

Chapter 13: Definitions

Proposed Waikato District

Plan Stage 1

(Notified version)



Chapter 13: Definitions

Definition	Meaning																																										
A																																											
Access allotment	Means an allotment used only for access to, and provision of, services to other Records of Title .																																										
Accessory building	Means a building , the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal land use or building on that site. A garage that is integrated into and forms part of a dwelling is not an accessory building .																																										
Activities not provided for in Precinct B in the Motor Sport and Recreation Zone	Means: <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Abattoirs</td> <td>Asphalt and bitumen plants</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Abrasive blasting</td> <td>Animal by-product processing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Asbestos removal</td> <td>Bulk cartage contractors</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Building recycling yards</td> <td>Building recyclers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dairy companies</td> <td>Bus and coach tours</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Car and truck wrecking yards</td> <td>Courier and taxi companies</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Factory farming</td> <td>Carrier, cartage operators</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Foundries</td> <td>Explosives manufacturers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Galvanising plants</td> <td>Fuel and oil suppliers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Heavy haulage contractors</td> <td>Freight forwarders</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hazardous waste or facilities depot</td> <td>Guns and gunsmiths</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oil refineries</td> <td>House removal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Septic tank services</td> <td>Labour hire companies</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Service station</td> <td>Recycling centre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scrap metal dealers</td> <td>Shuttle services</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Saw mill</td> <td>Spring manufacturers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tallow merchants</td> <td>Tyre retreaders</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Timber treatment plants</td> <td>Skating rinks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quarrying</td> <td>Telemarketing services</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Zinc production</td> <td>Truck and bus dealers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wool scourers</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Abattoirs	Asphalt and bitumen plants	Abrasive blasting	Animal by-product processing	Asbestos removal	Bulk cartage contractors	Building recycling yards	Building recyclers	Dairy companies	Bus and coach tours	Car and truck wrecking yards	Courier and taxi companies	Factory farming	Carrier, cartage operators	Foundries	Explosives manufacturers	Galvanising plants	Fuel and oil suppliers	Heavy haulage contractors	Freight forwarders	Hazardous waste or facilities depot	Guns and gunsmiths	Oil refineries	House removal	Septic tank services	Labour hire companies	Service station	Recycling centre	Scrap metal dealers	Shuttle services	Saw mill	Spring manufacturers	Tallow merchants	Tyre retreaders	Timber treatment plants	Skating rinks	Quarrying	Telemarketing services	Zinc production	Truck and bus dealers	Wool scourers	
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Adjoining site	Means any other site sharing any length of boundary with the subject site , but does not include a site across a road, service lane, or private way, unless specifically stated in the context.																																										
AEP	Refer to definition of Annual Exceedance Probability.																																										
Afforestation	Has the meaning in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017.																																										
Aggregate extraction activities	Means those activities associated with aggregate extraction, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) aggregate excavation, blasting, processing (crushing, screening, washing and blending); (b) the storage, distribution and sale of aggregates by wholesale to industry or by retail; 																																										

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	(c) ancillary earthworks; (d) the removal and deposition of overburden; (e) treatment of stormwater and wastewater; (f) landscaping and rehabilitation works including cleanfilling; (g) ancillary buildings and structures; and (h) residential accommodation necessary for security purposes.
Aggregate Extraction Area	Means an area identified on the planning maps.
Aggregate Resource Area	Means an area identified on the planning maps.
Agricultural and horticultural research activities	Means all activities associated with agricultural and horticultural research and innovation including, but not limited to: agritechnology, food technology, biotechnology, bioengineering reproductive technology, information technology, biological pest control, weed and pest management strategies, vaccine development, soil, plant and fibre analysis, fertiliser and pesticide formulation and application, animal and plant health and disease control, control of fungal and plant toxins, processing of animal and horticultural products and by-products, research abattoirs, waste management systems, animal behaviour and welfare, farm sustainability, grazing, confined animal farming, soil, air and water research and the development, manufacture and commercial application of such activities.
Agricultural Research Centres	Means the sites shown on the planning maps as the Livestock Improvement Corporation (LIC) Agricultural Research Centre and the Dairy NZ Agricultural Research Centre, which are subject to the Rural Zone rules in Specific Area 22.5.
Airfield	Means an area of land set aside from other uses for the purposes of enabling aircraft to land and take off.
Allotment	Has the meaning in section 218 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Alteration or addition	Means for heritage items listed in Appendix 30.1, an extension to a structure or building which increases its size, height and volume, including the construction of new floors, walls, ceilings and roofs.
Alterations	Means for heritage items listed in Appendix 30.1, any changes to the fabric or characteristics of a building and includes the removal and replacement of external walls, windows, ceilings, floors or roofs. It does not include repair or maintenance as defined elsewhere.
Ancillary equipment	Means telecommunications, radiocommunications, electrical or similar equipment which is necessary to install with a facility to enable the facility to operate as intended, but not a self-contained power unit or a lightning rod.
Ancillary rural earthworks	(a) Means any earthworks or disturbance of soil associated with: cultivation, land preparation (including establishment of sediment and erosion control measures), for planting and growing operations; (b) harvesting of agricultural and horticultural crops (farming) and forests (forestry); and (c) maintenance and construction of facilities typically associated with farming and forestry activities, including, but not limited to, farm/forestry tracks, roads and landings, stock races, silage pits, farm drains, farm effluent ponds, feeding pads, fencing and sediment control measures.

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Animal feed lot	Means a covered or uncovered hard standing area used for the purpose of intensively feeding animals. It does not include the concentrated but temporary wintering of stock numbers normally present on a property in areas such as feed stalls or feed pads.
Annual exceedance probability	Means the probability of an event occurring in any one year. The probability is expressed as a percentage and generally refers to storm events of a particular magnitude occurring in any given year. For example, a large flood which may be calculated to have a 1% chance to occur in any one year, is described as 1% AEP.
Antenna	Means a device that receives or transmits radiocommunication or telecommunication signals, but not a small cell unit.
Apartment	Means three or more attached residential units , connected by one or more accessory buildings , such as a garage or carport.
Automotive activities	Means, within the Hampton Downs Motor Sport and Recreation Zone, a business that is related to the automotive and motor sports industry and includes premises involved in the sale, servicing, repair and fabrication of automotive and motor sport vehicles, parts or accessories.
B	
Bank	Means any outer edge of the bed of a lake, river or stream.
Bed	Has the meaning in section 3 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Biodiversity	Means the variability among living organisms and the ecological complexes of which they are a part, including diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.
Blasting	Means the detonation of a single explosive charge or a series of connected explosive charges within a regular array of blast-holes. The detonation of a group of regularly-spaced explosive charges within a period of less than ten seconds is counted as one blast.
Boarding, breeding or animal training establishment	Means an activity carried out on land or within buildings where board and lodging, breeding and training is provided or intended to be provided for more than five animals (excluding offspring up to 3 months of age). This does not include dog kennels, calf rearing sheds, stables and similar shelters for private farming uses.
Boundary	Means in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a Record of Title - the site boundary; (b) cross-lease titles - the boundary of any restrictive covenant area; and (c) unit titles - the boundary of the accessory unit associated with the principal unit.

