

Definitions

D

Definitions

ACCESS	Means that area of land over which a site or lot obtains legal vehicular and/or pedestrian access to a legal road. This land may include an access leg, a private way, common land as defined on a cross-lease or company-lease, or common property as defined in section 2 of the Unit Titles Act 1972.
ACCESS LEG	In relation to a rear lot or rear site, means the strip of land, which is included in the ownership of that lot or site, and which provides the legal, physical access from the frontage legal road to the net area of the lot or site.
ACCESS LOT	Means a lot which provides the legal access or part of the legal access to one or more lots, and which is held in the same ownership or by tenancy-in-common in the same ownership as the lot(s) to which it provides legal access.
ACCESSORY BUILDING	In relation to any site means any detached building the use of which is incidental to the principal building, use or activity on that site, and for residential activities includes a sleep out, garage or carport, garden shed, glasshouse, swimming pool, mast, shed used solely as a storage area, or other similar structure, provided that any garage or carport which is attached to or a part of any building shall be deemed to be an accessory building.
ACCESSWAY	Means pedestrian access as defined in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974.
ACT	Means the Resource Management Act 1991.
ADJOINING	Land shall be deemed to be adjoining other land, notwithstanding that it is separated from the other land only by a road, railway, drain, water race, river or stream.
AIRCRAFT	Means any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air otherwise than by reactions of the air against the surface of the earth.
AIR NOISE BOUNDARY	Means a boundary, the location of which is based on predicted day/night sound levels of Ldn 65 dBA from future airport operations. The location of the boundary is shown in Figure 31a.
AIRPORT AERODROME	Means any defined area of land or water intended or designed to be used whether wholly or partly for the landing, departure, movement or servicing of aircraft.
ALL WEATHER STANDARD	Means a pavement which has been excavated to a sound subgrade, backfilled and compacted to properly designed drainage gradients with screened and graded aggregate and is usable by motor vehicles under all weather conditions, and includes metallised and sealed surfaces.

AMENITY OR AMENITY VALUES	Has the same meaning as defined in section 2 of the Act for amenity values.
AMENITY TREE PLANTING	Means the planting of trees in the immediate vicinity of buildings.
AMENITY VEGETATION	Means vegetation, including trees, in the immediate vicinity of buildings.
ANTENNA	Means telecommunications apparatus, being metal rod, wire or other structure, by which signals are transmitted or received, including any bracket or attachment but not any support mast or similar structure.
BACKPACKER HOSTEL	Means visitor accommodation where rooms and other facilities are shared by more than one person and beds are let as distinct from guest rooms.
BALCONY	Means a floor at other than ground level having at least one side completely open except for a balustrade of a maximum height of 1.2m above balcony floor level. The balcony may be roofed and shall have direct access to the residential unit it serves.
BAR	In relation to any hotel or tavern, means any part of the hotel or tavern which is used principally for the sale, supply or consumption of liquor on the premises. Bar area shall exclude areas used for storage, toilets or like facilities and space.
BOAT	Means any vessel, appliance or equipment used or designed to be used for flotation and navigation on or through the surface of water, other than a wetsuit or life-jacket, and includes any aircraft whilst such aircraft is on the surface of the water. Craft or boating craft shall have the same meaning. Boating activities shall mean activities involving the use of boats on the surface of water.
BOUNDARY	Means any boundary of the net area of a site and includes any road boundary or internal boundary. Site boundary shall have the same meaning as boundary.
INTERNAL BOUNDARY	Means any boundary of the net area of a site other than a road boundary.
ROAD BOUNDARY	Means any boundary of a site abutting a legal road (other than an accessway or service land) or contiguous to a boundary of a road designation. Frontage or road frontage shall have the same meaning as road boundary.

Definitions

D

SITE – FRONT	Means a site having one or more frontages to a road or private road, at least one such frontage to be not less than 6m.
SITE – REAR	Means a site which is situated generally to the rear or another site, both sites having access to the same road or private road, and includes sites which have no frontage to a road or private road of 6m or more.
SKI AREA ACTIVITIES	Means the use of natural and physical resources for the purpose of providing for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> recreational activities either commercial or non commercial chairlifts, t-bars and rope tows to facilitate commercial recreational activities. use of snowgroomers, snowmobiles and 4WD vehicles for support or operational activities. activities ancillary to commercial recreational activities. in the Waiorau Snow Farm Ski Area Sub Zone vehicle and product testing activities, being activities designed to test the safety, efficiency and durability of vehicles, their parts and accessories.
STEP-IN PLAN	Means a break in the continuity of an exterior wall of any building or block or line of residential units, whether of one or more storeys, by stepping the wall of the building or any unit or units a minimum specified distance measured at right angles to the long axis of the building on block or line of units.
STRUCTURE	Means any building, equipment device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land and includes any raft.
SUBDIVISION	Shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.
TAOKA	Means all things highly prized, including treasures, property a resource or even a person.
TAUPARAPARA	Means a saying or prose.
TAVERN	Means any premises used or intended to be used in the course of business principally for the provision to the public of liquor and other refreshments but does not include an airport bar.
TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITY	Means devices, such as aerials, dishes, antennae, wires, cables, casings, tunnels and associated equipment and support structures, and equipment shelters, such as towers, masts and poles, and equipment buildings and telephone boxes, used for the transmitting, emission or receiving of communications.
TEMPORARY ACTIVITIES	Means the use of land, buildings, vehicles or structure for activities of short duration that include the following, but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any temporary building, office, scaffolding storage shed, workshop, safety fences and other similar buildings and activities that are incidental to a building or construction project and located on the same site. - Temporary military training activities carried out pursuant to the

