

APPENDIX I: RECOMMENDED APPENDMENTS TO CHAPTER 13: DEFINITIONS

Chapter 13: Definitions

Proposed Waikato District Plan Stage 1 (Notified version)



Changes shown in **red text** are our original recommendations, or those of other s42A authors.

Changes shown in **blue text**, are our recommendations as set out in our rebuttal evidence.

Changes shown in **green text** are our recommendations from this addendum report.

Footnotes identify changes attributable to specific submitters.

Chapter I A3: Definitions

Guidance on Definitions

Definitions of terms are listed numerically and then alphabetically as one list.

Definitions from the National Planning Standards Definitions List are shaded grey.

Definitions may use lists to show whether matters are included or excluded from that definition.

A list in a definition that is preceded by the word “includes” is not limited to the matters listed.

A list in a definition that is preceded by the word “excludes” is limited to the matters listed.

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

Definition	Meaning	
A		
Accessible	Means able to be easily accessed by all has features that allow access by members of the community, including those with sight and mobility impairment. ²	
Access allotment	Means an allotment used only for access to, and provision of, services to other Records of Title.	
Accessory building 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. 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 a minor residential unit.	
Activities not provided for in Precinct B in the Motor Sport and Recreation Zone	Means:	
	Abattoirs	Asphalt and bitumen plants
	Abrasive blasting	Animal by-product processing
	Asbestos removal	Bulk cartage contractors
	Building recycling yards	Building recyclers

¹ Waikato District Council (697.481)

² Waikato District Health Board (923.136)

	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	
Adjoining site	Means any other site sharing that shares any length of boundary with the subject site., but does not include Unless specifically stated in the context, it excludes a site across a road, service lane, or private way., unless specifically stated in the context.	
AEP	Refer to definition of Annual Exceedance Probability. ³	
Afforestation	<p>Has the meaning in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017.</p> <p>Has the same meaning as in Regulation 3 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017 (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>a) means planting and growing plantation forestry trees on land where there is no plantation forestry and where plantation forestry harvesting has not occurred within the last 5 years; but (b) does not include vegetation clearance from the land before planting</p> </div>	
Aggregate extraction activities	<p>Means those activities associated with aggregate extraction, including:</p> <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; (a) ancillary earthworks; (b) the removal and deposition of overburden; (c) treatment of stormwater and wastewater; (d) landscaping and rehabilitation works including cleanfilling; (e) ancillary buildings and structures; and 	

³ Waikato District Council (697.484)

	(f) residential accommodation necessary for security purposes. ⁴
Aggregate Extraction Area	Means an area identified on the planning maps.
Aggregate Resource Area	Means an area identified as an Aggregate Resource Area on the planning maps.
Agricultural and horticultural research activities	Means all activities associated with agricultural and horticultural research and innovation including, but not limited to: 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 Aerodrome	<p>Means an area of land set aside from other uses for the purposes of enabling aircraft to land and take off.</p> <p>(1) means any defined area of land or water intended or designed to be used either wholly or partly for the landing, departure, and surface movement of aircraft; and</p> <p>(2) includes any buildings, installations, and equipment on or adjacent to any such area used in connection with the aerodrome or its administration.</p>

⁴ McPherson Resources Limited (691.1), New Zealand Steel Holdings (827.50), Stevenson Waikato Ltd (591.7), Aggregate and Quarry Association (AQA) and Straterra (860.18), Waikato District Council (697.384) and Federated Farmers of New Zealand (680.133)

⁵ Waikato District Council (697.486) and Sharp Planning Solutions (695.57)

<p>Allotment allotment</p>	<p>Has the meaning in section 218 of the Resource Management Act 1991</p> <p>has the same meaning as in section 218 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p>(2) In this Act, the term allotment means—</p> <ul 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— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been allowed, or subdivision approval has been granted, under another Act; or (ii) a subdivision consent for the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been granted under this Act; or (b) any parcel of land or building or part of a building that is shown or identified separately— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) on a survey plan; or (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> <ul 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 subdivisional 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> </div>
<p>Alteration or addition</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Alterations</p>	<p>Means for heritage items listed in Appendix 30.1, any changes to the fabric or characteristics of a building and includes the removal and</p>

	replacement of external walls, windows, ceilings, floors or roofs. It does not include repair or maintenance as defined elsewhere.
<u>amenity values</u>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>means those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes.</p> </div>
<u>ancillary activity</u>	<u>means an activity that supports and is subsidiary to a primary activity.</u>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.
Animal B boarding, daycare , breeding or animal training establishment	Means an activity carried out on land or within buildings where board, daycare and lodging, breeding and or training is provided or intended to be provided for more than five domestic animals (excluding offspring up to 3 months of age). This does not include dog kennels, calf rearing sheds , stables and or similar activities shelters for private farming uses, agricultural and horticultural research activities or agricultural research centres. ⁷
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 <u>or AEP</u> ⁸	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	<p><u>Means a device that receives or transmits radiocommunication or telecommunication signals, but not a small cell unit.</u></p> <p><u>Has the same meaning as in Regulation 4 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities)</u></p>

⁶ Waikato District Council (697.374) and Oil Companies (785.32 and 785.33).

⁷ Waikato District Council (697.367), Federated Farmers of New Zealand (680.129) and Housing New Zealand Corporation (749.30)

⁸ Waikato District Council (697.484). S42A addendum report recommendation is to delete this.

	<p>Regulations 2016 (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>means a device that receives or transmits radiocommunication or telecommunication signals, but not a small cell unit.</p> </div>
Apartment building	Means a building, or part of a building, that contains 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, or river or stream.
Bed	Has the meaning in section 3 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
bed	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>means—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in relation to any river— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) for the purposes of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, and subdivision, the space of land which the waters of the river cover at its annual fullest flow without overtopping its banks; (ii) in all other cases, the space of land which the waters of the river cover at its fullest flow without overtopping its banks; and (b) in relation to any lake, except a lake controlled by artificial means,— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) for the purposes of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, and subdivision, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its annual highest level without exceeding its margin; (ii) in all other cases, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its highest level without exceeding its margin; and (c) in relation to any lake controlled by artificial means, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its maximum permitted operating level; and (d) in relation to the sea, the submarine areas covered by the internal waters and the territorial sea. </div>
Biodiversity	<p>Means the variability among living organisms and the ecological complexes of which they are a part, including diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.</p> <p>Has the same meaning as biological diversity in section 2 of the RMA (as</p>

