

3 INTERPRETATION

3.1 Definitions

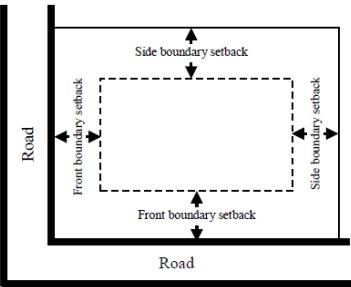
Term	Definition
the Act	the Resource Management Act 1991 including any amendments thereto.
Access allotment	any separate allotment , owned in common undivided shares, and used primarily for access to one or more allotments that have no legal frontage.
Abrasive blasting <i>NPS</i>	means the cleaning, smoothing, roughening, cutting or removal of part of the surface of any article by the use, as an abrasive, of a jet of sand, metal, shot or grit or other material propelled by a blast of compressed air or steam or water or by a wheel.
Accessory building	a building which is accessory to the main use of the site . On residential sites , this includes garages, carports, workshops, garden sheds, swimming pools, spa pools and glasshouses that are not used for commercial purposes other than home business . It also includes walls, fences and retaining walls defined as buildings . For the purposes of the Southern Hills Overlay Area, accessory buildings do not include any building in the General Residential Zone or Residential Hill Precinct which exceeds 36m ² in floor area and/or 3 metres in height . (See definition of “ building ”)
Active recreation	recreation activities that are active in nature. It includes motorised activities and gun clubs which have an intermittent noise component but excludes all temporary events , such as organised competitive sporting events.
Activity	the use of a site including the construction, operation, maintenance, minor upgrading , replacement and refurbishment of buildings, structures , plant and equipment.
Allotment <i>NPS</i>	has the same meaning as in section 218 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

	<p>(2) In this Act, the term allotment means—</p> <p>(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—</p> <p>(i) the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been allowed, or subdivision approval has been granted, under another Act; or</p> <p>(ii) a subdivision consent for the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been granted under this Act; or</p> <p>(b) any parcel of land or building or part of a building that is shown or identified separately—</p> <p>(i) on a survey plan; or</p> <p>(ii) on a licence within the meaning of subpart 6 of Part 3 of the Land Transfer Act 2017; or</p> <p>(c) any unit on a unit plan; or</p> <p>(d) any parcel of land not subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017.</p> <p>(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), an allotment that is—</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(b) not subject to that Act and was acquired by its owner under 1 instrument of conveyance— shall be deemed to be a continuous area of land notwithstanding that part of it is physically separated from any other part by a road or in any other manner whatsoever, unless the division of the allotment into such parts has been allowed by a subdivision consent granted under this Act or by a subdivisional approval under any former enactment relating to the subdivision of land.</p> <p>(4) For the purposes of subsection (2), the balance of any land from which any allotment is being or has been subdivided is deemed to be an allotment.</p>
<p>Alteration or addition</p>	<p>in relation to Historical Heritage - means any work on a significant heritage feature which involves the addition, alteration or removal and replacement of walls, windows, ceilings, floors or roofs, either internally or externally.</p>
<p>Amenity values</p> <p><i>NPS</i></p>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>means those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people’s appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes.</p>
<p>Ancillary activity</p> <p><i>NPS</i></p>	<p>means an activity that supports and is subsidiary to a primary activity.</p>
<p>Anemometer</p>	<p>means a mast and supporting sensors for the purpose of wind resource measurement. This includes guy wires and various meteorological instruments to be erected at varying heights, including:</p> <p>(1) Anemometers to measure the average wind speed, wind gust speeds, turbulence intensity and wind shear;</p> <p>(2) wind vanes to measure wind direction; and other meteorological instruments to measure temperature, air pressure, humidity and rainfall.</p>

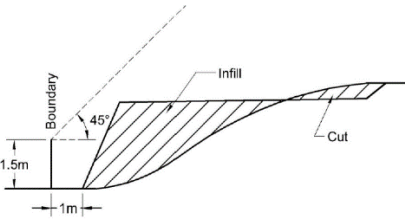
Antenna	<p>means antenna as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Telecommunications Facilities) Regulations 2008. An antenna does not include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Devices used in amateur radio configurations (2) Devices used only for television reception; and (3) Any other device not otherwise defined above that is less than 1.5m² in area <p>Advice note: The mountings of any antenna and any radiofrequency equipment or similar device shall not be included in the measurement of area of diameter of each antenna, provided that the radiofrequency unit or similar device is smaller in area or diameter than the antenna itself. Any antenna only need meet the area or diameter measurement, as appropriate to the type of antenna and the measurement is of each individual antenna and is not a cumulative measurement.</p>
Aquifer NPS	<p>means a permeable geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation, beneath the ground, capable of receiving, storing, transmitting and yielding water.</p>
Bed NPS	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) means—</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in relation to any river— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) for the purposes of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, and subdivision, the space of land which the waters of the river cover at its annual fullest flow without overtopping its banks; (ii) in all other cases, the space of land which the waters of the river cover at its fullest flow without overtopping its banks; and (b) in relation to any lake, except a lake controlled by artificial means,— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) for the purposes of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, and subdivision, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its annual highest level without exceeding its margin; (ii) in all other cases, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its highest level without exceeding its margin; and (c) in relation to any lake controlled by artificial means, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its maximum permitted operating level; and (d) in relation to the sea, the submarine areas covered by the internal waters and the territorial sea. </div>
Best practicable option NPS	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>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—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the nature of the discharge or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects; and (b) the financial implications, and the effects on the environment, of that option when compared with other options; and (c) the current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied. </div>
Bore	<p>means any hole drilled or constructed in the ground that is used to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) investigate or monitor conditions below the ground surface; or

