

Definitions

1% AEP OR 1% ANNUAL EXCEEDANCE PROBABILITY FLOOD EVENT

means a flood event that has a one in one hundred (1%) chance of being equalled or exceeded in any one year. The flood categories (except *residual ponding areas* and *residual overflow paths*) on the District Plan Maps are a representation of this event.

2% AEP OR 2% ANNUAL EXCEEDANCE PROBABILITY FLOOD EVENT

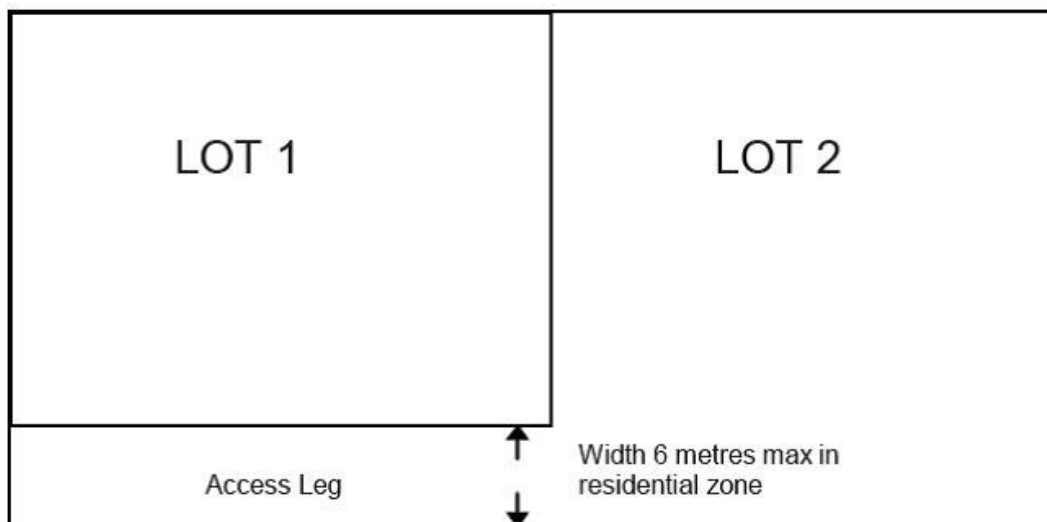
means a flood event that has a one in fifty (2%) chance of being equalled or exceeded in any one year. This is not mapped in the District Plan.

85 PERCENTILE SPEED

means 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.

ACCESS LEG

means that part of a rear *allotment* that provides access to a public road e.g. a *driveway* to a rear *allotment* as shown in the diagram below. In the *Residential Zones*, the *access leg* does not include land exceeding 6m in width.



ACCESS STRIP

means the same as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

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.

ACTIVE FAULT

means a fault that has ruptured within the last 125,000 years, and with a history indicating that it is likely to rupture again.

ACTIVE RETAIL FRONTAGE AND ACTIVE FRONTAGE

means *building facades* (excluding facades of *minor buildings*) where the ground floor level features display windows which allow views of the activities occurring in the premises. In order to allow views into the premises a specified percentage of the window space between 1 metre and 2 metres above the street level shall be transparent or see-through and allow unobstructed views into the main retail space. The use of blinds, shutters, frosted glass or curtains during normal business hours will not provide an *active retail frontage* or *active frontage*. Interior security screens may be used after normal retail hours (exterior screens/shutters are not suitable for frontages to pedestrian areas). *Active retail frontages* are associated with *retail activities*, whereas *active frontages* are associated with non-retail activities such as *commercial activities*.

ADDITION

means an extension or increase in floor area, number of stories, or *height* of a *building* or *structure*. It includes the construction of new floors, walls, ceilings, and roofs, but does not include *alterations*, or *repair and maintenance*.

AERIALS

means a *structure* made of rod or wire, that transmits or receives signals as part of an *Amateur Radio Configuration*.

AERODROME

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 where 10 or more flight movements take place in any calendar month (this requirement does not apply to flight movements associated with *farming* activities), or where maximum $L_{AF(max)}$ sound levels at any rural dwelling or *Residential Zone property boundary* exceed $L_{AF(max)}$ 90 dB for daytime and $L_{AF(max)}$ 70 dB at night time in accordance with NZS6807:1994 Noise Management and Land Use Planning for Helicopter Landing Areas; and includes any *buildings*, installations, and equipment on or adjacent to any such area used in connection with the aerodrome or its administration. For the avoidance of doubt, an aerodrome includes helicopter landing areas (sometimes referred to as heliports).

AIR NOISE BOUNDARY

means the outer edge of the area as identified as such on the District Plan Maps.

AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS

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

AIRPORT NOISE EFFECTS ADVISORY OVERLAY	means the outer edge of the area shown as such on the District Plan Maps and which encompasses land that is subject to higher than usual levels of aircraft noise.
AIRPORT ROAD	means <i>carriageways</i> , footpaths and berms within the Airport Zone.
ALLOTMENT	<p>has the same meaning as in section 218 of the RMA (as set out below)</p> <p>2. In this Act, the term allotment means—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. any parcel of land under the Land Transfer Act 2017 that is a continuous area and whose boundaries are shown separately on a survey plan, whether or not— <ol 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— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. on a survey plan; or ii. on a licence within the meaning of subpart 6 of Part 3 of the Land Transfer Act 2017; or c. any unit on a unit plan; or d. any parcel of land not subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017. <p>3. For the purposes of subsection (2), an allotment that is—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017 and is comprised in 1 record of title or for which 1 record of title could be issued under that Act; or b. not subject to that Act and was acquired by its owner under 1 instrument of conveyance— <p>shall be deemed to be a continuous area of land notwithstanding that part of it is physically separated from any other part by a road or in any other manner whatsoever, unless the division of the allotment into such parts has been allowed by a subdivision consent granted under this Act or by a subdivision approval under any former enactment relating to the subdivision of land.</p> <p>4. For the purposes of subsection (2), the balance of any land from which any allotment is being or has been subdivided is deemed to be an allotment.</p>
ALTERATION	means any changes to the fabric or characteristics of a <i>building</i> including (but not limited to) the removal and replacement of walls, windows, ceilings, floors or roofs, either internally or externally. It does not include <i>additions</i> , or <i>repair and maintenance</i> .
AMATEUR RADIO CONFIGURATION	means the <i>masts</i> , <i>aerials</i> (including rods, wires and tubes) and associated supporting <i>structures</i> which are owned and operated by licensed amateur radio operators.
AMENITY VALUES	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)</p> <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>
ANCILLARY - IN RELATION TO ANY DEVELOPMENT	means a <i>development</i> that provides support to, and is subsidiary to the primary activity or <i>development</i> on the <i>subject site</i> .
ANCILLARY ACTIVITY	means an activity that supports and is subsidiary to a primary activity.
ANIMAL	means any animate being, other than that of the human species, and for the avoidance of doubt includes bees, fish, insects, cage birds, and <i>poultry</i> .
ANTENNA	<p>means antenna as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Telecommunications Facilities) Regulations 2008</p> <p>An antenna does not include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. devices used in <i>amateur radio configurations</i> (refer to the definition of <i>aerial</i>); 2. devices only used for television reception; and 3. any other device less than 1.5m² in area. <p>Note: The mountings of any <i>antenna</i> and any radiofrequency equipment or similar device shall not be included in the measurement of area of diameter of each <i>antenna</i>, provided that the radiofrequency unit or similar device is smaller in area or diameter than the <i>antenna</i> itself.</p> <p>Any <i>antenna</i> only need meet the area or diameter measurement, as appropriate to the type of <i>antenna</i>. The measurement of each individual <i>antenna</i> is not a cumulative measurement.</p>
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE	means the same as in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.
ATUA	means deity; god; child of Ranginui and Papatūānuku.
AUTOMOTIVE AND MARINE SUPPLIER	means a business primarily engaged in selling automotive vehicles, marine craft, and associated parts and accessories for such vehicles and craft.
AVIARY	means a fixed, permanent <i>structure</i> designed for the keeping of cage birds and excludes any <i>structure</i> used to house <i>poultry</i> .
AVIATION ACTIVITY	means any activity undertaken in the Airport Zone which is directly related to the use of the land for aviation purposes. This includes the physical <i>infrastructure</i> of the Kapiti Coast Airport (such as runways, terminal and control towers) and the storage, maintenance and use of aircraft.
AVIATION HERITAGE	means any <i>ancillary aviation activity</i> 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, <i>retailing ancillary</i> to the museum's display material; community service and cultural facilities and activities.
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.

BEACH	beach or the beach means the area between the vegetated dunes or hard protection <i>structures</i> and mean high water springs, (generally indicated on the ground as the high tide mark). This is the usually dry sand area which is not formed into dunes. For the avoidance of doubt, the beach is not equivalent to the Beach Residential Precinct.
BED	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)
	means—
	<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.
BEST PRACTICABLE OPTION	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)
	in relation to a discharge of a contaminant or an emission of noise, means the best method for preventing or minimising the adverse effects on the environment having regard, among other things, to—
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the nature of the discharge or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects; and b. the financial implications, and the effects on the environment, of that option when compared with other options; and c. the current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied.
BIODIVERSITY OFFSETS	means measurable positive outcomes resulting from actions designed to compensate for significant residual adverse biodiversity impacts arising from an activity after appropriate avoidance, minimisation, remediation and mitigation measures have been taken. The goal of <i>biodiversity offsets</i> is to achieve no net loss and preferably a net gain of biodiversity on the ground. The principles to be applied when proposing and considering <i>biodiversity offsets</i> are provided in ECO-Table 2 in the Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity chapter.
BIRD MANAGEMENT PLAN	means a plan that sets out how a grower manages bird populations while also managing adverse <i>effects</i> (including noise) on the surrounding <i>environment</i> adopting integrated bird scaring and management strategies.
BLOCK LENGTH	means the distance along any <i>legal road</i> between two consecutive intersections. Length shall be measured from the centre point of each intersection along the centre line of the <i>legal road</i> connecting the two centre points. For the purposes of this definition, no cul-de-sac, private <i>road</i> , crescent or access way shall be considered a <i>legal road</i> for the purposes of identifying an intersection.
BOARDING HOUSE	means a <i>building</i> in which board is provided (including women's refuges and halfway houses), or a <i>building</i> which is not operated as 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 (which are included in the definition of <i>residential activities</i>). A <i>boarding house</i> is a type of <i>shared and group accommodation</i> .
BORE	means any hole drilled or constructed in the ground that is used to—
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. investigate or monitor conditions below the ground surface; or b. abstract gaseous or liquid substances from the ground; or c. discharge gaseous or liquid substances into the ground; but it excludes test pits, trenches, soak holes and soakage pits.
BOUNDARY	means the perimeter of an area of land capable of being disposed of separately, including a legal or cross lease <i>boundary</i> .
BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	means a <i>subdivision</i> that alters the existing <i>boundaries</i> between adjoining <i>allotments</i> , without altering the number of <i>allotments</i> .
BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT QUALIFYING CRITERIA	<p>The adjustment of <i>boundaries</i> is for the rationalisation of existing <i>boundaries</i> to improve the practicality of existing <i>allotments</i>.</p> <p>For the avoidance of doubt <i>boundary adjustment qualifying criteria</i> are part of relevant rules. <i>Boundary adjustment qualifying criteria</i> may be placed beneath relevant standards for ease of reference.</p>
BUILDING	means a temporary or permanent movable or immovable physical construction that is:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. partially or fully roofed; and b. is fixed or located on or in land; but excludes any motorised vehicle or other mode of transport that could be moved under its own power.
BUILDING COVERAGE	means the percentage of the <i>net site area</i> covered by the <i>building footprint</i> .
BUILDING FLOOR LEVEL	in relation to flood inundation means the underside of floor joists for wooden <i>structures</i> or for concrete slabs it means 150 millimetres below the finished top of the slab.
BUILDING FOOTPRINT	means, in relation to <i>building coverage</i> , the total area of <i>buildings</i> at ground floor level together with the area of any section of any of those <i>buildings</i> that extends out beyond the ground floor level limits

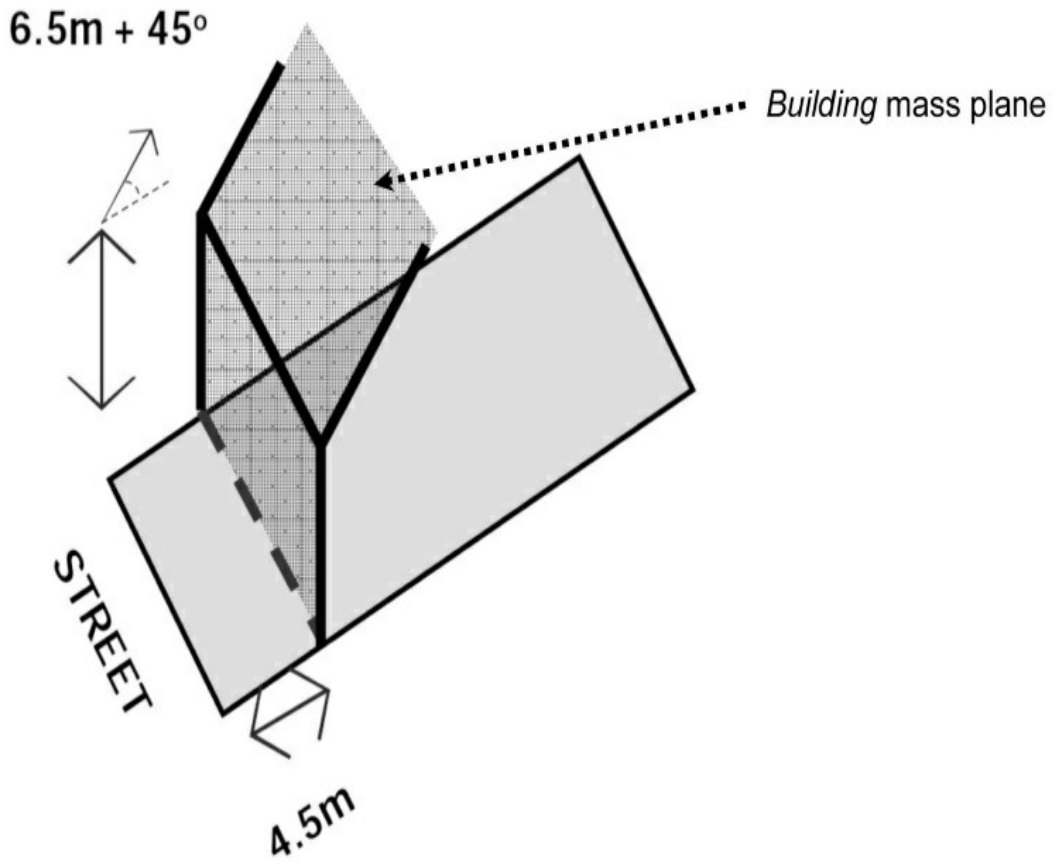
of the *building* and overhangs the ground.

