

Appendix D

Definitions and Abbreviations

Where terms are defined in the RM Act, they shall have the same meaning in this RPS. The following additional terms are defined for the purposes of this RPS.

Additions or deletions arising from decisions on Proposed Change 8: Landscape are shown in underline or ~~strikethrough~~.

Definitions

Abstraction

means the taking of water from any water resource.

Active Coastal Zone

means the area extending from the back dune (on soft shores) or cliff face where (during a normal year) exchange of sediment with the coastal water would be expected, to the depth of water at which exchange of sediment with the foreshore under normal wave conditions does not occur.

AEP – 1% Annual Exceedence Probability Flood Event

means a flood event that has an estimated probability of occurrence of 1% in any one year.

Aggregates

means broken rock and sand used in construction of buildings, roads and other forms of infrastructure development.

Agriculture

means the raising of crops and livestock. This includes a range of land uses for primary production including:

- pastoral farming,
- arable farming,
- horticulture,
- viticulture,
- intensive farming,
- production forestry.

See also the definition of Primary Production.

Air stability

means the amount of free convection (or turbulence) present at any one time. If the atmosphere is conducive to free convection it is said to be unstable. If it inhibits such motion it is stable. An unstable atmosphere is associated with good dispersion of pollutants, while a stable atmosphere is associated with poor dispersion of pollutants. Air stability is governed by the vertical change in temperature in the atmosphere.

Amenity Landscapes

are landscapes that have high levels of amenity value, which are those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes. Amenity landscapes may be identified in district and regional plans.

Aquifer

means a permeable water-bearing rock formation which yields water of a sufficient rate to be a practical water supply.

Areas of Special Value

means outstanding natural features and landscapes, areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna. These areas are described indicated in Appendix B; ~~which lists~~ Significant Natural Heritage Areas and Values; and are shown on Map Series 2. Map Series 3a identifies outstanding Natural Features and Outstanding Natural Landscapes. ~~which shows the Areas of Landscape Quality.~~

Arterial routes (regional arterials, and district arterials)

means roads servicing an arterial function within or between regions or territorial authorities, having high safety standards and pavements in keeping with traffic use, with access controls where warranted.

Assimilative capacity

means the quantity of contaminant that can be discharged into a body of water without producing a harmful or irreversible biological impact.

Biodiversity/natural diversity

Biological diversity means the variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (Convention on Biological Diversity). For the purpose of this document, natural diversity refers specifically to the indigenous component of diversity within an area.

Business Activities

means commercial and industrial activities.

Chlorofluorocarbons

means chemical compounds that contain chlorine, fluorine and carbon. These compounds, which are known to deplete stratospheric ozone, are used as refrigerants, blowing agents in the manufacture of plastic foam products, propellants in aerosol sprays, and solvents in industrial cleaning processes.

Commercial Activities

means the range of commercial activities including office, retail and commercial service providers.

Commercial Centres

means High Density Centres and Neighbourhood Centres, being intensification nodes or areas of various sizes characterised by mixed-use and intensive land uses including retailing, residential, business, and includes the range of centres from those that have a regional significance to those that serve a local community.

Commercial Core

means that part of a High Density Centre that is zoned principally to provide for commercial activity or in which those activities are enabled.

Commercial Services

means a business providing personal, property, financial, household, private or business services to the general public and includes, but is not limited to such services as customer banking facilities, airline and entertainment booking services, dry cleaning, and hairdressing.

Compact Mixed Use Environments

means an urban area comprising compatible, and often complementary activities (often of a mixed residential, business, recreational, retail or hospitality nature) and

generally within High Density Centres and Intensive Corridors.

Containment

means keeping the growth of any urban development within defined urban limits.

Consultation

means communication between persons for the purposes of the Act. Consultation may have a range of purposes, including the collection or dissemination of information, or identification or resolution of issues. Consultation should satisfy the following guidelines:

- Consultation must be no mere formality – the party obliged to consult must bring to the process a willingness to change; to consult is not merely to tell.
- The party being consulted must be adequately informed – they must have access to sufficient information so that they can make an intelligent and useful response to the proposals being put forward.
- Sufficient time must be allowed.

Contact recreation

in relation to water quality issues, means recreational activities which have a reasonable probability of the participant(s) being immersed. It includes, but is not limited to, swimming, diving, water skiing, jet skiing, surfing and sailing on sailboards or small centreboard yachts.