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Building	<p>Has the meaning in the Building Act 2004, excluding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a pergola, not roofed or enclosed, less than 3 metres in height; or a swimming pool, ornamental pool, deck; or (b) other structure not roofed or enclosed, less than 1.5 metre in height; or a fence, or a wall other than a retaining wall, less than 2 metres in height; or public or cultural art in a public place less than 3 metres in height; or (c) a retaining wall or retaining structure less than 1.5 metres in height, provided that where a fence or non-retaining wall is placed at the top of the retaining wall, the combined height is less than 2 metres; or (d) a tank with a total capacity of no more than 35,000 litres, provided that no part of the tank protrudes more than 1 metre above natural ground level; or (e) a structure that is permeable and less than 4 metres in height to protect crops for agricultural use.
Building coverage	<p>Means the proportion of the net site area which is covered by any building. It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) overhanging or cantilevered parts of buildings or structures; (b) covered decks. <p>It excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) eaves of a building that projects less than 750mm horizontally from the exterior wall of the building; (b) fences, terraces, and retaining walls; (c) uncovered decks less than 1m above ground level; and (d) uncovered swimming pools.
Building platform	<p>Means land that is suitable and practical for building developments, having regard to soil conditions, geotechnical stability, gradient, access and natural hazards.</p>
C	
Cabinet	<p>Means a casing around equipment that is necessary to operate a telecommunication network.</p> <p>It excludes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a casing around an antenna; (b) a small cell unit; (c) ancillary equipment; (d) any part of a telecommunication line; (e) a casing that is wholly underground; (f) a casing that is inside a building; or (g) a building.
Campus	<p>Means an area identified as a campus within an Agricultural Research Centre and shown on the planning maps.</p>
Child care facility	<p>Means any land or buildings used for the care or training of predominantly pre-school children and includes a Playcentre, kindergarten.</p> <p>It excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) children residing overnight on the property; and (b) a school.


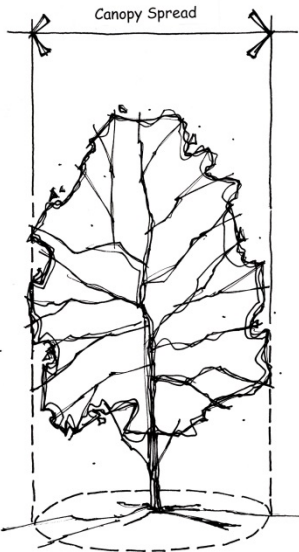
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Cleanfill	<p>Means inert material such as concrete, brick or demolition products (excluding asphalt) and other inorganic materials which may be mixed with materials of natural origin, such as clay, soil, sand, aggregate (rock). When buried will have no adverse effect on people or the environment, and is free of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) combustible, decaying, putrescible, degradable or leachable components; (b) contamination from hazardous substances; (c) materials likely to create leachate by biological or chemical breakdown; (d) products or materials derived from the treatment, disposal or stabilisation of hazardous waste; (e) materials that may present a risk to human or animal health such as medical and veterinary materials; and/or (f) liquid waste.
Coal Mining Area	Means land identified as a Coal Mining Area on the planning maps.
Commercial activity	Means activities involving the sale or distribution of goods and services.
Commercial services	<p>Means a business providing personal, property, financial, household, private or business services to the general public. It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) authorised betting shops; (b) copy and quick print services; (c) financial and banking facilities; (d) postal services; (e) counter insurance services; (f) dry cleaning and laundrette services; (g) electrical goods repair services; (h) footwear and leather goods repair services; (i) hairdressing, beauty salons and barbers; (j) internet and computer services; (k) key cutting services; (l) real estate agents and valuers; (m) travel agencies, airline and entertainment booking services; (n) optometrists; (o) movie and game hire; and (p) animal welfare and/or grooming services.
Communal service court	Means an area of outdoor space for three or more residential units for the communal use of garbage storage, refuse and recycling materials, excluding any space required for a living court , parking, manoeuvring, or buildings .
Community activity	Means the construction and use of public land and buildings which provides for individual or community health, welfare, care, safety, recreation, cultural, ceremonial, spiritual, art and craft purposes and includes cemeteries.
Community activity (Te Kauwhata Lakeside Precinct)	Means a community activity that relates to the Te Kauwhata Lakeside Precinct Plan area and involves the use of land and buildings that provide for individual or community health, welfare, care, safety, recreation, cultural, ceremonial, spiritual, and art and craft purposes. It includes any preschool or education facility , place of worship, community hall or centre or recreation facility.

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Community facilities	Means in the Business Zone Tamahere, land or building used for community activities , generally established on a not-for-profit basis, and includes library, council offices, police station, public toilets or public rooms.
Community-scale electricity generation	Means renewable electricity generation for the purpose of supplying an immediate community (more than one site).
Comprehensive Land Development Consent	<p>Means a bundle of land use consents that apply to an area of land of 5ha or more which provides for staged and integrated development within the Te Kauwhata Lakeside Precinct Plan Area and can cover a range of Residential, Business and Rural zonings.</p> <p>A Comprehensive Land Development Consent includes the provision of earthworks, roading networks, wastewater infrastructure including treatment plants, pipelines and associated wetlands, stormwater infrastructure, network utilities and other infrastructure, open space, ecological restoration, works in the flood plain, landscaping and planting, community facilities, walkways and cycle ways and associated land decontamination.</p> <p>A Comprehensive Land Development Consent may be applied for concurrently with a Comprehensive Subdivision Consent, or separately.</p>
Comprehensive Subdivision Consent	<p>Means a comprehensive subdivision consent that relates to the Te Kauwhata Lakeside Precinct Plan. A comprehensive subdivision is a subdivision of 5ha or more which provides for staged and integrated development within the Te Kauwhata Lakeside Precinct Plan Area and can cover a range of Residential, Business and Rural zonings.</p> <p>A Comprehensive Subdivision Consent includes the provision of sites for roading, walking and cycling trails, sites for open space and community facilities, dedicated sites for wastewater and stormwater infrastructure and development sites for housing, business and other activities provided for within the relevant zone/structure plan. It also includes sites for associated infrastructure.</p> <p>A Comprehensive Subdivision Consent may be applied for concurrently with a Comprehensive Land Development Consent or separately.</p>
Concept management plan	Means in the context of the development of Maori land, a concept plan that provides an overview of foreseeable uses of Maori land over time.
Conservation activity	Means activities associated with indigenous habitat, wetlands and wildlife management and restoration that fundamentally benefit indigenous biodiversity or raise public awareness of indigenous biodiversity values. This includes stock exclusion, research and monitoring, the establishment, maintenance or upgrading of public walking or cycle tracks, interpretive and directional signs , accessory buildings including those for tourism, interpretation or education purposes and the provision of access for plant or animal pest management.
Contaminated land	Has the same meaning as that in the Resource Management Act 1991.
Contiguous	Means abutting or touching at some any point, e.g.

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Continuous landholding	Means a series of adjoining Records of Title , including titles that may only be separated by a road.
Correctional facility	Means a facility where people are detained in the justice system. It includes a prison, detention centre, youth detention centre and secure unit.
Cumulative risk	Means in the context of hazardous substances , the risk posed by a hazardous facility added to or multiplied, or otherwise accumulated by risk from other facilities.
D	
Day-to-day activity	<p>Means, within the Hampton Downs Motor Sport and Recreation Zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) driver training and education, testing and practice activities on the motor sport circuit; (b) activities with the business industrial area; (c) apartments, motor camp site, restaurant, convention centre, swimming pool and tennis court facilities and construction activities associated with the motor sport park; (d) the use of the go-kart track for go-karts; and (e) the use of the grounds for paintball, laser tag, outdoor skate parks and clay bird shooting.
Dripline	<p>Means the ground beneath the foliage of a tree.</p> 
Duplex	Means two attached residential units , including two units connected by an

