# Definitions

| Term | Definition |
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| aboveground mounted equipment | means equipment which are located above ground level on a support structure, and includes transformers, switches, capacitors, battery banks, small cell units and similar devices, and supporting equipment for antennas.<br><br>Does not include:<br><br>a. antennas,<br>b. aerials, or<br>c. lighting devices. |
| accessory building | means a detached building, the use of which is ancillary to the use of any building, buildings or activity that is or could be lawfully established on the same site but does not include any minor residential unit. |
| Active Street Frontage Overlay | means the area shown in the planning maps as the Active Street Frontage Overlay |
| active recreation activity | means the use of land and/or sports facilities for organised sport, recreation activities, tournaments, coaching, sports education and clubs. |
| activity least sensitive to natural hazards | means a:<br>a. accessory building used for non-habitable purposes,<br>b. building associated with marina operations (above MHWS),<br>c. passive recreation activity,<br>d. parks facility, or<br>e. plantation forest or plantation forestry. |
| activity most sensitive to natural hazards | means a:<br>a. residential activity,<br>b. retirement village,<br>c. supported residential care facility,<br>d. marae,<br>e. healthcare activity,<br>f. educational facility,<br>g. childcare services,<br>h. community facility,<br>i. emergency services facility,<br>j. hazardous facility or major hazardous facility,<br>k. custodial corrections facility,<br>l. visitor accommodation, or<br>m. place of assembly. |
| activity potentially sensitive to natural hazards | means a:<br>a. active recreation activity,<br>b. building associated with primary production (excluding residential units, minor residential units, residential activities or buildings identified as activities least sensitive to natural hazards),<br>c. commercial activity,<br>d. conservation activity,<br>e. cultivation activity,<br>f. customary activity,<br>g. customary harvesting,<br>h. entertainment facility,<br>i. food and beverage activity,<br>j. industrial activity,<br>k. major sports facility,<br>l. office activity,<br>m. sports facility,<br>n. primary production activity,<br>o. quarrying activity,<br>p. rural activity, or<br>q. rural industry, |

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| | but excludes any activities most sensitive to natural hazards and activities least sensitive to natural hazards. |
| activity sensitive to gas transmission infrastructure | means a:<br>1. residential activity, or<br>2. retirement village, or<br>3. supported residential care facility, or<br>4. marae, or<br>5. healthcare activity, or<br>6. educational facility, or<br>7. community facility, or<br>8. commercial activity, or<br>9. custodial corrections facility, or<br>10. visitor accommodation, or<br>11. place of assembly. |
| activity sensitive to hazardous substance risks | means a:<br>1. residential activity, or<br>2. retirement village, or<br>3. supported residential care facility, or<br>4. marae, or<br>5. healthcare activity, or<br>6. educational facility, or<br>7. community facility, or<br>8. office activity, other than ancillary to an activity that is not an activity sensitive to hazardous substance risks, or<br>9. community corrections activity, or<br>10. custodial corrections facility, or<br>11. visitor accommodation activity, or<br>12. place of assembly. |
| activity sensitive to industry | means a:<br>1. residential activity, or<br>2. retirement village, or<br>3. supported residential care facility, or<br>4. marae, or<br>5. healthcare activity, or<br>6. community facility, or<br>7. custodial corrections facility, or<br>8. visitor accommodation activity, or<br>9. place of assembly. |
| activity sensitive to light | means a:<br>1. residential activity, or<br>2. retirement village, or<br>3. supported residential care facility, or<br>4. marae, or<br>5. healthcare activity, or<br>6. early childhood education activity, or<br>7. custodial corrections facility, or<br>8. visitor accommodation activity. |
| activity sensitive to noise | means a:<br>1. residential activity, or<br>2. retirement village, or<br>3. supported residential care facility, or<br>4. marae, or<br>5. healthcare activity, or<br>6. education activity, or<br>7. community facility, or<br>8. custodial corrections facility, or<br>9. visitor accommodation activity, or<br>10. place of assembly. |
| activity sensitive to privacy intrusion | means a:<br>1. residential activity, or<br>2. retirement village, or<br>3. supported residential care facility, or<br>4. visitor accommodation units, or |

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| | 5. healthcare activity, or<br>6. education activity, if for pre-school or primary school age children, or<br>7. custodial corrections facility, or<br>8. commercial sexual services, or<br>9. massage parlour, or<br>10. any other room in a building intended for people to sleep or undress,<br>but excludes:<br>a. access to and from these activities,<br>b. lobbies,<br>c. public reception areas, and<br>d. public toilets. |
| activity sensitive to the national grid | means a:<br>1. residential activity, or<br>2. retirement village, or<br>3. supported residential care facility, or<br>4. marae, or<br>5. healthcare activity, or<br>6. education activity, or<br>7. community facility, or<br>8. commercial activity, or<br>9. custodial corrections facility, or<br>10. visitor accommodation, or<br>11. place of assembly. |
| adaptive re-use | in relation to the Historical Heritage chapter, means the process of modifying a building or structure for a compatible use while retaining its significant historic heritage values. |
| addition | means modifications to a building or structure that increase the gross floor area, footprint, or height of the building or structure. |
| agricultural aviation activity | means the intermittent operation of an aircraft over a rural zone or natural open space zone for primary production activities; conservation activities for biosecurity, or biodiversity purposes (including stock management); and the application of fertiliser, agrichemicals, or vertebrate toxic agents (VTAs). Aircraft includes fixed-wing aeroplanes, helicopters, and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). |
| allotment | has the same meaning as in section 218 of the RMA (as set out below)<br><br>2. In this Act, the term allotment means—<br>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—<br>i. the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been allowed, or subdivision approval has been granted, under another Act, or<br>ii. a subdivision consent for the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been granted under this Act, or<br>b. any parcel of land or building or part of a building that is shown or identified separately—<br>i. on a survey plan, or<br>ii. on a licence within the meaning of subpart 6 of Part 3 of the Land Transfer Act 2017, or<br>c. any unit on a unit plan, or<br>d. any parcel of land not subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017.<br>3. For the purposes of subsection (2), an allotment that is—<br>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<br>b. not subject to that Act and was acquired by its owner under 1 instrument of conveyance—<br>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.<br>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. |
| alteration | means modifications to a building or structure that do not increase the gross floor area, footprint, or height of the building or structure, but excludes maintenance and repair. |

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| amenity values | has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)<br><br>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. |
| ancillary activity | means an activity that supports and is subsidiary to a primary activity. |
| ancillary building | means a detached building, the use of which is ancillary to the use of any building, buildings or activity that is or could be lawfully established on the same site, but does not include any minor residential unit. |
| ancillary transport network infrastructure | means infrastructure located within the road reserve and rail corridor that supports the transport network and includes:<br><br>a. traffic control signals and devices, or<br>b. light poles, or<br>c. post boxes, or<br>d. landscaped gardens, artwork and sculptures, or<br>e. bus stops and shelters, or<br>f. telecommunication kiosks, or<br>g. public toilets, or<br>h. road or rail furniture, or<br>i. micro-mobility lock-up facilities. |
| antenna | means a device that receives or transmits radiocommunication or telecommunication signals, but not a small cell unit. |
| archaeological site | has the same meaning as in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (as set out below)<br><br>means, subject to section 42(3),—<br><br>a. any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that—<br>i. was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900,<br>ii. provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand, and<br>b. includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1). |
| best practicable option | has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)<br><br>in relation to a discharge of a contaminant or an emission of noise, means the best method for preventing or minimising the adverse effects on the environment having regard, among other things, to—<br><br>a. the nature of the discharge or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects,<br>b. the financial implications, and the effects on the environment, of that option when compared with other options, and<br>c. the current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied. |
| biodiversity compensation | means a measurable positive conservation outcome resulting from actions that are designed to compensate for more than minor residual adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity after all appropriate avoidance, minimisation, remediation, and biodiversity offsetting measures have been sequentially applied. |
| biodiversity offsetting | means a measurable positive conservation outcome resulting from actions designed to redress for more than minor residual adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity after all appropriate avoidance, minimisation, and remediation measures have been sequentially applied. The goal of biodiversity offsetting is to achieve a net gain in type, amount, and condition of indigenous biodiversity compared to that lost. |
| blind aisle | means part of a vehicle access which extends beyond any vehicle parking, loading or manoeuvring space and is closed at one end. |
| boundary adjustment | means a subdivision that alters the existing boundaries between adjoining allotments, without altering the number of allotments. |