BUILDING IMPORTANCE CATEGORY

building importance category (BIC) means the *building importance categories* set out in NH-EQ-Table 2 in the Natural Hazards chapter.

BUILDING MASS PLANE

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



BUILDING SUPPLIER

means a business and associated premises primarily used for the display and sale of goods and materials used in the construction, repair, alteration and renovation of *buildings*, including plumbing, electrical and *landscaping*.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

means *retail activities, commercial activities or industrial activities*. Business activities are focused within specific *centres* and *zones* within the District.

CABINET

means a box-shaped *structure* which houses radio and telecommunication equipment, electrical equipment, equipment associated with the continued operation of *network utilities* and includes single transformer and associated switching gear distributing electricity at a voltage up to, and including, 100kV.

CARPARK

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

1. This excludes vehicle parking as an activity, for example car yards, parking *buildings* and depots. These are activities in their own right and are covered by the relevant rules and standards.
2. Refer to the Transport chapter 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 not footpaths or grass verges.

CENTRE AND CENTRES ZONE

means the part of the District comprising the *Metropolitan Centre Zone, Mixed Use Zone, Town Centre Zone and Local Centre Zone* and shown as such of the District Plan Maps. For the avoidance of doubt, this includes the *Paraparaumu Sub-Regional Centre*.

CENTRES ROUTES

– means the same as in the *transport network hierarchy* and TR-Table 7 in the Transport chapter.

CIVIL AVIATION RULES

means rules made under the Civil Aviation Act 1990.

CLEANER PRODUCTION

means the use of techniques to reduce the amount of raw materials or energy used in the production process and the amount of *wastes* generated in the production process. These techniques may include the use of recyclable materials or renewable resources, the use of fewer *hazardous substances* or the reduction in quantity used, and carbon accounting.

CLUSTER / CLUSTERED

means a group of *buildings* in close proximity to each other whether they are on the same *site* or adjoining *sites*.

COASTAL ENVIRONMENT

means the 'coastal environment' area mapped in the District Plan Maps.

COASTAL PROCESS	means dynamic natural, physical and ecological relationships and events, that are characteristically coastal in their occurrence, nature and <i>effects</i> , that act to shape a coastline, its landforms and features - such as, <i>beaches</i> , wave cut platforms – and including processes of: wave formation, breaking and dissipation; swash run-up; nearshore currents; sediment transport, erosion and deposition.
COASTAL WATER	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below) means seawater within the outer limits of the territorial sea and includes— a. seawater with a substantial fresh water component; and b. seawater in estuaries, fiords, inlets, harbours, or embayments.
COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY	means any activity trading in goods, equipment or services. It includes any <i>ancillary activity</i> to the <i>commercial activity</i> (for example administrative or head offices).
COMMERCIAL HELICOPTER OPERATIONS	means the same as 'Aerodrome' with respect to helicopter operations.
COMMERCIAL SCALE	in relation to <i>renewable energy generation activities</i> means energy projects established with the primary intent of supplying electricity directly into the distribution network or <i>National Grid</i> . This definition does not include any <i>transmission lines</i> required to link the project to the point of entry into the distribution network or <i>National Grid</i> .
COMMERCIAL SERVICE	within the Waikanae North Development Area means household, personal, finance, insurance, real estate, travel, repair, post, courier, health, veterinary, and other such similar services but not including general or professional <i>office</i> activities above ground floor.
COMMUNITY FACILITY	means land and <i>buildings</i> used by members of the community for recreational, sporting, cultural, safety, health, welfare, or worship purposes. It includes provision for any <i>ancillary activity</i> that assists with the operation of the <i>community facility</i> .
COMMUNITY OR NEIGHBOURHOOD SCALE	(in relation to renewable energy generation) means <i>renewable energy generation activities</i> established with the primary intent of supplying electricity to a whole community or to a defined neighbourhood within an urban area whether or not it is connected to the distribution network.
COMMUNITY PURPOSE EVENT/CHARITY EVENT SIGNS	mean any sign pertaining to a <i>temporary event</i> or an event that: 1. is for general public admission; and 2. occurs for 3 consecutive days or less in duration; and 3. occurs no more than once in any three month period; and 4. is held within licensed premises; and 5. the purpose of the event is to: a. fundraise for a recognised charity; or b. accommodate the proceedings of a publicly notified meeting or hearing.
COMPARISON GOODS	means higher order goods which are usually expensive, non-perishable or specialty goods which are bought infrequently. Comparison goods include furniture, jewellery, clothing and electrical equipment.
CONDITIONS	means the same as in the Resource Management Act 1991.
CONTAMINANT	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below) includes any substance (including gases, odorous compounds, liquids, solids, and micro-organisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy, or heat— a. when discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of water; or b. when discharged onto or into land or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the land or air onto or into which it is discharged.
CONTAMINATED LAND	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below) means land that has a hazardous substance in or on it that— a. has significant adverse effects on the environment; or b. is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment.
CONTROLLED ACTIVITY	means the same as in the Resource Management Act 1991.
CONVENIENCE GOODS	means lower order and usually inexpensive goods that vary little in price, quality or other features that are frequently purchased and often include perishable goods.
COUNCIL	means the Kapiti Coast District Council.
COVERAGE	means the percentage area of a <i>property</i> occupied by <i>buildings</i> , where the <i>building</i> area is measured by the total area of the footprint of the <i>buildings</i> on the ground (i.e. excluding eaves) and the property area excludes any right of ways or <i>access legs</i> .
COVERED OUTDOOR LIVING AREA	means a roofed area attached to a <i>residential building</i> used for private recreation and living space to provide a high level of amenity for residents. 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 <i>building</i>) should be open to the elements.
CROSS LEASE	means the same as in the Resource Management Act 1991.
CROSSING POINT	means a length of the <i>road boundary</i> available for the ingress or egress of vehicles from the <i>site</i> .
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.
CURTILAGE	within the <i>Airport Zone</i> means the area of land held within an individual lease.

DEMOLITION	means to damage and demolish a <i>building</i> or <i>structure</i> .
DEPARTMENT STORE	<p>means an activity within one <i>building</i>, engaged in <i>retailing</i> a wide variety of goods, other than food or groceries, but the variety is such that no predominant activity can be determined. <i>Department Stores</i> have predominant retail sales in at least four of the following six product groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. clothing; 2. furniture; 3. kitchenware, china, glassware and other housewares; 4. textile goods; 5. electrical, electronic and gas appliances; and 6. perfumes, cosmetics and toiletries. <p>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.</p> <p>For the avoidance of doubt, within the Airport Mixed Use Precinct this definition excludes those activities falling within the definition of <i>Large Format retail</i> or <i>trade supply retail</i>.</p>
DESIGNATION	means the same as in the Resource Management Act 1991.
DESTRUCTION	means to cause substantial harm or damage to a <i>place</i> or <i>area of significance to Māori</i> or a historic site (including <i>archaeological sites</i>). It may be caused by activities including <i>earthworks</i> , tunnelling, disposal, cutting, construction works, induced vibration, removal of <i>structures</i> , reclamation or drainage, subsidence, gravel, water or soil extraction, dredging, diverting, taking or damming water and discharge of <i>contaminants</i> .
DEVELOPMENT	means (except in relation to the Airport Mixed Use Precinct) the construction of, <i>addition</i> to or <i>alteration</i> of <i>buildings</i> ; the erection of fences/walls and detached <i>structures</i> ; <i>network utilities</i> ; <i>earthworks</i> or the construction of earth retaining <i>structures</i> ; and any construction of artificial surfaces or platforms e.g. <i>roads</i> , decks or patios, <i>driveways</i> .
DEVELOPMENT - WITHIN THE AIRPORT MIXED USE PRECINCT	<p>means, for the purposes of the Airport Charter (AIRPZ) within this Plan, the total <i>gross floor area</i> of any <i>residential</i> or <i>business activity development</i> within the Airport Mixed Use Precinct provided that any <i>Retailing</i> or <i>Retail Outlets</i> shall be restricted to the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>aviation activities</i> and aviation service activities; 2. one hotel/motel activity; 3. <i>industrial activities</i> (excluding <i>extractive industries</i>); 4. <i>trade / wholesale</i>; 5. <i>commercial activity</i> (including logistics or distribution uses) and <i>retail activity</i> provided that <i>retail activity</i> shall be limited to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>retail activity ancillary</i> to industrial or warehousing activities within the Precinct; b. <i>large format retail</i> activity; c. <i>home improvement retail</i> activity; d. <i>automotive and marine supplier</i> activity; e. <i>small-scale convenience retail</i> activity; f. <i>small-scale commercial services</i> activity; g. <i>retail activity</i> permitted by the definition of <i>Service station</i>; and includes any <i>buildings</i> used for any such activities; and h. <i>retail</i> of farm machinery and equipment. <p>For the purposes of this definition, <i>gross floor area</i> must:</p> <p>Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • covered yards and areas covered by a roof but not enclosed by walls. <p>Exclude:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uncovered stairways; • floor space in terraces (open or roofed), external balconies, breezeways or porches; • roof <i>car parking</i>, lift towers and machinery rooms on the roof having a floor area of not more than 200m²; • <i>car parking</i> areas; and • floor space of interior balconies and mezzanines not used by the public.
DISCHARGE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)
DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITY	includes emit, deposit, and allow to escape.
DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITY	means the same as in the Resource Management Act 1991.
DISTRIBUTED FAULT COMPLEXITY	means 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 or folds. The location of 'Distributed' <i>Fault Avoidance Areas</i> are identified on the District Plan Maps.
DOMESTIC SCALE	in relation to <i>renewable energy generation activities</i> means small scale renewable energy generation <i>development</i> for the purpose of using electricity on a particular <i>subject site</i> (single household or business premise) with or without exporting back into the distribution network.
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	means the area beneath the canopy of a <i>tree</i> , measured at ground level from any part of the surface

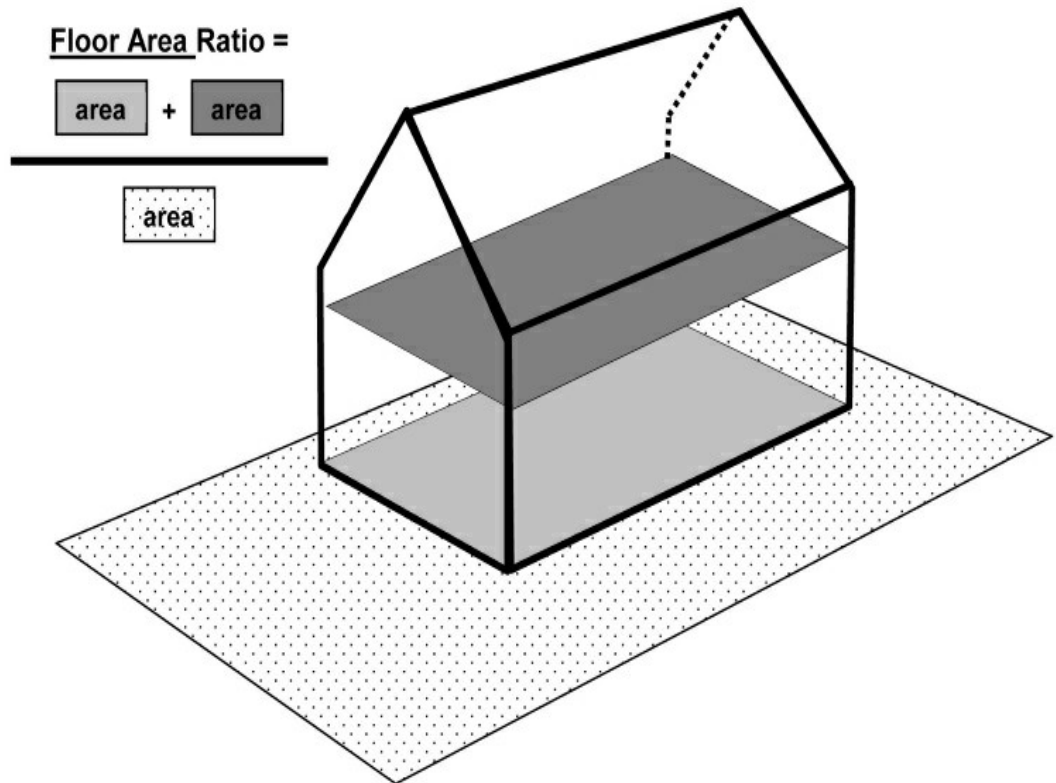
of the trunk, with a radius of 5 metres or to the outermost extent of the spread of its branches, whichever is the greater.