Corridors

means the Region's strategic and arterial road, bus, rail alignments, and adjoining land located adjacent to these corridors, which generally link the Region's centres, and includes but is not limited to Intensive Corridors. Such corridors may have a range of functions, for example Public Transport and Freight.

Countryside living

means low density residential development on rural land. It includes the concepts of rural-residential development, scattered rural-residential lots, farmlets, residential bush lots, retirement lots, large-lot residential development and the like. It is similar to low density residential development where it occurs within urban areas.

Cultural Heritage Inventory

is a database of cultural heritage information which is

readily accessed and provides a means to identify where further research efforts are required.

Cumulative Effects

The term “effects” is defined in section 3 of the RM Act. Within that definition, “cumulative effects” include:

- (a) effects on the environment which result from the incremental combination of activities, uses or development actions of the past, present and reasonably foreseeable future.
- (b) effects which arise through additive, compounding (e.g., bio accumulation) or synergistic interactions.
- (c) effects which manifest after a delay in time or in a different area from the original activity and which, in their extreme form, may emerge as unpredictable or chaotic events.
- (d) effects which would arise over time as a result of implementing a particular policy, as well as the effects which may stem over a period of time from a particular decision.

Development

(Hazardous Substances chapter only)

means any development of a new facility or substantial modifications to an existing facility which change the nature or operation of that facility. Modification to existing facility includes the change of use to an activity using, storing, transporting or disposing of hazardous substances.

Dwelling

means a building or part of a building designed to be occupied and used for residential purposes by one household.

Ecological district

is a local part of New Zealand where topographical, geological, climatic, soil and biological features, including the broad cultural pattern, produce a characteristic landscape and range of biological communities.

Ecological pattern

refers to the arrangement of species, communities and habitats according to spatial and environmental gradients.

Ecological viability

means the ability of an area’s biological communities (or in some cases a particular species) to maintain themselves in the long term, in the absence of any special effort to perpetuate them. Regeneration, reproduction and vigour of a particular species, and the size and stability of communities are important factors in the evaluation of viability.

Edaphic

means of the soil; or produced or influenced by the soil.

Elite land

is the most highly productive lands of the region composed of well drained, friable and well structured soils, and includes Patumahoe clay loam, Patumahoe sandy clay loam, Bombay clay loam and Whatatiri soils, on flat or nearly flat land or land with other unique features such as the frost-free slopes of Bombay Hill, which are capable of sustaining a high level of continuous cultivation. This is generally Land Use Capability Class 1 land; see definition for Land Use Capability.

Emergency planning guidelines

means guidelines for the production of a document to identify and catalogue the elements required to respond to an emergency, to define responsibilities and specific tasks, and to serve as a response guide.

Excessively fragmented

means, in relation to the tenure of rural land, a subdivisional pattern is dominated by sites which are so small that the range of primary production activities for which they can be sustainably used is severely constrained.

Flood hazard zone

means an area where there is a risk of inundation given maximum probable development in a catchment.

Flood Management Plan

means a plan which, on a catchment or area wide basis, identifies the flood hazard zone and provides management options for the avoidance or mitigation of identified flooding and erosion hazards.

Future Urban Areas

means those areas identified in Schedule 1B for the expansion of urban development. It also includes areas identified through successful requests to move the metropolitan urban limits and the urban areas of rural and coastal settlements where they do not have an operative urban zone.

Geopreservation Inventory

is a document which identifies the best examples of the wide diversity of physical features and processes that together characterise each part of New Zealand and document its long and complex geological history, the formation of its landforms and evolution of its unique biota.

Greenhouse gases

mean those gases which trap some of the sun's radiant energy and in so doing maintain global air temperatures at an average of 15 degrees Celsius. Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons, ozone, nitrous oxide and water.

Groundwater

means natural water contained within rock formations below the surface of the ground.

Guidelines

means non-statutory advisory papers.

Habitable building

means a building whose primary function is a dwelling, or work or meeting place, including houses, commercial and industrial buildings, community and recreational buildings, but excluding garages, haybarns and other out-buildings.

Habitable Floor

means the floor of a building which is used primarily for residential or community activities but excludes sheds, outhouses, garages or basements.

Habitat

means the environment in which a particular species or group of species live. It includes the physical and biotic characteristics that are relevant to the species concerned.

Halons

means chemical compounds that contain chlorine,

fluorine and bromine. These compounds, which are known to deplete stratospheric ozone, are used in fire-fighting equipment.