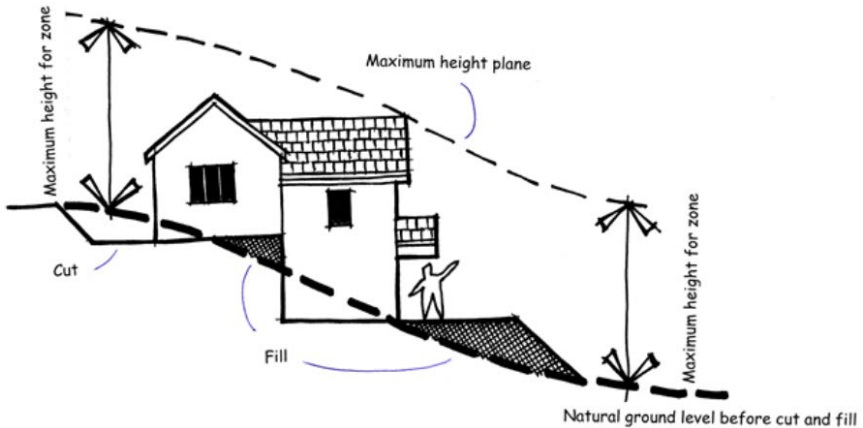
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	accessory building , such as a garage or a carport.
Dwelling	Means a self-contained residential unit for living accommodation.
E	
Earthworks	Means modification of land surfaces by blading, contouring, ripping, moving, removing, placing or replacing soil or earth, or by excavation, or by cutting or filling operations.
Education facility	Means premises where groups of people are given tuition and training on a formal basis and includes childcare facilities , schools, tertiary education institutions and specialised training facilities, and their ancillary administrative, cultural and health facilities.
Emergency generator	Means either a fixed or trailer-mounted generator that can supply reticulated water and wastewater networks or treatment facilities with emergency power where and when necessary.
Energy corridor	Means an energy corridor shown on the planning maps.
Equestrian centre	Means land or buildings where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) people are trained to ride, or can ride horses, for a fee; or (b) horses are raced or showed competitively (including trotting, galloping, show-jumping, cross-country and dressage).
Exploration	Has the meaning given in s2 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991.
Extractive industry	Means taking, winning or extracting by whatever means, the naturally-occurring minerals (including but not limited to coal, rock, sand, and gravel) and peat from under or on the land surface. The term includes the processing by such means as screening, crushing, or chemical separation of minerals at or near the site , where the minerals have been taken, won or excavated. The term also includes the removal, stockpiling and filling of overburden sourced from the same site . It includes all activities and structures associated with underground coal gasification, including pilot and commercial plants and the distribution of gas. It excludes prospecting and exploration activities.
F	
Farming	Means an agricultural, horticultural or apicultural activity having as its primary purpose the production of any livestock or crop using the in-situ soil, water and air as the medium for production. It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Ancillary produce stalls; (b) Processing of farm produce grown on the land, such as cutting, cleaning, grading, chilling, freezing, packaging and storage.
Farming noise	Means noise generated by agricultural vehicles, any aircraft used for aerial spraying, agricultural machinery or equipment and farm animals, including farm dogs. It does not include bird scaring devices and frost fans.
Farm quarry	Means the extraction of minerals taken for use ancillary to farming and horticulture, and only used within the property of extraction. No extracted material (including any aggregate) shall be exported or removed from the property of origin and there shall be no retail or other sales of such

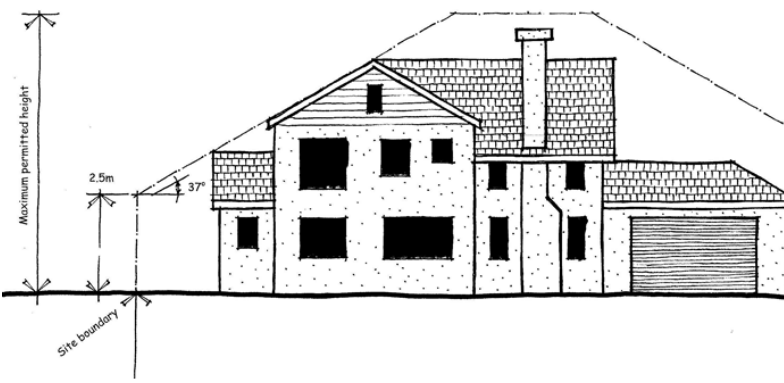
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	material. For example, farm quarries include the extraction of material for farm and forestry tracks, access ways and hardstand areas on the property of origin.
Fill material	Means material used for filling activities including soil, clay or aggregate.
Forestry	Means the planting and growing of trees and is an integrated land use including land preparation, roading, tree planting and maintenance (i.e. thinning, pruning, noxious weeds and animal control) and harvesting of trees and includes the use of accessory buildings , but not the establishment and/or use of permanent sawmills or other methods of timber processing.
Functional need	Means for Chapter 14 Infrastructure and Energy , the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because it can only occur in that environment.
G	
General warehousing	Means, within the Hampton Downs Motor Sport and Recreation Zone, premises used for the receipt, storage and disposal of materials, articles or goods that are not sold directly from the premises.
GFA	Refer to definition of Gross floor area.
Grid layout	Means an interconnecting system of roads, blocks and allotments , laid out in a predominantly rectilinear pattern.
Gross floor area	Means the sum of the gross area of all floors of a building , measured either from the exterior faces of the exterior walls, or from the centre line of walls separating two tenancies, as circumstances may require.
Gross leasable floor area	Means the total sum of any floor areas (within the external walls for buildings or boundary for outdoor areas) designed or used for individual tenant occupancy but excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) common lift wells and stairwells, including landing areas (b) common corridors and halls (other than food court areas) (c) common toilets and bathrooms (d) any parking areas required by the plan.
H	
Hauora	Means a facility for the care and welfare of people inclusive of a medical practitioner and persons involved in alternative forms of medicine.
Hazard	Means in the context of hazardous substances , physical situations, processes and actions in relation to a hazardous substance that has the potential for adverse effects on people, ecosystems or the built environment.
Hazardous facility	Means activities involving hazardous substances and premises at which these substances are used, stored or disposed of. Storage includes vehicles for their transport located at a facility for more than short periods of time.
Hazardous substance	Means any substance with hazardous properties, including radioactivity, high BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand) and those properties defined as hazardous for the purpose of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

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Hazardous waste	Means any waste that contains hazardous substances at sufficient concentrations to exceed the minimum degrees of hazard specified by Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001 under the Hazardous Substances and New Organism Act 1996; or that meets the definition for infectious substances included in the Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 and NZS 5433: 2012 – Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land; or that meets the definition for radioactive material included in the Radiation Safety Act 2016.
Health facility	Means a facility for the care and welfare of people and includes non-residential day hospitals, medical practitioners, dentists, optometrists, acupuncturists, osteopaths, and persons involved in alternative forms of medicine.
Heavy vehicle	Means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a ‘Single Unit Heavy Goods Vehicle’ (being a motor vehicle comprising a single unit having a gross laden weight exceeding 3500kg); or (b) a ‘Multi-Unit Heavy Goods Vehicle’ (being a motor vehicle comprising more than one unit, having a gross laden weight exceeding 3500kg).
Height	<p>Means, in relation to a structure, the vertical distance between any part of the structure and natural ground level immediately below that part of the structure. In determining the height of any building, no account shall be taken of chimneys (not exceeding 1 metre in width) or finials, provided these do not exceed the maximum height for the zone by more than 2 metres.</p> 
Height control plane	Means a surface through which no part of a building other than chimneys, flues and similar projections not exceeding 2 metres in height and 1 square metre in area may protrude. It is defined by drawing height control lines from all points on the boundaries of an allotment or unit site area. Such lines commence at a specified vertical distance above the natural ground level at the boundary , point into the site at right angles to the boundary , and rise at an angle of 37 degrees.

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	 <p>The diagram shows a cross-section of a house with a gabled roof and a chimney. A vertical line on the left indicates the 'Maximum permitted height' from the ground level to the peak of the roof. A horizontal line is drawn 2.5m from the ground level. A dashed line from the peak of the roof to this horizontal line indicates a 37-degree angle. A vertical dashed line from the ground level to the horizontal line is labeled 'Site boundary'.</p>
Heritage item	Means a heritage item listed in Appendix 30.1 (Historic Heritage Items) and shown on the planning maps.
High class soils	Means those soils in Land Use Capability Classes I and II (excluding peat soils) and soils in Land Use Capability Class IIIe1 and IIIe5, classified as Allophanic Soils, using the New Zealand Soil Classification.
High Natural Character Area	Means an area identified as High Natural Character Area on the planning maps.
Historic heritage	Has the meaning in s2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Home occupation	Means an occupation, or trade/craft, or profession, excluding panel beating or car wrecking, where the principal use of the site is for residential activities and the principal operator of the home occupation is a permanent resident on-site.
Homestay	Means accommodation provided to guests who pay a daily tariff to stay in a home with the permanent occupants of the household.
Horse training centre	Means facilities for the housing and training of thoroughbred and standard-bred horses, and usually involves some form of training track, but does not include any form of racing or show jumping or other activity to which the general public is permitted, whether or not an entrance fee is paid.
I	
Impervious surface	Means a surface such as a road, rooftop, footpath, paving, decking, swimming pool, patio, driveway, vehicle access and manoeuvring area or highly-compacted soil that is not vegetated and does not infiltrate runoff. It excludes wooden decks with spacing between boards of 4mm or more, where water is allowed to drain through to a permeable surface below the deck.
Indicative road	Means a connective roading route that is identified on the planning maps.
Indigenous vegetation	Means vegetation that occurs naturally in New Zealand or arrived in New Zealand without human assistance. For the purposes of this plan, domestic or ornamental / landscaping planting or planted shelter belts comprising indigenous species are not included.

