

Wellington City Proposed District Plan

Hearing Stream 1

Appendix A

– Recommended Amendments to provisions

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)).

Te Kaupapa

Purpose

Purpose

The Wellington City District Plan (the District Plan) has been prepared by Wellington City Council (the Council) in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). The District Plan assists Wellington City Council in meeting its functions under the RMA.

Wellington City Council is a territorial authority and its functions are set out in section 31 of the RMA. Its functions include:

1. Achieving integrated management of the effects of the use, development and protection of land and associated natural and physical resources of the City;
2. Controlling the effects of the use, development and protection of land, including in respect of natural hazards, the subdivision, use and development of contaminated land and indigenous biodiversity;
3. Controlling noise and the effects of activities on the surface of waterbodies; and
4. Ensuring that there is sufficient development capacity in respect of housing and business land to meet the expected demands of the City.

To fulfil these functions, the Draft District Plan includes objectives, policies, rules and standards that manage how land is used, developed and subdivided in Wellington City. These provisions are supported by Design Guides which are part of the District Plan and have statutory weight through the resource consent process. The exception is the Papakāinga Design Guide, which is non-statutory.

~~This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process (P1 Sch1).~~

He Whakaaturanga o te Rohe

Description of the District

Description of the District

Wellington City is New Zealand's Capital City, lying at the foot of the North Island. The City is bounded by the coast to the south, east and west, and extends as far as Tawa and Horokiwi in the north where it meets the Porirua City and Hutt City boundaries respectively.

The City has a land area of approximately 2,900ha and a population of ~~244,200~~¹ 219,016 (2021)⁻¹. The City's population is ageing with a higher number of the population aged between 20 and 50 years, compared with the rest of New Zealand. The City has a strong tertiary sector which attracts young people. This means the City will continue to be home for both young and older residents.

The City's topography has meant that urban development has been well-contained within a relatively small footprint. The City's townbelt and outer greenbelt have also helped to maintain this compact form while also providing extensive areas of open space in close proximity to the urban area.

As the country's seat of Government, a large proportion of the population is employed in the Government sector, located in the city centre. The City serves as a major regional hub for employment, with a large number of people commuting from outside of the City for work each day.

Wellington provides the northern link for State Highway 1 and the main trunk railway between the North Island and the South Island. Wellington Harbour (Te Whanganui-a-Tara) is an important New Zealand port, for a range of exports and imports. Wellington Airport is the third biggest passenger airport in New Zealand.

The City's population is expected to grow by 50,000 to 80,000 more people by 2050, and with that growth will come a significant change in the City's built form. A broader range of living and working environments will be needed across the City, with denser development in the City Centre, along major public transport routes, and in and around key centres such as Johnsonville, Kilbirnie, and Tawa.

At the same time, the City needs to respond to climate change and ensure that new development supports the City's commitment to reducing carbon emissions. This can be achieved through changes to how and where new development occurs, and how people move around the City.

¹ Stats NZ (2018) New Zealand Census Sense Partners population forecasts for 2020 to 2051

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)).

Te Horopaki ā-Ture

Statutory Context

Resource Management Act 1991

The Resource Management Act 1991 (the Act) defines natural and physical resources to include 'land, water, air, soil, minerals and energy, all forms of plants and animals (whether native to New Zealand or introduced) and all structures'.

The purpose, function and contents of the District Plan are directed towards achieving the purpose of the Act (defined by Part 2), which is 'to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources' (under Section 5 of the Act). Wellington City Council must have a District Plan at all times under Section 73 of the Act.

Sections 6, 7 and 8 of the Act place particular duties on the Council when exercising its functions and powers under the Act, as follows:

- Section 6, Matters of National Importance – the Council must recognise and provide for the matters of national importance that are listed in this section
- Section 7, Other Matters – the Council must have regard to the matters that are listed in this section
- Section 8, Treaty of Waitangi – the Council must take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

These matters have been addressed in the strategic objectives, and the objectives, policies, rules and standards throughout the District Plan as well as the Design Guides. In addition, the District Plan has been prepared to give effect to, have regard to (or not be inconsistent with) various other related documents to achieve the integrated management of natural and physical resources (as directed by the Act and explained in detail below).

Relationship with other planning documents and policies

The Wellington City District Plan has been prepared within a hierarchy of policy statements and plans that have been prepared under the Act. Along with the District Plan, these documents form the statutory context for plan-making. Under the concept of integrated management, these plans and policy statements work together to achieve the purpose of the Act. The hierarchy of these documents and the Council's obligations under each document, in relation to the District Plan, are set out below.

National Level

Document(s)	Purpose	Relationship with the District Plan as directed by the Act
National Policy Statements (as set out in the National Policy Statements and New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement chapter)	Prepared under section 52(2) of the Act. State objectives and policies for matters of national significance.	District Plans are required to give effect to National Policy Statements under section 75(3)(a)-(b) of the Act.

National Environmental Standards (as set out in the National Environmental Standards chapter)	Regulations, prepared under section 43 of the Act. Set out technical standards in relation to the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources.	District Plans must not duplicate or conflict with National Environmental Standards under section 44A of the Act.
National Planning Standards	Prepared under section 58B of the Act to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> assist in achieving the purpose of the Act; and set out requirements or other provisions relating to any aspect of the structure, format, or content of plans. 	District Plans must give effect to the National Planning Standards under s75(3)(ba) of the Act. Council must amend its District Plan if a national planning standard directs it to do so.

Regional Level

Document(s)	Purpose	Relationship with District Plan as directed by the Act
Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region	Prepared by Greater Wellington Regional Council under section 60 of the Act. Sets out the significant resource management issues for the Wellington region, including issues of significance to iwi authorities in the region, and objectives, policies, and methods to address those issues.	The District Plan must give effect to the Regional Policy Statement under section 75(3)(c) of the Act, and have regard to any proposed regional policy statement under section 74(2)(a) of the Act.
Regional Plans prepared by Greater Wellington Regional Council, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Proposed Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington Region Regional Air Quality Plan Regional Coastal Plan Regional Freshwater Plan Regional Soil Plan Regional Plan for discharges to land 	Prepared by Greater Wellington Regional Council under section 64 of the Act. Assist the Regional Council in carrying out its functions under the Act.	District Plans must not be inconsistent with a regional plan for any matter specified in section 30(1) of the Act under section 75(4)(b) of the Act, and shall have regard to any proposed regional plan in regard to any matter of regional significance or for which the regional council has primary responsibility for under Part 4 of the Act (section 74(2)(b)(ii)).

Local level

Document(s)	Purpose	Relationship with District Plan as directed by the Act
Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan	Prepared under the Local Government Act 2002 to establish community outcomes in terms of social, cultural, economic and environmental matters, and outline the Council's responses to those in terms of budget priorities and programmes.	District Plans must have regard to these plans, to the extent that their content has a bearing on resource management issues of the District (section 74(2)(b)(i) of the Act).
Our City Tomorrow – He Mahere Mokowā mō Pōneke - A Spatial Plan for Wellington City 2021	A strategic plan to guide how the City will grow over the next 30 years, including how associated infrastructure, services and investment will be coordinated. It	District Plans must have regard to these documents to the extent that the content has a bearing on resource management issues of the District, under section

	represents how the City will respond to expected population growth and other development challenges the City faces.	74(2)(b)(i) of the Act. The Spatial Plan provides strategic direction for the District Plan.
Heritage New Zealand List – Rārangī Kōrero	This list is required by the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. It lists buildings, places and sites that are of social or outstanding historical or cultural significance or value.	District Plans must have regard to this list, to the extent that its content has a bearing on resource management issues of the District (section 74(2)(b)(iia) of the Act).
Reserve Management Plans	Within the district there are a number of reserves administered under the Reserves Act 1977. Under this Act, the Department of Conservation and the Council prepare reserve management plans which manage use, maintenance and access of the public land.	District Plans must have regard to these plans, to the extent that their content has a bearing on resource management issues of the District (section 74(2)(b)(i) of the Act).

In addition to the above documents, there are other relevant Council plans and strategies for various issues and areas that the District Plan must also have regard to (to the extent that their content has a bearing on resource management issues of the district under section 74(2)(b)(i) of the Act).

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)).

Te Anga Whānui

General Approach

District Plan Framework

The National Planning Standards November 2019 contain standards that set out the required structure, format, spatial layers and mapping requirements for a District Plan, as well as standard definitions. This District Plan has been prepared to give effect to the National Planning Standards.

The District Plan should be read in full. It contains the five interrelated parts as outlined below.

Part 1 Introduction and General Provisions	This part of the Plan contains the chapters that explain the District Plan's context, how it works and provides definitions, abbreviations and a glossary to assist in its interpretation. The chapters also provide context and process-related information in relation to tangata whenua and resource management.
Part 2 District Wide Matters	<p>This part of the Plan is in two parts; the Strategic Directions and District Wide Matters.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategic Direction – The strategic objectives set the direction for the District Plan and help to implement national direction, the Council's Spatial Plan, and other key Council strategies. They reflect the intended outcomes to be achieved through the implementation of the District Plan. The strategic objectives are particularly relevant for any future changes to the Plan and significant resource consent applications. 2. District Wide Matters – These chapters relate to specific areas or activities that occur throughout the City. Specific areas that have distinctive value, risk or other factors that might require management, which are also referred to as Overlays, are identified spatially. The other district-wide matters apply generally across the City and are not separately covered in the Part 3 Area Specific Matters.
Part 3 Area Specific Matters	<p>This part of the Plan is in three parts; Zones, Development Areas and Designations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Zones – A zone spatially identifies and manages an area with common qualities and characteristics and/or where particular environmental outcomes are sought. The entire district is zoned and all land is identified as part of a 'zone' on the planning maps, including roads, with rules which specifically address zone-based activities and effects. The zones generally seek to enable similar, compatible activities or effects to be located in appropriate areas together, while managing those that are incompatible. These zone chapters do not contain rules and standards that apply generally across the City - these are in Part 2. Some Zones include Precincts, which will have specific objectives, policies and/or rules that apply to them. b. Development Areas – A development area identifies and manages areas where plans such as structure plans apply to determine future land use or development.

	c. Designations – This part contains the designations that have been included in the District Plan under section 168, section 168A or clause 4 of Schedule 1 of the RMA. Designations authorise the use of land by requiring authorities for a particular project or public work. The District Plan rules do not apply to a public work, project or work undertaken by a requiring authority that is in accordance with the designation. However, if the designated land is used for a purpose other than the designated purpose, then the provisions of the District Plan do apply. Other people may not, without the prior written consent of the requiring authority, do anything in relation to the designated land that would impede the public work, project or work.
Part 4 Appendices and Schedules	The appendices and schedules contain technical information and data, such as schedules of specific areas (Overlays managed under the District-Wide Matters chapters) and design guides. For example, SCHED11 – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes lists those areas of the City that have been identified as being outstanding natural features and landscapes and includes a description of each area's characteristics and values. The objectives, policies, rules and standards that apply to the areas contained in SCHED11 are contained in the Natural Features and Landscapes chapter in Part 2.
Part 5 Maps	Electronic planning maps spatially define zones, areas, overlays and features referred to within the District Plan chapters. Although most rules apply spatially, there are some that do not.

Format of chapters in Parts 2 and 3

Each of the chapters in Parts 2 and 3 follows the same format:

- Introduction
- Objectives
- Policies
- Rules (if any)
- Standards (if any)

Each chapter has a unique acronym which identifies the topic being covered. For example, the Medium Density Residential Zone is identified as MRZ and the Subdivision chapter is identified as SUB.

The introduction provides an overview of the topic covered by the chapter.

The objectives set out the outcome to be achieved for the topic. There may be a number of objectives that apply. Each objective has a specific number; for example MRZ-O2.

The policies set out the direction to be taken to achieve the objective. There may be a number of policies that apply. Each policy has a specific number; for example MRZ-P1.

The rules have the effect of regulations and set out the activity status for different activities that may be proposed. There may be a number of rules that apply. Each rule has a specific number; for example MRZ-R4.

Rules may refer to standards that need to be complied with. Again, there may be a number of standards that apply. Each standard has a specific number; for example MRZ-S4.

Classes of activities

The activities managed by this District Plan reflect Wellington City Council's functions under section 31 of the RMA.

No person is allowed to undertake any activity in a manner that contravenes a rule in the District Plan or a

national environmental standard unless the activity is expressly allowed by a resource consent or is an existing use allowed by section 10 or 10A of the Act.

The District Plan is required to address resource management issues by setting out objectives for the District, policies to implement the objectives and rules to implement the policies. The RMA provides for a range of classes of activity, outlined in Table 1. These activity classes apply both to land use and subdivision consents.

All of the chapters in Part 3 and most of the chapters in Part 2 contain rules that establish the status of an activity. Rules will generally include conditions, requirements and standards that need to be met for that activity status to apply. If you do not comply with a particular rule condition, requirement or standard, the activity will default to a different status. You will be able to determine this by reading the rule. Unless what you are proposing is a permitted activity, you will need a resource consent.

For example, building a new house in the Medium Density Residential Zone is a permitted activity under Rule MRZ-R13 Buildings and Structures, subject to meeting particular standards. If you comply with these standards, then the new house is a permitted activity under that rule. However, for instance, if you cannot comply with MRZ-S1 (maximum building height), the activity status for your new house would default to a restricted discretionary activity status under Rule MRZ-R13.2 and you will need a resource consent.

Even if what you are doing is permitted under one rule, you will still need to check all relevant rules that apply to what you are proposing.

If more than one rule applies to your activity and different activity statuses apply, the activity will adopt the highest activity status and will be assessed under that status, unless a rule in the District Plan specifically states otherwise. The matters of control and/or discretion listed in the rules can all be used in the assessment.

Table 1 Classes of Activities

Activity status abbreviations	Activity status	Is resource consent required?	What can Council consider?
PER	Permitted	No. The activity can be undertaken 'as of right' provided that it complies with any applicable effects standards.	N/A
CON	Controlled	Yes. Consent must be granted. Conditions may be imposed on the consent.	The matters over which control is reserved, as set out in the rule.
RDIS	Restricted Discretionary	Yes. Consent may be granted or declined. Conditions may be imposed on the consent.	The matters over which discretion is restricted, as set out in the rule.
DISC	Discretionary	Yes. Consent may be granted or declined. Conditions may be imposed on the consent.	Any relevant matter.
NC	Non-complying	Yes. Consent may be granted or declined. Conditions may be imposed on the consent.	Any relevant matter. Consent can only be granted if the consent authority is satisfied that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The adverse effects of the activity on the environment will be minor; or 2. The activity will not be contrary to the objectives and policies of the relevant plan and any relevant proposed plan.

Using the District Plan

Please follow the steps shown in the Step by step guide for using the District Plan below to determine what activity status applies to your property or proposal.

Step by step guide for using the District Plan

Step 1



Check the planning maps to identify which zone applies to your property (e.g. Residential Zone). Also check to see if any overlays or features apply to your property (e.g. natural hazards)

Step 2



Locate the relevant zone rules that apply to your property (e.g. General Residential Zone rules)

Step 3



Locate the relevant district-wide rules that apply to the activity (e.g. Subdivision rules, Earthworks rules)

Step 4



Check the relevant standards to see if you comply

Step 5



If the activity meets all the rules and standards then it is permitted. If not, you will need to apply for a resource consent.

As outlined in the Step by step guide for using the District Plan, users should first look at the planning maps to identify what zones, overlays, features and/or designations apply to your property or area.

Once you have done this, users should check if there are any national environmental standards that relate to your proposal (what activity you are wanting to do, or what application you are assessing). The National Environmental Standards chapter below provides an overview of the national environmental standards that are in force. In most cases National Environmental Standards contain regulations that override or apply in addition to rules in the District Plan; however, there are some instances where the District Plan can have more stringent rules. In the event that there is conflict between the rules in the District Plan and the rules in a National

Environmental Standards, the most restrictive rule will prevail. If the National Environmental Standards does not regulate an activity then the District Plan rule will apply.

Please note that there may be rules and standards in more than one chapter that apply to a proposed activity. The underlying zone rules will apply to most activities along with general district wide rules such as noise or earthworks. The Infrastructure, Renewable Electricity Generation, Subdivision and Temporary Activities chapters generally operate as standalone chapters containing all relevant objectives, policies, rules and standards relating to those activities, unless otherwise specifically identified in those chapters. If you are undertaking any activities relating to infrastructure, renewable electricity generation or wanting to undertake any temporary activities or subdivide your property, please start by looking at those chapters after you have looked at the planning maps to determine what zone your activity or property is in and whether any overlays, precincts, features and/or designations apply. Unless otherwise specified in the introduction or in the chapter, the rules in the Infrastructure, Renewable Electricity Generation, Temporary Activities and Subdivision chapters are the only rules that apply to the listed activities.

Users should then refer to the relevant area-specific (zone) rules and standards in Part 3 and district-wide rules and standards in Part 2 that apply to your proposal. These will determine whether your proposal requires a resource consent, and if so, its activity status.

There may be a number of different chapters that you need to check, depending on what your proposal is. The ePlan will assist with identifying these chapters, and the specific provisions within those chapters, if you use the property search function. For example:

1. If you are building a new house in the General Rural Zone, you will need to look at the General Rural Zone, Earthworks and Transport chapters.
2. If there is indigenous vegetation on your property, you will need to look at the Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity chapter.
3. If your property is in or is subject to a Historic Heritage Overlay, you will need to look at the Historic Heritage chapter and the relevant Historic Heritage Schedule.
4. If your proposal triggers the Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing Contaminants and Managing in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011, you will need to look at the Contaminated Land chapter. While there are no rules in this chapter, there are objectives and policies that will provide direction for any required resource consent.
5. If what you are proposing does not comply with a number of rules in different chapters, generally the resource consent applications required will be "bundled" together and assessed against the most restrictive activity status that applies.

Under section 86BA of the RMA, you may not need to obtain a resource consent if you are undertaking a boundary activity and have the approval of each owner of an allotment with an infringed boundary and that is the only matter you require a resource consent for. See s87AAB of the RMA for a definition of boundary activity.

To find out more about how the District Plan works refer to the Ministry for the Environment's 'An everyday guide to the RMA' or the Council's Resource Consents webpage.

Notification

An application for resource consent for a controlled activity will be considered without public or limited notification or the need to obtain written approval from affected parties unless:

1. Otherwise specified by a rule applying to the particular activity; or
2. The Council decides that special circumstances exist under section 95A(4) of the RMA.