Hapu

means a sub-tribe, usually containing a number of whanau with a common ancestor.

Hazardous substances

means any substance:

- (a) with one or more of the following intrinsic properties:
 - Explosiveness
 - Flammability
 - A capacity to oxidise
 - Corrosiveness
 - Toxicity (both acute and chronic)
 - Ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation, or
- (b) which on contact with air or water (other than air or water where the temperature has been artificially increased or decreased) generates a substance with any one or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a) of this definition.

Hazardous waste

means wastes which exhibit 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), and will therefore require special care during all stages of their management and eventual disposal.

Height Sensitive Area

means those areas beneath the viewshafts, identified in Map Series 4a and district plans as being particularly height sensitive.

High Density Centres

means specific centres, as identified in Schedule 1 or in district plans, selected for urban intensification due to physical or locational characteristics that include the intensity of existing development, the locality's generation of, or association with, significant transport movements, and/or Passenger Transport Nodes, and the locality's capacity for further growth. These localities are identified as the CBD, Sub Regional Centres, and

Town Centres, which are earmarked for higher density development. High Density Centres are higher density mixed use communities focussed on a strong and diverse core of commercial activities which supports a wide range and high intensity of activities; and associated and supporting areas of higher density housing. Such centres have strong links with the public transport network and provide a wide range of community, recreational, social and other activities.

Hydrocarbons

means chemical compounds that contain carbon and hydrogen.

Impervious surfaces

means surfaces constructed of materials which are resistant to water or other fluid passing through them.

Independent Agricultural Unit

means an appropriately sized unit for the intended or established activity to provide an income sufficient to meet all business outgoings and necessary to sustain a family of (nominally two adults and two dependent children for the purposes of this definition) living on the site without recourse to supplementary incomes.

Indigenous

means native to, and occurring naturally in, New Zealand.

Industrial and trade activities

means activities carried on in industrial and trade premises (see definition in RM Act). This includes urban and rural activities, and in rural areas includes rural production and processing activities, such as dairy shed operations and wineries. Factory farming activities, such as poultry farming and pig keeping, are also included.

Infrastructure

means the basic facilities, services and installations needed for the functioning of the community, such as ports, airports and airport approach services, bulk water supply and drainage reticulation and associated works, energy generation and transmission, roads, rail and public transport facilities, communications facilities and networks, solid waste disposal facilities, defence establishments, public parks, reserves and institutions.

Integrated management

means management of natural and physical resources:

- (a) where decision-making about the use, development or protection of natural and physical resources occurs in a holistic way;
- (b) which takes into account the full range of effects which may stem from any such decision over the short- and long-term; and
- (c) which considers effects by referring to section 3 of the RM Act, and may include effects on natural and physical resources and effects on the environment.

Intensification

in rural and urban areas, means increased densities of population and/or buildings.

- (i) In an urban area intensification includes redevelopment, infill, conversion, retro-fitting and recycling. It also includes additional urban development at any density on vacant land within the defined urban limits.
- (ii) In rural areas intensification includes changes in the intensity of subdivision and development, from (for example) extensive pastoral farming regimes to rural residential (countryside living), horticultural, or factory farming activities.

In this RPS, depending on the context, the words “land use intensification” mean provision being made in district plans for land to be developed with a greater coverage or intensity of buildings, or to accommodate a greater resident population or workforce than hitherto. That is, for example, to refer to rezoning of rural land to enable it to be developed and used for countryside living or urban purposes, and the rezoning of residential, commercial or industrial land to enable a greater intensity of buildings.

Intensive Corridors

means specific Corridors, as identified in Schedule 1 or in district plans, selected for urban intensification due to physical or locational characteristics that include the intensity of existing development, the locality’s association with significant transport movements, and/or passenger transport nodes, and/or the locality’s capacity for further growth. These localities are earmarked for higher density Compact Mixed Use Environments

where these are compatible with the principal focus of the movement function of the corridor.

Iwi

means a Maori tribe, usually containing a number of hapu with a common ancestor.

Kaitiaki

means the Tangata Whenua guardian who exercises the ancestral responsibilities of kaitiakitanga.

Land Extensive Industrial Activities

Industrial activities in this category are manufacturing, construction, wholesale trade and transport and storage, and ancillary commercial activities associated with these. These activities typically require;

- large land parcels;
- relatively low land costs per square metre;
- preferably vacant land;
- good transport access, especially road/motorway;
- a guaranteed and consistent energy supply;
- distance from sensitive land uses;
- medium to high broadband capacity.