NPS	(b) abstract gaseous or liquid substances from the ground; or (c) discharge gaseous or liquid substances into the ground; but it excludes test pits, trenches, soak holes and soakage pits.
Boundary	the legal boundary of a site , unless otherwise specified.
Boundary adjustment	means a subdivision that alters the existing boundaries between adjoining allotments , without altering the number of allotments.
NPS	
Building	means a temporary or permanent movable or immovable physical construction that is:
NPS	(a) partially or fully roofed; and (b) fixed or located on or in land ; but excludes any motorised vehicle or other mode of transport that could be moved under its own power.
Building coverage	means the percentage of the net site area covered by the building footprint .
NPS	
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 any of those buildings that extends out beyond the ground floor level limits of the building and overhangs the ground.
NPS	
Building improvement centres	are premises used for the storage, display and sale of goods and materials used in the construction, repair, alteration, improvement and renovation of buildings and includes building supply, electrical supply and plumbing supply centres, building recyclers and home and building display centres.
Cabinet	means a box-shaped structure which houses radio and telecommunication equipment, electrical equipment, equipment associated with the continued operation of network utilities and includes single transformers and associated switching gear distributing electricity at a voltage up to, and including, 110KV.
Cleanfill area	means an area used exclusively for the disposal of cleanfill material .
NPS	
Cleanfill material	means virgin excavated natural materials including clay, gravel, sand, soil and rock that are free of: (a) combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components; (b) hazardous substances and materials;

NPS	(c) products and materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, stabilisation or disposal practices; (d) medical and veterinary wastes, asbestos, and radioactive substances; (e) contaminated soil and other contaminated materials; and (f) liquid wastes
Code of Practice for Civil Engineering Works	a document prepared by the Council which sets out performance criteria, standards and procedures for engineering works within Upper Hutt.
Commercial activity NPS	means any activity trading in goods, equipment or services. It includes any ancillary activity to the commercial activity (for example administrative or head offices).
Community care housing	special care housing used for the rehabilitation or care of any group of persons.
Community corrections activity NPS	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 scale renewable energy generation	means renewable energy generation for the purpose of supplying electricity to a whole community which is not connected to the distribution network ('off grid'); or to supplying an immediate neighbourhood in an urban area with some export back into the distribution network .
Community facility NPS	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 .
Comprehensive residential development	a residential development of at least three residential units , on a site within a the Residential Centres Precinct , at a density greater than the minimum net site area requirement for the General Residential Zone. Note: A Comprehensive Residential Development may include an existing residential unit.

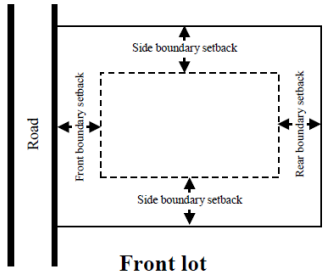
Conservation	the maintenance or enhancement of environmental and heritage values.
Construction and Commissioning activities	<p>in respect of renewable electricity generation activities includes those activities directly involved with the building and operation of a new renewable electricity generation activity. This includes site preparation, earthworks, quarrying, concrete batching, plant construction, road construction and widening, traffic generation, reservoir formation, clearance or inundation of vegetation, but specifically excludes investigative activities such as geological sampling, surveys and geotechnical investigations.</p> <p>Activities associated with “construction and commissioning” includes rapid and temporary population increases and the associated effects on infrastructure and community facilities; the need to reroute or relocate network utilities and community facilities; the need to construct new infrastructure including the system of electricity conveyance transmission (including substations) required to convey electricity to the distribution network and/or the national grid as provided for in the definition of ‘renewable electricity generation activity’.</p>
Contaminant <i>NPS</i>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>includes any substance (including gases, odorous compounds, liquids, solids, and microorganisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy, or heat—</p> <p>(a) when discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of water; or</p> <p>(b) when discharged onto or into land or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the land or air onto or into which it is discharged.</p> </div>
Contaminated land site <i>NPS</i>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>means land that has a hazardous substance in or on it that—</p> <p>(a) has significant adverse effects on the environment; or</p> <p>(b) is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment.</p> </div>
Corner allotment	<p>any site adjoining two or more contiguous roads with two or more contiguous frontages that each comply with the relevant subdivision standard (for the minimum frontage) of a corner allotment in the relevant zone, but excludes any rear allotment.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>The diagram illustrates a corner lot situated at the intersection of two roads. The lot is represented by a dashed rectangle. Four arrows point from the lot's boundaries to the roads, labeled as follows: 'Front boundary setback' (top and bottom), 'Side boundary setback' (left and right), and 'Road' (for the adjacent roads). The entire lot is labeled 'Corner lot' at the bottom.</p> </div>

Council	the Upper Hutt City Council or any committee, subcommittee or person to whom the Council's powers, duties and discretions have been lawfully delegated.
Cultivation <i>NPS</i>	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.
Discharge <i>NPS</i>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 5px;">includes emit, deposit, and allow to escape.</div>
Distribution network	for the purpose of the renewable Energy Chapter (REG), has the same meaning as in the National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation and means a distributor's lines and associated equipment used for the conveyance of electricity on lines other than lines that are part of the national grid.
Distributor	for the purpose of the renewable Energy Chapter (REG), has the same meaning as in the National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation and means a business engaged in distribution of electricity.
Drain <i>NPS</i>	means any artificial watercourse designed, constructed, or used for the drainage of surface or subsurface water , but excludes artificial watercourses used for the conveyance of water for electricity generation, irrigation, or water supply purposes
Drinking water <i>NPS</i>	means water intended to be used for human consumption; and includes water intended to be used for food preparation, utensil washing, and oral or other personal hygiene
Dripline (of a tree)	the shape defined on the ground by a series of vertical lines formed around the outer most extent of the tree, branches and foliage.
Dry abrasive blasting <i>NPS</i>	means abrasive blasting using materials to which no water has been added.
Dust <i>NPS</i>	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.
Early childhood centre	means premises used for the care or education of four or more children under the age of seven, including but not limited to Kindergartens, Playcentres, Kohanga Reo , Licensed Childcare Centres, Day Nurseries and Creches.