DRIVE-THROUGH RESTAURANT	means any land and <i>buildings</i> with a drive-through service on or in which food and beverages are prepared, served and sold to the public for consumption on or off the premises and may include an <i>ancillary</i> cafe and playground area.
DRIVEWAY	means the same as <i>crossing point</i> .
DUST	means all non-combusted solid particulate matter that is suspended in the air, or has settled after being airborne. <i>Dust</i> 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.
ECOLOGICAL SITE	means ecological features or areas which have been mapped on the District Plan Maps with the description and significance of the sites included in Schedule 1.
EDUCATIONAL FACILITY	means land or <i>buildings</i> used for teaching or training by child care services, schools, or tertiary education services, including any <i>ancillary activities</i> .
EFFECT	has the same meaning as in section 3 of the RMA (as set out below) includes— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. any positive or adverse effect; and b. any temporary or permanent effect; and c. any past, present, or future effect; and 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— e. any potential effect of high probability; and f. any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact.
ENTERTAINMENT ACTIVITY	means premises providing public or private entertainment and includes cinemas, theatres and licensed premises.
ENVIRONMENT	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below) includes— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and b. all natural and physical resources; and c. amenity values; and d. the social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) or which are affected by those matters.
ESPLANADE RESERVE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below) means a reserve within the meaning of the Reserves Act 1977— <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.
ESPLANADE STRIP	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below) 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.
EXISTING URBAN AREA	means the spatial area that includes the District's <i>centres</i> , industrial and service areas, and suburban areas existing at the date of notification of this Plan. These areas are identified on the District Plan Maps as comprising one (or more) of the following zoning classifications: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Airport Zone</i>; 2. <i>Hospital Zone</i>; 3. <i>Metropolitan Centre Zone</i>; 4. <i>General Industrial Zone</i>; 5. <i>Local Centre Zone</i>; 6. <i>Mixed Use Zone</i>; 7. <i>Residential Zones</i>; and 8. <i>Town Centre Zone</i>.
EXTERNAL SOUND INSULATION LEVEL	(DnT,w + Ctr) means the standardised level difference (outdoor to indoor) and is a measure of the airborne sound insulation provided by the external <i>building</i> envelope (including windows, walls, ceilings and floors where appropriate) described using DnT,w + Ctr as defined in the following Standards: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ISO717-1:2013 Acoustics – Rating of Sound Insulation in Buildings And Of Building Elements – Part 1: Airborne sound insulation; and 2. ISO 16283-1:2014 Acoustics – Field Acoustics - Measurement Of Sound Insulation In Buildings And Of Building Elements. <p>The term "<i>external sound insulation level</i>" is used in this Plan primarily as a calculated value to demonstrate compliance with the stated minimum standard of acoustic isolation against sounds arising from outside the <i>building</i>. If field testing of built <i>structures</i> is employed to verify predictions, these tests shall be carried out using ISO 140-5:1998 Acoustics - Measurement of Sound Insulation In</p>

	Buildings and of Building Elements Part 5: Field Measurements of Airborne Sound Insulation of Facade Elements and Facades.
EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY	<p><i>Extractive Industries</i> includes <i>Quarrying Activities</i> as well as the extraction, processing, transport, storage, and recycling of peat and soil; but excludes the removal of soil (including topsoil, sand and peat) from the site which is less than 100m³ in volume within any 10 year period (see <i>earthworks</i>), excludes the rehabilitation, landscaping and clean filling of a <i>quarry</i>, and excludes the retailing of aggregates onsite.</p> <p>Note: <i>Extractive Industries</i> are not <i>industrial activities</i>.</p>
FARM TRACK	means 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. <i>Farm tracks</i> shall be <i>ancillary</i> to activities defined as <i>Farming</i> .
FARMING	means land based activity, having as its primary purpose the production of livestock or vegetative matter including agriculture, horticulture, <i>plantation forestry</i> and viticulture.
	Note: Farming is as a subcategory definition of primary production.
FARMING AND AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIER	means a business primarily engaged in selling goods for consumption or use in the business operations of primary producers or in animal husbandry.
FAULT AVOIDANCE AREA	means a buffer area either side of a known <i>active fault</i> trace and are identified on the District Plan Maps.
FAULT COMPLEXITY	means the width and distribution of the deformed land around the fault trace. The <i>fault complexity</i> categories are <i>well-defined</i> , <i>well-defined extension</i> , <i>distributed</i> , <i>uncertain-poorly constrained</i> , and <i>uncertain-constrained</i> . The location of areas within these <i>fault complexity</i> categories is identified on the District Plan Maps.
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> <ol 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>
FILL CONTROL AREA	means the areas identified as such on the District Plan Maps and further described in NH-FLOOD-Table 1 - <i>Flood hazard categories</i> .
FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION	means the same as in section 108(9) of the Resource Management Act 1991.
FIXED PLANT	means any swimming pool pump, heat pump, ventilation fan, air extract or exhaust unit or stationary motor.
FLOOD HAZARD CATEGORY	<p>means the areas based on the 1% AEP extent shown on the District Plan Maps. The flood hazard categories are <i>river corridor</i>, <i>stream corridor</i>, <i>flood storage area</i>, <i>fill control area</i>, <i>over flow path</i>, <i>residual overflow path</i>, <i>ponding</i>, <i>residual ponding area</i> and <i>shallow surface flow</i>. The purpose of the flood hazard categories is to describe the varying hazard risk across the floodplain. The flood hazard categories have been determined by taking the following into account:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The depth and speed of flood waters; 2. The threat to life; 3. The difficulty and danger of evacuating people and their property; and 4. The potential for damage to property and social disruption. <p>There are two types of flood hazard identified in the Natural Hazard Maps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct Flood Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The direct flood hazard affects areas that are those subject to 1% AEP flooding. This includes areas that are not protected from flooding by flood protection <i>structures</i> (such as stopbanks or floodwalls) built to the 1% AEP standard. A direct flood risk can also occur where existing structural protection, built to less than the 1% AEP standard, is vulnerable and likely to fail in a 1% AEP. 2. Residual Flood Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The residual flood risk is the additional or 'left over' <i>risk</i> due to possible breaching and overtopping of flood protection <i>structures</i> (such as stopbanks or flood works) built to the 1% AEP standard when a greater than design standard flood occurs. <p>Note: When "as-built" information is provided to the Council related to a flood hazard category the information will be included in the "latest flood hazard" maps on the Council's GIS system which are used to assess developments in addition to the District Plan maps.</p>
FLOOD STORAGE AREA	means the defined areas on the District Plan Maps within which <i>ponding</i> of flood waters is expected to occur in significant flood events and which are necessary for the management of the associated flood <i>risk</i> . These are further described in NH-FLOOD-Table 1 - in the Natural Hazards chapter.

FLOOR AREA RATIO

means the relationship derived from dividing the total *gross floor area* ("GFA") by the total *site area* ("PA"); expressed as a ratio (GFA : PA).



For the purposes of this definition, *gross floor area* must:

Include:

- covered yards and areas covered by a roof but not enclosed by walls

Exclude:

- uncovered stairways;
- floor space in terraces (open or roofed), external balconies, breezeways or porches;
- roof *car parking*, lift towers and machinery rooms on the roof having a floor area of not more than 200m²;
- *car parking* areas; and
- floor space of interior balconies and mezzanines not used by the public.

FOOD AND BEVERAGE OUTLET

means land and *buildings* used for the sale of food or beverages to the general public prepared for immediate consumption. It includes restaurants, taverns, bars, cafes and takeaway restaurants, and excludes *supermarkets* and *drive-through restaurants*.

FORESTRY TRACK

has the same meaning as "forestry track" as defined in the *NESPF*.

FORMED VEHICLE ACCESS

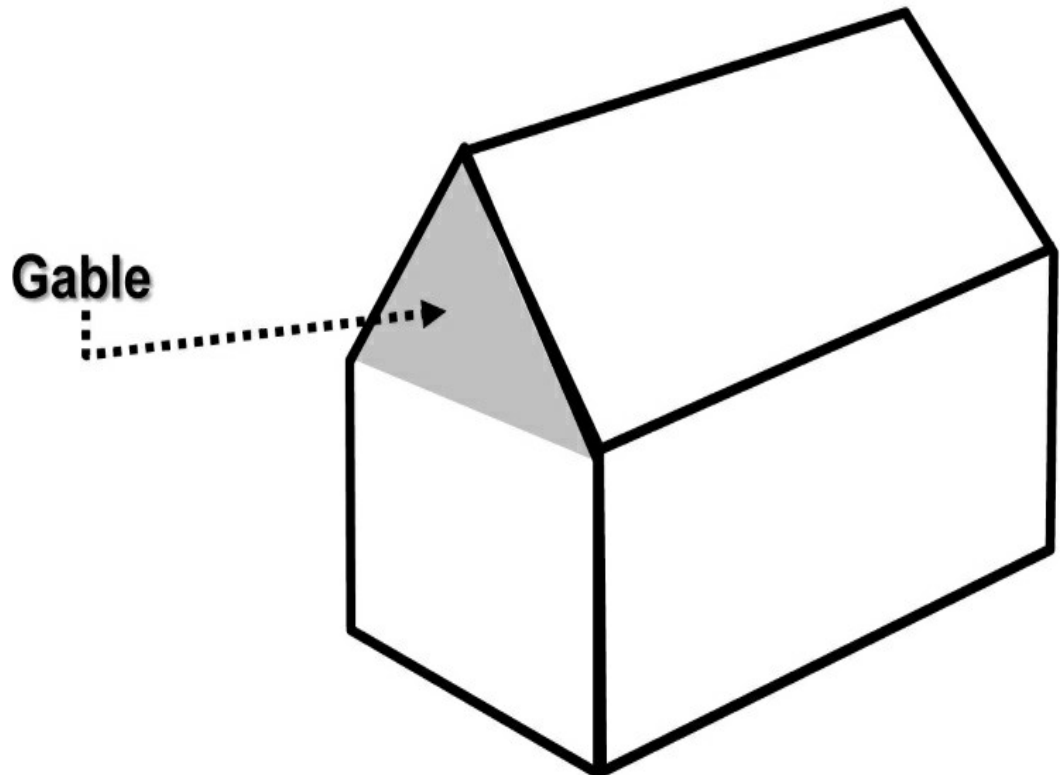
means hard surfaced, stable access from the formed *road* across the berm and or footpath to a *site*, this includes any vehicle crossing (cut down kerb) or other *structures* in the *legal road*.

FRESHWATER

has the same meaning as fresh water in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)

means all water except coastal water and geothermal water.

GABLE means the triangular section of a wall at the end of a pitched roof, occupying the space between the two slopes of the roof.



GARDEN AND LANDSCAPING SUPPLY means a business primarily engaged in selling goods for permanent exterior installation or planting and includes: landscaping suppliers; and suppliers of bark, compost, firewood, and paving and domestic paving aggregates.

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL ZONE is the part of the District shown as such on the District Plan Maps.

GENERAL RESIDENTIAL AREA means land in the General Residential Zone which is not subject to a specific precinct, area or other locality specific rule or standard. These areas are identified by the *General Residential Area* Precinct.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURE means a *geological feature* that has significant *heritage values*, is described in Schedule 6 and is identified on the District Plan Maps.

GREYWATER means liquid waste from domestic sources including sinks, basins, baths, showers and similar fixtures, but does not include sewage, or industrial and trade waste.

GREYWATER RE-USE SYSTEM means a device that disperses *greywater*, excluding liquid waste from domestic kitchens and laundry sinks, for outdoor irrigation purposes in a manner that does not endanger public health.

GROSS FLOOR AREA 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), measured:

- where there are exterior walls, from the exterior faces of those exterior walls
- where there are walls separating two *buildings*, from the centre lines of the walls separating the two *buildings*
- 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.

GROUND LEVEL means:

- the actual finished surface level of the ground after the most recent *subdivision* that created at least one additional *allotment* was completed (when the record of title is created);
- if the *ground level* cannot be identified under paragraph (a), the existing surface level of the ground;
- 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*.

GROUNDWATER means water occupying openings, cavities, or spaces in soils or rocks beneath the surface of the ground.

HABITABLE BUILDING means a *building* (excluding *minor buildings*) used, or able to be used, for activities normally associated with *residential activities* (excluding *visitor accommodation* which is not *temporary residential rental accommodation*) and contains one or more *habitable rooms*, including those used for hospital recovery.

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.