Land Use Capability – NZLRI – LUC Classes (New Zealand Land Resource Inventory – 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 only allows 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 would need to be undertaken.

Land Use Capability (LUC) classes include:

Class 1

The best land, flat, free draining, well structured fertile

soils suited to sustained intensive horticulture with minimal inputs, e.g., immediately west of the Pukekohe urban area.

Class 2

Slight limitations to intensive arable use, e.g., slope and erosion as on the Bombay Hills.

Class 3

Moderate limitations to arable use. Commonly alluvial flats with a wetness limitation.

Class 4

Typically rolling hill country too steep and erodible for regular cultivation but suited to intensive pastoral farming, such as dairy farming.

Class 6

Mainly strongly rolling to moderately steep hill country. Typically semi-intensive pastoral use, such as sheep and beef farming.

Class 7

Steep hill country and semi consolidated sands, typically with a severe erosion limitation. Limited sustainable productive potential. Typically, conservation areas.

Class 8

Steep coastal cliffs and foredunes. Protection areas.

NZLRI LUC - Relationship of Land Classes to terminology used in the RPS

<i>Land Class</i>	<i>Specific reference</i>	<i>Descriptive reference</i>
Class I	Elite land	Land of moderate to high value for
Classes I, II and III	Prime land	primary production
Class IV		Land of moderate value for primary production
Class VI and below		Land of low value for primary production

For a more definitive classification refer to: Land Use Capability Survey Handbook, Water and Soil Division, Ministry of Works, Wellington, New Zealand 1971.

NZLRI Database

New Zealand Land Resources Inventory Worksheets

Landcare

means a sustainable land use programme using a “bottom-up” approach where landowners are encouraged to take on ownership of their own problems and seek the best solutions, where professional involvement is generally limited to group facilitation, guidance and in some cases co-ordination.

Limits to rural and coastal settlements

means the boundary between the urban area of existing settlements and existing large urban activity areas (such as Ardmore Airport), (outside of the metropolitan urban limits) and rural zones or activity areas.

See also the definition for Urban Area

Lot

means:

- (a) an area of land which is:
 - (i) comprised in a single certificate of title; or
 - (ii) contained in a single allotment on an approved survey plan of subdivision for which a separate certificate of title could be issued without the further consent of the territorial local authority, being in any case the smaller land area of (i) or (ii); or
- (b) an area of land which is composed of 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 the prior consent of the territorial local authority; or
- (c) an area of land which is composed of two or more contiguous allotments held in two or more certificates of title where such titles are held together in such a way that they cannot be dealt with separately without the prior consent of the territorial local authority;

except that where an area of land is contained or described in a title issued under the Unit Titles Act 1972 or is a cross-lease form of title, the site is the underlying land out of which the unit title or cross-lease title has been, or is proposed to be issued.

Mahinga Mataitai reserves

mean seafood resource reserves developed in accordance with regulations arising from the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992.

Maori

means a person of the Maori race of New Zealand and includes a descendant of any such person.

Maori land

means Maori customary land and Maori freehold land as defined by section 4 of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993.

Marae

means the complex of buildings and land which make up the meeting house, dining hall, and include developments such as kaumatua (elders) housing, kohanga reo (language nest), kokiri units (skills training centres) and other supporting facilities, which provide a focal point for Maori cultural, spiritual, social, political and economic activity.

Marine Protected Area

is a generic term used to refer to marine areas where protected status is considered appropriate. The form and level of protection given to any marine area varies, depending on the purpose of the particular legislation. The following statutes are used to provide protection to marine areas and are more fully described in Appendix C: Legislation Dealing with Resource Management: the Marine Reserves Act 1971; the Reserves Act 1977; the Conservation Act 1987; the Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978; the Fisheries Act 1983; the Maori Fisheries Act 1989; and the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992. The concept of rahui and its relevance to protection of marine areas is described under its own heading in this appendix.

Mauri

means life force, life essence.

Metropolitan urban limits

means the boundary between the rural area and the urban area. The urban area includes both the existing built-up area and those areas committed for future urban expansion in conformity with the objectives and policies expressed in the Regional Development chapter of the RPS. The metropolitan urban limits are delineated on the Map Series 1, Sheets 1-20. Also see definitions of Urban area and Rural lands/area.

National or strategic routes

means roads and motorways which form part of a network of strategic importance nationally, having the highest standards with access control where necessary, and for which a high level of user service must be provided on a continuous basis.