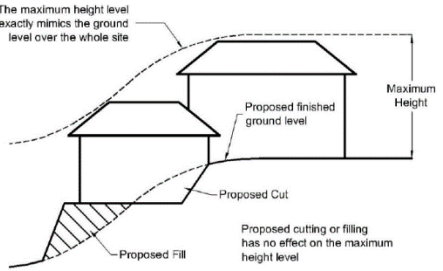
Earthworks NPS	means the alteration or disturbance of land , including by moving, removing, placing, blading, cutting, contouring, filling or excavation of earth (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock); but excludes gardening, cultivation , and disturbance of land for the installation of fence posts.
Earthworks plane	means a height control plane applied at the ground level at a boundary from a height of 1.5 metres above any point along that boundary and entering the site at an angle of 45° 
Ecosystem	a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment , interacting as a functional unit.
Educational facility NPS	means land or buildings used for teaching or training by child care services, schools, or tertiary education services, including any ancillary activities .
Effect NPS	has the same meaning as in section 3 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) includes— (a) any positive or adverse effect ; and (b) any temporary or permanent effect ; and (c) any past, present, or future effect ; and (d) any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects — regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency of the effect , and also includes— (e) any potential effect of high probability; and (f) any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact.
Environment NPS	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) includes— (a) ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and (b) all natural and physical resources ; and (c) amenity values ; and (d) the social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) or which are affected by those matters.

Erosion Hazard Area	the area identified within the District Plan (Part 5) Hazard Maps that are at risk from erosion caused by the flood hazard.
Esplanade reserve NPS	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) includes— (a) ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and (b) all natural and physical resources ; and (c) amenity values ; and (d) the social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) or which are affected by those matters
Esplanade strip NPS	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) means a strip of land created by the registration of an instrument in accordance with section 232 for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229.
Event overnighting	is the sleeping in a tent, caravan, campervan or other related means on a site not typically used for this purpose, and is directly related to a temporary event .
Event staff	Staff involved in the daily operation of a temporary event .
External sound insulation level	External sound insulation level means the standardised level difference (outdoor to indoor) and is a measure of the airborne sound insulation provided by the external building envelope (including windows, walls, ceilings and floors where appropriate) using insulation spectrum No.2 (A-weighted traffic noise spectrum) described in units of D2m,nT,w + Ctr as defined in the following Standard: ISO 717-1:2013 Acoustics - Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements - Part 1: Airborne sound. The term " external sound insulation level " is used in this Plan primarily as a calculated value to demonstrate compliance with the stated minimum standard of acoustic isolation against sounds arising from outside the building . If field testing of built structures is employed to verify predictions, these tests shall be carried out using <i>ISO 140-5:1998 Acoustics - Measurement Of Sound Insulation In Buildings And Of Building Elements, Part 5: Field Measurements Of Airborne Sound Insulation Of Façade Elements And Facades</i> .
Family flat	a self-contained residential unit no more than 55m ² in floor area, on the same property and in the same ownership as the principal residential unit (and not leased to another party), for the purpose of providing ancillary accommodation. Note: For clarity, a family flat which exceeds the 55m ² limit will be considered as a residential unit and will be assessed against the appropriate rules.
Farming activity	an activity with the primary purpose of commercially producing livestock or vegetative matter. It includes horticulture but does not include forestry , veterinary hospitals, boarding kennels, catteries, aviaries or farm products processing industries. It also includes the sale of goods produced on the site , except where sale takes place via access to a State Highway.

Fertiliser NPS	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: (a) nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, calcium, chlorine, and sodium as major nutrients; or (b) manganese, iron, zinc, copper, boron, cobalt, molybdenum, iodine, and selenium as minor nutrients; or (c) fertiliser additives to facilitate the uptake and use of nutrients; or (d) non-nutrient attributes of the materials used in fertiliser . 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.
Finished Floor Level	in relation to flood inundation the height as measured to the underside of the floor joists for wooden structures or to the bottom of a concrete slab.
Flood Hazard Extent	the area identified within the District Plan (Part 5) Hazard Maps. This identifies the area: susceptible to the average flood return interval of 100 years (1 in 100-year flood), incorporating climate change to 2090 and freeboard; but, Excludes land within that area where the flood depth is not anticipated to exceed 100mm.
Flood mitigation works	work undertaken by local and regional authorities such as Greater Wellington Regional Council and Upper Hutt City Council or their nominated contractors where the primary purpose is to improve the ability and capacity of a stream or river to convey flood flows or reduce flooding across land , often in accordance with a relevant adopted Floodplain Management Plan.
Forestry	the management of forests for: Soil conservation . Forest protection. Regulation of water . Production of timber or other forest products. Recreational, aesthetic or scientific purposes. It does not include forest products industries or on-site milling.
Fresh water NPS	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) means all water except coastal water and geothermal water .
Front allotment lot	any site abutting a road that complies with the relevant subdivision standard (for the minimum frontage) of a front allotment lot in the relevant zone, but excludes any rear or corner allotment lot .

	 <p style="text-align: center;">Front lot</p>
Functional need <i>NPS</i>	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
Gang fortification	any building or site which is used by groups for accommodation as a base or headquarters, and which is typified by high fencing and other fortification.
Garden centre	any land and/or buildings used principally for the storage, display and sale of shrubs, plants, seedlings, and associated home garden supplies.
Green infrastructure <i>NPS</i>	means a natural or semi-natural area, feature or process, including engineered systems that mimic natural processes, which are planned or managed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 (b) provide services to people and communities, such as stormwater or flood management or climate change adaptation.
Greywater <i>NPS</i>	means liquid waste from domestic sources including sinks, basins, baths, showers and similar fixtures, but does not include sewage , or industrial and trade waste .
Gross floor area <i>NPS</i>	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) where there are exterior walls, from the exterior faces of those exterior walls; (b) where there are walls separating two buildings, from the centre lines of the walls separating the two buildings; (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 <i>NPS</i>	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the actual finished surface level of the ground after the most recent subdivision that created at least one additional allotment was completed (when the record of title is created); (b) if the ground level cannot be identified under paragraph (a), the existing surface level of the ground;

	(c) if, in any case under paragraph (a) or (b), a retaining wall or retaining structure is located on the boundary , the level on the exterior surface of the retaining wall or retaining structure where it intersects the boundary .
Groundwater <i>NPS</i>	means water occupying openings, cavities, or spaces in soils or rocks beneath the surface of the ground.
Habitable building	any building where people live, work or may assemble, but does not include buildings associated with the storage or use of dangerous goods on the site .
Habitable room <i>NPS</i>	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
Hazard Sensitive Activity	<p><u>Means any building that contains one or more of the following activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Community Facility</u> • <u>Early Childhood Centre</u> • <u>Educational Facility</u> • <u>Emergency Service Facilities</u> • <u>Hazardous Facilities and Major Hazardous Facilities</u> • <u>Healthcare Activity</u> • <u>Kōhanga reo</u> • <u>Marae</u> • <u>Residential Activity</u> • <u>Retirement Village</u> • <u>Research Activities</u> • <u>Visitor Accommodation</u>
Hazardous substance <i>NPS</i>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>includes, but is not limited to, any substance defined in section 2 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 as a hazardous substance. The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 defines hazardous substances as meaning, unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations or an EPA notice, any substance—</p> <p>(a) with 1 or more of the following intrinsic properties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) explosiveness: (ii) flammability: (iii) a capacity to oxidise: (iv) corrosiveness: </div>