HAPŪ	means sub-tribe.
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below) 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— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. with 1 or more of the following intrinsic properties: <ol 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 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).
HEAVY TRADE VEHICLE	means a motor vehicle that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. is of Vehicle Class MD3, MD4, ME, NB, NC, TC or TD (as defined by the New Zealand Transport Agency); or 2. has a gross vehicle mass that exceeds 3500 kg
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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. a site; or b. another specified reference point.
HEIGHT MEASUREMENT CRITERIA	<i>Height Measurement Criteria</i> is the criteria for which the specified reference point required for measuring height is determined. These criteria are set out below: The specified reference point from which the vertical distance is measured between the highest part of any feature, <i>structure or building</i> above that point must be either of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the <i>original ground level</i>; or 2. in relation to a <i>building</i> which is not a <i>minor building</i> only, the lowest point of the <i>building</i> immediately below the highest part of the <i>building</i>; <p>Where the specified point chosen must be the point which results in the lesser measurement of <i>height</i>.</p> <p>In the measurement of <i>height</i>, 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 that are only decorative fixtures, provided that the maximum dimension thereof parallel to any boundary of the property shall not exceed 3 metres.</p> <p>For the avoidance of doubt <i>height measurement criteria</i> are part of the relevant rule. <i>Height measurement criteria</i> may be located beneath relevant standards for ease of reference.</p>
HISTORIC HERITAGE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. archaeological; ii. architectural; iii. cultural; iv. historic; v. scientific; vi. technological; and b. includes— <ol 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 FEATURE	means any item listed in the schedules of <i>Historic Heritage</i> , <i>Notable Trees</i> , and <i>Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori</i> (Schedules 7, 8 and 9).
HOARDING	means the same as in the Kāpiti Coast District Council Public Places Bylaw 2010 and includes: a board, including any frame or other supporting device whether fixed to the ground or attached to a vehicle or trailer, for displaying <i>posters</i> or notices announcing future events or for advertising or election purposes, but excluding sandwich boards.
HOME BUSINESS	means a commercial activity that is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. undertaken or operated by at least one resident of the site; and b. incidental to the use of the site for a residential activity.
HOME CRAFT OCCUPATION	<i>Home Craft Occupation</i> means a craft performed entirely within a <i>residential building</i> or <i>accessory building</i> by a member of the <i>residential unit</i> residing permanently on the <i>property</i> where the craft is a secondary and lesser use of the <i>property</i> after the primary <i>residential activities</i> . Hobby activities are not <i>commercial activities</i> (see <i>home business</i>).
HOME IMPROVEMENT RETAIL	means the sale of building materials and home improvement goods for domestic use, including for example; timber plumbing, paint, electrical, tiling, floor coverings and garden supplies.

HOMESTAY	means the commercial use of an existing <i>residential unit</i> for bed and breakfast accommodation, of no more than five guests.
HOUSEHOLD	means every <i>residential unit</i> 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 <i>household</i> . This means that the household 2007 summer average water use is 1560 litres per <i>household</i> per day.
HYDRAULIC NEUTRALITY	means a nil increase in the peak stormwater runoff discharged from new <i>subdivision</i> , new <i>buildings</i> or new land use activities undertaken on the <i>property</i> .
IDENTIFIED GROWTH AREA	means the areas shown on the District Plan Maps as Ngārara Development Area, Waikanae North Development Area, and Future Urban Zone.
IHAKARA STREET EXTENSION	means the extension of Ihakara Street to the intersection of Hurley Road and Kapiti Road via an underpass beneath the Kapiti Expressway.
INDIGENOUS VEGETATION	means vegetation or plant species, including <i>trees</i> , which are native to the Kapiti Coast District. <i>Indigenous Vegetation</i> does not include "indigenous vegetation" as defined in and regulated by the <i>NESPF</i> .
INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	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.
INFILL	means <i>subdivision</i> or <i>development</i> of a <i>site</i> of less than 3,000m ² in area.
INFRASTRUCTURE	means the same as in the Resource Management Act 1991.
IN-STREAM HYDRO GENERATION	means the generation of electricity using the natural run of the river, in which the water diversion is less than 1.5m ³ /second and which allows fish, water and materials to bypass the hydro generation intake and continue down the original in-stream path.
INTENSIVE FARMING ACTIVITY	means the commercial raising and keeping of pigs, <i>poultry</i> , dairy and beef cattle, and other animals in feed lots, barns or similar enclosures or <i>buildings</i> for more than 6 months in any calendar year and being sustained on supplementary feed while so confined.
IWI	means tribe.
IWI AUTHORITY	means the same as in the Resource Management Act 1991.
KAIMOANA	means food from the sea.
KAITIAKI	means a person or agent who cares for <i>taonga</i> ; may be spiritual or physical. Guardian, steward, but the meaning of <i>kaitiaki</i> in practical application may vary between different <i>hapū</i> and <i>iwi</i> .
KAITIAKITANGA	means the same as in the Resource Management Act 1991 as set out below: 'means the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship.
KĀWANATANGA	means governorship, government.
KEY INDIGENOUS TREE	means a <i>tree</i> or group of <i>trees</i> listed in Schedule 2.
KEY INDIGENOUS TREE SPECIES	means significant locally <i>indigenous vegetation</i> as identified in ECO-Table 1
KITCHEN	means a room, rooms or part of a room capable of use for food preparation and cooking which contains a sink and an oven or hob.
KŌHANGA REO	means a Māori language preschool.
LAE	means the "Sound Exposure Level" and means the same as Section 3 of NZS6802:2008 Acoustics – Environmental Noise.
LAEQ	has the same meaning as 'time-average A-weighted sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics -Measurement of Environmental Sound.
LAFMAX	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 RMA (as set out below) means a body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land.
LAND	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below) 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 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 the 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.
LANDFILL	means an area used for, or previously used for, the disposal of solid waste. It excludes cleanfill areas.
LANDSCAPING	means live planting of <i>trees</i> , shrubs and ground cover for amenity purposes and may include provision of physical features such as paving, walls, art and seating.
LARGE FORMAT RETAIL	means a <i>retail activity</i> of at least 500m ² in <i>gross floor area</i> . Within the Airport Mixed Use Precinct, <i>large format retail</i> is restricted to the following activities defined by Australian and New Zealand

Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC 2006):

1. manchester and other textile goods;
2. floor coverings;
3. furniture; and
4. domestic hardware;
5. houseware; and
6. hardware and building supplies.

Measurement Criteria:

When measuring *gross floor area*, include:

- covered yards and areas covered by a roof but not enclosed by walls

Exclude:

- 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 200m²;
- car parking areas; and
- floor space of interior balconies and mezzanines not used by the public.

LDN	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.
LIMITED ACCESS ROAD	means any <i>road</i> or part of a <i>road</i> which has been declared a " <i>limited access road</i> " under the Government Roading Powers Act 1989.
LINE	means the same as in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001 and Section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992.
LIQUEFACTION	means the process by which water saturated sediment temporarily loses strength because of strong shaking caused by seismic activity.
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.
LOCAL CENTRE AND LOCAL CENTRE ZONES	means the <i>Local Centre Zone</i> as identified in the District Plan Maps.
LOCAL CONVENIENCE RETAIL OUTLET	means a small scale <i>shop</i> or dairy providing day-to-day convenience retail products to serve a local neighbourhood. <i>Local convenience retail outlets</i> do not include <i>supermarkets, large-format retail activities, clothing outlets, trade / wholesale activities, yard based retail, restaurants, pubs, cafes, commercial offices, home businesses, or service stations.</i>
LPEAK	has the same meaning as 'Peak sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound.
MAIN AIRPORT TERMINAL BUILDING	means the principal <i>building</i> in the Airport Core used for the handling of baggage and freight and the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers and aircrew, and for <i>ancillary retail, office</i> and eating facilities.
MAJOR COMMUNITY CONNECTOR ROUTES	means the same as in the <i>Transport Network Hierarchy</i> .
MAJOR TRAFFIC ACTIVITY	means any activity which generates or attracts vehicle movements per day (VPD) in excess of the permitted activity standards.
MANA	means prestige, power, authority.
MANA ATUA	means authority derived from the gods.
MANA WHENUA	means the same as in the Resource Management Act 1991 as set out below: means customary authority exercised by an <i>iwi</i> or <i>hapu</i> in an identified area.
MANAAKITANGA	means the practice of caring for others.
MANAGEMENT OF CONTAMINATED LAND	means the various methods and / or procedures used to control access and limit the exposure of people, environmental receptors or physical assets to a <i>hazardous substance</i> .
MANAGEMENT PLAN	means, for the purpose of a <i>temporary event(s)</i> or activities, a plan that shall set out the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the name and address of the Event Organiser; 2. the location of the event; 3. the location, size and detail of signs (may require written approval from <i>Council's</i> Roading Engineer or NZTA); 4. the plan is to identify all potential noise sources and the means by which noise levels will be controlled to reasonable levels; 5. shall identify affected <i>residential buildings</i> or <i>noise sensitive activities</i> located in the area and indicate a description of the method(s) for informing occupants of these <i>buildings</i> at least 10 working days prior to the event that noise will be experienced at levels in excess of the normally applying District Plan noise limits; and 6. the plan shall describe the proposed procedures for responding promptly to any noise complaints received including describing a method for recording the complaint, together with a description of the action taken to avoid or mitigate the nuisance.
MĀORI LAND	means the same as within the Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993.
MAST	includes any <i>pole, tower</i> or similar <i>structure</i> which is fixed to the ground specifically designed to carry

antenna or *aerials* to facilitate the transmission of telecommunication and radio communication signals.

MĀTAITAI

shall have the same meaning as "maataitai" and "mahinga mātaimai" in the Resource Management Act 1991 (as set out below):

maataitai means food resources from the sea and *mahinga maataitai* means the area from which these resources are gathered.

MAURI

means life principle present in all things.

MEASUREMENT CRITERIA

are criteria which establish how a value must be measured in the rule. *Measurement criteria* may also state exclusions and inclusions for specified values. For the avoidance of doubt *measurement criteria* are part of the relevant rule. *Measurement criteria* may be located beneath relevant standards for ease of reference.

MEDIUM DENSITY HOUSING

refers to any housing type (detached, semi-detached, or terraced) falling within a gross average density range of 350m² – 250m² per unit with a minimum *development* area of 200m² and capable of containing an 8 metre diameter circle, involving four or more units. It does not include conventional 'infill' where a *residential unit* is placed on a single *allotment* with an existing *residential unit*.

METEOROLOGICAL MASTS

means a *mast* and supporting sensors for the purpose of wind resource measurement. This includes guy wires and various meteorological instruments to be erected at varying *heights*, including:

1. anemometers to measure the average wind speed, wind gust speeds, turbulence intensity and wind shear;
2. wind vanes to measure wind direction; and
3. other meteorological instruments to measure temperature, air pressure, humidity and rainfall.

A building consent may be required.

METROPOLITAN CENTRE ZONE

means the part of the *Paraparumu Sub-Regional Centre* that comprises *Metropolitan Centre Zone Precincts A, B and C* as shown on the District Plan Maps and the Metropolitan Centre Zone Structure Plan in Appendix 19.

MINOR BUILDINGS

means the following *structures, buildings* or parts of *buildings*:

1. a fence or wall of 2 metres or less in *height* above *original ground level*, and tennis court fences of any *height* above *ground level*, where the fence is not used for advertising or for any purpose other than a fence or a wall;
2. retaining walls of 1.5m or less in *height* above *original ground level*;
3. a fence for the containment of stock;
4. residential chimneys and television aerials associated with a *residential building*, not exceeding 1.5 metres above the permitted *height* rule and *height in relation to boundary* envelope rule for the *zone* in which the *building* is located;
5. small-scale detached *structures* (including temporary *structures*) not exceeding 2.4 metres in *height* (above *original ground level*) and not exceeding 8m² in *gross floor area* where they are located at least 1 metre from any adjoining *site boundary*;
6. underground water tanks, and any above-ground water tank that is less than 30,000 litres in volume that is set back at least 1 metre from any side and rear *boundary* and complies with the permitted *height, height in relation to boundary* envelope and front and coastal *yard* standards for *buildings* for the *zone* in which it is located;
7. patios and decks (including their handrails) with a finished floor level not exceeding 1 metre in *height* above *ground level* and at least 1 metre from any adjoining *site boundary*;
8. any mobile machinery, vehicle, trailer, tent, caravan or boat, whether fixed or movable unless it is used for *residential activities, business activities* or storage purposes;
9. any scaffolding or falsework erected temporarily for maintenance and construction purposes;
10. any *road, driveway, footpath, boardwalk* or other paved surface;
11. domestic swimming pools not exceeding 1.2 metres above *original ground level*;
12. fire hose drying towers not exceeding 15 metres in *height* (above *original ground level*) on New Zealand Fire Service *property*;
13. *network utilities*; and
14. *amateur radio configurations*.

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 carrying capacity, efficiency or security of electricity and telecommunication lines, which utilise the existing or replacement support structures, and includes:

1. the re-conductoring of the line with higher capacity conductors;
2. the re-sagging of conductors;
3. the addition of longer and more efficient insulators;
4. a support structure placement within a similar location as the support structure that is to be replaced;
5. the addition of earthwire, which may contain telecommunication lines, earthpeaks and lightning rods;
6. the addition of electrical or telecommunication fittings;
7. support structure replacement in the same location or within the existing alignment of the transmission line corridor;
8. the replacement of existing cross arms, including with cross arms of an alternative design of a similar scale; or
9. an increase in support structure height to achieve compliance with the clearance distances specified in NZECP34:2001; and
10. the addition of overhead lines to provide individual service connects to a site (including any connection to a building within that site) from an existing overhead network, provided no more

than one new support structure is required.