Natural area

means a place characterised by indigenous species or ecosystems, or a place or landform not or scarcely modified from an indigenous condition.

Natural character

means those qualities and values of the coastal environment which derive from the presence of natural features and natural processes. These qualities include the presence of indigenous vegetation and habitats, landforms, landscapes, the historic, aesthetic, cultural and spiritual value of natural features, the functioning of natural processes and the maintenance of water quality. Although not excluding structures and human activities, areas of natural character derive their predominant influence, character or identity from the presence of natural values and processes.

Natural heritage

includes indigenous flora and fauna, terrestrial, marine and fresh water ecosystems and habitats, landscapes, landforms, geological features, soils and the natural character of the coastline.

Naturalness (Ecological)

For ecological purposes, naturalness is an assessment of the degree an area (i.e., vegetation, ecosystem) has been free from the effects of human disturbance and intervention. It is also an assessment of the indigenous content of an area.

Naturalness (Landscape)

In an Outstanding Natural Landscape, naturalness means the qualities or landscape characteristics that are produced by nature, or natural processes, including rural land cover such as pasture, rather than landscapes that are dominated by built structures or that are highly domesticated. Naturalness occurs in both wild nature and cultured nature Outstanding Natural Landscapes, where a key distinction is the type of land cover.

Neighbourhood Centres

means small scale local centres the primary function of which is to meet the convenience, commercial and/or social needs of the surrounding local community.

Odour threshold

means the point at which a defined percentage of the population (usually 50%) can detect the presence of a particular odour. Odour thresholds are recorded for both individual chemical compounds and for characteristic odours from particular sources. Recorded odour thresholds for individual chemical compounds can vary significantly because of differences in methodology.

Odour unit

means a dimensionless ratio defined as the volume which an odorous sample would occupy when diluted to the odour threshold divided by the volume of the odorous sample. The total emission of odorous substances in a discharge can be expressed in odour units cubic metres per second (OU m³/s) by multiplying the number of odour units (OU) by the volumetric flow rate (m³/s).

Outstanding Natural Features

means those features identified as Outstanding Natural Features in Map Series 3a. With regard to the volcanic cones, their naturalness does not equate to a pristine, unmodified or indigenous state, but reflects the general absence of manmade structures and a dominance of natural elements, including the volcanic landform, open space and vegetation, whether exotic or indigenous.

Ozone

is a colourless, highly toxic gas, which is naturally produced in the stratosphere by the action of high-energy ultraviolet radiation on oxygen. This ozone layer acts as a screen for ultraviolet radiation and thus protects living organisms on earth. Ozone is also produced in the troposphere by the action of sunlight on reactive hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen. Ozone produced in the troposphere is toxic to humans.

Papakāinga

means residential occupancy on any ancestral land owned by Māori.

Passenger Transport Nodes

means localities within the Metropolitan Urban Limits associated with a station or terminal on a Rapid

Transport Network or a ferry terminal on the Quality Transit Network, and may be part of a Town Centre, High Density Centre or Intensive Corridor as identified in Schedule 1 or district plans. A Passenger Transport Node is generally defined as the area within a walkable distance (generally a 400m radius, or a 5 minute walk), of a station or terminal.

Phreatic eruption

means a volcanic eruption caused by the rapid and violent conversion of groundwater to steam, possibly as a result of contact between such water and a source of magmatic heat, for example, lava.

Precautionary approach

means that when there is uncertainty about the nature, extent, intensity and duration of potentially significant adverse effects arising from the subdivision, use, development or protection of natural and physical resources, and those adverse effects cannot currently be fully assessed due to inadequate information or understanding, then local authorities should act cautiously when making decisions and take the degree of that uncertainty into account.

Preservation

in relation to a resource, means the maintenance, so far as practicable, of its intrinsic values.

Primary production

means the first stage of raw material production by natural processes from natural resources, principally the raising of crops (including forestry) and livestock. It also includes factory farming and mineral extraction.

Prime agricultural land

means land which has a high actual or potential value for sustainable agricultural production. Land may qualify for inclusion in the category of prime agricultural land on the basis of its soils being versatile and easily adapted to a wide range of uses. Other factors of topography, availability of water, climate, and drainage in combination or singly may also contribute to areas which are prime agricultural land. Prime agricultural land is defined as, but not limited to, NZLR LUC Classes I, II and III.