	<p>(v) toxicity (including chronic toxicity);</p> <p>(vi) ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or</p> <p>(b) which on contact with air or water (other than air or water where the temperature or pressure has been artificially increased or decreased) generates a substance with any 1 or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a).</p>
<p>Health and safety sign</p>	<p>A sign affixed to a structure or building for the sole purpose of providing a health and safety warning or identifying hazardous substances that is required by legislation or the regulations made under those Acts. This includes but is not limited to the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996. A health and safety sign excludes any additional advertising or content not required by the relevant legislation (which would be assessed as a ‘sign’ and those provisions would apply) and is not directly illuminated, digital or contains changing content.</p>
<p>Height</p> <p>NPS</p>	<p>means the vertical distance between a specified reference point and the highest part of any feature, structure or building above that point.</p> 
<p>Height in relation to boundary</p> <p>NPS</p>	<p>means the height of a structure, building or feature, relative to its distance from either the boundary of:</p> <p>(a) a site; or</p> <p>(b) another specified reference point.</p>
<p>Historic heritage</p> <p>NPS</p>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>(i) archaeological:</p> <p>(ii) architectural:</p> <p>(iii) cultural:</p>

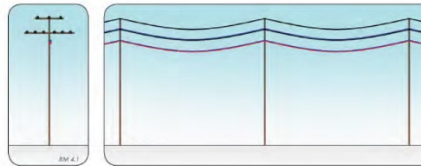
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) historic: (v) scientific: (vi) technological; and <p>(b) includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) historic sites, structures, places, and areas; and (ii) archaeological sites; and (iii) sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu; and (iv) surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources.
<p>Home business</p> <p><i>NPS</i></p>	<p>means a commercial activity that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) undertaken or operated by at least one resident of the site; and (b) incidental to the use of the site for a residential activity.
Hydraulic neutrality	the principle of managing stormwater runoff from all new allotment or development areas through disposal or stored on-site and released at a rate that does not exceed the peak stormwater runoff when compared to the pre-development or subdivision situation.
Indigenous vegetation	a plant community of any species or genetic variants of plants found naturally in New Zealand.
Indigenous Vegetation clearance	<p>the removal, damage or destruction of indigenous vegetation, but excluding where such work is undertaken solely in relation to any one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearance of diseased, dead or dying vegetation; Clearance undertaken for the purpose of flood control undertaken or approved by local authorities; Clearance where necessary to maintain or restore existing essential services or for emergency work to avoid injury to persons or damage to property; Clearance of regenerating vegetation under the canopy of a plantation forest; Clearance of indigenous vegetation that has been planted and managed specifically for the purposes of harvesting.
<p>Industrial activity</p> <p><i>NPS</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Industrial and trade waste</p> <p><i>NPS</i></p>	<p>means liquid waste, with or without matter in suspension, from the receipt, manufacture or processing of materials as part of a commercial, industrial or trade process, but excludes sewage and greywater.</p>

Intensive animal Farming	any farming operation where animals are kept and/or fed in a building or outdoor enclosures, where the stocking density precludes the maintenance of pasture or vegetative ground cover.
Intensive indoor primary production <i>NPS</i>	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.
Kaitiakitanga	has the same meaning provided in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Kohanga reo	premises where pre-school children are taught and cared for in accordance with tikanga Maori (Maori customs).
LA90 <i>NPS</i>	has the same meaning as the 'Background sound level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound.
LAeq <i>NPS</i>	has the same meaning as 'time-average A-weighted sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics -Measurement of Environmental Sound.
LA_{F(max)} <i>NPS</i>	has the same meaning as the 'maximum A-frequency weighted, F-time weighted sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement Of Environmental Sound.
Lake <i>NPS</i>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> means a body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land. </div>
Land <i>NPS</i>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> (a) includes land covered by water and the airspace above land; and (b) in a national environmental standard dealing with a regional council function under section 30 or a regional rule, does not include the bed of a lake or river; and (c) in a national environmental standard dealing with a territorial authority function under section 31 or a district rule, includes the surface of water in a lake or river. </div>
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 .

NPS	
Landfill	means an area used for, or previously used for, the disposal of solid waste. It excludes cleanfill areas .
NPS	
Landscaping	the provision of tree and shrub planting, and may include ancillary lawn, rocks, paved areas or amenity features.
Large format retail	is a retail activity or activities , located within a standalone building or complex of buildings , where the gross floor area of each retail activity is no less than 750m ² .
Less Hazard Sensitive Activity	<p>Means any building that will contain any activity not identified as a Hazard Sensitive Activity or Potentially Hazard Sensitive Activity, and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessory buildings used for non-habitable purposes • Event overnighting • Parks Facilities • Parks Furniture • Buildings associated with temporary activities • Structures that are non-habitable and are not used as places of employment.
L_{dn}	has the same meaning as the ‘Day night level, or day-night average sound level’ in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound.
NPS	
L_{peak}	has the same meaning as ‘Peak sound pressure level’ in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound.
NPS	
Line	means ‘line’ as defined in Section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001 or Section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992.
Loading	the loading and unloading of a vehicle including adjusting, covering or tying its load.
Maintenance	as it applies to network utilities , means the replacement, repair or renewal of existing network utilities and where the effects of that utility remain the same or similar in character, intensity and scale, and excludes ‘ minor upgrading ’ and ‘ upgrading ’.
Marae	customarily means the open space in front of a meeting house upon which various ceremonial occasions are centred, but for the purpose of the District Plan a marae also consists of a Maori meeting house and/or hall together with the associated area of open ground.