	<p>set out in the box below).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p>means the variability among living organisms and the ecological complexes of which they are a part, including diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.</p> </div>
Blasting	Means the detonation of a single explosive charge or a series of connected explosive charges within an 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. ¹⁰
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 a flat and any restrictive covenant exclusive use area; contiguous with a flat; and or (c) unit titles - the boundary of the principal unit and any associated accessory units associated with the that are contiguous with the principal unit.
boundary adjustment	means a subdivision that alters the existing boundaries between adjoining allotments, without altering the number of allotments.¹¹
Building 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. <p>means a temporary or permanent, movable or immovable physical construction that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) partially or fully roofed; and (b) fixed or located on or in land; <p>but excludes any motorised vehicle or other mode of transport that could be moved under its own power.</p>
Building coverage	<p>Means the proportion of the net site area which is covered by any building.</p> <p>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;

¹⁰ Sharp Planning Solutions Ltd (695.58)

¹¹ Federated Farmers of New Zealand (680.130).

	c) uncovered decks less than 1m above ground level; and uncovered swimming pools.
<u>building coverage</u>	<u>means the percentage of the net site area covered by the building footprint.</u>
<u>building footprint</u>	<u>means, in relation to building coverage, the total area of buildings at ground floor level together with the area of any section of any of those buildings that extends out beyond the ground floor level limits of the building and overhangs the ground.</u> ¹²
Building platform	Means land that <u>can accommodate is suitable and practical for</u> building developments, having regard to <u>all of the following</u> : soil conditions, geotechnical stability, gradient, access and natural hazards.
C	
Cabinet	Means a casing around equipment that is necessary to operate a telecommunication network. It excludes the following: (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	Means an area identified as a campus within an Agricultural Research Centre and shown on the planning maps.
<u>Child care</u> <u>Childcare facility services facility</u>	Means <u>any</u> land or buildings used for the care or training of <u>predominantly</u> pre-school children. <u>It and</u> includes a <u>P</u> playcentre, kindergarten <u>or daycare</u> . It excludes: (a) children residing overnight on the property; <u>and or</u> (b) a school. ¹³
<u>cleanfill area</u>	<u>means an area used exclusively for the disposal of cleanfill material.</u> ¹⁴
<u>Cleanfill</u> <u>cleanfill material</u>	Means <u>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).</u> <u>When buried will have nlando adverse effect on people or the environment, and is free of:</u> (a) <u>combustible, decaying, putrescible, degradable or leachable components;</u> (b) <u>contamination from hazardous substances;</u> (c) <u>materials likely to create leachate by biological or chemical breakdown;</u> (d) <u>products or materials derived from the treatment, disposal or stabilisation of hazardous waste;</u> (e) <u>materials that may present a risk to human or animal health such as medical and veterinary materials; and/or</u>

¹² Horticulture New Zealand (419.117).

¹³ Waikato District Council (697.373)

¹⁴ The Surveying Company (746.11) and Grander Investments Limited (548.10).

	<p>(f) liquid waste.</p> <p>means virgin excavated natural materials including clay, gravel, sand, soil and rock that are free of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components; (b) hazardous substances and materials; (c) products and materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, stabilisation or disposal practices; (d) medical and veterinary wastes, asbestos, and radioactive substances; (e) contaminated soil and other contaminated materials; and (f) liquid wastes.¹⁵
Coal Mining Area	Means land identified as a Coal Mining Area on the planning maps.
coastal water	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>means seawater within the outer limits of the territorial sea and includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) seawater with a substantial fresh water component; and (b) seawater in estuaries, fiords, inlets, harbours, or embayments. </div>
Commercial activity commercial activity	<p>Means activities involving the sale or distribution of goods and services.</p> <p>means any activity trading in goods, equipment or services. It includes any ancillary activity to the commercial activity (for example administrative or head offices).¹⁶</p>
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

¹⁵ Grander Investments Limited (548.3), The Surveying Company (746.6), Waikato Regional Council (81.241) and EnviroWaste New Zealand Limited (302.49).

¹⁶ Waikato District Council (697.374) and Oil Companies (785.32 and 785.33).

	(p) animal welfare and/or grooming services. ¹⁷
Communal service court	Means an area of outdoor space for three or more residential units for the communal use storage of garbage storage, refuse and or recycling materials, excluding It excludes any space required for an outdoor living space living court, parking, manoeuvring, or buildings. ¹⁸
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. ¹⁹
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.
community corrections activity	Means the use of land and buildings for non-custodial services for safety, welfare and community purposes, including probation, rehabilitation and reintegration services, assessments, reporting, workshops and programmes, administration, and a meeting point for community works groups. ²⁰
Community facilities community facility	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. means land and buildings used by members of the community for recreational, sporting, cultural, safety, health, welfare, or worship purposes. It includes provision for any ancillary activity that assists with the operation of the community facility. ²¹
Community-scale electricity generation	Means renewable electricity generation to supply for the purpose of supplying an immediate community (more than one site).
Community-scale wastewater system	Means a wastewater treatment system for the purpose of treating wastewater from more than one site. It excludes does not include a wastewater system which is connected to a public, reticulated wastewater network. ²²
Comprehensive Land Development Consent	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. 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,

¹⁷ Waikato District Council (697.374) and Oil Companies (785.32 and 785.33). Deleted as a result of the recommendation to adopt the Planning Standards definition of commercial activity, see report, section 3.62.

¹⁸ Consequential amendment as a result of the recommendation to adopt the Planning Standards definition of 'outdoor living space', see report, section 3.38.

¹⁹ Deleted as a result of recommendation to adopt the Planning Standards definition of community facility, see report, section 3.66.

²⁰ Department of Corrections (496.3)

²¹ Waikato District Council (697.375), Department of Corrections (496.2) and Waikato District Council (697.376).

²² Greig Metcalfe (602.33)

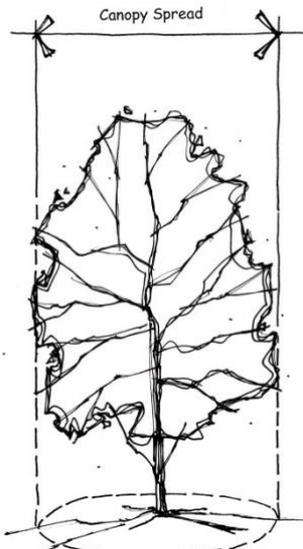
	<p>ecological restoration, works in the flood plain, landscaping and planting, community facilities, walkways and cycle ways and associated land decontamination.</p> <p>A Comprehensive Land Development Consent may be applied for concurrently with a Comprehensive Subdivision Consent, or separately.</p>
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	<p>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.</p>
Conservation activity	<p>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.</p>
<u>contaminant</u>	<p><u>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><u>includes any substance (including gases, odorous compounds, liquids, solids, and microorganisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy, or heat—</u></p> <p><u>(a) when discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of water; or</u></p> <p><u>(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.</u></p> </div>
Contaminated land	<p>Has the same meaning as that in the Resource Management Act 1991.</p>
<u>contaminated land</u>	<p><u>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</u></p>