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| building | means a temporary or permanent movable or immovable physical construction that is:<br><br>a. partially or fully roofed, and<br>b. fixed or located on or in land,<br>but excludes any motorised vehicle or other mode of transport that could be moved under its own power. |
| building coverage | means the percentage of the net site area covered by the building footprint. |
| building footprint | means, in relation to building coverage, the total area of buildings at ground floor level together with the area of any section of those buildings that extends out beyond the ground floor limits of the building that overhangs the ground. |
| cabinet | means a structure that houses radio and telecommunication equipment, traffic operations and monitoring equipment, gas distribution enclosures and electrical equipment associated with the operation of infrastructure, which includes single transformers and associated switching gear distributing electricity at a voltage up to and including 110kV, and electric vehicle charging stations where located within the road reserve.<br><br>For telecommunication equipment only, has the meaning defined in Section 4 of the NES for Telecommunication Facilities (as set out below)<br><br>means a casing around equipment that is necessary to operate a telecommunication network, but not any of the following:<br>a. a casing around an antenna, a small cell unit, ancillary equipment, or any part of a telecommunication line:<br>b. casing that is wholly underground:<br>c. casing that is inside a building:<br>d. building. |
| carparking | covers all motor vehicle parking on a site, whether free or paid, permanent or casual, and whether ancillary to another activity or not, but does not cover parking in legal road. |
| central government | includes the legislative and judicial branches, and state-owned enterprises, but does not include mixed-ownership model companies |
| child care services | means the care and/or education of children, and includes:<br>a. creches, or<br>b. early childhood centres, or<br>c. day care centres, or<br>d. kindergartens, or<br>e. Kohanga Reo, or<br>f. playgroups, or<br>g. day nurseries, or<br>h. home-based child care and education activities. |
| civic activity | means activities carried out by or on behalf of central government or local government which the public might be expected to visit in person. |
| cleanfill material | means virgin excavated natural materials including clay, gravel, sand, soil and rock that are free of:<br>a. combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components,<br>b. hazardous substances and materials,<br>c. products and materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, stabilisation or disposal practices,<br>d. medical and veterinary wastes, asbestos, and radioactive substances,<br>e. contaminated soil and other contaminated materials, and<br>f. liquid wastes. |
| Coastal Environment | means the area identified on the planning maps as being located within the inland extent of the Coastal Environment. |
| coastal hazard overlays | means the:<br>• Low Tsunami Hazard Overlay<br>• Medium Tsunami Hazard Overlay<br>• High Tsunami Hazard Overlay<br>• Medium Coastal Inundation Hazard Overlay, and<br>• High Coastal Inundation Hazard Overlay |

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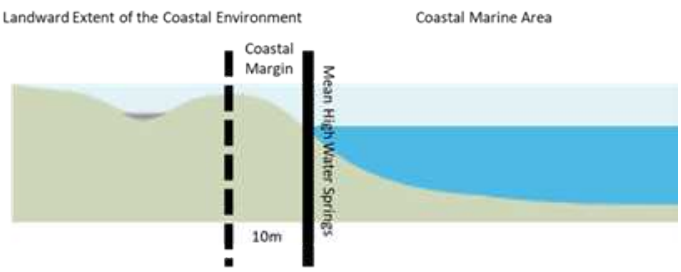
| coastal margin | means all land within a horizontal distance of 10 metres landward from the landward boundary of coastal marine area (Mean High Water Springs).<br><br> |
| coastal marine area | has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)<br><br>means the foreshore, seabed, and coastal water, and the air space above the water—<br><br>a. of which the seaward boundary is the outer limits of the territorial sea:<br>b. of which the landward boundary is the line of mean high water springs, except that where that line crosses a river, the landward boundary at that point shall be whichever is the lesser of—<br>i. 1 kilometre upstream from the mouth of the river; or<br>ii. the point upstream that is calculated by multiplying the width of the river mouth by 5. |
| Coastal Natural Character Area | means an area of high, very high or outstanding coastal natural character identified in SCHED5 - High Coastal Natural Character Areas. |
| Coastal Terrestrial Area | means the landward extent of the Coastal Environment. |
| co-location benefits | means economic, social, cultural, and other benefits that arise from activities being located close to similar activities, compatible activities, related activities, or services useful to the employees, residents, students, and visitors already in a place. Co-location benefits can include, but are not limited to, benefits from:<br><br>1. Access to a wider range of goods and services for those employees, residents, students, and visitors already in a place,<br>2. Easier comparison shopping,<br>3. Easier trip-chaining,<br>4. Economies of density,<br>5. Greater access to business-to-business services,<br>6. Labour pooling and matching,<br>7. Lower transport costs,<br>8. Knowledge spillovers,<br>9. Specialisation, and<br>10. The shared use of resources and infrastructure (e.g. parking spaces or public transport services). |
| commercial activity | means any activity trading in goods, equipment or services. It includes any ancillary activity to the commercial activity (for example administrative or head offices). |
| Commercial and Mixed Use Zones | means the City Centre Zone, Metropolitan Centre Zone, Local Centre Zone, Neighbourhood Centre Zone, and Mixed Use Zone |
| commercial centre | in relation to spatial areas, means the:<br>1. City Centre Zone,<br>2. Metropolitan Centre Zone,<br>3. Local Centre Zone, and<br>4. Neighbourhood Centre Zone. |
| commercial sexual services | has the meaning in the Prostitution Reform Act 2003. |
| communal outdoor living space | means outdoor living space shared between two or more residential units, or associated with a residential activity that is not composed of residential units. |
| communal space | means outdoor space on a site that is not open to the general public, that is open to some or all occupants of the site, but that is not associated with one particular residential unit, commercial |

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| | tenancy, or other occupant of a site. |
| community corrections activity | means the use of land and buildings for non-custodial services for safety, welfare and community purposes, including probation, rehabilitation and reintegration services, assessments, reporting, workshops and programmes, administration, and a meeting point for community works groups. |
| community facility | means land and buildings used by members of the community for recreational, sporting, cultural, safety, health, welfare, or worship purposes. It includes provision for any ancillary activity that assists with the operation of the community facility |
| community-scale renewable generation activities | means systems or equipment that generate electricity from renewable sources for the purpose of supplying electricity to a group of individuals, an immediate community, or exporting back into the distribution network. |
| conservation activity | means the use of land for activities undertaken for the purposes of maintaining, protecting and enhancing the natural and/or ecological values of a natural resource. It may include activities which assist to enhance the publics appreciation and recreational enjoyment of the resource, including:<br><br>a. Species protection and conservation management work, including restoration and revegetation,<br>b. Pest and weed control, and<br>c. Educational activities. |
| construction activity | means undertaking or carrying out any of the following building works:<br><br>a. erection of new buildings and structures;<br>b. alterations and additions to existing buildings or structures;<br>c. demolition or removal of an existing building or structure, including total or partial demolition or removal; and<br>d. relocation of a building. |
| contaminated land | has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)<br><br>means land that has a hazardous substance in or on it that—<br>a. has significant adverse effects on the environment; or<br>b. is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment. |
| contributing building or structure | in relation to the Historical Heritage chapter, means any building or structure identified in SCHED2 - Heritage Areas as contributing to the historic heritage values of an identified heritage area. |
| cultivation | means the alteration or disturbance of land (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock) for the purpose of sowing, growing or harvesting of pasture or crops. |
| custodial corrections facility | means a facility where people are detained in the justice system. It includes a prison, detention centre, youth detention centre, or secure unit. |
| customary activity | means the use of land and/or buildings for traditional Māori activities and includes making and/or creating customary goods, textiles and art, medicinal gathering, waka ama, management and activities that recognise and provide for the special relationship between tangata whenua and places of customary importance. |
| customary harvesting (Hauhake) | means harvesting of indigenous vegetation by Mana Whenua in accordance with tikanga for traditional uses. These include:<br><br>a. Kohi Kai (food gathering),<br>b. Whakairo (carving),<br>c. Rāranga (weaving), and<br>d. Rongoā (traditional medicine). |
| customer connection line | means a telecommunication line that connects a telecommunications distribution network to a premises for the purpose of enabling a facility operator to provide telecommunication services to a customer. |
| cycle | has the meaning in the Land Transport (Road User Rule) 2004 (as set out below)<br><br>a. means a vehicle that has at least 2 wheels and that is designed primarily to be propelled by the muscular energy of the rider; and |

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| | b. includes a power-assisted cycle. |
| dawn | means 30 minutes prior to sunrise. |
| digital sign | means a sign which displays electronic graphics and text using electronic screens. Digital signs can include both moving and static signage. |
| directional sign | means a sign that provides information or instruction relating to public safety, such as directions within the site for drivers, cyclists and pedestrians, property entrances or security purposes. |
| drive-through activity | means an activity where customers or other visitors receive goods or services while in their motor vehicles, but does not include:<br><br>• trading of motor vehicles themselves,<br>• an electric vehicle charging station,<br>• a service station,<br>• motor vehicle servicing,<br>• incidental assistance by staff to customers servicing, loading or unloading the customers' motor vehicles. |
| driveway | means a surface for conveying motor vehicles within a site, and may also provide access for pedestrians, cyclists and micromobility device users. |
| dusk | means 30 minutes after sunset. |
| dust | means all non-combusted solid particulate matter that is suspended in the air or has settled after being airborne. Dust may be derived from materials including rock, sand, cement, fertiliser, coal, soil, paint, animal products and wood. |
| earthworks | means the alteration or disturbance of land, including by moving, removing, placing, blading, cutting, contouring, filling or excavation of earth (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock), but excludes gardening, cultivation, and disturbance of land for the installation of fence posts. |
| educational facility | means land or buildings used for teaching or training by childcare services, schools, or tertiary education services, including any ancillary activities. |
| election sign | means a temporary sign that promotes the election of a candidate or party for local government or central government, or for referendums. |
| emergency service facility | means places occupied by organisations that respond to and deal with accidents, emergencies, or urgent problems such as fire, illness, or crime.<br><br>Includes:<br>a. police, fire and ambulance stations,<br>b. surf lifesaving activities,<br>c. administration related to emergency services,<br>d. vehicle and equipment storage and maintenance, and<br>e. personnel training.<br>Excludes:<br>f. health care activities,<br>g. hospitals, and<br>h. private security companies. |
| esplanade reserve | has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)<br><br>means a reserve within the meaning of the Reserves Act 1977—<br><br>a. which is either—<br>i. local purpose reserve within the meaning of section 23 of that Act, if vested in the territorial authority under section 239, or<br>ii. a reserve vested in the Crown or a regional council under section 237D, and<br>b. which is vested in the territorial authority, regional council, or the Crown for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229. |
| esplanade strip | has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)<br><br>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. |
| environment | has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below) |