Mast	any pole, tower or similar structure which is fixed to the ground specifically designed to carry an antenna to facilitate the transmission of telecommunication and radiocommunication signals.
Minor above ground line	means a line that provides an above ground connection to a site , including any connection to a building within that site , from an existing or permitted new above ground line provided that no more than one new support structure is required for that connection.
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 .
NPS	
Minor structures	means any structure of less than 5m ² in area with a height of less than 1.2m. Any fence or wall with a height of less than 2m. Any retaining wall with a height of less than 1.5m above the finished ground level. Any tank or pool, and any structural support: Which has a capacity of less than 25,000 litres and is supported directly by the ground. Which has a capacity of less than 2,000 litres and is supported at a height of less than 2.0 metres from the base of its structure . Which has a capacity of less than 500 litres and is supported at a height of less than 4.0 metres from the base of its supporting structure .
Minor upgrading	means an increase in the carrying capacity, efficiency or security of electricity and telecommunication lines , which utilise the existing or replacement support structures and includes: 1) The reconductoring of the line with higher capacity conductors; and 2) The re-sagging of conductors; and 3) The addition of longer and more efficient insulators; and 4) A support structure replacement within 5 metres of the support structure that is to be replaced; and 5) The addition of earthwires, which may contain telecommunication lines , earthpeaks and lightning rods; and 6) The addition of electrical or telecommunication fittings; and 7) Support structure replacement in the same location or within the existing alignment of the transmission line corridor; and 8) The replacement of existing cross arms, including with cross arms of an alternative design; and 9) An increase in tower height to achieve compliance with the clearance distances specified in NZECP34:2001; and 10) An increase in the height of replacement poles in the road reserve by a maximum of 1m, for the purpose of achieving road controlling authority clearance requirements, provided the permitted height in Rule 30.4 is not exceeded; 11) An increase in voltage of electricity lines from 11kV to no more than 33kV.and 12) The addition of a new overhead telecommunication fibre optic line provided that: (i) the maximum number of fibre optic lines on existing support structures does not exceed two lines ; (ii) the diameter of new fibre optic lines does not exceed 25mm; and (iii) the location of the new fibre optic line is consistent with the following figure

Figure 1: Location of new fibre optic line



LEGEND

- Proposed Chorus Fibre Optic Line (Overhead)
- - - Copper Line (Overhead and Underground)
- - - Electricity Line (Overhead and Underground)

Minor upgrading shall not include:

- (i) Any increase in the voltage of the **line** unless the **line** was originally constructed to operate at the higher voltage but has been operating at a reduced voltage, or
- (ii) Any increase in any individual wire, cable, or other similar conductor to a diameter that exceeds 35mm, or
- (iii) The bundling together of any wire, cable, or other similar conductor so that the bundle exceeds 43mm in diameter, or
- (iv) The addition of any new circuits, **lines** or utility **structures**, where this results in an increase in the number of circuits, **lines** or utility **structures** except as provided for in (12) above.

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

Motor vehicle wrecking

any **land** and/or **building** used for the dismantling and storage of wrecked motor vehicles for private or commercial purposes.

Natural and physical resources

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

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

NPS

Natural hazard

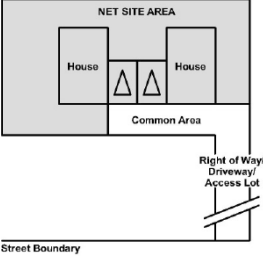
has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

NPS

means any atmospheric or earth or **water** related occurrence (including earthquake, tsunami, erosion, volcanic and geothermal **activity**, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire, or flooding) the action of which adversely affects or may adversely affect human life, **property**, or other aspects of the **environment**.

Net floor area

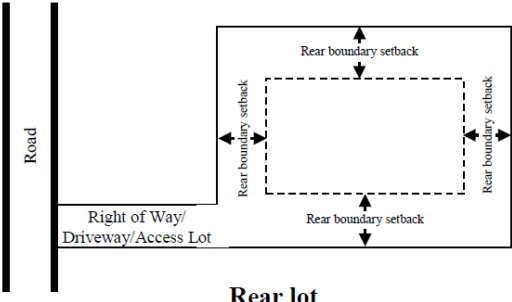
means the sum of any **gross floor area**; and

<p>NPS</p>	<p>(a) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) both freehold and leased areas; and (ii) any stock storage or preparation areas; but <p>(b) excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) void areas such as liftwells and stair wells, including landing areas; (ii) shared corridors and mall common spaces; (iii) entrances, lobbies and plant areas within a building; (iv) open or roofed outdoor areas, and external balconies, decks, porches and terraces; (v) off street loading areas; (vi) building service rooms; (vii) parking areas and basement areas used for parking, manoeuvring and access; and (viii) non-habitable floor spaces in rooftop structures.
<p>Net site area</p>	<p>the area of a site excluding: Any access allotment, driveway or right of way in the case of a rear allotment. Any common area, access allotment, driveway or right of way where there is more than one residential unit on a site.</p> 
<p>Network utility</p>	<p>means any activity undertaken by a network utility operator as defined in s166 of the RMA, relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution or transmission by pipeline of natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel or geothermal energy, or Telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; or radiocommunications as defined in section (2)(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989, or works as defined in section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992 for the conveyancing of electricity, or The distribution of water for supply including irrigation, or Sewerage or drainage reticulation, or Construction and operation of roads and railway lines, or The operation of an airport as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966, or the provision of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990, or <p>Undertaking a project or work described as a 'network utility operation' by regulations made under the Resource Management Act 1991 and includes:</p>

	Lighthouses, navigation aids, beacons, signal and trig stations and natural hazard emergency warning devices, Meteorological services, all associated structures ; and regionally significant network utilities
Network utility operator <i>NPS</i>	has the same meaning as in s166 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) means a person who— (a) undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution or transmission by pipeline of natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy; or (i) operates or proposes to operate a network for the purpose of— (ii) telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; or (b) radio communication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radio Communications Act 1989; or (c) is an electricity operator or electricity distributor as defined in section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992 for the purpose of line function services as defined in that section; or (d) undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution of water for supply (including irrigation); or (e) undertakes or proposes to undertake a drainage or sewerage system; or (f) constructs, operates, or proposes to construct or operate, a road or railway line; or (g) is an airport authority as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966 for the purposes of operating an airport as defined by that Act; or (h) is a provider of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; or (i) undertakes or proposes to undertake a project or work prescribed as a network utility operation for the purposes of this definition by regulations made under this Act, — and the words network utility operation have a corresponding meaning
Network utility structure	means any structure associated with a network utility and includes, but is not limited to, pipes, valves, meters, regulator stations, support poles and towers for lines , transformers (other than pole mounted transformers), substations (other than overhead substations), compressor stations, pumping stations, navigational aids, meteorological installations, containers, cabinets , and similar structures . It does not include lines , antennas and masts .
Noise <i>NPS</i>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) includes vibration.
Noise rating level <i>NPS</i>	means a derived noise level used for comparison with a noise limit.

