

Appendix A: Definitions – Tracked Changes

Red underline and ~~strike-out~~: show additions and deletions to the notified Ngā Tautuhinga Definitions as recommended by the relevant section 42A Reporting officer.

Green underline and ~~strike-out~~: show additions and deletions recommended in the Tranche 2 Wrap Up report.

Ngā Tautuhinga

Definitions

Note: Definitions in grey are those from the National Planning Standards - 14. Definitions Standard

Term	Definition
1% ANNUAL EXCEEDANCE PROBABILITY FLOOD	Means the modelled 1% Annual Exceedance Probability flood level that informs the Wellington City Council District Plan Flood Hazard Overlays which incorporates climate change predictions and dynamic freeboard.
ABRASIVE BLASTING	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.
ACCESS	means an area of land over which vehicle, pedestrian and/or cycling access is obtained to legal road. It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. an access strip; b. an access allotment; and c. a right-of-way
ACCESS ALLOTMENT	means any separate lot used primarily for access to a lot or to lots having no legal frontage. However, if that area of land is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 5m or more wide, and b. not legally encumbered to prevent the construction of buildings, it is excluded from the definition of access lot.
ACCESS STRIP	means an access leg or an area of land defined by a legal instrument, providing or intended to provide access to a site or sites, or within the above meaning, an area of land is an access strip if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. it is less than 5m wide, or b. it is 5m or more in width and is encumbered by a legal instrument, such as a right-of-way, that prevents the construction of buildings.
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.
<u>ACTIVE TRANSPORT</u>	<u>means forms of transport that involve physical effort.</u>
ADDITIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. public open space; b. community infrastructure as defined in section 197 of the Local Government Act 2002; c. land transport (as defined in the Land Transport Management Act 2003) that is not controlled by local authorities; d. social infrastructure, such as schools and healthcare facilities; e. a network operated for the purpose of telecommunications (as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001); f. a network operated for the purpose of transmitting or distributing electricity or gas.

ADDITIONS	means modifications to a building or object that have the effect of increasing the gross floor area, footprint, mass or height of the building or object and includes the creation of new floor levels.
AGRICULTURAL AVIATION ACTIVITY	means the intermittent operation of an aircraft over a rural or natural open space zone using a rural airstrip or helicopter landing area 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).
AIR NOISE BOUNDARY	means a boundary line shown on district plan maps, the location of which is based on the predicted day / night sound level of 65dB Ldn from future aircraft operations at Wellington Airport. The outer extent of the Air Noise Boundary corresponds with the outer extent of the Inner Noise Overlay.
AIR NOISE OVERLAY	<p>means an area defined by planning maps to show land subject to development restrictions due to potential noise effects from Wellington International Airport. The Air Noise Overlay comprises:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Inner Air Noise Overlay — being properties lying between the Airport and a modelled 65 dBA contour, fitted to property boundaries. Outer Air Noise Overlay — being properties lying between the 65 dBA contour and a modelled 60 dBA contour, fitted to property boundaries. <p>Note: The Air Noise Overlay is applied to all parts of a property, regardless of whether the modelled contour affects less than the entire property.</p>
AIRPORT <u>ACTIVITIES</u> PURPOSES	<p>means the transport of people and cargo by aircraft and any ancillary activity or service that provides essential support to that function. Where a designation of the airport requiring authority exists, it additionally means the activities of the requiring authority described in the Purpose Statement or conditions of that designation.</p> <p><u>Means any activity, wholly or partly, relating to the landing, departure and movement of aircraft and aircraft passengers, including but not limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Ground based infrastructure, plant and machinery necessary to assist aircraft operations;</u> • <u>Emergency service facilities (including police, fire and medical facilities) and aircraft rescue training facilities;</u> • <u>Runways, taxiways, aprons and other aircraft movement areas, including their establishment, operation and use;</u> • <u>Catering activities;</u> • <u>Freight activities;</u> • <u>Vehicle parking and storage, vehicle valet activities, and public transport activities;</u> • <u>Navigation and safety aids, lighting and telecommunication facilities;</u> • <u>Quarantine and incineration activities;</u> • <u>Border control and immigration activities;</u> • <u>Infrastructure and servicing;</u> • <u>Fuel storage and fuelling activities, facilities for the handling and storage of hazardous substances;</u> • <u>Structures to mitigate against the impact of natural hazards;</u>

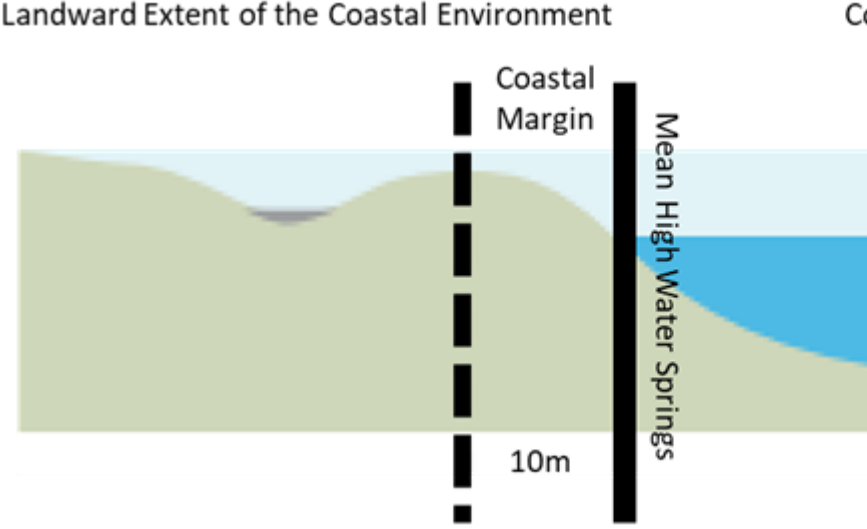
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Associated administration and office activities</u> • <u>Ancillary activities related to the above; and</u> • <u>Servicing, testing and maintenance activities related to the above.</u>
<p>AIRPORT RELATED ACTIVITIES</p>	<p>means third party ancillary activities or services that provide support to the airport, <u>including but not limited to This includes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. land transport activities; b. <u>rental vehicle activities;</u> b. buildings and structures; c. servicing and infrastructure; d. police stations, fire stations, and medical facilities e. educational facilities provided they serve an aviation related purpose; f. retail, and commercial services and industryial activities associated with the needs of Airport passengers, visitors and employees and/or aircraft movements and Airport businesses; g. administrative offices, provided they are ancillary to an airport or airport related activity. and h. <u>visitor accommodation, conference facilities and associated services;</u> <p><u>Airport Related Activities does not include activities listed in the definition of Airport Activities.</u></p>
<p>ALLOTMENT</p>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 218 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. In this Act, the term allotment means— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. any parcel of land under the Land Transfer Act 2017 that is a continuous area and whose boundaries are shown separately on a survey plan, whether or not— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been allowed, or subdivision approval has been granted, under another Act; or ii. a subdivision consent for the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been granted under this Act; or b. any parcel of land or building or part of a building that is shown or identified separately— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. on a survey plan; or ii. on a licence within the meaning of subpart 6 of Part 3 of the Land Transfer Act 2017; or c. any unit on a unit plan; or d. any parcel of land not subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017. 3. For the purposes of subsection (2), an allotment that is— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017 and is comprised in 1 record of title or for which 1 record of title could be issued under that Act; or b. not subject to that Act and was acquired by its owner under 1 instrument of conveyance— 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.

	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 object that do not have the effect of increasing the gross floor area, footprint, mass or height of the building or object. Excludes: a. maintenance and repair.
AMENITY VALUES	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) 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 TRANSPORT NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE	means infrastructure located within the road reserve or railway corridor that supports the transport network and includes: a. traffic control signals, signs and devices; b. light poles; c. post boxes; d. landscaped gardens, artwork and sculptures; e. public transport stops and shelters; f. train stations; g. public toilets; and h. road or rail furniture.
ANNUAL AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC MOVEMENT	means the total yearly traffic movements in both directions divided by the number of days in the year, expressed as vehicles per day.
AQUIFER	means a permeable geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation, beneath the ground, capable of receiving, storing, transmitting and yielding water.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES	means any physical evidence of human activity associated with an archaeological site located either below or above ground. Can include structures (portable and non-portable), modified ground (such as trenches, middens, depressions) and artifacts.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE	Has the same meaning as given in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPT Act) (as set out below): means, subject to section 42(3) of the HNZPT Act,— a. any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that— 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; and ii. provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and b. includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1) of the HNZPT Act.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECONSTRUCTION	Returning a scheduled archaeological site to a known earlier state by the reconstruction of missing features through the addition of fabric not presently on the site.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RESTORATION	Returning a scheduled archaeological site to a known earlier state by the reassembly and reinstatement of surviving but dislodged fabric or by the removal of detractive elements.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE STABILISATION	means to stabilise a scheduled archaeological site to ensure its long-term survival. Stabilisation can include: civil engineering applications (such as

	retaining walls, rip-rapped slopes, and drainage), applying geotextile, burial of the site, and vegetation management.
ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE	<p><i>for the purposes of the Mt Victoria North Townscape Precinct and the Character Precincts</i></p> <p>means any feature on a building's façade/exterior, either integral or applied, which helps to 'subdivide' the façade and provides visual interest and a sense of relief and façade detail. Includes windows, bays, balconies, columns, pilasters, cornices, parapets and corners, pediments, verandahs, string courses, balustrades, arches, and projections or recesses (linear, vertical or horizontal), corbels, gargoyles, decorative detail, exposed structure, and other existing identification signage.</p>
ARTS, CULTURE AND ENTERTAINMENT ACTIVITIES	<p>means the use of land and buildings for the primary purpose of artistic, cultural, entertainment, exhibition or conference activities, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. museums; b. theatres; c. public art galleries and public art; d. cinemas; e. concert venues; f. conference facilities; and g. ancillary office facilities, ticket sales, retail, and restaurants.
ASSISTED HOUSING	<p>Residential units managed by a government, local government, iwi authority, community housing provider or other similar organisation, and occupied by people or households at below-market rates that are affordable for up to median income households as measured by the Wellington Housing Affordability Model.</p> <p>Examples of assisted housing may include long-term leases, rent-to-buy, long-term affordable rentals, subsidised co-housing, and social housing under the Public and Community Housing Management Act 1992.</p>
BED	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>means—</p> <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.
BEST PRACTICABLE OPTION	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>in relation to a discharge of a contaminant or an emission of noise, means</p>