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| | includes—<br>a. ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and<br>b. all natural and physical resources; and<br>c. amenity values; and<br>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. |
| existing activity | means, in relation to a site, an activity that has been taking place on that site since 6 February 2025, with no interruption of greater than 12 months. |
| Fault Location Area | means the area shown on the maps as being within the Fault Location Area |
| featureless façade | means a building façade that lacks windows, doors, columns, recesses, stairs, niches, public access or other architectural detailing. |
| fertiliser | 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:<br><br>a. nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, calcium, chlorine, and sodium as major nutrients,<br>b. manganese, iron, zinc, copper, boron, cobalt, molybdenum, iodine, and selenium as minor nutrients,<br>c. fertiliser additives to facilitate the uptake and use of nutrients, and<br>d. non-nutrient attributes of the materials used in fertiliser.<br>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. |
| Flood Hazard Overlays | means the Low Flood Hazard Overlay, Medium Flood Hazard Overlay, and High Flood Hazard Overlay. |
| food and beverage activity | means any activity where the primary business is selling food or beverages for immediate consumption on or off-site.<br><br>It includes:<br><br>• restaurants,<br>• cafes,<br>• bars,<br>• taverns, and<br>• take-away food bars,<br>But does not include a grocery store or supermarket. |
| freestanding sign | means a sign which is not affixed to an existing building or structure and is self-supported. |
| functional need | 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. |
| gas transmission pipeline | means any high-pressure gas pipeline to convey natural gas at a gauge pressure exceeding 2,000 kilopascals. |
| gas transmission pipeline corridor | means the area of land within 15m from the centreline of the gas transmission pipeline or the boundary of a gas transmission aboveground station. |
| glare | means a condition of vision in which there is discomfort or a reduction in the ability to see, or both, caused by an unsuitable distribution or range of luminance, or to extreme contrasts in the field of vision. |
| green infrastructure | means a natural or semi-natural area, feature or process, including engineered systems that mimic natural processes, which are planned or managed to:<br><br>a. provide for aspects of ecosystem health or resilience, such as maintaining or improving the quality of water, air or soil, and habitats to promote biodiversity, and<br>b. provide services to people and communities, such as stormwater or flood management or climate change adaptation. |
| grocery store | means a retail activity primarily selling food and beverages, for consumption off-site, and may also include non-food grocery items and household goods. |

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| | If the activity has a liquor licence under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, it is only covered by this definition if it is licenced under that Act as a grocery store or supermarket. |
| gross floor area | means the sum of the total area of all floors of a building or buildings (including any void area in each of those floors, such as service shafts, liftwells or stairwells) measured:<br><br>a. where there are exterior walls, from the exterior faces of those exterior walls,<br>b. where there are walls separating two buildings, from the centre lines of the walls separating the two buildings, and<br>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. |
| ground level | means:<br><br>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),<br>b. if the ground level cannot be identified under paragraph a., the existing surface level of the ground, and<br>c. if, in any case under paragraph a. or b., a retaining wall or retaining structure is located on the boundary, the level on the exterior surface of the retaining wall or retaining structure where it intersects the boundary. |
| habitable 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. |
| hazardous substance | has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)<br><br>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—<br><br>a. with 1 or more of the following intrinsic properties:<br>i. explosiveness:<br>ii. flammability:<br>iii. a capacity to oxidise:<br>iv. corrosiveness:<br>v. toxicity (including chronic toxicity):<br>vi. ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or<br>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. |
| Hazardous Substances Risk Management Overlay | means the area shown in the planning maps as the Hazardous Substances Risk Management Overlay |
| health care activity | means the use of land and/or buildings for the primary purpose of providing health care services to the community including medical and psychiatric assessment, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, in-patient care and hospice, and ancillary activities which are subsidiary to and necessary to support these activities.<br><br>Ancillary activities may include:<br>a. Administrative offices,<br>b. Catering,<br>c. Childcare facilities, which are primarily for the use by the families of patients and staff,<br>d. Community facilities,<br>e. Educational activities for the purpose of medical training or education,<br>f. Gymnasiums and sports facilities, which are primarily for the use by patients and staff, and<br>g. Small-scale retail such as a pharmacy or café. |
| heavy industrial activity | means:<br><br>• an offensive trade,<br>• a significant hazardous facility,<br>• an abattoir, |

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| | • a refinery,<br>• the storage, treatment, or disposal of waste materials, including any waste transfer station or resource recovery park, and<br>• the composting of organic materials, excluding composting undertaken on the site from which the material is sourced, of up to 10m³ in volume.<br>or any other industrial activity that creates offensive and objectionable noise, dust, or odour, or elevated risks to people's health and safety. |
| heavy motor vehicle | has the meaning in the Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004 (as set out below):<br><br>means a motor vehicle that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 3 500 kg. |
| height | means the vertical distance between a specified reference point and the highest part of any feature, structure or building above that point. |
| height in relation to boundary | means the height of a structure, building or feature, relative to its distance from either the boundary of:<br><br>a. a site, or<br>b. another specified reference point. |
| height in relation to boundary standard of the adjoining zone | means, in relation to a boundary a site has with a site in another zone (the "adjoining zone"), the height in relation to boundary standard that would apply between two sites of the adjoining zone, whether or not the adjoining zone has a height in relation to boundary standard with other zones. |
| heritage area | means any area identified in SCHED2 - Heritage Areas. |
| heritage building | means any building identified in SCHED1 - Heritage Buildings and Structures. |
| heritage structure | means any structure identified in SCHED1 - Heritage Buildings and Structures. |
| High and Very High Coastal Natural Character Area | means an area of high and very high coastal natural character identified in SCHED5 - Coastal Natural Character Areas. |
| High Coastal Hazard Overlay | means the High Coastal Inundation Hazard Overlay and High Tsunami Hazard Overlay |
| High Coastal Inundation Hazard Overlay | means the area shown in the planning maps as the High Coastal Inundation Hazard Overlay |
| High Flood Hazard Overlay | means the area shown in the planning maps as the High Flood Hazard Overlay |
| high trip generating activity | means:<br><br>a. a service station,<br>b. a drive-through activity, or<br>c. any other activity which exceeds a threshold in TR-Table 8 High trip generating activity thresholds, including when assessed cumulatively with all other activities with which on-site motor vehicle access spaces are shared. |
| high natural hazard overlay | means any of the:<br>• High Flood Hazard Overlay<br>• High Tsunami Hazard Overlay<br>• High Coastal Inundation Hazard Overlay<br>• Fault Location Area |
| High Tsunami Hazard Overlay | means the area shown in the planning maps as the High Tsunami Hazard Overlay |
| Highly Constrained Roads Overlay | means the area shown in the planning maps as the Highly Constrained Roads Overlay |
| highly productive land | 1. means land that has been mapped and included in an operative regional policy statement, or<br>2. Until a regional policy statement containing maps of highly productive land in the region is operative, means land that:<br>a. is zoned general rural or rural production, and<br>b. is LUC 1, 2, or 3 land, but<br>c. is not identified for future urban development, or |

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| | d. is not subject to a council initiated, or an adopted, notified plan change to rezone it from general rural or rural production to urban or rural lifestyle.<br>The land in (2) is shown on the planning maps as the Highly Productive Land Overlay. |
| Highway and Railway Noise Overlay | means the area shown in the planning maps as the Highway and Railway Noise Overlay |
| historic heritage | has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)<br><br>a. means those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities:<br>i. archaeological:<br>ii. architectural:<br>iii. cultural:<br>iv. historic:<br>v. scientific:<br>vi. technological; and<br>b. includes—<br>i. historic sites, structures, places, and areas; and<br>ii. archaeological sites; and<br>iii. sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu; and<br>iv. surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources. |
| home business | means a commercial activity that is:<br><br>a. undertaken or operated by at least one resident of the site, and<br>b. incidental to the use of the site for a residential activity. |
| hydraulic neutrality | means managing stormwater runoff from all new lots or development through either on-site disposal or storage, so that stormwater is released from the site at a rate that does not exceed the pre-development peak stormwater runoff. |
| hydraulic neutrality device | means the physical measure(s) to achieve hydraulic neutrality. |
| illuminated sign | means any sign which is internally or externally illuminated except for digital signs. |
| indigenous vegetation | means vegetation or plant species, including trees, which are native to the City of Lower Hutt territorial area. |
| industrial activity | means an activity that manufactures, fabricates, processes, packages, distributes, repairs, stores, or disposes of materials (including raw, processed, or partly processed materials) or goods. It includes any ancillary activity to the industrial activity. |
| Industrial Main Through Route Frontage Overlay | means the area shown in the planning maps as the Industrial Main Through Route Frontage Overlay |
| Industrial Zones | means the Heavy Industrial Zone, General Industrial Zone, and Light Industrial Zone |
| infrastructure | has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)<br><br>a. pipelines that distribute or transmit natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy:<br>b. a network for the purpose of telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001:<br>c. a network for the purpose of radiocommunication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989:<br>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—<br>i. uses them in connection with the generation of electricity for the person's use; and<br>ii. does not use them to generate any electricity for supply to any other person:—<br>e. a water supply distribution system, including a system for irrigation:<br>f. a drainage or sewerage system:<br>g. structures for transport on land by cycleways, rail, roads, walkways, or any other means:<br>h. facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers transported on land by any means:<br>i. an airport as defined in section 2 of the Airport Authorities Act 1966: |