	<p><u>means land that has a hazardous substance in or on it that—</u></p> <p>(a) <u>has significant adverse effects on the environment; or</u></p> <p>(b) <u>is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment.</u></p>
Contiguous	<p>Means abutting or touching at some any²³point, e.g.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">Site 1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">Site 2</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">Site 1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;">Site 2</div> </div>
Continuous landholding	Means a series of multiple adjoining Records of Title in the same ownership . It includes including titles that may are only be separated by a road. ²⁴
Correctional facility	Means a facility where people are detained in the justice system. It includes a prison, detention centre, youth detention centre and or secure unit.
<u>cultivation</u>	<u>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.</u> ²⁵
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.
<u>discharge</u>	<u>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</u>

²³ Waikato District Council (697.377)

²⁴ Waikato District Council (697.378)

²⁵ Ethan Findlay (418.2 and 418.3).

	includes emit, deposit, and allow to escape.
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.
Dripline	Means the ground beneath the foliage of a tree.  <p>The diagram shows a tree with a central trunk and a canopy of leaves. A horizontal line with arrows at both ends is drawn above the canopy, labeled 'Canopy Spread'. A dashed vertical line extends from the top of this horizontal line down to the ground, and another dashed vertical line extends from the bottom of the canopy to the ground, forming a rectangular area that represents the dripline.</p>
Duplex	Means two attached residential units, including two units connected by an accessory building, such as a garage or a carport.
dust	means all non-combusted solid particulate matter that is suspended in the air, or has settled after being airborne. Dust may be derived from materials including rock, sand, cement, fertiliser, coal, soil, paint, animal products and wood.
Dwelling	Means a self-contained residential unit for living accommodation. ²⁶
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.
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. ²⁷
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
educational facility	

²⁶ Deleted as a result of the recommendation to adopt the Planning Standards definition of 'residential unit'. See report, section 3.22.

²⁷ Ethan Findlay (418.2 and 418.3).

	means land or buildings used for teaching or training by childcare services, schools, or tertiary education services, including any ancillary activities.
<u>effect</u>	has the same meaning as in section 3 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><u>includes—</u></p> <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— <p>regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency of the effect, and also includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) any potential effect of high probability; and (f) any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact. </div>
Emergency generator	Means either a fixed or trailer-mounted generator that can supply reticulated water and wastewater networks or treatment facilities with emergency power where and when necessary.
<u>Emergency services</u>	Means all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The New Zealand Police,; (b) Fire and Emergency New Zealand,; and or (c) ambulance services.²⁸
<u>Emergency services training and management activities</u>	Means the training activities, operational support and or other non-emergency activities undertaken by emergency services the New Zealand Police, Fire and Emergency New Zealand, and or hospital and ambulance services. ²⁹
Energy corridor	Means an energy corridor shown on the planning maps.
<u>environment</u>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) ³⁰ <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><u>includes—</u></p> <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. </div>
<u>Environmental Protection</u>	Means an area shown on the planning maps as Environmental

²⁸ Fire and Emergency New Zealand (378.12)

²⁹ Fire and Emergency New Zealand (378.13)

³⁰ Transpower New Zealand Ltd (576.34) (consequential amendment).

Area	Protection Area. ³¹
Equestrian centre	<p>Means land or buildings where people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) people are trained to ride, or can ride or learn to ride horses, for a fee; or (b) horses are competitively raced or showed competitively horses (including trotting, galloping, show-jumping, cross-country and dressage).
<u>esplanade reserve</u>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>means a reserve within the meaning of the Reserves Act 1977—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) which is either— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a local purpose reserve within the meaning of section 23 of that Act, if vested in the territorial authority under section 239; or (ii) a reserve vested in the Crown or a regional council under section 237D; and (b) which is vested in the territorial authority, regional council, or the Crown for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229. </div>
<u>esplanade strip</u>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>means a strip of land created by the registration of an instrument in accordance with section 232 for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229.</p> </div>
Exploration	<p>Has the same meaning given as in section 2 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>means any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying mineral deposits or occurrences and evaluating the feasibility of mining particular deposits or occurrences of 1 or more minerals; and includes any drilling, dredging, or excavations (whether surface or subsurface) that are reasonably necessary to determine the nature and size of a mineral deposit or occurrence; and to explore has a corresponding meaning.</p> </div>
Extractive activity industry	<p>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. This may include one or more of the following activities at or near the site where the minerals have been taken, won or extracted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) excavation, blasting, processing (crushing, screening, washing, chemical separation and blending); (b) the storage, distribution and sale of aggregates and mineral

³¹ CKL (471.24)

	<p>products; (c) the removal, stockpiling and deposition of overburden; (d) treatment of stormwater and wastewater; (e) storage, management and disposal of tailings; (f) landscaping and rehabilitation works including cleanfilling; (g) ancillary earthworks; (gh) ancillary buildings and structures, such as weighbridges, laboratories and site offices; (hi) internal roads and access tracks; and (ij) quarrying activities³².</p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>It does not include a farm quarry or ancillary rural earthworks.³³</u></p>
F	
Farming	<p>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:</p> <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	<p>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.</p>
Farm quarry	<p>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 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.</p>
<u>fertiliser</u>	<p><u>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:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>(a) nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, calcium, chlorine, and sodium as major nutrients; or</u>

³² Planning Standards definition (consequential amendment from recommendation to adopt 'primary production'), see report, section 3.46.

³³ McPherson Resources Limited (691.1), New Zealand Steel Holdings (827.50), Stevenson Waikato Ltd (591.7), Aggregate and Quarry Association (AQA) and Straterra (860.18), Waikato District Council (697.384) and Federated Farmers of New Zealand (680.133).

	<p>(b) manganese, iron, zinc, copper, boron, cobalt, molybdenum, iodine, and selenium as minor nutrients; or</p> <p>(c) fertiliser additives to facilitate the uptake and use of nutrients; or</p> <p>(d) non-nutrient attributes of the materials used in fertiliser.</p> <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>
Controlled Ffill material	Means material used for filling activities including soil, clay or aggregate. Means predominantly clean fill material that may also contain inert construction and demolition materials and soils from sites that may have contaminant concentrations in excess of local background concentrations, but with total concentrations that will not restrict future land use. ³⁴
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 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. means the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because the activity can only occur in that environment. ³⁵
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. ³⁶
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.
Grid layout	Means an interconnecting system of roads, blocks and allotments, laid out in a predominantly rectilinear pattern.
Gross floor area 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. 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 stair wells), measured: <p>(a) where there are exterior walls, from the exterior faces of those exterior walls;</p> <p>(b) where there are walls separating two buildings, from the centre lines of the walls separating the two buildings;</p>

³⁴ Trading as Aztech Buildings (281.16), Anna Noakes (524.30) and Withers Family Trust (598.20)

³⁵ Transpower New Zealand Ltd (576.34).

