

## PART 4 - DEFINITIONS

### Interpreting the definitions

The Unitary Plan defines terms used in the objectives, policies and rules to enable users to consistently interpret the provisions. The following should be noted when reading the definitions:

- terms that are already defined in the RMA do not have their definitions repeated in the Unitary Plan, except in instances where the Unitary Plan defines a term differently
- the word 'includes' followed by a list is not limited to those matters specified in the list and the word 'excludes' followed by a list, is an exhaustive list
- the definitions do not apply to the designations section.

Nesting is a method of organising defined land use activities into similar groups. The groups range from general to more specific activities. For example, land use activities such as restaurants, markets and service stations are nested under the general activity of retail. Where the general activity is listed in an activity table in the Unitary Plan it includes all of the nested terms unless otherwise specified. This approach simplifies activity tables and rules because the general activity can be used without needing to reference the specific activity.

The following applies when reading the activity tables:

- when a general activity is listed in the activity table, for example retail, it includes all nested definitions such as, restaurants, markets and service stations, unless otherwise specified in the table
- specific activities may have a different activity status and if so, will be listed in a separate line in the activity table, for example retail is listed as permitted and service station as discretionary
- the converse of this also applies. Specific activities may be provided for in a zone but not the general activity. For example, service stations are listed as a discretionary activity and retail is not listed and therefore not provided for.

### Abbreviations and acronyms

The following abbreviations are used in the Unitary Plan.

Celsius	C
decibel	dB
gross domestic product	GDP
kilometre(s)	km
litres	l
metre(s)	m
metres cubed	m <sup>3</sup>
millimetres	mm
square metres	m <sup>2</sup>

The following acronyms are used in the Unitary Plan.

#### **ADM**

[Auckland design manual](#)

#### **AEP**

Annual exceedance probability

## The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

**AFA**

Average floor area

**AIAL**

Auckland International Airport Limited

**ARI**

Average rain index

**ASAN**

Activities sensitive to aircraft noise

**BPO**

Best practicable option

**CFA**

Calculated floor area

**COC**

Certificate(s) of Compliance

**CMCA**

Common marine and coastal area as defined in the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.

**CMA**

Coastal marine area

**CPTED**

Crime prevention through environmental design

**EFT**

Equivalent full time

**EFTS**

Equivalent full time student

**FAR**

Floor area ratio

**FTE**

Full time equivalent

**GIS**

Geospatial information system

**GFA**

Gross floor area

**GMO**

Genetically modified organism

**HAIL**

Hazardous activities and industries list

**HANA**

High aircraft noise area

## The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

### **HSNO**

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996

### **HNC**

High natural character

### **ITA**

Industrial or trade activities

### **LUC**

Land use capability

### **MANA**

Moderate aircraft noise area

### **MHWS**

Mean high water springs

### **MTFAR**

Maximum total floor area ratio

### **NZCPS**

New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010

### **NZHPT**

New Zealand Historic Places Trust

### **NZTA**

New Zealand Transport Agency

### **POAL**

Ports of Auckland Limited

### **ONC**

Outstanding natural character

### **ONF**

Outstanding natural feature

### **ONL**

Outstanding natural landscape

### **RCA**

Road controlling authority

### **RMA**

Resource Management Act 1991

### **RPS**

Regional policy statement

### **RUB**

Rural urban boundary

### **QRA**

Qualitative risk assessment

### **SA**

## The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

Site area

### **SEAs**

Significant ecological areas

### **SMAF**

Stormwater management area: flow

### **TEL**

Threshold effects level

### **VTA**

Vertebrate toxic agent

### **VOC**

Volatile organic compound

## The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

### Nesting tables

#### Commerce

Commercial activities	Offices			
	Retail	Food and beverage	Taverns	
			Restaurants	
		Dairies		
		Show homes		
		Large format retail	Supermarkets	
			Department stores	
		Trade suppliers	Building suppliers	
			Landscape suppliers	
			Hire premises	
			Office furniture, equipment and system suppliers	
		Service stations		
		Markets		
		Marine retail		
		Motor vehicle sales		
		Garden centres		
		Commercial services	Storage and lockup facilities	
			Veterinary clinics	
	Funeral directors' premises			
	Commercial sexual services			
	Entertainment facilities			

## The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

### Community

Care centres	
Cemeteries	
Community facilities	
Education facilities	Community use of education and tertiary education facilities Early childhood learning services
Emergency services	
Healthcare facilities	
Hospitals	
Information facilities	
Motor sport activities	
Organised sport and recreation	
Informal recreation	
Showgrounds	
Temporary activities	Temporary military training activities
Tertiary education facilities	

### Industry

Industrial activities	Freight depots	Warehousing and storage	
	Industrial laboratories		
	Manufacturing	Artisan industries	
		Light manufacturing and servicing	
	Repair and maintenance services		
	Waste management facilities	Refuse transfer station	Recycling station
	Rail siding		

### Residential

Dwellings	
Home occupations	
Visitor accommodation	Camping grounds
Boarding houses	Student accommodation
Retirement villages	
Supported residential care	

## The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

### Rural

Rural commercial services	Animal breeding or boarding
Farming	Horticulture
	Free-range poultry farming
	Poultry farming
	Conservation planting
Produce stalls	
Intensive farming	Intensive poultry farming
	Poultry breeder farms
	Poultry rearer farms
	Poultry hatcheries
	Greenhouses
Forestry	
Quarries - farm or forestry	
Equestrian centres	
Rural industries	
On-site primary produce manufacturing	

## The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

### A

#### **Abrasive blasting**

Cleaning or preparing a surface by forcibly propelling a stream of abrasive material against it.

Includes:

- sweep blasting
- vacuum blasting.

#### **Access site**

Any separate site used primarily for access to a site or to sites having no legal frontage.

Excludes:

- sites 5m or more in width that are not legally encumbered to prevent the construction of buildings.

#### **Accessory activities**

Activities located on the same site as the primary activity, where the activity is incidental to, and serves a supportive function of the primary activity.

Includes:

- permitted or required car parking.

#### **Accessory buildings**

Buildings used in a way that is incidental to the use of any other buildings on that site.

Includes:

- on a vacant site, a building that it is incidental to any use which may be permitted on that site.

Excludes:

- dwellings.

#### **Active life of landfill**

The period when the landfill accepts refuse and/or waste.

Excludes:

- any aftercare or restoration of landfill once refuse and/or waste placement has ceased.

#### **Activities sensitive to aircraft noise**

Any dwellings, visitor accommodation, boarding houses, marae complex, papakāinga, retirement villages, supported residential care, care centres, education facilities, hospitals, and healthcare facilities with an overnight stay facility.

#### **Activities sensitive to air discharges**

Activities sensitive to reduced air quality.

Includes:

- dwellings
- care centres
- hospitals
- healthcare facilities with an overnight stay facility



## The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

- educational facilities
- marae complex
- community facilities
- entertainment facilities
- visitor accommodation.

### **Activities sensitive to noise**

Activities sensitive to high levels of noise being any dwellings, visitor accommodation, boarding houses, retirement villages, supported residential care, care centres, class rooms in education facilities and hospital night wards.

### **Activities sensitive to transmission lines**

Any dwellings, papakāinga, visitor accommodation, boarding houses, retirement villages, supported residential care, education facilities, hospitals and healthcare facilities and care centres.

### **Adaptive management approach**

A systematic, iterative process of decision making in the face of uncertainty, with an aim of reducing uncertainty over time through system monitoring and changes to management in response to the results of monitoring.

### **Aerials**

Any array of rods, wires or tubes that is part of a radio communications or telecommunications facility for transmitting or receiving radio waves.

Includes:

- aerial mountings.

### **Aerodrome**

Land dedicated to aviation activities. Airfield has the same meaning.

Excludes:

- private helipads used by the occupiers of a property on a non-commercial basis.

### **Agrichemicals**

Any substance, whether inorganic or organic, man-made or naturally occurring, modified or in its original state, that is used in any agriculture, horticulture or related activity, to eradicate, modify or control flora and fauna. For the purposes of this Standard, it includes agricultural compounds, but excludes fertilisers, vertebrate pest control products and oral nutrition compounds.

### **Aircraft operations**

Includes:

- the landing and take-off of any aircraft at an airport or airfield
- the taxiing of aircraft associated with landing and take-off and other surface movements of aircraft for the purpose of taking an aircraft from one part of the airport to another
- aircraft flying along any flight path.

### **Aircraft noise notification area**

An area that will have future noise levels between 55 dB L<sub>dn</sub> and 60 dB L<sub>dn</sub>, as shown in the Aircraft Noise overlay.

### **Airfield**

## The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

Land dedicated to aviation. Aerodrome has the same meaning.

Excludes:

- private helipads used by the occupiers of a property on a non-commercial basis.

### **Airport**

Any defined area of land or water intended or designated to be used either wholly or partly for the landing, departure, movement, or servicing of aircraft, and includes land wholly or partly connected with such activities or their administration, or used for the wider operations and activities to meet the needs of passengers, visitors and employees and businesses located at the airport.

Excludes:

- private helipads used by the occupiers of a property on a non-commercial basis.

### **Airport authority**

The person or body responsible for establishing, maintaining, operating, or managing an airport or aerodrome. Airport operator has the same meaning.

### **Air noise boundary area**

The area identified as an air noise boundary on the Aircraft Noise overlay by a line formed by the outer extremity of the L<sub>dn</sub>65dBA noise contour.

### **Air shows**

A sequence of unscheduled aircraft operations of a maximum of three days in duration, occurring at a frequency not exceeding one per year, which is organised to provide a spectacle for members of the public.

### **Amateur radio configuration**

Antenna, aerials and associated support structures which are owned and operated by licensed amateur radio operators.

### **Animal breeding or boarding**

- Breeding or boarding domestic pets or
- keeping, breeding or boarding dogs.

Excludes:

- keeping of working dogs
- keeping of domestic pet cats or dogs.

This definition is nested within the [Rural nesting table](#).

### **Animal feedlots**

Intensive feeding of livestock on food other than pasture grasses

Includes:

- covered feedlots
- uncovered feedlots
- standoff pads.

Excludes:

- concentrated but temporary wintering of stock as part of normal farming operations.

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### **Annual aircraft noise contour**

An L<sup>dn</sup> contour published by AIAL annually as a prediction of noise from aircraft operations for the following 12 months, unless otherwise exempted by a rule in the Unitary Plan. The prediction is based on monitoring done in accordance with the Unitary Plan rules.

### **Annual exceedance probability**

The probability of exceeding a given storm discharge or flood level within a period of one year. For example, a 1 per cent AEP flood plain is the area that would be inundated in a storm event of a scale that has a 1 per cent or greater probability of occurring in one year.

Equivalent average return intervals (ARI) are:

1 per cent AEP = 100 year ARI

2 per cent AEP = 50 year ARI

10 per cent AEP = 10 year ARI

20 per cent AEP = 5 year ARI

50 per cent AEP = 2 year ARI

### **Antenna**

Any telecommunications, radio communications device including dish or panels or broadcasting equipment that receives or transmits signals.

Includes the following ancillary components which are not subject to antenna size limits in the infrastructure rules:

- radio frequency units or similar devices
- lightning rods, shrouds and ancillary equipment, such as amplifiers, controller boxes and tilt motors.
- Global Positioning System (GPS) antennas

Excludes:

- aerials
- supporting masts or other structures.

### **Application area**

The site or sites that are the subject of a resource consent application.

### **Approved framework plan**

A framework plan that has been granted consent by the council and the consent has commenced under s.116 of the RMA. In addition, where Comprehensive Development Plans have been approved under previous district plans prior to the Unitary Plan rules requiring a framework plan taking legal effect, those Comprehensive Development Plans are deemed to be an approved framework plans for the purposes of this definition.

### **Approved works arborist**

An approved arborist drawn from a list which is compiled and managed by the council.

### **Aquifer**

A permeable water-bearing geological formation capable of yielding, storing, receiving or transmitting water at a sufficient rate to be a practical water supply.

### **Archaeological investigations**

Recovery of information from an archaeological site using archaeological techniques. These include invasive/destructive methods such as excavation or sampling, and non-invasive, repeatable methods such as survey, recording or remote sensing.

## The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

### **Arterial roads**

Roads identified on the planning maps by the Infrastructure overlay - Arterial roads.

### **Artificial playing surface or field**

Synthetic or carpet like materials made to resemble turf and used as a playing surface for ball sports.

### **Artificial watercourse**

Man-made watercourses that contain no natural portions from their confluence with a river or stream to their headwaters.

Includes:

- canals that supply water to electricity power generation plants
- farm drainage canals
- irrigation canals
- water supply races.

Excludes:

- naturally occurring watercourses.

### **Artisan industries**

Small-scale industrial activities where goods are produced or repaired using manual skill.

If hand tools or mechanical appliances are used, that use must be limited so:

- the person making or repairing the goods always has direct control, at every stage, over production; and
- goods are not made or repaired repetitively using jigs, templates, moulds, patterns, dies, dollys, or other similar devices designed to produce a predetermined pattern for production run purposes, except that hand tools or mechanical appliances can be used to produce the original or first piece.

This definition is nested within the [Industry nesting table](#).

### **Artworks**

Any visual works of art.

Includes:

- sculptures and installations
- sound art
- light art
- moving image
- digital and media art
- paintings
- photographs
- street art
- land art
- integrated art and design features

## The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

- monuments and memorials.

Excludes:

- signs and billboards.

### **Automotive and marine suppliers**

A business primarily engaged in selling automotive vehicles, marine craft, accessories to and parts for such vehicles and craft.

Includes:

- boats and boating accessories
- trucks, cars and motor cycles
- auto parts and accessories
- trailers and caravans
- tyres and batteries.

### **Average floor area**

The average of the horizontal areas measured at 1.5m above all floor levels from the external faces of the building, including all voids and the thickness of external and internal walls

Includes:

- sites with a gross site area of 2,000m<sup>2</sup> or less, where the horizontal area at any floor level totals less than 20 per cent of the site area
- for sites with a gross site area greater than 2,000m<sup>2</sup>, where the horizontal area at any floor level totals less than 400m<sup>2</sup>.

Excludes:

- basement space
- approved pedestrian amenities and facilities
- voids forming an integral part of an entrance lobby/foyer which is a primary means of public access to a building, open to the public and accessed directly from a public place.

### **Average recurrence interval**

Average time between rainfall or flow rates which exceed a certain magnitude.

## **B**

### **Backyard incinerator**

An appliance primarily used to destroy household waste by burning.

Includes:

- a 44-gallon drum used to burn household waste.

### **Base flow**

The part of river flow derived from groundwater seeping into the river.

### **Basement**

Any building storey where the greater part of the volume is below mean street level.

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### Includes:

- any space within any building storey where the greater part of the volume of the storey is below the mean street level of the lower frontage
- any space used for parking, manoeuvring, or access that occupies a building storey where the greater part of the volume is below mean street level of the upper frontage to the midpoint measured horizontally between the upper frontage and the lower frontage (see diagram below).

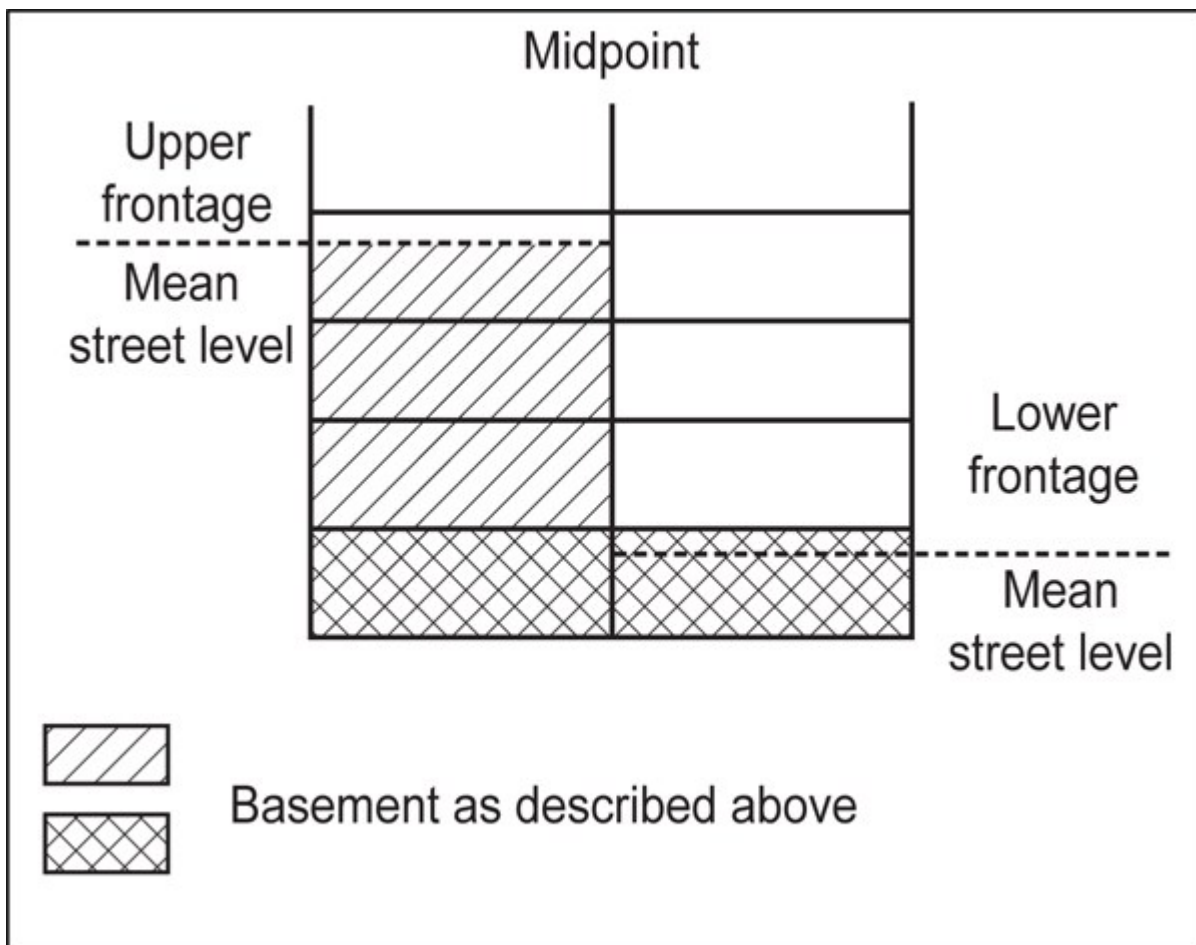
### Excludes:

- AFA and GFA for a building on a through-site.

### For GFA only it means:

- space for stairs, ramps, escalators and elevators
- essential to the operation of a through-site link, or
- servicing a floor or that part of a floor used only for parking or loading

where those spaces occupy a building storey where the greater part of the volume is below mean street level of the upper frontage to the mid-point measured horizontally between the upper and lower frontage (see diagram below).



### Beach nourishment

Placing sand or other imported materials on the foreshore or seabed to build up a beach area or mitigate natural hazards.

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### **Best practicable option**

In relation to a discharge of a contaminant or an emission of noise, means the best method for preventing or minimising the adverse effects on the environment having regard, among other things, to:

- the nature of the discharge or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects
- 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.

### **Billboard sign**

Any sign, message or notice conveyed using any visual media which can be seen from a public place (including the coastal marine area) which is used to advertise any business, service, good, products, activities or events that are not directly related to the primary use or activities occurring on the site of the sign.

Includes:

- the sign and any associated frame and supporting device, whether permanent, temporary or movable whose principal function is to support the message or notice.

Excludes:

- a flag or banner flown over a public place that is subject to the Signs Bylaw
- a real estate sign or a poster sign or poster board as defined and controlled in the Signs Bylaw.

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### **Biosecurity tree works**

The alteration or removal of any tree or vegetation infected by an unwanted organism as defined in the Biosecurity Act 1993 as part of a forest disease eradication or control programme within an infected area.

### **Biosolids**

Sewage or sewage sludge derived from a sewage treatment plant that has been treated and/or stabilised to the extent that it is able to be safely and beneficially applied to land and does not include products derived from industrial wastewater treatment plants.

### **Boarding houses**

Paid boarding or lodging by people other than family members of the owners or people in charge. The building(s) in which the boarding house is located is composed of no more than one site or stratum estate in freehold or leasehold, in one certificate of title.

Includes:

- accommodation of people who need emergency housing or shelter
- communal food preparation and sanitary facilities
- student accommodation.

Excludes:

- temporary living places or buildings that form part of a camping ground
- hotels
- licensed premises
- dwellings, excluding the manager's accommodation
- tourist complexes
- visitor accommodation.

This definition is nested within the [Residential nesting table](#).

### **Boat launching facilities**

Facilities used for launching boats.

Includes:

- boat launching ramps
- cradle launching
- rails used to guide boat launching
- slip ways
- associated vehicle manoeuvring and parking areas.

Excludes:

- hardstand areas used for storage or repair of boats
- jetties
- marina berths and related access.



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### **Bore**

Any hole that has been constructed to provide access to groundwater. For example, for monitoring of ground or groundwater conditions, taking of groundwater or the discharge of stormwater. This includes piezometers, other than piezometers that are constructed into manmade structures such as dams or the refuse in landfills.

### **Boundary adjustment**

A subdivision of existing sites that:

- maintains the same number of sites following subdivision as existed prior to it, and
- alters the boundaries between two or more contiguous sites, and
- may result in any one or more of the sites becoming larger or smaller.

### **Boundary relocation**

A subdivision of existing sites that:

- maintains the same number of sites following subdivision as existed prior to it, and
- relocates the boundaries of sites that may or may not be contiguous, within a property held in the same ownership, and
- may result in any one or more of the sites becoming larger or smaller.

### **Brownfield land**

Any already urbanised land to be redeveloped, often for more intensive or different land use.

### **Buildings**

Any permanent or temporary structure.