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| | j. a navigation installation as defined in section 2 of the Civil Aviation Act 1990:<br>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:<br>l. anything described as a network utility operation in regulations made for the purposes of the definition of network utility operator in section 166. |
| integrated retail activity | means an individual retail development, or a collection of any two or more retail activities, that are developed and operate as a coherent entity (whether or not the activities are located on separate legal titles), and share one or more of the following:<br><br>1. servicing and/or loading facilities,<br>2. vehicle and/or pedestrian access,<br>3. carparking, or<br>4. public spaces and/or facilities.<br>Examples include shopping malls and large-format retail parks. |
| intensive indoor primary production | 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. |
| interpretation signs | means signs that provide information to the public on the environmental, historic, cultural or other values of an area, often with photos, drawings or maps. |
| kāinga | means villages, settlements, habitation, habitats, and dwellings. |
| kaitiakitanga | has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)<br><br>means the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Maori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship. |
| kōiwi | means human bones. |
| lake | has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)<br><br>means a body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land. |
| land | has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)<br><br>a. includes land covered by water and the airspace above land; and<br>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<br>c. in a national environmental standard dealing with a territorial authority function under section 31 or a district rule, includes the surface of water in a lake or river. |
| land disturbance | means the alteration or disturbance of land (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock) that does not permanently alter the profile, contour or height of the land. |
| land-based primary production | means production, from agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, or forestry activities, that is reliant on the soil resource of the land. |
| landscaping | means the provision of tree and/or shrub plantings and may include any ancillary lawn, water, rocks, paved areas, amenity features or other forms of hard landscaping. |
| large-scale renewable electricity generation activities | means the land, buildings, substations, turbines, structures, underground cabling, earthworks, access tracks and roads associated with the generation of electricity from a renewable electricity source and the operation of the renewable electricity generation activities.<br><br>It does not include:<br>a. small-scale renewable electricity generation activities,<br>b. community-scale renewable electricity generation activities, or<br>c. any cabling required to link a wind energy facility to the point of entry into the electricity network, whether transmission or distribution in nature. |
| light manufacturing and servicing | means an industrial activity where articles, goods or produce are made, prepared and/or repaired for sale or rent and the light manufacturing and servicing activity is contained entirely within a building, does not require the use, storage or handling of hazardous substances requiring separate resource consent and does not require any regional air, water, or land discharge consent. |

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| | Excludes any heavy industrial activity, service station, motor vehicle servicing or any activity which has servicing by heavy motor vehicles. |
| light sensitive area | means a:<br>1. An Outstanding Natural Feature<br>2. An Outstanding Natural Landscape<br>3. An Outstanding Coastal Natural Character Area<br>4. A High or Very High Coastal Natural Character Area<br>5. The Coastal Margin, and<br>6. The Coastal Marine Area |
| light spill | means light that falls either outside of the design area of a lighting installation, or outside the area controlled by the lighting operator. |
| line | means a line as defined in Section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001:<br><br>a wire or a conductor of any other kind (including a fibre optic cable) used or intended to be used for the transmission or reception of signs, signals, impulses, writing, images, sounds, instruction, information, or intelligence of any nature by means of any electromagnetic system; and<br><br>Includes—<br>a. any pole, insulator, casing, fixture, tunnel, or other equipment or material used or intended to be used for supporting, enclosing, surrounding, or protecting any of those wires or conductors; and<br>b. any part of a line;<br>or a line as defined in section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992:<br><br>works that are used or intended to be used for the conveyance of electricity. |
| Liquefaction Hazard Overlay | means the area shown in the planning maps as the Liquefaction Hazard Overlay |
| local government | means regional councils, city councils, district councils, and unitary councils, and includes council-controlled organisations or port companies if owned exclusively by one or more councils. |
| Low Flood Hazard Overlay | means the area shown in the planning maps as the Low Flood Hazard Overlay |
| low hazard overlay | means the:<br><br>a. Liquefaction Hazard Overlay,<br>b. Low Flood Hazard Overlay, and<br>c. Low Tsunami Hazard Overlay. |
| Low Tsunami Hazard Overlay | means the area shown in the planning maps as the Low Tsunami Hazard Overlay |
| LUC 1, 2, or 3 land | means land identified as Land Use Capability Class 1, 2, or 3, as mapped by the New Zealand Land Resource Inventory or by any more detailed mapping that uses the Land Use Capability classification. |
| mahinga kai | means the customary gathering of food and natural materials and the places where those resources are gathered. |
| major event | means a temporary activity that occurs within the Major Events Overlay and where the Council has been informed in advance in writing that the activity will be a major event, but no more than:<br><br>1. 3 events per year at Hutt Recreation Ground,<br>2. 1 event per year at McEwan Park,<br>3. 2 events per year at Williams Park,<br>4. 1 event per year at Te Whiti Park (no noise limit exception),<br>5. 3 events per year at Avalon Park (no noise limit exception),<br>6. 2 events per year at Honiana Te Puni Reserve (no noise limit exception),<br>7. 2 events per year at Queens St Reserve (no noise limit exception), and<br>8. Any number of events at Riddiford Gardens (no noise limit exception). |
| Major Events Overlay | means the area shown in the District Plan map as the Major Events Overlay, and for the avoidance of doubt, means that area whether or not a major event is occurring. |

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| Mana Whenua | means customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapū in an identified area. |
| Māori land | means land that is any of the following:<br><br>a. Māori customary land or Māori freehold land (as defined in Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993):<br>b. land vested in the Māori Trustee that—<br>i. is constituted as a Māori reserve by or under the Māori Reserved Land Act 1955; and<br>ii. remains subject to that Act:<br>c. land set apart as a Māori reservation under Part 17 of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 or its predecessor, the Māori Affairs Act 1953:<br>d. land that forms part of a natural feature that has been declared under an Act to be a legal entity or person (including Te Urewera land within the meaning of section 7 of the Te Urewera Act 2014):<br>e. the maunga listed in section 10 of the Ngā Mana Whenua o Tāmaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014:<br>f. land held by or on behalf of an iwi or hapū if the land was transferred from the Crown, a Crown body, or a local authority with the intention of returning the land to the holders of the Mana Whenua over the land |
| marae | means the use of land and buildings by Māori communities (and from time to time, the wider community) as a focal point for their social, cultural, health and wellbeing, and economic activity, which may include:<br><br>a. Marae ātea (sacred courtyard);<br>b. Wharenui/wharehui (main building or meeting house);<br>c. Kāuta (kitchen);<br>d. Wharekai (dining hall);<br>e. Mara kai (food garden);<br>f. Ancillary residential units, including papakāinga housing and kaumātua housing;<br>g. Education activities including kōhanga reo and educational facilities;<br>h. Childcare facilities;<br>i. Healthcare facilities;<br>j. Ancillary commercial activities, including the manufacture and sale of Māori craft products;<br>k. Overnight accommodation of visitors;<br>l. Events, gatherings, and places of assembly;<br>m. Civil defence or emergency management functions;<br>n. Ancillary administrative activities, including offices. |
| medium coastal hazard overlay | means the Medium Tsunami Hazard Overlay and Medium Coastal Inundation Hazard Overlay |
| Medium Coastal Inundation Hazard Overlay | means the area shown in the planning maps as the Medium Coastal Inundation Hazard Overlay |
| Medium Flood Hazard Overlay | means the area shown in the planning maps as the Medium Flood Hazard Overlay |
| medium hazard overlay | means an area located within any of the following overlays:<br><br>a. Medium Flood Hazard Overlay,<br>b. Medium Tsunami Hazard Overlay,<br>c. Medium Coastal Inundation Hazard Overlay, or<br>d. Slope Assessment Area. |
| Medium Tsunami Hazard Overlay | means the area shown in the planning maps as the Medium Tsunami Hazard Overlay |
| micromobility device | means a small, lightweight, transportation device that can occupy space alongside cycles, operates at speeds typically below 30 km/h and is driven by the user personally.<br><br>Micromobility devices include:<br>1. Scooters,<br>2. Electric scooters,<br>3. Skateboards, and<br>4. Electric skateboards. |