³⁶ Deleted as consequential amendment of adopting Planning Standards, see report, section 3.19.

	(c) where a wall or walls are lacking (for example a mezzanine floor, and the edge of the floor is discernible, from the edge of the floor. ³⁷
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.
ground level	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 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); (b) if the ground level cannot be identified under paragraph (a), the existing surface level of the ground; (c) if, in any case under paragraph (a) or (b), a retaining wall or retaining structure is located on the boundary, the level on the exterior surface of the retaining wall or retaining structure where it intersects the boundary.³⁸
groundwater	means water occupying openings, cavities, or spaces in soils or rocks beneath the surface of the ground.
H	
Habitable building	means a building that contains one or more habitable rooms. ³⁹
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. ⁴⁰
Hauora	Means a facility for the care and or welfare of people. It includes facilities used by inclusive of a medical practitioner and persons or people 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 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.

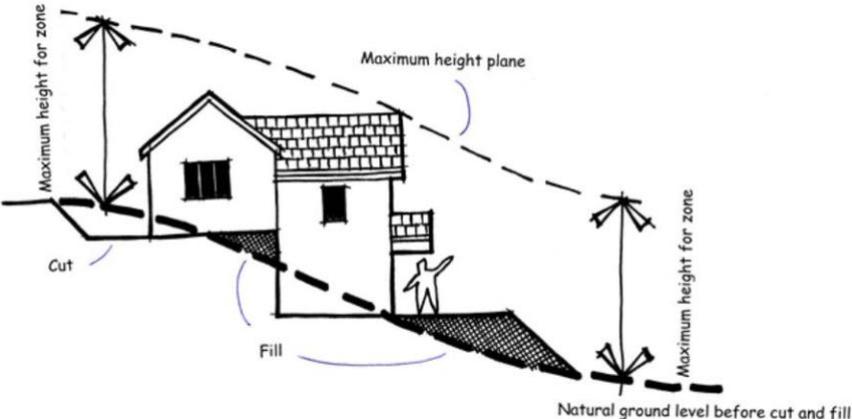
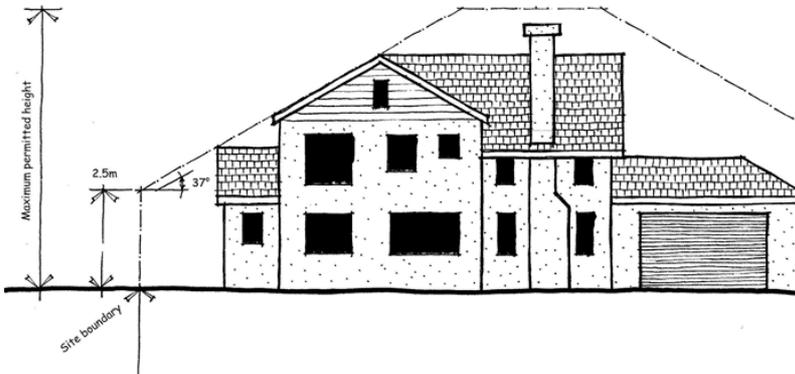
³⁷ Waikato District Council (697.390) and Ports of Auckland Limited (578.47).

³⁸ Housing New Zealand Corporation 749.26.

³⁹ Lyndendale Farms Limited (761.16)

⁴⁰ Lyndendale Farms Limited (761.16).

	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>includes, but is not limited to, any substance defined in section 2 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 as a hazardous substance. The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 defines hazardous substances as meaning, unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations or an EPA notice, any substance—</p> <p>(a) with 1 or more of the following intrinsic properties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) explosiveness; (ii) flammability; (iii) a capacity to oxidise; (iv) corrosiveness; (v) toxicity (including chronic toxicity); (vi) ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or <p>(b) which on contact with air or water (other than air or water where the temperature or pressure has been artificially increased or decreased) generates a substance with any 1 or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a).</p> </div>
Hazardous waste	<p>Means any waste that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) contains hazardous substances at sufficient concentrations to exceed the minimum degrees of hazard specified by Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001 under the Hazardous Substances and New Organism Act 1996; or that (b) meets the definition for infectious substances included in the Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 and NZS 5433: 2012 – Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land; or that (c) meets the definition for radioactive material included in the Radiation Safety Act 2016.
Health facility	<p>Means a facility for the care and or welfare of people. and It includes non-residential day hospitals or facilities used by any of the following people: non-residential day hospitals, medical practitioners, dentists, optometrists, acupuncturists, osteopaths, and persons involved in alternative forms of medicine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) medical practitioners; (b) dentists; (c) optometrists; (d) acupuncturists; (e) osteopaths; or (f) people involved in alternative forms of medicine.
Heavy vehicle	<p>Means:</p> <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).

<p>Height height</p>	<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>  <p>[This diagram is recommended to be deleted]</p> <p>means the vertical distance between a specified reference point and the highest part of any feature, structure or building above that point.</p>
<p>Height control plane height in relation to boundary</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>means the height of a structure, building or feature, relative to its distance from either the boundary of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a site; or (b) another specified reference point.  <p>[This diagram is recommended to be deleted]</p>
<p>Heritage item</p>	<p>Means a heritage item listed in Appendix 30.1 (Historic Heritage Items) and shown on the planning maps.</p>
<p>High class soils</p>	<p>Means those soils in Land Use Capability Classes I and II (excluding peat</p>

	soils) and soils in Land Use Capability Class Ille1 and Ille5, 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 <u>historic heritage</u>	Has the meaning in s2 of the Resource Management Act 1991. <u>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</u> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p>(a) <u>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:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>archaeological;</u> (ii) <u>architectural;</u> (iii) <u>cultural;</u> (iv) <u>historic;</u> (v) <u>scientific;</u> (vi) <u>technological; and</u> <p>(b) <u>includes—</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>historic sites, structures, places, and areas; and</u> (ii) <u>archaeological sites; and</u> (iii) <u>sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu; and</u> (iv) <u>surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources.</u> </div>
Home occupation <u>home business</u>	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. <u>means a commercial activity that is:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <u>undertaken or operated by at least one resident of the site; and</u> (b) <u>incidental to the use of the site for a residential activity.</u>
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 <u>such as that does not infiltrate runoff. It includes a :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) <u>roads,;</u> (b) <u>rooftops,;</u> (c) <u>footpaths,;</u> (d) <u>paving,;</u> (e) <u>decking,;</u> (f) <u>swimming pools,;</u> (g) <u>patios,;</u>