	<p>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"> the nature of the discharge or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects; and the financial implications, and the effects on the environment, of that option when compared with other options; and the current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied.
BIODIVERSITY COMPENSATION	<p><u>means a conservation outcome that meets the requirements in Appendix 3 – Biodiversity Compensation and results from actions that are intended to compensate for any more than minor residual adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity after all appropriate avoidance, minimisation, remediation, and biodiversity offsetting measures have been sequentially applied.</u></p> <p>means a measurable positive environmental outcome resulting from actions in accordance with the principles of APP3— Biodiversity Compensation that are designed to redress the residual adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity arising from activities after appropriate avoidance, minimisation, remediation and biodiversity offsetting measures have been applied. The goal of biodiversity compensation is to achieve an outcome for indigenous biodiversity values that is disproportionately positive relative to the values lost.</p>
BIODIVERSITY OFFSETTING	<p><u>means a measurable conservation outcome that meets the requirements in Appendix 2 – Biodiversity Offsetting and results from actions that are intended to:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>redress any more than minor residual adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity after all appropriate avoidance, minimisation, and remediation measures have been sequentially applied; and</u> <u>achieve a net gain in type, amount, and condition of indigenous biodiversity compared to that lost.</u> <p>means a measurable positive environmental outcome resulting from actions in accordance with the principles of APP2— Biodiversity Offsetting designed to redress the residual adverse effects on biodiversity arising from activities after appropriate avoidance, minimisation, and remediation measures have been applied. The goal of a biodiversity offset is to achieve no net loss, and preferably a net gain, of indigenous biodiversity values.</p>
BORE	<p>means any hole drilled or constructed in the ground that is used to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> investigate or monitor conditions below the ground surface; or abstract gaseous or liquid substances from the ground; or discharge gaseous or liquid substances into the ground; but it excludes test pits, trenches, soak holes and soakage pits.
BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	<p>means a subdivision that alters the existing boundaries between adjoining allotments, without altering the number of allotments.</p>
<u>BUFFER</u>	<p><u>refers to a defined space between core areas of ecological value and the wider landscape that helps to reduce external pressures.</u></p>
BUILDING	<p>means a temporary or permanent movable or immovable physical construction that is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> partially or fully roofed; and is fixed or located on or in land; <p>but excludes any motorised vehicle or other mode of transport that could be moved under its own power.</p>

BUILDING COVERAGE	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 any of those buildings that extends out beyond the ground floor level limits of the building and overhangs the ground.
BUILDING IMPROVEMENT CENTRE	means any premises used for the storage, display and sale of goods and materials used in the construction, repair, alteration and renovation of buildings and includes builders supply and plumbing supply centres, furniture and furnishings, and home and building display centres.
BUILT HERITAGE	Heritage buildings identified in SCHED1— Heritage Buildings, Heritage Structures, identified in SCHED2 - Heritage Structures, and contributing buildings and structures within Heritage Areas, identified in SCHED3- Heritage Areas. Excludes identified non-heritage buildings and structures.
CABINET	means a three-dimensional 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, storage batteries , and associated switching gear distributing electricity at a voltage up to and including 110KV. For telecommunication equipment only, has the meaning defined in Section 4 of the NES for Telecommunication Facilities means a casing around equipment that is necessary to operate a telecommunication network, but not any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a casing around an antenna, a small cell unit, ancillary equipment, or any part of a telecommunication line: b. a casing that is wholly underground: c. a casing that is inside a building: d. a building.
CAR SHARING	means a membership program intended to offer an alternative to car ownership under which persons or entities that become members are permitted to use vehicles from a fleet on an hourly basis.
CHARACTER	<i>for the purposes of Character Precincts</i> means a concentration of common, consistent natural and physical features and characteristics that collectively combine to establish the local distinctiveness and identity of an area, and that contribute to a unique 'sense of place' when viewed by the public at large from the street or other public spaces. These contributory features and characteristics are typically comprised of a combination of the following attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Streetscape level development form contributed to by topography, street pattern, public open space, street trees, land use, lot size and dimension, garage type and location, and the presence (or otherwise) of retaining walls; and b. Site specific built form contributed to by building age, architectural style, primary building type and materials, building siting and boundary setbacks, building height and shape, and site coverage.
CHILDCARE SERVICE	means the care or education of children and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. creches; b. early childhood centres; c. day care centres; d. kindergartens; e. Kohanga Reo;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. playgroups; g. day nurseries; and h. home based childcare and education activities.
CIVIC ACTIVITIES	Means activities or services provided by, or on behalf of, Wellington City Council or a council-controlled organisation to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wellington’s communities.
CLEANFILL AREA	means an area used exclusively for the disposal of cleanfill material.
CLEANFILL MATERIAL	means virgin excavated natural materials including clay, gravel, sand, soil and rock that are free of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components; b. hazardous substances and materials; c. products and materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, stabilisation or disposal practices; d. medical and veterinary wastes, asbestos, and radioactive substances; e. contaminated soil and other contaminated materials; and f. liquid wastes.
COASTAL ENVIRONMENT	means the area of the coast which is identified on the planning maps.
COASTAL HAZARD OVERLAYS	means the combined mapped extent within the District Plan of the following coastal hazards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tsunami including sea level rise; and b. Coastal inundation including sea level rise.
COASTAL MARGIN	<p>means all land within a horizontal distance of 10 metres landward from the coastal marine area.</p> 
COASTAL NATURAL CHARACTER AREA	means an area of very high or high coastal natural character identified in SCHED12 - High Coastal Natural Character Areas.
COASTAL WATER	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) means seawater within the outer limits of the territorial sea and includes— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. seawater with a substantial fresh water component; and b. seawater in estuaries, fiords, inlets, harbours, or embayments.
COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY	means any activity trading in goods, equipment or services. It includes any ancillary activity to the commercial activity (for example administrative or head offices).

COMMERCIAL PORT	means the area of land to the north and east of Waterloo and Aotea Quays, within Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) and adjacent land used, intended or designed to be wholly for Operational Port Activities. <u>The Commercial Port also includes land adjacent to Miramar and Burnham Wharf, intended or designed to be wholly used for Operational Port Activities.</u>
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 GARDEN	means land used as a garden operated by a group or collective for the purpose of growing plants, vegetables or fruit on a not for profit basis and excludes any retail activity.
COMMUNITY SCALE RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY GENERATION ACTIVITY	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.
COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT	means any development of a contiguous area of land that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. is planned, designed and consented in an integrated manner; and b. contains a mix of activities and building type; and c. is constructed in one or more stages.
CONFERENCE FACILITIES	means the use of land and buildings for the purposes of holding organised conferences, seminars and meetings, or as a venue that is hired for weddings or other functions.
<u>CONNECTIVITY</u>	<u>refers to the structural or functional links or connections between habitats and ecosystems that provide for the movement of species and processes among and between the habitats or ecosystems.</u>
CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES	means the use of land for activities undertaken for the purposes of maintaining, protecting and/or enhancing the natural and/or ecological values of a natural resource. It may include activities which assist to enhance the public's appreciation and recreational enjoyment of the resource, <u>where that is consistent with maintaining, protecting or enhancing the natural and/or ecological values. Activities may include including:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. species protection and conservation management work, including restoration and revegetation; b. pest and weed control; and c. educational activities.
CONSTRUCTED WETLAND	means an artificial wetland that can be designed for flood control in addition to be used for natural processes involving wetland vegetation, soils, and their associated microbial assemblages to treat domestic wastewater, industrial wastewater, greywater or stormwater runoff, to improve water quality.
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY	means undertaking or carrying out any of the following building works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. erection of new buildings and structures; b. additions and alterations to existing buildings and structures; c. total or partial demolition or removal of an existing building or structure; d. relocation of a building.

CONTAMINANT	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>includes any substance (including gases, odorous compounds, liquids, solids, and micro-organisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy, or heat—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> when discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of water; or when discharged onto or into land or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the land or air onto or into which it is discharged.
CONTAMINATED LAND	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>means land that has a hazardous substance in or on it that—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> has significant adverse effects on the environment; or is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment.
CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES	means buildings and structures that contribute to the heritage values of a heritage area and have not otherwise been identified as a heritage building, heritage structure or non-heritage building or structure.
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 and secure unit.
CUSTOMARY ACTIVITY	means the use of land and/or buildings for traditional Maori 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)	<p>means harvesting is of indigenous vegetation by mana whenua in accordance with tikanga for traditional uses. These include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kohi Kai (food gathering) Whakairo (carving) Rāranga (weaving) Rongoā (traditional medicine)
CUSTOMER CONNECTION	means a line <u>or pipe</u> that connects a <u>network utility operator's network a telecommunications or electricity distribution network or a pipe that connects a gas distribution network</u> to a site, including any connection to a building within that site, for the purpose of enable <u>ing</u> a network utility operator to provide <u>telecommunications, electrical or gas</u> services to a customer.
CUT HEIGHT	means the maximum height of the earthworks cut at any time and at any point measured vertically from ground level and includes any working cut height during the course of the earthworks.
CYCLE	means a transportation device that has at least two wheels and that is designed primarily to be propelled by the <u>muscular energy-physical effort</u> of the rider <u>to rotate pedals</u> . It includes electric cycles.
DEMOLITION	<i>for the purposes of Character Precincts</i>

