means run-off that has been intercepted, channelled, diverted, intensified or accelerated by human modification of a land surface, or run-off from the surface of any structure, as a result of precipitation and includes any contaminants contained within.
Structure	<p>Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as set out in the box below).</p> <div data-bbox="488 954 1382 1021" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Means any building, equipment, device, or other facility, made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft.</p> </div>
Subdivision	<p>Has the meaning in section 218 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as set out in the box below).</p> <div data-bbox="488 1167 1382 1783" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Means—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The division of an allotment— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) By an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title for any part of the allotment; or (ii) By the disposition by way of sale or offer for sale of the fee simple to part of the allotment; or (iii) By a lease of part of the allotment which, including renewals, is or could be for a term of more than 35 years; or (iv) By the grant of a company lease or cross lease in respect of any part of the allotment; or (v) By the deposit of a unit plan, or an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title for any part of a unit on a unit plan; or (b) An application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title in circumstances where the issue of that certificate of title is prohibited by section 226. </div>
Summer period	Means the period starting on 22 September and ending on 20 March the following year.
Supported residential accommodation	Means the use of a residential unit(s) by a person or persons who reside within such unit(s) on a short or long term basis and receives supervision, assistance, care and/or support from, or on behalf of, Ara Poutama

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Term	Definition
	Aotearoa – The Department of Corrections. It includes the provision of non-custodial rehabilitation activities.
Tainui	The name of a voyaging waka that landed at Kaawhia Harbour in the 1830s. Also refers to the iwi whose ancestors travelled on the waka including Waikato, Raukawa, Hauraki and Maniapoto.
Tamahere commercial area	Means the land identified on the planning maps as the Tamahere commercial area.
Tangata Whenua	People of the land.
taniwha	Metaphysical beings most often associated with water that are often regarded as guardians or portents; chiefs; something or someone awesome. Taniwha are referred to in the famous whakatauki “ <i>Waikato Taniwharau, He piko he taniwha, he piko he taniwha.</i> ” <i>Waikato of a hundred taniwha. At every bend there is a taniwha.</i> ” The taniwha referred to in this saying represent Rangitira or chiefs who lived along the bends of the Waikato River when the Kiingitanga was established.
taonga	Treasure, anything prized – applied to anything considered to be of value, including lands, waters, language, culture, socially and culturally-valuable objects, resources, phenomena, ideas and techniques.
Te Tiriti o Waitangi	The Maaori language version of the Treaty of Waitangi that was signed by the majority of Maaori signatories. It is not a direct translation of the Treaty of Waitangi.
Telecommunication kiosk	Means a freestanding structure, of a similar scale and appearance to a telephone booth, which encloses telecommunications equipment that provides public telecommunications uses such a wireless broadband.
Temporary event	Means a social, cultural or recreational event. It includes entertainment events, carnivals, festivals, fairs, markets, or exhibitions, and associated temporary buildings or car parks.
Temporary infrastructure	Means structures and activities undertaken by a network utility operator. It includes the operation of generators, including diesel-powered generators.
Temporary military training activity	Means a temporary activity undertaken for the training of any component of the New Zealand Defence Force (including with allied forces) for any defence purpose. Defence purposes are those purposes for which a defence force may be raised and maintained under section 5 of the Defence Act 1990 which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The defence of New Zealand, and of any area for the defence of which New Zealand is responsible under any Act; (b) The protection of the interests of New Zealand, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere; (c) The contribution of forces under collective security treaties, agreements, or arrangements; (d) The contribution of forces to, or for any of the purposes of, the United Nations, or in association with other organisations or States and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations; (e) The provision of assistance to the civil power either in New Zealand or elsewhere in time of emergency; (f) The provision of any public service.
The Treaty of Waitangi	The English language version of Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

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Term	Definition
tikanga	A set of beliefs associated with procedures to be followed in conducting the affairs of a group or an individual. To act in accordance with tikanga is to behave in a way that is culturally appropriate
tino rangatiratanga	Self-management and self-determination, sovereignty, autonomy, self-government, control, power
Transport depot	Means a truck parking or servicing site, or depot for the handling or transfer of materials or vehicles.
Treaty settlement land	<p>Means land which is either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Vested with a claimant group by the Crown as a result of Treaty settlement legislation and final deeds of settlement; or (b) Acquired by a claimant group pursuant to a right of first refusal or deferred selection process. <p>It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) Land transferred to other iwi, hapuu or whaanau entities associated or affiliated with the claimant group; and, (d) Land transferred to a company in which the claimant group holds a controlling interest. <p>It excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) Land in which the claimant group, or an iwi, hapuu or whaanau entity associated or affiliated with the claimant group, no longer retains a legal freehold interest; (f) Land leased by the claimant group to an unrelated entity for a term which, including renewals, is or could be more than 35 years; (g) Land transferred to a company in which the claimant group has a minority interest; and (h) For the purpose of the Maori Land chapter, the land within the HOPZ – Hopuhopu zone.
tupuna awa	Ancestral river
urupaa	Burial ground, cemetery, graveyard
Use of hazardous substances	Means the manufacturing, processing or handling of a hazardous substance for a particular activity without necessarily changing the physical state or chemical structure of the hazardous substance involved. It includes mixing, blending and packaging operations, or the use of a hazardous substance as a cooling or heating medium. It excludes the filling or drawing of a hazardous substance from bulk storage tanks unless the processing is permanently connected to the bulk storage, and excludes loading out and dispensing of petroleum products.
Utility {000060}	<p>For the purpose of the NH – Natural hazards chapter means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Transformation, transmission, generation or distribution of electricity provided by network utility operators or requiring authorities, including transmission lines and substations, electricity distribution lines and associated equipment; and private connections to such utilities; (b) Telecommunication and radiocommunication facilities, including: transmitting/receiving devices such as aerials, antennas, dishes (including cables), insulators, castings, tunnels and associated equipment; and support structures such as towers, masts and poles, accessory buildings and private receiving dish antennas;

