

**PART Q**

**DEFINITIONS**

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## Q. DEFINITIONS

**1 in 100 Year Flood Event** means the one percent annual exceedance probability flood event. This event has a one in one hundred (1%) chance of being equalled or exceeded in any one year. The 1 in 100 year flood event extent delineated on the District Planning Natural Hazard Maps is a representation of this event, based on information currently available.

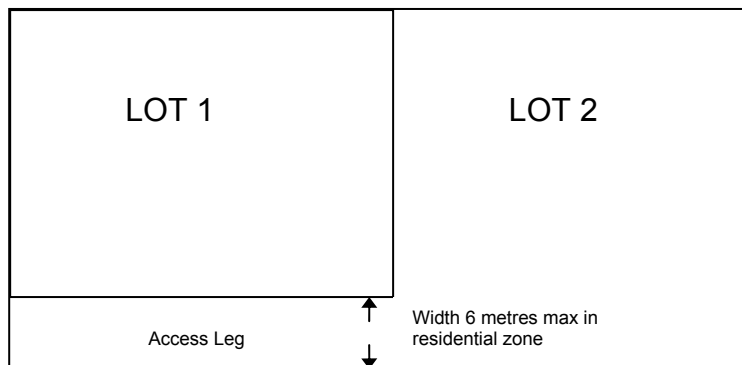
*Amendment  
Change 50  
22/03/10*

**1 in 50 Year Flood Event** means the two percent annual exceedance probability flood event. This event has a one in fifty (2%) chance of being equalled or exceeded in any one year.

**Accessory Building** means any building on a site, the use of which is incidental to the permitted activities and consented activities occurring on that site. This includes but is not limited to garages, carports, tool sheds, playrooms, recreation rooms, glasshouses, sleep outs and buildings used for permitted and consented home occupations. For the avoidance of doubt family flats shall not be regarded as accessory buildings.

*Amendment  
Change 64(C)  
9/5/11*

**Access Leg** provides access to a public road for a rear lot e.g. a driveway to a rear lot as shown in the diagram below:



*Addition  
Change  
64B  
15/10/08*

**Access Strip** shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Act** means the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Active fault:** a fault that has ruptured within the last 125,000 years, and whose history indicates that it is likely to rupture again.

*Addition  
Change 61  
14/10/10*

**Air Noise Boundary** means the boundary shown as such on the planning maps and which encompasses land within the predicted future noise contours of 65dBA  $L_{dn}$  for general aircraft (including both fixed wing and helicopter) operations.

*Addition  
Change 73  
21/01/10*

**Aircraft Operations** means the engine run-up, taxiing, take-off or landing at an airport of an aircraft, and "operate" has a corresponding meaning.

*Addition  
Change 18  
20/01/05*

**Airport Noise Effects Advisory Overlay** means the boundary shown as such on the planning maps and which encompasses land that is subject

*Addition  
Change 73  
21/01/10*

to higher than usual levels of aircraft noise which some people may find annoying.

**Airport Road** includes carriageways, footpaths and berms within the Airport Zone.

**Allotment** shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Amenity Values** shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Animal** means any animate being, other than that of the human species, bees, fish, insects, cage birds, poultry and pigeons.

**Antenna** means any telecommunication or radio-communication apparatus used for transmission or reception, including the antenna mounting, but not any supporting mast or similar structure. This definition includes satellite dishes not exceeding 2 metres in diameter.

**Approved Concept Plan** means a plan approved by the Council showing at a conceptual level how the precinct will be developed, including provision for: proposed new public roads; accessways; use of reserves for walkways, cycleways and open space; stormwater storage areas and drainage channels; and view corridors.

Addition  
Change 18  
20/01/05

**Atua** - deity; god; child of Ranginui and Papatuanuku.

**Automotive and Marine Equipment Retailing** means an activity within the Airport Mixed Use Precinct that retails the following goods (defined by ANZSIC):

Addition  
Change 73  
21/01/10

- (a) Marine Equipment Retailing
- (b) Motor Vehicle Retailing
- (c) Motor Vehicle Services

**Aviary** - a fixed, permanent structure designed for the keeping of "cage birds" and excludes any structure used to house poultry or pigeons.

**Aviation Activity** means any activity undertaken in the Airport Zone which is directly related to the use of the site for aviation purposes. This would include the physical infrastructure of the Airport (such as runways, terminal and control towers) and the storage, maintenance and use of aircraft.

Addition  
Change 73  
21/01/10

**Aviation Heritage** means any aviation ancillary activity undertaken within the Aviation and Heritage Precinct of the Airport Zone and includes any aviation and aerospace museum together with workshops and storage for the assembly and restoration of items for display, outdoor static display, picnic and playground facilities, retailing ancillary to the museum's display material; community service and cultural facilities and activities.

Addition  
Change 73  
21/01/10

**Bathroom** means rooms, a room or part of a room which together provide personal ablution and sanitary facilities including a bath or shower, wash basin and toilet.

*Addition  
Change  
64(C)  
9/5/11*

**Boarding House** means a building in which board and live-in health care or support is provided (including women's refuges and halfway houses), or a building, not a licensed hotel, in which board and lodging is provided or is intended to be provided for reward or payment. This definition does not include family homes where foster parents receive payment for children in their care. (Note: these are covered by the definition of "dwelling".)

**Boundary** means the perimeter of an area of land capable of being disposed of separately, including a legal or cross lease boundary.

**Boundary Adjustment** is the subdivision of a lot where the following requirements are met:

*Amended  
Change 48  
27/02/04*

- (i) The number of existing certificates of title will not be increased.
- (ii) Each of the adjusted lots shall be of generally the same area as the lots prior to the boundary adjustment.
- (iii) The adjustment of boundaries is for the rationalisation of existing boundaries to improve the practicality of existing lots.

**Building** includes any dwelling (see definition for dwelling), structure or part of a structure, whether temporary or permanent, movable or immovable, but does not include:

*Amended  
Change 42  
27/02/04*

- Fences of 2 metres or less in height, and tennis court fences of any height, where the fence is not used for advertising or for any purpose other than a fence or a wall.
- A fence for the containment of stock.
- Retaining walls that are 1.5m or less in height
- Residential chimneys and television aerials associated with a dwelling house.
- Detached structures (including temporary structures) less than 2.4 metres in height and less than 8m<sup>2</sup> in floor area where they are located at least 1 metre from any adjoining property boundary. Water tanks are classed as detached structures.
- Patios and decks (including their handrails) with a finished floor level of less than 1 metre in height and at least 1 metre from any adjoining property boundary.
- Any vehicle, trailer, tent, caravan or boat, whether fixed or movable which is not occupied.
- Sealed surfaces.
- Domestic swimming pools less than 1 metre above existing ground level.
- Fire hose drying towers with a maximum height of 15m on New Zealand Fire Service property.