### Land

Includes:

<b>Type of structure</b>	<b>Qualifying dimension or standard</b>
Decks, steps, or terraces	Over 1.5m high
Fences or walls	Over 2.5m high
Flagpoles, masts or lighting poles	Over 7m higher than its point of attachment or base support. Cross-sectional dimension does not exceed 1.2m
Grandstands, stadia, or other structures that provide seating or standing accommodation (may be open or covered or enclosed)	Over 1m high
Retaining walls or breastwork	Over 1.5m high; or located within 1.5m of the boundary of a road or public place
Satellite dishes	Over 1 metre diameter
Stacks or heaps of materials	Over 2m high. Do not exist for more than one month
Free-standing sign	Over 1.5m high
Swimming pools or tanks, including retention tanks, spa pools, swirl pools, plunge pools, or hot tubs	Over 1m high. More than 25,000l capacity. Supported directly by the ground or supported not more than 1m above the ground

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Occupiable structures used as a dwelling, place of work, place of assembly, or storage, or that are in a reserve or camping ground	Over 1.5m high. In use for more than 32 days in any calendar year
Verandahs, bridges or other constructions over any public open space	Above ground level

### Excludes:

- any scaffolding erected temporarily for construction or maintenance purposes
- building interiors
- driveways
- film sets
- any stages or temporary structures less than 5m high for a temporary activity that complies with temporary activity rules
- manoeuvring areas
- parking areas (other than parking buildings) and other paved surfaces
- roads
- roof mounted chimneys, aerials, and water overflow pipes
- scaffolding or falsework erected temporarily for maintenance or construction purposes
- parks signs
- network utilities
- road network structures.

### Coastal marine area

Any covered or partially covered structure, whether or not it is enclosed.

### Exclusions for buildings in the CMA:

- aerials
- marine and port accessory structures and services
- marine and port facilities
- maritime passenger facilities
- flagpoles
- lift towers
- machinery rooms
- mechanical wind turbines.

Structures that do not meet the terms above are not buildings.

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### **Building coverage**

The part of a site covered by buildings.

Includes:

- overhanging or cantilevered parts of buildings
- any part of the eaves or spouting that projects more than 750mm horizontally from the exterior wall of the building
- accessory buildings.

Excludes:

- uncovered swimming pools
- pergolas
- uncovered decks
- open structures that are not buildings.

### **Building line restriction**

A line shown on the title and on the survey plan to:

- create a new boundary for the purpose of assessing yards and
- to prevent buildings being erected between the building line restriction and the relevant site boundary.

### **Building suppliers**

A business primarily engaged in selling materials for use in the construction, modification, cladding, fixed decoration or outfitting of buildings.

Includes:

- glaziers
- locksmiths
- suppliers of:
  - awnings and window coverings
  - bathroom, toilet and sauna installations
  - electrical materials and plumbing supplies
  - heating, cooling and ventilation installations
  - kitchen and laundry installations, excluding standalone appliances
  - paint, varnish and wall coverings
  - permanent floor coverings
  - power tools and equipment
  - safes and security installations
  - timber and building materials.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### **Bus depots**

Sites for bus parking, servicing and repair.

Includes:

- accessory administrative offices and facilities.

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### C

#### **Camping grounds**

Sites where the primary use is short term accommodation where the following apply:

- used by two or more groups of people living independently of each other
- where the continuous term of occupancy of each independent group of people never exceeds 50 days in any one calendar year
- where rent, hire, donation, or other reward is usually collected
- which may accommodate tents, caravans, or mobile camping vehicles
- which may include cabins or other structures or shelters, some or all of which would not normally comply with the New Zealand Building Code for residential buildings.

Includes shared or communal:

- entrances
- water supplies
- cook houses
- sanitary fixtures and conveniences
- parking areas
- recreation areas
- use of other premises and equipment
- identified overnight campervan and non-serviced camping areas.

This definition is nested within the [Residential nesting table](#).

#### **Capital works dredging**

Excavating material from the bed of the CMA and removing the excavated material, where the excavation is for the purpose of providing increased water depths beyond existing approved levels or beyond natural levels where there is no existing approved level.

#### **Care centres**

Facilities used for any one or more of the following:

- children, in addition to the children of the person in charge, aged six years or younger are educated and cared for, and includes: childcare centres, creches, kindergartens, kohanga reo, playcentres and play groups
- children, in addition to the children of the person in charge, aged five years or older and are cared for out of school hours
- elderly people are cared for during the day
- people with disabilities are cared for during the day.

Those activities associated with early childhood care must be licensed under the Education (Early Childhood Services) Regulations 2008.

Excludes:

## The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

- supported residential care.

This definition is nested within the [Community nesting table](#).

### **Carriageway**

The part of a driveway or road formed for the movement of motor vehicles.

### **Catchpit**

An inlet to a stormwater system incorporating a grate and small chamber to separate gross solids from stormwater prior to connection to a pipe.

### **Cemeteries**

Places used for human burial and cremation.

Includes:

- accessory retail
- crematoria
- interment and re-interment
- funeral services and receptions
- mausoleums
- administration offices and meeting rooms
- vehicle parking
- landscaping.

Excludes:

- Urupa.

This definition is nested within the [Community nesting table](#).

### **Centres and Mixed Use zones**

Includes:

- City Centre zone
- Metropolitan Centre zone
- Town Centre zone
- Local Centre zone
- Neighbourhood Centre zone
- Mixed Use zone.

### **Channel clearance**

The clearance of vegetation and debris from river channels and river mouths to maintain efficient water flow, reduce the risk of flooding and erosion, maintain structures, and remove plant pest species and remove hazards for navigational uses.

Includes:

- clearing, cutting or realigning rivers and streams

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- maintenance of land drainage and stormwater systems
- maintenance and clearing of road and drainage and water tables.

Excludes:

- Mangrove removal.

### **Cleanfills**

Facilities where cleanfill material is accepted for disposal. It does not include the short term transport to, storage and use of uncontaminated soil within an earthworks site for the purpose of achieving engineered fill contours for a specific development.

### **Cleanfill material**

Material that will have no adverse effect on people or the environment when buried.

Includes:

- virgin materials such as clay, soil and rock
- other inert materials such as concrete or brick that are free of:
  - combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components
  - hazardous substances
  - products or materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, hazardous waste stabilisation or hazardous waste disposal practices
  - materials that may present a risk to human health
  - liquid waste.

### **Clubroom**

Premises which are set aside for the use, convenience and enjoyment of a group associated with the particular public open space, sport, recreational or community organisation and may be licensed to hold a club licence under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.

### **CMA depositing of material**

The placement of sand, shell, shingle or other natural material in the CMA where the intended design purpose is associated with a beneficial end use.

Includes:

- beach nourishment
- environmental enhancement
- restoration or enhancement of natural coastal defences from coastal hazards.

Excludes

- depositing dredged material or solid matter for reclamation purposes
- disposal of waste or other matter
- hard protection structures.

### **CMA disturbance**

Disturbance of the foreshore and seabed.

Includes:

- excavation, drilling and tunnelling.

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Excludes

- CMCA mineral extraction.

### **CMA structures**

Any building, equipment, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, including the foreshore and seabed covered by water.

Includes:

- wharves
- jetties
- seawalls
- buildings, or other structures built on wharves or jetties
- moorings
- ramps
- rafts
- pipelines
- breakwaters, groynes and other wave attenuation devices
- cables and transmission lines laid on, over (including in the air space above) or under the foreshore or seabed.

Excludes:

- signs.

### **CMCA mineral extraction**

Removal of sand, shell, shingle and other natural material from the Common Coastal Marine and Coastal Area under RMA s.12(2)(b) and (4)(b).

Excludes:

- excavation of material undertaken as part of construction activities.

### **Coastal cell**

A stretch of coast, typically bounded by rock headlands, where there is no significant net loss of sediment by waves and currents.

### **Coastal marine area**

Has the same meaning as in the RMA as it was in December 2012 except where the line of mean high water springs crosses a river specified in [Appendix 6.4](#) Schedule of Coastal Marine Area boundaries, the landward boundary shall be the point defined in the schedule.

### **Coastal protection yard**

A yard measured in a landward direction from mean high water springs.

### **Combined sewer network**

The combined stormwater and wastewater drainage system, which carries both stormwater and wastewater connections with a single pipe network.

### **Commercial activities**

The range of commercial activities including offices, retail and commercial services providers.

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### **Commercial services**

Businesses that sell personal, property, financial, household, private or business services.

Includes:

- real estate agent
- travel agent
- customer banking facilities
- dry cleaning
- hairdressing.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### **Commercial sexual services**

Means the same as in section 4 of the Prostitution Reform Act 2003 No. 28 as it was in December 2012.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### **Community facilities**

Facilities for the well-being of the community, generally on a not for profit basis.

Includes:

- arts and cultural centres
- places of worship
- community centres
- halls
- libraries
- marae complex
- recreation centres
- Citizens Advice Bureaux.

Excludes:

- entertainment facilities
- care centres
- healthcare facilities.

This definition is nested within the [Community nesting table](#).

### **Community housing provider**

Organisations approved by the council that provide affordable rental properties at below market prices and affordable equity housing for people on low to moderate incomes.

### **Community-scale energy generation**

Systems or equipment that generate electricity from renewable sources for an immediate community, or connection into a distributed energy network.



## The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

Includes:

- photovoltaic systems
- biomass
- wind generation
- hydro generation.

### **Community use of education and tertiary education facilities**

The use of any school or tertiary education facility for community purposes not directly associated with the primary education function of the school facility.

Includes:

- classes
- meetings of community groups
- church services
- places of worship
- private functions
- social, leisure and recreational use
- licensed premises
- associated parking.

This definition is nested within the [Community nesting table](#).

### **Compact mixed use environments**

An urban area comprising compatible and often complementary activities (often of a mixed residential, business, recreational retail or hospitality nature) generally within the city centre, metropolitan and town centres and growth corridors.

### **Composting**

The biological treatment or decomposition of organic material under controlled conditions.

### **Conference facilities**

Facilities provided for the specific purpose of holding organised conferences, seminars and meetings.

Includes:

- convention centres
- lecture halls
- seminar rooms and
- accessory restaurants and cafes.

### **Conservation planting**

Planting principally for:

- soil and water conservation
- waste water disposal or purification
- landscape preservation or enhancement

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- preservation for particular historic or archaeological value
- conservation for scientific or ecological value.

Includes:

- planting trees
- tending trees.

Excludes:

- growing trees for timber production.

This definition is nested within the [Rural nesting table](#).

### **Contiguous vegetation**

Vegetation with a continuous or near continuous canopy, or sub canopy or ground cover and any adjacent individual plants or groups of plants that connect to the continuous area in terms of species, structure or ecological gradient but does not include vegetation planted as a crop, garden or pasture or the understorey in forests.

### **Contributing buildings, structures or features**

Buildings, structures or features within the extent of a scheduled historic heritage area that have heritage value or make a contribution to the significance of the area.

### **Corner site**

A site that complies with the subdivision standards specified in the Unitary Plan, which is located on the corner of two intersecting roads.

### **Cultivation**

Preparing soil for the planting of seeds or plants.

Includes:

- discing
- hoeing
- mould boarding
- ploughing
- ripping
- turning and lifting.

Excludes:

- direct drilling of seed and no-tillage practice
- harrowing
- forestry.

### **Cultural impact assessment**

A report which documents Mana Whenua cultural values, interests and associations with an area or a resource, the potential impacts of a proposed activity on these values and offers solutions to address these impacts. A cultural impact assessment should be prepared with the involvement of Mana Whenua recognising that it is the

## The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

relationship of Mana Whenua with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wahi tapu and taonga that is to be recognised and provided for under section 6(e) of the RMA

### **Culvert**

A structure with an inlet from and an outlet to a lake, river, stream or the CMA, designed to enable access across a river, such as a road or stock crossing.

### **Customary use**

The extractive use of indigenous plants or animals by tangata whenua for traditional uses including food gathering, carving, weaving, and rongoa (traditional medicine), according to tikanga.

## **D**

### **Dairies**

Shops selling daily food and grocery requirements.

Excludes:

- restaurants and cafes
- supermarkets.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### **Dairy effluent**

Effluent from dairy cows kept in a confined area.

Includes:

- associated process water
- washwater
- dairy sludge.

### **Dairy sludge**

The accumulated organic solids from dairy oxidation ponds, barrier ditches, storage ponds, wintering barns or hard-stand areas.

### **Dam**

A structure which, either:

- a. permanently impounds surface water or
- b. temporarily impounds surface water as its primary function, and includes weirs but excludes culverts.

### **Damming**

The activity of impounding surface water (and any substances dissolved in, suspended in or otherwise combined with the water) with any structure. This excludes water held in tanks and reclamation or drainage which results in the creation of dry land.

### **Dead wood removal**

The alteration or removal of dead trees, dead wood and dead vegetation provided that it does not involve the trimming, alteration or partial or complete removal of any other live protected trees or vegetation and is carried out in accordance with the currently accepted arboricultural practice.

### **Declamation**

Permanent removal of land so that the area becomes part of the CMA.

### **Decommissioning (abandonment) holes or bores**

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To permanently abandon a bore or hole, or take a bore out of service.

### **Department stores**

A shop organised into departments that sell goods such as apparel, furniture, appliances, electronics, household goods, toiletries, cosmetics, jewellery, toys and sporting goods, where no one merchandise line dominates.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### **Depositing of material**

The placement of substances in, on, or under the bed of a lake, river, stream or wetland.

Includes:

- dredged material
- solid matter such as rock, soil, concrete, steel, timber, vessels and refuse.

Excludes:

- liquids such as sewage effluent, stormwater and trade wastes.

### **Detailed site investigation (contaminated land)**

An investigation that:

- is done by, or is done under the management of, a suitably qualified and experienced person and
- is done in accordance with the Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No. 5 – Site Investigation and Analysis of Soils, Wellington, Ministry for the Environment (2011) and
- is reported on in accordance with the Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No. 1 – Reporting on Contaminated Sites in New Zealand, Wellington, Ministry for the Environment (2011) and
- results in a report that is certified by a suitably qualified and experienced person.

### **Discharge system**

In respect of Auckland-wide natural resources rules – Rural production discharges means a system used to discharge liquid contaminants and includes any facilities and devices used to collect, store or treat the liquid.

### **Diversion of stormwater**

Altering the natural course of stormwater flow, primarily through recontouring land or the establishment of impervious surfaces and associated drainage.

### **Domestic-type wastewater**

Wastewater originating from toilets, urinals, kitchens, bathrooms, showers, baths, basins and laundries from residential dwellings, commercial, industrial or other premises. It excludes wastewater from commercial laundries, schools, cafes and restaurants, trade waste and industrial or trade process wastewater or wash water.

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### **Dredging**

Excavating material from the bed of the CMA and removing the excavated material from the site.

Includes:

- maintenance dredging
- capital works dredging
- river mouth dredging
- Pacific oyster shell reef dredging.

### **Drilling**

A method of boring into the ground mainly by rotation, percussion, or washing action.

Excludes:

- excavation of pits by digging, blasting or other forms of excavation, driven posts or driven solid piles.

### **Drive-through facility**

Facilities designed to serve customers in their vehicles.

### **Dry proofing**

Sealing a building to prevent flood waters entering the building.

### **Dune stabilisation**

Soft engineering works to stabilise dunes.

Includes:

- revegetation
- wind fencing
- dune reshaping.

Excludes:

- hard protection structures included in the definition of foreshore protection works.

### **Dwellings**

Living accommodation, used or designed to be used for a residential purpose and contained within one or more buildings, and is served by one kitchen which would be identified as a food preparation facility.

A food preparation facility / kitchen includes all of the following:

- means for food rinsing, utensil washing and waste water disposal
- space for a refrigerator, or a perishable food storage area capable of being cooled
- means for cooking food, and space and a surface for food preparation.

This definition is nested within the [Residential nesting table](#).

## **E**

### **Early childhood learning services**

Facilities used for the education and care of children aged five years or younger, in addition to the children of the person in charge.

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Includes:

- child care centres
- creches
- kindergartens
- kohanga reo
- playcentres and
- play groups.

Those activities associated with early childhood care must be licensed under the Education (Early Childhood Services) Regulations 2008.

### **Earthworks**

Disturbance of soil, earth or substrate land surfaces.

Includes:

- blading
- boring
- contouring
- cultivation
- cutting
- drilling
- excavation
- filling
- ripping
- moving
- placing
- removing
- replacing
- thrusting.

### **Easement**

A specified area of land over which another party has reserved a right of access or use.

### **Education facilities**

Facilities used for education to secondary level.

Includes:

- schools
- accommodation, administrative, cultural, health, retail and communal facilities accessory to the above.

Excludes:

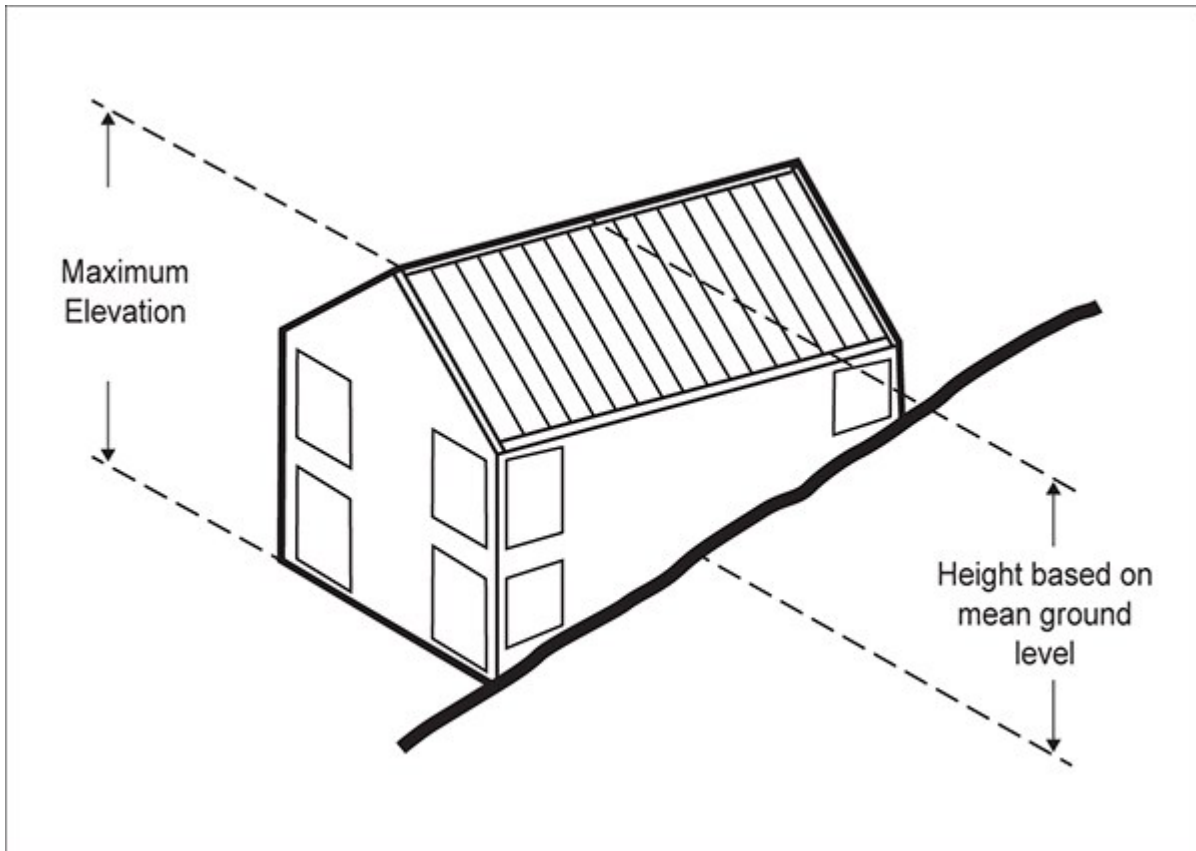
## The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

- care centres
- tertiary education facilities.

This definition is nested within the [Community nesting table](#).

### Elevation height

The vertical distance between the lowest visible and highest visible part of a structure viewed from any direction (see diagram below).



### Elite land

Land classified as Land use capability class 1 (LUC 1). This land is the most highly versatile and productive land in Auckland. It is:

- well-drained, friable, and has well-structured soils
- flat or gently undulating
- capable of continuous cultivation.

Includes:

- LUC1 land as mapped by the New Zealand Land Resource Inventory (NZLRI)
- other lands identified as LUC Class 1 by more detailed site mapping
- land with other unique location or climatic features, such as the frost-free slopes of Bombay Hill
- Bombay clay loam
- Patumahoe clay loam
- Patumahoe sandy clay loam

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- Whatitiri soils.

### **Emergency services**

Places occupied by organisations that respond to and deal with accidents, emergencies, or urgent problems such as fire, illness, or crime.

Includes:

- police, fire and ambulance stations
- administration related to emergency services
- vehicle and equipment storage and maintenance
- personnel training.

Excludes:

- healthcare facilities
- hospitals
- private security companies.

This definition is nested within the [Community nesting table](#).

### **Emergency tree works**

The alteration or removal of any tree or vegetation immediately necessary to avoid any actual and imminent threat to the safety of persons or damage to property or to maintain or restore utility services.

### **End of trip facilities**

Facilities provided for cyclists, walkers and runners at the end of their trip.

Includes:

- cycle parking and/or storage
- lockers
- toilets
- showers
- changing areas.

### **Entertainment facilities**

Facilities used for paid recreation, leisure or entertainment.

Includes:

- cinemas
- bars and nightclubs
- theatres
- concert venues.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### **Entrance strip**



## The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

The narrower part of a rear site extending back from a road to provide access to the principal part of the site.

### **Environmentally hazardous substance**

Any material, chemical or other substance in sufficient quantity or concentration that may result in more than minor adverse effects when released into the receiving environment, including:

- toxicity both acute and chronic
- ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation and
- adverse effects on human health.

### **Ephemeral reaches**

Stream reaches with a bed above the water table at all times, with water only flowing during and shortly after rain events.

A river reach is ephemeral where it meets at least three of the following criteria:

- it lacks a well-defined channel, so that there is little or no ability to distinguish between the bed and banks
- it contains no surface water, if no rain has occurred in the previous 48 hours
- it contains terrestrial vegetation
- there is no clearly visible organic debris on its floodplain from flood flows
- there is no evidence of substrate sorting through flow processes.

### **Equestrian centres**

Facilities used for:

- paid lessons in horse-riding
- training, racing or showing horses competitively.

Includes:

- accessory retail
- accessory restaurants.

Excludes:

- pony clubs.

This definition is nested within the [Rural nesting table](#).