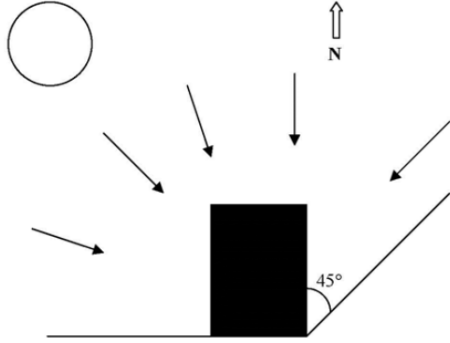
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Industrial activity	<p>Means the production, processing, bulk moving or storage in bulk of any materials, goods or products:</p> <p>Production includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) manufacturing; and (b) assembly from components. <p>Processing includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) repair; (b) servicing; (c) maintenance; and (d) assembly of materials, goods or product. <p>Bulk storage includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) warehousing.
Informal recreation	<p>Means any activity whose primary aim is the enjoyment of leisure of a primarily non-competitive, casual nature. It includes amenity and conservation plantings, children's play areas, shelters, public toilets and other buildings necessary for the maintenance of the park.</p>
Infrastructure	<p>Means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) pipelines that distribute or transmit natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel or geothermal energy; (b) a network for the purpose of telecommunication, as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; (c) a network for the purpose of radiocommunication, as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989; (d) facilities for the generation of electricity, lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, and support structures for lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, excluding facilities, lines, and support structures if a person: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) uses them in connection with the generation of electricity for the person's use; and (ii) does not use them to generate any electricity for supply to any other person; (e) a water supply distribution system, including a system for irrigation; (f) a drainage or sewerage system; (g) structures for transport on, under or over land by cycle ways, rail, roads, walkways, or any other means; (h) facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers transported on land by any means; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) an airport as defined in section 2 of the Airport Authorities Act 1966; (i) a navigation installation as defined in section 2 of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; (k) facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers carried by sea, including a port-related commercial undertaking, as defined in section 2(1) of the Port Companies Act 1988; or (l) anything described as a network utility operation in regulations made for the purposes of the definition of network utility operator in section 166 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

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Intensive farming	<p>Means farming which is not dependent on the fertility of the soils on which it is located and which may be under cover or within an outdoor enclosure, and be dependent on supplies of food produced on and/or off the land where the operation is located.</p> <p>It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) intensive pig farming undertaken wholly or principally in sheds or other shelters or buildings; (b) free-range pig farming; (c) poultry or game bird farming undertaken wholly or principally within sheds or other shelters or buildings; (d) free-range poultry or game bird farming; (e) mushroom farming; and (f) intensive goat farming. <p>It excludes the following, provided the building is used for the purpose for which it was built:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) woolsheds; (b) dairy sheds; (c) calf pens or wintering accommodation for less than 30 stock (except where stock are being reared for the replacement of breeding stock to be used on the same property); and (d) glasshouse production or nurseries.
J	
K	
L	
Landscape Restoration Area	Means an area shown on the planning maps, within the Rangitahi Peninsula Zone, where existing native vegetation is to be complemented by additional landscape restoration planting. The purpose of the area is to promote stabilisation of steep slopes, encourage ecological and habitat linkages and enhance landscape amenity, particularly in and near coastal areas and on visually-prominent landforms.
Large-scale wind farm	Means buildings , structures, access tracks and turbines used to generate electricity from wind and convey the electricity to an associated substation in order to supply the wholesale electricity market.
Limited access road	Means the following roads in the district to which sections 88 to 98 of the Government Roding Powers Act 1989 apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) State Highway 1, except those parts within Huntly town boundaries and in Taupiri between Mangawara bridge and Kainui Road; (b) State Highways 2 and 26; and (c) State Highway 23 from the Hamilton City boundary to the Okete Stream bridge south abutment.
Living court	Means an area of outdoor space directly related to the living area of a household unit, and for the household's exclusive use. It does not include parking, manoeuvring areas and buildings , but does include swimming pools, pergolas and similar open-framed structures.

Chapter 13: Definitions

Definition	Meaning
	
Lot	Means a parcel of land held, or proposed to be held, under a Record of Title .
Lux	Means the unit of illumination, where the Lux unit equals one lumen per metre square. In practical terms, the lumen is the number of rays of light falling on an area of one square metre.
M	
Maaori Areas of Significance	Means an area of significance to Maaori listed in Appendix 30.4 (Maaori Areas of Significance) and shown on the planning maps.
Maaori Freehold Land	Means land determined by the Māori Land Court as being 'Māori Freehold Land'.
Maaori Customary Land	Means land determined by the Māori Land Court as being 'Māori Customary Land'.
Maaori Sites of Significance	Means Sites of Significance to Maaori listed in Appendix 30.3 (Maaori Sites of Significance), and as shown on the planning maps.
Maintenance and repair	Means (for historic heritage items listed in Appendix 30.1) making good: (a) decayed or damaged material, and includes works involving stabilisation, restoration, preservation and conservation.
Marae complex	Means a group of buildings that constitutes a marae and can be made up of a wharenuī (meeting house), wharekai (eating house), an aatea (courtyard area in front of the wharenuī), urupaa (graveyard), tuaahu (memorial statues), waharoa (archway entrance at the entrance to the aatea), and other buildings , (church, hauora (health clinic), koohanga (pre-school), conference centre and facilities, waananga (education facility), recreation facilities, places of cultural significance, a papakaainga/papakaainga building and utility services.
Mean high water springs	The place on the shore where spring high tides reach on average over a period of time.
Meremere dragway activity	Means an activity at Meremere Dragway as shown on the planning maps that involves motor propulsion to provide entertainment, education or training for the general public or to an individual participating in the activity; and includes but is not limited to driver training or education, police or security training, and vehicle testing.
Mineral	Means a naturally-occurring inorganic substance beneath or at the surface of the earth, whether or not under water; and includes all metallic minerals , non-metallic minerals, fuel minerals – including coal, precious stones, industrial rocks and building stone, and a prescribed substance within the