	Defence Act 1990. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Temporary storage or stacking of goods or materials. - Carnivals, fairs, galas, market days, tents and marquees, meetings, exhibitions, parades, rallies, filming, sporting and cultural events. - Concerts, shows, musical and theatrical festivals and entertainment. - Temporary sale of food and beverages, including liquor.
TIKANGA	Means customary values and practices.
TINO RANGATIRATAN -GA	Means authority, chieftainship.
TRADE WASTES	Shall have the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 1974.
UNDER VERANDAH SIGN	Means a sign attached to the under side of a verandah.
UNIT	Means any residential unit or visitor accommodation unit of any type
UTILITY	Means: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> transformers, lines and necessary and incidental structures and equipment for the transmissions and distribution of electricity. pipes and necessary incidental structures and equipment for transmitting and distributing gas; storage facilities, pipes and necessary incidental structures and equipment for the supply and drainage of water or sewage; water and irrigation races, drains, channels, pipes and necessary incidental structures and equipment (excluding water tanks); structures, facilities, plant and equipment for the treatment of water. structures, facilities, plant, equipment and associated works for receiving and transmitting telecommunications (see definition of telecommunication facilities). structures, facilities, plant, equipment and associated works for monitoring and observation of meteorological activities and natural hazards;

Definitions

	<p>h structures, facilities, plant, equipment and associated works for the protection of the community from natural hazards.</p> <p>i structures, facilities, plant and equipment necessary for navigation by water or air.</p> <p>j waste management facilities.</p> <p>Utility does not include structures or facilities used for electricity generation, the manufacture and storage of gas, or the treatment of sewage.</p>
VEGETATION CLEARANCE	Means the felling, clearing or modification of trees or any vegetation by cutting, crushing, cultivation, spraying or burning. Clearance of vegetation shall have the same meaning.
VEHICLE CROSSING	Means the formed and constructed vehicle entry/exit from the carriageway of any road up to and including that portion of the road boundary of any site across which vehicle entry or exit is obtained to and from the site, and includes any culvert, bridge or kerbing.
VERANDAH	Means a roof of any kind which extends out from a face of a building and continues along the whole of that face of the building.
VISITOR ACCOMMODATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Means the use of land/or buildings for short-term, fee paying, living accommodation where the length of stay for any visitor is not greater than 3 months at any time. This definition does not exclude the letting of individually owned residential units. Includes such accommodation as camping grounds, motor park, hotels, motels, boarding houses, guest houses, backpackers' accommodation, bunkhouses, tourist houses and lodges. Includes the letting of individually-owned residential units, in particular homestays for more than four guests but does not include homestay accommodation for up to four guests. Includes some centralised services or facilities, such as food preparation, dining and sanitary facilities, conference, bar and recreational facilities if such facilities are associated with visitor accommodation within the sense of (1)-(3) above.
VISUALLY OPAQUE FENCE	Means a fence located within the front setback of a property that is composed primarily of solid materials through which little or no view or light can be gained when seen from an elevation drawn parallel to the fence line. Brick, solid panel or overlapping boards are examples of opaque materials while live landscape planting is not considered opaque.

WAAHI TAOKA	Means a treasured place/valued possession.
WAAHI TAPU	Means a sacred place.
WALL SIGN	Means a sign attached to a wall within the ground floor area.
WASTE	Means any contaminant, whether liquid solid, gaseous, or radioactive, which is discharged, emitted or deposited in the environment in such volume, constituency or manner as to cause an adverse effect on the environment, and which includes all unwanted and economically unusable by-products at any given place and time, and any other matters which may be discharged accidentally or otherwise, to the environment.
WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY	Means a site used for the deposit of solid wastes onto or into land, but excludes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> sites situated on production land in which the disposal of waste generated from that land takes place, not including any dead animal material or wastes generated from any industrial trade or process on that productive and; sites used for the disposal of vegetative material. The material may include soil that is attached to plant roots and shall be free of hazardous substances and wastes. Site for the disposal of clean fill.
WATERBODY	Shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.
WETLAND	Shall have the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991 being, "includes permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions".
WHAKAPAPA	Means genealogy.
WHENUA	Means land.
ZONE STANDARDS	For an explanation of this term, refer to Part 1.4 of this Plan.