*Amended  
Change  
42(A)  
22/10/04*

*Amended  
Change 64  
19/12/07*

*Amended  
Change 64  
19/12/07*

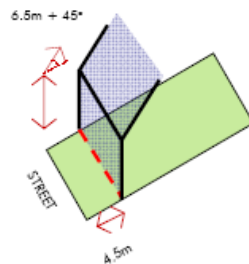
**Building Floor Level** (in relation to flood inundation) means the underside of floor joists for wooden structures or for concrete slabs shall be 150mm below the finished top of the slab.

*Amended  
Change 6  
16/05/01*

**Building Importance Categories:** as described within the building importance category table set out in Policy 11, Section C.15.1

*Addition  
Change 61  
14/10/10*

**Building Mass Plane** is the relationship between the height of the building and the street front boundary.



ABOVE: E: BUILDING MASS PLANE

**Building removal** means the removal of a building or dwelling from a site, except for any buildings listed in the Heritage Register of the District Plan, being removed either out of the District or to a building removal company's yard.

**Carpark** includes an area of land available for the parking of vehicles. It is available for use by visitors to or occupants of a site and is accessory to the principal use of the site.

- This excludes vehicle parking as an activity, for example car yards, parking buildings and depots. These are an activity and are covered by the relevant rules and standards.
- Refer to Section J - Parking, Loading and Access, for technical information on the design and layout requirements for carparks.

**Carriageway** includes the portion of the legal road which is useable by vehicles. It includes traffic lanes and any metal shoulder, or parking lanes, but no footpaths or grass verges.

*Amendment  
Change  
64B  
15/10/08*

**Commercial activity** means any activity involving commercial transactions, or providing commercial or administrative services, and includes retail trade premises, non-school activities, offices, and banks; but excludes premises or activities involving industrial manufacture or production.

**Commercial/Retail Zone** includes the part of the district shown as such on the planning maps.

**Commercial Services** within the Waikanae North Development Zone means household, personal, finance, insurance, real estate, travel, repair, post, courier, health, veterinary, and other such similar services but not including general or professional office activities above ground floor.

*Amended  
Change  
69  
19/3/09*

**Common Boundary** means either the subdivisional boundary between adjoining sites, any party wall dividing adjoining dwelling units in a residential building or any party wall dividing accessory buildings.

**Community service or activity** means any activity providing a service or source of advice or assistance to the public and includes municipal administrative offices, civic activities and meeting facilities.

**Conditions** shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Controlled Activity** shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Council** means the Kapiti Coast District Council.

**Coverage** means the percentage area of a site occupied by buildings, where the building area is measured by the total area of the footprint of the buildings on the ground (i.e. excluding eaves) and the site area excludes any right of ways/access-ways.

**Covered outdoor living area** refers to a roofed area attached to a house or dwelling unit and used for recreational purposes. At least 50% of the combined area of all elevations of the area (from the floor of the deck to the eaves level of the attached building) should be open to the elements.

*Addition  
Change  
64B  
15/10/08*

**Craft Industry** means an industry dependent on skilled handiwork carried out in such a way that the visual quality and community service offered from the premises are of similar character to shops. For the purpose of this ordinance, craft industry does not include panel beating, spraypainting, motor vehicle repairs, fibreglassing, sheet metal working, or any activity which would cause a detraction from the amenities of the commercial and/or residential neighbourhood. Craft industry includes such uses as: Cane Work, Screen Printing, Stained Glass Making, Pottery/Ceramics, Wood Turning.

**Crossing Point** is a length of the road boundary available for the use of vehicles proceeding to or from the site.

**Crosslease** shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Curtilage** within the Airport Zone curtilage is defined as the area of land held within an individual lease.

*Addition  
Change 73  
21/01/10*

**Designation** shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Development** means the construction or alteration of buildings; the erection of structures; excavation of land; any land disturbance or land filling or reclamation of land or the construction of earth retaining structures; and any construction of artificial surfaces or platforms.

**Development (within the Airport Mixed Use Precinct)** means, for the purposes of Section D9 of this Plan, the total gross floor area of any Commercial Activity or Industrial Activity development within the Airport Mixed Use Precinct provided that any Retailing or Retail Outlets shall be restricted to those activities listed at D.9.1.1(ii), and includes any buildings used for any such activities.

Addition  
Change 73  
21/01/10

**Department Store** means an activity within one building, engaged in retailing a wide variety of goods, other than food or groceries, but the variety is such that no predominant activity can be determined. Department Stores have predominant retail sales in at least four of the following six product groups:

Addition  
Change 73  
21/01/10

- Clothing
- Furniture
- Kitchenware, china, glassware and other housewares
- Textile goods
- Electrical, electronic and gas appliances
- Perfumes, cosmetics and toiletries

The products primary to these headings, as well as other products, are normally sold by or displayed in separate departments or sections supervised by managers (with specialised product knowledge) within the store, and, generally merchandising, advertising, customer service, accounting and budgetary control functions are undertaken on a departmentalised basis.

For the avoidance of doubt, this definition excludes those activities falling within the definition of Large Format Retail.

**Discretionary Activity** shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Distributed:** Distributed fault complexity applied to areas where fault rupture deformation is distributed over a relatively broad, but defined, geographic width (e.g. tens to hundreds of metres wide), typically as multiple fault traces and/or folds.

Addition  
Change 61  
14/10/10

**Driveway** is a means of vehicular access between the roadway and the site from which motor fuels are to be sold, e.g. footpath cross-over.

**Dust Nuisance** means if there is visible evidence of suspended matter in the air beyond the site boundary and/or there is visible evidence of suspended matter traceable from the source of the nuisance settling on the water, land or structure of a neighbouring site.

**Dwelling** means a building, part of a building, or residence whether temporary or permanent, including a mobile home (e.g. caravan, motor home, house truck and camper) that is capable of, or is, being used as one household unit for the purposes of residential activities, and which includes kitchen and bathroom facilities. Note: For further clarification refer to the definitions of household unit and residential activity.

Amended  
Change 64(C)  
9/5/11

**Earthworks** include any alteration to the land contour or disturbance of land including the deposition of cleanfill and the excavation and backfilling or recompaction of existing natural ground, but excludes cultivation and domestic gardening. For the Residential, Commercial/Retail, Paraparaumu Town Centre and Industrial/Service zones, any earthworks associated with the construction of buildings subject to a building consent, provided all work is contained within 2 metres outside the exterior foundations, shall be exempt from the permitted activity standards. The limits on earthworks in the Standards apply to any earthworks within any 5 year period except in relation to overflow paths, ponding areas and the river corridor zone.

Addition  
Change  
64B  
15/10/08

**Eastern Intersection** means the new signalised intersection proposed on Kapiti Road frontage of the Airport as shown on the Roding Layout Plan.