	<p>(h) driveways,;</p> <p>(i) vehicle access and or manoeuvring areas; or</p> <p>(j) highly-compacted soil that is not vegetated and does not infiltrate runoff.</p> <p>It excludes all or any of the following:</p> <p>(a) wooden decks with spacing between boards of 4mm or more, and where water is allowed to drain through to a permeable surface below the deck.;</p> <p>(b) porous or permeable paving;</p> <p>(c) green or living roofs.</p>
Identified Area	<p>Means for the purposes of Chapter 14, Infrastructure, any of the following areas and or items identified within this plan:</p> <p>(a) Urban Expansion Area</p> <p>(b) Significant Natural Area</p> <p>(c) Outstanding Natural Feature</p> <p>(d) Outstanding Natural Landscape</p> <p>(e) Significant Amenity Landscape</p> <p>(f) Outstanding Natural Character</p> <p>(g) High Natural Character</p> <p>(h) Heritage Precinct</p> <p>(i) Heritage Items</p> <p>(j) Maaori Sites of Significance</p> <p>(k) Maaori Areas of Significance</p> <p>(l) Notable Trees⁴¹</p>
Indicative road	<p>Means either:</p> <p>(a) a connective roading route that is identified on the planning maps as an indicative road.; or but does not include an indicative road identified on the planning maps where</p> <p>(b) an alternative roading layout route that;</p> <p>(i) is authorised by resource consent or designation; and</p> <p>(ii) achieves the same road network outcomes and property access outcomes as a roading route described in (a) that would have been achieved by the indicative road.that would have been achieved by the indicative road.⁴²</p>
Indigenous vegetation	Means vegetation that occurs naturally in New Zealand or arrived in

⁴¹ Waikato Regional Council (81.247), Greig Metcalfe (602.33), Waikato District Council (697.501) and Transpower New Zealand Ltd (576.80)

⁴² Sharp Planning Solutions Ltd (695.71) and Waikato District Council (697.394)

	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.
Industrial activity <u>industrial activity</u>	Means the production, processing, bulk moving or storage in bulk of any materials, goods or products: Production includes: (a) manufacturing; and (b) assembly from components. Processing includes: (a) repair; (b) servicing; (c) maintenance; and (d) assembly of materials, goods or product. Bulk storage includes: (a) warehousing. <u>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.</u> ⁴³
<u>industrial and trade waste</u>	<u>means liquid waste, with or without matter in suspension, from the receipt, manufacture or processing of materials as part of a commercial, industrial or trade process, but excludes sewage and greywater.</u>
Informal recreation	Means any <u>non-competitive, casual leisure</u> activity whose primary aim is the enjoyment of leisure of a primarily non-competitive, casual nature. It includes amenity and <u>or</u> conservation plantings, children's play areas, shelters, public toilets and <u>or</u> <u>accessory other</u> buildings necessary for the maintenance of the park. ⁴⁴
Infrastructure	Means: (a) pipelines that distribute or transmit natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel or geothermal energy; (b) a network for the purpose of telecommunication, as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; (c) a network for the purpose of radiocommunication, as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989; (d) facilities for the generation of electricity, lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, and support structures for lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, excluding facilities, lines, and support structures if a person: (i) uses them in connection with the generation of electricity for the person's use; and (ii) does not use them to generate any electricity for supply to any other person; (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

⁴³ Synlait Milk Ltd (581.20), Fellrock Developments Limited and TTT Products Limited (543.2).

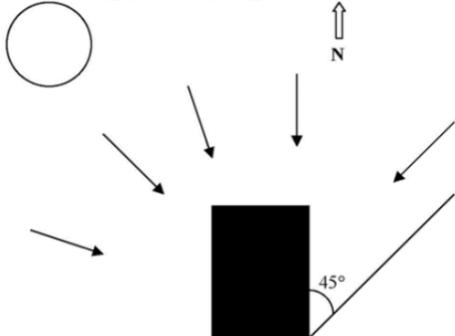
⁴⁴ TaTa Valley Limited (574.21)

	<p>transported on land by any means;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) an airport as defined in section 2 of the Airport Authorities Act 1966; (j) a navigation installation as defined in section 2 of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; (k) facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers carried by sea, including a port-related commercial undertaking, as defined in section 2(1) of the Port Companies Act 1988; or (l) anything described as a network utility operation in regulations made for the purposes of the definition of network utility operator in section 166 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Intensive farming	<p>Means farming 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.
<u>intensive indoor primary production</u>	<u>means primary production activities that principally occur within buildings and involve growing fungi, or keeping or rearing livestock (excluding calf-rearing for a specified time period) or poultry.</u>
J	
K	
L	
<u>lake</u>	<p><u>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) – 45</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><u>means a body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land.</u></p> </div>

⁴⁵ Auckland Waikato Fish and Game (433.15).

<u>land</u>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>(a) includes land covered by water and the airspace above land; and</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> </div>
<u>land disturbance</u>	means alteration or disturbance of land, (or any matter constituting the land including, soil, clay, sand and rock), that does not permanently alter the profile, contour or height of the land.
<u>landfill</u>	means an area used for, or previously used for, the disposal of solid waste. It excludes cleanfill areas. ⁴⁶
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.
<u>L_{AF(max)}</u>	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.
<u>L_{Aeq}</u>	has the same meaning as 'time-average A-weighted sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics -Measurement of Environmental Sound.
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.
<u>L_{dn}</u>	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 the following roads in the district to which sections 88 to 98 of the Government Roding Powers Act 1989 apply: <p>(a) State Highway 1, except those parts within Huntly town</p>

⁴⁶ Sharp Planning Solutions (695.72).

	<p>boundaries and in Taupiri between Mangawara bridge and Kainui Road;</p> <p>(b) State Highways 2 and 26; and</p> <p>(c) State Highway 23 from the Hamilton City boundary to the Okete Stream bridge south abutment.</p>
Living accommodation	<p>For the purposes of a residential activity, includes one or more residential units used for any of the following:</p> <p>(a) emergency and refuge accommodation,</p> <p>(b) accommodation for supervision staff and residents, where residents are subject to care or supervision (e.g. homes for people with disabilities),</p> <p>(c) home detention (as defined in the Criminal Justice Act 1985), but not prisons or other places where residents are subject to detention,</p> <p>or</p> <p>(d) workers accommodation.⁴⁷</p>
Living court	<p>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.</p>  <p>[This diagram is recommended to be deleted]</p>
Lot	Means the same as allotment a parcel of land held, or proposed to be held, under a Record of Title. ⁴⁸
Low impact design (LID)	Means a design approach for site and catchment development or re-development that protects and conserves and incorporates natural site features into stormwater management design and implementation. ⁴⁹
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. ⁵⁰
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.
Maimai	Means a shelter or structure used for game bird shooting. ⁵¹

⁴⁷ Department of Corrections (496.4) and Housing New Zealand (749.58)

⁴⁸ Waikato District Council (697.397)

⁴⁹ Waikato Regional Council (81.237)

⁵⁰ Waikato District Council (697.398)