Minor upgrading shall not include:

1. increasing the carrying capacity of existing structures;
2. any increase in the voltage of the line unless the line was originally constructed to operate at the higher voltage but has been operating at a reduced voltage;
3. any increase in any individual wire, cable, or other similar conductor to a diameter that exceeds 35 millimetres;
4. the bundling together of any wire, cable, or other similar conductor so that the bundle exceeds 30 millimetres in diameter; or
5. the addition of any new circuits, lines or utility structures.

Note: The Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009 applies to the existing national grid, and applies to all transmission lines that were operational, or able to be operated, on 14 January 2010.

MODIFICATION

of vegetation means the felling, removal, damage or destruction of the vegetation including the following activities within the vegetation drip line:

1. work that involves compaction, sealing or removal of soil; or
2. drilling or excavation; or
3. discharge of toxic substances;

but excludes any *trimming* authorised as a *permitted activity* under this Plan.

NATIONAL GRID

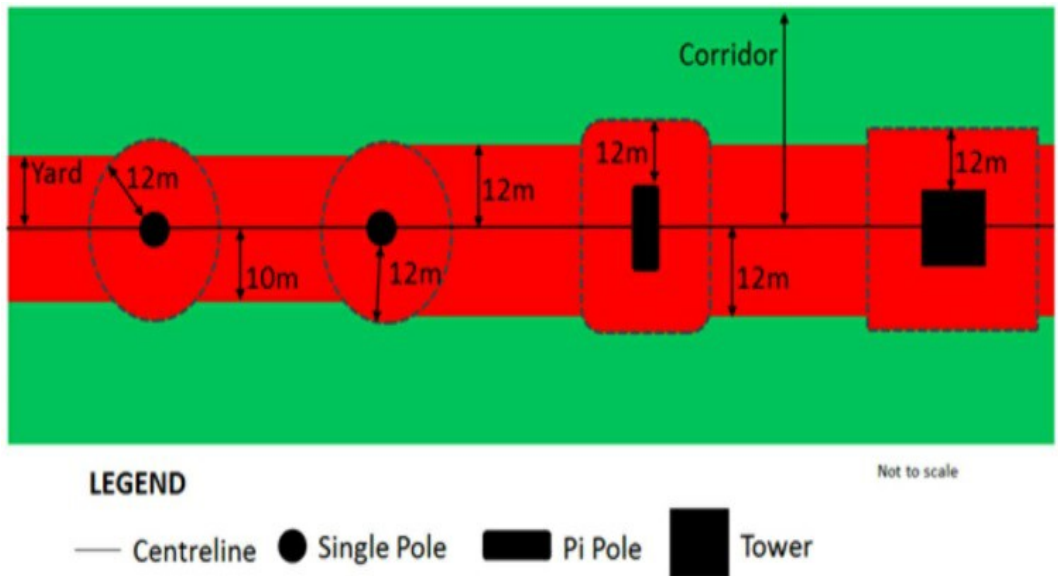
means the same as in the National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission 2008.

NATIONAL GRID SUBDIVISION CORRIDOR

(shown in green in Diagram 1 below) means the area measured either side of the centreline of above ground *National Grid transmission lines* as follows:

1. 37m for a 220kV *transmission line*.

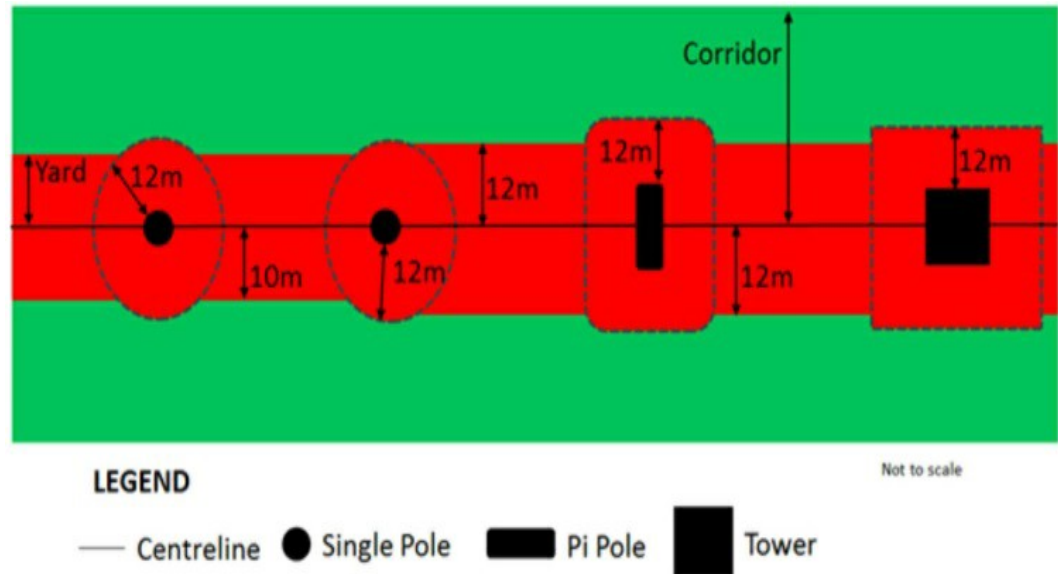
Note: The *National Grid Subdivision Corridor* and *National Grid Yard* does not apply to underground cables or any *transmission lines* (or sections of line) that are designated. The measurement of setback distances from *National Grid* line shall be taken from the centre line of the electricity *transmission 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.



NATIONAL GRID YARD

means:

1. the area located 12 metres in any direction from the outer edge of a electricity transmission *National Grid* support *structure* foundation and;
2. the area located 12 metres either side of the centreline of an overhead *National Grid* line on towers.

**NATURAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES**

has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)

Includes land, water, air, soil, minerals, and energy, all forms of plants and animals (whether native to New Zealand or introduced), and all structures.

NATURAL CHARACTERmeans the degree of naturalness of land and vegetation. *Areas of high natural character* in the *coastal environment* are mapped in the District Plan Maps. The degree or level of *natural character* within an area depends on:

1. the extent to which natural elements, patterns and processes occur; and
2. the nature and extent of *modifications* to the ecosystems and landscape/seascape. The highest degree of *natural character* (greatest naturalness) occurs where there is least *modification*. The effects of different types of *modification* upon the *natural character* of an area vary with the context.

NATURAL HAZARD

has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)

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.

NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT AREA

means the Ngārara neighbourhood development areas identified in the Ngārara Development Area Structure Plan in Appendices 7 and 8.

NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLANmeans a specific plan that relates to *development* of a *Neighbourhood Development Area* identified the Ngārara Development Area Structure Plan in Appendices 7 and 8.**NESPF**

means the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017.

NET FLOOR AREA

means the sum of any gross floor area; and

- a. includes:
 - i. both freehold and leased areas; and
 - ii. any stock storage or preparation areas; but
- b. excludes:
 - 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

means the total area of the site, but excludes:

- 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	<p>means any service provided by a <i>network utility operator</i> as defined under Section 166 of the Resource Management Act 1991 and includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. distribution or transmission by pipeline of natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel or geothermal energy; 2. telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; or radio communications as defined in section 2(1) of the Radio Communications Act 1989; 3. the provision, operation and maintenance of works for the conveyance of electricity, as defined in section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992; 4. the distribution of water for supply including irrigation; 5. sewerage or drainage system, including pumping stations and open drains; 6. construction, operation and maintenance of railway lines and <i>roads</i>; 7. the operation of an airport as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966; 8. the provision of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; or 9. undertaking a project or work described as a "network utility operation" by regulations made under the Resource Management Act 1991; <p>and includes the following, which may (or may not) be provided by a <i>network utility operator</i>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. light houses, navigation aids, beacons, signal and trig stations and <i>natural hazard</i> emergency warning devices; 2. meteorological services; and 3. all associated <i>buildings</i> and structures.
NETWORK UTILITY OPERATOR	<p>has the same meaning as in s166 of the RMA (as set out below) means a person who—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution or transmission by pipeline of natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy; or b. operates or proposes to operate a network for the purpose of— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; or ii. radiocommunication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications 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 e. undertakes or proposes to undertake a drainage or sewerage system; or f. constructs, operates, or proposes to construct or operate, a road or railway line; or 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 h. is a provider of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; or 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>and the words network utility operation have a corresponding meaning.</p>
NO NET LOSS	means, in relation to indigenous biodiversity, no overall reduction in biodiversity as measured by type, amount and condition.
NOA	means free from <i>tapu</i> or any other restriction.
NOISE	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)</p> <p>includes vibration.</p>
NOISE CORRIDOR	means the notation on District Plan Maps which demarcates an area adjacent to State Highway 1 and the rail corridor within which the acoustic insulation requirements of Rule NOISE-R14 in the Noise chapter apply.
NOISE EMISSION LEVEL	means noise measured and assessed in accordance with NZS6801:2008 Acoustics-Measurement of Environmental Sound, and NZS6802:2008 Acoustics-Environmental Noise.
NOISE EVENT	means a noise event is a cumulative maximum period of up to seven hours on any day, during which time the noise generated by a <i>temporary event</i> exceeds the normally applying District Plan noise limits.
NOISE RATING LEVEL	means a derived noise level used for comparison with a noise limit.
NOISE SENSITIVE ACTIVITY	<p>means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Buildings</i> used for residential activities and includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>boarding houses</i>; b. homes for elderly persons; c. retirement villages; d. in-house aged-care facilities, and e. <i>buildings</i> used as temporary accommodation in residentially zoned areas, including hotels, motels, and camping grounds, but excludes other <i>visitor accommodation</i> which is not <i>temporary residential rental accommodation</i>; 2. <i>marae buildings</i>; 3. spaces within <i>buildings</i> used for overnight patient medical care; and 4. teaching areas and sleeping rooms in <i>buildings</i> used as <i>educational facilities</i> including work skills training centres, tertiary institutions, schools, and facilities for the care of children under the age of five including premises licensed under the Education (Early Childhood Services) Regulations 2008 and playgrounds which are part of such facilities and located within 20m of <i>buildings</i> used for teaching purposes.

For the avoidance of doubt *Noise Sensitive Activities* do not include:

1. residential accommodation in *buildings* which predominantly have other uses such as commercial or industrial premises;
2. garages and *ancillary buildings* not containing any *habitable room(s)*; and
3. premises and facilities which are not yet built, other than premises and facilities for which a *building* consent has been obtained which has not yet lapsed.

NON-COMPLYING ACTIVITY	means the same as in the Resource Management Act 1991.
NON-INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	means activities which do not fall within the meaning of an <i>industrial activity</i> as defined in this Plan. Extractive industries are considered non-industrial activities.
NON-POTABLE USES	means 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, <i>greywater</i> and bore water.
NON-RESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY	means an activity on any <i>subject site, site</i> or in any <i>building</i> in the <i>Residential Zones</i> that is not a <i>residential activity</i> . For the avoidance of doubt, non-residential activities include <i>visitor accommodation</i> (other than <i>temporary residential rental accommodation</i>), <i>community facilities, retail, commercial, service or industrial activities</i> .
NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING	means a <i>building</i> used for the purpose of <i>non-residential activities</i> .
NOTABLE TREE	means any tree listed as a <i>notable tree</i> in Schedule 8 and includes the area within the <i>dripline</i> . For a group of trees it includes the land between the trees not within the <i>dripline</i> .
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.
NUISANCE EFFECT	means adverse <i>effects</i> from any types of pollution, or <i>contaminants</i> which are temporary or intermittent in nature including but not limited to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. dust; 2. offensive or objectionable odour; 3. spray residues; 4. light; 5. noise; 6. contaminated fluids; 7. thermal Pollution (extreme heat); and 8. smoke.
OBSTACLE LIMITATION SURFACES	means an airspace <i>designation</i> which limits the <i>height of buildings</i> and vegetation in order to retain a safe operation area for flights associated with the Kāpiti Coast Airport.
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 <i>Council</i> officers and two independent persons.
OFFENSIVE TRADE	includes any <i>trade, business or manufacturer</i> undertaking the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. blood or offal treating; 2. bone boiling or crushing; 3. dag crushing; 4. fellmongering; 5. fish cleaning and curing; 6. flax pulping; 7. flock manufacturing or teasing of textile materials for any purpose; 8. gut scraping and treating; 9. solid <i>waste</i> disposal; 10. storage, drying or preserving of bones, hides, hoofs or skins; 11. tallow melting; 12. tanning; 13. wood pulping; and 14. wool scouring.
OFFICE	means an activity including associated <i>buildings</i> or part of a <i>building</i> where people are engaged in the administration of an organisation whether trading or non-trading, and includes but is not restricted to professional <i>offices</i> and professional services where otherwise not defined as <i>retailing</i> . An <i>office</i> may be <i>ancillary</i> to another activity.
OFFICE FURNITURE, EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS SUPPLIERS	means a business primarily engaged in selling goods for <i>office</i> -type use or consumption, and includes suppliers of computers, copiers, printers, <i>office</i> furniture and other related equipment.
OFFICIAL SIGN	means all signs required or provided for under any statute or regulation, or are otherwise related to aspects of public safety.
ONE-BEDROOM RESIDENTIAL UNIT	means a <i>residential unit</i> (including a studio apartment but excluding visitor accommodation which is not temporary residential rental accommodation) that has not more than two rooms excluding a <i>kitchen, laundry, bathroom, toilet</i> or any other room used solely as an entranceway, passageway or garage. Note: One-bedroom Residential Unit is a subcategory definition of <i>Residential Unit</i> .
OPEN SPACE	means any area of outdoor <i>open space</i> and includes public and private parks, sportsgrounds, waterways, gardens, scenic reserves, conservation areas, playgrounds, cemeteries and utility and other reserves. In general, <i>open spaces</i> are recognised as areas in which people can move through without fear of challenge, though there may be a level of restriction on what they can do in those areas. For