Addition  
Change 73  
21/01/10

**Educational Establishments** includes:

- Primary School - school providing a 6 year course, or 8 year course, for pupils entering the school between the ages of 5 and 7 years.
- Intermediate School - State primary school to which are admitted, from one or more other State Primary schools, pupils who belong to the senior division.
- Secondary School - a school or department established and providing full time and part time courses beyond the primary school course and also in circumstances approved by the Director-General, continuing education and related guidance services.
- Tertiary Establishments - a teaching establishment providing full-time and part-time courses beyond Secondary School.

**Effect** shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

**85 Percentile Speed** is the speed found by surveying the speeds of passing vehicles and establishing the speed value of which 85% of the traffic travels at an equal or slower speed.

**Entertainment Activity** means premises providing public and private entertainment and includes cinemas, theatres and licensed premises.

**Environment** shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Esplanade Reserve** shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Esplanade Strip** shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Existing** - in relation to buildings and uses means lawfully in existence:

- Before the rule became operative or the Plan was notified.
  - The effects of the use are the same or similar in character, intensity and scale to those which existed before the rule became operative or the Plan was notified,
- or

- The use was lawfully established by way of a designation, and
- The effects of the use are the same or similar in character, intensity and scale to those that existed before the designation was removed

**Extractive Activities** means any activity where open or surface excavation of rock or other material deposits such as but not limited to gravel, rock, soil, clay, sand or peat is undertaken and removed from the site. This does not include the removal of soil (including topsoil, sand and peat) from the site which is less than 100m<sup>3</sup> in volume within any 10 year period. For land being cleared for building sites, access ways or roads refer to the definition of earthworks.

*Amended  
Change 2  
16/05/01*

**Family Flat** - shall be no greater than 50m<sup>2</sup> gross floor area (excluding decks and covered outdoor living areas) and shall be capable of relocation. No family flat shall be sold or otherwise disposed of except in conjunction with the dwelling. The flat may, however, be removed from the site. Note: A family flat should only be occupied by a socially dependent relative or close family associate of the occupants of the dwelling.

*Addition  
Change  
64B  
15/10/08*

**Farming** is a land based activity, having as its primary purpose the commercial production and sale (other than from a rural selling place) of any livestock or vegetative matter, except as excluded below, and, unless the context otherwise requires, includes cultivation. For the purposes of this Plan, farming does not include the processing of farm produce beyond cutting, cleaning, grading, chilling, freezing, packaging and storage of produce grown on the farming unit.

**Farmlet** is a plot of land suitable for a dwelling and for limited farming activity for occupation by those people who wish to live in the country and also manage a limited area of land as a pastime or for supplementary income.

**Farm Tracks** include any ways, formations or access tracks located on private land, the use of which is restricted to the owner of the land, or such other persons who may be authorised by the owner to use them and which are suitable for conventional or special purpose vehicles. Farm tracks shall generally be less than 3 metres wide and shall be restricted to those activities defined by "Farming" under Part Q of the District Plan.

**Fault Avoidance Zone (FAZ):** an area created by establishing a buffer zone either side of a known active fault trace. The buffer zones vary on width depending on the definition of that zone.

*Addition  
Change 61  
14/10/10*

**Fault complexity:** the width and distribution of the deformed land around the fault trace.

*Addition  
Change 61  
14/10/10*

**Fault recurrence interval:** the average time estimated between surface ruptures on a fault.

*Addition  
Change 61  
14/10/10*

**Fault trace:** a fracture in the crust of the earth along which rocks on one side have moved relative to those on the other side. Most fault traces are the result of repeated displacements over a long period of time.

*Addition  
Change 61  
14/10/10*

**Fault trace deformation:** a land feature associated with fault traces including, sharp folding and buckling, and rupture of the fault plane (or planes), and is evidence of a fault trace (or traces).

*Addition  
Change 61  
14/10/10*

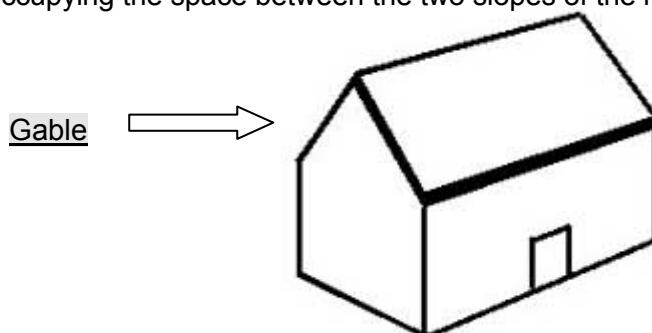
**Financial Contribution** shall have the same meaning as section 108(9) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Flood Storage Area** comprises the defined areas on the Planning Maps within which ponding of flood waters is expected to occur in significant flood events and which are necessary for the management of the associated flood risk.

**Forestry** - refer Production Forestry.

**Gable** is the triangular section of a wall at the end of a pitched roof, occupying the space between the two slopes of the roof.

*Amended  
Change 64  
19/12/07*



**Good Quality Soils** include land with a land use class of 1-111 of the NZ Land Resources Inventory Land Use Capability, DSIR to its updated equivalent.

**Greywater** means wastewater from domestic household use, excluding toilets, laundry sinks and kitchen wastewater.

*Addition  
Change 75  
9/5/11*

**Greywater re-use system** - A device that disperses greywater for outdoor irrigation purposes in a manner that does not endanger public health.

*Addition  
Change 75  
9/5/11*

**Gross Floor Area** is the sum of the gross area of the several floors, if any, of all buildings on a site, measured from the exterior faces of the exterior walls or from the centre lines of walls separating two buildings. The gross floor area of a building shall not include:

- Uncovered stairways.
- Floor space in terraces (open or roofed), external balconies, breezeways or porches.
- Roof carparking, lift towers and machinery rooms on the roof having a floor area of not more than 200m<sup>2</sup>.

- Car parking areas.
- Floor space of interior balconies and mezzanines not used by the public.

**Gross vehicle mass (GVM) is the greater of:**

- the mass specified as the gross vehicle mass of a particular vehicle, by the vehicle's manufacturer
- the mass specified as the gross vehicle mass of a particular vehicle (or a vehicle of its kind) by the Director of Land Transport.

*Amended  
Change 64  
19/12/07*

**Habitable Building** means a built structure used for activities normally associated with residential activities.

*Amended  
Change 64(C)  
9/5/11*

**Habitable Room** means a space within a building that is commonly associated with residential activities, teaching or hospital recovery, but excludes any bathroom, laundry, toilet, pantry, walk-in wardrobe, corridor, hallway, lobby, clothes-drying room, or other space of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods of time.

*Amended  
Change 64(C)  
9/5/11*

**Hamlet** - a development of at least three but no more than twelve rural allotments that provide dwelling sites in the inter-dune hollows (being the area between dune formations) of the Rural Coastal Dune Policy Area where the allotments are grouped in a cluster.