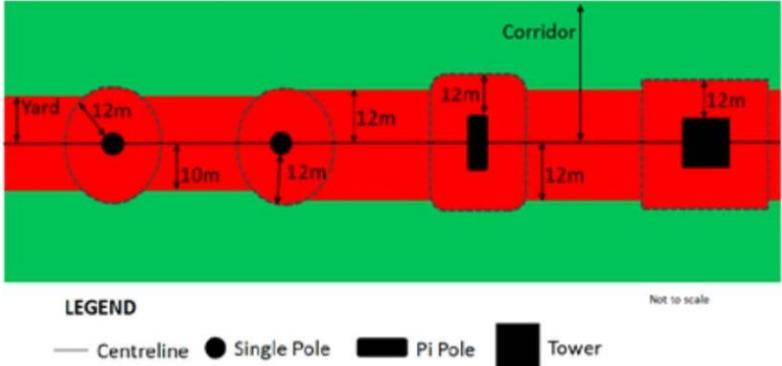
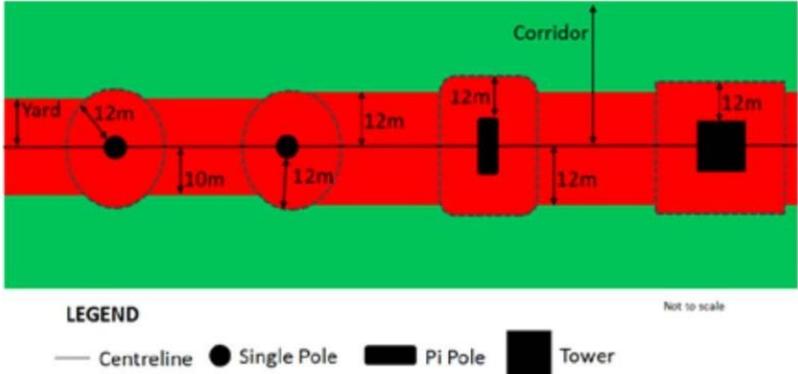
⁵¹ Auckland/Waikato Fish and Game (433.19)

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 papakainga/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	<p>Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991. (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>Means a naturally-occurring inorganic substance beneath or at the surface of the earth, whether or not under water; and includes all metallic minerals, non-metallic minerals, fuel minerals – including coal, precious stones, industrial rocks and building stones, and a prescribed substance within the meaning of the Atomic Energy Act 1945.</p> </div>
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). ⁵²
Minor dwelling <u>minor residential unit</u>	Means a second dwelling independent of the principal dwelling(s) on the same site. <u>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.</u>
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

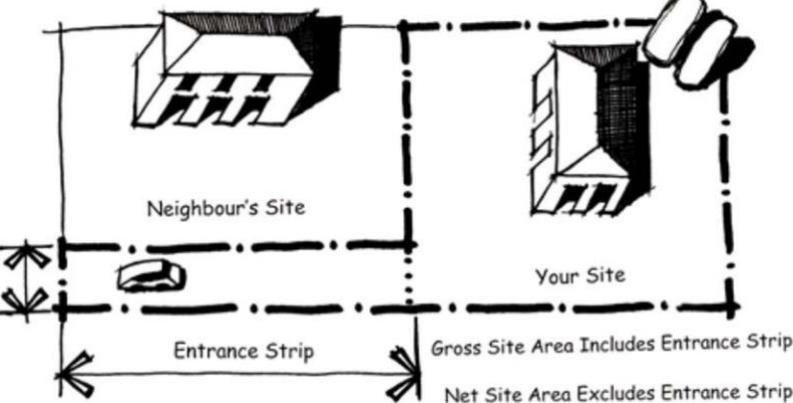
⁵² McPherson Resources Limited (691.1), New Zealand Steel Holdings (827.50), Stevenson Waikato Ltd (591.7), Aggregate and Quarry Association (AQA) and Straterra (860.18), Waikato District Council (697.384)

	(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.
<u>Motorised vehicle and vehicle</u>	<u>Means any motorised vehicle or vehicle (including a vehicle or motor vehicle as defined in section 2 of the Land Transport Act 1998). It excludes an immovable vehicle that is occupied by people on a permanent or long-term basis.⁵³</u>
Motor sport and recreation events	<p>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> <p>Minor Event: <700 arrival vehicles per hour (vph) and <2,000 total vehicles Medium Event: 701 – 1,300 arrival vph or 2,100 – 3,500 total vehicles Major Event: 1,301 – 2,500 arrival vph or 5,001 total vehicles 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>
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.

⁵³ Consequential amendment from adopting Planning Standards. See report, section 3.17.

Multi-unit development	<p>Means multiple residential units <u>or buildings, being attached or detached</u>, which are <u>planned and designed in an integrated</u> in a and comprehensive manner, <u>and achieve compatibility between all buildings on a single or multiple sites</u>. It includes <u>any of the following</u>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (a) an apartment; <u>building; and</u> 2. (b) <u>a duplex;</u> 3. (c) <u>terraced housing; and or⁵⁴</u> 4. (d) <u>town houses.</u> <p>It excludes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (a) retirement villages; 2. (b) papakaainga housing development; <u>and or</u> 3. (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> <ol 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.  <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> <ol 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>

⁵⁴ Housing New Zealand Corporation (749.56), Surveying Company (746.20), Greig Developments No. 2 Ltd (689.33).

<p>natural hazard</p>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>means any atmospheric or earth or water related occurrence (including earthquake, tsunami, erosion, volcanic and geothermal activity, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire, or flooding) the action of which adversely affects or may adversely affect human life, property, or other aspects of the environment.</p> </div>
<p>Neighbourhood centre</p>	<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 master plans or on the planning maps.⁵⁵</p>
<p>Net site area</p> <p>Net site area</p>	<p>means the area of a site, or the area of an allotment in the context of subdivision, excluding:</p> <p>(a) any access or access leg less than 6 metres wide; and</p> <p>(b) any land subject to a right of way to any other allotment.</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <p>[This diagram is recommended to be deleted]</p> <p>means the total area of the site, but excludes:</p> <p>(a) any part of the site that provides legal access to another site;</p> <p>(b) any part of a rear site that provides legal access to that site;</p> <p>(c) any part of the site subject to designation that may be taken or acquired under the Public Works Act 1981.</p>
<p>network utility operator</p> <p>network utility operator</p>	<p>Has the same meaning as in s166 of the Resource Management Act 1991.</p>

⁵⁵ Waikato District Council (697.490) and Havelock Village Limited (862.25)

	<p>has the same meaning as in s166 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>means a person who—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution or transmission by pipeline of natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy; or (b) operates or proposes to operate a network for the purpose of— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; or (ii) radio communication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radio Communications Act 1989; or (c) is an electricity operator or electricity distributor as defined in section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992 for the purpose of line function services as defined in that section; or (d) undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution of water for supply (including irrigation); or (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>
noise	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>includes vibration.</p>
noise rating level	<p>means a derived noise level used for comparison with a noise limit.</p>
Noise-sensitive activity	<p>Means the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) buildings used for residential activities, including boarding establishments, rest homes, retirement villages, papakainga housing development, in-house aged care facilities, visitor travellers' accommodation, and other buildings used for residential accommodation but excluding camping grounds; (b) marae and marae complex; (c) hospitals; (d) teaching areas and sleeping rooms in an educational facility;