An application for resource consent for a restricted discretionary, discretionary or non-complying activity is subject to the normal tests for notification under the relevant sections of the RMA, unless otherwise specified by a rule applying to the particular activity.

The notification provisions are set out in sections 95A-95F of the RMA. The provisions of the Act require the Wellington City Council to consider a number of matters when making a notification decision. These are summarised below:

Does the Council have sufficient information to consider the application?

Has the applicant requested public notification?

Does a rule or national environmental standard require public notification of the application or preclude public or limited notification of the application?

Are there any special circumstances which warrant the application being publicly or limited notified?

Will the activity have, or is the activity likely to have, adverse effects on the environment that are more than minor?

Are there any persons who are adversely affected in a minor or more than minor way in relation to the activity?

Is the site part of a statutory acknowledgement area?

When deciding whether any person is affected in relation to an activity for the purposes of section 95E of the Act, Wellington City Council will give specific consideration to the following entities with responsibility for any natural or physical resources which may be affected by the activity, including:

- In relation to infrastructure, the network utility operator that owns or operates that infrastructure;
- In relation to historic heritage, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga;
- In relation to natural resources and the coastal environment, the Minister of Conservation;
- In relation to sites or areas of significance to Māori, Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui; and
- In relation to a rule which addresses reverse sensitivity effects, the operator of the activity which is protected by the rule from such effects.

Information to be submitted with resource consents

Schedule 4 of the RMA sets out information that is required in all resource consent applications. This includes an Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE).

An AEE is a written statement that must be prepared in accordance with Schedule 4 of the RMA.

For controlled activities, the AEE should only address those matters over which the District Plan has specifically reserved its control. In respect of any application for a restricted discretionary activity, the assessment should only address those matters over which the District Plan has specifically restricted its discretion. These matters of control and discretion are detailed within the District Plan.

For all other types of activities, the AEE should address all relevant matters relating to the actual or potential effects of the proposed activity on the environment, as well as the other mandatory requirements set out in Schedule 4. Additionally, any application involving a resource consent for a Discretionary or Non-complying activity must also include an assessment against relevant objectives in the Strategic Directions Chapter of the Plan.

Where relevant and/or applicable, applicants should demonstrate they have considered any tangata whenua interests and impacts. See the Tangata Whenua chapter for further information.

Some rules in the District Plan also include a requirement for specific information to be submitted with any resource consent application required under that rule.

Legal effect of rules

Subpart 7 of the Act applies to this District Plan.

Except as outlined below, the rules in the District Plan will only have legal effect once a decision on submissions relating to the rule is made and publicly notified. Section 86B of the RMA allows councils to seek legal effect from public notification. The Wellington City Council has not exercised use of this option under s86B.

In respect to Wellington City Council's functions, section 86B states that a rule in a proposed plan has immediate legal effect from public notification if it protects or relates to significant indigenous vegetation, significant habitats of indigenous fauna or historic heritage.

This means that the rules in the Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity, Historic Heritage, and Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori chapters, as well as some rules in the Infrastructure, Renewable Electricity Generation, Earthworks, Signs and Subdivision chapters that relate to activities regarding the protection or development of Significant Natural Areas, Historic Heritage and Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori have legal effect from public notification of the District Plan.

In addition, the District Plan gives effect to the 'Medium Density Residential Standards' (MDRS). The MDRS will replace the existing building standards in the residential zones (MRZ and HRZ) and set out the level of development that can occur on a site as a permitted activity. Specifically, MRZ-S1 to MRZ-S9 and HRZ-S1 to HRZ-S9 (excluding MRZ-S2 and HRZ-S2) have immediate legal effect, along with the related objectives, policies and rules, except within a new residential zone or a qualifying matter area. Note that where one or more of the PDP building standards are not met, the proposal is assessed against the equivalent standard in the Operative District Plan and not this Proposed District Plan.

The red gavel icon (



) identifies a rule that has immediate legal effect.

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)).

Ngā Kaupapa o Ngā Rohenga Whakawhiti

Cross Boundary Matters

Cross Boundary Matters

The Act states that the process by which cross boundary matters will be resolved can be stated in the District Plan.

Wellington City has boundaries with Porirua City Council and Hutt City Council. Wellington City is within the Wellington Region, which is administered by Greater Wellington Regional Council.

Cross boundary matters refer to situations where an activity takes place on or near a territorial boundary (e.g. residential subdivision), or where the effects of a particular activity impact on the territory of an adjacent authority (e.g. where an activity will result in traffic effects on a road in another District).

[Environmental effects of land use activities in Wellington City on the water quality of the Porirua Stream and Te Awarua o Porirua/Porirua Harbour is an example of a cross boundary matter.](#)

The cross-boundary matters take two forms. The first is ensuring that the overall policies and rules in the District Plan take reasonable account of the effects on adjacent areas. The second category of cross boundary matters concern the consideration of the effect of activities in the District, on adjacent Districts.

Cross-boundary issues are addressed by:

1. Ensuring consistency and a degree of integration between the District Plan and the plans and policy statements of adjoining territorial authorities, as well as the Greater Wellington Regional Council. This will ensure that the region's resources are managed in a coordinated manner, and provide the basis for an assessment of resource consent applications; and
2. Consulting with adjoining authorities, Greater Wellington Regional Council, Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika and Ngāti Toa Rangatira on resource management matters, including Plan reviews, Plan changes and resource consent applications as required under the RMA or as is necessary or appropriate. This will include discussions with Council officers, as well Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika and Ngāti Toa Rangatira staff, possible notification of applications for resource consent in adjoining authorities and ~~where appropriate, joint hearings with adjoining territorial authorities and/or the Greater Wellington Regional Council.~~
3. [Where appropriate, joint hearings with adjoining territorial authorities and/or the Greater Wellington Regional Council.](#)

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)).

Ngā Hononga i Waenga i Ngā Paparanga Mokowā

Relationships Between Spatial Layers

Relationships Between Spatial Layers

The District Plan uses a range of spatial layers that are shown on planning maps. The function of each spatial layer is set out in the National Planning Standards, November 2019, as follows:

<u>Spatial Layer</u>	<u>Description</u>
Zones	A zone spatially identifies and manages an area with common environmental characteristics or where environmental outcomes are sought, by bundling compatible activities or effects together, and controlling those that are incompatible.
Overlays	An overlay spatially identifies distinctive values, risks or other factors which require management in a different manner from underlying zone provisions.
Precincts	A precinct spatially identifies and manages an area where additional place-based provisions apply to modify or refine aspects of the policy approach or outcomes anticipated in the underlying zone(s).
Specific controls	A specific control spatially identifies where a site or area has provisions that are different from other spatial layers or district-wide provisions that apply to that site or area (for example where verandah requirements apply, or where a different maximum height on a particular site applies).
Development Areas	A development area spatially identifies and manages areas where plans such as concept plans, structure plans, outline development plans, master plans or growth area plans apply to determine future land use or development. When the associated development is complete, the development areas spatial layer is generally removed from the plan either through a trigger in the development area provisions or at a later plan change.
Designations	Spatially identifies where a designation is included in a plan under section 168 or section 168A or clause 4 of Schedule 1 of the RMA.

All sites across the City, including roads, will have an underlying zoning. In addition to this, there are areas of the city that are also subject to precincts or overlays. As outlined in the table above, precincts generally apply to a smaller area within a zone(s) where some different rules may apply to the underlying zoning for certain activities. The relationship between precinct rules and zone rules varies and is identified in the relevant chapter. [Where more than one precinct applies to a site, the provisions of both precincts apply unless specified in the relevant chapter.](#)

Overlays are applied to areas which have specific values or risks that need to be managed carefully. An overlay may apply across an area that also has a precinct. The rules that apply in overlay areas are in addition to those of the underlying zone or precinct rules in relation to the specific value or risk that is being managed. The Overlay Chapters only include rules for certain types of activities. If a proposed activity is within a particular overlay area or on land containing an identified feature, but there are no overlay rules that are applicable to your activity, then your activity can be treated as a permitted activity under the relevant Overlay Chapter, unless stated otherwise. However, resource consent may still be required under other Part 2: District-

wide Matters chapters or Part 3: Area-Specific chapters (or both).

Some chapters, such as the Port Zone, contain master plans or requirements to develop a master plan. In these instances, the zone rules will indicate where an activity or new development must be carried out in accordance with the master plan. There are also development plans in relation to identified Development Areas contained within the relevant Development Area chapters. Similarly, the zone rules will indicate where an activity or new development must be carried out in accordance with the master plan.

Ngā Tautuhinga

Definitions

[HS1-Rec117: That nested tables be developed and included in the plan for definitions](#)

[HS1-Rec118: That a note is included at the top of the definitions chapter identifying that greyed out definitions are those from the national planning standards.](#)

Term	Definition
ABRASIVE BLASTING	means the cleaning, smoothing, roughening, cutting or removal of part of the surface of any article by the use, as an abrasive, of a jet of sand, metal, shot or grit or other material propelled by a blast of compressed air or steam or water or by a wheel.
ACCESS	means an area of land over which vehicle, pedestrian and/or cycling access is obtained to legal road. It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. an access strip; b. an access allotment; and c. a right-of-way
ACCESS ALLOTMENT	means any separate allotment used primarily for access to a lot or lots having no legal frontage but excludes any area of land that is wider than 5 metres and not subject to a right of way, any other form of easement, or restrictive covenant that would prevent the construction of buildings.
ACCESS LOT	means any separate lot used primarily for access to a lot or to lots having no legal frontage. However, if that area of land is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 5m or more wide, and b. not legally encumbered to prevent the construction of buildings, it is excluded from the definition of access lot.
ACCESS STRIP	means an access leg or an area of land defined by a legal instrument, providing or intended to provide access to a site or sites, or within the above meaning, an area of land is an access strip if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. it is less than 5m wide, or b. it is 5m or more in width and is encumbered by a legal instrument, such as a right-of-way, that prevents the construction of buildings.
ACCESSORY BUILDING	means a detached building, the use of which is ancillary to the use of any building, buildings or activity that is or could be lawfully established on the same site, but does not include any minor residential unit.
ACTIVE FRONTAGE	means a building façade at ground level that includes windows and preferably an entrance to encourage commercial and community activities and allow passive surveillance of the street, carpark or area of public space.
ADDITIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. public open space; b. community infrastructure as defined in section 197 of the Local Government Act 2002;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. land transport (as defined in the Land Transport Management Act 2003) that is not controlled by local authorities; d. social infrastructure, such as schools and healthcare facilities; e. a network operated for the purpose of telecommunications (as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001); f. a network operated for the purpose of transmitting or distributing electricity or gas.
ADDITIONS	means modifications to a building or object that have the effect of increasing the gross floor area, footprint, mass or height of the building or object and includes the creation of new floor levels.
AIR NOISE OVERLAY	<p>means an area defined by planning maps to show land subject to development restrictions due to potential noise effects from Wellington International Airport. The Air Noise Overlay comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inner Air Noise Overlay – being properties lying between the Airport and a modelled 65 dBA contour, fitted to property boundaries. b. Outer Air Noise Overlay – being properties lying between the 65 dBA contour and a modelled 60 dBA contour, fitted to property boundaries. c. Air Noise Boundary – being a line shown on district plan maps used for controlling the emission of noise from aircraft operations at Wellington International Airport measured using rolling 90 day average 24 hour night-weighted sound exposure in accordance with NZS 6805:1992 Airport noise management and land use planning. <p>The location of the Air Noise Boundary is based on the modelled L_{dn} 65 dBA contour and therefore corresponds to the outer extent of the Inner Air Noise Overlay.</p> <p>Note: The Air Noise Overlay is applied to all parts of a property, regardless of whether the modelled contour affects less than the entire property.</p>
AIRPORT PURPOSES	means the transport of people and cargo by aircraft and any ancillary activity or service that provides essential support to that function. Where a designation of the airport requiring authority exists, it additionally means the activities of the requiring authority described in the Purpose Statement or conditions of that designation.
AIRPORT RELATED ACTIVITIES	<p>means third party ancillary activities or services that provide support to the airport. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. land transport activities; b. buildings and structures; c. servicing and infrastructure; d. police stations, fire stations, and medical facilities; e. education facilities provided they serve an aviation related purpose; f. retail and commercial services and industry associated with the needs of Airport passengers, visitors and employees and/or aircraft movements and Airport businesses; and g. administrative offices, provided they are ancillary to an airport or airport related activity.
ALLOTMENT	<p>has the same meaning as in section 218 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. In this Act, the term allotment means— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. any parcel of land under the Land Transfer Act 2017 that is a continuous area and whose boundaries are shown separately on a survey plan, whether or not— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been allowed, or subdivision approval has been granted, under another Act; or ii. a subdivision consent for the subdivision shown on the

	<p>survey plan has been granted under this Act; or</p> <p>b. any parcel of land or building or part of a building that is shown or identified separately—</p> <p>i. on a survey plan; or</p> <p>ii. on a licence within the meaning of subpart 6 of Part 3 of the Land Transfer Act 2017; or</p> <p>c. any unit on a unit plan; or</p> <p>d. any parcel of land not subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017.</p> <p>3. For the purposes of subsection (2), an allotment that is—</p> <p>a. subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017 and is comprised in 1 record of title or for which 1 record of title could be issued under that Act; or</p> <p>b. not subject to that Act and was acquired by its owner under 1 instrument of conveyance—</p> <p>shall be deemed to be a continuous area of land notwithstanding that part of it is physically separated from any other part by a road or in any other manner whatsoever, unless the division of the allotment into such parts has been allowed by a subdivision consent granted under this Act or by a subdivisional approval under any former enactment relating to the subdivision of land.</p> <p>4. For the purposes of subsection (2), the balance of any land from which any allotment is being or has been subdivided is deemed to be an allotment.</p>
ALTERATION	<p>means modifications to a building or object that do not have the effect of increasing the gross floor area, footprint, mass or height of the building or object. Excludes:</p> <p>a. maintenance and repair.</p>
AMENITY VALUES	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) means those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes.</p>
ANCILLARY ACTIVITY	<p>means an activity that supports and is subsidiary to a primary activity.</p>
ANCILLARY TRANSPORT NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE	<p>means infrastructure located within the road reserve or railway corridor that supports the transport network and includes:</p> <p>a. traffic control signals, signs and devices;</p> <p>b. light poles;</p> <p>c. post boxes;</p> <p>d. landscaped gardens, artwork and sculptures;</p> <p>e. public transport stops and shelters;</p> <p>f. train stations;</p> <p>g. public toilets; and</p> <p>h. road or rail furniture.</p>
ANNUAL AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC MOVEMENT	<p>means the total yearly traffic movements in both directions divided by the number of days in the year, expressed as vehicles per day.</p>
AQUIFER	<p>means a permeable geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation, beneath the ground, capable of receiving, storing, transmitting and yielding water.</p>
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES	<p>means any physical evidence of human activity associated with an archaeological site located either below or above ground. Can include structures (portable and non-portable), modified ground (such as trenches, middens, depressions) and artifacts.</p>
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE	<p>Has the same meaning as given in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPT Act) (as set out below):</p>

	<p>means, subject to section 42(3) of the HNZPT Act,—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and ii. provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and b. includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1) of the HNZPT Act.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECONSTRUCTION	Returning a scheduled archaeological site to a known earlier state by the reconstruction of missing features through the addition of fabric not presently on the site.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RESTORATION	Returning a scheduled archaeological site to a known earlier state by the reassembly and reinstatement of surviving but dislodged fabric or by the removal of detractive elements.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE STABILISATION	means to stabilise a scheduled archaeological site to ensure its long-term survival. Stabilisation can include: civil engineering applications (such as retaining walls, rip-rapped slopes, and drainage), applying geotextile, burial of the site, and vegetation management.
ARCHITECTURAL FEATURE	<p><i>for the purposes of the Mt Victoria North Townscape Precinct and the Character Precincts</i></p> <p>means any feature on a building's façade/exterior, either integral or applied, which helps to 'subdivide' the façade and provides visual interest and a sense of relief and façade detail. Includes windows, bays, balconies, columns, pilasters, cornices, parapets and corners, pediments, verandahs, string courses, balustrades, arches, and projections or recesses (linear, vertical or horizontal), corbels, gargoyles, decorative detail, exposed structure, and other existing identification signage.</p>
ARTS, CULTURE AND ENTERTAINMENT ACTIVITIES	<p>means the use of land and buildings for the primary purpose of artistic, cultural, entertainment, exhibition or conference activities, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. museums; b. theatres; c. public art galleries and public art; d. cinemas; e. concert venues; f. conference facilities; and g. ancillary office facilities, ticket sales, retail, and restaurants.
ASSISTED HOUSING	<p>Residential units managed by a government, local government, iwi authority, community housing provider or other similar organisation, and occupied by people or households at below-market rates that are affordable for up to median income households as measured by the Wellington Housing Affordability Model.</p> <p>Examples of assisted housing may include long-term leases, rent-to-buy, long-term affordable rentals, subsidised co-housing, and social housing under the Public and Community Housing Management Act 1992.</p>
BED	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>means—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. in relation to any river— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. for the purposes of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, and subdivision, the space of land which the waters of the river cover at its annual fullest flow without overtopping its banks:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. in all other cases, the space of land which the waters of the river cover at its fullest flow without overtopping its banks; and b. in relation to any lake, except a lake controlled by artificial means,— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. for the purposes of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, and subdivision, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its annual highest level without exceeding its margin; ii. in all other cases, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its highest level without exceeding its margin; and c. in relation to any lake controlled by artificial means, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its maximum permitted operating level; and d. in relation to the sea, the submarine areas covered by the internal waters and the territorial sea.
BEST PRACTICABLE OPTION	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>in relation to a discharge of a contaminant or an emission of noise, means the best method for preventing or minimising the adverse effects on the environment having regard, among other things, to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the nature of the discharge or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects; and b. the financial implications, and the effects on the environment, of that option when compared with other options; and c. the current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied.
BIODIVERSITY COMPENSATION	<p>means a measurable positive environmental outcome resulting from actions in accordance with the principles of APP3 – Biodiversity Compensation that are designed to redress the residual adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity arising from activities after appropriate avoidance, minimisation, remediation and biodiversity offsetting measures have been applied. The goal of biodiversity compensation is to achieve an outcome for indigenous biodiversity values that is disproportionately positive relative to the values lost.</p>
BIODIVERSITY OFFSETTING	<p>means a measurable positive environmental outcome resulting from actions in accordance with the principles of APP2 – Biodiversity Offsetting designed to redress the residual adverse effects on biodiversity arising from activities after appropriate avoidance, minimisation, and remediation measures have been applied. The goal of a biodiversity offset is to achieve no net loss, and preferably a net gain, of indigenous biodiversity values.</p>
BOARDING HOUSE	<p>means as defined in Section 66B of the Residential Tenancies Act 1986.</p>
BORE	<p>means any hole drilled or constructed in the ground that is used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. investigate or monitor conditions below the ground surface; or b. abstract gaseous or liquid substances from the ground; or c. discharge gaseous or liquid substances into the ground; but it excludes test pits, trenches, soak holes and soakage pits.
BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	<p>means a subdivision that alters the existing boundaries between adjoining allotments, without altering the number of allotments.</p>
BUILDING	<p>means a temporary or permanent movable or immovable physical construction that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. partially or fully roofed; and b. is fixed or located on or in land; <p>but excludes any motorised vehicle or other mode of transport that could be moved under its own power.</p>
BUILDING COVERAGE	<p>means the percentage of the net site area covered by the building</p>