Notional boundary <i>NPS</i>	means a line 20 metres from any side of a residential unit or other building used for a noise sensitive activity , or the legal boundary where this is closer to such a building .
Official sign <i>NPS</i>	means all signs required or provided for under any statute or regulation, or are otherwise related to aspects of public safety.
Operational need <i>NPS</i>	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.
Organised fireworks display	The public display of fireworks conducted by a suitably qualified person.
Outdoor living space <i>NPS</i>	means an area of open space for the use of the occupants of the residential unit or units to which the space is allocated.
Overflow path	the area defined on the District Plan Part 5 Hazard Maps. The overflow paths are areas identified as conveying moving flood water across land during a flood event and may be fast and/or deep.
Partial or total demolition	in relation to Historical Heritage - means the removal, destruction or taking down of any significant heritage feature, either in total or in part, except, in the case of a building , where permitted for “ repair or maintenance ” or within the definition of “ addition or alteration .”
Passive recreation	comprises all forms of informal recreational activity that are passive in nature, including the use of walkways, bridle paths and picnic areas, swimming and fishing activities , cycling and outdoor education. It excludes facilities for organised, competitive sports.
Peak particle velocity <i>NPS</i>	means, to the extent used for the assessment of the risk of structural damage to a fixed structure , the instantaneous maximum velocity reached by a vibrating surface as it oscillates about its normal position
Pinehaven Catchment Overlay	the area encompassing the upper sub-catchments of the Pinehaven stream catchment.

Places of assembly	land and/or buildings used for the public and/or private assembly of people primarily for worship, religious, educational, recreational, social and cultural purposes. This definition includes marae , churches and associated halls and grounds.
Ponding area	the area defined on the District Plan Part 5 Hazard Maps comprising areas of still, shallow or slow moving water during a flood event.
Potentially Hazard Sensitive Activities	<p>Means any building that will contain one or more of the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings associated with primary production (excluding Residential Activities or buildings identified as Less Hazard Sensitive Activities) • Commercial Activity • Entertainment Facility • Industrial Activities • Integrated Retail Activity • Large Format Retail Activity • Office Activities • Retail Activities • Rural Industrial Activities • Service Stations
Primary production NPS	<p>means:</p> <p>(a) any aquaculture, agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, mining, quarrying or forestry activities; and</p> <p>(b) includes initial processing, as an ancillary activity, of commodities that result from the listed activities in a);</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(d) excludes further processing of those commodities into a different product</p>
Property	all of that land held in one ownership
Quarry NPS	means a location or area used for the permanent removal and extraction of aggregates (clay, silt, rock or sand). It includes the area of aggregate resource and surrounding land associated with the operation of a quarry and which is used for quarrying activities .
Quarrying activities NPS	means the extraction, processing (including crushing, screening, washing, and blending), transport, storage, sale and recycling of aggregates (clay, silt, rock, sand), the deposition of overburden material, rehabilitation, landscaping and cleanfilling of the quarry , and the use of land and accessory buildings for offices, workshops and car parking areas associated with the operation of the quarry .
Raft	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

NPS	means any moored floating platform which is not self-propelled; and includes platforms that provide buoyancy support for the surfaces on which fish or marine vegetation are cultivated or for any cage or other device used to contain or restrain fish or marine vegetation; but does not include booms situated on lakes subject to artificial control which have been installed to ensure the safe operation of electricity generating facilities.
Rear allotment	<p>any site situated generally to the rear of another site, which does not comply with the relevant subdivision standard (for the minimum frontage) for a front or corner allotment in the relevant zone. It also includes any site, the net site area of which is accessed from a road by an access strip (i.e. right of way, access leg or access allotment) that is less than the relevant subdivision standard (for the minimum frontage) for a front or corner allotment.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Rear lot</p>
Regionally significant network utilities	includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pipelines for the distribution or transmission of natural or manufactured gas or petroleum the National Grid, as defined by the National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission facilities for the generation and transmission of electricity where it is supplied to the network, as defined by the Electricity Governance Rules 2003 the local authority water supply network and water treatment plants the local authority wastewater and stormwater networks, systems and wastewater treatment plants the Strategic Transport Network, detailed in Appendix 1 to the Wellington Regional Land Transport Strategy 2010-2040
Regional park	land which is managed and administered by the Wellington Regional Council in accordance with a Regional Park management plan.
Relocated building	any building or other structure , over two years old or which has been occupied for more than two years, which is intended to be removed and re-erected on another site .
Renewable electricity generation	means generation of electricity from solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, biomass, tidal, wave, or ocean current sources.