*Amendment  
Change  
64B  
15/10/08*

**Hapu** - sub-tribe.

**Hazardous Facility** includes activities involving hazardous and environmentally damaging substances and sites, including vehicles for their transportation, at which these substances are used, stored, handled and disposed of but does not include:

- The incidental use and storage of hazardous and environmentally damaging substances in minimal domestic scale quantities.
- Hazardous activities.
- Hazardous substances used for domestic purposes

**Hazardous Substances** include substances with one or more of the following intrinsic properties and including evolving substances with one or more of these properties on release into the environment:

- An explosive nature.
- An oxidising nature.
- A corrosive nature.
- Flammability.
- Acute and chronic toxicity.
- Ecotoxicity with or without bioaccumulation.

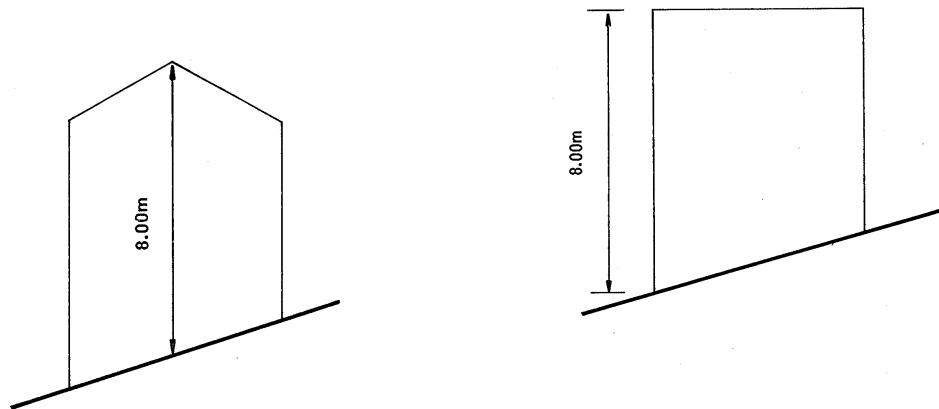
**Heavy Trade Vehicle** means a motor vehicle that:

- (a) is of Vehicle Class MD3, MD4, ME, NB, NC, TC or TD (as defined by Land Transport NZ); or
- (b) has a gross vehicle mass that exceeds 3500 kg

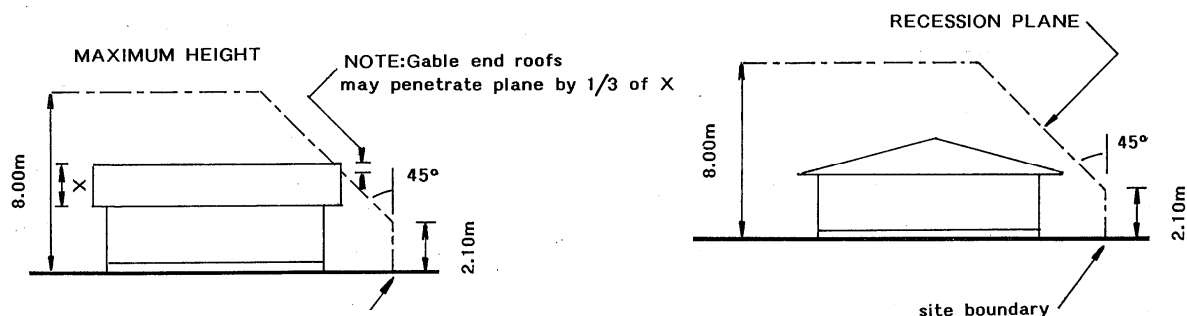
**Height** in relation to any building means the vertical distance between the highest point of the building and the ground level immediately below that point.

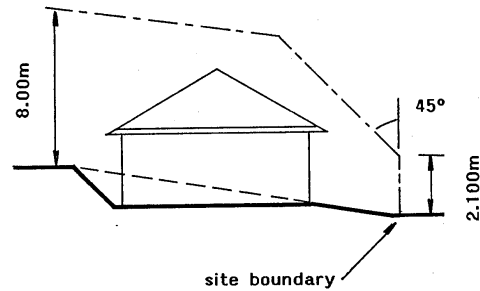
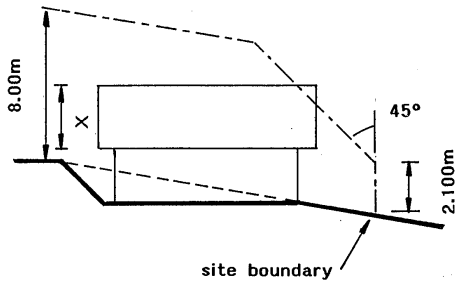
The ground level for this purpose shall be the level prior to any excavation of a building platform or earthworks, except that where earthworks have been completed and approved as part of a prior landuse or subdivision consent that approved ground level shall become the ground level.

In the measurement of height, the following shall be excluded: chimneys, ventilator shafts, water tanks, stairways or elevators, aerials, telecommunication antennas, steeples, turrets and such other finials and similar parts of the building as constitute only decorative fixtures, provided that the maximum dimension thereof parallel to any boundary of the site shall not exceed 3 metres.



**Height Envelope** means an envelope extending at an angle into the site from a point above the actual ground level at the boundary (including restrictive covenant areas of cross lease properties). A building must fit within this envelope for all of the boundaries of the site. Notwithstanding the definition of “building”, for the purposes of measuring the height envelope the term building excludes residential chimneys, electricity transmission towers, masts, radio, television and telecommunication aerials.





**Heritage Feature** includes any feature, both natural or manmade, which is considered important because of its uniqueness, rarity, significance to a particular person, event or locality, or is of architectural or townscape merit.

**Home Improvement Retail** means the sale of building materials and home improvement goods, including for example; timber plumbing, paint, electrical, tiling, floor coverings and garden supplies.

*Addition  
Change  
73  
21/01/10*

**Home Occupation** means an occupation, business, trade, craft or profession performed entirely within a dwelling or building accessory to a dwelling by a member of the household residing permanently on the site, which occupation, business, trade, craft or profession is an incidental and secondary part of the use of the site for residential purposes.

Home occupation shall not include any activity involving any panelbeating, spraypainting, motor vehicle repairs, fibreglassing, heavy trade vehicles sheet metal work, wrecking of motor vehicles, bottle or scrap metal storage, rubbish collection service (except that empty, clean drums may be stored in a suitably screened area), wrought iron work or manufacture, motor body building, fish processing, breeding or boarding of dogs or cats or any process which involves continual use of power tools, drills or hammering or any other occupation, business, trade, craft or profession which could detract from the amenities of the adjoining landowner.

**Household** includes every household unit whether of one or more persons.

**Household 2007 summer average water use** means the amount of water used in the 2007 in summer months averaged between November and April per person and assuming a 3 person household. This means that the household 2007 summer average water use is 1560 litres per household per day.