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

CLEANFILL AREA	means an area used exclusively for the disposal of cleanfill material.
CLEANFILL MATERIAL	means virgin excavated natural materials including clay, gravel, sand, soil and rock that are free of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components; b. hazardous substances and materials; c. products and materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, stabilisation or disposal practices; d. medical and veterinary wastes, asbestos, and radioactive substances; e. contaminated soil and other contaminated materials; and f. liquid wastes.
COASTAL ENVIRONMENT	means the area of the coast which is identified on the planning maps.
COASTAL HAZARD OVERLAYS	means the combined mapped extent within the District Plan of the Low Coastal Hazard Area, Medium Coastal Hazard Area and the High Coastal Hazard Area.
COASTAL MARGIN	<p>means all land within a horizontal distance of 10 metres landward from the coastal marine area.</p>
COASTAL NATURAL CHARACTER AREA	means an area of very high or high coastal natural character identified in SCHED12 - High Coastal Natural Character Areas.
COASTAL WATER	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) means seawater within the outer limits of the territorial sea and includes— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. seawater with a substantial fresh water component; and b. seawater in estuaries, fiords, inlets, harbours, or embayments.
COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY	means any activity trading in goods, equipment or services. It includes any ancillary activity to the commercial activity (for example administrative or head offices).
COMMERCIAL PORT	means the area of land to the north and east of Waterloo and Aotea Quays, within Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) and adjacent land used, intended or designed to be wholly for Operational Port Activities.
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACTIVITY	means the use of land and buildings for non-custodial services for safety, welfare and community purposes, including probation, rehabilitation and reintegration services, assessments, reporting, workshops and programmes, administration, and a meeting point for community works groups.

COMMUNITY FACILITY	means land and buildings used by members of the community for recreational, sporting, cultural, safety, health, welfare, or worship purposes. It includes provision for any ancillary activity that assists with the operation of the community facility.
COMMUNITY GARDEN	means land used as a garden operated by a group or collective for the purpose of growing plants, vegetables or fruit on a not for profit basis and excludes any retail activity.
COMMUNITY SCALE NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION STRUCTURES	means natural hazard mitigation works that serve multiple properties and are constructed and administered by the Crown, the Greater Wellington Regional Council, Wellington City Council, or their nominated contractor or agent.
COMMUNITY SCALE RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY GENERATION ACTIVITY	means systems or equipment that generate electricity from renewable sources for the purpose of supplying electricity to a group of individuals, an immediate community, or exporting back into the distribution network.
COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT	means any development of a contiguous area of land that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. is planned, designed and consented in an integrated manner; and b. contains a mix of activities and building type; and c. is constructed in one or more stages.
CONFERENCE FACILITIES	means the use of land and buildings for the purposes of holding organised conferences, seminars and meetings, or as a venue that is hired for weddings or other functions.
CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES	means the use of land for activities undertaken for the purposes of maintaining, protecting and/or enhancing the natural and/or ecological values of a natural resource. It may include activities which assist to enhance the public's appreciation and recreational enjoyment of the resource, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. species protection and conservation management work, including restoration and revegetation; b. pest and weed control; and c. educational activities.
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY	means undertaking or carrying out any of the following building works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. erection of new buildings and structures; b. additions and alterations to existing buildings and structures; c. total or partial demolition or removal of an existing building or structure; d. relocation of a building.
CONTAMINANT	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) includes any substance (including gases, odorous compounds, liquids, solids, and micro-organisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy, or heat— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. when discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of water; or b. when discharged onto or into land or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the land or air onto or into which it is discharged.
CONTAMINATED LAND	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) means land that has a hazardous substance in or on it that— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. has significant adverse effects on the environment; or

	b. is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment.
CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES	means buildings and structures that contribute to the heritage values of a heritage area and have not otherwise been identified as a heritage building, heritage structure or non-heritage building or structure.
CULTIVATION	means the alteration or disturbance of land (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock) for the purpose of sowing, growing or harvesting of pasture or crops.
CUSTODIAL CORRECTIONS FACILITY	means a facility where people are detained in the justice system. It includes a prison, detention centre, youth detention centre and secure unit.
CUSTOMARY ACTIVITY	means the use of land and/or buildings for traditional Maori activities and includes making and/or creating customary goods, textiles and art, medicinal gathering, waka ama, management and activities that recognise and provide for the special relationship between tangata whenua and places of customary importance.
CUSTOMARY HARVESTING (HAUHAKE)	means harvesting is of indigenous vegetation by mana whenua in accordance with tikanga for traditional uses. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Kohi Kai (food gathering) b. Whakairo (carving) c. Rāranga (weaving) d. Rongoā (traditional medicine)
CUSTOMER CONNECTION	means a line that connects a telecommunications or electricity distribution network or a pipe that connects a gas distribution network to a site, including any connection to a building within that site, for the purpose of enable a network utility operator to provide telecommunications, electrical or gas services to a customer.
CUT HEIGHT	means the maximum height of the cut at the completion of earthworks, measured vertically from the highest point at the top of the cut to the bottom of the cut.
CYCLE	means a transportation device that has at least two wheels and that is designed primarily to be propelled by the muscular energy of the rider. It includes electric cycles.
DEMOLITION	<i>for the purposes of Character Precincts</i> means the removal, destruction, or taking down of the primary form of any building, or additions and alterations (including partial demolition) that are so substantial that the primary form of the building is rendered illegible; or the removal, destruction, or taking down of architectural features or elements on the primary elevation(s) of any building. It does not include any work that is permitted as repair or maintenance.
DENSITY STANDARD	means a standard setting out requirements relating to building height, height in relation to boundary, building setbacks, building coverage, outdoor living space, outlook space, windows to streets, or landscaped area for the construction of a building.
DESIGN SPEED	means a speed 10kph higher than the speed that will be posted for the road. Design speed is not operating speed or target speed.
DEVELOPMENT CAPACITY	means the capacity of land to be developed for housing or for business use, based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the zoning, objectives, policies, rules, and overlays that apply in the relevant proposed and operative RMA planning documents; and

	b. the provision of adequate development infrastructure to support the development of land for housing or business use.
DEVELOPMENT INFRASTRUCTURE	means the following, to the extent they are controlled by a local authority or council controlled organisation (as defined in section 6 of the Local Government Act 2002): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. network infrastructure for water supply, wastewater, or stormwater b. land transport (as defined in section 5 of the Land Transport Management Act 2003.
DIGITAL SIGN	means a sign which displays electronic graphics and text using electronic screens. Digital Signs can include both moving and static signage.
DISCHARGE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) includes emit, deposit, and allow to escape.
DRAIN	means any artificial watercourse designed, constructed, or used for the drainage of surface or subsurface water, but excludes artificial watercourses used for the conveyance of water for electricity generation, irrigation, or water supply purposes.
DRINKING WATER	means water intended to be used for human consumption; and includes water intended to be used for food preparation, utensil washing, and oral or other personal hygiene.
DRIVE-THROUGH ACTIVITY	means any activity with a substantial focus on drive-through transactions, including service stations and drive-in or drive-through retail and services outlets and restaurants
DRIVE-THROUGH RESTAURANT	means any land or building on or in which food and beverages are prepared, served and sold to the public inclusive of a facility designed to serve customers in their vehicles, for the consumption on or off the premises and may include an ancillary cafe or playground area.
DRY ABRASIVE BLASTING	means abrasive blasting using materials to which no water has been added.
DUST	means all non-combusted solid particulate matter that is suspended in the air, or has settled after being airborne. Dust may be derived from materials including rock, sand, cement, fertiliser, coal, soil, paint, animal products and wood.
DUST NUISANCE	means the generation of dust resulting in visible evidence of suspended solid: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. in the air beyond the site the dust is generated from; or b. traceable from a dust source settling on the ground, building or structure on a neighbouring site, or water.
EARTHWORKS	means the alteration or disturbance of land, including by moving, removing, placing, blading, cutting, contouring, filling or excavation of earth (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock); but excludes gardening, cultivation, and disturbance of land for the installation of fence posts.
ECO-SOURCED LOCAL INDIGENOUS VEGETATION	means the seeds (or other propagation materials) that are sourced from within the region and are species that would occur here naturally and from the same ecological district including those recommended in the Wellington Regional Native Plant Guide (Revised edition 2010) by Greater Wellington Regional Council.
EDUCATION FACILITY	(for the purposes of the Residential Zone chapters) means land and buildings used for teaching or training by schools, or tertiary education services, including any ancillary activities.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITY	means land or buildings used for teaching or training by child care services, schools, or tertiary education services, including any ancillary activities.
EFFECT	has the same meaning as in section 3 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) includes— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. any positive or adverse effect; and b. any temporary or permanent effect; and c. any past, present, or future effect; and d. any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects— regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency of the effect, and also includes— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. any potential effect of high probability; and f. any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact.
EMERGENCY SERVICE FACILITIES	means land and buildings used by organisations that respond to and deal with accidents, emergencies, or urgent problems such as fire, illness, or crime. Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. police, fire and ambulance stations; b. surf lifesaving activities; c. administration related to emergency services; d. vehicle and equipment storage and maintenance; e. personnel training; and f. any ancillary activities. Excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. healthcare activities; b. hospitals; and c. private security companies.
ENVIRONMENT	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) includes— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and b. all natural and physical resources; and c. amenity values; and d. the social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) or which are affected by those matters.
ESPLANADE RESERVE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) means a reserve within the meaning of the Reserves Act 1977— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. which is either— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. a local purpose reserve within the meaning of section 23 of that Act, if vested in the territorial authority under section 239; or ii. a reserve vested in the Crown or a regional council under section 237D; and b. which is vested in the territorial authority, regional council, or the Crown for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229.
ESPLANADE STRIP	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

	means a strip of land created by the registration of an instrument in accordance with section 232 for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229.
EVANS BAY MARINE RECREATION AREA	Means the land at 447 Evans Bay Parade, Hataitai, legally described as Lot 11 DP 88742.

EXISTING SLOPE ANGLE

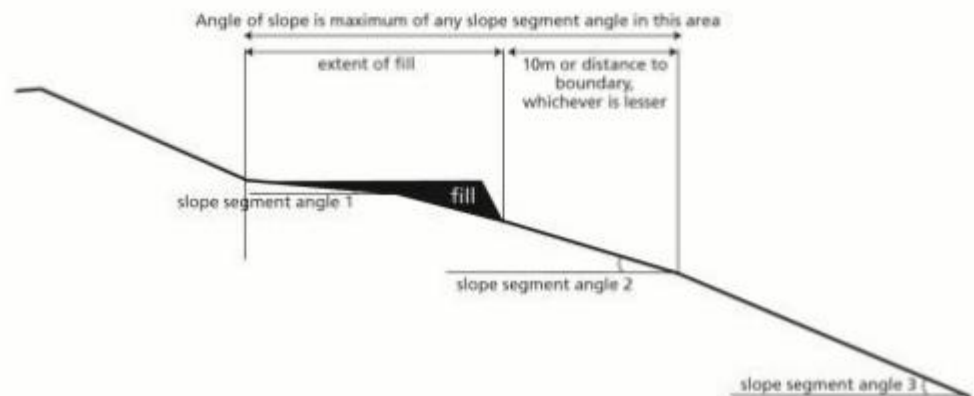
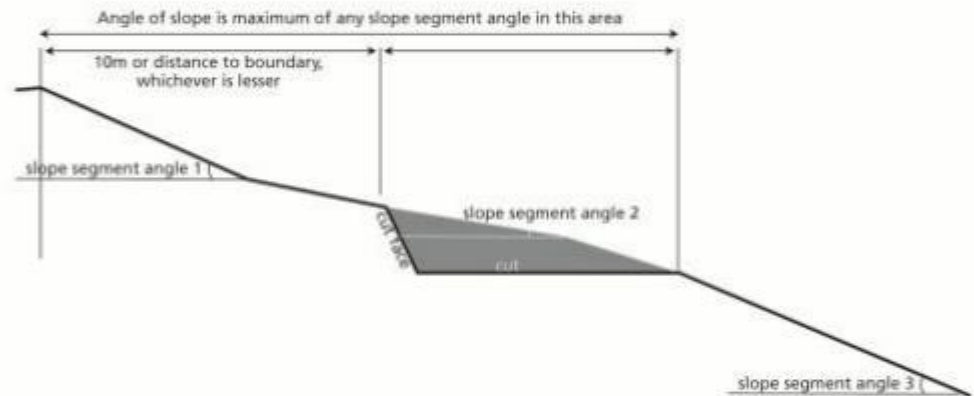
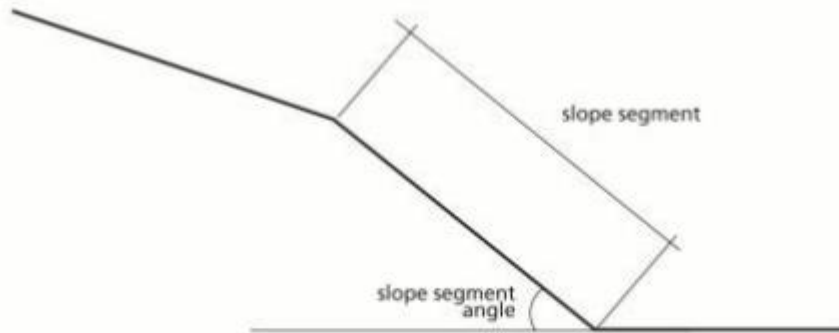
means the maximum slope segment angle of all slope segments.

For a Cut – slope segments are measured (on a horizontal plane);
 – within the extent of the cut; and
 – uphill of the cut, the distance to the boundary or 10m whichever is the lesser.

For a Fill – slope segments are measured (on a horizontal plane);
 – within the extent of the fill; and
 – downhill of the fill, the distance to the boundary or 10m whichever is the lesser.

A slope segment is a segment of sloping ground that falls generally at the same angle to the horizontal (slope segment angle).

EXISTING SLOPE



FABRIC	all the physical material of a building or structure.
FEATURELESS FAÇADE	means a building façade that lacks windows, doors, columns, recesses, stairs, niches, public access or other architectural detailing.
FERTILISER	<p>means a substance or biological compound or mix of substances or biological compounds in solid or liquid form, that is described as, or held out to be suitable for, sustaining or increasing the growth, productivity or quality of soils, plants or, indirectly, animals through the application to plants or soil of any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, calcium, chlorine, and sodium as major nutrients; or manganese, iron, zinc, copper, boron, cobalt, molybdenum, iodine, and selenium as minor nutrients; or fertiliser additives to facilitate the uptake and use of nutrients; or non-nutrient attributes of the materials used in fertiliser. <p>It does not include livestock effluent, human effluent, substances containing pathogens, or substances that are plant growth regulators that modify the physiological functions of plants.</p>
FILL DEPTH	means the maximum depth of the fill at the completion of the earthworks, measured vertically from the highest point on the top of the fill to the bottom of the fill placement.
FREESTANDING SIGN	means a sign which is not affixed to an existing building or structure and is self-supported.
FRESHWATER	<p>has the same meaning as fresh water in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>means all water except coastal water and geothermal water.</p>
<u>FRONT YARD</u>	<u>where a site has frontage to a road, the area of land between the front boundary of the site and a line parallel to that boundary, extending the full width of the site. Where the site has two frontages to a road, each frontage is considered a front yard.</u>
FUNCTIONAL NEED	means the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because the activity can only occur in that environment.
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE	<p>means a natural or semi-natural area, feature or process, including engineered systems that mimic natural processes, which are planned or managed to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> provide for aspects of ecosystem health or resilience, such as maintaining or improving the quality of water, air or soil, and habitats to promote biodiversity; and provide services to people and communities, such as stormwater or flood management or climate change adaptation.
GREYWATER	means liquid waste from domestic sources including sinks, basins, baths, showers and similar fixtures, but does not include sewage, or industrial and trade waste.
GROSS FLOOR AREA	<p>means the sum of the total area of all floors of a building or buildings (including any void area in each of those floors, such as service shafts, liftwells or stairwells), measured:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> where there are exterior walls, from the exterior faces of those exterior walls where there are walls separating two buildings, from the centre lines of the walls separating the two buildings where a wall or walls are lacking (for example, a mezzanine floor) and the edge of the floor is discernible, from the edge of the floor.