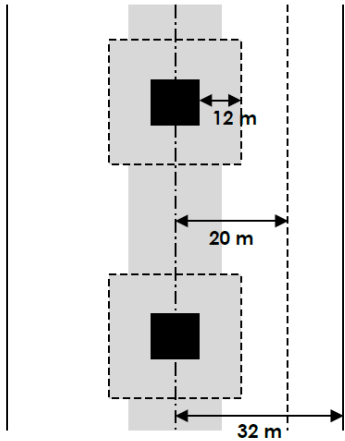
Renewable electricity generation activities	has the same meaning as under the National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation and means the construction, operation and maintenance of structures associated with renewable electricity generation . This includes small and community-scale distributed 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 energy	is defined in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991
Repair or maintenance	in relation to Historical Heritage - means any repair of a structural element of a significant heritage feature (including the facade, exterior wall, roof and internal load bearing walls), using building materials similar to the existing ones.
Residential activity <i>NPS</i>	means the use of land and building(s) for people's living accommodation.
Residential Centres Precinct	an area identified on the planning maps as Residential Centres Precinct .
Residential unit <i>NPS</i>	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.
Restaurants	the use of land and/or buildings for the sale of food, mainly prepared on the premises, to the public. The food may be consumed on or off the premises. Cafes, coffee bars and take away food places are included. The premises may or may not be licensed under the Sale of Liquor Act.
Rest home	any nursing or convalescent home for aged and infirm persons or similar facility.
Retail	refers to any land, building or part of a building where goods, merchandise, equipment or services are sold, displayed or offered for sale or direct hire to the public. The definition does not include the sale and hire of motor vehicles, boats, caravans, motor homes and accessories and motor vehicle spare parts, home business, restaurants or service stations .
Retirement village <i>NPS</i>	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 .
River	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

NPS	means a continually or intermittently flowing body of fresh water ; and includes a stream and modified watercourse; but does not include any artificial watercourse (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal).
River Corridor	the area as defined on the District Plan (Part 5) Hazard Maps as ' River Corridor '.
Road NPS	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>has the same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974; and includes a motorway as defined in section 2(1) of the Government Roding Powers Act 1989</p> <p>Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974 road definition: road means the whole of any land which is within a district, and which—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) immediately before the commencement of this Part was a road or street or public highway; or (b) immediately before the inclusion of any area in the district was a public highway within that area; or (c) is laid out by the council as a road or street after the commencement of this Part; or (d) is vested in the council for the purpose of a road as shown on a deposited survey plan; or (e) is vested in the council as a road or street pursuant to any other enactment;— <p>and includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (f) except where elsewhere provided in this Part, any access way or service lane which before the commencement of this Part was under the control of any council or is laid out or constructed by or vested in any council as an access way or service lane or is declared by the Minister of Works and Development as an access way or service lane after the commencement of this Part or is declared by the Minister of Lands as an access way or service lane on or after 1 April 1988: (g) every square or place intended for use of the public generally, and every bridge, culvert, drain, ford, gate, building, or other thing belonging thereto or lying upon the line or within the limits thereof;— <p>but, except as provided in the Public Works Act 1981 or in any regulations under that Act, does not include a motorway within the meaning of that Act or the Government Roding Powers Act 1989</p> <p>Section 2(1) of the Government Roding Powers Act 1989 motorway definition motorway—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) means a motorway declared as such by the Governor-General in Council under section 138 of the Public Works Act 1981 or under section 71 of this Act; and (b) includes all bridges, drains, culverts, or other structures or works forming part of any motorway so declared; but (c) does not include any local road, access way, or service lane (or the supports of any such road, way, or lane) that crosses over or under a motorway on a different level.

Roading hierarchy	the classification of roads according to their intended function within the City's roading network (see Transport and Parking Chapter TP-SCHED1).
Rural industry NPS	means an industry or business undertaken in a rural environment that directly supports, services, or is dependent on primary production .
Service station	any land and buildings where the predominant activity is the retail sale of motor vehicle fuels (including petrol, LPG, CNG and diesel) and may also include, as ancillary activities : The mechanical repair and servicing of motor vehicles (other than panel beating, trimming or spray painting, heavy engineering such as engine restoring and crankshaft grinding). The sale or hire of any goods, including the preparation and sale of food and beverages. Car wash facilities. The hire of light trailers and motor vehicles.
Setback	the minimum distance from a particular boundary of a site .
Sewage NPS	means human excrement and urine.
Shape factor	a square with sides of the specified dimension which can be fitted within the net site area .
Sign NPS	means any device, character, graphic or electronic display, whether temporary or permanent, which: (a) is for the purposes of: (i) identification of or provision of information about any activity, property or structure or an aspect of public safety; (ii) providing directions; or (iii) promoting goods, services or events; and (b) is projected onto, or fixed or attached to, any structure or natural object; and (c) includes the frame, supporting device and any ancillary equipment whose function is to support the message or notice.
Significant Exterior Alteration	In the Gateway Precinct of the Wallaceville Structure Plan Development Area , any horizontal or vertical extension to, or demolition of, a wall(s) or roof of a building and any recladding, repair or maintenance of a building , or the replacement of windows or doors (including their framing) where the new materials are not the same or similar in appearance to the existing materials. It does not include any works to existing, or installation of new, mechanical structures relating to ventilation, or means of ingress and egress for the building (including lift shafts).
Site NPS	means: (a) an area of land comprised in a single record of title under the Land Transfer Act 2017; or

	<p>(b) an area of land which comprises two or more adjoining legally defined allotments in such a way that the allotments cannot be dealt with separately without the prior consent of the council; or</p> <p>(c) the land comprised in a single allotment or balance area on an approved survey plan of subdivision for which a separate record of title under the Land Transfer Act 2017 could be issued without further consent of the Council; or</p> <p>(d) despite paragraphs (a) to (c), in the case of land subdivided under the Unit Titles Act 1972 or the Unit Titles Act 2010 or a cross lease system, is the whole of the land subject to the unit development or cross lease.</p>
Small Scale Renewable Energy Generation	means small scale renewable energy generation development for the purpose of using or generating electricity on a particular site (single household or business premise) with or without exporting back into the distribution network .
Small scale wind turbines	means wind turbines that are capable of generating up to 10kW of electricity.
Solar Panel	means a panel exposed to radiation from the sun, used to heat water or, when mounted with solar cells, to produce electricity direct
Special audible characteristic <i>NPS</i>	has the same meaning as ‘ special audible characteristic ’ in section 6.3 of New Zealand Standard 6802:2008 Acoustics – Environmental Noise
Stormwater <i>NPS</i>	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.
Stream Corridor	the area as defined on the District Plan Part 5 Hazard Maps as ‘ Stream Corridor ’.
Structure <i>NPS</i>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>means any building, equipment, device, or other facility, made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft.</p>
Subdivision <i>NPS</i>	<p>has the same meaning as “subdivision of land”-in section 218 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>means—</p> <p>(a) the division of an allotment—</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(ii) by the disposition by way of sale or offer for sale of the fee simple to part of the allotment; or</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(iv) by the grant of a company lease or cross lease in respect of any part of the allotment; or</p>