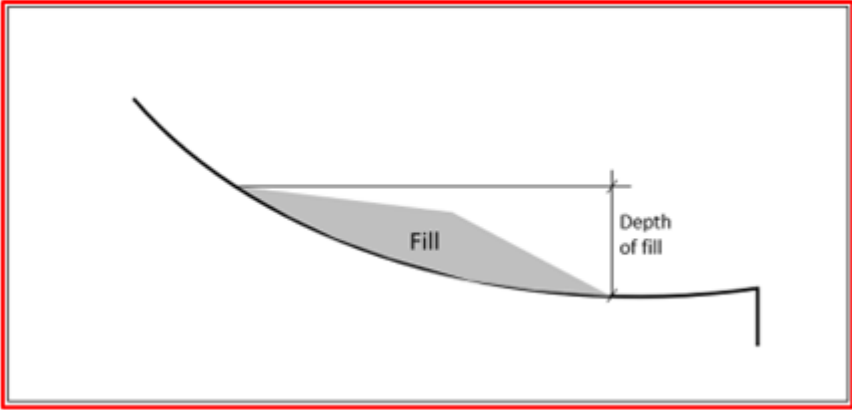
	<p>means the removal, destruction, or taking down of the primary form of any building, or additions and alterations (including partial demolition) that are so substantial that the primary form of the building is rendered illegible; or the removal, destruction, or taking down of architectural features or elements on the primary elevation(s) of any building.</p> <p>It does not include any work that is permitted such as repair or maintenance.</p>
DENSITY STANDARD	means a standard setting out requirements relating to building height, height in relation to boundary, building setbacks, building coverage, outdoor living space, outlook space, windows to streets, or landscaped area for the construction of a building.
DESIGN SPEED	<p>means a speed 10kph higher than the speed that will be posted for the road.</p> <p>Design speed is not operating speed or target speed.</p>
DEVELOPMENT CAPACITY	<p>means the capacity of land to be developed for housing or for business use, based on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the zoning, objectives, policies, rules, and overlays that apply in the relevant proposed and operative RMA planning documents; and the provision of adequate development infrastructure to support the development of land for housing or business use.
DEVELOPMENT INFRASTRUCTURE	<p>means the following, to the extent they are controlled by a local authority or council controlled organisation (as defined in section 6 of the Local Government Act 2002):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> network infrastructure for water supply, wastewater, or stormwater land transport (as defined in section 5 of the Land Transport Management Act 2003).
DIGITAL SIGN	means a sign which displays electronic graphics and text using electronic screens. Digital Signs can include both moving and static signage.
DISCHARGE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) includes emit, deposit, and allow to escape.
DRAIN	means any artificial watercourse designed, constructed, or used for the drainage of surface or subsurface water, but excludes artificial watercourses used for the conveyance of water for electricity generation, irrigation, or water supply purposes.
DRINKING WATER	means water intended to be used for human consumption; and includes water intended to be used for food preparation, utensil washing, and oral or other personal hygiene.
DRIVE-THROUGH ACTIVITY	means any activity with a substantial focus on drive-through transactions, including service stations and drive-in or drive-through retail and services outlets and restaurants
DRIVE-THROUGH RESTAURANT	means any land or building on or in which food and beverages are prepared, served and sold to the public inclusive of a facility designed to serve customers in their vehicles, for the consumption on or off the premises and may include an ancillary cafe or playground area.
DRY ABRASIVE BLASTING	means abrasive blasting using materials to which no water has been added.
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.
DUST NUISANCE	means the generation of dust resulting in visible evidence of suspended solid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. in the air beyond the site the dust is generated from; or b. traceable from a dust source settling on the ground, building or structure on a neighbouring site, or water.
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.
ECO-SOURCED LOCAL INDIGENOUS VEGETATION	means the seeds (or other propagation materials) that are sourced from within the region and are species that would occur here naturally and from the same ecological district including those recommended in the Wellington Regional Native Plant Guide (Revised edition 2010) by Greater Wellington Regional Council.
<u>ECOSYSTEM</u>	<u>means the complexes of organisms and their associated physical environment within an area (and comprise: a biotic complex, an abiotic environment or complex, the interactions between the biotic and abiotic complexes, and a physical space in which these operate).</u>
<u>ECOSYSTEM FUNCTION</u>	<u>means the abiotic (physical) and biotic (ecological and biological) flows that are properties of an ecosystem.</u>
EDUCATIONAL FACILITY	means land or buildings used for teaching or training by child care services, schools, or tertiary education services, including any ancillary activities.
EFFECT	has the same meaning as in section 3 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) <p>includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. any positive or adverse effect; and b. any temporary or permanent effect; and c. any past, present, or future effect; and d. any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects— <p>regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency of the effect, and also includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. any potential effect of high probability; and f. any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact.
<u>ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATION</u>	<u>means a structure that provides electric energy for the recharging of an electric vehicle (including plug-in hybrid vehicles), including Electric Vehicle direct current chargers and super-fast chargers, and all their components, including charging cables.</u>
EMERGENCY SERVICE FACILITIES	means land and buildings used by organisations that respond to and deal with accidents, emergencies, or urgent problems such as fire, illness, or crime. <p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. police, fire and ambulance stations; b. surf lifesaving activities; c. administration related to emergency services; d. vehicle and equipment storage and maintenance; e. personnel training; and

	<p>f. any ancillary activities.</p> <p>Excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. healthcare facilities; b. hospitals; and c. private security companies.
ENVIRONMENT	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and b. all natural and physical resources; and c. amenity values; and d. the social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) or which are affected by those matters.
ESPLANADE RESERVE	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>means a reserve within the meaning of the Reserves Act 1977—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. which is either— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a local purpose reserve within the meaning of section 23 of that Act, if vested in the territorial authority under section 239; or ii. a reserve vested in the Crown or a regional council under section 237D; and b. which is vested in the territorial authority, regional council, or the Crown for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229.
ESPLANADE STRIP	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>means a strip of land created by the registration of an instrument in accordance with section 232 for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229.</p>
EVANS BAY MARINE RECREATION AREA	<p>Means the land at 447 Evans Bay Parade, Hataitai, legally described as Lot 11 DP 88742.</p>

EXISTING SLOPE ANGLE	<p>means the maximum slope segment angle of all slope segments.</p> <p>For a Cut – slope segments are measured (on a horizontal plane);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– within the extent of the cut; and– uphill of the cut, the distance to the boundary or 10m whichever is the lesser. <p>For a Fill – slope segments are measured (on a horizontal plane);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– within the extent of the fill; and– downhill of the fill, the distance to the boundary or 10m whichever is the lesser. <p>A slope segment is a segment of sloping ground that falls generally at the same angle to the horizontal (slope segment angle) sustained over a distance of at least 3m, measured horizontally.</p>
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	<p>EXISTING SLOPE</p> <p>The diagrams illustrate the definition of 'EXISTING SLOPE'. The top diagram shows a 'slope segment' and its 'slope segment angle'. The middle diagram shows a slope with a 'cut face' and 'cut' area, defining the 'Angle of slope' as the maximum of any slope segment angle in a 10m or distance to boundary area. The bottom diagram shows a slope with a 'fill' area and 'fill' area, defining the 'Angle of slope' as the maximum of any slope segment angle in a 10m or distance to boundary area.</p>
<p>FABRIC</p>	<p>all the physical material of a building or structure.</p>
<p>FEATURELESS FAÇADE</p>	<p>means a building façade that lacks windows, doors, columns, recesses, stairs, niches, public access or other architectural detailing.</p>
<p>FERTILISER</p>	<p>means a substance or biological compound or mix of substances or biological compounds in solid or liquid form, that is described as, or held out to be suitable for, sustaining or increasing the growth, productivity or quality of soils, plants or, indirectly, animals through the application to plants or soil of any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, calcium, chlorine, and sodium as major nutrients; or

	<p>b. manganese, iron, zinc, copper, boron, cobalt, molybdenum, iodine, and selenium as minor nutrients; or</p> <p>c. fertiliser additives to facilitate the uptake and use of nutrients; or</p> <p>d. non-nutrient attributes of the materials used in fertiliser.</p> <p>It does not include livestock effluent, human effluent, substances containing pathogens, or substances that are plant growth regulators that modify the physiological functions of plants.</p>
<p>FILL DEPTH</p>	<p>means the maximum depth of the fill at the completion of the earthworks, measured vertically from the highest point on the top of the fill to the bottom of the fill placement.</p> 
<p>FIRST FLUSH</p>	<p>means the initial surface runoff from a storm event. Initial runoff from highly impervious areas typically has high concentrations of pollutants compared to the remainder of the storm.</p>
<p>FIXED PLANT</p>	<p>means plant that is permanently or temporarily located and operated at any location and includes mechanical and building services equipment such as equipment that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. required for ventilating, extracting, heating, cooling, conditioning, and exhaust either of buildings or commercial activities; b. associated with boilers or plant equipment, furnaces, incinerators or refuse equipment; c. electrical equipment, plumbing (including pumps), lift or escalator equipment; or d. similar plant, equipment, items, rooms or services.
<p><u>FRAGMENTATION</u></p>	<p><u>in relation to indigenous biodiversity, refers to the fragmentation of habitat that results in a loss of connectivity and an altered spatial configuration of habitat for a given amount of habitat loss</u></p>
<p>FREESTANDING SIGN</p>	<p>means a sign which is not affixed to an existing building or structure and is self-supported.</p>
<p>FRESHWATER</p>	<p>has the same meaning as fresh water in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>means all water except coastal water and geothermal water.</p>
<p>FRONT YARD</p>	<p>where a site has frontage to a road, the area of land between the front boundary of the site and a line parallel to that boundary, extending the full width of the site. Where the site has two frontages to a road, each frontage is considered a front yard.</p>
<p>FUNCTIONAL NEED</p>	<p>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.</p>

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES	Means activities undertaken by an organization that is part of the state sector, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The public service; b. Other departments in the executive branch of government that are not part of the public service (such as the New Zealand Police, the New Zealand Defence Force, and the Parliamentary Counsel Office); c. Statutory entities, which comprise Crown agents, autonomous Crown entities, and independent Crown entities; d. Crown entity companies and subsidiaries; and e. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand.
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: <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	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	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	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	means water occupying openings, cavities, or spaces in soils or rocks beneath the surface of the ground.
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.
<u>HABITAT</u>	<u>means the area or environment where an organism or ecological community lives or occurs naturally for some or all of its life cycle, or as part of its seasonal feeding or breeding pattern; but does not include built structures or an area or environment where an organism is present only fleetingly.</u>
HARD ENGINEERING NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION WORKS	means engineering works that are designed to prevent erosion of land and use structural materials such as concrete, steel, timber or rock armour to provide a hard, inflexible edge at the land-water interface along rivers,

	shorelines or lake edges. Hard engineering techniques include groynes, seawalls, revetments or bulkheads.
HAZARD SENSITIVE ACTIVITIES	means the following land use activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Childcare Services b. Community Facility c. Educational Facility d. Emergency Service Facilities e. Hazardous Facilities and Major Hazardous Facilities f. Healthcare facility g. Hospital h. Marae i. Multi-unit housing j. Places of Worship k. Residential Units and Minor Residential Units (including those associated with Pakakainga) l. Retirement Village m. Visitor Accommodation
<u>HAZARDOUS FACILITY</u>	<u>means land or buildings where hazardous substances are manufactured, used, stored, or disposed of. Excludes:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>fuel stored in mobile plants, motor vehicles, boats or small engines;</u> b. <u>the incidental use and storage of hazardous substances in domestic scale quantities.</u>
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. with 1 or more of the following intrinsic properties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. explosiveness: ii. flammability: iii. a capacity to oxidise: iv. corrosiveness: v. toxicity (including chronic toxicity): vi. ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or 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).
HEALTHCARE FACILITY	means land and buildings used for providing physical or mental health or welfare services, including medical practitioners, dentists and dental technicians, opticians, physiotherapists, medical social workers and counsellors, midwives, paramedical practitioners, alternative therapists, providers of health and wellbeing services; diagnostic laboratories, and accessory offices, but excluding hospitals and retirement villages.
HEAVY INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	means an Industrial Activity that generates: <p>offensive and objectionable noise, dust or odour, significant volumes of heavy vehicle movements, or elevated risks to people's health and safety. Heavy Industrial Activities include quarries, abattoirs, refineries, the storage, transfer, treatment, or disposal of waste materials or significant volumes of hazardous substances, other waste management processes or composting of organic materials.</p>

HEAVY VEHICLE	means a motor vehicle that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 3,500kg.
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 a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. site; or b. another specified reference point.
HELICOPTER NOISE EFFECTS ADVISORY OVERLAY	means an area defined by the planning maps, based on a distance of 500m from each of the two landing pads at Wellington Regional Hospital (Newtown). The advisory overlay serves to alert the potential for noise disturbance arising from the permitted regular use of helicopters as air ambulances or in emergencies.
HERITAGE AREA	a defined area, identified in SCHED3 - Heritage Areas
HERITAGE BUILDING	a building or protected parts of a building identified in SCHED1 - Heritage Buildings.
HERITAGE STRUCTURE	a structure, identified in SCHED2 - Heritage Structures.
HIGH COASTAL HAZARD AREA	means the mapped extent within the District Plan for the following coastal hazards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Current sea level inundation; b. Coastal erosion from existing sea level; or c. Tsunami — 1:100 year inundation scenario with 1m of Sea Level Rise.
HIGH NOISE AREA	means land and habitable rooms of buildings located within: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 40m of a State Highway designation; b. 40m of a Railway designation; c. Courtenay Place Noise Area; d. General Industrial Zone; e. Inner Air Noise Overlay. <p>With respect to railway and state highway designations, distance to the nearest habitable room of a building is measured to the closest point of the designation.</p>
HISTORIC HERITAGE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. means those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. archaeological: ii. architectural: iii. cultural: iv. historic: v. scientific: vi. technological; and b. includes— <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.
HOME BUSINESS	means a commercial activity that is: <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.