*Addition  
Change 75  
9/5/11*

**Household Unit** means a unit of residential activity which is self contained. For the purposes of this definition:

- a building used for emergency or refuge accommodation shall be deemed to be one household unit;
- one household unit has one kitchen and at least one bathroom. If two kitchens and more than one bathroom are present (except if in a family flat), there will be two household units; and
- a household unit may include one, but no more than one, family flat.

*Amendment  
Change 64(C)  
9/5/11*

Note: For further clarification refer to the definitions of dwelling and residential activity.

**Hurley Road Intersection** means the new signalised intersection proposed on Kapiti Road frontage of the Airport as shown on the Roding Layout Plan.

Addition  
Change 73  
21/01/10

**Ihakara Street East** means the proposed extension of Ihakara Street so as to connect the Western Link Road to Rimu Road.

Addition  
Change 73  
21/01/10

**Ihakara Street West** means the proposed section of road from the Western Link Road to the Hurley Road / Kapiti Road Intersection as shown on the Roding Layout Plan.

Addition  
Change 73  
21/01/10

**Industrial Activity** includes any activity where people use materials and physical effort to:

- Extract or convert natural resources.
- Produce goods or energy from natural or converted resources.
- Repair goods.
- Store goods (ensuing from an industrial process).

**Industrial Service Zone** includes the part of the district shown as such on the planning maps.

**Infill** means subdivision or development of land less than 3,000m<sup>2</sup>.

**Infrastructure** includes structures and networks which are publicly owned and/or are available for use by the public. This includes roads, rail, and water, sewerage and surface water reticulation comprising the pipes, pumps and treatment works.

**Intensive Farming** means the confinement of pigs, poultry, cattle, sheep, ferrets and other animals in yards, pens, feed lots, bars or similar enclosure or buildings for periods in excess of 48 hours and being sustained on supplementary feed while so confined.

**Intensive Pig Farming** means the keeping of pigs mainly within buildings or outdoors without groundcover being maintained.

**Iwi** - tribe, people.

**Iwi Authority** - the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.

**Kaimoana** - food from the sea.

**Kaitiaki** - a person or agent who cares for taonga; may be spiritual or physical. Guardian, steward, but the meaning of kaitiaki in practical application may vary between different hapu and iwi.

**Kaitiakitanga** - the exercise of guardianship; and, in relation to a resource, includes the ethic of stewardship based on the nature of the resource itself. (As defined in the Resource Management Act 1991).

**Kawanatanga** - governorship, government.

**Kerb Crossing** means the length of the kerb-line along the edge of the carriageway, which is depressed or bridged to allow vehicles to proceed to or from the driveway.

**Kitchen** means a room or part of a room that contains fixed cooking and food preparation facilities, including a sink unit, which is used for food preparation and cooking.

*Addition  
Change 64(C)  
9/5/11*

**Kohanga reo** - Maori language preschool.

**Landscaping** means live planting of trees, shrubs and ground cover for amenity purposes and may include provision of physical features such as paving, walls, art and seating.

**Langdale Intersection** means the new signalised intersection proposed on the Kapiti Road frontage of the Airport as shown on the Rooding Layout Plan.

*Addition  
Change 73  
21/01/10*

**Large Format Retail** means an activity within the Airport Mixed Use Precinct of at least 500m<sup>2</sup> in gross floor area, and restricted to the following activities defined by ANZSIC:

*Addition  
Change 73  
21/01/10*

- (a) Fabrics and other Soft Good Retailing
- (b) Furniture Retailing
- (c) Domestic Hardware and Houseware Retailing
- (d) Domestic Appliance Retailing

**Legal Road** see definition of Road.

*Amendment  
Change  
64B  
15/10/08*

**Liquefaction** means the process by which water saturated sediment temporarily loses strength because of strong shaking caused by seismic activity.

**Limited Access Road (LAR)** means any road or part of a road which has been declared a "limited access road" under the Transit NZ Act 1989 or the Local Government Act 1974.

**Loading** in relation to a vehicle includes the fuelling and loading of it, and the adjustment or covering or tying of its load, and the loading, unloading or adjustment of any part of its load and "load", in relation to a vehicle, has a corresponding meaning.

**Lot** shall have the same meaning as "allotment" in the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Maataitai** - food resources from the sea and “mahinga maataitai” means the area from which these resources are gathered (as defined in the Resource Management Act 1991).

**Main Airport Terminal Building** means the principal building in the Airport Core used for the handling of baggage and freight and the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers and aircrew, and for ancillary retail, office and eating facilities.

**Major Traffic Activities** means any activity which generates or attracts more than 90 vehicle movements per day in the Commercial/Retail, Paraparaumu Town Centre or Industrial Service zones, or more than 30 vehicle movements per day in any other zone. This includes such activities as carparking buildings or facilities, supermarkets, service stations, education establishments, shopping centres, drive-in retail outlets and truck stops.

**Manaakitanga** - the practice of caring for others.

**Mana** - prestige, power, authority.

**Mana atua** - authority derived from the gods.

**Mana whenua** - customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapu in an identified area (as defined in the Resource Management Act 1991).

**Mast** includes any mast, pole, tower or similar structure including any attachments, designed to facilitate radio communication, telecommunication or electricity.

**Mauri** - life principle present in all things.

**Medium Density Housing** refers to any housing typology (detached, semi-detached, or terraced) falling within a GROSS average density range of 350m<sup>2</sup> – 250m<sup>2</sup> per unit with a minimum site area of 200m<sup>2</sup> and capable of containing an 8m diameter circle, involving four or more units. It does not include conventional ‘infill’ where a single house is placed on a single lot with an existing dwelling.

**Minimum Floor Level (MFL)** means the minimum floor level specified part of the building control programme for structures within flood prone areas.

**Minor Work** means the minor repair of the buildings. Minor repair means the repair of materials by patching, piecing-in, splicing and consolidating existing materials and includes minor replacement of minor components such as individual bricks, cut-stone, timber sections, tiles and slates where these have been damaged beyond reasonable repair or are missing. The replacement should be of the original or similar material, colour, texture, form and design as the original it replaces and the number of components replaced should be substantially less than existing.

**Motor Fuel** means any fuel used to propel a motor vehicle as defined by the Transport Act 1962 and shall include CNG, LPG, Diesel, Petrol, Kerosene, Electricity, etc.

**Natural and Physical Resources** shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Natural Hazard** 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.

**Network Utility** means any activity relating to :

- Distribution or transmission by pipeline of natural or manufactured gas, petroleum or geothermal energy.
- Telecommunication or radiocommunication as defined in Section 2(1) of the Telecommunications Act 1987.
- Transformation, transmission or distribution of electricity.
- The distribution of water for supply including irrigation.
- Sewerage or drainage system, including pumping stations and open drains.
- Construction, operation and maintenance of railway lines and roads.
- Construction, operation and maintenance of an airport as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966, including the provision of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990.
- Undertaking a project or work described as a “network utility operation” by regulations made under the Resource Management Act 1991.
- Lighthouses, navigation aids, beacons and ancillary structures.
- Meteorological activities, including facilities, installations or equipment to measure, collect and distribute meteorological information.