	<p>(v) by the deposit of a unit plan, or an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title for any part of a unit on a unit plan; or</p> <p>(b) an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title in circumstances where the issue of that certificate of title is prohibited by section 226.</p>
<p>Sustainable management</p> <p>NPS</p>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 5 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while—</p> <p>(a) sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and</p> <p>(b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and</p> <p>(c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.</p>
Tangata whenua	has the same meaning provided in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Taonga	treasure or valued highly by Maori.
Temporary event	an organised event that is of a temporary nature, has a limited duration and that includes public entertainment events, cultural events and organised competitive sporting and recreational events, but excludes commercial promotional events and temporary military training activities .
<p>Temporary military training activity</p> <p>NPS</p>	<p>means a temporary activity undertaken for the training of any component of the New Zealand Defence Force (including with allied forces) for any defence purpose. Defence purposes are those purposes for which a defence force may be raised and maintained under section 5 of the Defence Act 1990 which are:</p> <p>(a) the defence of New Zealand, and of any area for the defence of which New Zealand is responsible under any Act;</p> <p>(b) the protection of the interests of New Zealand, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere;</p> <p>(c) the contribution of forces under collective security treaties, agreements, or arrangements;</p> <p>(d) the contribution of forces to, or for any of the purposes of, the United Nations, or in association with other organisations or States and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;</p> <p>(e) the provision of assistance to the civil power either in New Zealand or elsewhere in time of emergency;</p> <p>(f) the provision of any public service.</p>
Temporary Sign	means a sign in connection with any of the purposes identified in the definition of sign , but for a short duration only and with the purpose relating to a one-off or temporary activity , event or provision of information.
Temporary renewable energy	means structures for 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 : Erecting an anemometer mast.

assessment and research structures	<p>Digging test pits, drilling boreholes, constructing investigation drives and removing samples to investigate geological conditions. Installing instruments into drill holes for monitoring groundwater levels and land movement. Erecting survey monuments and installing instruments to monitor land movement. Erecting telemetry stations for the transmission of instrument data. Installing microseismic stations to measure microseismic activity and ground noise. Erection of signs or notices giving warning of danger</p>
Territorial authority NPS	<p>has the same meaning as in section 5 of the Local Government Act 2002 (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p>means a city council or a district council named in Part 2 of Schedule 2.</p> </div>
Topsoil removal	<p>the removal, relocation or stockpiling of topsoil for purposes other than in conjunction with conventional domestic gardening or the planting, cropping or drainage of land in connection with farming and forestry operations.</p>
Tourism facilities	<p>land and/or structures used for ventures, features, events and services primarily intended to attract tourists, visitors and travellers.</p>
Transmission line	<p>has the same meaning as in section 3 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>The diagram illustrates the layout of a transmission line tower. It shows a central tower support structure (black square) with a width of 12 m. The distance between the center of this tower and the center of the next tower is 20 m. The total width of the line structure, including the tower and the spacing to the next tower, is 32 m. A legend below the diagram indicates that the black square represents the tower support structure.</p> </div> <p>■ = Tower support structure</p>

	Note: The measurement of setback distances from electricity transmission lines shall be taken from the centre line of the electricity transmission line and from 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. The diagram above depicts setback distances.
Vehicle movement	a movement of a vehicle between a road and a site , with the number of movements per day being calculated over a 24 hour period as follows: 1 car to and from a site = 2 vehicle movements 1 truck to and from a site = 6 vehicle movements 1 truck and trailer to and from a site = 10 vehicle movements
Urban environment allotment	means an allotment within the meaning of section 218 a. that is no greater than 4 000 m ² ; and b. that is connected to a reticulated water supply system and a reticulated sewerage system; and c. on which there is a building used for industrial or commercial purposes or as a dwelling house; and 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.
Upgrading	as it applies to network utilities , upgrading means the improvement or physical works that result in an increase in carrying capacity , operational efficiency, security or safety of existing network utilities but excludes: ‘maintenance’ (as it relates to network utilities); and ‘minor upgrading’; and any other activity specifically otherwise provided for under Rules NU-R1-R31
Verandah	a permanent structure , constructed of weatherproof material, which is either cantilevered or supported on posts or pillars, which extends from a building facade, usually on the street frontage and at first floor level, and overhangs a footpath or other similar public pedestrian accessway or space.
Visitor accommodation <i>NPS</i>	means land and/or buildings used for accommodating visitors, subject to a tariff being paid, and includes any ancillary activities .
Waahi tapu	a place which is particularly sacred or spiritually meaningful to tangata whenua . It includes burial grounds, tribal altars and locations where significant events have taken place.
Wastewater <i>NPS</i>	means any combination of two or more the following wastes: sewage , greywater or industrial and trade waste
Wallaceville Structure Plan	the area of land defined in the Wallaceville Structure Plan Map (refer to DEV1 Wallaceville Structure Plan Development Area)

Development Area	
Water <i>NPS</i>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>(a) means water in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or under the ground:</p> <p>(b) includes fresh water, coastal water, and geothermal water:</p> <p>(c) does not include water in any form while in any pipe, tank, or cistern.</p> </div>
Waterbody <i>NPS</i>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991 RMA (as set out in the box below) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>means fresh water or geothermal water in a river, lake, stream, pond, wetland, or aquifer, or any part thereof, that is not located within the coastal marine area.</p> </div>
Water catchment	land managed and administered by the Wellington Regional Council for water supply purposes, protection and enhancement of native vegetation, forestry , and passive recreation uses, according to any management plan adopted by the Wellington Regional Council.
Warehouse	any building or part of a building , or land , where materials, articles or goods are stored. A warehouse may include offices and showrooms. Wholesale outlets may be included if incidental to, and a part of, the principal use of the site as a warehouse.
Wetland <i>NPS</i>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>includes permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions.</p> </div>
Yard oriented activities	are activities where the goods sold are sold in bulk and where internal retail (being retailing undertaken entirely from within a building but does not include goods stored outside under cover) does not occupy more than 20% of the area occupied by the activity . Yard oriented retailing is primarily for the sale of natural materials such as gravel, sand, shingle, rock, concrete, coal, fire wood and timber for construction purposes.