	the purposes of this definition, <i>open space</i> does not include <i>outdoor living spaces</i> .
OPEN SPACE ZONE	mean the areas shown on the District Plan Maps as being zoned Natural Open Space or Open Space, including the Open Space Recreation, Local Parks, and Private Recreation and Leisure Precincts. Precinct 3 of the Waikanae North Development Area must also be considered an <i>Open Space Zone</i> .
ORIGINAL GROUND LEVEL	means the level, measured above sea level of land on any <i>site</i> prior to <i>modification</i> by <i>earthworks</i> in relation to the proposed activity. Note: For the avoidance of doubt, <i>original ground level</i> may have been lawfully established via a land use consent for <i>earthworks</i> . For the purposes of this definition <i>extractive industries</i> and "earthworks" as defined in and managed by the NESPF are not considered <i>earthworks</i> .
OUTDOOR (EXTENSIVE) PIG FARMING	means pig <i>farming</i> where all stock is in paddocks with groundcover maintained and only relocatable shelters are used.
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.
OUTDOOR STORAGE	means any area of land used for storing goods, machinery, vehicles and other equipment outside of a <i>building</i> (excluding <i>minor buildings</i>) for a period longer than 1 month.
OUTER CONTROL BOUNDARY	means the boundary shown as such on the District Plan Maps and which encompasses land that is subject to planning controls for <i>noise sensitive activities</i> . The Outer Control Boundary is derived from the predicted future noise contours of 58 dBA L_{dn} for general <i>aircraft operations</i> and 53 dBA L_{dn} for helicopter operations.
OUTSTANDING NATURAL FEATURE AND LANDSCAPES	means natural features and landscapes which have been identified as being exceptional or out of the ordinary and having natural components that dominant over the influence of human activity. The features and landscapes are identified on the District Plan Maps and their landscape values are identified in Schedule 4.
OVERFLOW PATH	means the areas identified as such on the District Plan Maps and further described in NH-FLOOD-Table 1 <i>Flood hazard categories</i> .
PAPAKĀINGA AND PAPAĀINGA HOUSING	means communal housing, which occurs on <i>Māori land</i> , often based around a marae and providing housing for members of an extended family.
PARAPARAUMU SUB-REGIONAL CENTRE	means the <i>Metropolitan Centre Zone</i> and the <i>Mixed Use Zone</i> at Kapiti Road and the Ihakara Street East and West Precincts as identified in the District Plan Maps.
PARTIAL DEMOLITION	means to permanently remove, deconstruct or demolish a part of any <i>building or structure</i> . Partial demolition is distinct from <i>alteration</i> , which seeks to replace materials. <i>Partial demolition</i> may include façade retention which normally involves the <i>demolition</i> of the rear or a substantial part of a <i>building or structure</i> and the retention of the front or main façade and the construction of a new <i>building or structure</i> behind the preserved façade.
PEAK PARTICLE VELOCITY	means, to the extent used for the assessment of the risk of structural damage to a fixed structure, the instantaneous maximum velocity reached by a vibrating surface as it oscillates about its normal position.
PERMITTED ACTIVITY	means the same as in the Resource Management Act 1991.
PLACE OF RECREATION	means, any <i>subject site</i> located within any <i>Open Space Zone</i> as defined on the District Plan Maps, or a <i>subject site</i> where a public swimming pool or public sports facility is located in any <i>zone</i> .
PLACES OR AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE TO MĀORI	means <i>places and areas of significance to Māori</i> , including iwi, <i>hapū</i> and <i>wānau</i> , including any <i>waahi tapu</i> or <i>waahi tapu</i> area registered under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. It may include any <i>archaeological site</i> of significance to Māori.
PLANTATION FORESTRY	has the same meaning as "plantation forest" or "plantation forestry" as defined in the NESPF.
PLANTATION RESERVE	means an area of land to be covered in trees and other landscaping as a means of providing mitigation between potentially conflicting land use activities, or as a method to improve terrestrial or aquatic ecological values. <i>Plantation reserves</i> may also include ancillary passive recreation facilities, such as footpaths, boardwalks, lighting, benches and other street furniture.
POLE	means the same as in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009 and includes <i>pole(s)</i> required for the provision of telecommunication lines.
PONDING	means the areas identified as such on the District Plan Maps and further described in NH-FLOOD-Table 1 - <i>Flood hazard categories</i> .
POSTER	means the same as <i>signs</i> .
POTABLE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY	refers to the treated public reticulated water supply provided by <i>Council</i> . This supply is treated to meet Ministry of Health Drinking Water standards.
POTABLE WATER	means the same as in the Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand 2005 (revised 2008).
POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED LAND	means land that by virtue of its historical use and the types of activities previously undertaken upon it may be <i>contaminated land</i> . It includes land used for any of the uses identified in the Ministry for the Environment's hazardous activities and industries list (HAIL) or land that is classified on the Wellington Regional Council's Selected Land Use Register (SLUR) as having a verified or unverified history of any of the land uses identified on the HAIL.
POULTRY	includes fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys, parrots, canaries and pigeons.
PRECINCT A	means the part of the <i>Metropolitan Centre Zone</i> located within the Metropolitan Centre Zone Structure Plan (Appendix 19) comprising Precinct A1 and Precinct A2 shown on the District Plan Maps.

PRECINCT B	means the part of the <i>Metropolitan Centre</i> and <i>Open Space Zones</i> located within the Metropolitan Centre Zone Structure Plan (Appendix 19) comprising <i>Precinct B</i> shown on the District Plan Maps.
PRECINCT C	means the part of the <i>Metropolitan Centre Zone</i> located within the Metropolitan Centre Zone Structure Plan (Appendix 19) comprising <i>Precinct C</i> shown on the District Plan Maps.
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.
PRIMARY RESIDENTIAL BUILDING	means the largest <i>residential building</i> on a <i>property</i> . Note: For further clarification refer to the definition of <i>residential building</i> .
PRODUCTIVE POTENTIAL	(of land) means the suitability of the land to carry out agricultural and horticultural activities.
PROHIBITED ACTIVITY	means the same as in the Resource Management Act 1991.
PROPERTY	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. an area of land which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. is comprised of one <i>allotment</i> in one certificate of title; or b. is one or more contiguous <i>allotments</i> held together, in such a way that the <i>allotments</i> cannot be dealt with separately without prior consent of the <i>Council</i>; or c. is contained in a single <i>allotment</i> on an approved survey plan of <i>subdivision</i> for which a separate certificate of title could be issued without further consent of the <i>Council</i>; or d. is to be amalgamated into one <i>allotment</i> as part of the <i>resource consent</i> process; or e. is composed of two or more contiguous <i>allotments</i> held in two or more certificates of title where such titles are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. subject to a condition imposed under section 37 or 75 of the Building Act 2004; or ii. held together in such a way that they cannot be dealt with separately without the prior consent of the <i>Council</i> (ie. under now repealed legislation such as the Local Government Act 1974 or Building Act); or f. complies with one of the clauses above as well as being adjacent to, and partly made up of, an interest in any airspace above or subsoil below a <i>road</i>, held in such a way that it cannot be dealt with separately without prior approval of the <i>Council</i>. 2. Clause 1 does not apply to land subdivided under the Unit Titles Act 1972, the <i>cross lease</i> system or stratum <i>subdivision</i>, where <i>'property'</i> shall be deemed to be the whole of the land subject to the unit development, <i>cross lease</i> or stratum <i>subdivision</i>. <p>See also 'site'</p>
PROTECTIVE CANOPY	means a <i>structure</i> partly enclosed with impermeable material to provide protection to crops, but does not include artificial crop protection <i>structures</i> .
QUALIFYING CRITERIA	<i>Qualifying criteria</i> are criteria which must be met to allow an activity to be considered as the activity described in the rule. For the avoidance of doubt <i>qualifying criteria</i> are part of the relevant rule. <i>Qualifying criteria</i> may be located beneath relevant standards for ease of reference.
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.
RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS	means the same as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989.
RĀHUI	means temporary prohibition; a set of restrictions or controls; a conservation measure.
RARE AND THREATENED VEGETATION SPECIES	means nationally and regionally rare and threatened <i>indigenous vegetation</i> identified in Schedule 3 and habitats of indigenous rare and threatened species.
RECESSIVE	in relation to colours and materials means that the colour or material is earth toned and not visually prominent (with a reflective value of 60% or less) when viewed from a distance. For paint this includes colours on the British Paint Standard 5252 A01 to C40 inclusive. Unpainted natural materials such as wood and stone are also included.
RECLAMATION	means the manmade formation of permanent dry land by the positioning of material into or onto any part of a waterbody, bed of a lake or river or the coastal marine area, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. includes the construction of any causeway; but b. excludes the construction of natural hazard protection structures such as seawalls, breakwaters or groynes except where the purpose of those structures is to form dry land.
RECREATION ACTIVITY	means premises providing active recreation pursuits and includes sports ground, stadium, gymnasium or hall.
REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT INFRASTRUCTURE	includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. pipelines for the distribution or transmission of natural or manufactured gas or petroleum;

2. telecommunications facilities, as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001;
3. radio communications facilities, as defined in section 2(1) of the Radio Communications Act 1989;
4. the national grid, as defined in the National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission 2008;
5. facilities for the generation and transmission of electricity where it is supplied to the network, as defined by the Electricity Industry Act 2010;
6. the local authority water supply network and water treatment plants;
7. the local authority *wastewater* and stormwater networks, systems and *wastewater* treatment plants;
8. the Strategic Transport Network, as defined in the Wellington Regional Land Transport Strategy 2010-2040; and
9. the Kapiti Coast Airport.

REGISTERED DRINKING-WATER SUPPLY

means the same as in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Sources of Human Drinking Water) Regulations 2007.

REGULAR MARKETS

are temporary markets where goods or services are offered for sale, and usually consist of several merchandise stalls grouped together. *Regular markets* occur on the same site throughout the year no more frequently than once per week.

Note: for further clarification refer to the definition for *temporary event*.

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). It includes *structures* 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.

RELOCATION

means to physically shift the location of a *building* within a *site* or to another *site*. *Relocation* may include raising a *building* or *structure*.

REMEDICATION OF CONTAMINATED AND POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED LAND

means the process of removing, dispersing, destroying, or reducing the concentrations of *hazardous substances* to such low levels as to be considered acceptable for the intended land use.

RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY GENERATION ACTIVITY

means the same as under the National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation.

REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

means, in relation to *historic heritage features*, making good any decayed or damaged fabric to a documented earlier form.

It includes:

1. the use of retrieved heritage fabric, original materials and new materials, only where the use of new materials is necessary to provide significantly better performance as part of the repaired area;
2. general maintenance and regular protective care such as cleaning or preparing and repainting already painted surfaces; and
3. general grounds maintenance and pruning where the *historic heritage* feature is a park or garden.

It excludes:

1. the establishment of new paths, *driveways*, fencing or garden *structures*;
2. the removal of mature specimen *trees* that are in a healthy condition; and
3. *partial demolition*.

REQUIRING AUTHORITY

means:

1. a Minister of the Crown;
2. a local authority; or
3. a network utility operator approved as a requiring authority under section 167 of the RMA.

RESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

means the use of land and building(s) for people's living accommodation.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

means a *building*, part of a *building*, or residence (whether temporary or permanent), including a *minor residential unit* or mobile home (e.g. caravan, motor home, house truck and campervan) that is capable of, or is, being used for the purposes of *residential activities* (excluding *visitor accommodation* other than *temporary residential rental* accommodation) and includes *kitchen* and *bathroom* facilities. Note: For further clarification refer to the definitions of *minor residential unit* and *residential activity*.

RESIDENTIAL UNIT

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.

Note: for further clarification refer to the definitions for *kitchen* and *bathroom*.

RESIDENTIAL UNIT EQUIVALENT OR ONE "RUE"

means:

1. *residential activities* (excluding *visitor accommodation* which is not *temporary residential rental accommodation*): One *residential unit* except for one-bedroom units, including 1 bedroom *minor residential units*, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ a *RUE*; or
2. non-residential *development* (retail, *commercial*, *industrial* (excluding *extractive industries*), service, community land uses, *visitor accommodation* which is not *temporary residential rental accommodation*): 500m² of *building gross floor area* (GFA).

For the avoidance of doubt, a 2 bedroom or greater *minor residential unit* or *papakāinga* unit will be 1 *RUE*.

In order to be self-contained a *minor residential unit* must contain a *kitchen* and *bathroom*. A *minor residential unit* has a *gross floor area* which is no greater than 54m² in the *Residential Zones* (excluding decks and *covered outdoor living areas*), and 60m² in the *Rural Zones* (excluding decks and *covered outdoor living areas*).

When measuring *gross floor area*, include:

- covered yards and areas covered by a roof but not enclosed by walls
- Exclude:
- 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 200m²;
 - car parking areas; and
 - floor space of interior balconies and mezzanines not used by the public.