### **Equivalent runoff**

The same stormwater runoff volumes and rates from a site as would be achieved by a specified percentage of impervious surface on that site with the remainder covered in grass. The equivalent runoff is achieved by using stormwater runoff mitigation techniques and devices to reduce volumes and runoff rates to the required equivalent level.

### **Erosion control**

Methods to prevent or minimise soil erosion

### **Event licence**

A licence that is issued by the council under its bylaw for trading and events occurring on public land.

### **Exfiltration**

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Leakage from a reticulated wastewater network or combined sewer system.

Excludes:

- planned or unforeseen discharges from pump stations or overflow points.

## F

### **Farm drainage canal**

Man-made drainage canal or drain on a farm formed by excavation.

### **Farming**

Land used for horticulture or raising, caring, breeding and grazing of livestock.

Includes:

- arable, pastoral, and other forms of farming
- keeping or training horses, and facilities accessory to keeping or training horses, such as: agistment, arenas (e.g. for dressage), breeding, sand rolls, stables, provided they are not open to the public
- conservation planting
- viticulture
- equestrian activities
- free-range poultry farming.

Excludes:

- intensive farming
- any form of racing, show jumping, or other activity which the general public may attend free of charge, or by payment of an entrance fee
- equestrian centres
- forestry
- rural commercial activities
- rural industries.

This definition is nested within the [Rural nesting table](#).

### **Farming and agriculture suppliers**

A business primarily engaged in selling goods for consumption or use in the business operations of primary producers or in animal husbandry.

Includes:

- equestrian and veterinary suppliers
- farming and horticultural equipment suppliers
- seed and grain merchants
- stock and station outlets.

### **Feedpad**

An area of artificially sealed land used principally for feeding animals.

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### **Ferry terminal**

Facilities located on land and within the CMA that provide in an integrated manner for the transfer of passengers to and/or from ferry services. Note that the Ferry Terminal zone applies only in the CMA.

Includes:

- areas for bus parking
- areas of park and ride
- passenger waiting areas
- shelters
- ticketing and other passenger facilities (including but not limited to end of trip facilities)
- information kiosks
- accessory food and beverage
- accessory retail.

### **Fertiliser**

Any substance described as able to sustain or increase the growth, productivity or quality of plants or animals through the application of essential nutrients to plants or soils in solid or fluid form.

Excludes:

- products discharged or applied as part of a waste treatment process
- substances containing human faecal matter, biosolids, pathogens, or any other agent that could transmit disease or pests.

### **Filming activities**

Use of land and buildings for the purpose of video and film production.

Includes:

- setting up and dismantling of film sets
- associated facilities for staff.

### **Film sets**

Construction and use of any temporary buildings for the purpose of filming activities provided that the temporary buildings are removed at the completion of filming activities.

### **Finished floor level**

The level of the finished top surface of the bottom floor of a building.

### **Fish passage**

The natural movement of fish between the sea and any river, including upstream or downstream in that river.

### **Flight path**

The actual path of an aircraft in flight, following takeoff from, or prior to landing at the airport, for so long as that aircraft is within the area of the control zoned shown in figure 2 of designation AIAL 1100.

### **Flood mitigation**

Works that reduce the adverse effects of flood on property and the stream environment.

Includes:

- placing of rocks and concrete

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- walls
- rip-rap and gabion baskets
- groynes
- stop banks and other structural devices.

### **Floodplain**

The area of land that is inundated by water during a specific flood event.

Determination of whether a site is within a specific flood plain shall be based on either:

- the relevant site being shown in the Auckland Council's GIS viewer as being within the flood plain of the specific ARI flood event or
- through the preparation of a site specific report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced person applying accepted methodologies to determine the extent of a floodplain.

### **Flood-sensitive areas**

The area bordering the 1 per cent AEP flood plain which is within 500mm in elevation of the predicted 100 year flood level.

### **Flood-vulnerable infrastructure**

Infrastructure assets, services and systems which, in the event of being destroyed, degraded or rendered unavailable for extended periods by a flood event, would have serious consequences for health, safety, security and economic well-being.

Includes:

- state highways and access points to and from state highways
- arterial roads
- rail lines
- metropolitan water supply and wastewater treatment plants
- telecommunications
- electricity generation plants, major transmission lines and sub stations
- emergency services.

### **Floor area ratio**

FAR is the relationship between building gross floor area and land area of the site, and is expressed by the formula:

$$\text{FAR} = \text{Gross floor area} / \text{Land area of the site}$$

In computing FAR, land area of the site excludes:

- any portion of the site affected by a building line restriction for the purpose of future road widening
- any part of the site which is made up of an interest in any airspace above, or subsoil below a road.

### **Food and beverage**

Sites where the primary business is selling food or beverages.

Includes:

- restaurants and cafes

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- food halls
- take-away food bars.

Excludes:

- retail shops
- supermarkets.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### **Food production**

Production of crops likely to be consumed directly either cooked or uncooked by humans or used as fodder for dairy animals.

Excludes:

- industrial crops
- fodder and cereal crops for other animals
- pasture
- trees.

### **Foreshore protection works**

Hard protection structures or soft engineering works to stabilise or prevent erosion or flooding along the coast and on lake edges or riverbanks.

### **Forestry**

Growing trees to produce timber, or where the land cover is principally timber tree species. Forest has a corresponding meaning.

Includes:

- accessory land preparation
- accessory tracking or roads, landings, or other accessory earthworks
- clearing understorey
- harvesting trees
- planting trees
- tree alteration
- replanting trees
- thinning trees
- accessory vegetation removal.

Excludes:

- planting or growing fruit, citrus, nut, or other food producing trees refer to farming.

This definition is nested within the [Rural nesting table](#).

### **Formed (in relation to road)**

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Means construction of the road and includes gravelling, metalling, sealing or permanently surfacing the road and includes construction of all or part of the legal road.

### **Framework plan**

A voluntary resource consent that establishes the location and form of land use, subdivision and/or development for a land area specified in the Unitary Plan rules. If approved, the framework plan authorises land uses such as the physical extent and design of streets and open spaces and allowable building envelopes or as otherwise prescribed in the Unitary Plan rules.

### **Free-range poultry farming**

Places where poultry are housed in either stationary, permanent or moveable structures or buildings, which enable them to have free access to the outdoors.

This definition is nested within the [Rural nesting table](#).

### **Free standing sign**

Any sign placed or mounted on the ground and independent of any other building or structure for its support.

Includes:

- any footpath sign.

### **Freight depots**

Facilities used for receiving, despatching or consolidating goods in transit by road, rail, air or sea.

Includes:

- carriers' depots
- courier services
- mail distribution centres
- trucking depots.

Excludes:

- composting plants
- refuse transfer stations.

This definition is nested within the [Industry nesting table](#).

### **Freshwater system**

The beds, banks, margins, flood plains and waters of rivers and natural lakes and wetlands, and groundwater systems together with their natural functioning and interconnections.

### **Frontage**

The boundary line on which the site adjoins a road, and any state highway excluding motorways.

### **Front site**

A site that is not a rear site.

### **Fuel storage system**

A system in which at least one of the following is underground:

- a storage tank for aviation kerosene, diesel, kerosene, lubricating oil or petroleum
- the whole of the tank's accessory equipment

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- part of the tank's ancillary equipment.

### **Funeral directors' premises**

Facilities used for holding funerals.

Includes:

- mortuary facilities
- funeral chapels.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

## **G**

### **Garden centres**

Shops for the sale of plants, trees or shrubs.

Includes sale of:

- landscaping supplies
- bark and compost
- statuary and ornamental garden features

provided their sale is accessory to the sale of plants, trees or shrubs.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### **Gas distribution regulator stations**

Those parts of works or gas installations, being a building, structure or enclosure incorporating fittings and other ancillary equipment that are used principally for the purposes of the control of the distribution of gas.

### **Genetically modified organisms**

Unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations, any organism in which any of the genes or other genetic material:

- have been modified by in vitro techniques or
- are inherited or otherwise derived, through any number of replications, from any genes or other genetic material which has been modified by in vitro techniques.

This does not apply to genetically modified products that are not viable and are no longer genetically modified organisms, or products that are dominantly non-genetically modified but contain non-viable genetically modified ingredients, such as processed foods.

### **GMO field trials**

The carrying out of outdoor trials, on the effects of the organism under conditions similar to those of the environment into which the organism is likely to be released, but from which the organism, or any heritable material arising from it, could be retrieved or destroyed at the end of the trials.

### **GMO release**

To allow the organism to move within New Zealand free of any restrictions other than those imposed in accordance with the Biosecurity Act 1993 or the Conservation Act 1987. A release may be without conditions under s.34 HSNO or subject to conditions set out s.38A of HSNO.

### **Geological features**

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Landforms created through geologic processes such as erosion, weathering, deposition and plate tectonics, or exposures of rock or other geological material.

### **Greenfield**

Land identified for future urban development that has not been previously developed.

### **Greenhouses**

Facilities used for growing plants, including fungi, inside.

Includes:

- glasshouses
- plastic houses
- shade houses
- tunnel houses.

Excludes:

- domestic greenhouses accessory to dwellings.

### **Greenhouse nutrient solution**

The liquid that provides plants in a soil-less growing system with water and nutrients.

### **Green infrastructure**

Products, technologies, and practices that use natural systems, or engineered systems that mimic natural processes, to maintain or enhance overall community and environmental values and provide utility services

### **Green waste**

Vegetative garden waste material.

Includes:

- grass clippings
- branches
- weeds
- leaves.

### **Gross floor area**

The sum of the total floor area of all buildings on a site.

This is measured:

- from the exterior faces of the exterior walls, or
- from the centre lines of walls separating two buildings or tenancies, or
- from the exterior edge of the floor, if there are no walls to measure, or
- in accordance with any specific exemptions applying to a historic heritage or special character building.

Includes, except where more specific elements are excluded:

- basement space
- elevator shafts, stairwells and lobbies at each floor, including external entrances/breezeways



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- floor area in interior balconies and mezzanines
- floor area in terraces (open or roofed), external balconies, porches if they are more than 75 per cent enclosed
- voids except as otherwise provided, where vertical distance between storey levels exceeds 6m, the gross floor area of the building or part of the building so affected shall be taken as the volume of that airspace in m<sup>3</sup> divided by 3.6
- All other floor area not specifically excluded.

### Excludes:

- basement space used for parking including manoeuvring areas, access aisles and access ramps
- plant areas within the building, including basement space
- basement space for stairs, escalators and elevators essential to the operation of a through-site link or servicing a floor used primarily for parking and loading
- floor space in open or roofed outdoor areas, external balconies, porches, provided no more than 75 per cent of the perimeter of these spaces is enclosed
- any entrance foyer/lobby or part of it including any void forming an integral part of it. The entrance foyer/lobby must be publicly accessible, accessed directly from a street or public open space and have an overhead clearance of at least 6m
- non-habitable floor space in rooftop structures
- required off-street loading spaces
- publicly accessible pedestrian circulation space.

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### **Gross stormwater pollutants**

Pollutants such as litter, plastics and other coarse material that may become entrained in stormwater flows.

### **Ground level**

The finished level of the ground at the time of the completion of the most recent subdivision in which additional sites were created, unless stated otherwise in the subdivision consent, except that where no such subdivision has occurred since 31 January 1975, ground level shall be deemed to be the finished level of the ground on the date of notification of this Unitary Plan.

In relation to the measurement of the girth of a tree, ground level shall be taken from the uphill side of the tree trunk.

### **Groundwater**

Natural water contained within rock formations below the surface of the ground.

### **Groundwater diversion**

Significantly changing the permeability of the aquifer and/or rerouting the ambient groundwater flow regime by draining, piping or physically impeding the flow of groundwater.

## H

### **Habitable room**

Any room in a dwelling excluding a laundry, bathroom, toilet or any room used solely as an entrance hall, passageway, garage, or other space of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods.

### **Hard protection structure**

Includes:

- seawalls
- rock revetments
- groynes
- breakwaters
- stop banks
- retaining walls or
- comparable structure or modification to the seabed, foreshore or coastal land that has the primary purpose or effect of protecting an activity from a coastal hazard, including erosion.

### **Hazardous facilities**

Facilities where hazardous substances are used, stored, and disposed of.

Includes:

- vehicles used for the transport of hazardous substances, unless excluded below.

Excludes:

- installations where the combined transformer oil capacity of the electricity transformers is less than 1,000l
- fuel in motor vehicles, boats and small engines
- gas and oil pipelines that are part of a network utility service

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- hazardous activities not involving hazardous substances
- retail outlets selling domestic scale usage of hazardous substances, such as supermarkets, hardware shops, pharmacies, garden centres
- the accessory use and storage of hazardous substances in minimal domestic scale quantities
- activities involving HSNO sub-classes 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 6.1D, 6.1E, 9.1D and 9.2D
- the temporary storage, handling and distribution of national or international cargo containers in the port precinct designed for carriage in a container ship
- trade waste sewers
- waste treatment and disposal facilities
- vehicles applying agrichemicals and fertilisers for their intended purpose.

### **Hazardous substance**

Substances defined in section 2 of the HSNO as a hazardous substance.

In addition includes any substance with one or more of the following intrinsic properties:

- radioactivity
- high BOD5 more than 10,000mg/l.

### **Hazardous waste**

Wastes exhibiting hazardous characteristics, such as explosiveness, flammability, a capacity to oxidise, corrosiveness, toxicity, or ecotoxicity, or which generate a substance with one or more of these properties on contact with air or water, which require special care from creation to eventual disposal.

### **Healthcare facilities**

Facilities used for providing physical or mental health or welfare services.

Includes:

- medical practitioners
- dentists, and dental technicians
- opticians
- physiotherapists
- medical social workers and counsellors
- midwives
- paramedical practitioners
- alternative therapists
- providers of health and well-being services
- diagnostic laboratories
- accessory offices.

This definition is nested within the [Community nesting table](#).

### **Height**

Outside the CMA, it is the vertical distance between ground level at any point and the highest part of the

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building immediately above that point.

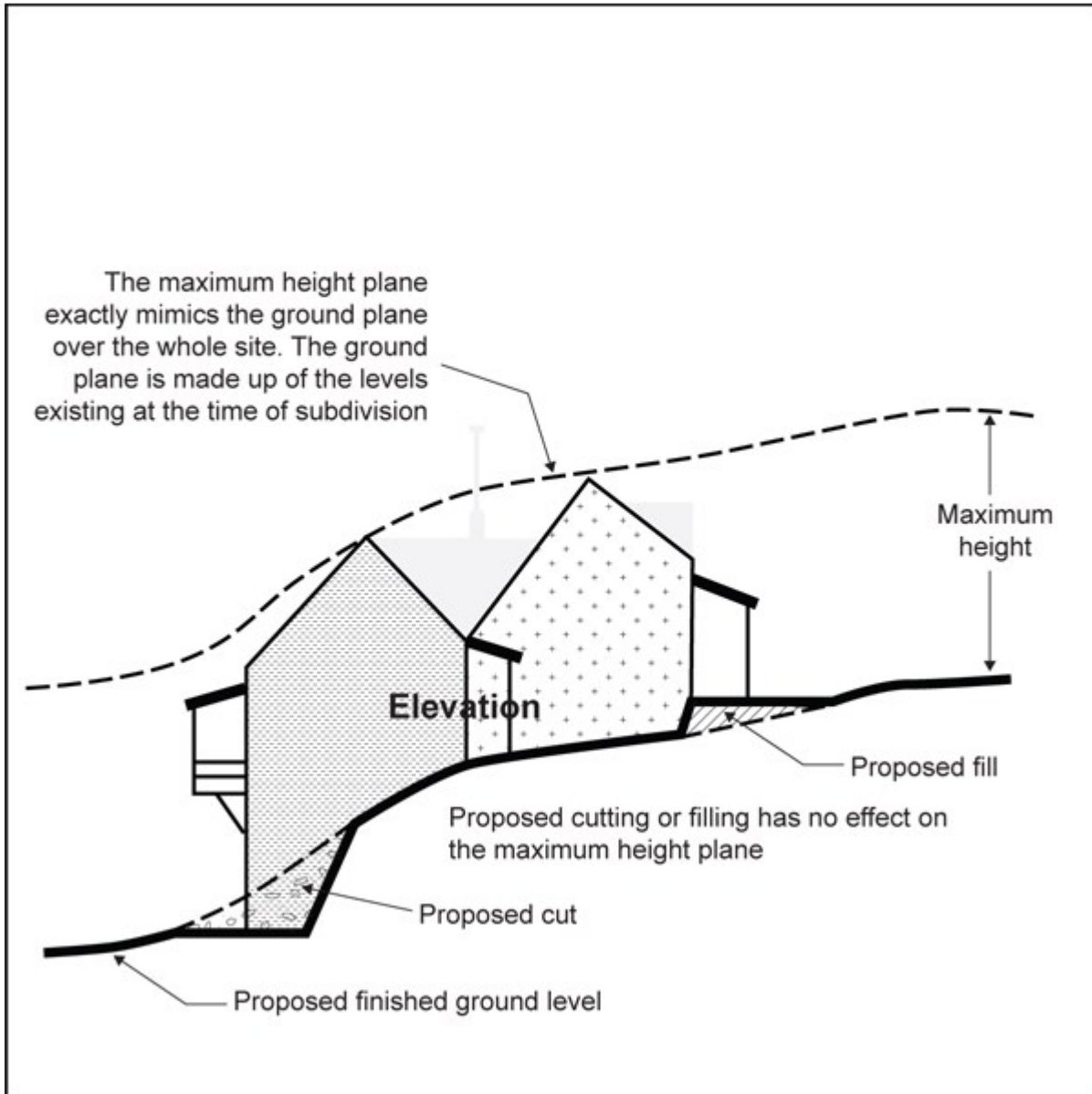
Within the CMA, it is the vertical distance between the highest part of the building or structure above mean sea level.

Height standards are always a maximum unless otherwise stated. The inclusions and exclusions below apply both outside and within the CMA.

Excludes:

- projections measuring not more than 2m in a horizontal plane in any direction and less than 1.5m above the maximum permitted activity height or daylighting standard for the site
- lift wells
- lift towers
- elevator and stair bulkheads
- roof water tanks
- solar panels
- solar hot water heating systems
- wind turbines
- cooling towers
- chimneys
- cranes
- derricks
- cargo stacking and lifting devices
- conveyors
- machinery rooms
- guy wires
- chain link or other open or transparent fences
- flagpoles, masts, lighting poles, aerials that:
  - do not exceed an additional one third of the permitted activity height for the site, and
  - are less than 300mm in diameter, and
  - are within the footprint of the building.

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### Height in relation to boundary

The height of a building relative to its distance from the boundary of a site. The allowable height increases as the distance from the boundary increases up to the maximum height allowed.

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### High aircraft noise area

The area identified on the Aircraft Noise overlay by a line formed by the outer extremity of the L<sub>dn</sub>65dBA noise contour.

### High contaminant-generating areas

Specific areas that contribute a high proportion of contaminants to the overall site stormwater discharge. High use roads are also areas that generate high contaminant loads and are defined elsewhere.

Includes:

- parking areas, and associated accessways that are exposed to rainfall and carry more than 50 vehicles per day
- high contaminant yielding building roofing, spouting, and external walls cladding and architectural features using materials with an:
  - exposed surface or surface coating of metallic zinc or any alloy containing more than 10 per cent zinc
  - exposed surface or surface coating of metallic copper or any alloy containing more than 10 per cent copper or
  - exposed treated timber surface or any roof material with a copper or zinc containing algacide
- high use roads.

Excludes:

- industrial or trade activities.

### High traffic generating activities

An activity in the air quality high amenity area meeting one or more of the following criteria:

- more than 400 parking spaces
- 500 truck movements per day.

### High use roads

A high use road is:

- a motorway, state highway, primary arterial or secondary arterial road or
- a road that carries more than 5000 vehicles per day.

Excludes ancillary areas that do not receive stormwater runoff from the high use road carriage way.

### Hire premises

Facilities used for the hiring of machinery and equipment.

Includes:

- servicing and maintenance of hire equipment
- storing of hire equipment.

Excludes:

- premises for the hire or loan of books, video, DVD, and other similar home entertainment items.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### Hole

Any excavation that is created by drilling.

### Home occupations

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Places where an occupation, business or homestay activity occurs which is secondary to the use of the site as a dwelling.

This definition is nested within the [Residential nesting table](#).

### **Horticulture**

Production of flowers, fruit, vegetables, and grains.

Includes:

- glass houses and shade houses unless these are separately listed
- market gardening
- orchards.

Excludes:

- forestry
- garden centres
- intensive farming.

This definition is nested within the [Rural nesting table](#).

### **Hospitals**

Facilities that provide for the medical or surgical treatment of persons.

Includes:

- accessory offices, retail including pharmacies, food and beverage, and florists
- accessory commercial services including banks and dry cleaners
- ambulance facilities and first aid training facilities
- helicopter facilities
- hospital maintenance and service facilities
- medical research and testing
- mortuaries
- rehabilitation facilities
- supported residential care
- training.

This definition is nested within the [Community nesting table](#).

### **Houseboats**

Any vessel or floating structure designed, fitted and used primarily for a residential purpose, as opposed to transport or recreation.

|

### **Identified growth corridors**

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A limited number of significant road corridors or significant road corridor segments, that are selected for urban and in particular commercial development, due to physical or locational characteristics that include:

- the intensity and type of existing development
- significant transport movements and passenger transport nodes.

### **Impervious area**

An area with a surface which prevents or significantly retards the soakage of water into the ground.

Includes:

- roofs
- paved areas including driveways and sealed/compacted metal parking areas, patios
- tennis or netball courts
- sealed and compacted metal roads
- engineered layers such as compacted clay.

Excludes:

- grass and bush areas
- gardens and other landscaped areas
- permeable paving and green roofs
- artificial playing surfaces or fields.

### **Impervious layer**

A layer of material, including but not limited to buildings, concrete, asphalt and compacted earth, which is designed to minimise the downward infiltration of water and to prevent human contact with the underlying soil.

### **Industrial activities**

The manufacturing, assembly, packaging, wholesaling or storage of products or the processing of raw materials and other accessory activities.

This definition is nested within the [Industry nesting table](#).

### **Industrial laboratories**

Facilities used for scientific, industrial, or medical research and monitoring.

Excludes:

- the manufacture, or production of radioactive material.

This definition is nested within the [Industry nesting table](#).