Protected Natural Areas Programme

is a programme which aims to establish a network of reserves and other protected natural areas which is representative of the full range of New Zealand's natural diversity. Ecological districts are surveyed and areas identified which best represent the diversity of their natural features.

Protection

in relation to a resource, means its maintenance, so far as practicable, in its current state, but includes:

- (a) its restoration to some former state; and
- (b) its augmentation, enhancement, or expansion.

Public health

means the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health of:

- all people of New Zealand, or
- a community or section of such people.

Public utilities

means the same as utility services but also includes ports, airports and airfields, and other facilities designed specifically to service the public in general.

Rahui

is a form of tapu restricting the use of land, sea, rivers, forests, gardens and other food resources. It can include prohibitions on people gathering food in an area, for a specified period after a drowning, or the conservation of species through prohibitions on the harvest of kaimoana.

Rangatiratanga

Refer Tino rangatiratanga.

Rapid Transit Network

means a passenger transport network in its own right of way that is unaffected by traffic congestion which has fast, high frequency services. This network is the backbone of the passenger transport system and includes the bus rapid transit system, some high frequency ferry services and the west, south and isthmus rail corridors.

Rarity

is a measure of the paucity of numbers or occurrences of elements of natural diversity (e.g., species, communities). Individual threatened species in New Zealand have been

classified using International Union of Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) criteria. Threatened species can be in the following categories: endangered, vulnerable, rare, local and indeterminate.

Recreation

means any activity carried out in one's free time which enhances life experiences and enjoyment. This concept is broad and includes all activities: passive, physical, artistic and cultural, as well as community service.

Regionally significant infrastructure

means infrastructure which is of greater than local significance. This can include infrastructure that is nationally significant.

The following are examples of regionally significant infrastructure:

- Mangere Wastewater Treatment Plant
- North Shore Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Ports of Auckland and Onehunga
- Auckland International and Ardmore Airports
- Energy and telecommunications networks, including electricity generation facilities (such as Otahuhu A and Otahuhu B) and electricity distribution networks
- Bulk water supply infrastructure
- Wiri Oil Supply Terminal and its associated bulk fuel supply infrastructure
- Regional Strategic Routes and Regional Arterial Roads
- The Rapid Transit Network
- The rail network, including North Island Main Trunk, North Auckland and branch lines
- Regional institutions, including universities such as the University of Auckland, other public tertiary institutions and prisons
- Regional Reserves and Parks
- Regionally significant reserves, such as Auckland Domain
- Auckland Public Hospital
- National defence establishments.

Regionally Significant Volcanic Features

are the volcanic features identified in Map Series 2a and include the volcanic cones identified in Map Series 3a as Outstanding Natural Features.

Relationship to surrounding area/ spatial connectivity and characteristics

is the relationship a natural area has with its surrounding landscape, and the extent to which it is (1) buffered and therefore protected by other natural features or fences; (2) the continuity of natural habitat or connection to other protected areas (spatial connectivity); or (3) the proximity to other natural habitats (spatial characteristics).

Remediation

means the clean-up or mitigation of pollution or contamination of soil by a variety of methods.

Representativeness

with respect to natural and geological heritage, means the extent to which an area represents or exemplifies the components of the natural diversity of a larger reference area, e.g., representation in reserves of the current natural diversity of an ecological district, or representation of the original natural landscape.

With respect to cultural heritage, representativeness means something typical of an activity (i.e., industrial, agricultural and fishing; domestic; military, sacred sites, transport activities) which took place during a cultural period (i.e., early Polynesian, early Maori, late Maori, contact [1790-1840], colonial [Maori and European 1840-1900], 20th century).

Residual flow

means the remaining flow left in a watercourse after taking or diverting water from that watercourse.

Retail activities

means the use of land or buildings for displaying or offering goods for sale or hire to the general public, but does not include commercial services.

Retro-fitting

means environmental quality control devices fitted retrospectively.

Riparian protection yard

means the land adjacent to a water body or coastal water that is at least periodically influenced by flooding and/or may include ecosystems which contribute to the natural character of the water body or coastal waters.

Risk

is a measure of the probability that damage to life, property, and/or the environment will occur if a hazard manifests itself. This measure includes the severity of anticipated consequences to people, property and the environment.

Risk assessment

means an assessment of the probable damage that may be caused to the community or environment by a hazardous substance release, or a natural hazard event.

Risk management

means the management of risks through a combination of safety controls, formalised procedures and by adequate separation of activities or substances where necessary to achieve an acceptable level.