HOSPITAL ACTIVITIES	<p>means the use of land and/or buildings for the primary purpose of providing medical, surgical, mental health, oral health, maternity, geriatric and convalescent or hospice services to the community. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. medical and psychiatric assessment, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and in-patient care services, including operating theatres; b. dispensaries; c. outpatient departments and clinics; d. medical research and testing facilities, including diagnostic laboratories; e. medical training and education; f. healthcare consulting services; g. emergency service facilities; h. helicopter facilities, including helicopter take-off, landing and associated service facilities; i. first aid and other health-related training facilities; j. rehabilitation facilities, including gymnasiums and pools; k. palliative facilities; l. hospice facilities; m. marae activities and facilities; n. residential care services and facilities; o. temporary living accommodation e.g. for families and carers of patients; p. residential accommodation for staff; q. secure facilities; r. mortuaries; s. spiritual facilities and t. any ancillary activity necessary for the functional needs and operational needs of the Hospital sites which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. office; ii. commercial activity; iii. catering; iv. staff facilities; v. operation and maintenance support services including laundries, kitchens, cafeterias, refreshment facilities, generators, substation, storage facilities and workshops; vi. retail; vii. childcare; viii. business services; ix. educational activities and facilities; x. small-scale community activity; xi. conference facility; xii. small-scale ancillary sport and recreation activities and facilities; and xiii. car parking for staff, patients and visitors.
HYDRAULIC NEUTRALITY	<p>means managing stormwater runoff from subdivision, use and development through either on-site disposal or storage, so that peak stormwater flows and volumes are released from the site at a rate that does not exceed the modelled peak flows and volumes from the site in its current state prior to any proposed subdivision, use or development.</p>
ICONIC AND LANDMARK VIEWS	<p>Views that have been identified as having enhanced public significance, townscape value, or are representative of the City's identity at a national or international scale.</p>
ILLUMINATED SIGN	<p>means any sign which is internally or externally illuminated except for Digital Signs.</p>

<u>INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY</u>	<u>means the living organisms that occur naturally in New Zealand, and the ecological complexes of which they are part, including all forms of indigenous flora, fauna, and fungi, and their habitats.</u>
INDIGENOUS VEGETATION	<u>means vascular and non-vascular plants that, in relation to a particular area, are native to the ecological district in which that area is located.</u> means vegetation or plant species, including trees, which are native to Wellington district. Indigenous Vegetation does not include "indigenous vegetation" as defined in and regulated by the NESPF.
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 WASTE AND TRADE WASTE	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.
INFORMAL RECREATION ACTIVITIES	means a pastime, leisure, sport or exercise activity that occurs on an ad-hoc basis or irregularly and contributes to a person's enjoyment and/or relaxation. It excludes: a. regular organised sport and recreation; and b. the use of motorised vehicles.
INFRASTRUCTURE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA , <u>and also includes Electric Vehicle Charging Stations.</u>
INTEGRATED RETAIL ACTIVITIES	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: a. servicing and/or loading facilities; b. vehicle and/or pedestrian access; c. car parking; d. public spaces and/or facilities. This definition includes shopping malls and large-format retail parks, but does not include trade supply retail, wholesale retail, yard-based retail or building improvement centres.
INTEGRATED TRANSPORT ASSESSMENT	means an analysis to determine the impacts of a development on the transport network for all modes of travel and effects on safety, effectiveness, access and the capacity of the transport network.
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.
INTERSECTION	has the meaning set out in 1.6 Interpretation, Part 1 (Preliminary Provisions) of the Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004: a. in relation to 2 or more intersecting or meeting roadways, means that area contained within the prolongation or connection of the lateral boundary lines of each roadway; but b. if 2 roadways are separated only by a traffic island or by a median less than 10m wide, the roadways must be regarded as 1 roadway.
K VALUE	means, for roads, the horizontal distance required to achieve a 1% change in the slope of the vertical curve. The K Value expresses the abruptness of the road gradient change in a single value.
KEEPING OF GOATS	means the keeping of 10 or more goats on a single site.

LA90	has the same meaning as the 'Background sound level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics — Measurement of Environmental Sound.
LAEQ	has the same meaning as 'time-average A-weighted sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics -Measurement of Environmental Sound.
LAF(MAX)	has the same meaning as the 'maximum A-frequency weighted, F-time weighted sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics — Measurement Of Environmental Sound.
LAKE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) means a body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land.
LAND	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. includes land covered by water and the airspace above land; and b. in a national environmental standard dealing with a regional council function under section 30 or a regional rule, does not include the bed of a lake or river; and c. in a national environmental standard dealing with a territorial authority function under section 31 or a district rule, includes the surface of water in a lake or river.
LAND DISTURBANCE	means the alteration or disturbance of land (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock) that does not permanently alter the profile, contour or height of the land.
LANDFILL	means an area used for, or previously used for, the disposal of solid waste. It excludes cleanfill areas.
LANDMARK	means a building, structure or place that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. can be seen clearly from a distance; and b. is of visual significance; or c. has historical or cultural significance.
LARGE FORMAT RETAIL	means any individual retail activity exceeding 450m ² gross floor area.
LARGE SCALE RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY GENERATION ACTIVITY	means the land, buildings, substations, wind turbines, structures, underground cabling earthworks, access tracks and roads, paved areas, internal transmission and fibre networks, ancillary facilities and site rehabilitation works associated with the generation of electricity from a renewable energy source and the operation of the renewable electricity generation activity greater for the purpose of exporting electricity directly into the distribution or transmission network. It does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Small Scale Renewable Electricity Generation Activities; or b. Community Scale Renewable Electricity Generation Activities.
LDN	has the same meaning as the 'Day night level, or day-night average sound level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics — Measurement of Environmental Sound.
LESS HAZARD SENSITIVE ACTIVITIES	means the following land use activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Accessory buildings used for non-habitable purposes b. Buildings associated with marina operations (above MHWS) c. Maritime emergency facilities d. Informal recreation activities and organised sport and recreation activities within the Sport and Active Recreation Zone, including those for maritime purposes in the Evans Bay Marine Recreation Area e. Parks Facilities f. Parks Furniture

	g. Quarrying activities
LIGHT VEHICLE	means a motor vehicle that has a gross vehicle mass of 3,500kg or less.
LOW COASTAL HAZARD AREA	means the mapped extent within the District Plan for the following coastal hazards: Tsunami — 1:1000 year inundation scenario with 1m of Sea Level Rise.
LPEAK	has the same meaning as 'Peak sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics — Measurement of Environmental Sound.
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	<p>Mmeans (in regard to non-infrastructure buildings and structures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. To make good decayed or damaged fabric to keep a building or structure in a sound or weatherproof condition or to prevent deterioration of fabric using materials the same as the original or most significant fabric, or the closest reasonably available equivalent of a similar design and appearance; and b. regular and on-going protective care of a building or structure to prevent deterioration. <p>(For the purposes of the HH-Historic heritage chapter) In addition to the above, maintenance and repair of built heritage must not result in any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Demolition of any façade, exterior wall or roof; b. Changes to the nature of the existing surface treatment of fabric including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Painting of any previously unpainted surface; ii. Rendering of any previously unrendered surface; c. Noticeable changes to the design or texture of the fabric; d. The affixing of putlog or similar form of scaffolding directly to a building or structure; e. The permanent damage of fabric from the use of abrasive or high-pressure cleaning methods, such as sand or water-blasting. <p>(For the purposes of the INF Infrastructure chapters and the REG Renewable electricity generation chapter) means any work or activity necessary to continue the operation or functioning of existing infrastructure. It does not include upgrading, but does include replacement of an existing structure with a new structure of identical dimensions.</p> <p>(For the purposes of the Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapter) means in relation to a site or area listed in SCHED7 - Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori the regular and ongoing protective care of a site or area to prevent deterioration and retain its values.</p>
MAJOR HAZARD FACILITY	has the same meaning as the Health and Safety at Work (Major Hazard Facilities) Regulations 2016 - means a facility that WorkSafe has designated as a lower tier major hazard facility or an upper tier major hazard facility under regulation 19 or 20.
MARAE ACTIVITY	means the use of land and buildings by Māori and the wider community as a focal point for social, cultural, health and wellbeing and economic activity, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. marae ātea (sacred courtyard); b. wharenui/wharehui (main building or meeting house); c. wharemoe (sleeping house); d. kāuta (kitchen, cookhouse, cooking shed); e. wharekai (dining hall);