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| | Micromobility devices exclude:<br>1. Motor vehicles,<br>2. Devices with top speeds above 45 km/h,<br>3. Devices heavier than 200kg, and<br>4. Cycles. |
| minor building / minor structure | means, in a rule referring to a minor building or minor structure, a building or structure meeting the relevant conditions for that rule. |
| minor earthworks | means earthworks for the purposes of piling, trenching, geotechnical investigations, interments within existing cemeteries or urupā, soakpits, stormwater detention tanks, rainwater tanks, wastewater mitigation tanks, and the replacement or removal of underground petroleum storage systems. |
| minor residential unit | means a self-contained residential unit that is ancillary to the principal residential unit, and is held in common ownership with the principal residential unit on the same site. |
| mobile commercial activity | means a commercial activity, operating from a vehicle of trailer, that can be legally moved from the site via a public road. |
| motor vehicle | has the meaning in the Land Transport Act 1998 (as set out below):<br><br>a. means a vehicle drawn or propelled by mechanical power; and<br>b. includes a trailer; but<br>c. does not include—<br>i. a vehicle running on rails; or<br>ii. [Repealed]<br>iii. a trailer (other than a trailer designed solely for the carriage of goods) that is designed and used exclusively as part of the armament of the New Zealand Defence Force; or<br>iv. a trailer running on 1 wheel and designed exclusively as a speed measuring device or for testing the wear of vehicle tyres; or<br>v. a vehicle designed for amusement purposes and used exclusively within a place of recreation, amusement, or entertainment to which the public does not have access with motor vehicles; or<br>vi. a pedestrian-controlled machine; or<br>vii. a vehicle that the Agency has declared under section 168A is not a motor vehicle; or<br>viii. a mobility device. |
| motor vehicle servicing | means a commercial activity that checks, repairs, alters, restores, or maintains motor vehicles (other than the services provided by a service station or an electric charging station). |
| mount | means equipment used to attached —<br>a. an antenna to a building; or<br>b. an antenna to a pole without a headframe; or<br>c. an antenna to a headframe; or<br>d. a headframe to a pole. |
| movement function | In relation to a given street or part of a street, has the meaning in the NZTA One Network Framework 2022:<br><br>How people and goods move down and across roads and streets by any mode.<br><br>and includes any other direction in a plan, policy, or strategy by a road controlling authority of how a given street or part of a street should function as a movement corridor. |
| National Grid | has the same meaning as in section 3 of the National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission 2008 (as set out below)<br><br>means the assets used or owned by Transpower NZ Limited. |

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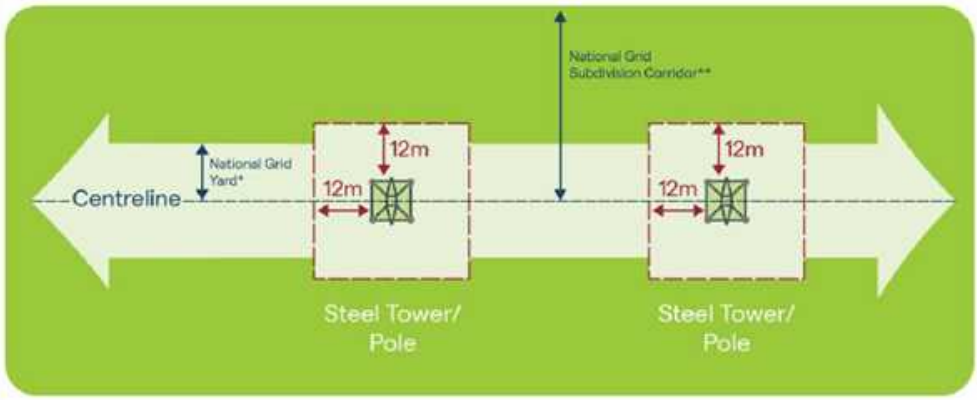
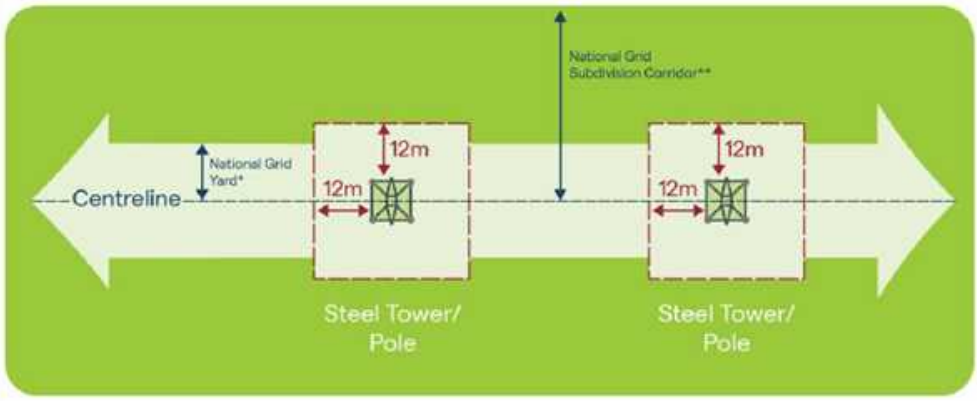
| National Grid Subdivision Corridor | means, as depicted in Diagram 1, the area measured either side of the centre line of any above ground electricity transmission line as follows:<br><br>a. 32m of a 110kV transmission line on towers, and<br>b. 37m of a 220kV transmission line.<br>The measurement of setback distances from the National Grid shall be undertaken from the centre line of the National Grid transmission line and the outer edge of any support structure. The centre line at any point is a straight line between the centre points of the two support structures at each end of the span.<br><br>**Note:**<br>The National Grid Subdivision Corridor does not apply to underground cables or any transmission lines (or sections of line) that are designated.<br><br>Diagram 1: National Grid Yard and National Grid Subdivision Corridor.<br><br> |
| National Grid Yard | means as depicted in Diagram 1:<br><br>a. the area located within 12m either side of the centreline of an above ground transmission line on that is 110kV or greater, and<br>b. the area located within 12m in any direction from the outer visible edge of an electricity transmission support structure, associated with a line which is 110kV or greater.<br>The measurement of setback distances from the National Grid must be undertaken from the centre line of the National Grid transmission line and the outer edge of any support structure. The centre line at any point is a straight line between the centre points of the two support structures at each end of the span.<br><br>**Note:**<br>The National Grid Yard does not apply to underground cables or any transmission lines (or sections of line) that are designated.<br><br>Diagram 1: National Grid Yard and National Grid Subdivision Corridor.<br><br> |
| natural hazard | has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)<br><br>means any atmospheric or earth or water related occurrence (including earthquake, tsunami, |

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| | 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. |
| natural hazard mitigation works | means structures and associated engineering works to prevent or control the impacts of natural hazards and includes both soft engineering natural hazard mitigation and hard engineering natural hazard mitigation. Retaining walls not required for a hazard mitigation purpose are excluded from this definition. Raised building floor levels and raised land which are required to be raised to meet the requirements of a hazards assessment certificate are excluded from this definition. |
| natural hazard overlay | means any of the:<br>• Fault Location Area<br>• High Flood Hazard Overlay<br>• Medium Flood Hazard Overlay<br>• Low Flood Hazard Overlay<br>• Liquefaction Hazard Overlay<br>• Slope Assessment Overlay<br>• Medium Coastal Inundation Hazard Overlay<br>• High Coastal Inundation Hazard Overlay<br>• High Tsunami Hazard Overlay<br>• Medium Tsunami Hazard Overlay<br>• Low Tsunami Hazard Overlay<br>but for the avoidance of doubt does not include the Hazardous Substances Risk Management Overlay, and in the Natural Hazards chapter where context requires does not include Coastal Hazard Overlays. |
| net floor area | means the sum of any gross floor area, and<br><br>a. includes:<br>i. both freehold and leased areas, and<br>ii. any stock storage or preparation areas, but<br>b. excludes:<br>i. void areas such as liftwells and stair wells, including landing areas,<br>ii. shared corridors and mall common spaces,<br>iii. entrances, lobbies and plant areas within a building,<br>iv. open or roofed outdoor areas, and external balconies, decks, porches and terraces,<br>v. off street loading areas,<br>vi. building service rooms,<br>vii. parking areas and basement areas used for parking, manoeuvring and access, and<br>viii. non-habitable floor spaces in rooftop structures. |
| net site area | means the total area of the site, but excludes:<br><br>a. any part of the site that provides legal access to another site,<br>b. any part of a rear site that provides legal access to that site, and<br>c. any part of the site subject to a designation that may be taken or acquired under the Public Works Act 1981. |
| network utility operator | has the same meaning as in s166 of the RMA (as set out below)<br><br>means a person who—<br>a. undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution or transmission by pipeline of natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy; or<br>b. operates or proposes to operate a network for the purpose of—<br>i. telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; or<br>ii. radio communication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radio Communications Act 1989; or<br>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<br>d. undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution of water for supply (including irrigation); or<br>e. undertakes or proposes to undertake a drainage or sewerage system; or<br>f. constructs, operates, or proposes to construct or operate, a road or railway line; or<br>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 |

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| | h. is a provider of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; or<br>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,—<br>and the words network utility operation have a corresponding meaning. |
| noise | has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)<br><br>includes vibration. |
| non-contributing building or structure | in relation to the Historical Heritage chapter, means any building or structure in an area identified in SCHED2 - Heritage Areas that is not a heritage building, heritage structure, or contributing building or structure. |
| non-residential activity | means an activity which is not a residential activity. |
| notable tree | means a tree identified in SCHED3 - Notable Trees |
| notional boundary | means a line 20 metres from any side of a residential unit or other building used for an activity sensitive to noise, or the legal boundary where this is closer to such a building. |
| not otherwise provided for | in relation to a rule about an activity, means an activity that is not covered by any other rule in that section. |
| offensive odour | an offensive odour occurs when an odour can be detected and is determined to be offensive by one or more observers, including at least one Hutt City Council enforcement officer. |
| offensive trade | means any trade, business, manufacture, or undertaking listed in Schedule 3 of the Health Act 1956 (as set out below):<br><br>• Blood or offal treating<br>• Bone boiling or crushing<br>• Collection and storage of used bottles for sale<br>• Dag crushing<br>• Fellmongering<br>• Fish cleaning<br>• Fish curing<br>• Flax pulping<br>• Flock manufacturing, or teasing of textile materials for any purpose<br>• Gut scraping and treating<br>• Nightsoil collection and disposal<br>• Refuse collection and disposal<br>• Septic tank desludging and disposal of sludge<br>• Slaughtering of animals for any purpose other than human consumption<br>• Storage, drying, or preserving of bones, hides, hoofs, or skins<br>• Tallow melting<br>• Tanning<br>• Wood pulping<br>• Wool scouring |
| official sign | means any signs required or provided for under any statute or regulation, or are otherwise related to aspects of public safety. |
| on-site sign | means any sign which is related to the activity occurring within a site on which the sign is located. |
| operational need | 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. |
| outdoor living space | means an area of open space for the use of the occupants of the residential unit or units to which the space is allocated. |
| Outstanding Coastal Natural Character Area | means an area of outstanding coastal natural character identified in SCHED5 - Coastal Natural Character Areas. |
| Outstanding Natural Features, Outstanding Natural Landscapes | means an outstanding natural feature or an outstanding natural landscape identified in SCHED4 - Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes |
| papakāinga | means housing and ancillary activities (including social, cultural, educational, recreational, and commercial activities) for tangata whenua on their ancestral land. |