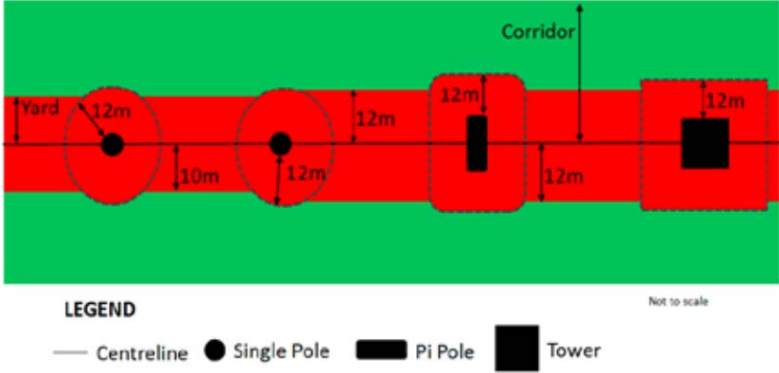
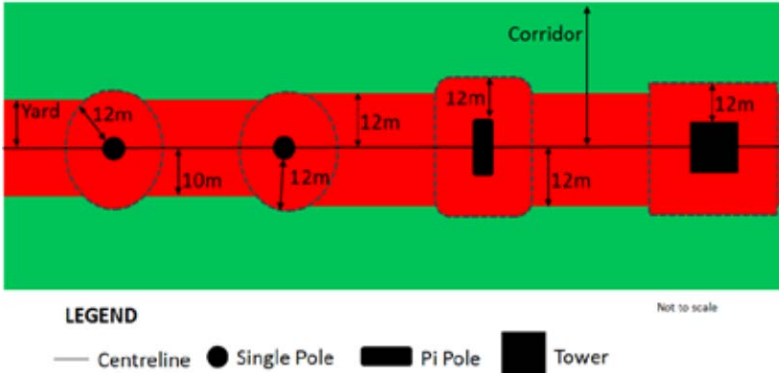
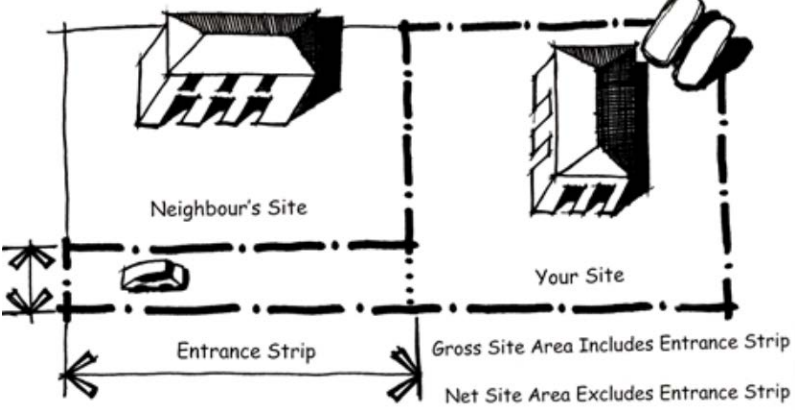
Chapter 13: Definitions

Definition	Meaning
	meaning of the Atomic Energy Act 1945.
Mineral extraction and processing	Means the excavation, blasting , processing (crushing, screening, washing and blending), storage, distribution and sale of mineral products and includes ancillary activities such as earthworks , landscaping and rehabilitation works (including cleanfill) and treatment of stormwater and wastewater, together with ancillary buildings and structures (including caretaker's accommodation).
Minor dwelling	Means a second dwelling independent of the principal dwelling(s) on the same site .
Minor infrastructure structure	Means any above-ground box-like structure or enclosure associated with infrastructure or that receives or transmits to or from any part of an infrastructure network, which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) electricity junction pillars; (b) transformers; (c) switchgear; (d) gas infrastructure; (e) telecommunications plinths and pillars; (f) water infrastructure; (g) cabinetry for stormwater/wastewater networks; (h) electricity storage, and generators (less than 10m² in area and 2.5m in height); and (i) link pillars.
Minor upgrading of existing infrastructure	Means an increase in the capacity, efficiency or security of existing infrastructure where this utilises existing structures and networks and/or structures and networks of a similar scale and character.
Motor sport and recreation events	Means, within the Hampton Downs Motor Sport and Recreation Zone, any day on which an activity occurs that is not a day-to-day activity. Motor sport and recreation events are classified into the following categories: <p>Minor Event: <700 arrival vehicles per hour (vph) and <2,000 total vehicles</p> <p>Medium Event: 701 – 1,300 arrival vph or 2,100 – 3,500 total vehicles</p> <p>Major Event: 1,301 – 2,500 arrival vph or 5,001 total vehicles</p> <p>Extreme Event: 1801 – 2500 arrival vph or 5,001 – 8,000 total vehicles</p> <p>Where an event falls into two of the above categories due to different arrival vph and total vehicles measurements, it will be classified as the larger of the two categories.</p>

Chapter 13: Definitions

Definition	Meaning
Motor sport and recreation facilities	<p>Means any buildings or structures in the Motor Sport and Recreation Zone that support the development and operation of the Hampton Downs Motorsport Park and are associated with motor sport and recreation activities and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) race tracks, race pads and associated pit garages and support facilities; (b) race control, safety, emergency and media facilities; (c) corporate boxes and hospitality facilities; (d) restaurants, cafés, food and beverage and merchandising retail areas, administration buildings and facilities; (e) general ticketing, toilet and ablution facilities; (f) industrial units, vehicle workshops and storage sheds; (g) corporate showrooms and expo areas, including areas for the display of racing-related memorabilia; (h) residential accommodation and swimming pool and tennis court facilities; (i) a convention centre; (j) travellers' accommodation, including a camping ground and hotel accommodation; (k) parking and helipad facilities; (l) driver training school inclusive of a skid pad; (m) spectator facilities including pedestrian access ways, tunnels, overbridges, spectator viewing platforms and seating areas; (n) a jet sprint course; (o) go-kart track and drifting pads; (p) accessory buildings, facilities and structures such as maintenance and storage sheds, decks, shade cloths and storage containers for all items listed above.
Multi-unit development	<p>Means multiple residential units which are integrated in a comprehensive manner.</p> <p>It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an apartment building; and (b) a duplex. <p>It excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) retirement villages; (b) papakaainga housing development; and (c) papakaainga building.
N	
National grid	Means the assets used or owned by Transpower NZ Limited.
National grid yard	<p>Means the area measured either side of the centre line of any above-ground electricity transmission line as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 14m for the 110kV national grid lines on single poles; (b) 16m for the 110kV national grid lines on pi poles; (c) 32m for 110kV national grid lines on towers; and (d) 37m for the 220kV transmission lines.

Chapter 13: Definitions

Definition	Meaning
	 <p>LEGEND</p> <p>— Centreline ● Single Pole ■ Pi Pole ■ Tower</p> <p>Not to scale</p>
National grid corridor	<p>Means the area located:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 12 metres in any direction from the outer edge of a national grid support structure; and (b) 10 metres either side of the centre line of any above-ground 110kV national grid line on single poles; and (c) 12 metres either side of the centre line of any above-ground national grid line on towers.  <p>LEGEND</p> <p>— Centreline ● Single Pole ■ Pi Pole ■ Tower</p> <p>Not to scale</p>
Neighbourhood centre	<p>Means a single or small grouping of commercial activities that service the day-to-day needs of the local community. Neighbourhood centres are identified in structure plans or on the planning maps.</p>
Net site area	<p>Means the area of a site, or the area of an allotment in the context of a subdivision, excluding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any access or access leg less than 6 metres wide; and (b) any land subject to a right of way to any other allotment.  <p>Gross Site Area Includes Entrance Strip</p> <p>Net Site Area Excludes Entrance Strip</p>