Rural activities

means activities that are typically associated with rural areas and:

- a) depend on rural resources; or
- b) require a rural location; or
- c) predominantly serve residents in rural areas.

Rural character

means the distinctive combinations of qualities which make an area “rural” rather than “urban”. These include the dominance in the landscape of natural vegetation or primary production regimes and the absence or subservience of man-made structures other than those related to primary production.

Rural lands/area

means those areas of the Region, including parts of the Hauraki Gulf islands, which lie outside the defined urban areas, that is, outside the metropolitan urban limits and the rural town and coastal settlements’ urban limits.

Rural production and processing activities

Refer to Industrial and Trade Activities.

Safety code

means a document that generally represents the minimum considered acceptable for the safe design and operation of an installation. The safety code is essential for good basic design parameters but it is non-specific as a hazard identifier and does not necessarily protect against hazardous deviations in novel processes. Some safety codes include provisions for protecting the environment.

Sectors

The Central sector comprises the area covered by Auckland City.

The North/West sectors comprise the areas covered by Rodney District, North Shore City and Waitakere City.

The South sector comprises the areas covered by Manukau City, Papakura District and Franklin District

Sewage

means the liquid wastes of a community, which may contain toilet wastes, sullage, trade wastes and stormwater infiltration.

Sewage pumping stations

means a facility to pump sewage up a rising main from where it flows to other sewage pumping stations and finally to a sewage treatment plant.

Sewerage and reticulation

means a system of pipes, trunk sewers and ancillary works to convey sewage and stormwater to the place of disposal.

Site of Special Wildlife Interest

is an area of wildlife habitat having a ranking of outstanding, high, moderate-high, moderate or potential value, which is a result of assessments of nationwide field surveys carried out since 1980 and based upon defined criteria.

Soil conservation

means the management of land to maintain New Zealand’s soil and water resources to provide the widest range of sustainable benefits for the needs and aspirations of present and future generations.

Solid waste

See Waste, but this refers only to solid or semi-solid

material (e.g., sludges).

Stormwater

means surface water runoff arising from rain storm events.

Stratosphere

means the layer of the earth's atmosphere above the troposphere characterised by weak vertical mixing of air masses. The stratosphere is a highly stratified stable layer of air. The lower part of the stratosphere interacts with ultraviolet radiation to produce ozone from oxygen.

Sub Regional Centre

means a prominent urban area which is characterised by a diverse mix of functions including intensive retail, residential, community and business activities. Sub Regional Centres are usually of a larger scale and higher density than Town Centres. They may also contain higher order activities such as major public transport nodes, tertiary level health and education facilities and other significant tourist, and entertainment facilities. Sub Regional Centres are usually the geographical 'heart' of a wider urban community. It gives the wider urban area an identity and a significant community focal point. A Sub Regional Centre is generally defined as the area within an 800m radius, or a 10 minutes walk, of its centre.

Taiapure

means local fishery areas, in estuarine or littoral coastal waters which are of special significance to a particular iwi or hapu (either as a source of food or for spiritual or cultural reasons) and are subject to the provisions of sections 54A to 54K of the Fisheries Act 1983.

Taonga

means something highly prized or treasured, tangible or intangible, that contributes to Maori wellbeing. The term equates roughly to the concept of a resource, but incorporates a range of social, economic and cultural associations. Included, for example, are te reo (the Maori language), waahi tapu, waterways, fishing grounds, mountains and place names.

Tauranga Ika

means offshore fishing grounds developed in accordance with regulations arising from the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992.

Tino rangatiratanga

means chiefly authority, chieftainship, full authority. Combined in this report as 'full tribal authority'. According to the Waitangi Tribunal, tino rangatiratanga;

"... refers not to a separate sovereignty but to tribal self management on lines similar to what we understand by local government ... rangatiratanga denotes the mana not only to possess what one owns but, and we emphasise this, to manage and control it in accordance with the preferences of the owner ... [it] necessarily carried with it ... all the incidents of tribal communalism and paramountcy."

This right to manage according to cultural preferences also includes spiritual matters:

"for example, the discharge of animal wastes to the waters of the fishery is as offensive as a physical disruption that reduces the quantity and quality of the catch ... there must be regard for the cultural values of the possessor."

Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment – Te Kaitiaki Taiao a Te Whare Paremata (July 1992) "Proposed Guidelines for Local Authority Consultation with Tangata Whenua".