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| park facility | means land or structures that facilitate the management, use and enjoyment of a public open space, including:<br><br>a. vehicle, machinery and equipment depots,<br>b. storage sheds,<br>c. public toilets, shelters and changing facilities,<br>d. foot bridges and boardwalks, and<br>e. minor stormwater management devices e.g. rain gardens. |
| parks maintenance and repair | means the maintenance and repair of park facilities. |
| passive recreation | means recreational and leisure activities that do not require sports facilities. Examples include hiking, fishing, swimming, picnicking and similar activities. |
| pedestrian and cycling access | means an access which<br><br>a. is designed and constructed for use only by pedestrians, cyclists and micromobility device users; and<br>b. is the sole access to the site, or is the primary access for pedestrians and cyclists<br>excludes pedestrian or cycling access where co-located with a vehicle access. |
| permeable surface | Any part of a site with a surface which allows for the soakage of water into the ground, including:<br><br>a. areas grassed or planted in trees or shrubs, gardens and other vegetated areas;<br>b. porous or permeable paving;<br>c. living roofs; and<br>d. decks which allow water to drain through to a permeable surface. |
| place function | In relation to a given street or part of a street, has the meaning in the NZTA One Network Framework 2022:<br><br>The extent to which the land use along the side of a road or street is a destination that people want to visit or spend time in.<br><br>and includes any other direction in a plan, policy, or strategy by a road controlling authority of how a given street or part of a street should function as a destination. |
| plantation forest or plantation forestry | has the same meaning as in section 3 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017 (as set out below)<br><br>means a forest deliberately established for commercial purposes, being—<br><br>a. at least 1 ha of continuous forest cover of forest species that has been planted and has or will be harvested or replanted; and<br>b. includes all associated forestry infrastructure; but<br>c. does not include—<br>i. a shelter belt of forest species, where the tree crown cover has, or is likely to have, an average width of less than 30 m; or<br>ii. forest species in urban areas; or<br>iii. nurseries and seed orchards; or<br>iv. trees grown for fruit or nuts; or<br>v. long-term ecological restoration planting of forest species; or<br>vi. willows and poplars space planted for soil conservation purposes. |
| pou | means a free-standing structure that is a post, pole, pillar, or column. |
| primary production | means any:<br><br>a. aquaculture, agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, mining, quarrying or forestry activities,<br>b. includes initial processing, as an ancillary activity, of commodities that result from the listed activities in a., and<br>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<br>d. excludes further processing of those commodities into a different product. |
| productive capacity | in relation to land, means the ability of the land to support land-based primary production over the long term, based on an assessment of: |

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| | a. physical characteristics (such as soil type, properties, and versatility),<br>b. legal constraints (such as consent notices, local authority covenants, and easements), and<br>c. the size and shape of existing and proposed land parcels. |
| protected dark sky area | means an area sponsored by a territorial local authority, regional council, or other public body for recognition as an International Dark Sky Place by the International Dark-Sky Association, including any such area outside Lower Hutt. |
| public spaces | means those places in the public realm which are available for public access (physical or visual) or leisure and that are characterised by their public patterns of use. Public spaces include, but are not limited to, streets, accessways, squares, urban parks, open space and all open areas that are generally available for use by the public, notwithstanding that access may be denied at certain times. |
| quantitative risk assessment | in relation to risks from hazardous substances, means a risk assessment used to systematically calculate the risks from hazardous events for a significant hazardous facility. Involves predicting the size of consequences associated with a hazard, and the frequency at which a release of the hazard may be expected to occur. These aspects are then combined in order to obtain numerical values for risk, such as risk of fatality. |
| 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. |
| Quarry Amenity Protection Overlay | means the area shown in the planning maps as the Quarry Amenity Protection Overlay |
| Quarry Zone Protection Overlay | means the area shown in the planning maps as the Quarry Zone Protection Overlay |
| 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 clean filling of the quarry, and the use of land and accessory buildings for offices, workshops and carparking areas associated with the operation of the quarry. |
| Quarrying Activity Overlay | means the area shown in the planning maps as the Quarrying Activity Overlay |
| rail vehicle | Has the meaning in the Railways Act 2005 (as set out below):<br><br>a. means any vehicle that runs on, or uses, a railway line, and<br>b. includes—<br>i. a locomotive, rail carriage, rail wagon, railcar, light rail vehicle, rail maintenance vehicle (whether or not self-propelled), and any other vehicle prescribed as a rail vehicle by regulations, and<br>ii. a vehicle designed to operate both on rails and off rails, but only when that vehicle is running on rails. |
| reasonable maximum use scenario | In relation to noise, means that level of noise incident on the exterior of the most exposed habitable room of the building in which an activity sensitive to noise occurs based on:<br>1. Rail noise — The current day measured or predicted rail noise level $L_{Aeq}$ (24 h) plus 2 dB<br>2. Highway noise — The current day measured or predicted road traffic noise level $L_{Aeq}$ (24 h) |
| recreation activity | any activity whose primary aim is the passive or active enjoyment of leisure, whether competitive or non-competitive, casual or organised, and recreation has a corresponding meaning. |
| regionally significant infrastructure | means regionally significant infrastructure including:<br>a. pipelines for the distribution or transmission of natural or manufactured gas or petroleum, including any associated fittings, appurtenances, fixtures or equipment,<br>b. a network operated for the purposes of telecommunications, as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001,<br>c. a network operated for the purpose of radiocommunications, as defined in section 2(1) of the Radio Communications Act 1989,<br>d. the National Grid,<br>e. facilities for the generation and/or transmission of electricity where it is supplied to the National grid and/or the local distribution network,<br>f. facilities for the electricity distribution network, where it is 11kV and above. This excludes private connections to the local distribution network, |

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| | g. the local authority water supply network (including intake structures) and water treatments plants,<br>h. the local authority wastewater and stormwater networks and systems, including treatment plants and storage and discharge facilities, and<br>i. the Strategic Transport Network as identified in the Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan 2021. |
| relocation | means to physically shift the location of a building within a site or to remove it from the site. Relocation may include raising or lowering a building or structure. |
| renewable electricity generation | means generation of electricity from solar, wind, hydroelectricity, geothermal, biomass, tidal, wave, or ocean current energy sources. |
| 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. |
| renewable electricity generation investigation activities | means the investigation, identification and assessment of potential sites and energy sources for renewable electricity generation by existing and prospective generators and includes the following activities:<br><br>a. erecting an anemometer mast,<br>b. digging test pits, drilling boreholes, constructing investigation drives and removing samples to investigate geological conditions,<br>c. installing instruments into drill holes for monitoring groundwater levels and land movement,<br>d. erecting survey monuments and installing instruments to monitor land movement,<br>e. erecting telemetry stations for the transmission of instrument data,<br>f. installing microseismic stations to measure microseismic activity and ground noise, and<br>g. erection of signs or notices giving warning of danger. |
| research activity | includes research for scientific, industrial, or agricultural purposes. |
| reserve management plan | means a plan prepared under section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977. |
| residential activity | means the use of land and building(s) for people's living accommodation. |
| residential unit | means a building(s) or part of a building that is used for a residential activity exclusively by one household, and must include sleeping, cooking, bathing and toilet facilities. |
| residential visitor accommodation | means the use of a residential unit (or part of a residential unit) for temporary accommodation (meaning stays of less than 90 days for any one guest), subject to a tariff being paid by guests, that is incidental to the use of the residential unit for a residential activity. |
| Residential Zones | means the High Density Residential Zone, Medium Density Residential Zone, and Large Lot Residential Zone |
| residual risk | means, in relation to the Hazardous Substances chapter, the level of any remaining risk of an adverse effect after other industry controls, legislation and regulations, including the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, the Land Transport Act 1998, the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017 and any other subordinate instruments, and regional plans have been complied with. |
| restricted lighting period | means the period of time starting at 10pm, and ending at either 7am or dawn, whichever is the earlier. |
| retirement village | means a managed comprehensive residential complex or facilities used to provide residential accommodation for people who are retired and any spouses or partners of such people. It may also include any of the following for residents within the complex: recreation, leisure, supported residential care, welfare and medical facilities (inclusive of hospital care) and other non-residential activities. |
| reverse sensitivity | Activity A causes reverse sensitivity to Activity B when:<br>1. Activity A is a sensitive activity, or a potential activity that would be a sensitive activity, in relation to the effects of Activity B, and<br>2. Activity B is:<br>a. An existing activity provided for by a designation, and the effects are the same or similar in character, intensity, and scale to those that existed on 6 February 2025, or<br>b. An activity provided for by a designation whose notice of requirement was lodged on or |