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Term	Definition
	<p>(c) Storage tanks and pipes for the distribution or transmission of petroleum or natural or manufactured gas, including necessary incidental equipment provided by network utility operators or requiring authorities, and private connections to such utilities;</p> <p>(d) Reticulated water for supply or irrigation, stormwater management basins, swales or drainage systems, and reticulated sewerage, including: private stormwater facilities connecting to such utilities; and necessary incidental equipment, including water storage tanks and pumping facilities;</p> <p>(e) Meteorological facilities, navigation aids and beacons, including approach control services within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990;</p> <p>(f) Flood management infrastructure including stopbanks and erosion protection structures associated with flood management where owned or operated by the Waikato Regional Council, the Waikato District Council or the Crown; and</p> <p>(g) Public roads and railway lines.</p>
Utility allotment	Means an allotment used exclusively for the purposes of accommodating infrastructure.
Vegetation clearance	Means the modification, burning, cutting, crushing, spraying and removal by physical, mechanical, chemical or other means, of all forms of vegetation, including indigenous, and may include exotic plants. It does not include vegetation clearance relating to routine cultivation or grazing.
Vehicle movement	Means the single passage of any vehicle between a road and a site. A returning vehicle is a separate vehicle movement.
Village green	Means an area of land identified as village green on the planning maps.
Visitor accommodation [000033]	Means land and/or buildings used for accommodating visitors, subject to a tariff being paid, and includes any ancillary activities.
Visually permeable	Means materials on a fence or wall that have continuous vertical or horizontal gaps of at least 50mm width that result in at least 50% visual permeability.
waahi tapu	Sacred place, sacred site – a place subject to long-term ritual restrictions on access or use, e.g. a burial ground, a battle site or a place where tapu objects were placed.
Waananga (Activity)	Means a learning facility where family and extended family are educated in whaanau ora.
Waananga (English translation)	Meet to discuss, deliberate and consider; tribal knowledge; and a teaching and learning facility.
waiata	Song, chant, psalm.
waka	Canoe, also allied kinship groups descended from the crew of a canoe which migrated to New Zealand and occupying a set territory.
Waste management	Means activities relating to the storage, disposal or minimisation or reduction of waste material and includes reuse, recycling, recovery and treatment processes.
Waste management facility	Means a facility which provides solid waste management storage and / or disposal services and / or waste remediation and materials recovery services. It includes: landfills, commercial composting operations, transfer stations, recycling centres and resource recovery centres. It excludes cleanfill areas.

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Term	Definition
Wastewater	Means any combination of two or more the following wastes: sewage, greywater or industrial and trade waste.
Wastewater treatment plant	Means a facility, that processes wastewater before disposal and is connected to a public wastewater network. It excludes on-site wastewater treatment plants, community scale wastewater treatment plants.
Water	Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as set out in the box below). <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>(a) Means water in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or under the ground:</p> <p>(b) Includes fresh water, coastal water, and geothermal water:</p> <p>(c) Does not include water in any form while in any pipe, tank, or cistern</p> </div>
Waterbody	Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as set out in the box below). <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Means fresh water or geothermal water in a river, lake, stream, pond, wetland, or aquifer, or any part thereof, that is not located within the coastal marine area.</p> </div>
Wetland	Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (as set out in the box below). <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Includes permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions.</p> </div>
Whaanau	Means family, extended family and family group and is a familiar term to address a number of people. In the modern context, this term is sometimes used to include friends who may not have any kinship ties to other members.
Whaanga Coast Development Area	Means an area identified as a Whaanga Coast Development area identified on the planning maps.
whakataukii or whakatauaakii	Proverb, significant saying, formulaic saying, cryptic saying, aphorism that are often essential ingredients in whaikoorero.
Wharenui	Means a meeting house or large house that is often the main building on a marae complex where guests are accommodated.
Wind energy facility	Means buildings, turbines and structures used to generate electricity from the wind. It includes ancillary structures or electricity lines of less than 110kV.
Winter period	Means the period starting on 21 March and ending on 21 September inclusive.
Workers' accommodation	Means living accommodation for people whose duties require them to live onsite. This definition includes seasonal workers.
Works arborist	Means a person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Possesses a recognised arboricultural degree, diploma or certificate; and (b) Has on-the-job experience; (c) Is familiar with the tasks, equipment and hazards involved in arboricultural operations; and

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Term	Definition
	(d) Has demonstrated competence to obtain a Level 4 NZQA Certificate in Horticulture Services (Arboriculture) or equivalent standard.

Appeals Version