### **Industrial or trade activity**

Carrying out an “industrial or trade process” as defined in the RMA but does not include a production land activity.

### **Industrial or trade activity area**

The area of land where a particular industrial or trade activity is being undertaken, which may result in the discharge of environmentally hazardous substances associated with that activity onto or into land or water.

The calculation of the industrial or trade activity area shall be based upon the following:



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### Includes:

- all roof areas onto which environmentally hazardous substances generated by the activity are deposited
- all outdoor storage, handling or processing areas of materials and/or products that may contribute to the quality or quantity of environmentally hazardous substance discharges (including occasional or temporary use of areas)
- the area at risk from failure of the largest unbunded container used for the activity that may contribute to the quality or quantity of environmentally hazardous substance discharges and
- all areas (including roofs) that contribute runoff to the Industrial or trade activity area.

### Excludes:

- all areas that discharge lawfully into an authorised trade waste system
- areas that are not used for or affected by the industrial or trade activity
- all indoor or roofed areas which do not discharge onto or into land or water
- areas used for the storage of inert materials, provided that if suspended solids are generated by the materials and entrained in stormwater, the stormwater from such storage areas is treated in accordance with the BPO or is otherwise lawfully authorised

### **Industrial zones**

#### Includes:

- Heavy Industry zone
- Light Industry zone.

### **Infiltration**

Groundwater entering the stormwater or wastewater network.

### **Informal recreation**

A pastime, leisure, sport or exercise activity that occurs ad-hoc or irregularly and contributes to a person's enjoyment and/or relaxation.

#### Includes:

- play
- picnicking
- walking
- jogging and running
- fitness activities
- casual mountain biking
- orienteering
- casual skateboarding
- casual ball games
- socialising
- casual land-based water-related activities.

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Excludes:

- regular organised sport and recreation.

This definition is nested within the [Community nesting table](#).

### **Information facilities**

Permanent or temporary facilities or structures implemented for the primary purpose of storing and displaying information relating to particular features and resources of educational, scientific or heritage value about a particular site or sites.

Includes:

- interpretative signs
- way finding signs
- park information signs.

Excludes:

- billboard signs.

This definition is nested within the [Community nesting table](#).

### **Infrastructure**

The facilities, services and installations that enable a community to function.

Includes activities, structures, facilities and installations for:

- airports
- airport approach surfaces
- water supply and wastewater reticulation (including storage and treatment facilities)
- broadcasting
- defence
- education
- electricity generation, transmission and distribution
- healthcare
- hospitals
- transmission, distribution and storage of gas and liquid fuels
- motorways and roads
- walkways and cycleways
- ports
- public parks
- public institutions
- public transport
- railways

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- solid waste disposal
- stormwater
- telecommunication and radio communication
- air quality and meteorological services.

### **Inner control boundary area**

The area identified as inner control boundary area on the Aircraft Noise overlay by a line formed by the outer extremity of the  $L_{dn}60dBA$  noise contour and the outer extremity of the  $L_{dn}65dBA$  noise contour.

### **Integrated catchment management plan**

A plan for the management of stormwater and/or wastewater discharges, diversions and associated activities within the catchment prepared in accordance with previous regional plans and identifies:

- the stormwater or wastewater issues facing the catchment and the range of effects from those discharges, diversions and associated activities
- strategic objectives for the management of stormwater and wastewater discharges, diversions and associated activities within the catchment
- a range of management options and the preferred management approach for avoiding, remedying or mitigating environmental effects and risks
- roles and responsibilities for implementation of the management approach
- tools to support implementation of the management approach and
- a process for review.

### **Integrated Māori development**

Integrated development comprising a range of cultural and commercial activities on Māori land, or land zoned for Māori Purposes or Treaty settlement land. The development must include an integrated approach to access, parking, building design and layout, infrastructure, landscaping, lighting and open space areas.

Must include more than one of the following activities:

- dwellings
- marae complex
- economic activities
- tourism activities
- care centres, including kohanga reo
- educational facilities
- healthcare services
- community facilities
- organised recreation and sport
- urupā.

### **Integrated residential development**

Residential development on sites more than 2000m<sup>2</sup> where elements of the development such as building design, open space, landscaping, vehicle access, roads and subdivision are designed to form an integrated whole. The height in relation to boundary and yards development controls do not apply to internal site boundaries within the integrated residential development. The maximum density land use controls do not apply

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to integrated residential development.

### **Integrated retail developments**

An integrated and designed development that is principally within an enclosed and internalised building envelope and is operated by a single management entity, and

- incorporates at least two large format retail outlets
- provides for shared accessory car parking for all tenancies within one site
- incorporates a wide range of comparison good retailers and
- may also incorporate entertainment and commercial facilities.

### **Intensive farming**

Intensive growing of fungi e.g. mushrooms, livestock, or poultry within a building or structure or on animal feed lots with:

- limited or no dependence on natural soil quality on the site
- food required to be brought to the site.

Includes:

- intensive pig farming
- intensive poultry farming
- poultry hatcheries
- animal feedlots.

Excludes:

- free-range poultry farming
- a kennel for a single dog or one bitch with pups
- a shelter for a single animal on a chain
- a shelter for any other single animal that is kept as a household pet
- greenhouses
- shelters for working dogs.

This definition is nested within the [Rural nesting table](#).

### **Intensive poultry farming**

Raising or keeping poultry for human consumption or egg production, where the predominant productive processes are carried out primarily within buildings.

Excludes:

- free-range poultry farming
- poultry breeder farms
- poultry hatcheries
- poultry rearer farms.

### **Intensively grazed production land**

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Stocking rate equal to or exceeding 18 stock units per hectare.

### **Intermediate housing market**

Households currently in the private rental market, not eligible for social housing, have at least one member of the household in paid employment and cannot afford to buy a dwelling in Auckland under standard bank lending criteria.

### **Intermittent stream**

Stream reaches that cease to flow for some periods of the year.

Includes:

- reaches with stable natural pools having a depth at their deepest point of not less than 150mm and a total pool surface area that is 10m<sup>2</sup> or more per 100m of river or stream bed length and
- reaches without stable natural pools.

Excludes:

- ephemeral reaches.

### **Iwi planning document**

Documents developed by whānau, hapū or iwi which are recognised by the relevant whanau, hapu or iwi as a planning document and has been lodged with the council.

Includes:

- iwi management plans.

## L

### **L10**

The A-weighted sound pressure level which is met or exceeded for 10 per cent of a measurement period.

### **LAeq Noise Level**

The time averaged A-weighted sound pressure level measured during a sampling period.

### **Land containing elevated levels of contaminants**

Land that contains contaminants at levels exceeding natural background levels for water and those permitted by [clause 2.1.3](#) of the Auckland-wide - Contaminated land rules for soil.

### **Land-extensive industrial activities**

Manufacturing, construction, wholesale trade, transport, and storage, and ancillary commercial activities.

### **Land owner**

Any person who is entitled to use or occupy the land being limited to:

- the owner of the fee simple of the land, or
- the owner of any leasehold estate of the land for a period of at least 35 years.

### **Land which may be subject to natural hazards**

Any land:

- within a horizontal distance of 20m landward from the top of any coastal cliff with a slope angle steeper than 1 in 3 (18-degrees)
- on any slope with an angle greater than or equal to 1 in 2 (26-degrees)
- at an elevation less than 3m above MHWS if the activity is within 20m of MHWS

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- any natural hazard area identified in a council natural hazard register/database or GIS viewer.

### **Landfills**

Facilities where domestic, hazardous, or industrial waste are accepted.

Includes:

- burning landfill gas to generate electricity
- construction and demolition landfills
- domestic, hazardous or industrial waste disposal
- extracting or treating landfill gas
- flaring off landfill gas
- municipal waste landfills and monofills.

### **Landscaped area**

In relation to any site, means any part of that site being not less than 5m<sup>2</sup> in area which is grassed and planted in trees or shrubs and may include:

1. ornamental pools not exceeding 25 per cent coverage of the landscaped area
2. areas paved with open jointed slabs, bricks or gobi or similar blocks where the maximum dimension of any one such paver does not exceed 650mm or
3. terraces or uncovered timber decks where no part of such terrace or deck exceeds more than 1m in height above the ground immediately below or
4. pathways not exceeding 1m in width

where the total land area occupied by the feature in 1, 2 and 3 above does not cover more than 25 per cent of the landscaped area. Any part of a landscaped area may be situated over an underground structure with adequate soil depth and drainage.

Excludes any area which:

- falls within the definition of building coverage
- is paved with a non-permeable surface of more than 1m width
- is used for the parking, manoeuvring or loading of motor vehicles.

### **Landscape suppliers**

Facilities used for the sale of goods for permanent exterior installation or planting.

Includes suppliers of:

- bark and compost
- clothes hoists and lines
- conservatories, sheds and other outbuildings
- firewood
- garden machinery
- outdoor recreational fixtures and installations
- monumental masonry
- patio furniture and appliances

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- paving and paving aggregates
- statuary and ornamental garden features
- swimming pools and spa pools.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### Land use capability classes

(NZLRI), Land Use Capability Classes (New Zealand Land Resource Inventory 2010 – Land Use Capability) Refers to the New Zealand Land Resource Inventory (NZLRI), which considers the five physical factors most important in land management: rock type, soil type, slope, erosion and vegetation and describes land parcels or map units in these terms. In addition to listing the physical resources of the land, its ability to sustain different land uses is also assessed. This is known as the Land Use Capability (LUC) and consists of three levels of detail. At a scale of 1:50,000 it allows only indicative planning. It provides a tool for defining boundaries in principle. For decisions at the scale of individual property, more detailed survey using this NZLRI methodology needs to be undertaken.

Land Use Capability (LUC) Classes include:

- LUC Class 1 is the most versatile multiple-use land with minimal physical limitations for arable use. It has high suitability for cultivated cropping (many different crop types), viticulture, berry production, pasture production, tree crops and forestry e.g. immediately west of the Pukekohe urban area.
- LUC Class 2 is very good land with slight physical limitations to arable use, readily controlled by management and soil conservation practices. The land is suitable for many cultivated crops, vineyards and berry fields, pasture, tree crops or forestry
- LUC Class 3 has moderate physical limitations to arable use. These limitations restrict the choice of crops and the intensity of cultivation, or make special soil conservation practices necessary. Class 3 land is suitable for cultivated crops, vineyards and berry fields, pasture, tree crops or forestry
- LUC Class 4 land has severe limitations to arable use. These limitations substantially reduce the range of crops which can be grown, or make intensive soil conservation and management necessary. Typically, Class 4 land is suitable only for occasional cropping, e.g. once in every 5 years or less frequently although it is suitable for pasture, tree crops or forestry. Some Class 4 land is also suited to vineyards and berry fields
- LUC Class 5 is high producing land with physical limitations that make it unsuitable for arable cropping, but only negligible to slight limitations or hazards to pastoral, vineyard, tree crops or forestry use
- LUC Class 6 land has slight to moderate physical limitations and hazards under a perennial vegetative cover. Suitable uses include grazed pasture, tree crops and/or forestry, and in some cases vineyard. Erosion is commonly the dominant limitation, but it is readily controlled by appropriate soil conservation and pasture management. Class 6 land is not suitable for arable use but it may be cultivated infrequently for pasture establishment or renewal (e.g. once in every 10 years)
- LUC Class 7 is unsuitable for arable use, and has severe limitations or hazards under perennial vegetation. Consequently it is high-risk land requiring active management to achieve sustainable production. Suitable uses include grazing provided intensive soil conservation measures and practices are in place, and in many cases it is more suitable to forestry production
- LUC Class 8 land has very severe to extreme physical limitations or hazards which make it unsuitable for arable, pastoral, or commercial forestry use.

Land use capability classes:

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Increasing limitations to use	LUC Class	Arable cropping suitability	Pastoral grazing suitability	Production forestry suitability	General suitability	Specific reference in Unitary Plan	Value for primary production	Decreasing versatility of use
	1	High	High	High	Multiple use land	Elite land	High	
	2	Low	Low	Low		Prime land	High to moderate	
	3							
	4							
	5	Unsuitable			Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Pastoral or forestry land	Moderate to low versatility
	6							
	7							
	8		Unsuitable	Unsuitable	Conservation land		Low	

LUC Class	% of area in the Auckland Region as per NZLRI. (Note: 0.01% rounding error)	Hectares
1	0.99	4397
2	12.47	55356
3	14.66	65090
4	17.94	79641
5	Nil	0
6	39.22	174067
7	11.81	52420
8	2.90	12886

NZLRI LUC- Relationship of Land Classes to terminology used in the RPS and Lynn et al. 2009.

### Large format retail

Any individual shop tenancy with a floor area greater than 450m<sup>2</sup>, where the tenancy is created by freehold, leasehold, licence or any other arrangement to occupy.

Excludes:

- food and beverage
- trade suppliers.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### Large-scale wind farms

Buildings, structures, access tracks and turbines used to generate electricity from wind and convey the electricity to an associated substation in order to supply the wholesale electricity market.

### Ldn

The time averaged A-weighted day/night sound pressure level as defined in NZS 6801:2008.

### Leachate



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Liquid that has percolated through, or emerged from, solid waste and contains dissolved or suspended liquids, solids or gases.

### **Less vulnerable activities**

Activities not defined as vulnerable activities.

Excludes:

- informal recreation and leisure and organised sports and recreation
- farming.

### **Level of fouling scale**

A scale used to assess the level of macrofouling on vessels, ranging from 1 to 5 based on the percentage macrofouling cover.

1. Slime layer fouling only. Nil macrofouling cover.
2. Light fouling. Hull covered in biofilm and 1-2 very small patches of macrofouling. 1 – 5 per cent macrofouling cover.
3. Considerable fouling. Presence of biofilm, and macrofouling still patchy but clearly visible. 6 – 15 per cent macrofouling cover.
4. Extensive fouling. Presence of biofilm, and abundant fouling assemblages consisting of more than one species. 16 – 40 per cent macrofouling cover.
5. Very heavy fouling. Diverse assemblages covering most of visible hull surfaces. 41 – 100 per cent macrofouling cover.

### **Licensed premises**

Places where liquor is sold.

### **Light manufacturing and servicing**

Places in which articles, goods or produce are prepared and/or repaired for sale or rent and apart from required parking and manoeuvring, the light manufacturing and servicing activity will be contained entirely within a building. These activities will not generally require the use, storage or handling of large quantities of hazardous substances nor require air discharge consents.

Excludes:

- sales or servicing of motor vehicles.

This definition is nested within the [Industry nesting table](#).

### **Light spill**

Light from both direct and indirect sources, which falls outside an artificially lit area. Measurement of both the horizontal and vertical components is required.

### **Livestock**

Animals raised for food or other products, or kept for use, especially farm animals.

Includes:

- meat and dairy cattle
- pigs
- poultry
- deer

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- horses
- goats
- sheep.

### **LAFmax**

The maximum A-weighted sound pressure level measured during a sampling period.

### **Long term parking (non-accessory)**

Where:

1. the parking is for public use on a long stay basis in excess of 240 minutes (4 hours) between 7am and 6pm Monday to Friday inclusive, but excluding public holidays
2. the parking may also be used outside the times and days set out in clause 1 above.

### **Lux**

The unit of illumination, being one lumen per m<sup>2</sup>.

## **M**

### **Maimai**

A structure used for game bird shooting.

### **Maintenance dredging**

Excavating material from the bed of the CMA and removing the excavated material, where the excavation is for the purpose of removing accumulated sediment so that the seabed is returned to previously approved levels.

### **Major recreation facility**

A facility providing for major sport, leisure, entertainment, art and cultural activities that is significantly greater in size and/or built form than a standard recreation facilities. These facilities are typically of regional importance with some facilities also of national importance. They are generally multi-purpose venues that attract regional, national and international participants and spectators and are of significant cultural, social and economic value.

Such facilities shall generally have:

- an indoor capacity equal or greater than 1000 people, or
- a capacity other than indoor equal or greater than 10,000 people.

Includes:

- sports stadia
- indoor sports arenas
- showgrounds
- racecourses
- motor racing
- Auckland Zoo
- MOTAT
- Auckland Museum.

In addition to their primary function as a multi-use venue for major sport, recreation and cultural events, major

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recreation facilities include, but are not limited to, the following accessory facilities and/or activities:

- broadcasting facilities
- public address system
- replay screens
- high performance centres
- catering services
- parking.

### **Mana Whenua**

Māori with ancestral rights to resources in Auckland and responsibilities as kaitiaki over their tribal lands, waterways and other taonga. Mana Whenua are represented by iwi authorities. Defined as tangata whenua in the RMA.

### **Mana Whenua cultural heritage**

In a Unitary Plan context, this includes sacred sites and places and the cultural landscape context in which sites and places are located. Mana Whenua cultural heritage includes:

- archaeology of Māori origin
- wāhi (location, locality, place)
- wāhi tapu (sacred ancestral sites and places of significance to iwi, hapū or whānau)
- sites and places of significance: sites and places are significant to Mana Whenua for the tangible and intangible values they hold
- Māori cultural landscapes
- wāhi pakanga (battle site)
- wāhi tohi (ritual site)
- urupā (Māori burial ground)
- to waka (waka portage)
- rakau pito and wāhi pito (tree marking the burial site of a placenta or umbilical cord)
- taonga (a treasured item, it can be tangible or intangible)
- cultural and spiritual associations with these areas, features or sites.

Scheduled sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua

These are sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua that have been nominated by Mana Whenua for scheduling and are included within the Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua overlay. These sites and places are significant to Mana Whenua for the tangible and intangible values they hold.

Sites and places of value to Mana Whenua

These are sites and places of tangible and intangible value to Mana Whenua. These sites and places are included within the Sites and Places of Value to Mana Whenua overlay and includes archaeology of Māori where they have been confirmed.

### **Mana Whenua values**

These are key Māori environmental values and concepts that influence mātauranga Māori. These values and concepts differ between Mana Whenua groups and Mana Whenua articulate how the values and concepts are applied. Iwi planning documents and information contained within Treaty settlement legislation and final deeds of

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settlement provide a starting point for understanding the application of these values in a particular context. Mana Whenua are recognised as the experts in the interpretation of their values in an RMA context.

The values and concepts identified are not exhaustive and are provided as a guide:

- Holism: respect, reciprocity, spirituality, responsibility
- Whakapapa (genealogy that links Māori to their Māori ancestors. (Io, Rangi & Papa)
- Collective responsibility
- Rangatiratanga (authority made evident through a person's chiefly deeds towards others in the interest of hapū and iwi)
- Mana (authority, status, prestige)
- Mana atua (spiritual authority)
- Mana Whenua and Mana Moana (the people of the land who have mana or customary authority – their historical, cultural and genealogical heritage are attached to the land and sea)
- Turangawaewae (the place Māori recognise as their foundation, place in the world and home, coming through kinship and whakapapa)
- Rohe (region, district or area)
- Kaitiaki and Kaitiakitanga (guardianship, including stewardship; the processes and practices of looking after the environment - guardianship is rooted in tradition)
- Ahi kā roa (rights of occupation or use of resources in an area)
- Mauri (life force)
- Wairua (Spirit, soul)
- Tapu (having restrictions, sacred)
- Noa (free from restrictions of tapu)
- Wāhi tapu (sacred ancestral sites and places of significance to iwi, hapū or whānau)
- Taonga (a treasured item. It can be tangible or intangible)
- Tikanga (customary lore and practice, Māori protocols)
- Kawa (ritual or ceremonial actions or protocols which guide the way Māori life is ordered)
- Rāhui (form of restriction placed on resources or specific areas to prohibit use of that resource or areas for a particular period of time).

### **Managed fills**

Facilities where managed fill material is accepted for disposal.

### **Managed fill material**

Cleanfill type material but where the material may include soils which exceed permitted activity contaminant concentrations that will not result in any significant adverse effect on human health, surface water or groundwater quality, including potable water sources.

### **Mangrove removal**

Partially or wholly removing, burying or clearing mangroves.

Includes:

- pruning mangrove branches

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- pulling out mangrove seedlings
- removing mangroves at the trunk
- removing mangrove root systems.

### **Mangrove seedling**

A mangrove with:

- a single supple stem and is no more than 60cm tall and
- shows no reproductive capability.

### **Manufacturing**

Making items by physical labour or machinery.

Includes:

- assembly of items.

This definition is nested within the [Industry nesting table](#).

### **Māori cultural activities**

Activities undertaken in accordance with tikanga, including ceremonial, ritual, transferring marking areas or boundaries, or recreational activities.

### **Māori cultural landscapes**

Areas encompassing natural or built elements, physical and metaphysical markers and sacred places. These are embedded in the whenua and give meaning and content to Mana Whenua lives and identity, relationships and dependence with tūrangawaewae on a daily basis. These include the iconic mountains, rivers, lakes and harbours. Māori cultural landscapes provide the context, narratives and cultural memory of the sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua indicating an existing or historical Mana Whenua presence.

### **Marae complex**

Facilities used for the provision of a focal point for social, cultural, and economic activity for Māori and the wider community.

Can include one or more of the following:

- overnight accommodation of visitors
- events and gatherings
- marae atea (sacred courtyard)
- wharenuī/wharehūi (main building or meeting house)
- wharemoē (sleeping house)
- kauta (kitchen, cookhouse, cooking shed)
- wharekai (dining hall)
- mara kai (food garden)
- accessory dwellings (including kaumatua housing)
- whare oranga (Healthcare centre)
- kohanga reo (Care centre)
- wananga (Education facility)

## The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

- papa takaro (organised sport and recreation).

Excludes:

- industry.

### **Māori land**

Land subject to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, including: Māori customary land, Māori freehold land, and land administered by an entity constituted under sections 12 or 13 of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, or under subsequent amendments to the Act.

### **Māori land development**

Development on ancestral Māori land which is administered under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act (1993), including Māori land and land administered by governance entity constituted under Te Ture Whenua Maori Act (1993).

### **Māori land owners**

Owners of land that is subject to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, including: Māori customary land, Māori freehold land, and land administered by an entity constituted under sections 12 or 13 of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, or under subsequent amendments to the Act.

### **Marina**

A facility for the accommodation of vessels.

Includes:

- berths
- gangways
- moorings
- piers
- piles
- pontoons
- wave attenuation devices
- land-based areas for parking and vessel storage
- associated facilities and servicing.

Excludes:

- buildings.