RESIDENTIAL UNIT MEASUREMENT CRITERIA

means the criteria for how the number of *residential units* must be measured, which are:

- one *residential unit* has one *kitchen* and at least one *bathroom*. If two *kitchens* and more than one *bathroom* are present, there will be two *residential units* except where a second *kitchen* is associated with and required for a *home occupation* being carried out on the *lot*, this shall be deemed one *residential unit*;
- a *residential unit* may consist of one *primary residential building* and any *accessory buildings*;
- a *minor residential unit* is *ancillary* to a *residential unit*; and
- a building used for emergency or refuge accommodation shall be deemed to be one *residential unit* so long as the above requirements are met.

For the avoidance of doubt *residential unit measurement criteria* are part of the relevant rule.

Residential unit measurement criteria may be located beneath relevant standards for ease of reference.

Note: For further clarification refer to the definitions of *residential activity*, *residential building* and *minor residential unit*.

RESIDENTIAL ZONE

means the part of the District comprising the General Residential Zone, Ngārara Development Area and Precincts 1, 2, 4 and 5 of the Waikanae North Development Area and shown as such on the District Plan Maps.

RESIDUAL OVERFLOW PATH

means the areas identified as such on the District Plan Maps and further described in NH-FLOOD-Table 1 - *Flood hazard categories*.

RESIDUAL PONDING AREA

means the areas identified as such on the District Plan Maps and further described in NH-FLOOD-Table 1 - *Flood hazard categories*.

RESOURCE CONSENT

means the same as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

RESTRICTED DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITY

means the same as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

RETAIL FLOOR SPACE

means the floor space used for *retail activities* and excludes the floor space used for *ancillary* non-retail purposes (for example *office* space, storage, areas not accessible to the public etc).

RETAILING, RETAIL ACTIVITY OR RETAIL OUTLETS

means the use of land or *buildings* where goods and services are offered or exposed to the general public for sale, hire or utilisation, and includes but is not limited to *food and beverage outlets*, *drive-through restaurants*, *trade supply retail*, *yard based retail* activity and *service stations*.

RETIREMENT ACCOMMODATION

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.

Note: *retirement accommodation* is a subcategory of *retirement village*.

RETIREMENT VILLAGE

means a managed comprehensive residential complex or facilities used to provide residential accommodation for people who are retired and any 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.

REVERSE SENSITIVITY

means the susceptibility of an existing lawfully established activity to objection or complaint from new activities in the vicinity that are sensitive to adverse environmental *effects* that may be generated by the lawfully established activity, creating the potential for the lawful operation of the existing activity to be constrained or compromised.

RISK

means a combination of the probability of a *natural hazard* and the consequences that would result from an event of a given magnitude. Commonly expressed by the formula: *risk* = hazard x *vulnerability*.

RIVER

has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)

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).

RIVER CORRIDOR

means the *River Corridor flood hazard category* as identified in the District Plan Maps and further described in NH-FLOOD-Table 1 - *Flood hazard categories*.

Note: there is no underlying zone for the river corridor as activities in those areas are primarily managed through the Natural Hazards chapter.

RMA

means the Resource Management Act 1991.

ROAD

has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)

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—

- immediately before the commencement of this Part was a road or street or public highway; or
- immediately before the inclusion of any area in the district was a public highway within that

	<p>area; or</p> <p>c. is laid out by the council as a road or street after the commencement of this Part; or</p> <p>d. is vested in the council for the purpose of a road as shown on a deposited survey plan; or</p> <p>e. is vested in the council as a road or street pursuant to any other enactment;—</p> <p>and includes—</p> <p>f. 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:</p> <p>g. 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> <p>but, except as provided in the Public Works Act 1981 or in any regulations under that Act, does not include a motorway within the meaning of that Act or the Government Roadway Powers Act 1989 Section 2(1) of the Government Roadway 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 BOUNDARY	means the legal <i>boundary</i> between the <i>site</i> and the legal <i>road</i> .
ROAD HIERARCHY	means a mapped hierarchy of <i>roads</i> within the district. See <i>transport network hierarchy</i> (TR-Table 7).
ROADSIDE STALL OR SHOP	means a <i>building</i> or part of a <i>building</i> (excluding <i>minor buildings</i>) where market garden or orchard produce grown on the <i>site</i> is displayed for sale.
ROHE	means a territory which defines that area within which a <i>tāngata whenua</i> group claims traditional association and mana whenua.
RUNANGA	means <i>iwi</i> representative and administrative body.
RURAL LIFESTYLE DEVELOPMENT OR ALLOTMENT	means a plot of land suitable for a <i>residential building</i> , 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 and the <i>development</i> is not intended to be for <i>primary production activities</i> .
SCHEDULED HISTORIC AREA	means any area listed in Schedule 7, under the heading 'Historic Areas, including historic precincts and streets'.
SCHEDULED HISTORIC BUILDING OR STRUCTURE	means any item listed in Schedule 7 under the heading 'Historic Places, including <i>buildings</i> and <i>structures</i> '.
SCHEDULED HISTORIC SITE	means any item listed in Schedule 9, under the heading 'Historic Places, including sites'.
SEISMIC HAZARD	means ground shaking, liquefaction or fault rupture caused by the release of energy during an earthquake.
SENSITIVE ACTIVITY	means activities which are more sensitive to noise, dust, spray residue, odour or visual <i>effects</i> of nearby activities. This includes <i>residential activities</i> , <i>visitor accommodation</i> , <i>educational facilities</i> , work skills training centres and facilities for the care of children under the age of five, such as daycare facilities, and medical facilities.
SERVICE STATION	<p>means 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 <i>service station</i> may include <i>ancillary</i> 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 panel beating, spray painting and heavy engineering such as engine reboring and crankshaft grinding, and provided further that the area devoted to retail sales (other than for motor vehicles parts, accessories, or goods associated with motor vehicles) does not exceed 150m² of <i>gross floor area</i>.</p> <p>When determining <i>gross floor area</i> for the purposes of this definition, the following <i>measurement criteria</i> applies:</p> <p>Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● covered yards and areas covered by a roof but not enclosed by walls <p>Exclude:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● uncovered stairways; ● floor space in terraces (open or roofed), external balconies, breezeways or porches; ● roof <i>car parking</i>, lift towers and machinery rooms on the roof having a floor area of not more than 200m²; ● <i>car parking</i> areas; and ● floor space of interior balconies and mezzanines not used by the public.
SETTING	means the <i>area</i> of land associated with an item listed within Schedules 7 or 9. For a <i>building</i> or <i>structure</i> , <i>setting</i> is commonly up to 20 metres from the item or the adjoining <i>allotment</i> (whichever is the lesser).
SEWAGE	means human excrement and urine.
SHALLOW SURFACE FLOW AREAS	means the areas identified as such on the District Plan Maps and further described in NH-FLOOD-Table 1 <i>Flood hazard categories</i> .
SHARED AND GROUP	means <i>residential activities</i> where residents share facilities on the same <i>site</i> . Shared facilities may

ACCOMMODATION	include (but are not limited to) <i>kitchens, bathrooms, laundries, outdoor living spaces</i> and internal living rooms. Sharing accessways, <i>driveways, parking areas, letter boxes</i> and other service areas are not considered to be sufficient sharing of facilities for the purposes of this definition. This definition includes <i>boarding houses</i> but does not include <i>visitor accommodation, supported living accommodation, temporary residential rental accommodation</i> , or family living and flatting arrangements.
SHELTER BELT	means 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. <i>Shelter belts</i> are typically planted around the edges of fields. Vegetation becomes a shelterbelt when it is more than 20 metres in length and which is capable of attaining a <i>height</i> of more than 6 metres above ground level. <i>Shelter Belt</i> does not include "shelter belts" as defined in and regulated by the <i>NESPF</i> .
SHOP	means any activity which entails the use of a <i>building or buildings</i> for the direct sale of goods to the public.
SIGN	means any device, character, graphic or electronic display, whether temporary or permanent, which: <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.
SIGN MEASUREMENT CRITERIA	means the criteria for how the area of a sign must be measured, which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In relation to a 2-sided/double sided or 3-sided <i>sign</i>; the area of the <i>sign</i> is the combined total surface area of all sides/surfaces of the <i>sign</i>. b. Flags and banners that have lettering on one side only (with the other side of the material being plain/blank) shall be regarded as a single-sided <i>sign</i> c. Flags and banners that have lettering on both sides of the flag/banner or contain no text shall be regarded as a 2-sided/double sided <i>sign</i> d. Where the lettering, symbols or graphics are to be located on a surface such as a building, wall, fence or similar, the <i>sign</i> area is calculated by measuring the rectangular area which encloses all letters, symbols or graphics that make up the <i>sign</i>. e. A <i>sign</i> that has more than 3 sides or surface areas shall be considered a <i>three dimensional sign</i>. For the avoidance of doubt <i>sign measurement criteria</i> are part of the relevant rule. <i>Sign measurement criteria</i> may be located beneath relevant standards for ease of reference.
SIGNIFICANT INDIGENOUS VEGETATION, AND SIGNIFICANT HABITATS OF INDIGENOUS FAUNA	means that which meets the criteria identified in ECO-P1 or is scheduled in ECO-Table 1, Schedule 2, or Schedule 3.
SITE	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. an area of land comprised in a single record of title under the 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 under the Land Transfer Act 2017 could be issued without further consent of the Council; or d. despite paragraphs (a) to (c), in the case of land subdivided under the Unit Titles Act 1972 or the Unit Titles Act 2010 or a cross lease system is the whole of the land subject to the unit development or cross lease.
SLEEP OUT	means an <i>accessory building</i> (excluding <i>minor buildings</i>) typically used for sleeping accommodation purposes which may include a <i>bathroom</i> but does not contain a <i>kitchen</i> .
SMALL-SCALE COMMERCIAL SERVICES	means a commercial service within the "Airport Mixed-Use Precinct" of the <i>Airport Zone</i> with a publicly accessible area not exceeding 150m ² and limited to household, personal, finance, insurance, real estate, travel, repair, post, courier, health, veterinary and other such similar services.
SMALL-SCALE CONVENIENCE RETAIL	means an activity within the "Airport Mixed Use Precinct" or the "Airport Core Precinct" of the <i>Airport Zone</i> for <i>retailing</i> , provided that the publicly accessible display and <i>retail floor space</i> for each small scale <i>retail activity</i> does not exceed 150m ² . <i>Food and beverage outlets</i> and <i>drive-through restaurants</i> are included in this definition provided the publicly accessible area for each individual activity shall not exceed 200m ² .
SOFT ENGINEERING	means works such as <i>beach</i> nourishment and dune rebuilding that use non-structural materials (e.g. sand, gravel, native plants) to mimic natural features that can act to mitigate the impacts from <i>natural hazards</i> .
SPACE EXTENSIVE RETAILING	means <i>retail activities</i> in the "Ōtaki South Precinct" which are limited to <i>retailing</i> of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. building supplies and equipment; 2. garden supplies; 3. vehicles including marine and agricultural; 4. plumbing supplies and equipment; 5. automotive supplies and parts; and 6. rural farm equipment and supplies (including animal health). <i>Space Extensive Retailing</i> does not include any of the following activities even when combined with " <i>space extensive retailing</i> " as identified above: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. any activity selling a range of general goods that does not form part of <i>Space Extensive Retailing</i>;

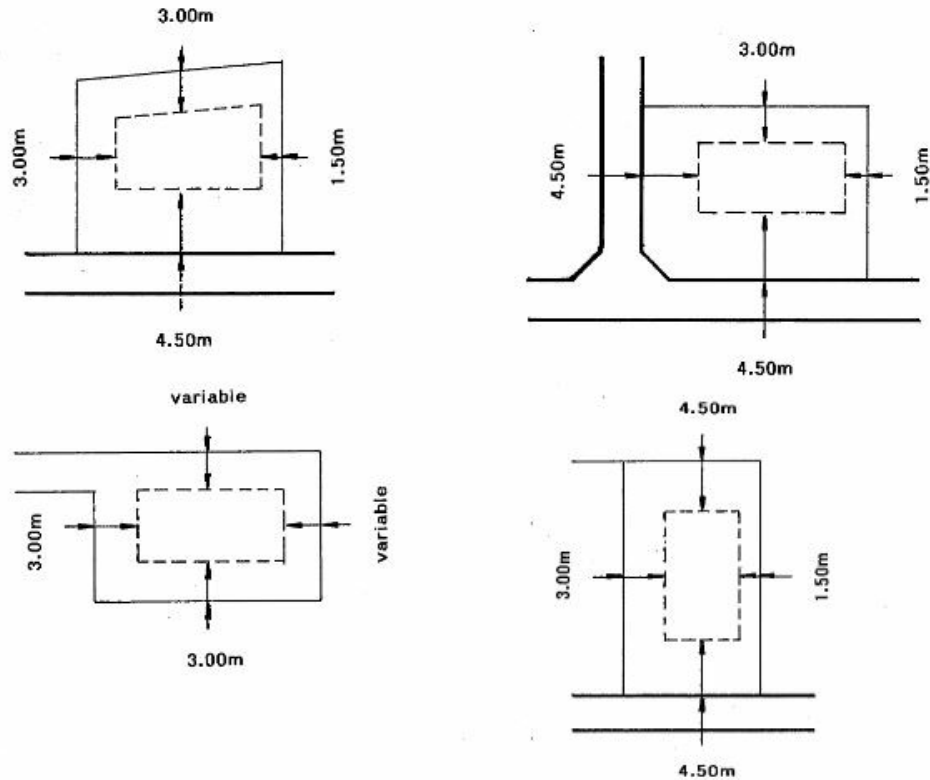
2. any activity involving *retailing* of groceries, indoor furniture, fabric goods, giftware, art or electronics (e.g. electronics includes TVs, phones, stereos, cameras, computers and portable electronic devices);
3. *Department Stores*; and
4. any activity selling clothing (other than safety apparel).