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. māra kai (food garden): ancillary residential units (including kaumatua housing); g. whare oranga (healthcare centre); h. kōhanga reo (care centre); i. wānanga (education facility); j. papa tākaro (organised sport and recreation); k. overnight accommodation of visitors; and l. events and gatherings.
MARINA FACILITIES	<p>means land-based activities, land, buildings and other structures related to the ongoing operation, maintenance, use and development of a marina or maritime sport and recreation activities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. storage facilities; b. vehicle and vessel parking, loading and manoeuvring areas; c. ablution blocks, toilets and cooking facilities; d. boat ramps; e. connections to jetties, gangways, moorings, berths, pontoons; f. land, buildings and structures for the servicing, repair, maintenance and refuelling of vessels, including any commercial activity for these purposes; and g. ancillary office and administrative facilities.
MARITIME	<p>means thematically or operationally related to the sea, especially sea-borne transport, commerce and naval activities.</p>
MEDIUM COASTAL HAZARD AREA	<p>means the mapped extent within the District Plan for the following coastal hazards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coastal inundation with 1.43m of Sea Level Rise; or b. Tsunami — 1:500 year inundation scenario with 1m of Sea Level Rise.
MICROMOBILITY DEVICE	<p>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. Micromobility devices include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Scooters; b. Electric scooters; c. Skateboards; d. Electric skateboards. <p>Micromobility devices exclude:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Light vehicles; f. Heavy vehicles; g. Devices with internal combustion engines; h. Devices with top speeds above 45 km/h; i. Devices heavier than 200kg; j. Cycles; k. Electric cycles.
MINIMISE	<p>Means for the purposes of the natural hazard and coastal hazard overlays: to reduce to the smallest amount reasonably practicable.</p> <p>Minimised, minimising and minimisation have the corresponding meaning.</p>
MINIMUM DENSITY	<p>means the number of lots or household units per hectare (whichever is the greater). The area (ha) includes land for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. residential activities, including all open space and on-site parking associated with residential development; <p>The area (ha) excludes land that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. public road corridors c. public open space areas

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.
MODERATE NOISE AREA	<p>means land and habitable rooms of buildings located within:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The area between 40m and 100m of a State Highway designation with a posted speed limit or maximum variable speed limit greater than >70 km/hour; b. The area between 40m and 100m of a Railway designation; c. City Centre Zone; d. Mixed Use Zone; e. Commercial Zone; f. Neighbourhood Centre Zone; g. Local Centre Zone; h. Metropolitan Centre Zone; i. Waterfront Zone; j. Outer Port Noise Overlay; k. Outer Air Noise Overlay. <p>With respect to railway and state highway designations, distance to the nearest habitable room of a building is measured to the closest point of the designation.</p>
<u>MOSAIC</u>	<u>means a pattern of two or more interspersed ecosystems, communities, or habitats that contribute to the cumulative value of ecosystems in a landscape.</u>
MULTI-UNIT HOUSING	means any development that will result in four or more residential units on a site, excluding retirement villages and residential development within the Oriental Bay Height Precinct.
NATIONAL GRID	has the same meaning as defined in the National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission 2008 means the assets used or owned by Transpower NZ Limited.

NATIONAL GRID SUBDIVISION CORRIDOR

~~National Grid Subdivision Corridor means, as depicted in Diagram 1, the area measured either side of the centre line of any above ground National Grid transmission lines as follows:-~~

- ~~a. 14m of a 110kV transmission line on single poles;-~~
- ~~b. 16m of a 110kV transmission line on pi poles;-~~
- ~~c. 32m of a transmission line up to and including 110kV, on towers;-~~
- ~~d. 37m of a 220kV transmission line;-~~
- ~~e. 39m of a 350kV National Grid transmission lines on towers.-~~

~~The measurement at setback distances from National Grid transmission lines 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.-~~

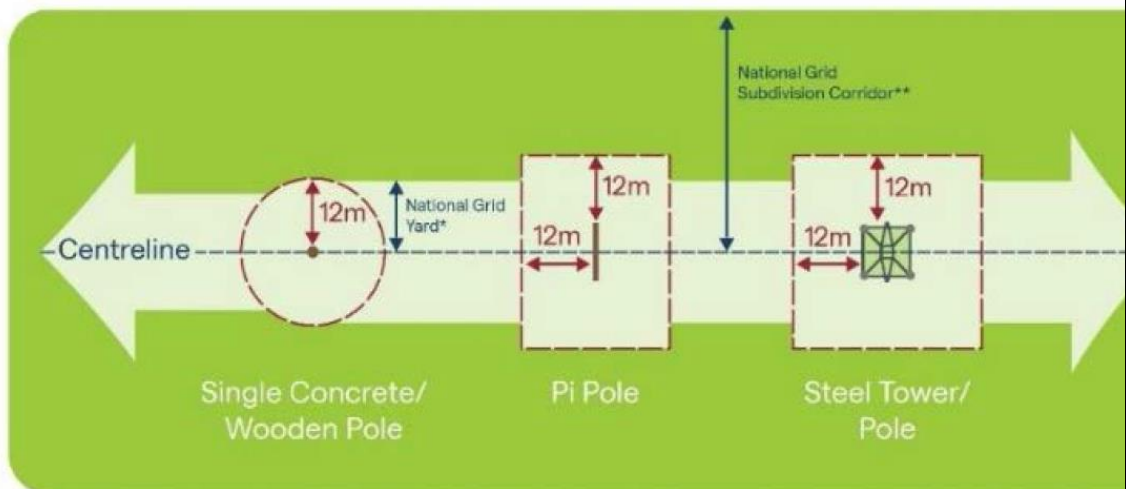
~~Note: the National Grid Corridor does not apply to underground cables or any transmission lines (or sections of line) that are designated.-~~

means, as depicted in Diagram 1, the area measured either side of the centre line of any above ground National Grid transmission lines as follows:

- a. 14m of a 110kV transmission line on single poles or a cable;
- b. 16m of a 110kV transmission line on pi poles;
- c. 16m of the Te Hikowhenua - Deviation A (THW-DEV-A) transmission line on towers and Pi poles;
- d. 18m of the South Makara - Oteranga Bay A (SMK-OTB-A) 11kV transmission line on Single Poles;
- e. 32m of a transmission line up to and including 110kV, on towers;
- f. 37m of a 220kV transmission line;
- g. 39m of a 350kV National Grid transmission lines on towers.

The measurement at setback distances from National Grid transmission lines 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.

Note: the National Grid Corridor does not apply to underground cables or any transmission lines (or sections of line) that are designated.



National Grid Subdivision Corridor Diagram 1

<p>NATIONAL GRID YARD</p>	<p>means, as depicted in Diagram 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the area located within 12m of either side of the centreline of an above ground 110kV electricity transmission line on single poles; b. the area located within 12m either side of the centreline of an above ground transmission line on pi-poles or towers that is up to 110kV or greater; c. the area located within 12m in any direction from the outer visible edge of an electricity transmission pole or tower foundation, associated with a line which is up to 110kV or greater. <p>The measurement of setback distances from National Grid transmission lines 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.</p> <p>Note: the National Grid Yard does not apply to underground cables or any transmission lines (or sections of line) that are designated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>the area located within 10m of either side of the centreline of an above ground transmission line up to and including 110kv on single poles, or a cable;</u> b. <u>the area located within 10m of either side of the centreline of the Te Hikowhenua - Deviation A (THW-DEV-A) - Single Circuit transmission line on towers and Pi poles;</u> c. <u>the area located within 12m either side of the centreline of an above ground transmission line on pi-poles or towers that is up to 110kV or greater;</u> d. <u>the area located within 12m in any direction from the outer visible edge of an electricity transmission support structure.</u> <p>The measurement of setback distances from National Grid transmission lines 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.</p> <p>Note: the National Grid Yard does not apply to underground cables or any transmission lines (or sections of line) that are designated.</p> <p><u>National Grid Yard Diagram 1</u></p>
<p>NATURAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>NATURAL HAZARD</p>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>means any atmospheric or earth or water related occurrence (including earthquake, tsunami, erosion, volcanic and geothermal activity, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire, or flooding) the action of</p>

	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 OVERLAYS	means the combined mapped extent within the District Plan of the following natural hazards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Flood Hazards b. Liquefaction Hazards c. Fault Hazards
NATURAL INLAND WETLAND	means a wetland (as defined in the Act) that is not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. in the coastal marine area; or b. a deliberately constructed wetland, other than a wetland constructed to offset impacts on, or to restore, an existing or former natural inland wetland; or c. a wetland that has developed in or around a deliberately constructed water body, since the construction of the water body; or d. a geothermal wetland; or e. a wetland that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. is within an area of pasture used for grazing; and ii. has vegetation cover comprising more than 50% exotic pasture species (as identified in the National List of Exotic Pasture Species using the Pasture Exclusion Assessment Methodology (see clause 1.8)); unless <p>the wetland is a location of a habitat of a threatened species identified under clause 3.8 of this National Policy Statement, in which case the exclusion in (e) does not apply</p>
NET FLOOR AREA	means the sum of any gross floor area; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. both freehold and leased areas; and ii. any stock storage or preparation areas; but b. excludes: <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.
NET SITE AREA	means the total area of the site, but excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. any part of the site that provides legal access to another site; b. any part of a rear site that provides legal access to that site; c. any part of the site subject to a designation that may be taken or acquired under the Public Works Act 1981.

NETWORK UTILITY OPERATOR	<p>has the same meaning as in s166 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>means a person who—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution or transmission by pipeline of natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy; or b. operates or proposes to operate a network for the purpose of— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; or ii. radiocommunication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989; or c. is an electricity operator or electricity distributor as defined in section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992 for the purpose of line function services as defined in that section; or d. undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution of water for supply (including irrigation); or e. undertakes or proposes to undertake a drainage or sewerage system; or f. constructs, operates, or proposes to construct or operate, a road or railway line; or g. is an airport authority as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966 for the purposes of operating an airport as defined by that Act; or h. is a provider of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; i. (ha) is a responsible SPV that is constructing or proposing to construct eligible infrastructure; or j. undertakes or proposes to undertake a project or work prescribed as a network utility operation for the purposes of this definition by regulations made under this Act,— <p>and the words network utility operation have a corresponding meaning.</p>
NOISE	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>includes vibration.</p>
NOISE RATING LEVEL	<p>means a derived noise level used for comparison with a noise limit.</p>
NOISE SENSITIVE ACTIVITY	<p>means any lawfully established:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. residential activity, including activity in visitor accommodation; b. educational activity; c. healthcare facility or hospital activity; d. congregation within any place of worship; and e. activity at a marae.
NON-AIRPORT ACTIVITY	<p>means an activity within the Airport Zone which is not for "Airport Purposes" or an "Airport Related Activity".</p>
NON-CUSTODIAL REHABILITATION ACTIVITY	<p>means the use of land and buildings for non-custodial rehabilitative and reintegration activities and programmes undertaken by, or on behalf of, Ara Poutama Aotearoa, the Department of Corrections.</p>
NON-HERITAGE BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES	<p>means buildings and structures within a heritage area and identified in SCHED3 as non-heritage.</p>
NON-SCHEDULED BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES	<p>means buildings and structures located on the same site as a heritage building or heritage structure, that have not been identified as being of historic heritage value.</p> <p>Non-scheduled buildings and structures are identified as exclusions in the 'protections required' column of SCHED1 and are excluded from the application of historic heritage rules, except for HH-R2 and HH-R9.</p>