### **Marine debris**

Natural or manmade material deposited on the foreshore by the sea.

Includes:

- driftwood
- seaweed
- shells.

### **Marine disposal**

Disposing of dredged material, or other solid matter onto the seabed within the CMA.

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Excludes:

- beach nourishment
- construction of authorised reclamations.

### **Marine and port activities**

Activities associated with:

- the navigation, anchoring, mooring, berthing, manoeuvring, refuelling, storage, servicing, maintenance and repair of vessels
- embarking and disembarking of passengers
- loading, unloading and storage of cargo
- operation of associated plant and equipment
- educational activities associated with these activities
- the use of buildings and structures associated with these activities, including accessory offices, seafood processing and parking.

### **Marine and port accessory structures and services**

Small structures and services accessory to marine and port activities and marine and port facilities.

Includes:

- fenders
- piles
- pontoons
- gangways
- handrails
- hardstands
- wash-down facilities
- ramps and other boat launching facilities
- canopies
- lighting poles
- refuse facilities
- dinghy racks
- dinghy locker and storage facilities
- power and telecommunication cables
- water and sewer reticulation
- floating oil booms and barriers
- vessel fuelling and sewage pumpout facilities
- navigational aids.

### **Marine and port facilities**

Facilities and structures that are associated with marine and port activities and serve more than an accessory

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role.

Includes:

- drydocks
- travel lifts
- shiplifts
- cranes
- cargo stacking and lifting devices
- conveyors
- derricks
- gantries
- landings
- wharves
- jetties
- piers.

Excludes:

- buildings.

### **Marine industry**

The manufacturing, servicing, repair, transportation, storage of boats and accessory equipment.

Includes:

- accessory offices
- training facilities.

### **Marine retail**

The sale or hire of boats, wholesale and retail sale of fish, and accessory goods and services.

Includes:

- accessory offices.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### **Maritime passenger facilities**

Structures associated with maritime passenger operations.

Excludes:

- buildings.

### **Maritime passenger operations**

Activities associated with ferries, water taxis and charter boat services.

Includes:

- passenger and tourist operations



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- berthing and maintenance of passenger vessels
- vehicular ferry operations
- ancillary administration activities including ticket sales
- associated freight movement and storage.

### **Market rate affordable housing**

Housing that is offered for sale or rent on the open market without any form of subsidy or direct public assistance and which is affordable to households with moderate incomes, because it is below median house prices due to its location, size and/or design.

### **Market rate housing**

Housing that is offered for sale or rent on the open market without any form of subsidy or direct public assistance.

### **Markets**

The use of two or more stalls for the sale of provisions to the public, occurring on a regular basis for not more than 2 consecutive days at a time. It does not include markets that are organised and run by schools, churches, charities and community groups for fund raising purposes, provided that they do not occur for more than 6 occasions in any 12 month period.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### **Masts**

Dedicated free standing poles, towers and similar structures that are:

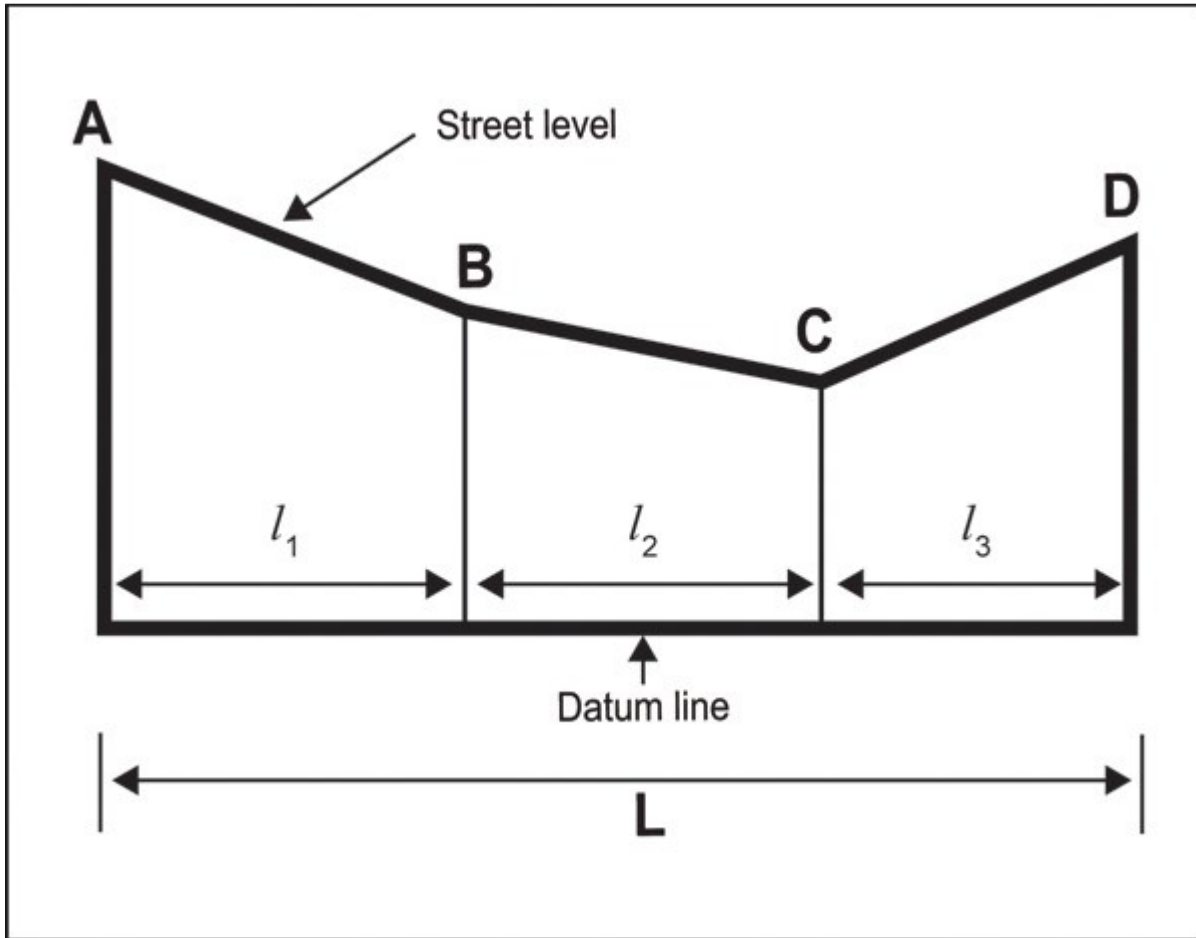
- fixed directly to the ground, and
- designed to support aerials or antennas
- erected for the principal purpose of facilitating telecommunications, radio-communications or broadcasting but do not include support structures used as part of an amateur radio configuration.

### **Mean high water springs**

The highest level that spring tides reach on average over an 18.6 year tidal cycle. There is no single definitive method that can be used to establish MHWS and the method used depends on the particular issue under consideration and natural characteristics of the location. Further advice on methods of measurement can be found at Ministry for the Environment and Land Information New Zealand websites.

### **Mean street level**

The average level of all points on the surface of the street measured at the centre line of the street parallel to the street boundary of the site. The figure below and the following formula illustrate how MSL should be calculated.



(ABCD represent the street levels at given points where the street gradient changes. L represents the length of the boundary)

$$MSL = \left( \frac{A+B}{2} \times l_1 \right) + \left( \frac{B+C}{2} \times l_2 \right) + \left( \frac{C+D}{2} \times l_3 \right)$$

$$l_1 + l_2 + l_3 = L$$

The following qualifications apply to sites with more than one frontage and corner sites:

1. For a site with two frontages, the mean street level at each frontage applies for half the distance between those frontages.
2. For a corner site that has one frontage, the mean street level is the average of all points measured at the centre lines of the streets parallel to all street boundaries of the site.
3. A site with three or more frontages will be subject to 1 and 2 above between the highest and lowest frontages.

### **Metal thermal spraying**

Spraying a fine metallic material onto a surface, in a molten or semi-molten state, to form a coating.

Includes:

- molten metal flame spraying
- electric arc spraying

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- powder flame spraying
- plasma arc spraying.

### **Metropolitan area 2010**

An area identified on the Planning Maps showing the urban areas of metropolitan Auckland, including Orewa and Whangaparaoa and Waiheke Island, as at 2010. 2010 provides a baseline for monitoring future urban growth that will be either inside or outside this area (see also Rural Urban boundary).

### **Minerals**

Has the same meaning as in the Crown Minerals Act 1991 as it was in December 2012.

### **Mineral exploration**

Has the same meaning as in the Crown Minerals Act 1991 as it was in December 2012.

### **Mineral extraction activities**

Activities carried out at a quarry.

Includes:

- blasting
- excavating minerals
- processing minerals by crushing, screening, washing, or blending
- storing, distributing and selling mineral products
- accessory earthworks
- removing and depositing overburden
- treating stormwater and waste water
- cleanfilling, landscaping and rehabilitation works
- recycling or reusing aggregate from demolition waste such as concrete, masonry, or asphalt
- accessory buildings and structures
- workers accommodation
- accessory uses.

Excludes:

- CMA mineral extraction.

### **Mineral prospecting**

Has the same meaning as in the Crown Minerals Act 1991 as it was in December 2012.

### **Minor infrastructure upgrading**

Minor infrastructure upgrading means, in respect of network utilities:

a. Realignment, reconfiguration or relocation of an existing:

- electricity, gas distribution or telecommunication line, pipe, pole, conductors, cross arms or cabinets
- water, wastewater or stormwater pipe or structure or ancillary structures

that is within 2m of the existing alignment or location.

b. All alterations and additions to overhead lines, including the placement of new lines on existing poles, that:

- do not increase the number of conductors or wires by more than 100 per cent, or

## The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

- comprise new conductors or wires that do not have a diameter greater than 20 per cent of the combined diameter of the existing wires or conductors being replaced, or
- include cross arms with a length exceeding the existing length by more than 100 per cent.

c. The addition of earthwires, either overhead or underground, and underground earthgrids, which may contain telecommunications lines, and earthpeaks.

d. Any pole which replaces an existing pole provided that:

- it must not have a diameter that is more than the existing pole's diameter at its largest point plus 50 per cent, and
- it must not have a height greater than 25m, and
- it must be located not more than 2m from the existing pole.

e. Modification of an existing pole:

- only where the mechanical loading requirements make this necessary in order to undertake reconductoring or the reconfiguration of equipment, such as staywires, anchor blocks, on existing overhead electricity and telecommunication lines, or
- when modifications to structures are required to meet mechanical loading requirements provided that the height and profile of any modified support structures remains the same as existed prior to the improvements

f. the installation of new mid-span electricity poles in existing networks to address clearances in NZECP 34:2001

g. an increase in the power carrying or operating capacity, efficiency or security of electricity lines, gas distribution lines and telecommunications lines, where this uses the existing network utility and meets the requirements of clauses (c) - (f) above

h. replacement of existing aboveground water, wastewater or stormwater pipes provided that the pipe does not exceed 300mm in diameter.

### **Minor reclamation**

A reclamation created alongside an existing reclamation as part of maintenance, repair or upgrading a reclamation's seawall, where the new reclamation extends less than one metre beyond the toe of an existing seawall batter.

Includes:

- the "standing up" of a sloping seawall to a more vertical form.

### **Minor utility structure**

Any aboveground box-like structure or enclosure associated with a network utility or that receives or transmits to or from any part of a network utility.

Includes:

- electricity junction pillars
- substations
- transformers
- switchgear
- gas infrastructure
- telecommunications plinths and pillars
- water infrastructure

## The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

- cabinetry for stormwater/wastewater networks.

### **Moderate aircraft noise area**

The area identified on the Aircraft Noise overlay by a line formed by the outer extremity of the L<sub>dn</sub>60dBA noise contour and the outer extremity of the L<sub>dn</sub>65dBA noise contour.

### **Modifications**

Applies only to a scheduled historic heritage place. Any work that physically affects the fabric of a scheduled historic heritage place, including any features of that place.

Includes:

- additions and alterations to buildings.

Excludes:

- demolition, substantial demolition, or partial demolition of a feature within a scheduled historic heritage place
- destruction of a feature within a scheduled historic heritage place
- dismantling of a feature within a scheduled historic heritage place.

### **Moorings**

Any weight, pile or article placed in, or on the foreshore or seabed or bed of any lake, river or stream to secure a vessel, raft, aircraft, or floating structure.

Includes:

- any float, wire, rope, or other device attached or connected to such a weight, pile or article.

Excludes:

- an anchor normally removed with a vessel, raft, aircraft, or floating structure when it leaves a site or anchorage
- the non-permanent laying and relaying of buoys.

### **Motorsport activities**

Motor vehicle racing activities, including any practice activities or any demonstration of the following on sealed or unsealed surfaces:

- car, truck and motorbike racing
- speedway racing
- go kart racing
- jet sprint racing
- motocross racing
- vehicle drifting events
- 4-wheel drive vehicle racing
- radio controlled car racing
- any other activities where demonstrations or tricks are performed involving motor vehicles
- administration and meeting rooms to support motor sport activities
- parking for motorsport activities

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- landscaping, barriers and structures which protect or screen motorsport activities.

This definition is nested within the [Community nesting table](#).

### **Motor vehicle sales**

The sale or hire of motor vehicles and caravans.

Includes:

- accessory offices.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### **Moving aerial or antenna**

A moving aerial or antenna is one that has a visible moving or spinning part where that part;

- has a dimension greater than 60cm in diameter, and
- rotates at more than 2 revolutions per minute or changes direction more than once every minute.

### **Municipal water supply**

Water taken and distributed through a reticulated network for supply to urban communities.

### **Mustelid farming**

Intensive farming where the main purpose is farming one or more fitches, mustelids (including ferrets, weasels and stoats) or possums, within the confines of a building, dwelling house, enclosure, or structure.

## N

### **Natural hazard risk**

A measure of the consequences and likelihood of a natural hazard event.

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### **Navigational aids**

Any device to assist navigation of vessels.

Includes:

- beacons
- buoy
- fog signal apparatus
- lights
- markers
- radio devices
- signs.

Excludes:

- lighthouses.

### **Net internal floor area**

The floor space between the finished surfaces of internal walls between rooms.

Excludes:

- balconies or decks
- parking
- garages
- required storage space.

### **Net site area**

The total area of a site, excluding any area owned in common, any area subject to a road widening designation, any part of an entrance strip and any private ways.

### **Network utilities**

Any activity relating to any or all of the following:

- distribution or transmission of natural or manufactured gas petroleum or geothermal energy by pipeline
- telecommunications or radio communications
- transformation, transmission, or distribution of electricity
- transmission and distribution of water, (whether treated or untreated), for supply including irrigation
- stormwater drainage or sewerage reticulation systems
- railway lines, tramways and roads
- airports as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966, including the provision of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990
- lighthouse, navigation aids and beacons
- meteorological services
- a project or work described as a network utility operation by regulations made under the Resource Management Act 1991.

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Includes:

- all structures necessary for operation and
- the operation and maintenance of the network.

### **Noise event**

An event that exceeds the general noise controls for a site either in level or duration.

### **Non-contributing buildings, structures or features**

Buildings, structures or features within the extent of a scheduled historic heritage area that make little or no contribution to, or detract from, the values for which the area has been scheduled.

### **Notional boundary**

A line 20m from any side of a noise sensitive land use, or the legal boundary where this is closer to the noise sensitive land use.

## O

### **Obstacle limitation surfaces**

Defined surfaces in the airspace above and adjacent to the aerodrome necessary to enable an aircraft to maintain a satisfactory level of safety while manoeuvring at a low altitude in the vicinity of the aerodrome. The obstacle limitation surfaces comprise of:

- approach slopes
- horizontal surface
- transitional surfaces
- conical surface
- procedure turning area surfaces.

### **Offal**

Dead animal matter resulting from normal farm operations.

Includes:

- carcasses.

### **Offices**

Activities conducted within a building and focusing on business, government, professional, medical, or financial services and includes the personal service elements of these activities offered to consumers or clients where visits by members of the public are accessory to the main use.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### **Office furniture, equipment and system suppliers**

A business primarily engaged in selling goods for office-type use or consumption.

Includes:

- computers and related equipment
- copiers, printers and facsimile machines
- integrated telephone systems and equipment
- office furniture, equipment and utensils.



## The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### **Off-road pedestrian and cycling facilities**

Sections of Auckland's walkway and cycleway network that are not located within the road network or the Strategic Transport Corridor zone.

### **Off-site parking**

Parking on a site which is dedicated to the use of an activity taking place on another site. It provides parking which would have otherwise been required or permitted on that other site or sites.

### **On-site primary produce manufacturing**

Rural facilities used for manufacturing goods from primary produce grown on the same site or:

- on other sites in the same ownership
- on other sites leased by the owner of the primary site.

This definition is nested within the [Rural nesting table](#).

### **Off-stream dam**

Any structure which impounds surface water but which is not located on the bed of a lake or any river or stream.

### **On-stream dam**

Any structure which impounds surface water which is located on the bed of a lake or any river or stream.

### **Organised sport and recreation**

Activities that require physical effort and skills, are competitive, occur on a regular basis, have formal rules, referees and officials, and are organised within formal structures.

The activity typically involves the following:

- use of sport and recreation structures
- exclusive use of public open space during the course of the activity
- participants and spectators
- use of clubrooms, changing facilities
- training and practice sessions
- payment of money to conduct activity
- organised by a club, sporting body or group
- booking and recording system of scheduled hours per week of each sports field by the owner or administrator of the sports field.

Includes, but is not limited to:

- team sports
- competitive sports.

This definition is nested within the [Community nesting table](#).

### **Outdoor burning**

Burning of materials in the open.

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Includes:

- single chamber incinerators
- backyard incinerators.

### **Outdoor living spaces**

Outdoor areas which are:

- clear of any parking or manoeuvring area, and
- set aside for the exclusive use of the occupants of the dwelling to which they relate.

All outdoor living spaces must be clear of any buildings, except for the following:

- pools
- building eaves
- pergolas, lattice fences or similar open structures
- decks and terraces.

### **Outfall**

The endpoint of any pipe, conduit, or drain from which discharges enter a receiving environment.

### **Outer Control Boundary Area**

The area identified as Outer Control Boundary Area on the Aircraft Noise overlay by a line formed by the outer extremity of the L<sub>dn</sub>55dBA noise contour and the outer extremity of the L<sub>dn</sub>60dBA noise contour.

### **Overland flow path**

Low point in terrain, excluding a permanent watercourse, where surface runoff will flow, with an upstream contributing catchment exceeding 4,000m<sup>2</sup>.

### **Overland stormwater**

Stormwater flowing over the ground and excluding stormwater from impervious surfaces and buildings.

## P

### **Pacific oyster reef**

Where Pacific oyster shells have accumulated together into a consolidated formation that changes the seabed profile and reduced water depth from previous levels.

### **Packing sheds**

Facilities used for storing, packing, washing, inspecting or grading eggs, fruit, vegetables, or other natural and unprocessed primary produce.

### **Park-and-ride**

Parking which is purpose designed and provided specifically for users of a public transport network who:

- travel by private vehicle to the park and ride parking area, then
- transfer to the Rapid and Frequent Services Network to continue their journey.

and includes pedestrian and cyclist facilities.

The facility is located and designed to support the Rapid and Frequent Services network.

### **Parking (non-accessory)**

Parking which is provided as a principal activity on the site and is not accessory to any of the approved activities on the site. The parking may be:

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- available to members of the public for a charge or fee
- reserved or leased.

### Includes:

- short term parking (non-accessory)
- long term parking (non-accessory).

### Excludes:

- parking required or permitted accessory to other land uses
- off-site parking.

### **Parks infrastructure**

General infrastructure located on public open space to support environmental management of and access to the public open space

### Includes:

- entry gates
- track marking bollards
- traffic management infrastructure such as bollards and chains
- non-boundary post and rail fences
- farm fencing or similar fencing
- foot bridges and/or boardwalks
- culverts
- subsoil drainage
- minor storm water management devices e.g. rain gardens
- porous paving.

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### **Parks maintenance**

Maintenance and repair undertaken within parks.

Includes:

- maintenance and repair of any buildings and structures
- maintenance and repair of footpaths (concrete, gravel and shell)
- track and trail maintenance and repair including re-metalling and re-surfacing of bush tracks
- clearing or reforming drainage channels
- re-topsoiling, reseeding, sandslitting for parks sports fields and parks
- weed management
- grass mowing
- replacement, repairs, maintenance or upgrading of existing bridges, boardwalks, and culverts
- resealing and sealing metal parking and access drives and internal park roads
- maintenance of jetties and boat ramps
- ecosystem restoration by replanting and re-vegetation
- maintenance and construction of sand carpet surfaces.

### **Partial demolition or destruction**

To cause or instigate modification, damage or destruction to a significant or scheduled historic heritage place not constituting total or substantial demolition or destruction.

### **Particulate**

A complex mixture of extremely small particles and liquid droplets, made up of a number of components including acids (such as nitrates and sulfates), organic chemicals, metals, and soil or dust particles (also known as particulate matter or PM).

Includes:

- PM<sub>10</sub>
- PM<sub>2.5</sub>

### **Pedestrian overpasses or underpasses**

Fully enclosed walkways which are constructed over or under a road or other public space with the authority of, the road controlling authority. It excludes the use of airspace over roads and subsoil space below the road for the purpose of increasing the floor area of a building on adjoining sites.

### **Permanent river or stream**

The continually flowing reaches of any river or stream.

### **Pest plant removal**

The alteration or removal of any tree or vegetation listed as a plant pest within the Auckland Regional Plant Pest Management Strategy, Department of Conservation Pest Plants List or the National Pest Plant Accord (excluding research organisms) under the Biosecurity Act 1993.

### **Pig equivalent**

A pig equivalent equates to a 50kg pig.

### **Pig keeping**

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Keeping, raising or breeding on one site not more than:

- five pigs which have been weaned, or
- two sows whose progeny are not retained on the site beyond the weaner stage.

### **PM2.5**

Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or less.

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### **PM10**

Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less.

### **Potentially contaminated**

Land or soil considered likely to be contaminated based on current or former use.

### **Poultry**

Domestic fowl kept in captivity to produce meat, eggs, or other products or for sale.

Includes:

- chickens
- ducks
- geese
- guinea fowl
- pigeons
- turkeys
- peacocks
- doves
- pheasants
- swans
- quail.