GROUND LEVEL	<p>means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the actual finished surface level of the ground after the most recent subdivision that created at least one additional allotment was completed (when the record of title is created); b. if the ground level cannot be identified under paragraph (a), the existing surface level of the ground; c. if, in any case under paragraph (a) or (b), a retaining wall or retaining structure is located on the boundary, the level on the exterior surface of the retaining wall or retaining structure where it intersects the boundary.
GROUNDWATER	means water occupying openings, cavities, or spaces in soils or rocks beneath the surface of the ground.
HABITABLE ROOM	means any room used for the purposes of teaching or used as a living room, dining room, sitting room, bedroom, office or other room specified in the Plan to be a similarly occupied room.
HABITABLE ROOM	means any room used for the purposes of teaching or used as a living room, dining room, sitting room, bedroom, office or other room specified in the Plan to be a similarly occupied room.
HAZARD SENSITIVE ACTIVITIES	<p>means the following land use activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Childcare Services b. Community Facility c. Educational Facility d. Emergency Service Facilities e. Hazardous Facilities and Major Hazardous Facilities f. Healthcare Activity g. Hospital h. Marae i. Multi-unit housing j. Places of Worship k. Residential Units and Minor Residential Units (including those associated with Pakakainga) l. Retirement Village m. Visitor Accommodation
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>includes, but is not limited to, any substance defined in section 2 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 as a hazardous substance. The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 defines hazardous substances as meaning, unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations or an EPA notice, any substance—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. with 1 or more of the following intrinsic properties: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. explosiveness: ii. flammability: iii. a capacity to oxidise: iv. corrosiveness: v. toxicity (including chronic toxicity): vi. ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or b. which on contact with air or water (other than air or water where the temperature or pressure has been artificially increased or decreased) generates a substance with any 1 or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a).
HEALTH CARE FACILITY	means land and buildings used for providing physical or mental health or welfare services, including medical practitioners, dentists and dental

	technicians, opticians, physiotherapists, medical social workers and counsellors, midwives, paramedical practitioners, alternative therapists, providers of health and wellbeing services; diagnostic laboratories, and accessory offices, but excluding hospitals <u>and retirement villages</u> .
HEAVY INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	means an Industrial Activity that generates: offensive and objectionable noise, dust or odour, significant volumes of heavy vehicle movements, or elevated risks to people's health and safety. Heavy Industrial Activities include quarries, abattoirs, refineries, the storage, transfer, treatment, or disposal of waste materials or significant volumes of hazardous substances, other waste management processes or composting of organic materials.
HEAVY VEHICLE	means a motor vehicle that has a gross vehicle mass exceeding 3,500kg.
HEIGHT	means the vertical distance between a specified reference point and the highest part of any feature, structure or building above that point.
HEIGHT IN RELATION TO BOUNDARY	means the height of a structure, building or feature, relative to its distance from either the boundary of a: a. site; or b. another specified reference point.
HERITAGE AREA	a defined area, identified in SCHED3 - Heritage Areas
HERITAGE BUILDING	a building identified in SCHED1 - Heritage Buildings.
HERITAGE STRUCTURE	a structure, identified in SCHED2 - Heritage Structures.
HIGH COASTAL HAZARD AREA	means the mapped extent within the District Plan for the following coastal hazards: a. Current sea level inundation; b. Coastal erosion from existing sea level; or c. Tsunami – 1:100 year inundation scenario.
HISTORIC HERITAGE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) a. means those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities: i. archaeological: ii. architectural: iii. cultural: iv. historic: v. scientific: vi. technological; and b. includes— i. historic sites, structures, places, and areas; and ii. archaeological sites; and iii. sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu; and iv. surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources.
HOME BUSINESS	means a commercial activity that is: a. undertaken or operated by at least one resident of the site; and b. incidental to the use of the site for a residential activity.
HOSPITAL ACTIVITIES	means the use of land and/or buildings for the primary purpose of providing medical, surgical, mental health, oral health, maternity, geriatric and convalescent or hospice services to the community. This includes: a. medical and psychiatric assessment, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and in-patient care services, including operating theatres;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. dispensaries; c. outpatient departments and clinics; d. medical research and testing facilities, including diagnostic laboratories; e. medical training and education; f. healthcare consulting services; g. emergency service facilities; h. helicopter facilities, including helicopter take-off, landing and associated service facilities; i. first aid and other health-related training facilities; j. rehabilitation facilities, including gymnasiums and pools; k. palliative facilities; l. hospice facilities; m. marae activities and facilities; n. residential care services and facilities; o. temporary living accommodation e.g. for families and carers of patients; p. residential accommodation for staff; q. secure facilities; r. mortuaries; s. spiritual facilities and t. any ancillary activity necessary for the functional needs and operational needs of the Hospital sites which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. office; ii. commercial activity; iii. catering; iv. staff facilities; v. operation and maintenance support services including laundries, kitchens, cafeterias, refreshment facilities, generators, substation, storage facilities and workshops; vi. retail; vii. childcare; viii. business services; ix. educational activities and facilities; x. small-scale community activity; xi. conference facility; xii. small-scale ancillary sport and recreation activities and facilities; and xiii. car parking for staff, patients and visitors.
HYDRAULIC NEUTRALITY	means managing stormwater runoff from subdivision, use and development through either on-site disposal or storage, so that peak stormwater flows and volumes are released from the site at a rate that does not exceed the modelled peak flows and volumes from the site in an undeveloped state.
ICONIC AND LANDMARK VIEWS	Views that have been identified as having public significance, townscape value, or are representative of the City's identity at a national or international scale.
ILLUMINATED SIGN	means any sign which is internally or externally illuminated except for Digital Signs.
INDIGENOUS VEGETATION	means vegetation or plant species, including trees, which are native to Wellington district. Indigenous Vegetation does not include "indigenous vegetation" as defined in and regulated by the NESPF.
INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	means an activity that manufactures, fabricates, processes, packages, distributes, repairs, stores, or disposes of materials (including raw, processed, or partly processed materials) or goods. It includes any ancillary activity to the industrial activity.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND TRADE WASTE	means liquid waste, with or without matter in suspension, from the receipt, manufacture or processing of materials as part of a commercial, industrial or trade process, but excludes sewage and greywater.
INFORMAL RECREATION ACTIVITIES	means a pastime, leisure, sport or exercise activity that occurs on an ad-hoc basis or irregularly and contributes to a person's enjoyment and/or relaxation. It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. regular organised sport and recreation; and b. the use of motorised vehicles.
INFRASTRUCTURE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA.
INTEGRATED RETAIL ACTIVITIES	means an individual retail development, or a collection of any two or more retail activities that are developed and operate as a coherent entity (whether or not the activities are located on separate legal titles), and share one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. servicing and/or loading facilities; b. vehicle and/or pedestrian access; c. car parking; d. public spaces and/or facilities. This definition includes shopping malls and large-format retail parks, but does not include trade supply retail, wholesale retail, yard-based retail or building improvement centres.
INTEGRATED TRANSPORT ASSESSMENT	means an analysis to determine the impacts of a development on the transport network for all modes of travel and effects on safety, effectiveness, access and the capacity of the transport network.
INTENSIVE INDOOR PRIMARY PRODUCTION	means primary production activities that principally occur within buildings and involve growing fungi, or keeping or rearing livestock (excluding calf-rearing for a specified time period) or poultry.
INTERSECTION	has the meaning set out in 1.6 Interpretation, Part 1 (Preliminary Provisions) of the Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. in relation to 2 or more intersecting or meeting roadways, means that area contained within the prolongation or connection of the lateral boundary lines of each roadway; but b. if 2 roadways are separated only by a traffic island or by a median less than 10m wide, the roadways must be regarded as 1 roadway.
K VALUE	means, for roads, the horizontal distance required to achieve a 1% change in the slope of the vertical curve. The K Value expresses the abruptness of the road gradient change in a single value.
KEEPING OF GOATS	means the keeping of 10 or more goats on a single site.
LA90	has the same meaning as the 'Background sound level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound.
LAEQ	has the same meaning as 'time-average A-weighted sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics -Measurement of Environmental Sound.
LAF(MAX)	has the same meaning as the 'maximum A-frequency weighted, F-time weighted sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement Of Environmental Sound.
LAKE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) means a body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land.
LAND	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

	<p>a. includes land covered by water and the airspace above land; and</p> <p>b. in a national environmental standard dealing with a regional council function under section 30 or a regional rule, does not include the bed of a lake or river; and</p> <p>c. in a national environmental standard dealing with a territorial authority function under section 31 or a district rule, includes the surface of water in a lake or river.</p>
LAND DISTURBANCE	means the alteration or disturbance of land (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock) that does not permanently alter the profile, contour or height of the land.
LANDFILL	means an area used for, or previously used for, the disposal of solid waste. It excludes cleanfill areas.
LANDMARK	means a building, structure or place that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. can be seen clearly from a distance; and b. is of visual significance; or c. has historical or cultural significance.
LARGE FORMAT RETAIL	means any individual retail activity exceeding 450m ² gross floor area.
LARGE SCALE RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY GENERATION ACTIVITY	means the land, buildings, substations, wind turbines, structures, underground cabling earthworks, access tracks and roads, paved areas, internal transmission and fibre networks, ancillary facilities and site rehabilitation works associated with the generation of electricity from a renewable energy source and the operation of the renewable electricity generation activity greater for the purpose of exporting electricity directly into the distribution or transmission network. It does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Small Scale Renewable Electricity Generation Activities; or b. Community Scale Renewable Electricity Generation Activities.
LDN	has the same meaning as the 'Day night level, or day-night average sound level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound.
LESS HAZARD SENSITIVE ACTIVITIES	means the following land use activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Accessory buildings used for non-habitable purposes b. Buildings associated with marina operations (above MHWS) c. Maritime emergency facilities d. Informal recreation activities and organised sport and recreation activities within the Sport and Active Recreation Zone, including those for maritime purposes in the Evans Bay Marine Recreation Area e. Parks Facilities f. Parks Furniture
LIGHT VEHICLE	means a motor vehicle that has a gross vehicle mass of 3,500kg or less.
LOW COASTAL HAZARD AREA	means the mapped extent within the District Plan for the following coastal hazards: Tsunami – 1:1000 year inundation scenario.
LPEAK	has the same meaning as 'Peak sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound.
MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	means <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To make good decayed or damaged fabric to keep a building or structure in a sound or weatherproof condition or to prevent deterioration of fabric; and b. regular and on-going protective care of a building or structure to prevent deterioration. (For the purposes of the HH-Historic heritage chapter)

	<p>In addition to the above, maintenance and repair of built heritage must not result in any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Changes to the existing surface treatment of fabric; b. Painting of any previously unpainted surface; c. Rendering of any previously unrendered surface; d. Changes to the design, texture, or form of the fabric; e. Use of materials other than those the same as the original or most significant fabric, or the closest equivalent. f. The affixing of scaffolding to unless the work is reasonably required for health and safety; g. The damage of fabric from the use of abrasive or high-pressure cleaning methods, such as sand or water-blasting; h. The modification, removal or replacement of windows (all joinery, including frames, sashes, sills, casements, mullions, glazing bars), except; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. modifications as necessary to replace an existing clear single glazed window pane with a clear double glazed pane. <p>(For the purposes of the INF Infrastructure chapters and the REG Renewable electricity generation chapter)</p> <p>means any work or activity necessary to continue the operation or functioning of existing infrastructure. It does not include upgrading, but does include replacement of an existing structure with a new structure of identical dimensions.</p> <p>(For the purposes of the Sites and Areas of Significance to Maori chapter)</p> <p>means in relation to a site or area listed in SCHED7 - Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori the regular and ongoing protective care of a site or area to prevent deterioration and retain its values.</p>
MAJOR HAZARD FACILITY	<p>has the same meaning as the Health and Safety at Work (Major Hazard Facilities) Regulations 2016 - means a facility that WorkSafe has designated as a lower tier major hazard facility or an upper tier major hazard facility under regulation 19 or 20.</p>
MARAE ACTIVITY	<p>means the use of land and buildings by Māori and the wider community as a focal point for social, cultural, health and wellbeing and economic activity, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. marae ātea (sacred courtyard); b. wharenuī/wharehui (main building or meeting house); c. wharemoē (sleeping house); d. kāuta (kitchen, cookhouse, cooking shed); e. wharekai (dining hall); f. māra kai (food garden): ancillary dwellings (including kaumatua housing); g. whare oranga (healthcare centre); h. kōhanga reo (care centre); i. wānanga (education facility); j. papa tākaro (organised sport and recreation); k. overnight accommodation of visitors; and l. events and gatherings.
MARINA FACILITIES	<p>means land-based activities, land, buildings and other structures related to the ongoing operation, maintenance, use and development of a marina or maritime sport and recreation activities, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. storage facilities; b. vehicle and vessel parking, loading and manoeuvring areas; c. ablution blocks, toilets and cooking facilities; d. boat ramps; e. connections to jetties, gangways, moorings, berths, pontoons; f. land, buildings and structures for the servicing, repair, maintenance and refuelling of vessels, including any commercial activity for these purposes; and

	g. ancillary office and administrative facilities.
MARITIME	means thematically or operationally related to the sea, especially sea-borne transport, commerce and naval activities.
MEDIUM COASTAL HAZARD AREA	means the mapped extent within the District Plan for the following coastal hazards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sea Level Rise with 1m of Sea Level Rise; or b. Tsunami – 1:500 year inundation scenario.
MICROMOBILITY DEVICE	means a small, lightweight, transportation device that can occupy space alongside cycles, operates at speeds typically below 30 km/h and is driven by the user personally. Micromobility devices include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Scooters; b. Electric scooters; c. Skateboards; d. Electric skateboards. Micromobility devices exclude: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Light vehicles; f. Heavy vehicles; g. Devices with internal combustion engines; h. Devices with top speeds above 45 km/h; i. Devices heavier than 200kg; j. Cycles; k. Electric cycles.
MINIMUM DENSITY	means the number of lots or household units per hectare (whichever is the greater). The area (ha) includes land for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. residential activities, including all open space and on-site parking associated with residential development; The area (ha) excludes land that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. public road corridors c. public open space areas
MINOR RESIDENTIAL UNIT	means a self-contained residential unit that is ancillary to the principal residential unit, and is held in common ownership with the principal residential unit on the same site.
MULTI-UNIT HOUSING	means any development that will result in four or more residential units on a site, excluding residential development within the Oriental Bay Precinct Area.
NATIONAL GRID	has the same meaning as defined in the National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission 2008 means the assets used or owned by Transpower NZ Limited.

<p>NATIONAL GRID SUBDIVISION CORRIDOR</p>	<p>National Grid Subdivision Corridor means, as depicted in Diagram 1, the area measured either side of the centre line of any above ground National Grid transmission lines as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 14m of a 110kV transmission line on single poles; b. 16m of a 110kV transmission line on pi poles; c. 32m of a transmission line up to and including 110kV, on towers; d. 37m of a 220kV transmission line; e. 39m of a 350kV National Grid transmission lines on towers. <p>The measurement at setback distances from National Grid transmission lines shall be undertaken from the centre line of the National Grid transmission line and the outer edge of any support structure. The centre line at any point is a straight line between the centre points of the two support structures at each end of the span.</p> <p>Note: the National Grid Corridor does not apply to underground cables or any transmission lines (or sections of line) that are designated.</p>
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<p>NATIONAL GRID YARD</p>	<p>means, as depicted in Diagram 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the area located within 12m of either side of the centreline of an above ground 110kV electricity transmission line on single poles; b. the area located within 12m either side of the centreline of an above ground transmission line on pi-poles or towers that is up to 110kV or greater; c. the area located within 12m in any direction from the outer visible edge of an electricity transmission pole or tower foundation, associated with a line which is up to 110kV or greater. <p>The measurement of setback distances from National Grid transmission lines must be undertaken from the centre line of the National Grid transmission line and the outer edge of any support structure. The centre line at any point is a straight line between the centre points of the two support structures at each end of the span.</p> <p>Note: the National Grid Yard does not apply to underground cables or any transmission lines (or sections of line) that are designated.</p>
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<p>NATURAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES</p>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) Includes land, water, air, soil, minerals, and energy, all forms of plants and animals (whether native to New Zealand or introduced), and all structures.</p>
<p>NATURAL HAZARD</p>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>means any atmospheric or earth or water related occurrence (including earthquake, tsunami, erosion, volcanic and geothermal activity, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire, or flooding) the action of which adversely affects or may adversely affect human life, property, or other aspects of the environment.</p>
<p>NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION</p>	<p>means structures and associated engineering works to prevent or control</p>

WORKS	the impacts of natural hazards and includes both soft engineering natural hazard mitigation and hard engineering natural hazard mitigation. Retaining walls not required for a hazard mitigation purpose are excluded from this definition. Raised building floor levels and raised land which are required to be raised to meet the requirements of a hazards assessment certificate are excluded from this definition.
NATURAL HAZARD OVERLAYS	means the combined mapped extent within the District Plan of the following natural hazards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Flood Hazards b. Liquefaction Hazards c. Fault Hazards
NET FLOOR AREA	means the sum of any gross floor area; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. both freehold and leased areas; and ii. any stock storage or preparation areas; but b. excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. void areas such as liftwells and stair wells, including landing areas; ii. shared corridors and mall common spaces; iii. entrances, lobbies and plant areas within a building; iv. open or roofed outdoor areas, and external balconies, decks, porches and terraces; v. off street loading areas; vi. building service rooms; vii. parking areas and basement areas used for parking, manoeuvring and access; and viii. non-habitable floor spaces in rooftop structures.
NET SITE AREA	means the total area of the site, but excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. any part of the site that provides legal access to another site; b. any part of a rear site that provides legal access to that site; c. any part of the site subject to a designation that may be taken or acquired under the Public Works Act 1981.
NETWORK UTILITY OPERATOR	has the same meaning as in s166 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) means a person who— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution or transmission by pipeline of natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy; or b. operates or proposes to operate a network for the purpose of— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; or ii. radiocommunication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989; or c. is an electricity operator or electricity distributor as defined in section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992 for the purpose of line function services as defined in that section; or d. undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution of water for supply (including irrigation); or e. undertakes or proposes to undertake a drainage or sewerage system; or f. constructs, operates, or proposes to construct or operate, a road or railway line; or g. is an airport authority as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966 for the purposes of operating an airport as defined by that Act; or h. is a provider of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; i. (ha) is a responsible SPV that is constructing or proposing to