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| | after 6 February 2025, or<br>c. An activity or potential activity that the zone in which it is located provides for as a predominant activity, or<br>d. An activity with a functional need or operational need to locate where it is located, and<br>3. Activity A is not provided for by a designation, and<br>4. Activity A:<br>a. Is not an activity that the zone in which it is located provides for as a predominant activity, or<br>b. Was or would be established after Activity B, or<br>c. Was not or would not be lawfully established, and<br>5. The establishing, upgrading, operating, or maintaining of Activity B would have more than minor adverse effects on Activity A (including effects of a type not managed under the Resource Management Act), and<br>6. The person carrying out Activity B takes the best practicable option to avoid, remedy, or mitigate those effects on Activity A, and<br>7. The person carrying out Activity B has not contributed to either the establishment or the sensitivity of Activity A (for example through selling the person conducting Activity A the land on which that activity occurs), and<br>8. The person carrying out Activity B has used all other lawful and reasonable powers available to them to manage or avoid the reverse sensitivity issue, and<br>9. Despite (6), (7) and (8), Activity B has a significant potential to be constrained in its establishment, upgrading, operation, or maintenance because of regulation under the Resource Management Act 1991, the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015, the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, or other comparable legislation or bylaws that relate to management of the effects of Activity B on Activity A, and<br>10. That constraint could be avoided, remedied, or mitigated through preventing the establishment of Activity A in that location, or placing conditions on Activity A, and<br>11. Considering the factors above, and all other relevant matters, it is reasonable to do so.<br>For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this plan requires or authorises any rule or condition that would in the guise of managing reverse sensitivity limit any person's right to freedom of expression and association as protected by the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990, including their right to submit on any matter to which they would otherwise be entitled to submit. |
| riparian margin | means all land within a horizontal distance of 10 metres landward from:<br><br>a. the bank of a river, excluding piped rivers, or<br>b. the edge of a lake, as measured at its maximum annual water level. |
| river | has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)<br><br>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). |
| riverbank frontage | means any boundary of a site with the contiguous Open Space Zone area that contains Te Awa Kairangi / The Hutt River. |
| road, road reserve, or legal road | has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set below)<br><br>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<br><br>Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974 road definition:<br><br>road means the whole of any land which is within a district, and which—<br><br>a. immediately before the commencement of this Part was a road or street or public highway; or<br>b. immediately before the inclusion of any area in the district was a public highway within that area; or<br>c. is laid out by the council as a road or street after the commencement of this Part; or<br>d. is vested in the council for the purpose of a road as shown on a deposited survey plan; or<br>e. is vested in the council as a road or street pursuant to any other enactment;—<br>and includes—<br><br>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 |

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| | 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:<br>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;—<br>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<br><br>Section 2(1) of the Government Roading Powers Act 1989 motorway definition motorway—<br><br>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<br>b. includes all bridges, drains, culverts, or other structures or works forming part of any motorway so declared; but<br>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. |
| rural activity | means the use of land and/or buildings for agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, and forestry activities, and includes:<br><br>a. the storage of products and initial processing as an ancillary activity of horticultural and agricultural products produced on the site, and<br>b. the storage and disposal of solid and liquid animal waste.<br>Intensive indoor primary production, rural industry, quarrying and mining activities, top soil stripping and turf farming are excluded. |
| rural environment | means anywhere in Lower Hutt that is not in the urban environment |
| rural industry | means an industry or business undertaken in a rural environment that directly supports, services, or is dependent on primary production. |
| Rural Zones | means the General Rural Zone and Rural Lifestyle Zone |
| sensitive activities | means, as the context requires:<br>1. activities most sensitive to natural hazards,<br>2. activities potentially sensitive to natural hazards,<br>3. activities sensitive to gas transmission infrastructure,<br>4. activities sensitive to hazardous substance risks,<br>5. activities sensitive to industry,<br>6. activities sensitive to light,<br>7. activities sensitive to noise,<br>8. activities sensitive to privacy intrusion, or<br>9. activities sensitive to the National Grid. |
| service station | means a commercial activity of the refuelling, refilling, cleaning, pressurising of tyres, or fitting of end user-replaceable parts (e.g. wiper blades) to motor vehicles, or the retail sale of fuels and oils (other than in sealed containers). An electric vehicle charging station is not, in itself, a service station. |
| servicing | means deliveries to and collections from a site, including of products, supplies, raw materials, refuse, mail, and packages, and includes any movements of heavy motor vehicles. |
| sign | means any device, character, graphic or electronic display, whether temporary or permanent, which:<br><br>a. is for the purposes of:<br>i. identification of or provision of information about any activity, property or structure or an aspect of public safety,<br>ii. providing directions, or<br>iii. promoting goods, services or events, and<br>b. is projected onto, or fixed or attached to, any structure or natural object, and<br>c. includes the frame, supporting device and any ancillary equipment whose function is to support the message or notice. |
| significant hazardous facility | means any facility which involves one or more of the following activities:<br><br>1. Manufacturing of hazardous substances (including industries manufacturing |

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| | agrochemicals, fertilisers, acids/alkalis or paints),<br>2. Oil and gas exploration and extraction facilities,<br>3. The storage/use of more than 50,000 litres of petrol,<br>4. The storage/use of more than 100,000 litres of diesel,<br>5. The storage/use of more than 6 tonnes of LPG,<br>6. Galvanising plants,<br>7. Electroplating and metal treatment facilities,<br>8. Tanneries,<br>9. Timber treatment,<br>10. Freezing works and rendering plants,<br>11. Wastewater treatment plants,<br>12. Metal smelting and refining (including battery refining or recycling),<br>13. Milk treatment plants,<br>14. Fibreglass manufacturing,<br>15. Polymer foam manufacturing, and<br>16. Asphalt/bitumen manufacture or storage. |
| site | means:<br><br>a. an area of land comprised in a single record of title under the Land Transfer Act 2017; or<br>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<br>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<br>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. |
| Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori | means site and areas identified in SCHED6 - Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori. |
| Slope Assessment Overlay | means the area shown in the planning maps as the Slope Assessment Overlay |
| small-scale renewable electricity generation activities | means systems or equipment that generates electricity from renewable sources for the purpose of using electricity on a particular site (single household, business premise or network utility) with or without exporting back into the distribution network. |
| special audible characteristics | has the same meaning as ‘special audible characteristic’ in section 6.3 of New Zealand Standard 6802:2008 Acoustics — Environmental Noise. |
| Special Purpose Zones | means the Hospital Zone, Marae Zone, Quarry Zone, Seaview Marina Zone, and Tertiary Education Zone. |
| Specific Height Control Overlay | means the area shown in the planning maps as the Specific Height Control Overlay |
| Specified High Trip Generator Exemption Overlay | means the area shown in the planning maps as the Specified High Trip Generator Exemption Overlay |
| specified overlay | means any one of the following:<br><br>a. Heritage Areas, and any site within which a heritage building or heritage structure is located,<br>b. Sites and areas of significance to Māori - Category 1,<br>c. High and Very High Coastal Natural Character Areas,<br>d. Outstanding Coastal Natural Character Areas,<br>e. Outstanding Natural Features, or<br>f. Outstanding Natural Landscapes. |
| sports facilities | means the use of land and/or buildings for active activities, tournaments and sports education and club e.g. parks, playgrounds, sportsgrounds, swimming pools, stadia, sailing and boating clubs and multi-sports facilities. It includes ancillary administrative activities to sport and recreation activities |
| staff member | in relation to a place of employment includes both a full time and part time employee. |
| standalone office | An activity that: |

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| activity | 1. Is conducted within a building, and<br>2. Focuses on:<br>a. advisory, business-to-business, consulting, government, professional, or financial services, or<br>b. administration of organisations, or<br>c. trading of goods not located on the site, or<br>d. trading of services not performed on the site, and<br>3. Is not an accessory activity to another activity, and<br>4. Includes any co-working office space, and<br>5. Includes the personal service elements of these activities offered to clients or other visitors.<br><br>Examples include the offices of accountants, advertising agencies, architects, auctioneers, banks, call centres, citizens advice bureaux, copywriters, courts, engineers, financial advisers, insurance agents, money lenders, parliamentary electorate offices, public relations agencies, property managers, real estate agents, social welfare providers, software developers, solicitors, surveyors, stockbrokers, trade union offices, travel agents, and urban planners.<br><br>This definition does not include a commercial recreation activity, community corrections activity, community facility, education facility, healthcare activity, home business, industrial activity, or research activity. |
| 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 below)<br><br>means any building, equipment, device, or other facility, made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft. |
| subdivision | has the same meaning as “subdivision of land” in section 218 of the RMA (as set out below)<br><br>means-<br><br>a. the division of an allotment-<br>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<br>ii. by the disposition by way of sale or offer for sale of the fee simple to part of the allotment; or<br>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<br>iv. by the grant of a company lease or cross lease in respect of any part of the allotment; or<br>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<br>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. |
| supermarket | means a grocery store with a gross floor area of 500m$^2$ or more. |
| support structure | means any mast, pole or similar structure used or intended to be used for the support of lighting devices, lighting rods, signs, aerials, antennas, sensing devices, beacons, lines or aboveground mounted equipment. |
| supported residential care facilities | means land and buildings in which residential accommodation, supervision, assistance, care and/or support are provided by another person or agency for residents. |
| tangata whenua | in relation to a particular area, means the iwi, or hapu, that holds mana whenua over that area. |
| taonga | means treasures, valued resources, both tangible and intangible. |
| temporary activity | means an activity that:<br><br>a. is intended to have a limited duration,<br>b. is intended to have a limited recurrence in any given year,<br>c. is not part of, or ancillary to, a permanent activity on the same site,<br>d. would not be a permitted activity in the location in which it occurs under this plan when |