NOTABLE TREES	means a tree or group of trees identified in SCHED6 — Schedule of Notable Trees.
NOTIONAL BOUNDARY	means a line 20 metres from any side of a residential unit or other building used for a noise sensitive activity, or the legal boundary where this is closer to such a building.
OBSTACLE LIMITATION SURFACE	means airspace defined around an aerodrome that enables operations at the aerodrome to be conducted safely and that prevents the aerodrome from becoming unusable by the growth of obstacles around the aerodrome. Extending out from all edges of the runway, the OLS includes contiguous transitional, horizontal, conical, and approach / take-off surfaces.
OFFICIAL SIGN	means all signs required or provided for under any statute or regulation or are otherwise related to aspects of public safety. Official signs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. traffic / pedestrian / cycling signs; b. railway signs; c. airport signs; d. port signs; and e. signs for the purpose of health and safety.
OFFICIAL SIGN	means all signs required or provided for under any statute or regulation, or are otherwise related to aspects of public safety.
ORIGINAL USE	means the use a building or object was originally constructed for.
ON-SITE SIGNS	means any sign which is related to the activity occurring within a site on which the sign is located.
OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION ZONE	means the following zones; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Natural Open Space Zone; 2. Open Space Zone; 3. Sport and Active Recreation Zone; and 4. Special Purpose Wellington Town Belt Zone.
OPEN SPACE COMMUNITY ACTIVITY	means land and buildings used for the meeting of people on a not-for-profit basis, and includes libraries, clubrooms and premises with a club licence and other similar establishments.
OPERATING SPEED	means the speed at or below which 85% of cars are observed to travel under free-flowing conditions past a nominated point. Operating speed is not <i>design speed</i> or <i>target speed</i>
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.
OPERATIONAL PORT ACTIVITIES	The use of land and/or buildings for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. navigation, mooring, berthing, departure, manoeuvring, refuelling, storage, servicing, maintenance and repair of vessels; b. the embarking, disembarking, and transit of passengers; c. loading, unloading and processing of freight and cargo including containers and logs; d. transitional storage activities; e. associated marshalling, parking, and manoeuvring of vehicles and trains; f. associated rail activities; g. ancillary distribution activities including dry bulk warehousing and bulk liquids storage and transfer, including fuel and ancillary pipeline networks; and

	<p>h. any ancillary activity necessary for the functional needs and operational needs of port operations, or supporting the operation, maintenance and security of facilities and services, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. ancillary operation and maintenance support services including freight and vehicle depots, storage facilities and workshops; ii. energy generation, storage and maintenance for port operations; iii. ancillary office; and iv. car parking for staff and visitors.
ORGANISED SPORT AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES	means the use of land and/or buildings for organised sport, recreation 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.
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 NATURAL FEATURES AND LANDSCAPES	means an area of outstanding natural features and landscapes identified in SCHED10 — Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes.
PARKING ACTIVITIES	means the parking of motor vehicles, including all manoeuvring areas, excluding parking on legal road.
PARKS MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	<p>Means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To make good decayed or damaged fabric to keep a building, structure or existing drainage channel in a sound or weatherproof condition or to prevent deterioration of fabric; and b. regular and on-going protective care of a building, structure or existing drainage channel to prevent deterioration. <p>It also includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. re-topsoiling and reseeding; b. pest and weed control; and c. grass mowing.
PARLIAMENTARY ACTIVITIES	<p>Means activities related or ancillary to, the business or functioning of Parliament, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Offices of Parliament; b. Administrative and support services to the House of Representatives and members of Parliament; c. Management of the Crown's buildings within the parliamentary area; and d. Parliament tours, education and information services to the public.
PARTIAL DEMOLITION	alterations to demolish, destroy or remove part of any building or structure.
PASSENGER PORT FACILITIES	<p>Land and buildings used for the purpose of providing for the transfer of freight and passengers to and/or from ferry or cruise services in an integrated manner, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ferry terminals; b. ticketing and visitor information boxes; c. devices and facilities to enable the movement, circulation and security of passengers; d. passenger waiting areas and driver rest facilities; e. areas for bus parking, cycle parking, and drop-off and pick-up points; f. areas for rail and vehicular ferry operations; and g. areas for any ancillary activity supporting the operation, maintenance and security of facilities and services, which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. operation and maintenance support services including freight and vehicle depots, storage facilities and workshops; ii. office;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. retail and commercial activity; iv. cafeterias, refreshment facilities and food and beverage outlets; v. business services; and vi. car parking for staff and visitors.
PEAK PARTICLE VELOCITY	means, to the extent used for the assessment of the risk of structural damage to a fixed structure, the instantaneous maximum velocity reached by a vibrating surface as it oscillates about its normal position.
PEDESTRIAN	means a person walking rather than travelling in a vehicle, including a person with impaired mobility who relies on mobility assistance including a wheelchair.
PERMEABLE SURFACE	means a surface which allows for the soakage of water into the ground, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. areas grassed or planted in trees or shrubs, gardens and other vegetated areas; b. porous or permeable paving; and c. decks which allow water to drain through to a permeable surface.
PERMITTED ACTIVITY	Permitted activities are allowed 'as of right' subject to complying with any conditions set out in the plan. A permitted activity is the only category that does not require you to apply for resource consent.
PEST	means any species of flora or fauna that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A pest or unwanted organism as defined in the Biosecurity Act 1993; b. Listed in the Greater Wellington Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-2039; or c. Listed in Howell, C (2008) Consolidated List of Environmental Weeds in New Zealand, Science & Technical Publishing, New Zealand Department of Conservation.
PLANNED SUBDIVISION, USE AND DEVELOPMENT	means subdivision, use and development set out in an approved Greater Wellington Regional Council or Wellington City Council spatial plan.
PORT	The Special Purpose Port Zone.
PORT NOISE OVERLAY	means an area defined by planning maps to show land subject to development restrictions due to potential noise effects from port activities. It comprises: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inner Port Noise Overlay — being all land zoned Special Purpose Port Zone. b. Outer Port Noise Overlay — being land west of Hutt Road that is identified on the planning maps as Outer Port Noise Overlay. c. Port Noise Control Line — being a line shown on district plan maps used for controlling the emission of noise from port related activities. Compliance with permitted port noise limits set out Table 24 Appendix 4 of the noise chapter is to be assessed at or beyond this line, when measured in accordance with the requirements of NZS 6801:2008 <i>Measurement of environmental sound</i> and NZS6809:1999 <i>Port Noise Management and Land Use Planning</i>.
POTENTIALLY HAZARD SENSITIVE ACTIVITIES	means the following land use activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Buildings associated with primary production (excluding Residential Units, Minor Residential Units, Residential Activities, buildings identified as Less Hazard Sensitive Activities or Quarrying Activities) b. Commercial Activity c. Commercial Service Activity d. Community Corrections Activity. e. Entertainment Facility f. Food and Beverage Activity

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> g. Industrial Activities h. Integrated Retail Activity i. Large Format Retail Activity j. Major Sports Facility k. Offices l. Retail Activities m. Rural Industrial Activities
PRE-1930 BUILDING	means a residential unit that was either constructed, or approved for construction, prior to 1 January 1930.
PRIMARY ELEVATION	Means the elevation(s) of a building that contribute to the architectural character of the streetscape and neighbourhood. The primary elevation is the residential unit's most prominent and detailed elevation. Unless otherwise noted below, the primary elevation is the elevation that fronts to the street (or other formed public access). In the case of corner sites all elevations that front a street will be considered as primary elevations. The primary elevation consists of all those features that contribute to the form and style of the building, including but not limited to: materials, detailing, window/wall ratios, architectural features and elements such as bay windows, verandahs, porches, turrets or steps.
PRIMARY FORM	means the simple form that is central to, and the basis of, the residential unit, including its roof. It is typically the largest identifiable form or combination of relatively equal sized geometrically simple and box-like forms.
PRIMARY PRODUCTION	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. any aquaculture, agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, mining, quarrying or forestry activities; and b. includes initial processing, as an ancillary activity, of commodities that result from the listed activities in a); c. includes any land and buildings used for the production of the commodities from a) and used for the initial processing of the commodities in b); but d. excludes further processing of those commodities into a different product.
PROTECTED CUSTOMARY RIGHTS	means rights to activities and uses that are conducted according to tikanga — for example, launching waka or gathering stones for hāngi. The activity or use must have a physical component involving a natural or physical resource — the right cannot be based on a spiritual connection on its own. In general these protected customary rights do not include fishing and commercial aquaculture. To show that it has customary rights that should be protected, a Māori group must show that the particular uses and activities have existed continuously since 1840. Te Takutai Moana Act (2011)
PUBLIC ACCESSWAY	an area of land, set aside as a passageway for pedestrian access between a road, service lane, reserve, railway station or public place; and another road, service lane, reserve, railway station or public place.
PUBLIC SPACE	means those places in public or private ownership 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 not limited to, streets, accessways, squares, plazas, urban parks, open space and all open or covered spaces within buildings or structures that are generally available for use by the public, notwithstanding that access may be denied at certain times.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT ACTIVITY	Means the use of buildings and/or land for the purpose of providing for passenger transfer and access to, and storage/servicing of, public transport services, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. train stations; b. bus stations/exchanges; c. rapid transit stops; d. ferry terminals; and e. ancillary ticketing and passenger facilities, charging/fuelling stations, storage and maintenance depots, offices and retail.
QUALITATIVE WIND ASSESSMENT	an assessment of pedestrian level wind conditions that is based on expert opinion, and where available, the results of previous quantitative wind studies near the development site. A qualitative wind assessment must comply with the relevant reporting requirements given in Appendix 8 WIND-A1.
QUANTITATIVE WIND STUDY	an assessment of pedestrian level wind conditions that is based on the results of wind tunnel testing, or a suitable equivalent (e.g. computational fluid dynamics software calibrated against measured data). A quantitative study must comply with the relevant test requirements given in Appendix 8 WIND-A1.
QUARRY	means a location or area used for the permanent removal and extraction of aggregates (clay, silt, rock or sand). It includes the area of aggregate resource and surrounding land associated with the operation of a quarry and which is used for quarrying activities.
QUARRYING ACTIVITIES	means the extraction, processing (including crushing, screening, washing, and blending), transport, storage, sale and recycling of aggregates (clay, silt, rock, sand), the deposition of overburden material, rehabilitation, landscaping and cleanfilling of the quarry, and the use of land and accessory buildings for offices, workshops and car parking areas associated with the operation of the quarry.
R VALUE	means, for roads, the radius of a horizontal curve.
RADIOCOMMUNICATION	has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989, as follows: 'Means any transmission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds or intelligence of any nature by radio waves'.
RAFT	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) 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.
RAIL ACTIVITIES	The use of land and buildings for the operation of a rail network, including railway signalling, railway tracks and facilities.
RAIL VIBRATION ADVISORY OVERLAY	means an area of land defined by the planning maps, being a distance of 60m beyond the railway designation boundary. The advisory overlay serves to alert property owners to the potential for railway related vibration to be received in that area. No district plan controls apply in relation to vibration as a result of this overlay.
RAILYARD AREA	means any area of land included within KiwiRail designation KRH1 and used for Rail Activities.