And includes all structures and any incidental activity in relation to the network utility including, without limitation, the operation, maintenance and upgrading of the network utility.

**Noise Event** - A noise event is a cumulative maximum period of up to seven hours on any day, during which time the noise generated by a temporary event exceeds the normally applying District Plan noise limits.

*Amended  
Change 40  
27/02/04*

**Noise Sensitive Activities** means residential accommodation of all types, hotels, motels, pre-schools, schools, educational facilities, libraries, child care centres, and hospitals.

*Addition  
Change 73  
21/01/10*

**Non-Complying Activity** shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Non-Industrial Activities** which do not fall within the meaning of an “industrial activity” as defined in this Plan.

**Non-potable uses** - Uses of water which do not require treatment to Ministry of Health drinking water standards. This includes outdoor uses and some indoor uses, where there is no risk of this source being ingested, such as toilet flushing. Non-potable water sources include untreated rainwater, greywater and bore water.

**Non-Residential Activities** includes any activity on any site or in any building other than a residential activity and includes:

- Hospitals or related activities entailing the professional care of any person or persons.
- Hotels, motels, camping grounds and all other places of accommodation where accommodation for six or more persons is offered on a daily tariff.
- School facilities, buildings and associated grounds and halls for activities or services having either a social, community, sporting, ceremonial, cultural, educational, recreational, worship or spiritual purpose.

**Non-Residential Building** includes a building used for the purpose of non-residential activities.

**Notional Boundary** - the notional boundary is defined as a line 20 metres from the side of a dwelling, or the legal boundary where this line is closer to the dwelling.

**Offensive Odour** means an odour which can be detected and defined as intrusive by the olfactory systems of a panel of four healthy observers, including two Council officers and two independent persons.

**Offensive Trades** includes the following:

- Blood or offal treating.
- Bone boiling or crushing.
- Dag crushing.
- Fellmongering.
- Fish cleaning and curing.
- Flax pulping.
- Flock manufacturing or teasing of textile materials for any purpose.
- Gut scraping and treating.
- Solid waste disposal.
- Storage, drying or preserving of bones, hides, hoofs or skins.
- Tallow melting.
- Tanning.
- Wood pulping.
- Wool scouring.

**Open space** means any area of outdoor open space and includes public and private parks, water ways and areas, gardens and landscaped areas, playgrounds, seating and other amenities.

**Outdoor (extensive) Pig Farming** means pig farming where all stock is in paddocks with groundcover maintained and only relocatable shelters are used.

**Outer Control Boundary** means the boundary shown as such on the planning maps and which encompasses land that is subject to planning controls for noise sensitive activities. The Outer Control Boundary is derived from the predicted future noise contours of 58 dBA Ldn for general aircraft operations and 53 dBA Ldn for helicopter operations.

*Addition  
Change 73  
21/01/10*

**Papakainga housing** - communal housing, often based around a marae and consisting of members of an extended family.

**Places of Assembly** means land or buildings which are used in whole or in part for the assembly of persons for such purposes as deliberation, entertainment, education, recreation or similar purposes and includes such buildings associated with licensed and private hotels or taverns or gang headquarters or clubrooms. This does not include restaurants or cafes in the Commercial/Retail zone.

*Amended  
Change 64  
19/12/07*

**Permitted Activity** shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Poster** means signs as defined herein.

**Potable public water supply** - Potable public water supply refers to the treated public reticulated water supply provided by Council. This supply is treated to meet Ministry of Health Drinking Water standards.

*Addition  
Change 75  
9/5/11*

**Potable Water** shall have the following meanings according to usage:

- For community drinking water supplies (water supplies for 25 people or greater) it shall mean water suitable for human consumption and which complies with the Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand 1995.
- For other drinking water supplies (i.e. water supplies for less than 25 people) it shall mean water suitable for human consumption and which complies with the maximum acceptable values listed in the Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand 1995.

**Poultry** includes fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys, parrots, canaries and pigeons.

**Production Forestry** includes:

- (i) the management of forestry for production of timber. Includes, in addition to exotic forests, native vegetation which has been specifically planted for the purpose of harvesting;
- (ii) forestry roading;
- (iii) harvesting of timber.

**Prohibited Activity** shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Public Footpaths** includes any road or any part of a road which is constructed for pedestrians.

**Rahui** - temporary prohibition; a set of restrictions or controls; a conservation measure.

**Recreation activity** means premises providing active recreation pursuits and includes sportsground, stadium, gymnasium, hall.

**Relocatable Area** means that area between the Coastal Yard and the line parallel to and 30 metres eastward of the Coastal Yard and extending from the intersection of Wharemauku Road and Marine Parade at Paraparaumu Beach to the southern boundary of the District, more particularly delineated on Paraparaumu Urban Zone Maps 11, 16, 21 and 26 and Paekakariki Urban Zone Maps 1-3 and shown thereon as “30m Relocatable Area”.

**Relocatable Building** means any building, generally of timber framing, but excludes any structures that have cast in situ concrete walls, concrete block walls, brick and stone walls (including brick veneer). Provided that such structures will be permitted if certified by a qualified structural engineer to be of a specific design which would enable at least the greater part of the building to be relocated if required.

**Residential Activity** means the use of premises for any domestic or related residential purpose by persons living in the premises alone or in family or non-family groups, including emergency and refuge accommodation (whether any person is subject to care, supervision or not), but does not include work from home, hotels, motels, camping grounds, motor camps or other premises where residential accommodation for six or more travellers is offered at a daily tariff or similarly specified time.

*Amended  
Change  
64(C)  
9/5/11*

**Residential Building** is any building or part of a building used or intended to be used for residential purposes.

**Resource Consent** shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Retailing or Retail Outlets** is an activity which entails the use of a building or buildings for the direct sale of goods to the public.

**Retirement Accommodation** within the Waikanae North Development Zone means premises (including any land and associated buildings) within a complex of premises for occupation as residences predominantly by persons who are retired and any spouses or partners of such persons.

*Addition  
Change 69  
15/3/09*

**RMA** means the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Road** includes the whole of any land which is within a district and which is laid out by the Council as a road or street, or which is vested in the Council as a road or street, or as otherwise defined by section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974 and includes footpaths, berms, bridges and culverts.

*Amendment  
Change  
64B  
15/10/08*

**Road Boundary** means the legal boundary between the site and the legal road.

**Roadside Stall or Shop** is a building or part of a building where market garden or orchard produce grown on the property is displayed for sale.

**Rohe** - a territory or boundary which defines that area within which a tangata whenua group claims traditional association and mana whenua.