	(e) <u>places of assembly</u> . ⁵⁶
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'.
<u>Non-habitable building</u>	<u>Non-habitable building means a building that does not contain one or more habitable rooms.</u> ⁵⁷
Notional boundary <u>notional boundary</u>	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. <u>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.</u>
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

⁵⁶ Waikato District Council (697.497), KiwiRail Holdings Limited (986.48), Synlait Milk Ltd (581.14) and Radio New Zealand Limited (777.18)

⁵⁷ Lyndendale Farms Limited (761.16)

	chemical and by-product recovery. ⁵⁸
O	
Office	Means premises used for an administrative or professional service where people work primarily sitting at desks, for example accounting or legal services.
Operational need <u>operational need</u>	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. <u>means the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because of technical, logistical or operational characteristics or constraints.⁵⁹</u>
<u>outdoor living space</u>	<u>means an area of open space for the use of the occupants of the residential unit or units to which the space is allocated.</u>
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 a route taken by stormwater runoff not captured in a reticulated or natural stormwater system. It includes either a primary or secondary stormwater flow path. ⁶⁰
P	
Papakaainga building	Means in relation to a papakaainga, 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 Maori cultural living on Maori 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.
<u>primary production</u>	<u>means:</u> <u>(a) any aquaculture, agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, mining, quarrying or forestry activities; and</u> <u>(b) includes initial processing, as an ancillary activity, of commodities that result from the listed activities in a);</u> <u>(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</u> <u>(d) excludes further processing of those commodities into a different product.</u>
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 it's the same meaning given as in section 2 of the Crown Minerals Act

⁵⁸ Horticulture New Zealand Ltd (419.131)

⁵⁹ Transpower New Zealand Ltd (576.34).

⁶⁰ Waikato Regional Council (81.238)

	<p>1991.(as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>(a) means any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying land likely to contain mineral deposits or occurrences; and</p> <p>(b) includes the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveying; (ii) aerial surveying; (iii) taking samples by hand or hand held methods; (iv) taking small samples offshore by low-impact mechanical methods </div>
Public amenity	Means facilities continuously offered to the general public for their use with or without charge., including It includes restrooms, information displays, shelters, drinking fountains, outdoor seating and or 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	
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.
R	
Radioactive material	Has the same meaning as in section 5 of the Radiation Safety Act 2016 (as set out in the box below)
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>means any material that spontaneously emits ionising radiation, including any naturally occurring radioactive material or nuclear material</p> </div>
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.

Record of title	Means a Record of title issued under section 12 of the Land Transfer Act 2017., and It includes concurrent records of title issued for the same parcel of land (for example for a lease, or undivided share in the land) as if only one record of title had been issued. ⁶¹
Real estate sign	Means a real estate sign that advertises advertising a property or business for sale, for lease, or for rent. ⁶²
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 activities to 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) used to store for the purposes of storing water for municipal supply or firefighting., but It excludes rainwater tanks that supply a single site.
Residential activity 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. means the use of land and building(s) for people's living accommodation.
Residential unit residential unit	Means a building or group of buildings or part of a building or group of buildings that is: (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. means a building(s) or part of a building that is used for residential activity exclusively by one household, and must include sleeping, cooking, bathing and toilet facilities.
Residual risk	Means the remaining level of risk after risk control measures have been taken the level of risk that remains after taking risk control measures.
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 rest home-based hospital specialist geriatric care, but excludes people who require nursing or hospice support in a dwelling. ⁶³

⁶¹ Waikato District Council (697.495) and Blue Wallace Surveyors (662.32)

⁶² Greig Metcalfe (602.27)

⁶³ Waikato District Council (697.499), Lyndendale Farms Limited (761.14), Atawhai Assisi Retirement Village

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. ⁶⁴
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> <p>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.</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.

(765.15) and Tamahere Eventide Retirement Village (769.15)

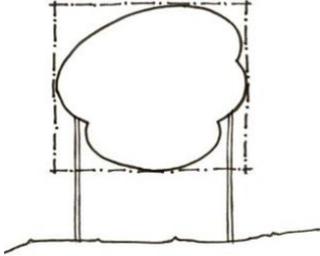
⁶⁴ Waikato District Council (697.374) and Oil Companies (785.32 and 785.33)

<p><u>river</u></p>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) – ⁶⁵</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>means a continually or intermittently flowing body of fresh water, and includes a stream and modified watercourse; but does not include any artificial watercourse (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal).</p> </div>
<p><u>road</u></p>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p>

⁶⁵ Auckland Waikato Fish and Game (433.16).

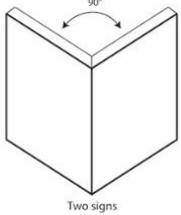
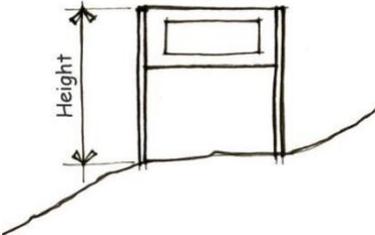
	<p>has the same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974; and includes a motorway as defined in section 2(1) of the Government Roading Powers Act 1989 Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974 road definition:</p> <p>road means the whole of any land which is within a district, and which—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) immediately before the commencement of this Part was a road or street or public highway; or (b) immediately before the inclusion of any area in the district was a public highway within that area; or (c) is laid out by the council as a road or street after the commencement of this Part; or (d) is vested in the council for the purpose of a road as shown on a deposited survey plan; or (e) is vested in the council as a road or street pursuant to any other enactment;— <p>and includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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; (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>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 Roading Powers Act 1989</p> <p>Section 2(1) of the Government Roading Powers Act 1989 motorway definition motorway—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 (b) includes all bridges, drains, culverts, or other structures or works forming part of any motorway so declared; but (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.
Road network activities	Means road infrastructure and transport services provided within the road, including:

	<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 <u>rural industry</u>	<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> <p><u>means an industry or business undertaken in a rural environment</u></p>

	that directly supports, services, or is dependent on primary production.
S	
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an education facility, including a childcare facility, waananga and koohanga reo,; (b) a residential activity, including papakaainga building, rest home, retirement village, visitor travellers' accommodation, student accommodation, home stay,; (c) health facility or hospital; (d) place of assembly.⁶⁶
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 residential unit for domestic requirements, such as garbage storage and or a clothes line., but it excludes any space required for a living court outdoor living space, parking, manoeuvring, or buildings. ⁶⁷
sewage	means human excrement and urine.
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>  <p>Greater than 90°</p>  <p>One sign</p>