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| | excluding the provisions of the Temporary Activities chapter, and<br>e. does not permanently alter any land, building, structure, feature, or vegetation, except where that alteration would be a permitted activity when excluding the provisions of the Temporary Activities chapter, but<br>does not include:<br><br>a. any associated temporary buildings, structures, or features.<br>Examples include, but are not limited to, festivals, parades, concerts, fairs, markets, circuses, carnivals, exhibitions, displays, theatrical productions, art installations, filming on location, military training, emergency response training, cultural events, sporting events, ceremonies, public meetings, public gatherings, and other community or special events. |
| temporary sign | means an advertising sign erected for a short period of time for the purpose of:<br><br>a. advising of a forthcoming community event, occasion or service which is primarily a not-for-profit, event, organisation or service,<br>b. advertising a forthcoming temporary activity,<br>c. identifying a construction site or a development under construction,<br>d. Electioneering (Election signs), and<br>e. The sale, lease, rent or auction of land (real estate signs). |
| tertiary education activities | means the use of land and/or buildings for the primary purpose of tertiary education and research activities.<br><br>Includes:<br>a. classrooms, lecture theatres, laboratories, workshops, libraries and other facilities primarily used for learning or research,<br>b. offices and other facilities which are used for the administration of tertiary education activities or to provide support services to staff or students, including student unions, clubs or other organisations, and<br>c. ancillary activities which are subsidiary to and necessary to support these activities, which may include:<br>i. Child care services,<br>ii. Commercial activities, including small-scale retail such as a café or superette,<br>iii. Community facilities,<br>iv. Gymnasiums and sports facilities,<br>v. Health care activities, and<br>vi. Residential activities and visitor accommodation. |
| third-party advertising signs | means a sign that promotes:<br><br>1. goods that are not sold on the site the sign is located on,<br>2. services that are not provided on the site the sign is located on, or<br>3. events that are not held on the site the sign is located on. |
| three waters network, three waters | means the reticulated water network, the reticulated wastewater network and stormwater management systems. |
| tikanga Māori | means Māori customary practices and values. |
| trade supply retail | means a business primarily engaged in sales or hire to businesses, although it may include sales to the general public, that supplies:<br><br>• Automotive or marine parts and supplies,<br>• Building materials,<br>• Catering equipment,<br>• Farming and agricultural supplies,<br>• Garden and landscaping supplies,<br>• Industrial and construction machinery,<br>• Industrial clothing and safety equipment, or<br>• Office furniture, equipment, and systems. |
| transmission line | has the same meaning as in section 3 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009 (as set out below)<br><br>a. means the facilities and structures used for, or associated with, the overhead or underground transmission of electricity in the National Grid; and<br>b. includes transmission line support structures, telecommunication cables, and telecommunication devices to which paragraph a) applies; but |

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| | c. does not include an electricity substation. |
| transport facilities | means facilities and areas which provide for the movement of people, goods and refuse between activities on a site and the transport network. It includes:<br><br>a. pedestrian and cycling accesses,<br>b. cycling and micromobility device parking and end-of-trip facilities,<br>c. driveways, and motor vehicle manoeuvring and parking areas,<br>d. vehicle crossings,<br>e. on-site loading facilities, and<br>f. refuse storage areas. |
| transport network | means all public rail, public roads, public pedestrian and cycling facilities, public transport and associated public infrastructure. It includes<br>a. train stations,<br>b. bus stops,<br>c. bus shelters, and<br>d. Park and Ride areas. |
| travel choice assessment | means an assessment which demonstrates how a subdivision, use and development has considered and incorporated accessibility and connectivity to active transport, sustainable transport modes and supports redistribution of demand from private car use to active and sustainable transport modes. |
| tree | means, for the purpose of ECO-R1 and ECO-R2, a perennial woody plant species that is at least 3 metres in height when measured from ground level, or has at least a 300mm diameter when the measurement is taken from 1.5m above ground level. |
| upgrading | as it applies to infrastructure, means the improvement, relocation, replacement, or increase in carrying capacity, operational efficiency, size, pressure, security or safety of existing infrastructure, but excludes maintenance and repair. |
| upward light ratio | means the proportion of the luminous flux emitted by a luminaire above the horizontal plane.<br><br>Note:<br>A luminaire that is fully shielded so that all light is directed downwards will have an upward light ratio of 0%. |
| urban environment | means any area within the following zones:<br><br>a. Residential Zones,<br>b. Commercial and Mixed Use Zones,<br>c. Industrial Zones,<br>d. Open Space Zone,<br>e. Sport and Active Recreation Zone,<br>f. Hospital Zone,<br>g. Marae Zone, or<br>h. Tertiary Education Zone. |
| urban environment allotment | has the same meaning as in section 76(4C) of the RMA (as set out below)<br><br>means an allotment within the meaning of section 218—<br><br>a. that is no greater than 4,000$m^2$; and<br>b. that is connected to a reticulated water supply system and a reticulated sewerage system; and<br>c. on which there is a building used for industrial or commercial purposes or as a dwellinghouse; and<br>d. that is not reserve (within the meaning of section 2(1) of the Reserves Act 1977) or subject to a conservation management plan or conservation management strategy prepared in accordance with the Conservation Act 1987 or the Reserves Act 1977. |
| urupā | means burial sites. |
| vehicle | has the meaning in the Land Transport Act 1998 (as set out below):<br><br>a. means a contrivance equipped with wheels, tracks, or revolving runners on which it moves or is moved; and<br>b. includes a hovercraft, a skateboard, in-line skates, and roller skates; but<br>c. does not include— |

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| | i. a perambulator or pushchair:<br>ii. a shopping or sporting trundler not propelled by mechanical power:<br>iii. a wheelbarrow or hand-trolley:<br>iv. [Repealed]<br>v. a pedestrian-controlled lawnmower:<br>vi. a pedestrian-controlled agricultural machine not propelled by mechanical power:<br>vii. an article of furniture:<br>viii. a wheelchair not propelled by mechanical power:<br>ix. any other contrivance specified by the rules not to be a vehicle for the purposes of this definition:<br>x. any rail vehicle. |
| vehicle crossing | means a facility for motor vehicle access between a road carriageway and to or through a site boundary. It includes any culvert, bridge or kerbing. |
| visitor accommodation | means land and/or buildings used for accommodating visitors, subject to a tariff being paid, and includes any ancillary activities. |
| visitor accommodation unit | Means a part of a visitor accommodation operation that is:<br>a. used exclusively at any one time for one booking, or;<br>b. any shared room used for sleeping. |
| visitor centre | means land and or buildings used to provide education and interpretation of features and/or activities within the reserve. |
| wāhi tapu | means places of sacredness and immense importance for tangata whenua. Wähi tapu areas can be prohibited or forbidden places, or private places, where permission should be sought for access, and protocols followed. |
| wastewater | means any combination of two or more the following wastes: sewage, greywater or industrial and trade waste. |
| water | has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)<br>a. means water in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or under the ground:<br>b. includes fresh water, coastal water, and geothermal water:<br>c. does not include water in any form while in any pipe, tank, or cistern. |
| water sensitive design | means the integration of planning, engineering design and water management to mimic or restore natural hydrological processes in order to address the quantitative and qualitative impacts of land use and development on land, water and biodiversity, and the community's aesthetic and recreational enjoyment of waterways and the coast. Water sensitive design manages stormwater at its source as one of the tools to control runoff and water quality. The terms green infrastructure, low impact design, low impact urban design and water sensitive urban design are often used synonymously with water sensitive design. |
| waterbody | has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)<br>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. |
| waterbody management activities | means activities in waterbodies associated with managing natural hazard risk and health of the waterbody (including water quality and aquatic ecology). |
| well-functioning urban environment | means an urban environment that, as a minimum:<br>1. has or enables a variety of homes that meet the needs, in terms of type, price, and location, of different households,<br>2. has or enables a variety of homes that enable Māori to express their cultural traditions and norms,<br>3. has or enables a variety of sites that are suitable for different business sectors in terms of location and site size,<br>4. has good accessibility for all people between housing, jobs, community services, natural spaces, and open spaces, including by way of public or active transport,<br>5. supports, and limits as much as possible adverse impacts on, the competitive operation of land and development markets,<br>6. supports reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, and<br>7. are resilient to the likely current and future effects of climate change. |

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| wind mitigation measures | means any building or structure or part of a building or structure which is identified in a wind assessment as contributing to the management of wind effects in urban environments. |
| yard-based retailing | means any commercial activity which supplies or receives goods or services primarily from an open or semi-covered yard, and where the area of the yard is greater than all indoor gross floor area used for the activity.<br><br>Examples include:<br>1. Garden centres<br>2. Automotive and marine supplies<br>3. Agricultural supplies<br>4. Motor vehicle sales<br>However, the area of the yard does not include visitor or employee carparking, cycle parking, or micromobility parking, or manoeuvring areas for that parking. |