**Runanga** - iwi representative and administrative body.

**Rural Residential Lot** (as defined on the Rural Subdivision and Development Maps) means a plot of land suitable for a dwelling, for occupation by people who wish to live in the country and enjoy a rural environment, but do not wish to be involved with management responsibility for a substantial area of land.

**Seismic Hazard** is ground shaking, liquefaction or fault rupture caused by the release of energy during an earthquake. **Service Lane** has the same meaning as it has in Section 2 of the Public Works Amendment Act 1948.

**Service Station** is a business engaged in fuelling motor vehicles, selling petroleum products (including diesel, oil, kerosene, liquid petroleum gas and natural gas) and other accessories normally associated with motor vehicles, and includes truck stops. In addition, a service station may include ancillary retail sales, washing of vehicles, mechanical repairs and servicing of motor vehicles provided that the repairs undertaken on the premises shall be confined to the mechanical repair of motor vehicles (other than heavy diesel fuel vehicles) and domestic garden equipment and shall exclude panelbeating, spraypainting and heavy engineering such as engine reboring and crankshaft grinding, and provided further that the area devoted to retail sales and associated activities does not exceed 150m<sup>2</sup> of gross floor area.

**Shelter Belt** means a plantation of vegetation made up of one or more rows and planted in such a manner as to provide shelter and protection from the wind on adjoining land. They are typically planted around the edges of fields.

Addition  
Change  
64(C)  
9/5/11

**Shop** is any activity which entails the use of a building or buildings for the direct sale of goods to the public.

**Sign** is any display or device intended to attract attention for the purpose of directing, identifying, informing or advertising and which is visible from a public place and includes any frame or supporting structure.

In determining the area of a sign, in accordance with the activity standards for signs in Section L, the following shall apply:

- The standard applies to the total area of all signs on a property.
- Where the lettering or design is on an existing surface, eg wall or fence, the area of the sign is calculated by measuring the rectangular area which encloses all symbols, works or letters that make up the sign.

**Site** means an area of land capable of being disposed of separately.

**Site Coverage** - refer to definition of Coverage.

**Sleep Out** means an accessory building typically used for sleeping accommodation purposes which may include a bathroom but does not contain a kitchen.

*Addition  
Change 64(C)  
9/5/11*

**Small Scale Commercial Services** means a commercial service within the “Airport Mixed-Use Precinct” of the Airport Zone with a publicly accessible area not exceeding 150m<sup>2</sup> and limited to household, personal, finance, insurance, real estate, travel, repair, post, courier, health, veterinary and other such similar services.

*Addition  
Change 73  
21/01/10*

**Small Scale Convenience Retail** means an activity within the “Airport Mixed Use Precinct” of the Airport Zone for retailing, provided that the publicly accessible display and retail floor area for each small scale retail activity does not exceed 150m<sup>2</sup>. Bars, cafes and restaurants are included in this definition provided the publicly accessible area for each individual such activity shall not exceed 200m<sup>2</sup>.

*Addition  
Change 73  
21/01/10*

**State Highway** shall have the same meaning as in the Transit NZ Act 1989.

**Storage of Hazardous Substance** is the keeping of a hazardous substance or mixture of hazardous substances in a container, either above ground or underground.

A **Structure plan** is a framework to guide the development or redevelopment of a particular area by defining the future development and land use patterns, areas of open space, the layout and nature of infrastructure (including transportation links), and other key features for managing the effects of development.

*Addition  
Change 79  
26/3/10*

Structure plans comprise one or more maps, plans or diagrammatic representations of the proposed layout, features, character and links for areas being developed or redeveloped. The maps or plans do not define individual lot boundaries or the physical form of buildings and structures. The maps, plans or representations are supported by text explaining the background to the issues which initiated the structure plan and the management approaches to be used to deal with those issues.

The process for determining what to include in the structure plan starts with an analysis of the site. Typically this commences with a site visit prior to consideration of structure plan design issues. A sieve mapping process is used to identify and display constraints and opportunities. This includes considering the:

- Landform and topography
- Geology (as relevant)
- Vegetation and Ecology
- Hydrology/natural drainage systems
- Historic heritage including waahi tapu and archaeological sites
- Solar access and shading
- Amenity values and special characteristics

- Connectivity opportunities
- Existing physical resources
- Existing infrastructure

This must include the site and the neighbouring properties. The assessment of existing physical and cultural features will largely determine the type, location and density of development.

Features that are represented in, and managed through, a structure plan, include:

- the type and location of land uses that will be provided for, including development type, density and staging
- multi-modal transport links and connectivity, including cycleways, bridleways and walkways networks, and public transport routes
- the location, type, scale and staging of infrastructure required to service an area, including stormwater, water and sewerage
- landscape character and amenity
- natural hazards
- the provision of community facilities and reserves
- the protection of sites, features or values (cultural, ecological, historical or amenity related)
- areas of contamination and the rehabilitation standards required
- protection, safety and access requirements of existing Network Utility infrastructure

**Subdivision** shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991 and includes boundary adjustments.

**Sunlight** means direct light from the rays of the sun and does not include light reflected from objects or diffuse general daylight. Sunlight is the absence of shadow from buildings and vegetation when viewed in full sun (not cloudy conditions). The ability of an area to be capable of receiving sunlight can be shown through the use of shadow diagrams calibrated to the local azimuth (latitude and time of year specific path of the sun) angle.

*Addition  
Change 64(C)  
9/5/11*

**Survey Monuments** include trig stations and beacons.

**Supermarket** means an activity of more than 1,500m<sup>2</sup> gross floor area within a single building mainly engaged in retailing groceries or non-specific food lines, whether or not the selling is organised on a self-service basis.

*Addition  
Change 73  
21/01/10*

**Tangata Whenua** in relation to a particular area, means the iwi or hapu that holds mana whenua over that area.

**Taonga** - treasure, property. Taonga are prized and protected as sacred possessions of the tribe. The term carries a deep spiritual meaning and taonga may be things that cannot be seen or touched. Included, for example, are language, waahi tapu, waterways, fishing groups and mountains.

**Taonga raranga** - plants which produce material highly prized for use in weaving (such as pingao or flax).

**Tapu** - sacred, restricted.

**Tauranga waka** - canoe landing sites.

**Te Roto Drive Link** means the proposed connection between Te Roto Drive and the Western Link Road

*Addition  
Change 73  
21/01/10*

**Temporary event** – a temporary event must be of an intermittent nature and can include entertainment, cultural and sporting events. A temporary event includes structures associated with the event.

This definition excludes permanently licensed premises.

*Amended  
Change 40  
27/02/04*

**Temporary Military Training** means an activity which is of a temporary nature and is undertaken by the New Zealand Defence Force in order to train military personnel in keeping with the purposes of the Defence Act 1990. Access to an area used for such training purposes may be restricted for the duration of that exercise.