	<p>construct eligible infrastructure; or</p> <p>j. undertakes or proposes to undertake a project or work prescribed as a network utility operation for the purposes of this definition by regulations made under this Act,—</p> <p>and the words network utility operation have a corresponding meaning.</p>
NOISE	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>includes vibration.</p>
NOISE RATING LEVEL	means a derived noise level used for comparison with a noise limit.
NOISE SENSITIVE ACTIVITY	<p>means any lawfully established:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> residential activity, including activity in visitor accommodation or retirement accommodation; educational activity; health care activity; congregation within any place of worship; and activity at a marae.
NON-AIRPORT ACTIVITY	means an activity within the Airport Zone which is not for "Airport Purposes" or an "Airport Related Activity".
NON-CUSTODIAL REHABILITATION ACTIVITY	means the use of land and buildings for non-custodial rehabilitative and reintegration activities and programmes undertaken by, or on behalf of, Ara Poutama Aotearoa, the Department of Corrections.
NON-HERITAGE BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES	means buildings and structures within a heritage area and identified in SCHED3 as non-heritage.
NOTABLE TREES	means a tree or group of trees identified in SCHED6 – Schedule of Notable Trees.
NOTIONAL BOUNDARY	means a line 20 metres from any side of a residential unit or other building used for a noise sensitive activity, or the legal boundary where this is closer to such a building.
OBSTACLE LIMITATION SURFACE	means airspace defined around an aerodrome that enables operations at the aerodrome to be conducted safely and that prevents the aerodrome from becoming unusable by the growth of obstacles around the aerodrome. Extending out from all edges of the runway, the OLS includes contiguous transitional, horizontal, conical, and approach / take off surfaces.
OFFICIAL SIGN	<p>means all signs required or provided for under any statute or regulation or are otherwise related to aspects of public safety.</p> <p>Official signs include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> traffic / pedestrian / cycling signs; railway signs; airport signs; port signs; and signs for the purpose of health and safety.
OFFICIAL SIGN	means all signs required or provided for under any statute or regulation, or are otherwise related to aspects of public safety.
ONGOING USE	means keeping a building or object in the same use it was originally constructed for.
ON-SITE SIGNS	means any sign which is related to the activity occurring within a site on which the sign is located.
OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION	means the following zones;

ZONE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Natural Open Space Zone; 2. Open Space Zone; 3. Sport and Active Recreation Zone; and 4. Special Purpose Wellington Town Belt Zone.
OPEN SPACE COMMUNITY ACTIVITY	means land and buildings used for the meeting of people on a not-for-profit basis, and includes libraries, clubrooms and premises with a club licence and other similar establishments.
OPERATING SPEED	means the speed at or below which 85% of cars are observed to travel under free-flowing conditions past a nominated point. Operating speed is not <i>design speed</i> or <i>target speed</i>
OPERATIONAL NEED	means the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because of technical, logistical or operational characteristics or constraints.
OPERATIONAL PORT ACTIVITIES	<p>The use of land and/or buildings for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. navigation, mooring, berthing, departure, manoeuvring, refuelling, storage, servicing, maintenance and repair of vessels; b. the embarking, disembarking, and transit of passengers; c. loading, unloading and processing of freight and cargo including containers and logs; d. transitional storage activities; e. associated marshalling, parking, and manoeuvring of vehicles and trains; f. associated rail activities; g. ancillary distribution activities including dry bulk warehousing and bulk liquids storage and transfer, including fuel and ancillary pipeline networks; and h. any ancillary activity necessary for the functional needs and operational needs of port operations, or supporting the operation, maintenance and security of facilities and services, which includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. ancillary operation and maintenance support services including freight and vehicle depots, storage facilities and workshops; ii. energy generation, storage and maintenance for port operations; iii. ancillary office; and iv. car parking for staff and visitors.
ORGANISED SPORT AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES	means the use of land and/or buildings for organised sport, recreation activities, tournaments and sports education and club e.g. parks, playgrounds, sportsgrounds, swimming pools, stadia, sailing and boating clubs and multi-sports facilities. It includes ancillary administrative activities to sport and recreation activities.
OUTDOOR LIVING SPACE	means an area of open space for the use of the occupants of the residential unit or units to which the space is allocated.
OUTSTANDING NATURAL FEATURES AND LANDSCAPES	means an area of outstanding natural features and landscapes identified in SCHED10 – Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes.
PARKING ACTIVITIES	means the parking of motor vehicles, including all manoeuvring areas, excluding parking on legal road.
PARKS MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	<p>Means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. To make good decayed or damaged fabric to keep a building, structure or existing drainage channel in a sound or weatherproof condition or to prevent deterioration of fabric; and b. regular and on-going protective care of a building, structure or existing drainage channel to prevent deterioration. <p>It also includes:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. re-topsoiling and reseeding; b. pest and weed control; and c. grass mowing.
PARTIAL DEMOLITION	alterations to demolish, destroy or remove part of any building or structure.
PASSENGER PORT FACILITIES	<p>Land and buildings used for the purpose of providing for the transfer of freight and passengers to and/or from ferry or cruise services in an integrated manner, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ferry terminals; b. ticketing and visitor information boxes; c. devices and facilities to enable the movement, circulation and security of passengers; d. passenger waiting areas and driver rest facilities; e. areas for bus parking, cycle parking, and drop-off and pick-up points; f. areas for rail and vehicular ferry operations; and g. areas for any ancillary activity supporting the operation, maintenance and security of facilities and services, which includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. operation and maintenance support services including freight and vehicle depots, storage facilities and workshops; ii. office; iii. retail and commercial activity; iv. cafeterias, refreshment facilities and food and beverage outlets; v. business services; and vi. car parking for staff and visitors.
PEAK PARTICLE VELOCITY	means, to the extent used for the assessment of the risk of structural damage to a fixed structure, the instantaneous maximum velocity reached by a vibrating surface as it oscillates about its normal position.
PEDESTRIAN	means a person walking rather than travelling in a vehicle, including a person with impaired mobility who relies on mobility assistance including a wheelchair.
PERMEABLE SURFACE	<p>means a surface which allows for the soakage of water into the ground, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. areas grassed or planted in trees or shrubs, gardens and other vegetated areas; b. porous or permeable paving; and c. decks which allow water to drain through to a permeable surface.
PERMITTED ACTIVITY	Permitted activities are allowed 'as of right' subject to complying with any conditions set out in the plan. A permitted activity is the only category that does not require you to apply for resource consent.
PEST	<p>means any species of flora or fauna that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A pest or unwanted organism as defined in the Biosecurity Act 1993; b. Listed in the Greater Wellington Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-2039; or c. Listed in Howell, C (2008) Consolidated List of Environmental Weeds in New Zealand, Science & Technical Publishing, New Zealand Department of Conservation.
PLANNED SUBDIVISION, USE AND DEVELOPMENT	means subdivision, use and development set out in an approved Greater Wellington Regional Council or Wellington City Council spatial plan.
PORT	The Special Purpose Port Zone.
PORT NOISE OVERLAY	<p>means an area defined by planning maps to show land subject to development restrictions due to potential noise effects from port activities. It comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inner Port Noise Overlay – being all land zoned Special Purpose Port Zone.

	<p>b. Outer Port Noise Overlay – being land west of Hutt Road that is identified on the planning maps as Outer Port Noise Overlay.</p> <p>c. Port Noise Control Line – being a line shown on district plan maps used for controlling the emission of noise from port related activities. Compliance with permitted port noise limits set out Table 24 Appendix 4 of the noise chapter is to be assessed at or beyond this line, when measured in accordance with the requirements of NZS 6801:2008 <i>Measurement of environmental sound</i> and NZS6809:1999 <i>Port Noise Management and Land Use Planning</i>.</p>
POTENTIALLY HAZARD SENSITIVE ACTIVITIES	<p>means the following land use activities:</p> <p>a. Buildings associated with primary production (excluding Residential Units, Minor Residential Units, Residential Activities or buildings identified as Less Hazard Sensitive Activities)</p> <p>b. Commercial Activity</p> <p>c. Commercial Service Activity</p> <p>d. Community Corrections Activity.</p> <p>e. Entertainment Facility</p> <p>f. Food and Beverage Activity</p> <p>g. Industrial Activities</p> <p>h. Integrated Retail Activity</p> <p>i. Large Format Retail Activity</p> <p>j. Major Sports Facility</p> <p>k. Offices</p> <p>l. Retail Activities</p> <p>m. Rural Industrial Activities</p>
PRE-1930 BUILDING	<p>means a residential dwelling that was either constructed, or approved for construction, prior to 1 January 1930.</p>
PRIMARY ELEVATION	<p>Means the elevation(s) of a building that contribute to the architectural character of the streetscape and neighbourhood. The primary elevation is the dwelling's most prominent and detailed elevation. Unless otherwise noted below, the primary elevation is the elevation that fronts to the street (or other formed public access). In the case of corner sites all elevations that front a street will be considered as primary elevations.</p> <p>The primary elevation consists of all those features that contribute to the form and style of the building, including but not limited to: materials, detailing, window/wall ratios, architectural features and elements such as bay windows, verandahs, porches, turrets or steps.</p>
PRIMARY FORM	<p>means the simple form that is central to, and the basis of, the dwelling, including its roof. It is typically the largest identifiable form or combination of relatively equal sized geometrically simple and box-like forms.</p>
PRIMARY PRODUCTION	<p>means:</p> <p>a. any aquaculture, agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, mining, quarrying or forestry activities; and</p> <p>b. includes initial processing, as an ancillary activity, of commodities that result from the listed activities in a);</p> <p>c. includes any land and buildings used for the production of the commodities from a) and used for the initial processing of the commodities in b); but</p> <p>d. excludes further processing of those commodities into a different product.</p>
PROTECTED CUSTOMARY RIGHTS	<p>means rights to activities and uses that are conducted according to tikanga – for example, launching waka or gathering stones for hāngi.</p> <p>The activity or use must have a physical component involving a natural or physical resource – the right cannot be based on a spiritual connection on</p>

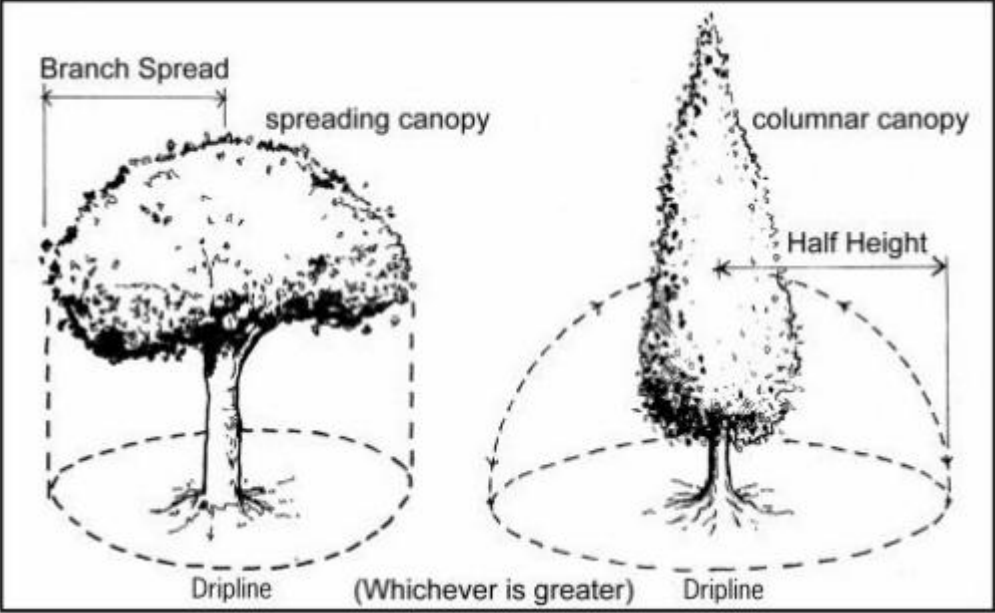
	<p>its own. In general these protected customary rights do not include fishing and commercial aquaculture.</p> <p>To show that it has customary rights that should be protected, a Māori group must show that the particular uses and activities have existed continuously since 1840. Te Takutai Moana Act (2011)</p>
PUBLIC ACCESSWAY	an area of land, set aside as a passageway for pedestrian access between a road, service lane, reserve, railway station or public place; and another road, service lane, reserve, railway station or public place.
PUBLIC SPACE	means those places in public or private ownership which are available for public access (physical or visual) or leisure and that are characterised by their public patterns of use. Public spaces include, but not limited to, streets, accessways, squares, plazas, urban parks, open space and all open or covered spaces within buildings or structures that are generally available for use by the public, notwithstanding that access may be denied at certain times.
PUBLIC TRANSPORT ACTIVITY	<p>Means the use of buildings and/or land for the purpose of providing for passenger transfer and access to, and storage/servicing of, public transport services, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. train stations; b. bus stations/exchanges; c. rapid transit stops; d. ferry terminals; and e. ancillary ticketing and passenger facilities, charging/fuelling stations, storage and maintenance depots, offices and retail.
<u>QUALIFYING MATTER</u>	<p><u>Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA:</u> <u>means a matter referred to in section 77I or 77O</u><u>End of inserted text</u> <u>The matters referred to in section 77I and 77O are listed below:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>a matter of national importance that decision makers are required to recognise and provide for under section 6;</u> b. <u>a matter required in order to give effect to a national policy statement (other than the NPS-UD) or the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010;</u> c. <u>a matter required to give effect to Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato—the Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River;</u> d. <u>a matter required to give effect to the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 or the Waitakere Ranges Heritage Area Act 2008;</u> e. <u>a matter required for the purpose of ensuring the safe or efficient operation of nationally significant infrastructure;</u> f. <u>open space provided for public use, but only in relation to land that is open space</u> g. <u>the need to give effect to a designation or heritage order, but only in relation to land that is subject to the designation or heritage order;</u> h. <u>a matter necessary to implement, or to ensure consistency with, iwi participation legislation;</u> i. <u>the requirement in the NPS-UD to provide sufficient business land suitable for low density uses to meet expected demand;</u> j. <u>any other matter that makes higher density development as provided for by policy 3, as the case requires, inappropriate in an area, but only if section 77R is satisfied/any other matter that makes higher density, as provided for by the MDRS or policy 3, inappropriate in an area, but only if section 77L is satisfied.</u>

QUALITATIVE WIND ASSESSMENT	an assessment of pedestrian level wind conditions that is based on expert opinion, and where available, the results of previous quantitative wind studies near the development site. A qualitative wind assessment must comply with the relevant reporting requirements given in Appendix 8 WIND-A1.
QUANTITATIVE WIND STUDY	an assessment of pedestrian level wind conditions that is based on the results of wind tunnel testing, or a suitable equivalent (e.g. computational fluid dynamics software calibrated against measured data). A quantitative study must comply with the relevant test requirements given in Appendix 8 WIND-A1.
QUARRY	means a location or area used for the permanent removal and extraction of aggregates (clay, silt, rock or sand). It includes the area of aggregate resource and surrounding land associated with the operation of a quarry and which is used for quarrying activities.
QUARRYING ACTIVITIES	means the extraction, processing (including crushing, screening, washing, and blending), transport, storage, sale and recycling of aggregates (clay, silt, rock, sand), the deposition of overburden material, rehabilitation, landscaping and cleanfilling of the quarry, and the use of land and accessory buildings for offices, workshops and car parking areas associated with the operation of the quarry.
R VALUE	means, for roads, the radius of a horizontal curve.
RADIOCOMMUNICATION	has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989, as follows: 'Means any transmission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds or intelligence of any nature by radio waves'.
RAFT	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) means any moored floating platform which is not self-propelled; and includes platforms that provide buoyancy support for the surfaces on which fish or marine vegetation are cultivated or for any cage or other device used to contain or restrain fish or marine vegetation; but does not include booms situated on lakes subject to artificial control which have been installed to ensure the safe operation of electricity generating facilities.
RAIL ACTIVITIES	The use of land and buildings for the operation of a rail network, including railway signalling, railway tracks and facilities.
RAILYARD AREA	means any area of land included within KiwiRail designation KRH1 and used for Rail Activities.
<u>RAPID TRANSIT</u>	<u>has the same meaning as 'rapid transit service' in the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020, as follows: 'means any existing or planned frequent, quick, reliable and high-capacity public transport service that operates on a permanent route (road or rail) that is largely separated from other traffic'. For the avoidance of doubt, rapid transit within the boundaries of Wellington City includes the Johnsonville Rail Line, the Kapiti Rail Line and the Hutt/Melling Rail Line."</u>
RAPID TRANSIT STOP	means a place where people can enter or exit a rapid transit service, whether existing or planned. <u>For the avoidance of doubt, rapid transit stops with walkable catchments within the boundaries of Wellington City include Wellington Railway Station, Ngauranga Railway Station, all Johnsonville Rail Line stations, and the Kapiti Rail Line's Takapu Road, Redwood, Tawa and Linden stations. The Kenepuru Rail Station is a rapid transit stop but only part of its walkable catchment is within Wellington</u>

	<u>City.</u>
<u>REAR YARD</u>	<u>the area of land between the rear boundary of the site and a line parallel to that boundary, extending across the full width of the site. This will typically be the boundary associated with the rear elevation of a residential unit.</u>
RECLAMATION	means the manmade formation of permanent dry land by the positioning of material into or onto any part of a waterbody, bed of a lake or river or the coastal marine area, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. includes the construction of any causeway; but b. excludes the construction of natural hazard protection structures such as seawalls, breakwaters or groynes except where the purpose of those structures is to form dry land.
RECONSTRUCTION	means modifications to rebuild a building or structure as closely as possible to a documented earlier form, using new materials.
RECREATION ACTIVITY	means any activity whose primary aim is the passive or active enjoyment of leisure, whether competitive or non-competitive, casual or organised, (but does not include the use of motor vehicles in Conservation Sites or Open Space Areas). Recreation has a corresponding meaning.
REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT INFRASTRUCTURE	means regionally significant infrastructure including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. pipelines for the distribution or transmission of natural or manufactured gas or petroleum; b. facilities and structures necessary for the operation of telecommunications and radiocommunications networks operated by network utility operators; c. the National Grid; d. facilities for the generation and/or transmission of electricity where it is supplied to the National Grid and/or the local distribution network; e. the local authority water supply network and water treatment plants; f. the local authority wastewater and stormwater networks, systems and wastewater treatment plants; g. the Strategic Transport Network, as identified in the operative Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan; h. Wellington City bus terminal and Wellington Railway Station terminus; i. Wellington International Airport; and j. Commercial Port Areas within Wellington Harbour and adjacent land used in association with the movement of cargo and passengers and including bulk fuel supply infrastructure, and storage tanks for bulk liquids, and associated wharflines
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY GENERATION ACTIVITY	means the construction, operation, maintenance and repair, and upgrading of structures, paved areas and ancillary facilities associated with renewable electricity generation. This includes small scale, community scale and large scale renewable electricity generation activities and the system of electricity conveyance required to convey electricity to the distribution network and/or the National Grid and electricity storage technologies associated with renewable electricity.
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY GENERATION INVESTIGATION ACTIVITY	means structures or equipment for the investigation, identification and assessment of potential sites and energy sources for renewable electricity generation by existing and prospective generators and includes the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. erecting an anemometer (wind monitoring) mast; b. digging test pits, drilling boreholes, constructing investigation drives and removing samples to investigate geological conditions; c. installing instruments into drill holes for monitoring groundwater levels and land movement;