### **Poultry breeder farms**

Places where poultry parent stock produces fertilised eggs.

### **Poultry farming**

Keeping, raising, or breeding of no more than 40 poultry birds for eggs or meat, or live birds, on one site in a rural area, or six poultry birds on one urban site.

### **Poultry rearer farms**

Farms where one day old chicks are reared for breeding purposes.

### **Poultry hatcheries**

Places where fertile eggs are incubated and hatched in controlled environment cabinets.

### **Primary feature (of a scheduled historic heritage place)**

The feature(s) within a Category A or A\* scheduled historic heritage place that form(s) the fundamental basis of why it has been scheduled.

The primary feature of a scheduled historic heritage place is identified on planning maps.

### **Prime land**

Land identified as land use capability classes two and three (LUC2, LUC3) with slight-moderate physical limitations for arable use.

Factors contributing to this classification are:

- readily available water
- favourable climate

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- favourable topography
- good drainage
- versatile soils easily adapted to a wide range of agricultural uses.

### **Principal bedroom**

The main sleeping area in a dwelling.

### **Principal living room**

The main living and dining room in a dwelling including associated circulation space, see diagram below. The room provides direct access to the balcony or outdoor living space where one is provided. For studio apartments, the principal living room is also the principal bedroom.

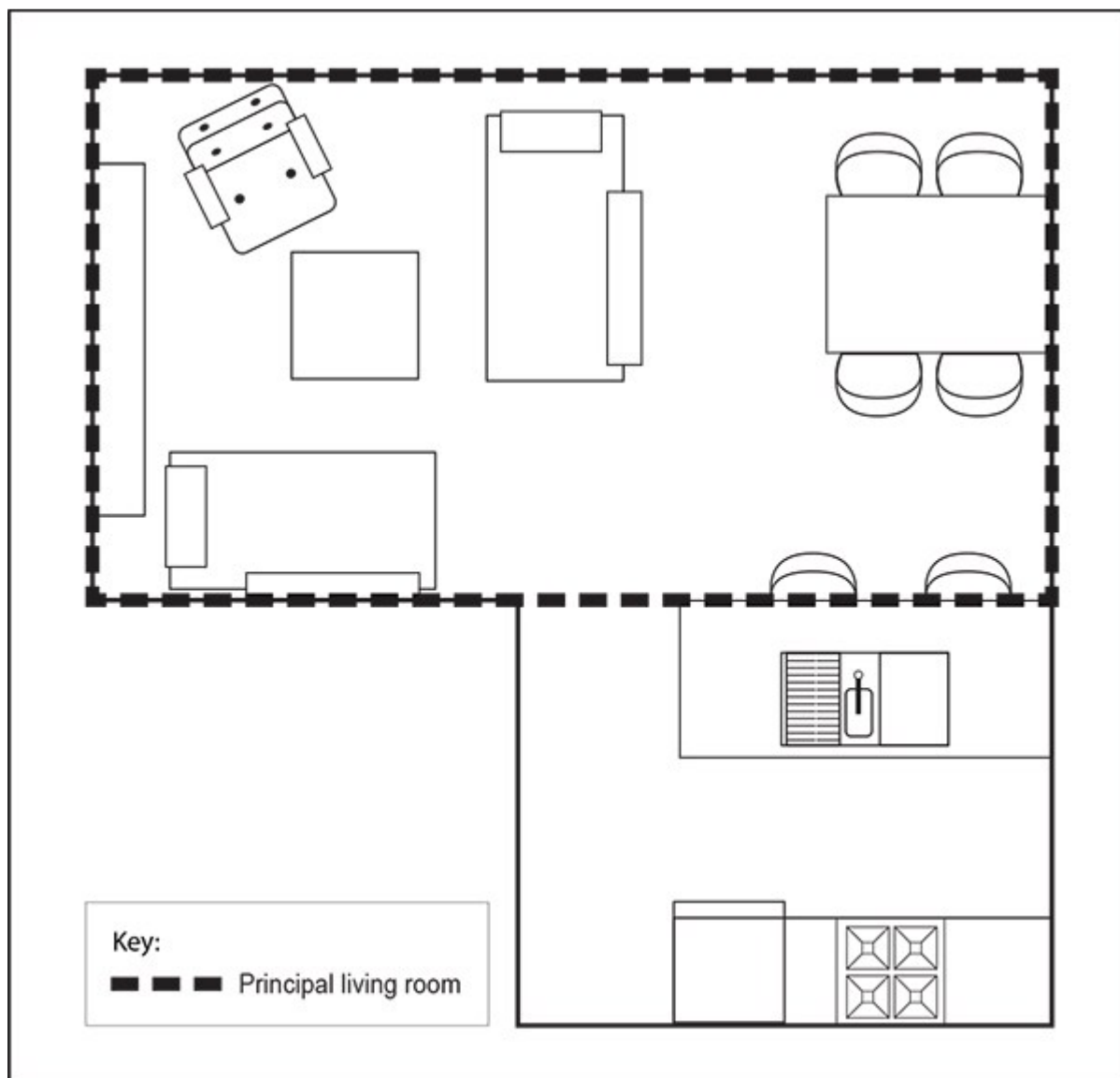
Includes:

- combined living/dining areas.

Excludes:

- kitchen/s and associated circulation space
- separate dining areas and associated circulation space
- bathrooms/utility spaces
- bedrooms
- hallways
- in-built cupboards/storage space.

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### Produce stalls

Places where farm produce or handcrafts produced on the site are sold.

Includes:

- sale of plants
- sale of food from 'occasional food premises' as defined in section 2 of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1974 as it was in December 2012.

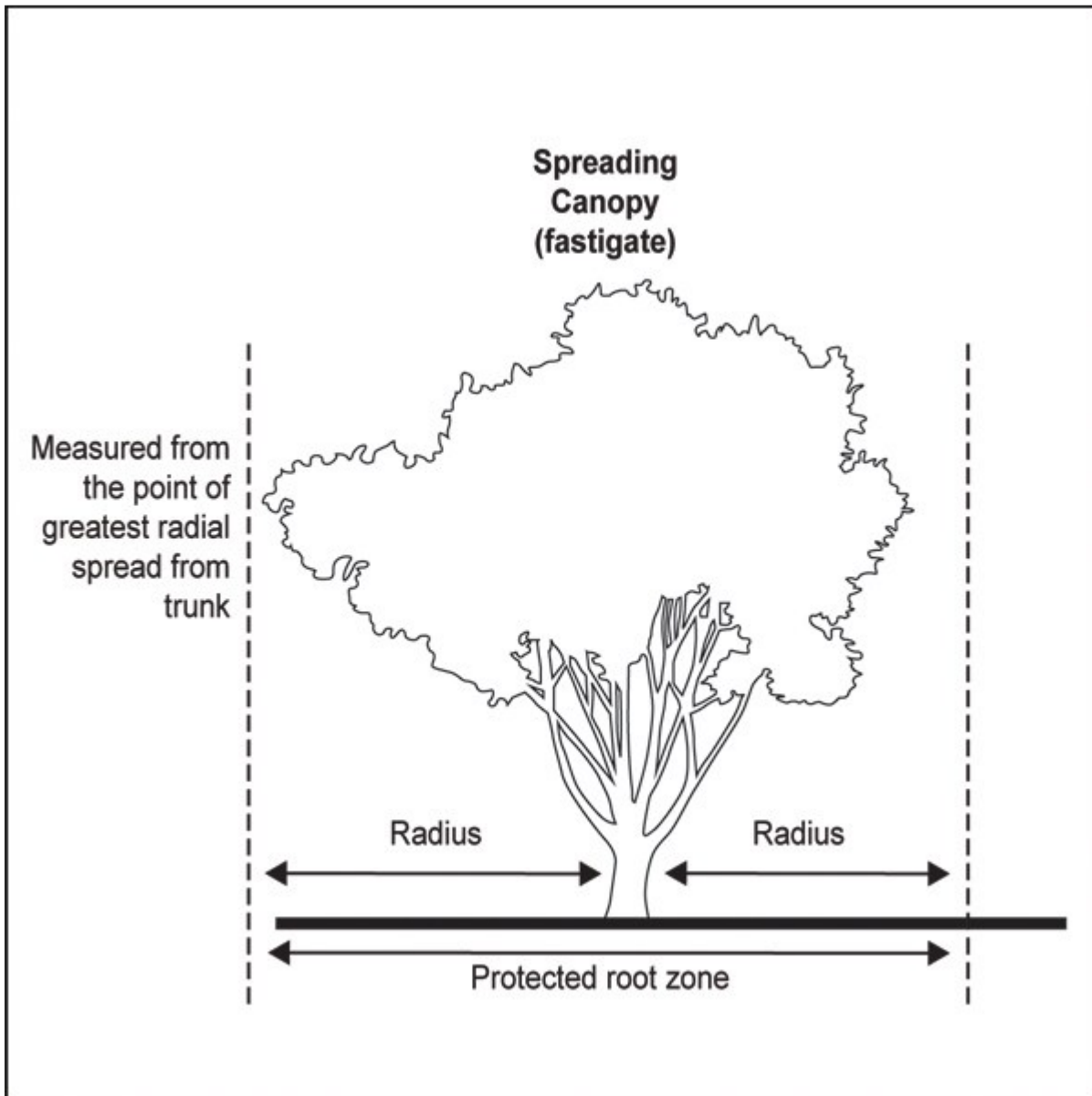
This definition is nested within the [Rural nesting table](#).

### Protected root zone

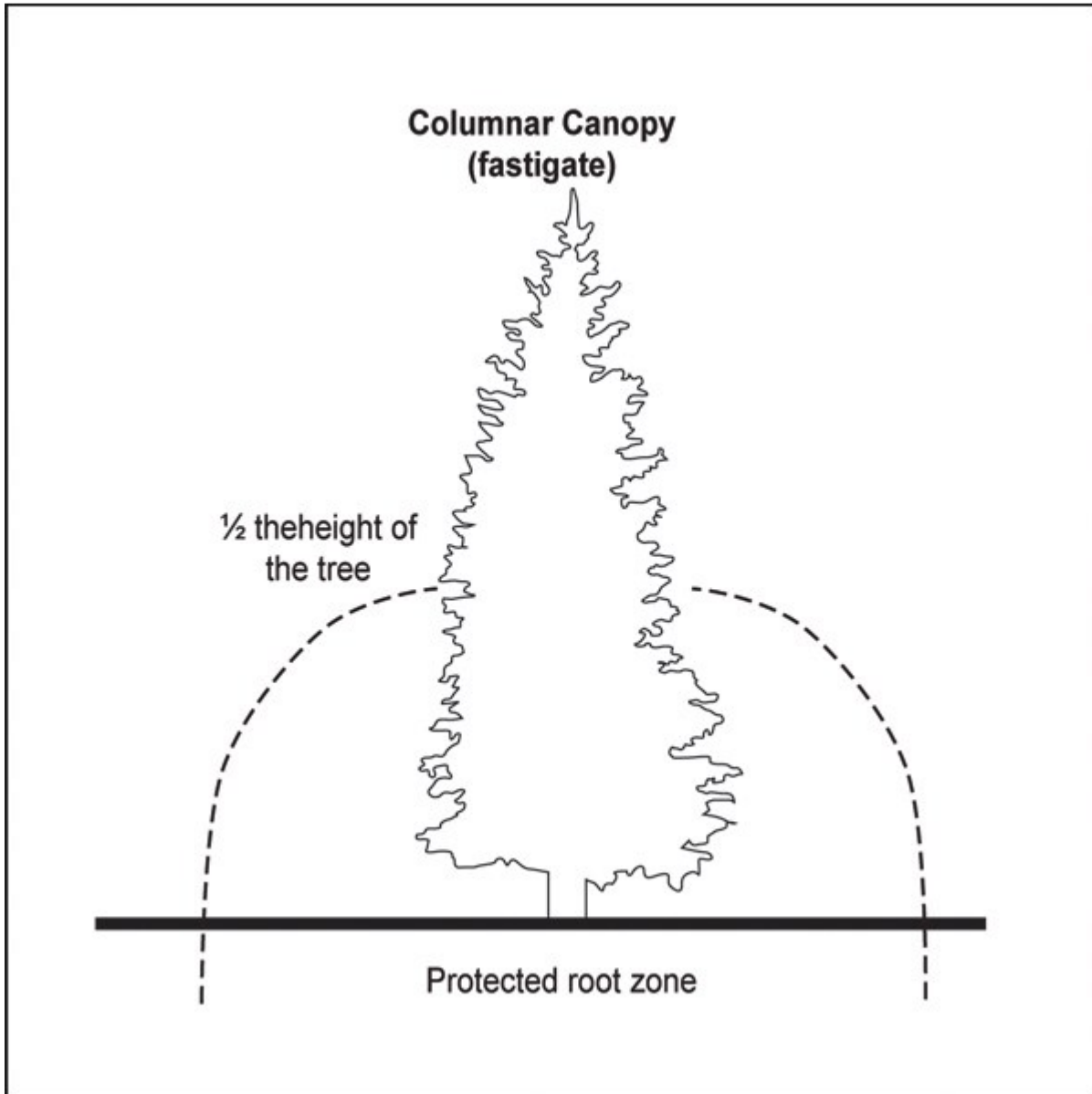
The circular area of ground around the trunk of a protected tree, the radius of which is the greatest distance between the trunk and the outer edge of the canopy. For columnar crown species (excurrent or fastigate species), the protected root zone is half the height of the tree.

Protected root zone A





Protected root zone B



**Public amenities**

Facilities established for the convenience and amenity of the public.

Includes:

- landscaping and planting
- public toilets
- seating and picnic tables
- bicycle stands and cycle parking structures
- fountains
- drinking fountains
- rubbish bins
- directional signage and information boards
- barbeques

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- lighting
- shelters
- changing facilities
- playgrounds and playground equipment.

### **Public memorials**

A sign, plate or monument that contains commemorative inscription for the purpose of remembering or celebrating the deceased or an event in history

Includes:

- plaques
- memorials.

### **Public open spaces**

Land vested in the council or the Crown, and privately-owned land where public access is legally secured in perpetuity.

Includes:

- streets
- lanes
- squares
- parks and reserves
- esplanade reserves and esplanade strips.

### **Public places**

A place that, at any time, is open to or is being used by the public whether free or on payment of a charge, and whether any owner or occupier of the place is lawfully entitled to exclude or eject any person from that place.

### **Public transport facilities**

Facilities for the transfer of passengers on/off and between public transport services.

Includes:

- areas for bus parking
- passenger waiting areas
- shelters
- ticketing and other passenger facilities, including end-of-trip facilities
- information kiosks
- transport related signs
- bus layovers and drive rest facilities
- offices supporting the operation, maintenance and security of the facilities
- devices and facilities to enable the movement, circulation and security of pedestrians
- accessory food and beverages and other accessory retail.

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Excludes:

- Servicing and repair of buses.

### Q

#### **Quarries - farm or forestry**

The extraction of minerals for uses accessory to farming, horticulture, conservation forestry or forestry, where:

- the quarried material is used only on the property of extraction
- no extracted material, including any aggregate is removed from the property of origin
- there are no retail or other sales of quarried material.

Includes:

- extraction of material for use on the property of origin, for:
  - farm and forestry tracks
  - access ways
  - hardstand areas.

This definition is nested within the [Rural nesting table](#).

### R

#### **Rail siding**

A short railway line giving access to the main line for freight.

This definition is nested within the [Industry nesting table](#).

#### **Range of flood events**

The 50, 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 per cent AEP flood events.

#### **Rapid and frequent service network**

A public transport network supporting services which are:

- frequent minimum frequency every 15 minutes, and
- all day, operating between 7am and 7pm weekdays as a minimum.

Includes:

- rail and busway services operating in a dedicated right-of-way as a rapid services e.g. rail network and the North Shore busway
- frequent bus services supported by priority measures
- frequent ferry services.

#### **Rear site**

A site with frontage of less than 10m to a legal road, except that a site served by a service lane is not a rear site.

#### **Receiving waters**

Water in the CMA or in a continually flowing body of fresh water.

Includes:

- rivers

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- streams
- modified natural watercourses.

### Excludes:

- any artificial watercourse, such as an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canals.

### **Reclamation**

Permanent filling of the CMA or the bed of any lake, river or stream to create dry land.

### Excludes:

- piles
- pylons
- boat ramps
- rubble mound breakwaters
- filling behind seawalls (unless the purpose of the seawall and filling is primarily for the purpose of creating land)
- beach nourishment where the newly-created land is still subject to the ebb and flow of the tide
- any area of surface water impounded by a dam.

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### Recreation facility

A facility where the primary purpose is to provide for sport and recreation activities for the well-being of the community. They may be used by individuals, families, groups and teams.

Includes:

- recreation centres
- aquatic facilities, swimming pools, both indoor and outdoor
- fitness centres and gymnasiums
- indoor sports centres.

### Recreational trail

A sealed or unsealed pathway or greenway that is used for informal or organised purposes such as footpaths, cross country mountain biking, bridle trails, fitness trails, cycleways and walkways.

### Recycling station

Facilities used for recycling of materials for reuse.

Includes:

- glass
- paper
- plastics.

This definition is nested within the [Industry nesting table](#).

### Redevelopment of a road

Includes:

1. Alteration of existing or construction of new connections to the stormwater network
2. Any works that result in a material change in stormwater flows or contaminant loads from the road, including but not limited to:
  - a. widening or realignment of the road carriageway
  - b. road re-contouring or rebuilding
  - c. the addition of curbing and channelling, where it did not previously exist
  - d. changes to the location or capacity of overland flow paths.

Excludes:

- repairs and maintenance
- installation of underground network utility services or above ground structures
- road resurfacing that does not alter stormwater flows or contaminant loads from the road
- unless this involves new connections to the stormwater network or triggering the impervious thresholds.

### Redevelopment of impervious area

The replacement or reconstruction of a site's impervious area, excluding:

1. routine maintenance or repairs, such as:
  - a. pothole repairs to parking areas, driveways and paving
  - b. painting of roofing and exterior cladding

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2. routine resurfacing that does not involve re-direction of existing stormwater flows or drainage networks
3. trenching and resurfacing associated with underground utility works.

### **Refuse transfer station**

Facilities used for receiving, storing, collecting, processing and transferring waste materials not generated on-site and may include a recycling station.

This definition is nested within the [Industry nesting table](#).

### **Remedial action plan (contaminated land)**

A remedial action plan:

1. prepared by, or prepared under the management of, a suitably qualified and experienced person and
2. prepared in accordance with the Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No. 1 – Reporting on Contaminated Sites in New Zealand, Wellington, Ministry for the Environment 2011 and
3. certified by a suitably qualified and experienced person.

### **Repair and maintenance services**

Servicing or repairing vessels, vehicles or machinery.

Includes:

- automotive mechanics
- panel beating.

This definition is nested within the [Industry nesting table](#).

### **Research and exploratory-scale investigations for renewable electricity generation activities**

Undertaking monitoring and measuring activities of solar, wind, hydro-electricity or geothermal energy sources for potential renewable electricity generation activities.

### **Residential zones**

Includes:

- Single House zone
- Mixed Housing Suburban zone
- Mixed Housing Urban zone
- Terraced Housing and Apartment Buildings zone
- Large Lot zone
- Rural and Coastal Settlements zone.

### **Restaurants and cafes**

Facilities used for selling food for consumption on the premises.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### **Retail**

Selling goods to the general public.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### **Retained Affordable Housing**

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Housing that is:

- sold or rented at or below the price as defined below
- owned or rented by occupiers who meet the relevant development controls in perpetuity.

Price in the case of retained affordable housing means:

1. Dwellings must be sold or rented at a rate that means households on 80 to 120 per cent of the median household income for Auckland spend no more than 30 per cent of their gross income on rent or mortgage repayments, where:
  - a. median household income shall be determined by reference to Statistics New Zealand
  - b. in the case of purchase, normal bank lending criteria shall apply, and shall at a minimum be based on a 10 per cent deposit, a 30 year loan term and the average published interest rate of the 4 main trading banks. Body Corporate or Resident Society fees may be included in the calculation of purchase costs.
  - c. rent shall be the monthly rent set out in a tenancy agreement under the Residential Tenancies Act.
2. Purchase prices or rental of houses may be increased by 5 per cent where:
  - a. The dwellings have been certified as providing superior energy efficiency achieving at least 7 star level of the New Zealand Green Building Council Homestar Tool 2013 or an equivalent rating, and
  - b. are located within 200m of a bus, train or ferry service with greater than one hour frequency during off-peak times, i.e. between 9am and 3pm.
3. Where the development involves vacant site subdivision only, the price of the sites identified for Retained Affordable Housing must not exceed a price such that the resulting dwelling plus the site will be unable to meet the price set out above.
4. Where the development involves apartment units (vertically joined units), then the affordability of units is to be based on the value per m<sup>2</sup> of floorspace. This value should be determined by dividing the price of the unit determined by the formula in clause 1 above, by 80m<sup>2</sup>.

### **Reticulated**

A system of pipes, lines and cables and accessory development owned and operated by a network utility operator to supply gas, telecommunications, power, water, or stormwater or wastewater drainage.

### **Retirement villages**

A comprehensive residential development used to provide accommodation for aged people, including:

- a retirement village as defined in s.6 of the Retirement Villages Act 2003;
- recreation, leisure, welfare and medical facilities (inclusive of hospital care) and other non-residential activities accessory to the retirement village.

This definition is nested within the [Residential nesting table](#).

### **Reverse sensitivity**

The potential for the operation of an existing lawfully established activity to be constrained or curtailed by the more recent establishment of other activities which are sensitive to the pre-existing activity.

### **Riparian margin**

An area of land immediately adjacent to a permanent or intermittent river or stream.

### **River or stream**

A continually or intermittently flowing body of fresh water, excluding ephemeral reaches, and includes a stream



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or 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 except where it is a modified element of a natural drainage system).

### **River mouth dredging**

Clearing, cutting or realigning a river channel, river mouth or watercourse used for drainage purposes.

### **Road**

Has the same meaning as in s.315 of the Local Government Act 1974 but excludes the Strategic Transport Corridor zone.

### **Road ancillary areas**

Paved areas that are not part of the road carriage way, carry very low traffic loads and are not high contaminant generating areas, but which are required for the safe and efficient functioning of the road network.