SPECIAL AMENITY LANDSCAPES	means areas of land that are distinctive, widely recognised and highly valued by the community for their contribution to the amenity and quality of the environment of the district. The landscapes are identified on the District Plan Maps and their landscape values are identified in Schedule 5.
SPECIAL AUDIBLE CHARACTERISTIC	has the same meaning as 'special audible characteristic' in section 6.3 of New Zealand Standard 6802:2008 Acoustics – Environmental Noise.
STATE HIGHWAY	means the same as in the Land Transport Management Act 2003.
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.
STRATEGIC ARTERIAL ROUTES	means the same as in the <i>transport network hierarchy</i> maps and TR-Table 7.
STREAM CORRIDOR	means the areas identified as such on the District Plan Maps and further described in NH-FLOOD-Table 1 - <i>Flood hazard categories</i> .
STRUCTURE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below) means any <i>building</i> , equipment, device, or other facility, made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft.
STRUCTURE PLAN	means a framework to guide the <i>development</i> or redevelopment of a particular area by defining the future <i>development</i> and land use patterns, areas of <i>open space</i> , the layout and nature of <i>infrastructure</i> (including transportation links), and other key features for managing the <i>effects</i> of <i>development</i> . The contents of <i>structure plans</i> are as set out in the <i>General Approach</i> chapter.
SUBDIVISION	has the same meaning as "subdivision of land" in section 218 of the RMA (as set out below) means— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the division of an <i>allotment</i>— <ol 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 <i>allotment</i>; or ii. by the disposition by way of sale or offer for sale of the fee simple to part of the <i>allotment</i>; or iii. by a lease of part of the <i>allotment</i> 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 <i>allotment</i>; 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.
SUBJECT SITE	means an area of <i>land</i> that is the subject of an application for resource consent or building consent, or an area of <i>land</i> where a specific development or activity is located or is proposed to be located. It may comprise one or more <i>allotments</i> , or a part of one or more <i>allotments</i> .
SUNLIGHT	means direct light from the rays of the sun and does not include light reflected from objects or diffuse general daylight. <i>Sunlight</i> is the absence of shadow from <i>buildings</i> and vegetation when viewed in full sun (not cloudy conditions). The ability of an area to be capable of receiving <i>sunlight</i> 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.
SUPERMARKET	means a <i>retail outlet</i> of more than 1,000m ² <i>gross floor area</i> within a single <i>building</i> that sells a comprehensive range of food, beverage and other disposable goods including fresh meat and produce; chilled, frozen, packaged, canned and bottled foodstuffs and beverages; and general housekeeping and personal goods, whether or not the selling is organised on a self-service basis.
SUPPORTED LIVING ACCOMMODATION	means accommodation where live-in health or pastoral care/support is provided on-site. This definition does not include <i>visitor accommodation</i> , <i>boarding houses</i> , <i>shared and group accommodation</i> or family homes where foster parents receive payment for children in their care.
SURROUNDINGS ASSOCIATED WITH THE NATURAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES	means an area of land (including land covered by water) surrounding a place, site or area of heritage significance which is essential for retaining and interpreting its heritage significance. It can apply either to land which is integral to the heritage significance of items or an area which includes buildings, sites, trees, and <i>places or areas of significance to Māori</i> . The term surroundings is adopted to include curtilage and <i>setting</i> .
SURVEY MONUMENTS	include trig stations and beacons.
SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT	has the same meaning as in section 5 of the RMA (as set out below) means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and b. safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and c. avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.
TĀNGATA WHENUA	in relation to a particular area, means the <i>iwi</i> or <i>hapū</i> that holds <i>mana whenua</i> over that area.
TAONGA	means treasure, property. <i>Taonga</i> are prized and protected as sacred possessions of the tribe.

TAONGA RARANGA	means plants which produce material highly prized for use in weaving (such as pingao or flax).
TAPU	means sacred, restricted.
TAURANGA WAKA	means canoe landing sites.
TEMPORARY EVENT	means an event for general public admission (either ticketed or nonticketed) and includes events such as festivals, concerts, galas, exhibitions and markets (but excludes regular markets). A temporary event includes structures and construction associated with the event, but excludes permanently licensed premises.
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.
TEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL RENTAL ACCOMMODATION	means use (whether intermittently or in an ongoing manner) of a <i>residential building</i> to accommodate visitors, offered at a daily (or similarly specified time) tariff. For the avoidance of doubt, <i>temporary residential rental accommodation</i> includes baches and holiday homes, but does not include <i>visitor accommodation</i> . Except where otherwise specified by rules and standards, <i>temporary residential rental accommodation</i> is a <i>residential activity</i> and not a <i>commercial activity</i> .
THREE DIMENSIONAL SIGN	means a type of <i>sign</i> and means the display of an image, model of a logo, or the thing being advertised in a form that is not a flat surface but is defined by its contours. A <i>three dimensional sign</i> has length, breadth and depth or appears to have length, breadth and depth. A <i>three dimensional sign</i> also includes <i>signs</i> that have more than 3 sides or surfaces.
TIKANGA MĀORI	means Māori customary values and practices.
TINO RANGATIRATANGA	means chieftainship, chiefly authority, full authority.
TOWN CENTRE AND TOWN CENTRE ZONE	means the <i>Town Centre Zone</i> as identified in the District Plan Maps.
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.
TRADE SUPPLY RETAIL	means a business and associated premises engaged in sales to businesses and institutional customers and may also include sales to the general public, and consists only of suppliers of goods in one or more of the following categories: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>automotive and marine suppliers</i>; 2. building suppliers; 3. catering equipment suppliers; 4. farming and agricultural suppliers; 5. garden and landscaping suppliers; 6. plumbing supplies and equipment; 7. hire services (except hire or loan of books, video, DVD and other similar home entertainment items); 8. industrial clothing and safety equipment suppliers; and 9. office furniture, equipment and systems suppliers.
TRANSMISSION LINE	means the same as in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009.
TRANSPORT ASSESSMENT	means a detailed consideration of the proposed <i>effects</i> of a <i>development</i> or activity on the <i>transport network</i> , including the proposed methods/incentives to avoid, mitigate or remedy any adverse <i>effects</i> .
TRANSPORT NETWORK	means all parts of the District used as a means of transport (e.g. <i>roads</i> as well as the Cycling Walking Bridleway network).
TRANSPORT NETWORK HIERARCHY	see <i>transport network hierarchy</i> maps and TR-Table 7.
TRANSPORTATION NOISE EFFECT ROUTE	means the existing alignment of <i>State Highway 1</i> through the district, and includes any future route(s) identified within the Plan as an alternative route for this highway.
TRAVEL PLAN	means a plan that includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. details of employees/workers/suppliers/contractors/visitors travel methods to and from the <i>subject site</i>; 2. details of <i>subject site</i> accesses; 3. hours of operation including details of any peaks/busy periods; 4. methods/incentives to reduce impacts of travel (including provision of cycle parking);and 5. details about methods of monitoring including any proposed <i>resource consent conditions</i>.
TREE	means a woody plant 3 metres or greater in <i>height</i> includes a Tree Fern, but excludes a vine with a stem diameter less than 50 mm.

TRIMMING	<p>of vegetation means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. pruning of vegetation and <i>trees</i> including the removal broken branches, deadwood or diseased vegetation; 2. selective branch removal to increase light and air movement or to improve <i>tree</i> health; and 3. but excludes <i>modification</i>.
UNCERTAIN-CONSTRAINED - FAULT COMPLEXITY	<p>means areas where the location of fault rupture is uncertain because evidence of the fault rupture has been either buried or eroded by natural processes but where the location of fault rupture can be defined as being with a geographic extent (≤ 300 metres). The location of '<i>Uncertain-Constrained Fault Avoidance Areas</i>' are identified on the District Plan Maps.</p>
UNCERTAIN-POORLY CONSTRAINED - FAULT COMPLEXITY	<p>means the location of fault rupture deformation is uncertain and cannot be constrained to lie within a <i>zone</i> less than 300 metres 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 or very broad in nature. The location of '<i>Uncertain-Poorly Constrained Fault Avoidance Areas</i>' are identified on the District Plan Maps.</p>
URBAN ENVIRONMENT - IN RELATION TO TREES	<p>means the same as Urban Environment Allotment in section 76 (4C) of the Resource Management Act 1991. <i>Note: For the avoidance of doubt Urban Environment excludes Paekakariki, Peka Peka, Te Horo and any other lots not meeting the definition of Urban Environment Allotment contained within the RMA.</i></p>
URUPĀ	<p>means (Māori) burial ground.</p>
VEHICLE ACCESS	<p>means the same as <i>formed vehicle access</i>.</p>
VEHICLE MOVEMENTS AND VEHICLE MOVEMENTS PER DAY	<p>means a movement of a vehicle between a <i>road</i> or <i>state highway</i> and any <i>site</i>, with the number of <i>vehicle movements</i> per day (vpd) being calculated over a 24 hour period as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1 car moving to and from a <i>site</i> comprises two <i>vehicle movements</i>; 2. 1 truck moving to and from a <i>site</i> comprises six <i>vehicle movements</i>; and 3. 1 truck and trailer moving to and from a <i>site</i> comprises ten <i>vehicle movements</i>.
VEHICLE YARD	<p>means the storage or sale of vehicles from a <i>property</i> but does not include a <i>carpark</i> (see definition for <i>carpark</i> above) and shall include but not be limited to depots, truck stops, car sale yards and rental car lots.</p>
VISITOR ACCOMMODATION	<p>means land and/or buildings used for accommodating visitors, subject to a tariff being paid, and includes any ancillary activities.</p>
VULNERABILITY	<p>means the exposure or susceptibility of a <i>development, building</i>, business or community to the <i>effects</i> from a <i>natural hazard</i> event.</p>
WAAHI TAPU	<p>means a site or an area which is sacred or spiritually meaningful to <i>tāngata whenua</i>. <i>Waahi tapu</i> may be associated with creation stories of <i>tāngata whenua</i>, a particular event (such as a battle or ceremony); it may be where the <i>whenua</i> (placenta) was returned to the earth, or where a certain type of valued resource was found.</p>
WAAHI TAPU AND OTHER PLACES AND AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE TO MĀORI	<p>means any <i>Waahi tapu</i>, place or area listed in Schedule 9 - <i>Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori</i>.</p>
WASTE	<p>includes any <i>contaminant</i>, 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 <i>effect</i> 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.</p>
WASTEWATER	<p>means any combination of two or more the following wastes: sewage, greywater or industrial and trade waste.</p>
WATER	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. means water in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or under the ground; b. includes fresh water, coastal water, and geothermal water; c. does not include water in any form while in any pipe, tank, or cistern.
WATER SAVING DEVICE	<p>means a range of water demand management tools which reduce reliance on <i>potable public water supply</i> and ensure that household water use from <i>potable public water supply</i> does not exceed 1000 litres per day.</p>
WATERBODY	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)</p> <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>
WELL-DEFINED AND WELL-DEFINED EXTENSION - FAULT COMPLEXITY	<p>means 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. The locations of '<i>Well-Defined and Well-Defined Extension Fault Avoidance Areas</i>' are identified on the District Plan Maps.</p>
WETLAND	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)</p> <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>
WHAKAPAPA	<p>means genealogy.</p>

- WHENUA** means land; placenta.
- WHOLESALE** means a business engaged in the storage and distribution of goods to businesses (including *retail activities*) and institutional customers.
- WIND FARM** means the land, *building*, substation, turbines, *structures*, *earthworks*, access tracks and roads associated with the generation of electricity by wind force and the operation and maintenance of the *wind farm*. It does not include:
 1. small scale turbines of less than 5kW; and
 2. any *transmission lines* required to connect the *wind farm* to the point of entry into the electricity network.
- WORKING ZONE** means the part of the District comprising the *Centre Zones*, *General Industrial Zone*, Hospital Zone, Waikanae North Development Area Precinct 6 – Mixed Use and Airport Zone and are shown as such on the District Plan Maps.
- YARD** means a part of a *site* which is required by this Plan to be unoccupied and unobstructed by *buildings* (excluding *minor buildings*) from the ground upwards, except as otherwise provided by this Plan.
 1. 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 extending across the full width of the *allotment*;
 2. front yard means a *yard* between the front *boundary* of the *site* and a line parallel and extending across the full width of the *site*;
 3. 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*;
 4. side yard means a *yard* between a side *boundary* of the *site* and a line parallel, extending:
 - a. from the front *yard* to the rear *yard*;
 - b. if there is no front *yard*, from the front *boundary* of the *property* to the rear *yard*; and
 - c. if there is no rear *yard*, from the front *yard* or *boundary* as the case may be to the rear *boundary* of the *property*.



- YARD BASED RETAIL** means any *retail activity* with the primary function of the supply of goods, for sale or hire, from a yard area and includes building supplies (DIY or *Trade*), *garden and landscaping supplies*, automotive and marine yards, water supply tanks, *farming* and agricultural supplies and heavy machinery or plant. More than 50% of the area devoted to sales or display must be located in covered or uncovered external *yard* as distinct from within a secure and weatherproofed building where *trade*, business and general public customers are able to view items for sale and load, pick up or retrieve the goods, but does not include *subject site* access and parking.
- ZONE** means an area for which rules and standards set out in the Plan apply across the stated *zone*. The District Plan 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.