	<p>d. erecting survey monuments and installing instruments to monitor land movement;</p> <p>e. erecting telemetry stations for the transmission of instrument data;</p> <p>f. installing microseismic stations to measure microseismic activity and ground noise;</p> <p>g. erection of signs or notices giving warning of danger; and</p> <p>h. construction and maintenance of access tracks to any investigation and assessment sites and facilities.</p>
REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE SERVICE ACTIVITIES	<p>means the servicing, testing or repair of vehicles, machinery or appliances, including:</p> <p>a. vehicle mechanics;</p> <p>b. panel beating; and</p> <p>c. appliance and electrical goods repairs.</p>
RESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY	<p>means the use of land and building(s) for people's living accommodation.</p>
RESIDENTIAL UNIT	<p>means a building(s) or part of a building that is used for a residential activity exclusively by one household, and must include sleeping, cooking, bathing and toilet facilities.</p>
RESIDENTIAL VISITOR ACCOMMODATION	<p>means the use of a residential unit for temporary accommodation advertised for a tariff to paying guests that is secondary and incidental to the use of the house for a residential activity.</p>
RESIDUAL RISK	<p>means, in relation to the Hazardous Substances chapter, the level of any remaining risk of an adverse effect after other industry controls, legislation and regulations, including the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, the Land Transport Act 1998, the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017 and any other subordinate instruments, and regional planning instruments have been complied with.</p>
RESTORATION	<p>means an alteration to return a place to a known earlier form, by reassembly and reinstatement, and/or by removal of elements that detract from its heritage value.</p>
RESTORED	<p>means the rehabilitation of sites, habitats or ecosystems to support indigenous flora and fauna, ecosystem functions and natural processes that would naturally occur in the ecosystem and locality.</p>
RETAIL ACTIVITY	<p>an activity displaying or offering services or goods for the sale or hire to the trade or public and includes, but is not limited to: integrated retail developments, trade supply retail, yard based retail, supermarkets, service retail, and ancillary retail.</p>
RETIREMENT VILLAGE	<p>means a managed comprehensive residential complex or facilities used to provide residential accommodation for people who are retired and any spouses or partners of such people. It may also include any of the following for residents within the complex: recreation, leisure, supported residential care, welfare and medical facilities (inclusive of hospital care) and other non-residential activities.</p>
REUSE	<p>means changing the use of a building or object from that which it was originally constructed for.</p>
REVERSE SENSITIVITY	<p>means the potential for the <u>development, upgrading, operation and maintenance</u> of an existing lawfully established activity to be compromised, constrained or curtailed by the more recent establishment or alteration of another activity which may be sensitive to the actual, potential or perceived environmental effects generated by the existing activity.</p>

RIPARIAN MARGIN	means all land within a horizontal distance of 10 metres landward from the bed of a river, excluding piped rivers.
RIVER	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>means a continually or intermittently flowing body of fresh water; and includes a stream and modified watercourse; but does not include any artificial watercourse (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal).</p>
ROAD	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>has the same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974; and includes a motorway as defined in section 2(1) of the Government Roding Powers Act 1989 Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974 road definition: road means the whole of any land which is within a district, and which—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. immediately before the commencement of this Part was a road or street or public highway; or b. immediately before the inclusion of any area in the district was a public highway within that area; or c. is laid out by the council as a road or street after the commencement of this Part; or d. is vested in the council for the purpose of a road as shown on a deposited survey plan; or e. is vested in the council as a road or street pursuant to any other enactment;— <p>and includes—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> f. except where elsewhere provided in this Part, any access way or service lane which before the commencement of this Part was under the control of any council or is laid out or constructed by or vested in any council as an access way or service lane or is declared by the Minister of Works and Development as an access way or service lane after the commencement of this Part or is declared by the Minister of Lands as an access way or service lane on or after 1 April 1988: g. every square or place intended for use of the public generally, and every bridge, culvert, drain, ford, gate, building, or other thing belonging thereto or lying upon the line or within the limits thereof;— <p>but, except as provided in the Public Works Act 1981 or in any regulations under that Act, does not include a motorway within the meaning of that Act or the Government Roding Powers Act 1989 Section 2(1) of the Government Roding Powers Act 1989 motorway definition motorway—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. means a motorway declared as such by the Governor-General in Council under section 138 of the Public Works Act 1981 or under section 71 of this Act; and b. includes all bridges, drains, culverts, or other structures or works forming part of any motorway so declared; but c. does not include any local road, access way, or service lane (or the supports of any such road, way, or lane) that crosses over or under a motorway on a different level.

<p>ROOT PROTECTION AREA</p>	<p>means for a tree with a spreading canopy, the area beneath the canopy spread of a tree, measured at ground level from the surface of the trunk, with a radius to the outer most extent of the spread of the tree's branches, and for a columnar tree, means the area beneath the canopy extending to a radius half the height of the tree (whichever is greater).</p> 
<p>RURAL ACTIVITIES</p>	<p>means the use of land and/or buildings for agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, and forestry activities (not covered by the NES-PF); and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the storage of products and initial processing as an ancillary activity of horticultural and agricultural products produced on the site; and b. the storage and disposal of solid and liquid animal waste. <p>Intensive indoor primary production, rural industry, quarrying and mining activities, top soil stripping and turf farming are excluded.</p>
<p>RURAL INDUSTRY</p>	<p>means an industry or business undertaken in a rural environment that directly supports, services, or is dependent on primary production.</p>
<p>SCHEDULED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE</p>	<p>means an archaeological site, identified in SCHED4 - Scheduled Archaeological Sites.</p>
<p>SEISMIC STRENGTHENING</p>	<p>means modifications to improve the seismic performance of a building or object and make it more resistant to damage or failure during seismic activity.</p>
<p>SENSITIVE ACTIVITY</p>	<p>means any:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. residential activity; b. marae/papakāinga; c. hospital; d. healthcare facility; e. educational facility; f. retirement village; g. visitor accommodation; or h. place of worship.
<p>SERVICE RETAIL</p>	<p>means the sale of served food and/or beverages, and/or services such as, but not limited to video and DVD hire, dry cleaners, takeaway food outlets, cafés, pubs, bars, hairdressers and beauticians and banks.</p>
<p>SERVICE STATION</p>	<p>means a vehicle orientated facility where the principal activity is the refuelling or recharging of vehicles and the sale of products and services</p>

	associated with fuels and/or vehicles including lubricating oils, kerosene, LPG, spare parts and carwash facilities. It may include ancillary activities such as the sale of food and beverage and trailer hire.
SEWAGE	means human excrement and urine.
SHORT-MEDIUM TERM	(NPS-UD) means within the next 10 years
<u>SIDE YARD</u>	<u>the area of land between a side boundary of the site and a line parallel to that boundary, extending the full width of the site, but excluding those areas comprising front or rear yards.</u>
SIGN	means any device, character, graphic or electronic display, whether temporary or permanent, which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. is for the purposes of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. identification of or provision of information about any activity, property or structure or an aspect of public safety; ii. providing directions; or iii. promoting goods, services or events; and b. is projected onto, or fixed or attached to, any structure or natural object; and c. includes the frame, supporting device and any ancillary equipment whose function is to support the message or notice.
SIGNIFICANT NATURAL AREA	means an area of significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitat of indigenous fauna identified in SCHED8 - Significant Natural Areas.
SITE	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. an area of land comprised in a single record of title under the Land Transfer Act 2017; or b. an area of land which comprises two or more adjoining legally defined allotments in such a way that the allotments cannot be dealt with separately without the prior consent of the council; or c. the land comprised in a single allotment or balance area on an approved survey plan of subdivision for which a separate record of title under the Land Transfer Act 2017 could be issued without further consent of the Council; or d. despite paragraphs (a) to (c), in the case of land subdivided under the Unit Titles Act 1972 or the Unit Titles Act 2010 or a cross lease system is the whole of the land subject to the unit development or cross lease.
SITE OR AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE TO MĀORI	means a site or place the tangata whenua has, or at any time had an interest in; and the site holds cultural or spiritual significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu, as identified in SCHED7 – Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori.
SMALL SCALE RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY GENERATION ACTIVITY	means systems or equipment that generates electricity from renewable sources for the purpose of using electricity on a particular site (single household, business premise or network utility) with or without exporting back into the distribution network and produce less than 20kW.
SOFT ENGINEERING NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION WORKS	means the use of natural materials, features and processes, including vegetation to stabilise waterway banks, and absorb wave energy and reduce coastal erosion and inundation. Soft engineering techniques include planting, beach re-nourishment, beach and bank re-profiling and the restoration of natural features such as dunes, coastal wetlands/saltmarsh and floodplains.
SPATIAL PLAN	means Our City Tomorrow - A Spatial Plan for Wellington City adopted by Wellington City Council in June 2021
SPECIAL AMENITY	means an area of landscapes that hold special amenity values, identified

LANDSCAPES	in SCHED11 – Special Amenity Landscapes.
SPECIAL AUDIBLE CHARACTERISTIC	has the same meaning as ‘special audible characteristic’ in section 6.3 of New Zealand Standard 6802:2008 Acoustics – Environmental Noise.
SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT EVENT	a special entertainment event relates to activities such as music concerts and events, which are not classified as stadium activities or sporting events which occur at the Basin Reserve and Wellington Regional Stadium.
STABILISED	means the process of making an area of disturbed soil or <i>site of earthworks</i> resistant to erosion, achieved by paving, metaling, building over or revegetating. Where seeding or grassing is used on a surface that is not otherwise resistant to erosion, the surface is stabilised once 80% vegetative ground cover has been established over the entire area.
STADIUM ACTIVITY	The use of land and buildings at Wellington Regional Stadium for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. sport and recreation activity and events; b. cultural, entertainment and exhibition activity and events; c. trade fairs, market days and displays; d. conferences, meetings and functions; e. sports-related education; f. any ancillary pedestrian access and connection; and g. any ancillary activity necessary for the operation of the Stadium including ancillary office and commercial activity, catering, and ticket and merchandise sales.
STORMWATER	means run-off that has been intercepted, channelled, diverted, intensified or accelerated by human modification of a land surface, or run-off from the surface of any structure, as a result of precipitation and includes any contaminants contained within.
STREETSCAPE	means the visual elements of a street, including the road, footpaths, trees, landform, open space, and interface to adjoining buildings that combine to form the street’s character.
STRUCTURE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) means any building, equipment, device, or other facility, made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft.
STUDENT ACCOMMODATION	Living accommodation, primarily used or designed to be used by registered students or guests of a tertiary education facilities or education facilities and which is served by one or more communal living areas, including kitchens.
SUBDIVISION	has the same meaning as “subdivision of land” in section 218 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) means— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the division of an allotment— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. by an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title for any part of the allotment; or ii. by the disposition by way of sale or offer for sale of the fee simple to part of the allotment; or iii. by a lease of part of the allotment which, including renewals, is or could be for a term of more than 35 years; or iv. by the grant of a company lease or cross lease in respect of any part of the allotment; or v. by the deposit of a unit plan, or an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title for

	<p>any part of a unit on a unit plan; or</p> <p>b. an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title in circumstances where the issue of that certificate of title is prohibited by section 226.</p>
SUPERMARKET	means a retail shop selling a wide range of foodstuffs, including fresh produce, meat, fish, dairy, alcoholic and other beverages, and packaged food for consumption off-site, as well as non-food grocery items and household goods. This definition includes discount stores, hypermarkets, department stores and warehouse club stores, where foodstuffs comprise more than 10% of the total gross floor area.
SUPPORTED RESIDENTIAL CARE ACTIVITY	means land and buildings in which residential accommodation, supervision, assistance, care and/or support <u>is provided</u> by another person or agency for residents, <u>excluding retirement villages</u> .
SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT	<p>has the same meaning as in section 5 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <p>means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and b. safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and c. avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.
TECHNICIAN ARBORIST	means a person who: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. by possession of a recognised arboricultural degree or diploma and on the job experience, is familiar with the tasks, equipment and hazards involved in arboricultural operations; and b. has demonstrated proficiency in tree inspection and evaluating and treating hazardous trees including experience in the use of industry recognised risk-assessment methods; and c. has demonstrated competency to Level 6 New Zealand Diploma in Arboriculture standard (or to an equivalent arboricultural standard).
TELECOMMUNICATION	has the same meaning as given in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001.
TEMPORARY ACTIVITIES	<p>means any short term activities that are primarily held outdoors, on public or private land and that are intended to have a limited duration and incidence. This includes non-permanent ancillary buildings and structures associated with temporary activities.</p> <p>Temporary activities include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Festivals, and exhibitions; 2. Fairs, carnivals and temporary markets; 3. Parades and ceremonies; 4. Council organised public firework displays; 5. Any short-term filming; 6. Public meetings; 7. Sporting and recreation events and associated temporary parking; and 8. Site offices for construction projects.
TEMPORARY MILITARY TRAINING ACTIVITY	means a temporary activity undertaken for the training of any component of the New Zealand Defence Force (including with allied forces) for any defence purpose. Defence purposes are those purposes for which a

	<p>defence force may be raised and maintained under section 5 of the Defence Act 1990 which are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the defence of New Zealand, and of any area for the defence of which New Zealand is responsible under any Act; b. the protection of the interests of New Zealand, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere; c. the contribution of forces under collective security treaties, agreements, or arrangements; d. the contribution of forces to, or for any of the purposes of, the United Nations, or in association with other organisations or States and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations; e. the provision of assistance to the civil power either in New Zealand or elsewhere in time of emergency; f. the provision of any public service.
TEMPORARY SIGN	<p>means any sign which is erected for a short period of time, as per standard SIGN-S10 and for the purposes of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. advertising a one-off temporary activity or event; or b. for the purposes of displaying information. <p>Temporary signs do not include hoardings, digital signs, flags, sandwich boards or bollards.</p>
TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY	<p>has the same meaning as in section 5 of the Local Government Act 2002 (as set out in the box below) means a city council or a district council named in Part 2 of Schedule 2.</p>
TERTIARY EDUCATION FACILITY	<p>means land or buildings used for tertiary education and research activities Includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. classrooms, lecture theatres and other facilities dedicated to learning; b. staff and student facilities, including student and staff support services, student union offices, student and staff clubs and organisations; c. research and innovation facilities; d. marae activities and facilities; e. spiritual facilities; f. laboratories; g. libraries; h. sport and recreation activities and facilities; i. student accommodation activities j. any ancillary activity necessary for the effective operation of the University sites which includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. office activities; ii. commercial activities; iii. staff facilities; iv. operation and maintenance support facilities including laundries, printing and publishing, telecommunications and broadcasting, kitchens, cafeterias, refreshment facilities, generators, substations, plant and vehicle depots, storage facilities and workshops; v. childcare services; vi. conference facilities; vii. community use of tertiary education facilities; viii. healthcare activities; ix. entertainment facilities; x. light manufacturing; xi. car parking for staff, students and visitors; and xii. emergency service facilities.
THIRD-PARTY SIGNS	<p>means a sign unrelated to or not associated with services, products or events available or occurring on the site on which the sign is located.</p>

THREE WATERS INFRASTRUCTURE	means network infrastructure for water supply, wastewater, or stormwater, to the extent that it is controlled by Wellington City Council or Wellington Water Ltd
TOTAL DEMOLITION	means to completely destroy or demolish
TOWNSCAPE	means the visual appearance of a neighbourhood when viewed from surrounding public spaces. It includes the collective image of, and relationship between, the following elements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. setting and landscape; b. the lay-out of streets, lanes and footpaths; c. subdivision patterns; d. buildings and structures; and e. gardens and open spaces.
TRADE SUPPLY RETAIL	means a business engaged in sales to businesses, and may also include sales to the general public, and wholly consists of suppliers of goods in one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. automotive and marine supplies; b. building supplies; c. farming and agricultural supplies; d. garden and landscaping supplies; e. hire services (excluding hire of books, DVD and video); and f. office furniture, equipment and systems supplies.
TRANSPORT NETWORK	means all public rail, public roads, public pedestrian, cycle and micromobility facilities, public transport and associated infrastructure. It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Train stations; b. Bus stops; c. Bus shelters; and d. Park and Ride areas.
TREE	means a woody plant 3 metres or greater in height includes a Tree Fern, but excludes a vine with a stem diameter less than 50 mm.
TRENCHING	means the excavation of trenches for underground infrastructure, including three waters infrastructure, communications, electricity and gas transmission and distribution, and any other network utilities.
TRENCHLESS METHODS	means excavation that does not create open surface trenches. Includes air spade, hydro excavation, or drilling machine.
TRIMMING AND PRUNING	means the selective removal of parts of vegetation or of tree branches that do not affect roots.
UNCOMFORTABLE WIND CONDITIONS	means wind conditions where the mean hourly wind speed equals or exceeds 2.5 m/s for 20% of the year (1752 hours).
UPGRADING	as it applies to infrastructure, means the improvement or increase in carrying capacity, operational efficiency, security or safety of existing infrastructure, but excludes maintenance, repair and renewal.
VACANT LAND	means any land which is not developed for any recreation, amenity, or building activity.
VEHICLE	means motor vehicle including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Light vehicle; and b. Heavy vehicle. It excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Cycle; and d. micromobility device.