RAPID TRANSIT	has the same meaning as ‘rapid transit service’ in the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020, as follows: ‘means any existing or planned frequent, quick, reliable and high-capacity public transport service that operates on a permanent route (road or rail) that is largely separated from other traffic’. For the avoidance of doubt, rapid transit within the boundaries of Wellington City includes the Kapiti Rail Line and the Hutt/Melling Rail Line.
RAPID TRANSIT STOP	means a place where people can enter or exit a rapid transit service, whether existing or planned. For the avoidance of doubt, rapid transit stops with walkable catchments within the boundaries of Wellington City include Wellington Railway Station, Ngauranga Railway Station, and the Kapiti Rail Line’s Takapu Road, Redwood, Tawa and Linden stations. The Kenepuru Rail Station is a rapid transit stop but only part of its walkable catchment is within Wellington City.
REAR YARD	the area of land between the rear boundary of the site and a line parallel to that boundary, extending across the full width of the site. This will typically be the boundary associated with the rear elevation of a residential unit.
RECREATION ACTIVITY	means any activity whose primary aim is the passive or active enjoyment of leisure, whether competitive or non-competitive, casual or organised, (but does not include the use of motor vehicles in Conservation Sites or Open Space Areas). Recreation has a corresponding meaning.
REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT INFRASTRUCTURE	<p>means regionally significant infrastructure including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. pipelines for the distribution or transmission of natural or manufactured gas or petroleum, <u>including any associated fittings, appurtenances, fixtures or equipment</u>; b. facilities and structures necessary for the operation of telecommunications and radiocommunications networks operated by network utility operators; c. the National Grid; d. facilities for the generation and/or transmission of electricity where it is supplied to the National Grid and/or the local distribution network; e. <u>facilities for the electricity distribution network, where it is 11kV and above. This excludes private connections to the local distribution network</u>; f. the local authority water supply network and water treatment plants; g. the local authority wastewater and stormwater networks, systems and wastewater treatment plants; h. the Strategic Transport Network, as identified in the operative Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan; i. Wellington City bus terminal and Wellington Railway Station terminus; j. Wellington International Airport; and k. Commercial Port Areas within Wellington Harbour and adjacent land used in association with the movement of cargo and passengers and including bulk fuel supply infrastructure, and storage tanks for bulk liquids, and associated wharflines; <u>and</u> l. <u>Southern Landfill.</u>
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY GENERATION ACTIVITY	means the construction, operation, maintenance and repair, and upgrading of structures, paved areas and ancillary facilities associated with renewable electricity generation. This includes small scale, community scale and large scale renewable electricity 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 ACTIVITY	means structures or equipment 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. erecting an anemometer (wind monitoring) mast; b. digging test pits, drilling boreholes, constructing investigation drives and removing samples to investigate geological conditions; c. installing instruments into drill holes for monitoring groundwater levels and land movement; d. erecting survey monuments and installing instruments to monitor land movement; e. erecting telemetry stations for the transmission of instrument data; f. installing microseismic stations to measure microseismic activity and ground noise; g. erection of signs or notices giving warning of danger; and h. construction and maintenance of access tracks to any investigation and assessment sites and facilities.
REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE SERVICE ACTIVITIES	means the servicing, testing or repair of vehicles, machinery or appliances, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. vehicle mechanics; b. panel beating; and c. appliance and electrical goods repairs.
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.
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 planning instruments have been complied with.
<u>RESTORATION-RESTORED</u>	<p><u>means the active intervention and management of modified or degraded habitats, ecosystems, landforms, and landscapes in order to maintain or reinstate indigenous natural character, ecological and physical processes, and cultural and visual qualities, and may include enhancement activities</u></p> <p>means the rehabilitation of sites, habitats or ecosystems to support indigenous flora and fauna, ecosystem functions and natural processes that would naturally occur in the ecosystem and locality.</p> <p><u>This definition applies to the use of the term restoration in the context of the natural environment and natural character.</u></p>
RETAIL ACTIVITY	an activity displaying or offering services or goods for the sale or hire to the trade or public and includes, but is not limited to: integrated retail developments, trade supply retail, yard based retail, supermarkets, service retail, and ancillary retail.
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.

REUSE	means changing the use of a building or object from that which it was originally constructed for.
REVERSE SENSITIVITY	means the potential for the development, upgrading, operation and maintenance of an existing lawfully established activity to be compromised, constrained or curtailed by the more recent establishment or alteration of another activity which may be sensitive to the actual, potential or perceived environmental effects generated by the existing activity. 'Development' and 'upgrading' of an existing activity in this definition are limited to where the effects are the same or similar in character, intensity, and scale to those which existed before the development or upgrade.
RIPARIAN MARGIN	means all land within a horizontal distance of 10 metres landward from the bed of a river, excluding piped rivers.
RIVER	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>means a continually or intermittently flowing body of fresh water; and includes a stream and modified watercourse; but does not include any artificial watercourse (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal).</p>
ROAD	<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 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> <ol 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> <ol 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 Section 2(1) of the Government Roding Powers Act 1989 motorway definition motorway—</p>

	<p>a. means a motorway declared as such by the Governor-General in Council under section 138 of the Public Works Act 1981 or under section 71 of this Act; and</p> <p>b. includes all bridges, drains, culverts, or other structures or works forming part of any motorway so declared; but</p> <p>c. does not include any local road, access way, or service lane (or the supports of any such road, way, or lane) that crosses over or under a motorway on a different level.</p>
ROOT PROTECTION AREA	Means a circle taken from the centre of the trunk with a radius equal to 12 times the diameter of the trunk measured at 1.4m (DBH) above ground level.
RURAL ACTIVITIES	<p>means the use of land and/or buildings for agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, and forestry activities (not covered by the NES-PF); and includes:</p> <p>a. the storage of products and initial processing as an ancillary activity of horticultural and agricultural products produced on the site; and</p> <p>b. the storage and disposal of solid and liquid animal waste.</p> <p>Intensive indoor primary production, rural industry, quarrying and mining activities, top soil stripping and turf farming are excluded.</p>
RURAL INDUSTRY	means an industry or business undertaken in a rural environment that directly supports, services, or is dependent on primary production.
SCHEDULED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE	means an archaeological site, identified in SCHED4 - Scheduled Archaeological Sites.
SEISMIC STRENGTHENING	means modifications to improve the seismic performance of a building or object and make it more resistant to damage or failure during seismic activity.
SENSITIVE ACTIVITY	<p>means any:</p> <p>a. residential activity;</p> <p>b. marae/papakāinga;</p> <p>c. hospital;</p> <p>d. healthcare facility;</p> <p>e. educational facility;</p> <p>f. retirement village;</p> <p>g. visitor accommodation; or</p> <p>h. place of worship.</p>
<u>SEQUENCE</u>	<u>means a series of ecosystems or communities, often physically connected, that replace one another through space.</u>
SERVICE RETAIL	means the sale of served food and/or beverages, and/or services such as, but not limited to dry cleaners, takeaway food outlets, cafés, pubs, bars, hairdressers and beauticians and banks, but excludes drive-through restaurants.
SERVICE STATION	means a vehicle orientated facility where the principal activity is the refuelling or recharging of vehicles and the sale of products and services associated with fuels and/or vehicles including lubricating oils, kerosene, LPG, spare parts and carwash facilities. It may include ancillary activities such as the sale of food and beverage and trailer hire.
SEWAGE	means human excrement and urine.
SHORT-MEDIUM TERM	(NPS-UD) means within the next 10 years
SIDE YARD	the area of land between a side boundary of the site and a line parallel to that boundary, extending the full width of the site, but excluding those areas comprising front or rear yards.

SIGN	means any device, character, graphic or electronic display, whether temporary or permanent, which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. is for the purposes of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. identification of or provision of information about any activity, property or structure or an aspect of public safety; ii. providing directions; or iii. promoting goods, services or events; and b. is projected onto, or fixed or attached to, any structure or natural object; and c. includes the frame, supporting device and any ancillary equipment whose function is to support the message or notice.
SIGNIFICANT NATURAL AREA	means an area of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitat of indigenous fauna identified in SCHED8 - Significant Natural Areas.
SITE	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. an area of land comprised in a single record of title under the Land Transfer Act 2017; or b. an area of land which comprises two or more adjoining legally defined allotments in such a way that the allotments cannot be dealt with separately without the prior consent of the council; or c. the land comprised in a single allotment or balance area on an approved survey plan of subdivision for which a separate record of title under the Land Transfer Act 2017 could be issued without further consent of the Council; or d. despite paragraphs (a) to (c), in the case of land subdivided under the Unit Titles Act 1972 or the Unit Titles Act 2010 or a cross lease system is the whole of the land subject to the unit development or cross lease.
SITE OR AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE TO MĀORI	means a site or place the tangata whenua has, or at any time had an interest in; and the site holds cultural or spiritual significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu, as identified in SCHED7 — Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori.
SMALL SCALE RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY GENERATION ACTIVITY	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 and produce less than 20kW.
SOFT ENGINEERING NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION WORKS	means the use of natural materials, features and processes, including vegetation to stabilise waterway banks, and absorb wave energy and reduce coastal erosion and inundation. Soft engineering techniques include planting, beach re-nourishment, beach and bank re-profiling and the restoration of natural features such as dunes, coastal wetlands/saltmarsh and floodplains.
SPATIAL PLAN	means Our City Tomorrow - A Spatial Plan for Wellington City adopted by Wellington City Council in June 2021
SPECIAL AMENITY LANDSCAPES	means an area of landscapes that hold special amenity values, identified in SCHED11 — Special Amenity Landscapes.
SPECIAL AUDIBLE CHARACTERISTIC	has the same meaning as 'special audible characteristic' in section 6.3 of New Zealand Standard 6802:2008 Acoustics — Environmental Noise.
SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT EVENT	a special entertainment event relates to activities such as music concerts and events, which are not classified as stadium activities or sporting events which occur at the Basin Reserve and Wellington Regional Stadium.
STABILISED	means the process of making an area of disturbed soil or <i>site</i> of <i>earthworks</i> resistant to erosion, achieved by paving, metaling, building

	over or revegetating. Where seeding or grassing is used on a surface that is not otherwise resistant to erosion, the surface is stabilised once 80% vegetative ground cover has been established over the entire area.
STADIUM ACTIVITY	The use of land and buildings at Wellington Regional Stadium for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. sport and recreation activity and events; b. cultural, entertainment and exhibition activity and events; c. trade fairs, market days and displays; d. conferences, meetings and functions; e. sports-related education; f. any ancillary pedestrian access and connection; and g. any ancillary activity necessary for the operation of the Stadium including ancillary office and commercial activity, catering, and ticket and merchandise sales.
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.
STREETSCAPE	means the visual elements of a street, including the road, footpaths, trees, landform, open space, and interface to adjoining buildings that combine to form the street's character.
STRUCTURE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) means any building, equipment, device, or other facility, made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft.
STUDENT ACCOMMODATION	Living accommodation, primarily used or designed to be used by registered students or guests of a tertiary education facilities or education facilities and which is served by one or more communal living areas, including kitchens.
SUBDIVISION	has the same meaning as "subdivision of land" in section 218 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) means— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the division of an allotment— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. by an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title for any part of the allotment; or ii. by the disposition by way of sale or offer for sale of the fee simple to part of the allotment; or iii. by a lease of part of the allotment which, including renewals, is or could be for a term of more than 35 years; or iv. by the grant of a company lease or cross lease in respect of any part of the allotment; or v. by the deposit of a unit plan, or an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title for any part of a unit on a unit plan; or 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 retail shop selling a wide range of foodstuffs, including fresh produce, meat, fish, dairy, alcoholic and other beverages, and packaged food for consumption off-site, as well as non-food grocery items and household goods. This definition includes discount stores, hypermarkets, department stores and warehouse club stores, where foodstuffs comprise more than 10% of the total gross floor area.