Chapter 13: Definitions

Definition	Meaning
Network utility operator	Has the same meaning as in s166 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Noise-sensitive activity	Means the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) buildings used for residential activities, including boarding establishments, rest homes, retirement villages, papakaainga housing development, in-house aged care facilities, travellers' accommodation, and other buildings used for residential accommodation but excluding camping grounds; (b) marae and marae complex; (c) hospital; (d) teaching areas and sleeping rooms in an education facility.
Non-automotive activities	Means, within the Hampton Downs Motor Sport and Recreation Zone, a business that is not covered by the definition of 'Automotive activities'.
Notional boundary	Means a line measured 20 metres, and parallel to any side of a residential unit or a building occupied by a sensitive land use, or the site boundary where this is closer to the residential unit or sensitive land use.
Noxious, dangerous, offensive or toxic activities	Means those activities that emit or have the potential to emit odours, gases or other substances to air which would be so offensive as to impact on the amenity values of neighbouring sites or which could constitute a health risk for people in the vicinity. They include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) blood or offal treating, bone boiling or crushing, dag crushing, fellmongering, fish cleaning or curing, gut scraping and treating, tallow melting; (b) flax pulping, flock manufacture or teasing of textile materials for any purpose and wood pulping; (c) storage and disposal of night soil, septic tank sludge or refuse; (d) slaughtering of animals for any purpose other than human consumption, storage, drying or preserving of bones, hides, hoofs or skins, tanning, wool scouring; (e) the burning of waste oil in the open air, or in any combustion processes involving fuel-burning equipment, or other than any combustion processes involving fuel-burning equipment, if carried out primarily for the purposes of producing energy, which singly or together have a maximum fuel-burning rate of 1000kg/hr or more carbonaceous fuels or those containing hydrocarbons or sulphur; (f) the open burning of coated or covered metal cable or wire, including metal coated with varnish or lacquers or covered with plastic or rubber. (g) any activity with the potential to discharge asbestos to air, including the removal or disposal of friable asbestos, except where it complies with the Health, Safety, and Employment Regulations for Asbestos and is supervised and monitored by Occupational Safety and Health. (h) burning out of the residual content of metal containers used for the transport or storage of chemicals. (i) the open burning of municipal, commercial or industrial wastes or the use of single-chamber incinerators for disposal of waste; and (j) any industrial wood pulp process in which wood or other cellulose material is cooked with chemical solutions to dissolve lining and the associated processes of bleaching and chemical and by-product recovery.
○	

Chapter 13: Definitions

Definition	Meaning
Office	Means premises used for an administrative or professional services where people work primarily sitting at desks, for example accounting or legal services.
Operational need	Means the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because of technical or operational characteristics or constraints.
Outstanding Natural Feature	Means a feature identified as an Outstanding Natural Feature on the planning maps.
Outstanding Natural Character Area	Means an area identified as an Outstanding Natural Character Area on the planning maps.
Outstanding Natural Landscape	Means a landscape identified as an Outstanding Natural Landscape on the planning maps.
Overland flow path	Means either a primary or secondary stormwater flow path.
P	
Papakaainga building	Means a building for communal use. It may include some centralised services or facilities such as food preparation, dining, conference, cultural facilities, sanitary facilities, and accommodation.
Papakaainga housing development	Means a comprehensive residential development for a recognised Tangata Whenua group or organisation residing in the Waikato district to support traditional Maaori cultural living on Maaori land for members of the iwi group or organisation.
Place of assembly	Means land and/or buildings used principally for the public or private assembly of people for recreation activities, cultural activities or entertainment activities. It includes community centres and halls.
Produce stall	Means any land, building or part of any building that is used for the sale of farm and garden produce grown or produced on the site on which the produce stall is sited. It includes the use of a trailer, handcart, barrow or similar structure, whether temporary or permanent. Weighing and packaging is part of the activity of a produce stall .
Prospecting	Has its meaning given in the Crown Minerals Act 1991.
Public amenity	Means facilities continuously offered to the general public for their use with or without charge, including restrooms, information displays, shelters, drinking fountains, outdoor seating and viewing platforms.
Public transport facility	Means land and/or buildings used for, or ancillary to, scheduled passenger transport services. It may include a public transport interchange, park and ride facilities, bus bays, taxi ranks, drop-off and pick-up points and associated cycle parking, shelters, waiting rooms, ticket offices, information centres, luggage lockers, public toilets, showers and changing rooms.
Q	
R	

Chapter 13: Definitions

Definition	Meaning
Rangitahi commercial activity	Means within the Rangitahi area, one or any combination of the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the sale, distribution or supply of goods and services; (b) healthcare facilities; (c) repair services; (d) sports and recreation equipment manufacture and sales.
Rangitahi Integrated Development	Means development in the locations shown on Development Outcomes Plan 5 of the Rangitahi Peninsula Structure Plan, comprising multiple residential units which are planned and designed in an integrated and comprehensive manner and achieve compatibility between all buildings on a single site or multiple sites. A Rangitahi Integrated Development may also include a Rangitahi commercial activity. Residential activities within a Rangitahi Integrated Development may include duplexes and apartments.
Rear Record of Title	Means an allotment which is situated generally to the rear of another and has access to a road by means of an access leg, or which has a frontage to a road of less than 6m.
Renewable electricity generation activities	Means the construction, operation and maintenance of structures associated with renewable electricity generation. This includes small and community-scale distributed renewable generation activities and the system of electricity conveyance required to convey electricity to the distribution network and/or the national grid and electricity storage technologies associated with renewable electricity.
Research and exploratory-scale investigations for renewable electricity	Means undertaking monitoring and measuring activities of solar, wind, hydroelectricity or geothermal energy sources for potential renewable electricity generation activities.
Reservoir	Means a structure (above or below ground) for the purposes of storing water for municipal supply or firefighting, but excludes rainwater tanks that supply a single site.
Residential activity	Means the use of land and buildings by people for living accommodation in a household unit, where the occupants will generally refer to the site as their home and permanent address. For the purpose of this definition, includes emergency and refuge accommodation, or accommodation for supervision staff and residents, where residents are subject to care or supervision (e.g. homes for people with disabilities). Residential activity includes home detention (as defined in the Criminal Justice Act 1985), but not prisons or other places where residents are subject to detention.
Residential unit	Means a building or group of buildings, or part of a building or group of buildings that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) used, or intended to be used, only or mainly for residential activities; (b) occupied, or intended to be occupied, exclusively as the home or residence of not more than one household.
Residual risk	Means the remaining level of risk after risk control measures have been taken.
Rest home	Means buildings, services and facilities that provide residential-based health care with on-site support to residents requiring nursing care or significant support with the activities of daily living. This may include respite care and

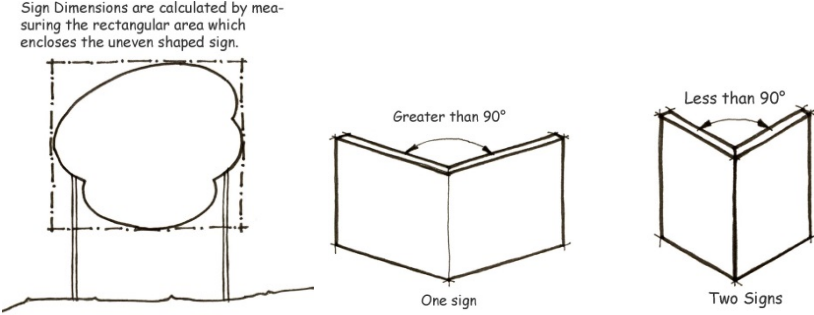
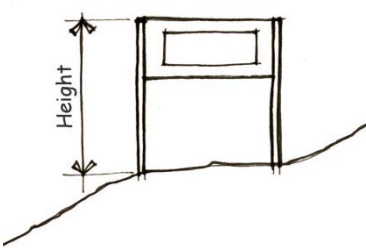
Chapter 13: Definitions

Definition	Meaning
	rest home-based hospital specialist geriatric care, but excludes people who require nursing or hospice support in a dwelling .
Restoration	Means for historic heritage items listed in Appendix 30.1 , returning a place as near as possible to a known earlier state by reassembly, reinstatement and/or the removal of extraneous additions.
Retail activity	Means the sale or hire of goods or services or equipment directly to the public.
Retirement village	<p>Means any land, building or site that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is used for accommodation predominantly for persons in their retirement, or persons in their retirement and their spouses or partners; and (b) satisfies either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) it is registered as a retirement village under the Retirement Villages Act 2003 or will be so registered prior to it being occupied by any resident; or (iii) it is a rest home within the meaning of s58(4) of the Health and Disability Services (Safety) Act 2001; and (c) includes not less than two residential units; and (d) may include any or all of the following facilities or services for residents on the site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a care home within a retirement village; (ii) a hospital within a retirement village; (iii) nursing, medical care, welfare, accessory non-residential and/or recreation facilities and/or services. <p>Accessory non-residential, recreation facilities and services may include, but not limited to such things as commercial activities that are for the benefit of residents and guests, active or passive recreation for the benefit of residents and guests whether casual or organised and whether a charge is made for the activity or not.</p> <p>Care home within a retirement village is a facility providing rest home care within the meaning of the Health and Disability Services (Safety) Act 2001, or a home for residential care of older persons and/or any land or buildings used for the care of older persons within a retirement village.</p> <p>Hospital within a retirement village is a facility providing hospital care within the meaning of the Health and Disability Services (Safety) Act 2001 within a retirement village.</p>
Risk	Means in respect of any hazardous substance , represents the likelihood of specified consequences of a specific event (for example, an explosion, a fire or a toxic release) on people, ecosystems or the built environment.
Risk assessment	Means the overall process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation.