VEHICLE CROSSING	means a facility for vehicle access between a road carriageway and a site boundary. It includes any culvert, bridge or kerbing.
VEHICLE MOVEMENT	means a single journey to or from a particular site. A return journey equals two vehicle movements.
VIEWSHAFT	means a view from a fixed point that is publicly accessible. There are three types of viewshafts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Contained viewshafts run along street corridors and are vertically framed on either side by a building or other structure (existing or future permitted) Vista views are seen from elevated viewpoints or from areas that allow a wider viewing angle than contained views. Panoramic.
VISITOR ACCOMMODATION	means land and/or buildings used for accommodating visitors, subject to a tariff being paid, and includes any ancillary activities.
<u>WALKING CATCHMENT</u>	<u>Means, for the purpose of implementing Policy 3(c)(i-iii) of the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020, the areas within:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>5 minutes' walk from the rapid transit stops of Raroa Rail Station, Khandallah Rail Station, Simla Crescent Rail Station, Awarua Street Rail Station, Ngaio Rail Station, Crofton Downs Rail Station and Ngauranga Rail Station;</u> <u>10 minutes' walk from the rapid transit stops of Kenepuru Rail Station, Linden Rail Station, Tawa Rail Station, Redwood Rail Station, Takapu Road Rail Station, Box Hill Rail Station and the edge of the Johnsonville Metropolitan Centre Zone and Kilbirnie Metropolitan Centre Zone; and</u> <u>15 minutes' walk from the edge of the Wellington City Centre Zone.</u>
WASTEWATER	means any combination of two or more the following wastes: sewage, greywater or industrial and trade waste.
WATER	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> means water in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or under the ground: includes fresh water, coastal water, and geothermal water: does not include water in any form while in any pipe, tank, or cistern.
WATER SENSITIVE URBAN DESIGN	The integration of planning, engineering design and water management to mimic or restore natural hydrological processes in order to address the quantitative and qualitative impacts of land use and development on land, water and biodiversity, and the community's aesthetic and recreational enjoyment of waterways and the coast. Water sensitive design manages stormwater at its source as one of the tools to control runoff and water quality. The terms green infrastructure, low impact design, low impact urban design and water sensitive urban design are often used synonymously with water sensitive design.
WATERBODY	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) means fresh water or geothermal water in a river, lake, stream, pond, wetland, or aquifer, or any part thereof, that is not located within the coastal marine area.
WELL-FUNCTIONING URBAN ENVIRONMENT	means an urban environment that, as a minimum: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> has or enables a variety of homes that meet the needs, in terms of type, price, and location, of different households; and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. has or enables a variety of homes that enable Māori to express their cultural traditions and norms; and c. has or enables a variety of sites that are suitable for different business sectors in terms of location and site size; and d. has good accessibility for all people between housing, jobs, community services, natural spaces, and open spaces, including by way of public or active transport; and e. supports, and limits as much as possible adverse impacts on, the competitive operation of land and development markets; and f. supports reduction in greenhouse gas emissions; and g. are resilient to the likely current and future effects of climate change.
WELLINGTON AIR NOISE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (WANMC)	means the body primarily responsible for the NMP, being a partnership between the Airport, aircraft operators, and the local community. Wellington City Council contributes to the WANMC, including through providing updated noise exposure reports from the noise monitoring system.
WET ABRASIVE BLASTING	means abrasive blasting using material to which water has been added.
WETLAND	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) includes permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions.
WHOLESALE	means a business engaged in the storage and distribution of goods to businesses (including retail activities) and institutional customers.
WIND FARM	means wind turbines (and support pylons or towers) used to generate electricity from the wind which is then conveyed to the distribution network or National Grid. It includes ancillary access roads and tracks, buildings and structures (including substations), communications equipment, electricity storage technologies, and the system of electricity conveyance required to convey the electricity to an associated substation.
WIND MITIGATION MEASURES	means design features and appurtenances that reduce the impact or effect of adverse wind conditions on people. Wind mitigation can be on a building, on a site, or off-site. The use of off-site wind mitigation is undesirable and is discouraged by this Plan.
WIND TURBINE	means a device used for extracting kinetic energy from the wind.
WORKS ARBORIST	means a person who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. by possession of a recognised arboricultural degree, diploma or certificate and on the job experience, is familiar with the tasks, equipment and hazards involved in arboricultural operations; and b. has demonstrated competency to Level 4 New Zealand Certificate in Horticulture Services (Arboriculture) standard (or to an equivalent arboricultural standard).
<u>YARD</u>	<u>means: any part of a site that must be kept clear and unobstructed by buildings and structures, except as otherwise provided for by this Plan. Yards will be measured in a horizontal plane at right angles to the boundary.</u>
YARD BASED RETAIL	means any retail activity which supplies goods or services primarily from an open or semi-covered yard, and where the yard comprises at least 50% of the total area used for retail activities. This includes but is not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. garden centres b. service stations c. automotive and marine supplies d. agricultural supplies

	e. heavy machinery and f. plant sales.
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This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)).

Ngā Whakapotonga

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full term
BPO	Best practicable option
CMA	Coastal Marine Area
Council	Wellington City Council - Me Heke Ki Pōneke
GWRC	Greater Wellington Regional Council/Wellington Regional Council
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)).

He Papakupu Whāiti

Glossary

Term	Explanation
Hapū	means kinship group, section of a large kinship group and the primary political unit in traditional Māori society.
Iwi	means extended kinship group- often refers to a large group of people descended from a common ancestor and associated with a distinct territory.
Iwi/hapū management plans	planning documents that are recognised by an iwi authority, relevant to the resource management issues of the region/district/rohe and/or lodged with the relevant local authority.
Kāinga	means village, settlement, habitation, habitat, dwelling.
Kaitiakitanga	means the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship.
Karakia	means to recite ritual chants, say grace or recite prayer.
Mahinga Kai	means garden, cultivation, food-gathering place.
Mana Whenua	means Māori with ancestral claims to a particular area of land resources. Literally, translated as “authority over the land”. Whānau, hapū, and iwi are mana whenua of a particular rohe, While Māori are tangata whenua of Aotearoa (New Zealand)
Manaakitanga	means hospitality, kindness, generosity, support – the process of showing respect, generosity and care for others.
Marae	Marae means the land and buildings (meeting house/whareniui, kitchen & dining hall/wharekai, ablution block/wharepaku) generally associated with gatherings, and meetings and programmes of Mana Whenua, hapū or whanau for religious, educational, or community purposes.
Mātauranga	means scientific and spiritual indigenous knowledge and related oral histories
Nga Ara Pakanga	means ancient ara – pathways that the battles were led by forces aligned to Mana Whenua. Battlegrounds significant to Mana Whenua.
Nga ara Tawhito	means ancient ara – pathways and waka routes. Areas of occupation and use were connected by ara. These ara followed significant ridges, awa and the coast. Kāinga and pahi (resting places) were established on route to enable the harvest of wāhi taonga and mahinga kai from land and sea.
Ngāti Toa Rangatira	means the collective group of individuals who are descended from both Toa Rangatira; and any other recognised ancestor of Ngāti Toa Rangatira who migrated permanently to the area of interest of Ngāti Toa Rangatira in the nineteenth century and who exercised customary rights predominantly within that area: and includes those individuals; and includes any whānau, hapū, or group to the extent that it is composed of those individuals.

Pā	means fortified village, fort, stockade, screen, blockade, city (especially a fortified one).
Rohe	means boundary, district, region, territory, area, border (of land).
Takiwā	means district, area, territory, vicinity, region.
Tangata Whenua	means people of the land.
Taranaki Whānui	comprises the tribes of people from Te Ati Awa, Taranaki, Ngati Ruanui, Ngati Tama, Ngati Mutunga and other iwi from the Taranaki area, whose ancestors migrated to Wellington in the 1820s and 30s.
Tikanga	means customary practices or behaviors.
Wāhi Kainga	means places of settlement e.g., Pā, villages, homes, gardens.
Wāhi Mahinga Kai	means places of harvest/ food-gathering areas e.g., ngahere (forests), pā manu (birding sites), māra kai (gardens), awa (waterways), repo (wetlands), ngā roto (lakes), taku taimoana (fishing grounds).
Wāhi Taonga	means special places e.g., places of work, mineral areas, waka landing sites.
Wāhi tapu	means sacred or spiritual places e.g., battle sites, urupā, burial sites, caves, ritual sites including burial of pito / whenua (placenta). <u>means a place sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual, or mythological sense.</u>
Wāhi Tawhito	means historical and cultural places including where significant events occurred and significant people lived and died.
Wāhi Tīpuna	means places with special cultural, scenic or amenity values e.g., mountains, rivers and other waterways, including the sea and coastal areas, important landmarks, boundary markers. means a place important to Māori for its ancestral significance and associated cultural and traditional values, and a reference to wāhi tūpuna includes a reference, as the context requires, to— (a) wāhi tīpuna: (b) wāhi tupuna: (c) wāhi tipuna
Wāhi Tūpuna	means a place associated with traditional uses.

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)).

Ngā Tauāki Kaupapahere ā-Motu me Te Tauākī Kaupapahere mō te Takutai whānui o Aotearoa

National Policy Statements and New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

National Policy Statements and New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

National policy statements (NPSs) and the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) form part of the Resource Management Act's policy framework and are prepared by central government. NPSs and the NZCPS contain objectives, policies and methods that must be given effect to by policy statements and plans. NPSs and the NZCPS must also be given regard to by consent authorities when making decisions on resource consent applications, alongside other considerations. The following table provides an overview of whether any relevant review/s of the plan has been undertaken in relation to NPSs and the NZCPS.

National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020	This plan has been reviewed (July 2022)
National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020	This plan has been reviewed (July 2022)
National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation 2011	This plan has been reviewed (July 2022)
New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010	This plan has been reviewed (July 2022)
National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission 2008	This plan has been reviewed (July 2022)

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)).

Ngā Paerewa Taiao ā-Motu

National Environmental Standards

National Environmental Standards

National environmental standards (NESs) are prepared by central government and can prescribe technical standards, methods (including rules) and/or other requirements for environmental matters throughout the whole country or specific areas. If an activity doesn't comply with an NES, it is likely to require a resource consent. NESs must be observed and enforced by local authorities. The following NESs are currently in force:

Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Storing Tyres Outdoors) Regulations 2021

Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Marine Aquaculture) Regulations 2020

Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020

Resource Management (National Environmental Standards on Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017

Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2016

Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011

Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009

Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Sources of Drinking Water) Regulations 2007

Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Air Quality) Regulations 2004 (amended 2011)

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)).

Ngā Waeture

Regulations

Regulations

The regulations included in this chapter come under the Resource Management Act 1991 (excluding the national environmental standards listed above). These regulations are:

- Resource Management (Stock Exclusion) Regulations 2020
- Resource Management (Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes) Amendment Regulations 2020
- Resource Management (Exemption) Regulations 2017
- Resource Management (Network Utility Operations) Regulations 2016
- Resource Management (Discount on Administrative Charges) Regulations 2010
- Resource Management (Forms, Fees, and Procedure) Regulations 2003
- Resource Management (Infringement Offences) Regulations 1999
- Resource Management (Marine Pollution) Regulations 1998
- Resource Management (Exemption) Regulations 1996
- Resource Management (Transitional, Fees, Rents, and Royalties) Regulations 1991

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)).

Tangata Whenua

Tangata Whenua

TW	Tangata Whenua
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Introduction

The purpose of the Tangata Whenua chapter is to:

1. Enable and recognise the relationship of Tangata Whenua with their land, resources and traditions;
2. Articulate relevant matters that are significant to Tangata Whenua; and
3. Protect and mitigate activities that may impact on Tangata Whenua land, resources and traditions.

Mana Whenua and Resource Management

Over many centuries, Māori have forged a close relationship with the environment and developed an educated set of resource management practices that have sustained people and resources over generations. Since 1840, Māori systems of resource management have seldom been recognised by European approaches to resource management and planning and the Council is looking to create opportunities for better integration across the city into the future.

Tangata Whenua interests within the Council jurisdiction are represented by:

- Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust who represent Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika a Maui; and
- Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Incorporated who represent Ngāti Toa Rangatira.

Information required by Treaty of Waitangi Settlement Legislation:

The following table sets out the relevant information and links to that information, required by existing or pending Treaty of Waitangi settlement legislation or related statutory documents:

Tangata Whenua	Representative Organisation	Links to Organisation Information	Links to Settlement Information
Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika	Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust	https://www.pnbst.maori.nz/	Port Nicholson Block Settlement Act 2009
Ngāti Toa Rangatira	Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc	http://www.ngatittoa.iwi.nz/	Ngati Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014

RECOGNITION OF IWI AND HAPŪ

History of the Hapū and Iwi Within the Rohe

Taranaki Whānui

Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika refers to the collective group composed of individuals who descend from:

- Te Āti Awa
- Ngāti Tama

- Taranaki
- Ngāti Ruanui
- other iwi from the Taranaki area, such as Ngāti Mutunga

Throughout the 1820s and 30s, members of Te Āti Awa and other tribes left their ancestral home in Taranaki and travelled south in four great migrations, eventually settling around the Kāpiti coast and Wellington Harbour. The collective name given to these iwi is Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika, or Taranaki Whānui, and their continued occupation of the Wellington area affords them the rights and responsibilities of mana whenua.

Between 1819 and 1821, following the two musket war parties led by Ngā Puhi and Ngāti Whātua along with Ngāti Toa and Te Āti Awa, much of Te Whanganui a Tara was left empty, particularly the western shoreline which includes Ngā Ūranga (today the Wellington suburb of Ngauranga). In the 1820s and 30s however, the land was reclaimed by the north Taranaki people of Ngāti Tama and Ngāti Mutunga, who later (1835) chose to migrate to the Chatham Islands, but proclaimed their interests in their lands by way of panui (proclamation) to their Te Āti Awa kin. Learning of this, Te Wharepouri (of Te Āti Awa and Ngāti Tāwhirikura) brought some 300 people to Te Whanganui a Tara, settling at Ngā Ūranga. The Ngā Ūranga people cultivated lands along the western Harbour which later, at Te Wharepouri's special request, the New Zealand Company made sections 5 & 6 Native Reserves.

At the time of the signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, Taranaki Whānui had established themselves and put down roots in the Te Whanganui a Tara area, making them mana whenua of Wellington. Since 1840, Taranaki Whānui have maintained ahi kā (permanent occupation) and established kāinga and papakāinga around the Wellington Harbour and other areas. Their traditional kāinga, papakāinga, māra kai (gardens) and mahinga kai (food gathering areas), as well as other sites of cultural significance, have now been largely destroyed by urban development.

Ngāti Toa Rangatira

Ngāti Toa Rangatira (Ngāti Toa) are a Tainui iwi descended from the eponymous ancestor Toa Rangatira, and those tūpuna that established their mana (authority) to the Raukawa Moana (Cook Strait) region through take raupatu and ringa kaha in the 1820's. Ngāti Toa established important historical and cultural associations within the rohe (tribal area) defined as 'Mai i Miria te Kākara ki Whitireia, whakawhiti te Moana Raukawa ki Wairau ki Whakatū'.

The Wellington City area is an intrinsic and integral component of the Raukawa Moana maritime domain of Ngāti Toa and our allied iwi of Te Āti Awa, Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Mutunga and other iwi of Taranaki, Ngāti Rangatahi, Ngāti Koata, Ngāti Rarua and Ngāti Raukawa.

Ngāti Toa mana over the Wellington area was acknowledged by the symbolic gifting of the mere pounamu (greenstone club) Tawhito Whenua to Ngāti Toa chief Te Rangihaeata by the previous inhabitants at Taputeranga Island in Island Bay.

Three Ngāti Toa chiefs, Te Hiko, Tūngia and Kahe Te Rauoterangi, signed Te Tiriti at Port Nicholson (Wellington) on 29 April 1840.

Ngāti Toa, and the representative iwi authority, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira, acknowledge and affirm our responsibility to uphold the mana, rangatiratanga and mauri of the land, waters, natural resources and people within the rohe as consistent with the kawa, tikanga and values of Ngāti Toa. The iwi exerts the intergenerational rights and responsibilities of kaitiakitanga within the rohe that are a source of spiritual, cultural, social, and physical sustenance for Ngāti Toa and the local community.

The Ngāti Toa Rangatira Treaty Settlement with the Crown acknowledges the legitimacy of the customary rights and interests of Ngāti Toa in Wellington City. Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira will work in partnership with Crown authorities and iwi partners to advance the kawa, tikanga and values of Ngāti Toa within Te Whanganui a Tara.

The Relationship of Hapū and Iwi with their Rohe / The Relationship of Hapū and Iwi with Ancestral Lands, Water, Sites, Wāhi Tapu, and other Taonga, and interests in Resource Management

Te Whanganui a Tara

Te Whanganui a Tara (the Wellington Harbour) has always been of great importance to Māori since the arrival of Kupe many centuries ago when he named the Harbour islands Matiu and Makaro (after his daughters) and Mokopuna. Early Māori settled on the land around the Harbour, initially on Matiu and then Motu Kairangi (Watts Peninsula and Miramar). The Harbour has always provided a trade route, not only across Te Moana o Raukawa (the Cook Strait) but also up Te Awa Kairangi (the Hutt River), and its fish and shellfish species long supported iwi who used it as their food basket.

Despite the pollution, iwi ties to Te Whanganui a Tara have remained strong and both Ngāti Toa and Taranaki Whānui can call the harbour their food basket. Ngāti Toa and Taranaki Whānui have their own special sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga throughout the Harbour area and both iwi have Statutory Acknowledgements over Te Whanganui a Tara, included in their Deeds of Settlement, which must always be honoured.

Taranaki Whānui

Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika (Taranaki Whānui) have a long history and close affiliation with Wellington city and act as its traditional guardians.

The old Pā site of Ngā Ūranga was the home of Te Wharepōuri but had limited flat land for gardens to support the people and so Tuna (freshwater eels) were caught in weirs in the Waitohi (now Ngauranga) stream to supplement the fish caught in the Harbour. Ngā Ūranga, or 'the resting place for waka' as it is defined, was also closely associated with the island Matiu in the middle of the Harbour and the Ngā Ūranga people had connections with many sites along this part of the Harbour to Pito-One. These sites include:

- Piki-wahine - the hill above Ngā Ūranga where women and children used to go for konini fruit, seed berries from kahikatea pines and other forest foods;
- Tahataha-roa beach - the old beach made easy for waka landings amongst a dangerous rocky shoreline that was lost in the 1855 uplift when parts of the escarpment also collapsed onto the beach;
- Paroro-rangi or 'Cloudy Sky' - a small Te Āti Awa kāinga (village)
- Te Ana-puta or 'Cave-opening' - a cave a mile and a quarter north of Ngā-Ūranga that is extremely tapu; and
- Pari-karangaranga or 'Cliff of Echoes'

Ngāti Toa Rangatira

Ngāti Toa, together with the iwi of Taranaki Whānui, claim mana whenua (tribal authority) within the Wellington City area. The rights and responsibilities of mana whenua are based on traditional values that are closely linked to the environment.

The land, waterways and resources of Te Whanganui a Tara are a source of tribal identity that connect current generations to those before and after, and hold memories and potential for tribal growth and mātauranga (understanding/knowledge). They provide a spiritual base for tribal members to remember the achievements, losses and lessons of their ancestors, and provide a tangible heritage for future generations.