Includes:

- access to road infrastructure, signage and utility services
- maintenance lanes
- emergency stopping areas and lanes
- vehicle pull over or rest areas
- maintenance and service vehicle access and stopping areas.

### **Road controlling authority**

Means the same as the definition of 'road controlling authority' in the Land Transport Management Act 2003, as it was in September 2013.

### **Road network**

Construction, operation and maintenance of the road network and transport services provided within the road including:

- footpaths, footways and footbridges, bridges for roads, tunnels, retaining walls for roads both above and below the road
- the road verge or berm
- site access including vehicle crossings
- road resurfacing and resealing
- road rehabilitation including full depth construction and stabilisation
- the road carriageway including widening within the legal width of the road
- cycle facilities
- road lighting and support structures
- traffic and direction signs, road name signs
- engineering measures (interactive warning signs, road markings, rumble strips, removal of roadside hazards, barriers, widened road margins, improving skid resistance, improving road geometry on bends and at intersections, fine tuning of signalised intersections, improving visibility at non-signalised intersections, fencing, speed tables and speed cushion, traffic separators and other bus friendly vertical deflection devices)
- public transport systems and supporting ancillary equipment and structures including seats, shelters, real time information systems and ticketing facilities, bicycle storage and cabinets

## The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

- traffic control devices (including traffic islands, pedestrian crossings and roundabouts and intersection controls), traffic and cycle monitoring devices, traffic signals and support structures, cabinets and ancillary equipment associated with traffic signals
- devices and structures to implement regulatory controls (no-stopping, no-overtaking, parking control, buslane controls, vehicle restrictions) including speed limit and parking restriction signs, parking meters and pay and display kiosks, speed cameras and red light/traffic cameras and on street parking areas
- road drainage (culverts, sub-soils, catchpits, watertables, manholes, inlets, outlets, flumes)
- scour and erosion control measures
- stormwater drainage, rain gardens, wetlands, stormwater treatment areas and ponds
- temporary noise attenuation walls or fences
- intelligent transport systems including devices such as vehicle detection systems (electronic vehicle identification, and infra-red vehicle occupancy counters), lane control signals, ramp signals, variable messaging signs, CCTV cameras, incident detection, emergency telephones, cables and ducting.

### Runoff

The uncontrolled flow or channelling of stormwater away from a site as a result of the rate of application being greater than the soil's capacity for absorption.

### Rural commercial services

Commercial services that:

1. have, as their principal function, a clear connection to, or provide services to:
  - rural production activities or
  - aquaculture activities

and

2. involve the sale of:
  - rural produce and other products produced by a handcraft industry or home occupation on the same site
  - rural services that support rural production activities or aquaculture

and

3. may have some form of accessory:
  - depot, office, base, or storage area, from which the activity is normally operated or commenced.

Includes:

- farm visits
- portable sawmills
- rural topdressing services
- servicing, assembling or repair of agricultural or aquaculture machinery or equipment
- the services of a trenchers, post rammers, or fencing contractors
- aquaculture equipment storage or maintenance.

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### Excludes:

- processing or manufacturing goods or products from material not directly related to or directly derived from farming, intensive farming, aquaculture activities, fishing activities, or resources of the site
- stock yards that are accessory to farming carried out on the same site
- shops for sale or hire of goods
- freight or transportation services
- storage of vehicles or equipment for hire
- sale yards
- sawmills
- grain silos or feed mills
- aquaculture equipment storage or maintenance
- meat or poultry processing
- dairy factories
- processing raw materials derived from farming, forestry, intensive farming, aquaculture activities, fishing activities, or resources of the site
- packing sheds.

This definition is nested within the [Rural nesting table](#).

### **Rural industries**

Industries that:

1. have, as their principal function, a clear connection to, or provide services to:
  - rural production activities or
  - aquaculture activities

or

2. use raw materials derived from:
  - rural production activities, or
  - aquaculture activities, or
  - the natural resources on the site other than topsoil or aggregate

and

3. may have some form of:
  - processing facility
  - accessory depot
  - base or storage area, from which the activity is normally operated or started.

## The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (notified 30 September 2013)

### Includes:

- freight or transportation services
- storage of vehicles or equipment for hire
- sale yards
- sawmills other than portable sawmills
- grain silos or feed mills
- meat or poultry processing
- dairy factories
- processing raw materials derived from farming, forestry, intensive farming, aquaculture activities, fishing activities, or resources of the site
- packing sheds.

### Excludes:

- home occupations
- shops (sale or hire of goods)
- rural topdressing services
- processing or manufacturing goods or products from material not directly related to or directly derived from farming, intensive farming, aquaculture activities, fishing activities, or resources of the site
- stock yards that are accessory to farming carried out on the same site
- portable sawmills.

This definition is nested within the [Rural nesting table](#).

### **Rural production activities**

Activities that involve the production of primary products such as those from farming, poultry farming, horticultural, or forestry activities, and which have a functional need for a rural location.

### **Rural urban boundary**

The boundary which defines the maximum extent of urban development to 2040 in the form of a permanent rural urban interface. It is defined around the following urban areas:

- metropolitan urban area of Auckland, Orewa and the urban areas of Waiheke Island and Whangaparaoa Peninsula
- the satellite towns of Pukehoke and Warkworth
- rural and coastal towns of Beachlands/Pine Harbour, Helensville, Kumeu-Huapai, Oneroa, Riverhead, Snells Beach/Algies Bay, Waiuku and Wellsford
- serviced villages.

## S

### **Satellite towns**

Towns in the region which function semi-independently from the Auckland metropolitan area, providing a full range of services and employment opportunities to the surrounding rural areas. It applies to the towns of

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Pukekohe and Warkworth.

### **Scheduled historic heritage place**

A place that is identified on the schedule of historic heritage places and extents, refer to [Appendix 9](#).

### **Secondary flow path**

The route over land that stormwater will follow when the reticulated stormwater system reaches capacity or is blocked.

### **Secondary treatment**

Treated effluent to a standard of 20g/m<sup>3</sup> 5-day biochemical oxygen demand and 30g/m<sup>3</sup> total suspended solids or better.

### **Sediment control**

Measures to prevent or minimise the discharge of sediment that has been eroded.

### **Sensitive receiving environments**

Areas where wastewater, stormwater or other discharges are likely to have adverse impacts on important natural or human uses or values in marine, freshwater, and terrestrial environments.

### **Separate phase hydrocarbons**

Hydrocarbons at concentrations that exceed the capacity of the soil to absorb and retain them such that they are able to be mobilised by natural forces or ground disturbance associated with a proposed activity.

### **Separate phase liquid contaminants**

Contaminants at concentrations that exceed the capacity of soil to absorb and retain them such that they are able to be mobilised by natural forces or ground disturbance associated with a proposed activity.

### **Service connections**

Part or all of any structure, pipe, equipment or cable that relates to

- radio communication or telecommunication lines or
- wastewater or stormwater treatment or disposal or
- water, gas or electricity

and which serves a dwelling or other building or the occupants of that dwelling or building.

### **Service stations**

A drive-through facility where the primary business is selling motor vehicle fuels.

Includes the following accessory activities:

- retail
- car wash facilities
- mechanical repair, servicing and testing of motor vehicles and domestic equipment
- sale of lubricating oils, kerosene, LPG, or spare parts and accessories for motor vehicles
- trailer hire.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### **Serviced site**

A site connected or capable of a connection to a reticulated water and wastewater drainage network.

### **Serviced villages**

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A settlement that has access to a reticulated community wastewater service.

Includes:

- Bombay
- Buckland
- Clarks Beach
- Clevedon
- Glenbrook Beach
- Herald Island
- Karaka
- Kawakawa Bay
- Kingseat
- Laingholm
- Maraetai
- Matakana
- Omaha
- Okura
- Parakai
- Patumahoe
- Point Wells
- Stillwater
- Waiau Beach
- Waimauku
- Waiwera
- Weiti
- Whenuapai
- Whitford.

### **Sewage**

Liquid and solid waste from domestic, industrial and commercial premises discharged to the wastewater network.

### **Sewage sludge**

Un-stabilised organic solid material generated by the treatment of sewage and wastewater.

### **Short term parking (non-accessory)**

Where:

1. the parking is for public use on a casual and short stay basis between 7am and 6pm Monday to Friday inclusive, but excluding public holidays
2. any pricing schedule severely penalises parking exceeding 240 minutes (4 hours) during the time

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periods set out in clause 1 above

3. the parking may also be used on a longer stay basis outside the times and days set out in clause 1 above.

### **Show homes**

Buildings erected to display the design, construction materials, building techniques, or fittings available to potential buyers.

Includes:

- office facilities accessory to the show home
- outside living areas and gardens.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### **Showgrounds**

Facilities used for concerts, festivals, carnivals, exhibitions, boat shows and trade shows.

This definition is nested within the [Community nesting table](#).

### **Side or rear building facade**

A building façade that is not a street facing building façade.

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### **Sign**

A visual device which can be seen from a public place (including the coastal marine area) or an adjoining property, to attract people's attention by:

- providing directions
- giving information
- advertising products, businesses, services, events or activities.

Includes:

- the frame, supporting device and any associated ancillary equipment whose principal function is to support the message or notice
- murals, banners, flags, posters, balloons, blimps, light projections, footpath signs, hoardings, projections of lights
- signs affixed to or incorporated within the design of a building
- any advertising matter placed on, affixed to, or located within a shop display window.

### **Sign height**

The distance from the lowest point of the sign to the highest point of the sign. In the case of a free standing billboard-sign it is the distance from ground level immediately below the billboard-sign to the top of the billboard-sign.

### **Significant infrastructure**

Existing or proposed infrastructure, or a component of infrastructure, which:

- due to its location, function, development or operation, is of strategic (critical) importance to the form, function and/or growth of Auckland, or otherwise has national significance; or
- if unavailable, would have a serious adverse effect on the social or economic wellbeing of Auckland or a community within Auckland: or
- it is a lifeline utility as defined in s.4 of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002.

### **Silage**

Any plant material harvested while green for fodder and kept succulent by partial fermentation.

Excludes:

- baleage
- hay
- wrapped silage.

### **Silage leachate**

The liquids generated from the biological processes that occur when vegetative matter is preserved as silage, or when soluble components are dissolved out of silage by percolating or infiltrating rainwater, surface water or groundwater.

Excludes leachate from the making of baleage or hay.

### **Silage storage facility**

Land or structures, on which silage is stored, processed or directly utilised. Bales of plant material completely encapsulated in plastic are not considered a 'silage storage facility'.

### **Single chamber incinerator**



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A single chamber appliance used primarily for destroying waste through combustion.

### Site

1. An area of land which is:
  - a. comprised of one allotment in one certificate of title, or two or more contiguous allotments held together in one certificate of title, in such a way that the allotments cannot be dealt with separately without prior consent of the council or
  - b. contained in a single lot on an approved survey plan of subdivision for which a separate certificate of title could be issued without further consent of the councilbeing in any case the smaller area of clauses 1a or 1b above.
2. An area of land which is composed of two or more contiguous lots held in two or more certificates of title where such titles are:
  - a. subject to a condition imposed under section 37 of the Building Act or s.643 of the Local Government Act 1974 or
  - b. held together in such a way that they cannot be dealt with separately without the prior consent of the council.
3. An area of land which is:
  - a. partly made up of land which complies with clauses 1 or 2 above and
  - b. partly made up of an interest in any airspace above or subsoil below a roadwhere a and b are adjacent and are held together in such a way that they cannot be dealt with separately without the prior approval of the council.

Except that in the case of land subdivided under the Unit Titles Act 1972, the cross lease system or stratum subdivision, 'site' shall be deemed to be the whole of the land subject to the unit development, cross lease or stratum subdivision.

### Site management plan (contaminated land)

A site management plan:

- prepared by, or prepared under the management of, a suitably qualified and experienced person and
- prepared in accordance with the Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No. 1 – Reporting on Contaminated Sites in New Zealand, Wellington, Ministry for the Environment (2011) and
- certified by a suitably qualified and experienced person.

### Site validation report (contaminated land)

A site validation report:

- prepared by, or prepared under the management of, a suitably qualified and experienced person and
- prepared in accordance with the Contaminated Land Management Guidelines No. 1 – Reporting on Contaminated Sites in New Zealand, Wellington, Ministry for the Environment (2011) and
- certified by a suitably qualified and experienced person.

### Sleeping areas

An area of a building used or likely to be used for sleeping.

Includes:

- a hospital night ward
- rooms that are used for sleeping but are used for other purposes e.g. hostel rooms, motel or hotel rooms.

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### **Small-scale energy generation**

Systems or equipment that:

- generate electricity from renewable sources to meet on-site energy requirements and/or

Includes:

- roof-top wind turbines with a maximum blade diameter of 2.5m
- photovoltaic systems.

Excludes:

- hydro generation.

### **Social housing**

Dwellings that are rented substantially below market rates and that provide accommodation for households that are on very low incomes and/or the substantially disadvantaged. Typically this involves Housing New Zealand, but also involves a number of social housing providers including local government. It can include temporary and emergency shelter.

### **Source control**

Measures designed to prevent the generation of stormwater contaminants and their consequential introduction into stormwater runoff.

Includes:

- bunding around hazardous materials storage sites
- a roof over an industrial or trade process area
- the removal of lead from petrol
- avoiding of the use of high contaminant generating products such as galvanised iron or copper.

### **Sport and recreation structures**

Accessory structures required to undertake a sport or recreational activity associated with a park or sports field.

Includes:

- goal posts
- courts
- artificial playing surfaces
- fences
- sideline shelters
- scoreboards (fixed or moveable)
- skate parks
- horse jumps
- floodlight poles and transformers
- fences associated with the sport e.g. ball nets, crowd control, safety barriers
- sideline shelters
- site screens

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- cricket nets
- skate parks
- cycle parking structures
- basketball bowls
- horse jumps
- BMX tracks and jump structures
- mountain bike downhill structures
- public address systems.

Excludes:

- clubrooms.

### **Standoff pad**

An area of sealed or unsealed land, excluding paddocks, where farmed animals are regularly held or fed.

### **Storage and lockup facilities**

Businesses that provide facilities to the public for storing possessions.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

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### **Storey**

Part of a building from the upper surface of any floor to the upper surface of the floor above, measured from finished floor level. The topmost storey is from the upper surface of the topmost floor to the upper surface of the ceiling joists above, or where no ceiling exists to the upper surface of the roof cladding.

For the purposes of calculating the height of a building, where this is fixed by the number of storey's:

- in the residential zones the maximum height of a storey is 4m
- in the business zone the maximum height of a storey is 4.5m
- an attic, or any space between ceiling joists and a roof is a storey when the distance from the upper surface of the ceiling joists, or floor, to the mean height of the upper surface of the roof, is 3m or more over 5m<sup>2</sup> or more of the area of the ceiling joists or floor below.

Excludes:

- a basement or any other space under the ground floor is counted as a storey up to 1.2m in height above ground level.

### **Stormwater**

Rainfall runoff from land, including constructed impervious areas such as roads, pavement, roofs and urban areas which may contain dissolved or entrained contaminants, and which is diverted and discharged to land and water.

### **Stormwater management devices**

A device or facility used to reduce stormwater runoff volume, flow and/or contaminant loads prior to discharge.

Includes:

- rain gardens
- porous paving
- infiltration trenches
- sand filters
- green roofs
- wetlands
- ponds
- propriety devices.

### **Stormwater network**

A system of stormwater pipes, open channels, devices and associated ancillary structures operated by a public agency such as the council and used for the purpose of conveying, diverting, storing, treating, or discharging stormwater.

### **Stormwater network discharge consent**

A resource consent for the diversion and discharge of stormwater for a stormwater network applied for and held by a stormwater network utility operator.

### **Stormwater runoff**

The flow of stormwater away from a site as a result of the rate of rainfall being greater than the site's capacity for absorption.

### **Streets**

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Has the same meaning as road.

### **Street facing building façade**

A wall or façade of a building that faces, directly or obliquely, the front boundary or boundaries of the site. In the case of a curved or circular wall or building it shall be 45 degrees either side of that point of the wall that is nearest to the front boundary.

### **Street furniture**

Bus shelters, phone booths or permanent public seating placed in the road reserve.

### **Streetscape**

The visual elements of a street, including the road, footpaths, trees, open space and interface to adjoining buildings that combine to form the street's character.

### **Student accommodation**

Living accommodation, primarily used or designed to be used by registered students of a tertiary education facility and which is served by one or more communal living areas, including kitchens. The building(s) in which the student accommodation is located is composed of no more than one site or stratum estate in freehold or leasehold, in one certificate of title.

This definition is nested within the [Residential nesting table](#).

### **Substations**

Those parts of works or electrical installations being a building, structure or enclosure incorporating fittings and other ancillary equipment that are used principally for the purpose of the control of the distribution and/or transmission of electricity.

### **Suitably qualified and experienced person**

A person who can provide sufficient evidence to demonstrate their suitability and competence, including but not limited to the following criteria:

- demonstrated competence in the type and scale of project
- formal qualifications
- review of work history and relevant experience in the building industry
- evidence of successful completion of technical courses, assignments or projects
- membership of appropriate trade / professional affiliations
- quality assurance policies and procedures
- appropriate levels of professional indemnity insurance based on the value of construction
- proven performance / historical records (i.e. previous work history for Council)
- statements or references from industry peers
- confirmation that the applicant will declare any potential conflicts of interest
- proof of insurance
- continued professional development.

For the purposes of the Contaminated land provisions, including definitions, means:

A practitioner who:

- is a senior or principal scientist/engineer with a relevant tertiary qualification and
- has at least ten years of experience in the assessment and management of land containing elevated

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levels of contaminants.

### **Supermarkets**

An individual retail outlet that sells, primarily by way of self service, a comprehensive range of:

a. domestic supplies such as

- fresh meat and produce
- chilled, frozen, packaged, canned and bottled foodstuffs and beverages
- general housekeeping and personal goods, includes cooking, cleaning and washing products, kitchenwares; toilet paper, diapers and other paper tissue products, pharmaceutical, health and personal hygiene products and other toiletries, and cigarettes and related products and

b. non domestic supplies comprising not more than 20 per cent of all products offered for sale as measured by retail floor space, includes:

- magazines and newspapers
- greeting cards and stationery
- barbecue and heating fuels
- batteries
- flashlights and light bulbs
- films
- appliances.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### **Supported residential care**

Facilities used to provide accommodation and full-time care for aged or disabled people. The facility must be certified under the Health and Disability Services (Safety) Act 2001 and comply with the Health and Disability Sector Standards 2001.

Includes:

- a rest home defined in s.58(4) of the Health and Disability Services (Safety) Act 2001
- accessory nursing and medical care.

Excludes:

- hospitals
- retirement villages.

This definition is nested within the [Residential nesting table](#).

### **Surface water**

Any freshwater waterbody located above the ground surface.

Includes:

- lakes
- rivers

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- streams
- springs
- water impounded by dams
- wetlands.

### **Surf break**

Means the same as the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 definition of a 'surf break', as it was in December 2012.

## T

### **Taverns**

Facilities used for the sale and consumption of liquor on the premises.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### **Telecommunication kiosk**

Any structure intended for public use to facilitate telecommunication and include boxes or booths for telephone, video or internet services.

### **Temporary activities**

Activities that:

- are outside the normal expected use of a site, and
- have a start and end date and time.

Includes:

- filming activities on temporary outdoor locations and activities accessory to that filming activity
- activities accessory to a building or construction project, such as offices or storage sheds
- Council HazMobile collections
- carnivals
- concerts
- fairs
- markets
- festivals and events
- public meetings
- parades
- scaffolding erected around buildings to facilitate their construction or maintenance
- special events
- sporting events
- overflow parking
- temporary military training
- structures accessory to temporary activities.

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This definition is nested within the [Community nesting table](#).

### **Temporary military training activities**

A temporary activity undertaken for defence purposes. Defence purposes are those in accordance with the Defence Act 1990.

Excludes:

- underwater explosives training exercises involving divers.

This definition is nested within the [Community nesting table](#).

### **Tertiary education facilities**

Facilities used for education at a post-secondary level.

Includes:

- universities
- technical institutes
- teachers' and other specialist colleges
- any other institution within the meaning of s.159 Education Act 1989
- accommodation, administrative, cultural, health, retail and communal facilities accessory to the above.

### **Total generating capacity**

The total rated energy generation capacity of all combustion appliances on-site.

Includes:

- steam, electricity, and heat energy generation capacity.

### **Total or substantial demolition**

Of a significant historic heritage place:

To cause or instigate complete or irreversible material destruction, damage or modification to a significant or scheduled historic heritage place that results in a reduction in the level of significance of the place. The criteria for determining whether an activity constitutes partial or substantial demolition or destruction are set out in [clause 4.3](#) of the Historic Heritage overlay rules.

Of a character-defining or character-supporting building or identified building in a special character area:

To cause or instigate the material destruction, damage or modification to a character-defining or character-supporting place that results in a reduction in character values as identified in the special character statement.

### **Total rated thermal input**

Total units of energy in megawatts (MW) required to operate all combustion appliances on a site.

### **Trade suppliers**

A business engaged in sales to businesses and institutional customers and may also include sales to the general public, and wholly consists of suppliers of goods in one or more of the following categories:

- automotive and marine suppliers
- building suppliers
- catering equipment suppliers
- farming and agricultural suppliers



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- garden and patio suppliers
- hire premises, except hire or loan of books, video, DVD, and other similar home entertainment items
- industrial clothing and safety equipment suppliers
- office furniture, equipment and systems suppliers.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### **Transport equipment**

Equipment located within state highways and rail corridors to facilitate the movement of vehicles, goods, and pedestrians.

Includes:

- parking control devices
- passenger shelters
- quantity and conveyance infrastructure related to the transport network.
- real time passenger information displays
- road signage
- artworks
- street and rail furniture
- street lights
- tidal flow mechanisms and stormwater management arrangements and structures
- toll and ticketing infrastructure
- traffic and pedestrian monitoring cameras
- traffic and rail lights and associated control structures
- underpasses and overpasses
- ventilation structures.

### **Transport storage yards**

Areas for storage of materials related to transport activities or transport equipment, including but not limited to equipment, raw products and machinery.