⁶⁶ KiwiRail (986.49), Radio New Zealand Limited (777.19), Waikato District Health Board (923.140), Transpower New Zealand Ltd (576.45), Synlait Milk Ltd (581.16) and Fonterra Limited (797.24)

⁶⁷ Housing New Zealand (749.61)

<p><u>sign</u></p>	 <p>[Recommend that this diagram be retained]</p> <p>Means any device, character, graphic or electronic display, whether temporary or permanent, which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is for the purposes of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) identification of or provision of information about any activity, property or structure or an aspect of public safety; (ii) providing directions; or (iii) promoting goods, services or events; and (b) is projected onto, or fixed or attached to, any structure or natural object; and (c) includes the frame, supporting device and any ancillary equipment whose function is to support the message or notice.  <p>[This diagram is recommended to be added to the diagram above]⁶⁸</p>
<p>Sign height</p>	<p>Means the distance from the lowest point of the sign to the highest point of the sign. In the case of a free-standing sign, it is the distance from ground level immediately below the sign to the top of the sign.</p> 
<p>Significant Amenity Landscape</p>	<p>Means an area identified as Significant Amenity Landscape on the planning maps.</p>
<p>Significant Natural Area</p>	<p>Means an area of significant indigenous biodiversity that is identified as a Significant Natural Area on the planning maps.</p>

⁶⁸ New Zealand Transport Agency (742.81)

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 site	<p>Means:</p> <p>(a) any area of land comprised in one Record of Title, or</p> <p>(b) 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;</p> <p>(c) 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;</p> <p>(d) in the case of cross-leases, the area for exclusive use comprised within the cross-lease, excluding any common property.</p> <p>means:</p> <p>(a) an area of land comprised in a single record of title under the Land Transfer Act 2017; or</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p>
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 can 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.
stormwater	means run-off that has been intercepted, channelled, diverted, intensified or accelerated by human modification of a land surface, or run-off from the surface of any structure, as a result of precipitation and includes any contaminants contained within.
structure	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

	<p><u>means any building, equipment, device, or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft.</u></p>
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<p>Subdivision</p> <p><u>subdivision</u></p>	<p>Has the meaning in section 218 of the RMA.</p> <p>has the same meaning as “subdivision of land” in section 218 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)⁶⁹</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p>means—</p> <p>(a) the division of an allotment—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) by an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title for any part of the allotment; or (ii) by the disposition by way of sale or offer for sale of the fee simple to part of the allotment; or (iii) by a lease of part of the allotment which, including renewals, is or could be for a term of more than 35 years; or (iv) by the grant of a company lease or cross lease in respect of any part of the allotment; or (v) by the deposit of a unit plan, or an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title for any part of a unit on a unit plan; or <p>(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.</p> </div>
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 that provides 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 it includes entertainment events, carnivals, festivals, fairs, markets, and or exhibitions, and associated temporary buildings and or car parks. ⁷⁰
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.
<u>temporary military training activity</u>	<p>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:</p> <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 is protection of the interests of New Zealand, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere;

⁶⁹ Greig Metcalfe (602.33).

⁷⁰ Waikato District Council (697.510) and Tata Valley (749.66)

	<p>(c) the contribution of forces under collective security treaties, agreements, or arrangements;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(e) the provision of assistance to the civil power either in New Zealand or elsewhere in time of emergency;</p> <p>(f) the provision of any public service.⁷¹</p>
Transport depot	Means any of the following : 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. ⁷²
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.
Rear	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). ⁷³
Village Green	Means the area of land adjacent to the Business Zone Tamahere shown identified as Village Green on the planning maps.
visitor accommodation	means land and/or buildings used for accommodating visitors, subject to a tariff being paid, and includes any ancillary activities.
Visually permeable	Means materials on a fence or wall that have continuous vertical or

⁷¹ Defence Force (796.1).

⁷² Deleted as result of recommendation to adopt Planning Standards definition of visitor accommodation, see report, section 3.29.

⁷³ Sharp Planning Solutions Ltd (695.80)

	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, <u>in relation to solid waste</u> , a facility <u>which that</u> provides <u>any or all of the following services</u> : waste management storage, disposal <u>services</u> or waste remediation and materials recovery services, <u>in relation to solid waste</u> . <u>Waste management facilities</u> <u>It</u> includes: landfills, <u>cleanfills</u> , commercial composting operations, recovery operations, transfer stations, recycling centres and resource recovery centres. <u>but It excludes cleanfill areas</u> . ⁷⁴
<u>wastewater</u>	<u>means any combination of two or more the following wastes: sewage, greywater or industrial and trade waste.</u>
<u>Wastewater treatment plant</u>	<u>Means a facility that receives wastewater to processes and treats wastewater before disposal and is connected to a public wastewater network. It includes excludes on-site wastewater treatment plants, and or community scale wastewater treatment plants., and wastewater treatment plants that are connected to a public, reticulated wastewater network.</u> ⁷⁵
<u>water</u>	<u>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RsMA (as set out in the box below) – 76</u> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>(a) <u>means water in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or under the ground;</u></p> <p>(b) <u>includes fresh water, coastal water, and geothermal water;</u></p> <p>(c) <u>does not include water in any form while in any pipe, tank, or cistern.</u></p> </div>
<u>waterbody</u>	<u>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) – 77</u> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><u>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.</u></p> </div>
Wetland	Has the meaning in the Resource Management Act 1991.
<u>wetland</u>	<u>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) – 78</u> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><u>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.</u></p> </div>

⁷⁴ Grander Investments Limited (548.4) and The Surveying Company (746.10)

⁷⁵ Greig Metcalfe (602.33)

⁷⁶ Auckland Waikato Fish and Game (433.17).

⁷⁷ Auckland Waikato Fish and Game (433.18).

⁷⁸ Federated Farmers New Zealand (680.273).

Wahaanga Coast Development Area	Means an area of land on the Wahaanga Coast shown identified on the planning maps that provide for specific developments on Maori 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 ancillary structures or electricity lines of less than 110kV.
Works arborist	<p>Means a person who:</p> <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. <p>Means a person who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) possesses a recognised arboricultural degree, diploma or certificate; and (b) has on-the-job experience; and (c) is familiar with the tasks, equipment and hazards involved in arboricultural operations; and (d) has demonstrated competence to obtain a Level 4 NZQA Certificate in Horticulture Services (Arboriculture) or equivalent standard.
X, Y, Z	

Proposed abbreviations table

Abbreviations	Full terms
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability ⁷⁹
GFA	Gross Floor Area ⁸⁰

⁷⁹ Waikato District Council (697.484)

⁸⁰ Waikato District Council (697.390) and Ports of Auckland Limited (578.47)