**Territorial Local Authority** is a city council or a district council.

**Tikanga Maori** - Maori customary values and practices.

**Tino rangatiratanga** - chieftainship, chiefly authority, full authority.

**Tourist Activity Facilities and Services** includes recreational, educational and conference facilities, restaurants, travellers' accommodation, retail outlets associated with tourist, educational, promotional or entertainment activities, , museums, theatres, art galleries, places of assembly, cabarets, halls, buildings and land for or connected with indoor or outdoor recreations (excluding motor sports), craft industry (including cottage and heritage activities), workshops and storage for the assembly and restoration of items for display, outdoor static displays, picnic and playground facilities, including miniature railway and campervan/caravan facilities.

*Amended  
Change 57  
20/01/06*

**Trade / Wholesale** means an activity within the Airport Mixed Use Precinct used primarily for the sale or resale of new or used goods to businesses or to institutional (including Government) users. Wholesaling, including the sale of building materials and home improvement goods, including plumbing, paint, electrical, tiling, floor coverings, and garden supplies.

*Addition  
Change 73  
21/01/10*

**Transportation Activities** means vehicles being driven on a road (within the meaning of section 2(I) of the Transport Act 1962).

**Uncertain–Constrained:** Uncertain-constrained fault complexity applies to areas where the location of fault rupture is uncertain because evidence has been either buried or eroded but where the location of fault rupture can be constrained to a reasonable geographic extent ( $\leq 300\text{m}$ ).

*Addition  
Change 61  
14/10/10*

**Uncertain- Poorly Constrained:** the location of fault rupture deformation is uncertain and cannot be constrained to lie within a zone less than 300m wide, usually because evidence of deformation has been either buried or eroded away, or the features used to define the fault's location are widely spaced and/or very broad in nature.

**Urupa** - burial ground.

**Use of Hazardous Substance** is the handling of a hazardous substance or mixture of hazardous substances for a particular process or activity without changing the physical state or chemical structure of the substance involved.

**Vehicle Movement** means a movement of a vehicle between a road and any site, with the number of movements per day being calculated over a 24 hour period as follows:

- 1 car moving to and from a site comprises two vehicle movements.
- 1 truck moving to and from a site comprises six vehicle movements.
- 1 truck and trailer moving to and from a site comprises ten vehicle movements.

Note: Refer to Section J - Parking, Loading and Access.

**Vehicle Yard** is the storage or sale of vehicles from a property but does not include a carpark (see definition for carpark above) and shall include but not be limited to depots, truck stops, car sale yards and rental car lots.

**Waahi Tapu** is a place which is particularly sacred or spiritually meaningful to tangata whenua. It includes the burial grounds, tribal altars and places where significant events have taken place.

**Waste (including Hazardous Waste)** includes any contaminant, whether liquid, solid, gaseous or radioactive, which is discharged, emitted or deposited in the environment in such volume, constituency or manner as to cause an adverse effect on the environment and which includes all unwanted and economically unusable by-products at any given place and time and any other matter which may be discharged, accidentally or otherwise, to the environment.

**Wastewater** includes all water from a site, excluding natural runoff and surface water, but including sewage discharges.

**Water Body** shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Water saving devices** - Range of water demand management tools which reduce reliance on public potable water supply and ensure that household water use from potable public supply does not exceed 1000 litres per day.

**Well-Defined and Well Defined Extension:** fault rupture deformation is well defined and of limited geographic width (e.g. metres to tens of metres wide), including areas where fault rupture deformation has been either

buried or eroded over short distances but its position is tightly constrained by the presence of nearby distinct fault features.

**Western Link Road (Stages 1 and 3)** means the sections of the proposed 16km road currently proposed to be between State Highway 1, at Poplar Avenue in the south, and at Peka Peka Road in the north. The current design of that road (which may change in future) could consist of the following stages:

Addition  
Change 73  
21/01/10

- Stage 1: the central section of the road from Raumati Road in the south to Te Moana Road in the north; and
- Stage 3: the southern part of the Western Link Road which runs south from Raumati Road to a new intersection with State Highway 1.

**Western Link Road (Stage 2)** means the northern section of the proposed 16km road currently proposed to be between Te Moana Road and State Highway 1 at a point south of the Peka Peka Road intersection.

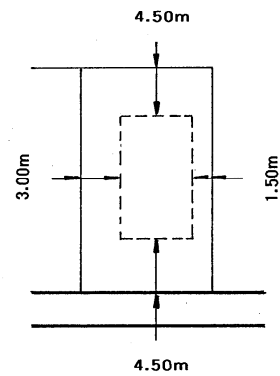
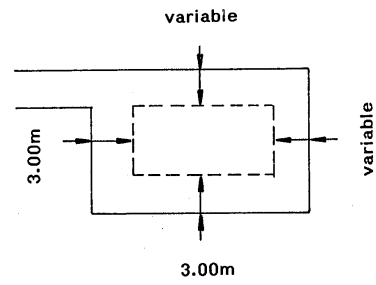
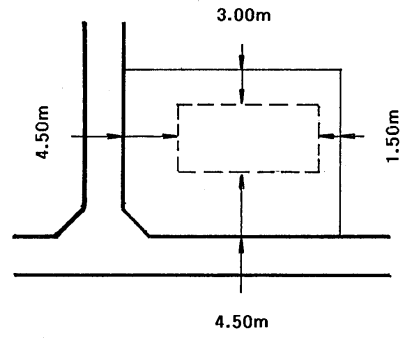
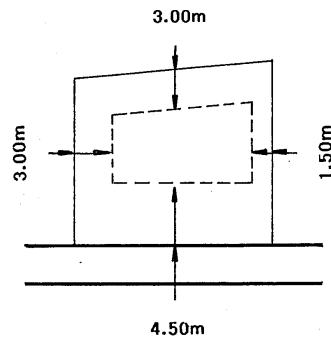
**Wetland** shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Whakapapa** - genealogy.

**Whenua** - land; placenta.

**Yard** means a part of a site which is required by this Plan to be unoccupied and unobstructed by buildings from the ground upwards, except as otherwise provided by this Plan.

- **Coastal Yard** means a yard between the seaward title boundary or the toe of the foredune, seaward edge of the vegetation line or foreshore protection works where these are within the title and a line parallel thereto extending across the full width of the site.
- **Front Yard** means a yard between the street line and a line parallel thereto and extending across the full width of the site.
- **Rear Yard** means a yard between the rear boundary of the site and a line extending parallel thereto extending across the full width of the site.
- **Side Yard** means a yard between a side boundary of the site and a line parallel thereto, extending:
  - (i) From the front yard to the rear yard.
  - (ii) If there is no front yard, from the front boundary of the site to the rear yard.
  - (iii) If there is no rear yard, from the front yard or boundary as the case may be to the rear boundary of the site.



**Zone** is an area for which rules and standards set out in the Plan apply across the stated zone. The planning maps show the extent of the zones. A zone comprises geographic parts of the district which are of similar character and are indicative of the activities that occur within that part of the district.