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT	<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and b. safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and c. avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.
TECHNICIAN ARBORIST	<p>means a person who:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. by possession of a recognised arboricultural degree or diploma and on the job experience, is familiar with the tasks, equipment and hazards involved in arboricultural operations; and b. has demonstrated proficiency in tree inspection and evaluating and treating hazardous trees including experience in the use of industry recognised risk-assessment methods; and c. has demonstrated competency to Level 6 New Zealand Diploma in Arboriculture standard (or to an equivalent arboricultural standard).
TELECOMMUNICATION	<p>has the same meaning as given in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001.</p>
TEMPORARY ACTIVITIES	<p>means any short term activities that are primarily held outdoors, on public or private land and that are intended to have a limited duration and incidence. This includes non-permanent ancillary buildings and structures associated with temporary activities.</p> <p>Temporary activities include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Festivals, and exhibitions; 2. Fairs, carnivals and temporary markets; 3. Parades and ceremonies; 4. Council organised public firework displays; 5. Any short-term filming; 6. Public meetings; 7. Sporting and recreation events and associated temporary parking; and 8. Site offices for construction projects.
TEMPORARY MILITARY TRAINING ACTIVITY	<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the defence of New Zealand, and of any area for the defence of which New Zealand is responsible under any Act; b. the protection of the interests of New Zealand, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere; c. the contribution of forces under collective security treaties, agreements, or arrangements; d. the contribution of forces to, or for any of the purposes of, the United Nations, or in association with other organisations or States and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations; e. the provision of assistance to the civil power either in New Zealand or elsewhere in time of emergency; f. the provision of any public service.

TEMPORARY SIGN	means any sign which is erected for a short period of time, as per standard SIGN-S10 and for the purposes of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. advertising a one-off temporary activity or event; or b. for the purposes of displaying information. Temporary signs do not include hoardings, digital signs, flags, sandwich boards or bollards.
TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY	has the same meaning as in section 5 of the Local Government Act 2002 (as set out in the box below) means a city council or a district council named in Part 2 of Schedule 2.
TERTIARY EDUCATION FACILITY	means land or buildings used for tertiary education and research activities Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. classrooms, lecture theatres and other facilities dedicated to learning; b. staff and student facilities, including student and staff support services, student union offices, student and staff clubs and organisations; c. research and innovation facilities; d. marae activities and facilities; e. spiritual facilities; f. laboratories; g. libraries; h. sport and recreation activities and facilities; i. student accommodation activities j. any ancillary activity necessary for the effective operation of the University sites which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. office activities; ii. commercial activities; iii. staff facilities; iv. operation and maintenance support facilities including laundries, printing and publishing, telecommunications and broadcasting, kitchens, cafeterias, refreshment facilities, generators, substations, plant and vehicle depots, storage facilities and workshops; v. childcare services; vi. conference facilities; vii. community use of tertiary education facilities; viii. healthcare activities; ix. entertainment facilities; x. light manufacturing; xi. car parking for staff, students and visitors; and xii. emergency service facilities.
THIRD-PARTY SIGNS	means a sign unrelated to or not associated with services, products or events available or occurring on the site on which the sign is located.
<u>THREATED OR AT RISK and THREATED OR AT RISK (DECLINING)</u>	<u>have, at any time, the meanings given in the <i>New Zealand Threat Classification System Manual</i> (Andrew J Townsend, Peter J de Lange, Clinton A J Duffy, Colin Miskelly, Janice Molloy and David A Norton, 2008. Science & Technical Publishing, Department of Conservation, Wellington), available at: https://www.doc.govt.nz/globalassets/documents/science-and-technical/sap244.pdf, or its current successor publication.</u>
THREE WATERS INFRASTRUCTURE	means network infrastructure for water supply, wastewater, or stormwater, to the extent that it is controlled by Wellington City Council or Wellington Water Ltd.
TOTAL DEMOLITION	means to completely destroy or demolish.
TOWNSCAPE	means the visual appearance of a neighbourhood when viewed from surrounding public spaces. It includes the collective image of, and relationship between, the following elements:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. setting and landscape; b. the lay-out of streets, lanes and footpaths; c. subdivision patterns; d. buildings and structures; and e. gardens and open spaces.
TRADE SUPPLY RETAIL	<p>means a business engaged in sales to businesses, and may also include sales to the general public, and wholly consists of suppliers of goods in one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. automotive and marine supplies; b. building supplies; c. farming and agricultural supplies; d. garden and landscaping supplies; e. hire services (excluding hire of books, DVD and video); and f. office furniture, equipment and systems supplies.
TRANSPORT NETWORK	<p>means all public rail, public roads, <u>sea freight and passenger ferries</u>, public pedestrian, cycle and micromobility facilities, public transport and associated infrastructure. It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Train stations; b. Bus stops <u>and shelters</u>; c. Bus shelters; and <u>c. Park and Ride areas;</u> <u>d. Rapid transit stops and shelters; and</u> <u>e. Ferry terminals.</u>
TREE	<p>means a woody plant 3 metres or greater in height includes a Tree Fern, but excludes a vine with a stem diameter less than 50 mm.</p>
TRENCHING	<p>means the excavation of trenches for underground infrastructure, including three waters infrastructure, communications, electricity and gas transmission and distribution, and any other network utilities.</p>
TRENCHLESS METHODS	<p>means excavation that does not create open surface trenches. Includes air spade, hydro excavation, or drilling machine.</p>
TRIMMING AND PRUNING	<p>means the selective removal of parts of vegetation or of tree branches that do not affect roots.</p>
UNCOMFORTABLE WIND CONDITIONS	<p>means wind conditions where the mean hourly wind speed equals or exceeds 2.5 m/s for 20% of the year (1752 hours).</p>
UPGRADING	<p>as it applies to infrastructure, means the improvement or increase in carrying capacity <u>or output</u>, operational efficiency, security or safety of existing infrastructure, but excludes maintenance, repair and renewal.</p> <p><u>Upgrade and upgrades have the corresponding meaning.</u></p>
VACANT LAND	<p>means any land which is not developed for any recreation, amenity, or building activity.</p>
VEHICLE	<p>means motor vehicle including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Light vehicle; and b. Heavy vehicle. <p>It excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Cycle; and d. micromobility device.
VEHICLE CROSSING	<p>means a facility for vehicle access between a road carriageway and a site boundary. It includes any culvert, bridge or kerbing.</p>
VEHICLE MOVEMENT	<p>means a single journey to or from a particular site. A return journey equals two vehicle movements.</p>

VIEWSHAFT	means a view from a fixed point that is publicly accessible. There are two types of viewshafts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Contained viewshafts run along street corridors and are vertically framed on either side by a building or other structure (existing or future permitted); and b. Vista views are seen from elevated viewpoints or from areas that allow a wider viewing angle than contained views.
VIEWSHAFT OVERLAY	means the mapped extent of the viewshafts described in Schedule 5 of the ePlan and which are the subject of the Viewshaft Chapter provisions.
VISITOR ACCOMMODATION	means land and/or buildings used for accommodating visitors, subject to a tariff being paid, and includes any ancillary activities.
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 in the box below) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. means water in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or under the ground; b. includes fresh water, coastal water, and geothermal water; c. does not include water in any form while in any pipe, tank, or cistern.
WATER SENSITIVE URBAN DESIGN	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 in the box below) 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.
WELL-FUNCTIONING URBAN ENVIRONMENT	means an urban environment that, as a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. has or enables a variety of homes that meet the needs, in terms of type, price, and location, of different households; and b. has or enables a variety of homes that enable Māori to express their cultural traditions and norms; and c. has or enables a variety of sites that are suitable for different business sectors in terms of location and site size; and d. has good accessibility for all people between housing, jobs, community services, natural spaces, and open spaces, including by way of public or active transport; and e. supports, and limits as much as possible adverse impacts on, the competitive operation of land and development markets; and f. supports reduction in greenhouse gas emissions; and g. are resilient to the likely current and future effects of climate change.
WET ABRASIVE BLASTING	means abrasive blasting using material to which water has been added.
WETLAND	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) 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.
WHOLESALE	means a business engaged in the storage and distribution of goods to businesses (including retail activities) and institutional customers.

WIND FARM	means wind turbines (and support pylons or towers) used to generate electricity from the wind which is then conveyed to the distribution network or National Grid. It includes ancillary access roads and tracks, buildings and structures (including substations, transmission lines and poles/supporting structures), communications equipment, electricity storage technologies, and the system of electricity conveyance required to convey the electricity to an associated substation.
WIND MITIGATION MEASURES	means design features and appurtenances that reduce the impact or effect of adverse wind conditions on people. Wind mitigation can be on a building, on a site, or off-site. The use of off-site wind mitigation is undesirable and is discouraged by this Plan.
WIND TURBINE	means a device used for extracting kinetic energy from the wind.
WORKS ARBORIST	means a person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. by possession of a recognised arboricultural degree, diploma or certificate and on the job experience, is familiar with the tasks, equipment and hazards involved in arboricultural operations; and b. has demonstrated competency to Level 4 New Zealand Certificate in Horticulture Services (Arboriculture) standard (or to an equivalent arboricultural standard).
YARD	means: any part of a site that must be kept clear and unobstructed by buildings and structures, except as otherwise provided for by this Plan. Yards will be measured in a horizontal plane at right angles to the boundary.
YARD BASED RETAIL	means any retail activity which supplies goods or services primarily from an open or semi-covered yard, and where the yard comprises at least 50% of the total area used for retail activities. This includes but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. garden centres b. service stations c. automotive and marine supplies d. agricultural supplies e. heavy machinery and f. plant sales.