Chapter 13: Definitions

Definition	Meaning
Road network activities	<p>Means road infrastructure and transport services provided within the road, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) footpaths, footways and footbridges, bridges for roads, tunnels, retaining walls for roads both above and below the road; (b) road verges and berms; (c) site access including vehicle crossings; (d) road carriageways and road pavements; (e) cycle facilities; (f) road lighting and support structures; (g) traffic operation and safety signs, direction signs, road name signs, road safety devices including interactive warning signs, road markings, rumble strips, barriers, fences, speed tables and speed cushions, traffic separators, bus-friendly vertical deflection devices; (h) ancillary equipment and structures associated with public transport systems including seats, shelters, real time information systems and ticketing facilities, bicycle storage and cabinets; (i) traffic control devices including traffic islands, pedestrian crossings and roundabouts and intersection controls, traffic and cycle-monitoring devices, traffic signals and support structures, cabinets and ancillary equipment associated with traffic signals; (j) devices and structures to implement regulatory controls (no-stopping, no-overtaking, parking control, bus lane controls, vehicle restrictions) including speed limit and parking restriction signs, parking meters, pay-and-display kiosks, speed cameras, red light/traffic cameras and on-street parking areas; (k) road drainage devices including culverts, subsoils, catch pits, water tables, manholes, inlets, outlets, flumes; (l) scour and erosion control devices; (m) stormwater management devices including rain gardens, wetlands, stormwater treatment areas and ponds; (n) noise attenuation walls or fences; and (o) devices associated with intelligent transport systems, including vehicle detection systems (electronic vehicle identification, and infra-red vehicle occupancy counters), lane control signals, ramp signals, variable messaging signs, CCTV cameras, incident detection, emergency telephones, cables and ducting.
Rural ancillary earthworks	<p>Means the disturbance of soil associated with cultivation, land preparation (including of sediment and erosion control measures), for planting and growing operations and harvesting of agricultural and horticultural crops and forests; and maintenance and construction of facilities typically associated with farming and forestry activities, including but not limited to farm/forestry tracks, roads and landings, stock races, silage pits, farm drains, farm effluent ponds, and fencing and sediment control measures.</p>
Rural industry	<p>Means an industry that involves the direct handling or processing to the first stage of manufacture of any raw produce harvested from farming, rural contractors' depots, or any other land-related agricultural activity, but excludes waste disposal, extractive industries and electricity generation.</p>
S	

Chapter 13: Definitions

Definition	Meaning
Self-contained power unit	Means equipment installed with a facility for the purpose of generating power for that facility (such as solar panels), including cables connecting the equipment to the facility.
Sensitive land use	Means an education facility including a childcare facility, waananga and koohanga reo, a residential activity, papakaainga building, rest home, retirement village, travellers' accommodation, home stay, health facility or hospital.
Service connection	Means line or cable that connects an infrastructure distribution network to premises for the purpose of enabling the infrastructure provider to provide services to a customer.
Service court	Means an area of outdoor space for the exclusive use of the household unit for domestic requirements, such as garbage storage and clothes line, but excludes any space required for a living court, parking, manoeuvring, or buildings.
Sign	<p>Means any device, graphic or display of whatever nature that is visible from a public place, for the purposes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) providing information to the general public; (b) identifying and providing information about any activity, site or building; (c) providing directions; or (d) promoting goods, services or forthcoming events. <p>Sign Dimensions are calculated by measuring the rectangular area which encloses the uneven shaped sign.</p> 
Sign height	<p>Means the distance from the lowest point of the sign to the highest point of the sign. In the case of a free-standing sign, it is the distance from ground level immediately below the sign to the top of the sign.</p> 
Significant Amenity Landscape	Means an area identified as Significant Amenity Landscape on the planning maps.
Significant Natural Area	Means an area of significant indigenous biodiversity that is identified as a Significant Natural Area on the planning maps.

Chapter 13: Definitions

Definition	Meaning
Significant feature of interest	Means those parts of a historic heritage building , which is shown on the planning maps and listed in Appendix 30.1 , that are described in the individual heritage item sheet.
Site	Means: (a) any area of land comprised in one Record of Title , or two or more Records of Title linked pursuant to s37 of the Building Act 1991, or s75 of the Building Act 2004, or s220 of the Resource Management Act 1991; (b) in the case of land developed under the Unit Titles Act 2010, the area comprised in a principal unit or accessory unit excluding any common property; (c) in the case of cross-leases, the area for exclusive use comprised within the cross-lease, excluding any common property.
Small-scale electricity generation	Means renewable electricity generation producing less than 20kW for the purpose of providing electricity on a particular site or connecting into the distribution network.
SNA	Refer to definition of Significant Natural Area.
Spectator	Means, within the Hampton Downs Motor Sport and Recreation Zone, any person attending an event in any capacity whatsoever, including but not limited to, competitors, assistants, employees, volunteers, employers, managers and support personnel.
Speed environment	Means the speed that the 85th percentile driver will adopt. Even though a section of road may have a number of horizontal curves with a range of design speeds, there is only one speed environment.
Stable ground	Means soil that is able to stand with a factor of safety against failure of greater than 1 under all expected conditions.
Storage	Means in the context of a hazardous substance or hazardous waste , the containment of a hazardous substance or hazardous waste , either above ground or underground, in enclosed packages, containers or tanks. It includes vehicles used to transport any hazardous substance that are stationary within a hazardous facility for more than short periods of time.
Subdivision	Has the meaning in section 218 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
T	
Tamahere Commercial Area	Means the land identified on the planning maps as the Tamahere Commercial Area.
Telecommunication kiosk	Means a freestanding structure, of a similar scale and appearance to a telephone booth, which encloses telecommunications equipment for the purpose of providing public telecommunications uses such as, but not limited to, wireless broadband.
Temporary event	Means a social, cultural or recreation event that has a duration of less than 72 hours, including entertainment events, carnivals, festivals, fairs, markets, and exhibitions, and associated temporary buildings and car parks.
Temporary infrastructure	Short-term structures and activities undertaken by a network utility operator as defined by the Resource Management Act 1991, including the operation of generators, including diesel-powered generators.

Chapter 13: Definitions

Definition	Meaning
Transport depot	Means truck parking or servicing site, or depot for the handling or transfer of materials or vehicles.
Travellers' accommodation	Means land and buildings for transient residential accommodation for a person, family or group of persons, which is offered at a daily tariff, where the occupiers will not generally refer to it as their home or permanent address. It may include some centralised services or facilities such as food preparation, dining and sanitary facilities and conference and recreation facilities for the use of the guests staying at the site . It includes hotels, motels, camping grounds and tourist cabins, studios and apartments , but excludes the accommodation used by the permanent resident.
U	
Use	Means with respect to a hazardous substance , the manufacturing, processing or handling of a hazardous substance for a particular activity without necessarily changing the physical state or chemical structure of the hazardous substance involved. This includes mixing, blending and packaging operations, or the use of a hazardous substance as a cooling or heating medium. It does not include the filling or drawing of a hazardous substance from bulk storage tanks unless the processing is permanently connected to the bulk storage, and does not include loading out and dispensing of petroleum products.
Utility allotment	Means an allotment used exclusively for the purposes of accommodating infrastructure .
V	
Vegetation clearance	Includes the modification, burning, cutting, crushing, spraying and removal by physical, mechanical, chemical or other means, of all forms of vegetation, including indigenous , and may include exotic plants. It does not include vegetation clearance relating to routine cultivation or grazing.
Vehicle movement	Means the single passage of any vehicle between a road and a site.
Viable Record of Title	Means in the Rural Zone, a Record of Title that contains at least 5000m ² , is not a road severance, and can accommodate a suitable building platform as a permitted activity under Rule 22.4.9 (subdivision rule for building platform).
Village Green	Means the area of land adjacent to the Business Zone Tamahere shown as Village Green on the planning maps.
Visually permeable	Means materials on a fence or wall that have continuous vertical or horizontal gaps of at least 50mm width that result in at least 50% visual permeability.
W	
Waananga	Means a learning facility where family and extended family are educated in whaanau ora.
Waste management	Means activities relating to the minimisation or reduction of waste material and reuse, recycling, recovery, treatment, storage and disposal processes.
Waste management facility	Means a facility which provides waste management storage, disposal services or waste remediation and materials recovery services, in relation to solid waste. Waste management facilities include: landfills, cleanfills, commercial composting operations, recovery operations, transfer stations, recycling