### **Travel plan**

A plan which sets out how travel demand is to be managed for a particular site or proposal to:

- maximise the efficient use of transport systems
- to promote the use of more sustainable and active modes of transport such as public transport, walking and cycling, and carpooling as alternatives to sole occupancy private cars

A travel plan includes:

- a description of the site and the proposal
- details of the physical infrastructure that is or will be established on the site to support the use of walking and cycling, public transport, carpooling

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- details of how the travel plan is to be communicated, promoted, implemented and monitored
- information about the amount and nature of any onsite parking and how is to be managed to support efficient use and promote alternatives
- expected outcomes.

A travel plan should be prepared in accordance with current best practice guidance adopted by Auckland Transport.

A travel plan is also sometimes referred to as a travel demand management plan.

### **Treated effluent**

Dairy effluent that has been treated through a minimum specification two-pond treatment system.

### **Treaty settlement land**

Properties vested with claimant groups by the Crown as a result of Treaty settlement legislation and final deeds of settlement.

Includes:

- cultural redress properties
- commercial redress properties.

Excludes:

- properties over which claimant groups have been awarded Right of First Refusal
- land covered by Statutory Acknowledgement or Deed of Recognition but not owned by claimant groups.

### **Tree alteration**

Any of the following works on or around a protected tree including roots:

- works within the protected root zone
- damaging and cutting of any tree.

Excludes:

- tree removal
- tree trimming.

### **Tree girth**

The circumference of the trunk of a tree measured at 1.4m above natural ground level. For trees with multiple trunks, such as Pohutukawa, the girth measurement is the collective measurement of all trunks with a circumference of 250mm or more.

### **Tree removal**

In relation to trees and vegetation, means the felling or complete destruction of:

- any individual tree, or
- clearance of a group of trees or area of bush (including their roots).

### **Tree trimming**

Trimming of the canopy of any tree.

### **Trenching**

Excavating trenches for services including gas, water, and drainage and transport equipment.

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### U

#### **Unconstrained land supply**

Land zoned for urban purposes and serviced or able to be serviced with bulk services infrastructure for water, wastewater, stormwater and arterial road connections.

#### **Underwater explosives training**

Activities undertaken for defence purposes in accordance with the Defence Act 1990 that involve the release of explosives by divers.

#### **Unformed roads**

Land that was legally established as a road prior to 1996 but which is not formed or maintained by Auckland Transport as a public road.

#### **Uniformity ratio**

The ratio of the minimum illuminance to the average illuminance.

#### **Un-serviced villages**

Settlements that rely on on-site wastewater treatment and disposal systems.

#### **Urban activities**

Activities, including development, that by their scale, intensity, visual character, trip generation and/or design and appearance of structures, are of an urban character typically associated with urban areas.

#### **Urban areas**

Land zoned residential or business, together with supporting special purpose and public open space zones within the Auckland metropolitan area and satellite towns, rural and coastal towns, serviced and unserviced villages.

#### **Urban rivers and streams**

All rivers and streams located within the rural urban boundary.

#### **Urupā**

Māori burial ground.

Includes:

- closed Māori burial grounds
- open Māori burial grounds.

### V

#### **Vegetation alteration or removal**

Damaging, cutting, destroying or removing any part of protected vegetation including roots.

Includes:

- tree alteration
- tree removal.

Excludes:

- the alteration or removal of vegetation planted as crop, garden or pasture.

#### **Vegetative material**

Any vegetable material, processed or otherwise. The vegetable material may be spread or stockpiled.

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Includes:

- grass clippings
- wood
- vegetable/fruit waste produce such as onions, kiwifruit
- grape marc
- cattle paunchings
- untreated sawdust/shavings
- the in situ incorporation of cover crops and crop residue
- forestry slash and landing site log and branch stockpiles provided that material is not mulched or similarly processed.

### **Vehicle crossings**

Facilities for vehicle access between a road carriageway and a site boundary.

### **Vertebrate toxic agents**

Substances used to eradicate, modify or control vertebrate animals.

### **Vessels**

Boats or craft used in navigation in or on the water, with or without propulsion.

Includes:

- barges, lighters, or similar vessels
- hovercraft or similar craft
- submarines or other submersibles
- houseboats.

### **Veterinary clinics**

Facilities used for animal healthcare.

Includes:

- animal hospital treatment.

This definition is nested within the [Commerce nesting table](#).

### **Visitor accommodation**

Facilities used for accommodating tourists and short-stay visitors away from their normal place of residence. The building(s) in which the visitor accommodation is located is composed of no more than one site or stratum estate in freehold or leasehold, in one certificate of title.

Includes:

- backpacker lodges
- motels and hotels
- services or amenities provided on-site for the exclusive use of people staying in the accommodation and their guests
- serviced rental accommodation for visitors offered at a daily tariff or with a pricing structure consistent

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with short stay accommodation

- timeshare accommodation
- homestay accommodation
- camping grounds.

Excludes:

- boarding houses and hostels
- letting of dwellings, including for holiday purposes
- accommodation on a marae.

This definition is nested within the [Residential nesting table](#).

### **Volatile organic compounds**

A hydrocarbon based compound with a vapour pressure greater than 2mm of mercury (0.27 kilopascals) at a temperature of 25°C or having a corresponding volatility under the particular conditions of use, but does not include methane.

### **Vulnerable activities**

Activities where there is permanent occupation of buildings and concentrations of people who are likely to have difficulty coping with physical threats from natural hazards, including flooding, and/or limited resilience to the adverse effects of flooding to property and their contents.

Includes:

- all types of residential development (permanent and temporary, including residential dwellings, visitor accommodation units, lodges and boarding houses, residential care and retirement units) including associated entrance lobbies, basements, storerooms and garages, both attached and detached
- care centres
- education facilities
- healthcare facilities with overnight stay facility
- community facilities.

## **W**

### **Wāhi tapu**

Sacred ancestral sites and places of significance to iwi, hapū or whānau.

### **Warehousing and storage**

Facilities used for the receipt, storage, handling and distribution of materials, articles or goods destined for a retail outlet, trader or manufacturer.

Includes:

- direct collection of materials
- articles or goods by traders.

Excludes:

- retail.

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This definition is nested within the [Industry nesting table](#).

### **Washwater**

Water that has been used to wash or clean vehicles, structures, machinery or equipment.

Includes:

- any cleaning chemicals used
- any contaminants mobilised by the process.

### **Waste management facilities**

Facilities used for receiving waste for transfer, treatment, disposal, or temporary storage.

Includes:

- refuse transfer stations
- recycling station.

Excludes:

- landfills.

This definition is nested within the [Industry nesting table](#).

### **Wastewater**

Liquid (and liquids containing solids) waste from domestic, industrial, commercial premises including (but not limited to) toilet wastes, sillage, trade wastes and gross solids.

### **Wastewater network**

A system of wastewater pipes and associated accessory structures to convey, divert, store, treat, or discharge wastewater. The Wastewater network does not include private wastewater reticulation and disposal systems.

### **Water conservation**

Any beneficial reduction in water loss, waste or use. It includes water management practices that reduce the use of water or enhance the beneficial use of water and may include recycling and reuse.

### **Water intake structure**

A structure located in or adjacent to a surface water body for the purpose of taking water. Water intake structures are typically located on or above the bed of a river or lake and comprise an open pipe, a screen and anchoring which may secure the intake in a fixed position or allow it to move in response to changing water levels. Alternative designs, such as infiltration galleries, provide for water to be diverted to and taken from a location adjacent to the water body.

A water intake structure does not include a culvert or pipe or other similar structure whose principal purpose is to allow the passage of water along a river bed.

### **Water management plan**

A plan that establishes a long term strategy for the water requirements of municipal water suppliers and their communities. It demonstrates that the volume of water required, including any increase over that previously authorised, has been taken and that the water taken will be used effectively. A Water Management Plan shall, to an extent which is appropriate for the scale of the activity, provide the following information:

1. A description of the water supply system including system operation, distribution extent, levels of service, water use measurement, maintenance and asset management procedures.

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2. A comprehensive assessment of existing and future demand for water with regard to reasonable population growth within planning horizon including:
  - a. reasonable domestic needs
  - b. public health needs in accordance with requirements under any Act of Parliament or regulation
  - c. reasonable community needs e.g. for public amenities
  - d. reasonable commercial, rural supply and industrial needs
  - e. how each of the assessments required by clauses (a) to (d) above is predicted to vary over time
  - f. a justification for each of the assessments required by clauses (a) to (e) above including reference to any relevant planning instruments promulgated under the Resource Management Act 1991 that provide for future growth or relevant documents promulgated under the Local Government Act 2002 such as Long Term Plans, growth strategies or spatial plans.
3. A strategy for water demand management including:
  - a. existing or proposed pricing procedures and any linkages with wastewater pricing or management
  - b. public and commercial user water conservation education programmes
  - c. how water reticulation networks are planned and managed to minimise their water losses
  - d. a description of patterns of water use practices and/or behaviour in all sectors of use (and distribution) with the objective of maximising water use efficiency and reducing water use as far as practicable
  - e. water savings targets
  - f. development of key performance indicators for each of the water savings targets
  - g. any external auditing and benchmarking procedures that have been adopted.
4. A water shortage management plan that considers:
  - a. steps to be taken to reduce water consumption during water shortage conditions
  - b. targets for the water savings expected to be achieved
  - c. public and commercial user education programmes
  - d. steps taken to reduce consumption when demand is approaching the maximum take volume specified under the relevant resource consent
  - e. enforcement procedures.
5. Actions, performance measures and a timeline for implementing actions.
6. Any consultation undertaken with key stakeholders and outcomes of such consultation.

### **Water sensitive design**

An approach to freshwater management. It is applied to land use planning and development at complementary scales including region, catchment, development and site. Water sensitive design seeks to protect and enhance natural freshwater systems, sustainably manage water resources and mimic natural processes to achieve enhanced outcomes for ecosystems and our communities.

Water sensitive design approaches:

- utilise and maintain, enhance or restore natural freshwater systems
- minimise hydrological changes to, and the adverse effects of land use development on, natural freshwater systems



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- mimic natural processes and minimise the requirement for hard constructed infrastructure to manage stormwater runoff
- maintain, enhance or restore amenity, open space and other community and cultural values.

### **Water take**

The activity of removing water from a water body (including rivers, streams, lakes, wetlands, water impounded by dams and aquifers), by pumping and/or gravity, typically for consumptive use, but also including groundwater de-watering and groundwater removal as part of land drainage. Take does not include the removal of water from a water body where that removal is by a discharge (for example, where water is discharged over a dam spillway).

### **Wave attenuation devices**

Devices to reduce wave height and dissipate wave energy.

Includes:

- rubble breakwaters
- floating breakwaters
- groynes.

### **Wet proofing**

Use of materials resistant to flood damage when water is allowed to enter a building during flooding.

### **Workers' accommodation**

A dwelling for people whose duties require them to live on-site.

Includes:

- accommodation for rangers
- artists in residence
- farm managers and
- staff.

### **Works within the protected root zone**

Carrying out work within the protected root zone.

Includes:

- excavation
- depositing of materials
- construction activity
- installation of services
- discharge or dispersal of any toxic substance
- placement of any weed control membrane
- storage of vehicles, machinery, or materials.

## Y

### **Yard**

The part of a site that must be kept clear and unobstructed by buildings from the ground upwards. Yards are

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always measured in a horizontal plane and at right angles to the site boundary or other line that substitutes for the site boundary. A yard control is always a minimum dimension unless otherwise stated.

Excludes:

- eaves of any building and any roof, gutter or downpipe that projects over any yard by not more than 750mm
- fire escapes required under the NZ Building Act 1991.

Yards may include the following:

### **Front yard**

The area along the full length of a front boundary of a site that is between:

- the front boundary of that site
- a building line restriction or
- a designation for road widening purposes and

a line parallel to that front boundary, restriction or designation.

### **Side yard**

The area along the full length of a side boundary of a site that is between the side boundary and a line parallel to that boundary.

Includes:

- any boundary of a corner site not facing a street.

Excludes:

- any portion of a site comprising a front or rear yard.

### **Rear yard**

The area along the full width of a site that is between the rear boundary and a line parallel to that boundary.

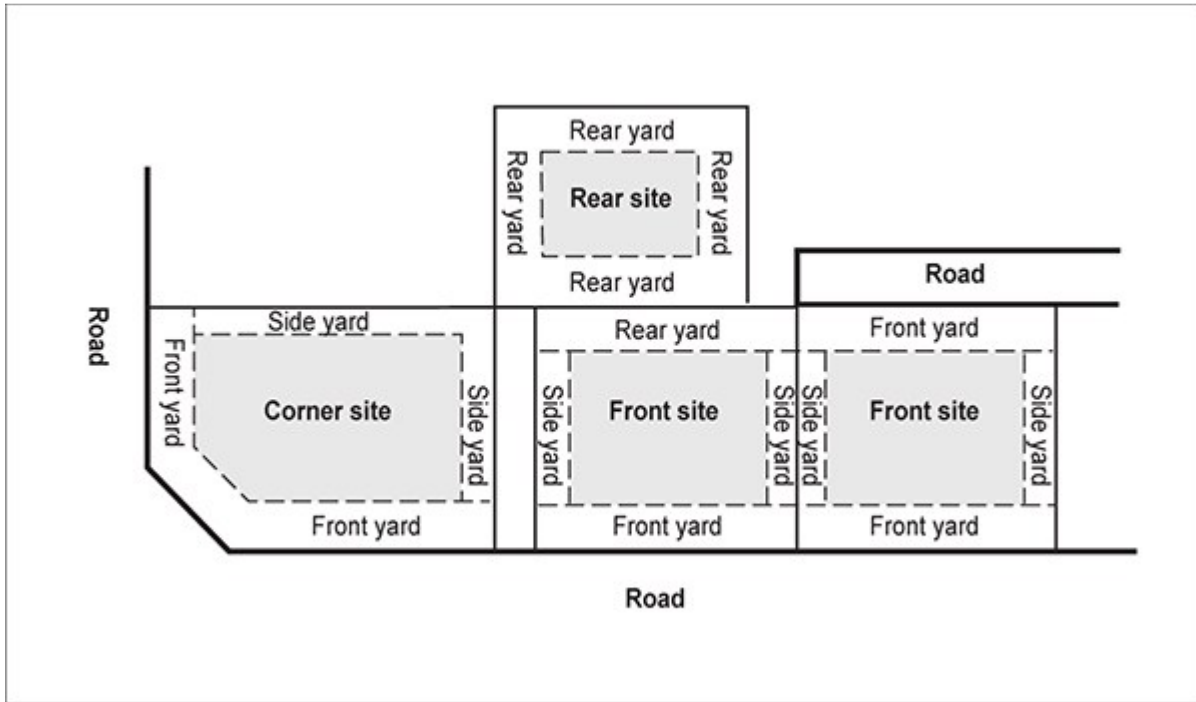
Includes:

- all yards on a rear site.

Excludes:

- all yards on a corner site.

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### Riparian yard

The area along the top of a river or stream measured horizontally and at right angles from the top of the bank.

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### Māori terms

The following Maori terms are provided to assist with interpretation of terms used within the Unitary Plan. They are not intended to be used as definitions.

**Atua**

Supreme being or deity

**Hapū**

A number of whānau related through a common ancestor – section of a large kinship group

**Hui**

To meet, to gather. Meeting

**Iwi**

A number of hapū related through a common ancestor

**Iwi management plans**

Documents prepared by iwi that Councils must consider when developing or amending RMA plans

**Kai**

Sustenance (food, water, etc)

**Kai o te awa**

Food from the river

**Kaimoana**

Food from the sea

**Kaitiaki**

Guardian

**Kaitiaki contacts**

Contacts within iwi and hapū organisations authorised to take RMA and consent application enquiries

**Kaitiakitanga**

Guardianship, including stewardship; the processes and practices of looking after the environment. Guardianship is rooted in tradition

**Kanohi**

Face, eye

**Kanohi ki te kanohi**

Face to face, eye to eye, in person

**Karakia**

A ritual recitation often used to open and close meetings

**Karanga**

Ceremonial call of welcome that commences the formal pōwhiri process

**Kaumātua**

One who holds knowledge of tikanga and reo Māori and is recognised by hapū, iwi or organisation

**Kaupapa**

Topic, issue

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### **Kaupapa Māori**

A philosophical doctrine incorporating the knowledge, skills and values of Māori

### **Kāuta**

Kitchen, cookhouse, cooking shed

### **Kāwanatanga**

Governance

### **Koha**

Unconditional gift or offering

### **Kōhanga Reo**

Māori language nest or Māori early childhood centre

### **Kōiwi**

Human bone(s)

### **Kōrero**

To talk, to speak

### **Kōrero o neherā**

Refers to any ancient history

### **Koroua**

Elderly man, grandfather

### **Kuia**

Elderly woman, grandmother

### **Kura**

School

### **Mahinga kai**

Food gathering places (rivers, bush, sea, gardens etc)

### **Mana**

Authority, status, prestige

### **Manaaki**

An act of hospitality

### **Manaakitanga**

Hospitality, generosity

### **Mana atua**

Spiritual authority

### **Mana motuhake**

An individual's authority to determine his/her own destiny, self-determination

### **Mana tangata**

An individual's personal authority

### **Mana Whenua**

The people of the land who have mana or customary authority – their historical, cultural and genealogical heritage are attached to the land and sea

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**Manuhiri**

Visitor, guest

**Māori**

Mana Whenua and Mataawaka.

**Marae**

The enclosed space in front of a meeting house where people gather

**Mataawaka**

Māori who live in Auckland and are not within a mana whenua group.

**Mātaitai**

Food obtained from the sea

**Mātauranga**

Knowledge

**Mātauranga Māori**

Māori knowledge

**Maunga**

Mountain, mount or peak. Also refers to volcanic cones

**Mauri**

Life force

**Mihi**

Greeting

**Mihi whakatau**

Welcome speech

**Ngā maunga whakahi**

The volcanic cones

**Noa**

Free from restrictions of tapu

**Ōritetanga**

Equal rights and opportunities of all citizens as identified in Article 3 of the Treaty of Waitangi

**Pā**

Māori settlements and villages

**Pākehā**

A New Zealander of European descent

**Papakāinga**

A settlement or village which has whakapapa connections to that land

**Papakāinga housing**

Housing development within a papakāinga

**Papatūānuku**

Mother Earth

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**Pou tohu**

Sign post

**Pōwhiri**

Formal Māori welcome ceremony

**Puna wai**

Fresh water spring or well

**Rangatahi**

Younger generation, youth

**Rangatira**

Chief

**Rangatira ki te rangatira**

Chief to chief

**Rangatiratanga**

Authority made evident through a person's chiefly deeds towards others in the interest of hapū and iwi

**Ranginui**

Sky Father

**Raranga**

To weave

**Rohe**

Region, district or area

**Rohe moana**

Marine region or area

**Rongoa**

Medicine, medication or remedy. Can be used in context of solution to a problem. Can also be Rongoā

**Taina**

Younger sibling of the same sex, extends across to cousins of the same sex and generation but in a younger branch of the family. Has the same meaning as Teina

**Tā Hori Kerei – Ngā Kohinga Taonga Whakahirahira**

The Sir George Grey Special Collections (held by Te Pātaka Kōrero / Auckland Library)

**Tāmaki Makaurau**

The Māori name for Auckland

**Taonga**

A treasured item. It can be tangible or intangible

**Taonga tuku iho**

A treasure passed down through the generations, either tangible (whenua etc) or intangible (reo etc)

**Tangaroa**

Tangaroa is the child of Ranginui and Papatūānuku. God of the sea

**Tangata whenua**

Indigenous people of the land

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### **Tangihanga**

Funeral rite, wake

### **Tapu**

Having restrictions, sacred

### **Tapuwae**

Footprint

### **Taurahere**

A modern term used to define Māori whānau living outside their ancestral lands

### **Tauranga waka**

Landing place of waka

### **Te Ao Māori**

The Māori World

### **Teina**

Younger sibling of the same sex, extends across to cousins of the same sex and generation but in a younger branch of the family. Has the same meaning as Taina

### **Te reo Māori**

The Māori language

### **Te Tiriti o Waitangi**

The Treaty of Waitangi which is the document upon which the British and Māori agreed to found a nation state and build a government

### **Te Waka Angamua**

The Māori Strategy and Relations Department of Auckland Council

### **Tikanga**

Customary lore and practice, Māori protocols

### **Tinana**

The body, main part of something or someone

### **Tipuna / Tīpuna (pl)**

Ancestor(s), grandparent(s). Has the same meaning as Tupuna/ Tūpuna (pl)

### **Tohunga**

Expert, specialist

### **Treaty Settlements**

Settlements from negotiations occurring between iwi and hapū and the Crown to redress Treaty of Waitangi breaches

### **Tuakana**

Elder sibling of the same sex, extends across to cousins of the same sex and generation but in an elder branch of the family

### **Tūpāpaku**

Corpse, the body of one deceased

### **Tupuna / Tūpuna (pl)**

Ancestor(s), grandparent(s). Has the same meaning as Tipuna / Tīpuna (pl)



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### **Tūrangawaewae**

The place Māori recognise as their foundation, place in the world and home, coming through kinship and whakapapa

### **Waharoa**

Main entrance into a pā or onto a marae complex, gateway

### **Wāhi pakanga / also Wāhi pakanga**

Battle site

### **Wāhi tapu**

Sacred ancestral sites and places of significance to iwi, hapū or whānau

### **Waiora**

Health, well-being

### **Wai puna**

Water from a spring

### **Wairua**

Spirit, soul

### **Waka**

An ancestral canoe that people of Māori descent can trace their origins to. Vehicle or mode of transport

### **Wānanga**

Māori knowledge, lore and learning of the esoteric kind. A Māori tertiary education institution

### **Whakapapa**

Genealogy that links Māori to their Māori ancestors. (Io, Rangi & Papa)

### **Whakatika**

To correct or put right

### **Whānau**

Family, the smallest social unit of Māori groupings

### **Whare hui**

Main building or meeting house on a marae complex, may or may not be carved in traditional Māori style

### **Whare kai**

Dining hall on a marae complex, restaurant

### **Whare moe**

Sleeping house

### **Whare nui**

Main building or meeting house on a marae complex. It may or may not be carved in traditional Māori style

### **Whare tupuna**

Ancestral meeting house on a marae complex, usually carved in traditional Māori style

### **Whenua**

Land, country, earth, ground