Town centre

means an urban area characterised by a mixture of functions including intensive retail, residential, community and business activities. Town centres give the local area and community much of its identity. Town centres differ from pure retail centres and business parks which tend to be dominated by single use activities. A town centre is generally defined as the area within a 400 - 800m radius, or a 5 to 10 minute walk, of its centre.

Trade-wastes

means liquid wastes discharged in the course of any trade or industrial process, and does not include condensing water.

Trigger quantities

means the quantity of a hazardous substance that triggers the particular safety management controls to be employed by the consent authority.

Troposphere

means the lowest layer of the earth's atmosphere, varying from 8 - 10 km at the poles to 16 - 18 km at the equator.

This layer is characterised by dense, turbulent air. It contains virtually all atmospheric moisture and clouds as well as the weather systems that affect us. The top of the troposphere is called the tropopause, and above that lies the stratosphere (up to 80 km).

Urban activities

means 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.

See also the definitions for Countryside Living and Rural Character.

Urban area

means the area included within the metropolitan urban limits as shown on Map Series 1, and the areas included within the urban zones of rural or coastal settlements.

Urban growth

means the expansion, redevelopment, and intensification of urban development either within or outside the metropolitan urban limits and the urban areas of identified rural and coastal settlements.

Utility services

means public works, goods and services and includes the networks and associated works and structures for:

- (a) the reticulation of sewage, stormwater, water, electricity, gas and petrochemicals;
- (b) telecommunications;
- (c) the storage, transport and disposal of waste material.

Volcanic features

means the remnants of volcanic activity, including eruption centres, scoria cones, explosion craters, tuff rings, lava flows, caves, tunnels and exposures. Volcanic features include both regionally significant volcanic features and locally significant volcanic features which are or will be identified in district plans. For the purposes of Chapter 6, volcanic features do not include soils of volcanic origin.

Waahi tapu

mean a place sacred to Maori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual or mythological sense.

Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area

means the area described and mapped in Appendix I and includes the foothills and coastal settlements.

Waste

means any matter, whether liquid, gas or solid, which is discharged, unwanted or discarded by the current generator or owner as having little or no economic value, and which may include materials that can be reused, recycled or recovered.

Waste generator

means those producers, retailers and consumers of products who, after using these items, discharge or discard them.

Waste hierarchy

means the procedure to be followed in the management of a product or process from its conceptual development, receipt and processing of raw materials and the subsequent management of any waste. The hierarchy is consistent with the RM Act which requires avoidance or mitigation of adverse environmental effects. The hierarchy has the following levels:

Reduce

means the lessening of waste generated.

Reuse

means the further use of products in their existing forms for their original or similar purpose.

Recycle

means the collection and reprocessing of waste materials to provide a raw resource for the production of new products.

Recover

means the extraction of materials and energy from waste for further use or processing.

Residual

means any waste which remains after reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and treatment processes have been implemented and require appropriate disposal.

Waste management

means all activities relating to the minimisation or reduction of waste material and any reuse, recycling,

recovery, treatment, storage or disposal process.

Waste management facilities

means any facility, established or constructed to receive waste for transfer, treatment, disposal or storage.

Waste stream

means the total volume and variety of waste that is produced.

Whakapapa

means Maori genealogy, genealogical table, cultural identity.

Whanau

means an extended Maori family including the nuclear family.

ABBREVIATIONS

ARC.....	Auckland Regional Council
ARGS.....	Auckland Regional Growth Strategy
ARTA.....	Auckland Regional Transport Authority
ASCV.....	Area of Significant Conservation Value
CBD.....	Central Business District
CMA.....	Coastal Marine Area
CMS.....	Conservation Management Strategy
DoC.....	Department of Conservation
EECA.....	Energy Efficiency Conservation Authority
HGMPA.....	Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000
HP Act.....	Historic Places Act, 1993
LG Act.....	Local Government Act 1974
LGAAA.....	Local Government (Auckland) Amendment Act
LTCCP.....	Long Term Council Community Plan
MAF.....	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MfE.....	Ministry for the Environment
MHWS.....	Mean High Water Springs
MoC.....	Minister of Conservation
NZCPS.....	NZ Coastal Policy Statement
RCP.....	Proposed Regional Coastal Plan for the Auckland Region
NZHPT.....	NZ Historic Places Trust
RLTS.....	Regional Land Transport Strategy
RM Act.....	Resource Management Act, 1991 and subsequent amendments
RPS.....	Regional Policy Statement for the Auckland Region
TA.....	Territorial authority