Chapter 13: Definitions

Definition	Meaning
	centres and resource recovery centres.
Wetland	Has the meaning in the Resource Management Act 1991.
Whaanga Coast Development Area	Means an area of land on the Whaanga Coast shown on the planning maps that provide for specific developments on Maaori freehold titles in terms of the rules for Specific Area 22.7 .
Whaanau	Means family, extended family and family group and is a familiar term to address a number of people. In the modern context, this term is sometimes used to include friends who may not have any kinship ties to other members.
Wharenui	Means a meeting house or large house that is the main building on a marae where guests are accommodated.
Wind energy facility	Means buildings , turbines and structures used to generate electricity from the wind, and ancillary structures. It includes electricity lines of less than 110kV.
Works arborist	Means a person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) possesses a recognised arboricultural degree, diploma or certificate and on-the-job experience and is familiar with the tasks, equipment and hazards involved in arboricultural operations; and (b) has demonstrated competence to obtain a Level 4 NZQA Certificate in Horticulture Services (Arboriculture) or equivalent standard.
X, Y, Z	

Glossary of Maaori Terms

Explanation regarding spelling of Maaori terms in the Waikato District:	
<p>Waikato District Council indicates a long vowel sound in written te reo Maaori by using double vowels (instead of a macron, i.e. ā ē ī ō ū). Double vowels are the preferred standard used by Waikato-Tainui, the iwi authority in the Waikato District and Council has adopted double vowels to acknowledge the iwi preference.</p>	
Maaori	English
<p>Puritia nga taonga tuku iho a ngaa tuupuna hei tiki huia maa ngaa uri whakatupu a Aotearoa.</p> <p>Tooku awa koiroa me oona pikonga he kura tangihia o te maataamuri.</p>	<p>Keep the treasures handed down by the ancestors as a precious legacy for the future generations in Aotearoa New Zealand.</p> <p>The river of life, each curve more beautiful than the last.</p>
Aotearoa	Maaori name for New Zealand
hapuu	kinship group, clan, tribe, subtribe - section of a large kinship group and the primary political unit in traditional Māori society. It consisted of a number of <i>whānau</i> sharing descent from a common ancestor, usually being named after the ancestor, but sometimes from an important event in the group's history. A number of related <i>hapū</i> usually shared adjacent territories forming a looser tribal federation (<i>iwi</i>). (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
hauora	health care
hui	gathering, meeting, assembly, seminar, conference (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
iwi	'people', often translated as 'tribe' that is usually made up of many hapuu or subtribes that descend from the waka or tupuna or ancestor
kainga	home, address, residence, village, settlement, habitation, habitat, dwelling (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
kaitiaki	steward/guardian
kaitiakitanga	stewardship/guardianship
kaumaatua	Adult, elder, elderly man, elderly woman, old man - a person of status within the whanau (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
kawa	protocol
kawanatanga principle	The Principle of Government (from The Treaty of Waitangi)
kiingitanga	The Maaori King Movement that was established in 1858 in New Zealand. It is a monarchy that plays an important cultural and social role in Maaori communities, especially in Tainui.
koohanga reo	Maaori language preschool (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)

kura kaupapa	Primary school operating under Maaori custom and using Maaori as the medium of instruction
mahinga kai	Garden, cultivation, food-gathering place (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
Mana Whenua	Territorial rights, power from the land, power over the land that is associated with possession and occupation of tribal lands (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
marae	See Definitions
maunga	Mountain, mount, peak (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
mauri	Life principle, vital essence, special nature, a material symbol of a life principle, source of emotions - the essential quality and vitality of a being or entity. Also used for a physical object, individual, ecosystem or social group in which this essence is located (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
ngaati	Prefix for a tribal group (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
paa	Fortified village, fort, stockade, screen, blockade, city (especially a fortified one) (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
paa tuna	Eel weir, weir for catching eels (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
papakaainga	Original home, home base, village, communal Māori land (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
papakaainga housing	See Definitions
poukai	King Movement gathering - hui held on marae where people who support the Kīngitanga demonstrate their loyalty, contribute to funds and discuss movement affairs (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
rangatira	Chief (male or female), chieftain, chieftainess, master, mistress, boss, supervisor, employer, landlord, owner, proprietor - qualities of a leader is a concern for the integrity and prosperity of the people, the land, the language and other cultural treasures (e.g. oratory and song poetry), and an aggressive and sustained response to outside forces that may threaten these (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
rangatiratanga	Chieftainship, right to exercise authority, chiefly autonomy, chiefly authority, ownership, leadership of a social group, domain of the rangatira, noble birth, attributes of a chief (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
rangatiratanga principle	The Principle of Self-Management (The Treaty of Waitangi)
raupatu	Conquest, confiscation (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
ruunanga	Council, tribal council, assembly, board, boardroom, iwi authority - assemblies called to discuss issues of concern to iwi or the community (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
Tainui	Term used for the tribes whose ancestors came on the Tainui canoe and whose territory includes Waikato, Hauraki and King Country (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
Tangata Whenua	Local people, hosts, indigenous people - people born of the whenua, i.e. of the placenta and of the land where the people's ancestors have lived and where their placentas are buried (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
taniwha	Water spirit, monster, dangerous water creature, powerful creature, chief,

	powerful leader, something or someone awesome – that are often regarded as guardians. Taniwha referred to in the following whakatauki “ <i>He piko he taniwha, he piko he taniwha. At every bend there is a chief.</i> ” These taniwha represent a chief of tremendous influence usually at every bend of the Waikato River was a paa with its own chief (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
taonga	Treasure, anything prized - applied to anything considered to be of value, including socially- or culturally-valuable objects, resources, phenomena, ideas and techniques (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
Te Tiriti o Waitangi	The Treaty of Waitangi The Treaty of Waitangi is the founding document of New Zealand. It is an agreement entered into by representatives of the Crown and of Māori iwi (tribes) and hapū (sub-tribes). It is named after the place in the Bay of Islands where the Treaty was first signed, on 6 February 1840 (https://nzhistory.govt.nz/politics/treaty/treaty-faqs)
tikanga or tikanga maaori	Correct procedure, custom, habit, lore, method, manner, rule, way, code, meaning, plan, practice, convention, protocol - the customary system of values and practices that have developed over time and are deeply embedded in the social context (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
tino rangatiratanga	Self-management and self-determination, sovereignty, autonomy, self-government, control, power (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
tuupuna awa	“My ancestor the river”
urupaa	Burial ground, cemetery, graveyard (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
waahi tapu	Sacred place, sacred site - a place subject to long-term ritual restrictions on access or use, e.g. a burial ground, a battle site or a place where tapu objects were placed (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
waiata	Song, chant, psalm (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
waka	Canoe, also allied kinship groups descended from the crew of a canoe which migrated to New Zealand and occupying a set territory (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)
whakataukii	Proverb, significant saying, formulaic saying, cryptic saying, aphorism. Like whakatauaakii and pepeha they are essential ingredients in whaikoorero (http://maoridictionary.co.nz/)