Ngāti Toa interests in Te Whanganui a Tara stem from the migration and conquest of the region in the early nineteenth century. Ngāti Toa chief Te Rauparaha had accompanied a Ngā Puhi raiding party to the Raukawa Moana region in 1819/20, and upon arrival at Omere on Wellington's south coast, spotted a European vessel travelling through the straits. Ngā Puhi chief Tamati Waka Nene encouraged Te Rauparaha to take possession of the land to secure trade with Pākehā. Subsequent migrations and conquests led to the mana of the land being passed to Ngāti Toa and Taranaki tribes, and the establishment of a maritime domain encompassing the lower North Island and upper South Island. The gifting of Tawhito Whenua to Te Rangihaeata at Taputeranga solidified Ngāti Toa claims to Te Whanganui a Tara and provide a tangible link to our past.

The lands, waterways and resources of Te Whanganui a Tara provided a secure and profitable future for Ngāti Toa and our allies, and many places have historic and cultural significance to Ngāti Toa.

Ngāti Toa whakapapa (genealogy) and creation stories connect us to both the natural environment and the human experience within it. Omere and Taputeranga are significant landmarks that represent important markers of tribal identity and connect present and future generations with the origins of Ngāti Toa mana in the region.

Kaimoana (seafood) is collected from several points around Te Whanganui a Tara. Makara, Rimurapa (Sinclair Head), Taputeranga (Island Bay) and Te Tangihanga a Kupe (Barrett's Reef) are traditional fishing spots. Kōura (crayfish) is collected from Karori Rock/Light and Tokohaere (Thoms Rock). Kuku (mussels) are harvested from Te Aroaro o Kupe (Steeple Rock), pātiki (flounder) from (Evans Bay), and tuare (blind eel) from Taputeranga. Tītī (muttonbirds) were caught along the cliffs near Pipinui Point.

Ngāti Toa place critical value on water management. It is incumbent that management of Wellington's waterways ensure and protect the mauri (lifegiving properties) for future generations, and the natural environment it supports. For instance, the Porirua Stream flows into Porirua Harbour, the pātaka (food storehouse) of Ngāti Toa. The discharge of wastewater and pollutants into waterways, and the disposal of human remains into waterways is wholly inconsistent with the tikanga of Ngāti Toa.

Other natural resources including flora, fauna and minerals were important sources of sustenance, healing and other necessities for housing, transport, clothing, tools and so forth. They were also traded extensively. Trade posts, including Port Nicholson, were, and continue to be, important economic centres of opportunity for Ngāti Toa. Food, fresh water and other resources from throughout the region were gathered to trade with whalers, sailors, settlers and other iwi.

The coastal statutory acknowledgment over Thoms Rock in the Ngāti Toa Settlement is also significant recognition of their interest along the south coast of Wellington. Thoms Rock is named after the trader and whaler Joseph Thoms who married Te Uatōrikiriki, daughter of Ngāti Toa chief Nohorua (brother of Te Rauparaha). The name also commemorates the sinking of the 'Three Brothers' and the drowning of Horomona Matakape, grandson of Nohorua, who was buried at an urupā near the Waiariki Stream, then later moved to Oteranga Bay.

Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira is the representative mandated authority for Ngāti Toa and will work in partnership with the Council for the active protection, recognition and management of taonga pertinent to the culture and traditions of the iwi, and the ongoing relationship between tangata and whenua.

ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOMES

Ngāti Toa Rangatira

For Ngāti Toa, the environment is sustained through:

- Reclaimed connections and mātauranga relevant to their natural resources;
- Empowered kaitiaki who are leaders and co-managers of their natural environment;
- Their commitment to environmental sustainability; and
- Their ability to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Environmental Management Perspectives and Values of Hapū and Iwi

Ngāti Toa Rangatira

Ngāti Toa recognises the importance of a healthy and sustainable environment in terms of their tribal identity and whakapapa connections to maunga, moana and awa. They want to play a leadership and co-management role in this regard, aiming to see kaitiaki, and the iwi as a whole, have a greater influence and role in environmental management decision-making, both across the region and country. Ngāti Toa also recognise the opportunity to confirm their commitment to sustainability, and to actively plan for their need to adapt to the inevitable effects of climate change. They also express a desire to revitalise and reconnect to their rohe and hapū based strengths, having reflected on past times when each hapū held the skills relevant to specific environmental roles, that collectively contributed to the wellbeing of the iwi.

Ngāti Toa have a number of inherent tangible and intangible values they closely identify with. They are:

Te Mauri o te Whenua - all things are connected

All things have a mauri (lifeforce) which unites them and can be devalued or enhanced by activities or natural processes. Mauri stems from the belief that the Atua (gods) created everything, and therefore everything is connected, including the spiritual realm, physical realm, the Atua, the environment, the people and their ancestors. Mauri is used to measure the cause and effect of activities to determine their impact on the environment and our connection with it. Ngāti Toa are not separate from Te Taiao (the environment), and what impacts the whenua impacts the people. This relationship is reciprocated in the health of the whenua as an indicator of the health of the people, as Ngāti Toa rely on Te Taiao for their physical and cultural wellbeing. Therefore, it is essential to the iwi health and wellbeing that the mauri of the Ngāti Toa environment (including earth, plants and waterways) is not devalued or degraded, meaning the effects of activities within their rohe are never more than minor or irreversible.

Mana

To have mana is to have authority and influence, as well as the ability to apply tikanga and to have a mandate to make decisions. It can be inherited through whakapapa (genealogy) or gained through ones' actions. Ngāti Toa need to practice their mana at all levels, through governance and management arrangements, partnerships, and maintaining their own autonomy. Examples of Ngāti Toa exercising their mana include the development of Memoranda of Understanding with local councils, providing employment opportunities for iwi members, hosting manuhiri, gathering traditional kai from their rohe, and providing for the wellbeing of their people.

Kaitiakitanga

The primary objective of kaitiakitanga (guardianship) is to protect and enhance mauri for environmental sustainability. As mana whenua of the Wellington District, Ngāti Toa have kaitiaki responsibilities to protect their taonga and the mauri inherently linked with the natural environment. This can be achieved through participation and decision-making in resource management processes with local councils, such as responding to resource consents and co-developing policies to protect their interests.

Ki Uta Ki Tai

Ngāti Toa's world is inherently connected and recognised in the principle of Ki Uta Ki Tai (from the mountains to the sea). This holistic view represents that the Ngāti Toa catchment and any issues concerning the environment cannot be addressed in isolation.

Description of Resources Significant to Tāngata Whenua / Mana Whenua

Taranaki Whānui

Taranaki Whānui settled near the coast and made use of its plentiful resources. The Wellington harbour became their food basket, providing a variety of fish, shellfish and other kai moana. Freshwater environments, such as the Waitohi (now Ngauranga) stream, provided Tuna (freshwater eels) that were caught in weirs, as well as water for drinking and karakia. The land provided a wide array of vegetation that supported biodiversity and animal life, and produced food and resources for Taranaki Whānui, such as konini fruit and seed berries from kahikatea pines for eating, as well as flax for weaving.

Taranaki Whānui have used many of Wellington's natural resources and established mahinga kai sites (sites of food gathering) throughout the district. Knowledge of different sites has been passed down through generations, enhancing kaitiakitanga through innate connections with earth, sea and water. Access to traditional resources for mahinga kai, as well as traditional practices like weaving, is crucial to Taranaki Whānui. Having safe and unbarred access to traditional grounds is important to the iwi and their mana, but gradually becoming less attainable due to developments (infrastructure, earthworks, etc) and destruction of land and waterways. As well as allowing access, there are areas in which Taranaki Whānui want to restrict

access due to the significance of the site, which must be protected. Wāhi tapu / tūpuna are areas that have history Taranaki Whānui would like to be protected. While many sites and areas of significance have already been destroyed or are on private land, it is still important to preserve the story of the site in some way.

Ngāti Toa Rangatira

Coastal settlement and the use of marine resources largely influenced the way of life of those Ngāti Toa Rangatira living near the harbour that provided a variety of paua, mussels, crayfish, eels, flounder and other kai moana. Freshwater environments also provided fish species harvested for kai, and water itself was a resource used for drinking and karakia. The terrestrial environment provided a wide range of vegetation that encouraged biodiversity, supported animal life and produced food and resources for Ngāti Toa, such as titi (mutton birds) for eating, rongoā plants for medicine and flax for weaving. There are also many historical gardens and kumara pits scattered throughout the rohe of Ngāti Toa.

Ngāti Toa have utilised Wellington's natural resources and established mahinga kai sites (sites of food gathering) in the district area. The knowledge of different sites has been passed down through the generations, enhancing kaitiakitanga through an inherent connection with the area and environment. Access to traditional resources for mahinga kai, as well as rāanga and whakairo is important to Ngāti Toa. Having safe unobstructed access to traditional grounds is an essential value that is gradually becoming unattainable due to new developments and the further destruction of land and waterways. As well as allowing access, there are some areas where Ngāti Toa want to limit entry due to the significance of the site, which must be protected. Wāhi tapu / tūpuna are areas that have history Ngāti Toa would like to be preserved. Although many sites and areas of significance have been destroyed or are on private land, it is still a necessity to preserve the story of the site in some way.

Relevant Iwi Authorities

Taranaki Whānui

The Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust was formed in August 2008 to accept and manage the settlement package for Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika, and not long after that (2nd of September 2009) the Port Nicholson Block (Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika) Claims Settlement Act 2009 came into force. The Deed of Settlement was signed on 19 August 2008 at a service held at Pipitea Marae attended by some 700 people. As part of the settlement process, the Crown required that the establishment of the Trust be authorised by those registered with the Port Nicholson Block Claim in 2007, a process that was undertaken in August / September 2007. At the end of the period for voting on the formation of the Trust and the initial Trustees, 96.8% of those who voted supported the proposal that had been presented.

Ngāti Toa Rangatira

The Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014 came into force on 23rd of April 2014. The Settlement date was 1st of August 2014, and the effective date was 1st of February 2015. This Act required a statutory acknowledgement of statutory areas, and statements of association and of coastal values made by Ngāti Toa Rangatira in respect to those statutory areas.

In 1986, Ngāti Toa lodged the Ngāti Toa Tribunal Claim (Wai207), covering the entirety of their traditional rohe from Whangaehu in the North-East to the Tararua Ranges, South to Turakirae Heads, across Cook Strait to Kaikoura, and West to Arahura. However, because the claim was so extensive the Waitangi Tribunal divided it into three separate districts of inquiry:

- The Wellington / Port Nicholson Block District Inquiry (Wai145) heard by the Waitangi Tribunal 1991-1999;
- The Northern South Island Inquiry/Te Tau Ihu (Wai 785) heard by the Waitangi Tribunal 2000-2004; and
- The Porirua ki Whanganui District Inquiry.

In November 2005, the Minister in Charge of Treaty Negotiations and the Minister of Māori Affairs recognised the mandate of the Ngati Toa Rangatira Negotiating Team to represent Ngāti Toa Rangatira in negotiating a comprehensive historical Treaty settlement, and the Crown signed Terms of Negotiation with Ngāti Toa Rangatira on 24 September 2007. This was then followed by a co-signed Letter of Agreement between the Crown and Ngāti Toa Rangatira on the 11th of February 2009, providing for the full and final settlement

package.

Statutory Acknowledgements

There are two Statutory Acknowledgements over Te Whanganui a Tara included in the Deeds of Settlement with Taranaki Whānui (Port Nicholson Block Deed of Settlement) 2008 and Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Toa Rangatira Trust. These statutory acknowledgments require consultation over resource consent matters in or affecting the Harbour.

Council Obligations:

The Council has certain obligations and duties it must exercise when managing resource consent applications within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area. These are:

- To have regard to the statutory acknowledgment when making decisions on whether the Trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust is an affected person on resource consent applications submitted for activities within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.
- Until 1 February 2035, to provide either summaries of resource consent applications lodged with Council, and copies of notices of resource consent applications that have been served on Council under section 145(10) (where the matter is lodged with the Environmental Protection Authority), to the Trustee of the Toa Rangatira Trust where the resource consent application is for an activity within, adjacent to, or directly affecting a statutory area.

TANGATA WHENUA / MANA WHENUA – LOCAL AUTHORITY RELATIONSHIPS

Taranaki Whānui

The Council acknowledges Taranaki Whānui as mana whenua. The Council works in partnership with Taranaki Whānui, and engages through the iwi authority, the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust.

As Mana Whenua of Wellington, Taranaki Whānui are afforded rights and responsibilities through Te Tiriti o Waitangi / The Treaty of Waitangi and the RMA that the Council accommodates. The Council has a Memorandum of Understanding (2010) with the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust and a mutually beneficial relationship where Taranaki Whānui are included in decision-making processes that affect them (e.g. resource management, active protection, etc.) Council acknowledge Taranaki Whānui as not only Mana Whenua but kaitiaki (guardians of the land), with the right to practice Kaitiakitanga, as well as providing for their traditional and cultural values. They also ensure that Taranaki Whānui's contribution to Wellington's heritage and future is fully and publicly acknowledged and work closely with them to explore opportunities for the city regarding settlement of their Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi claims. An example of the partnership between Taranaki Whānui and Council is the Council's work with the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust to host Waitangi Day celebrations in the city.

Formally, the Council has a Memorandum of Understanding with Taranaki Whānui. The MOU between the Council and the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust (Taranaki Whānui) was signed in 2010, replacing the previous MOU, and acknowledges the Treaty of Waitangi, the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, etc. as well as the 3.1 Port Nicholson Block Claims Settlement Act 2009, the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust Vision, and the Council Vision. The MOU also sets out principles and how to give effect to them.

Ngāti Toa Rangatira

The Council acknowledges Ngāti Toa Rangatira as mana whenua. The Council works in partnership with Ngāti Toa Rangatira, and engages through the iwi authority, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira.

As mana whenua of Wellington, Ngāti Toa are afforded rights and responsibilities through Te Tiriti o Waitangi / The Treaty of Waitangi and the RMA that the Council accommodates. The Council has a Memorandum of Understanding (2017) with Ngāti Toa Rangatira and a mutually beneficial relationship where Ngāti Toa are included in decision-making processes that affect them (e.g., resource management and active protection).

The Council acknowledges Ngāti Toa as not only Mana Whenua but Kaitiaki, with the right to practice Kaitiakitanga, as well as providing for their traditional and cultural values. They also ensure that Ngati Toa's contributions to Wellington's heritage and future are fully and publicly acknowledged and work closely with them to explore opportunities for the city regarding settlement of their Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi claims.

Formally, the Council has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Ngāti Toa Rangatira. The MOU between the Council and Ngāti Toa Rangatira was signed in 2017 and acknowledges the Treaty of Waitangi, the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Mana Whenua status of Ngāti Toa, as well as the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014, and the Rūnanga Vision.

HAPŪ AND IWI PLANNING DOCUMENTS

The Council will encourage the preparation and lodgement of Iwi/Hapū Management Plans. Where the plans have been lodged with the Council, Council will be guided by their contents to the extent that they are relevant to the resource management issues of the District.

INVOLVEMENT AND PARTICIPATION WITH TANGATA WHENUA / MANA WHENUA

The Council recognises that the need to consult with mana whenua stems from Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi principle of partnership, requiring both parties to act reasonably and make informed decisions. The Council also acknowledges engaging and consulting with mana whenua often leads to a better understanding of issues and opportunities. In many cases, this will result in stronger, more trusting relationships, and positive outcomes of mutual benefit.

The Resource Management Act 1991 has different requirements for consulting with mana whenua, whose contribution to measuring effects on Māori cultural values is set out under Part II of the Act. For this reason, Council engages and consults with mana whenua on a wide range of resource management-related matters.

Specific Involvement and Participation or RMA Consultation Processes with Tāngata Whenua / Mana Whenua

The Council has responsibility to mana whenua under the RMA. The RMA requires the Council to consider mana whenua matters of significance in Resource Management processes. This includes:

- (Section 6(e)) recognition and protection of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu and other taonga.
- (Section 7(a)) having particular regard to the exercise of kaitiakitanga or the iwi's exercise of guardianship over resources.
- (Section 8) the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and their application to the management of resources.
- (Section 74(2)b) recognition of any planning document recognised by an iwi authority; and
- (all sections cited) the obligation to consult with iwi over consents, policies, and plans.

Ngāti Toa Rangatira

Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira is the mandated iwi authority for Ngāti Toa and has responsibility for protecting and enhancing the mana of Ngāti Toa across the various political, economic, social and environmental circles. Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira is also an iwi authority under the RMA and the trustee of the Ngāti Toa Post-Settlement Governance Entity (the Toa Rangatira Trust). As such, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira manages local government relationships and resource management matters on behalf of Ngāti Toa.

Consultation with mana whenua under the RMA should be directed through Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira. Contact can be made via: resourcemanagement@ngatittoa.iwi.nz.

Taranaki Whānui

The Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust is the mandated iwi authority for Taranaki Whānui and has

responsibility for protecting and enhancing the mana of Taranaki Whānui across the many political, economic, social and environmental spheres. The Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust is also an iwi authority under the RMA and as such, manages local government relationships and resource management matters on behalf of Taranaki Whānui.

Consultation with mana whenua under the RMA should be directed through The Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust. Contact can be made via: reception@portnicholson.org.nz

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)).

Anga whakamua

Anga Whakamua – Moving into the future

Introduction

The Wellington City Council acknowledge Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika and Ngāti Toa Rangatira as mana whenua. As partners, mana whenua see the strategic opportunity and role that Wellington City has as the capital city and as a host national and international visitors. Mana whenua also note and support the aspirations for the city to grow in line with national policy direction created under the Act.

Taranaki Whānui comprises the people from Te Ati Awa, Taranaki, Ngati Ruanui, Ngati Tama, Ngati Mutunga and other iwi from the Taranaki area, whose ancestors migrated to Wellington in the 1820s and 30s. Since then they have maintained ahi kā (continuous occupation). Ngāti Toa Rangatira (Ngāti Toa) have a strong history and affiliation with Porirua and have held exclusive tangata whenua status in the Porirua area since migrating here in the early 1820s.

The Council works in partnership with Taranaki Whānui, and engages through the iwi authority, the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust. It also works in partnership with Ngāti Toa Rangatira, and engages through the iwi authority, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira.

Mana whenua have an important role to play in the City's future growth and development and the District Plan provides the appropriate mechanism for facilitating this. This includes the active involvement of mana whenua in the development of the policy and rule framework and, where required, its implementation. Moreover, the District Plan provides the regulatory mechanism to enable mana whenua to exercise their rights and responsibilities as kaitiaki and that this can occur in accordance with mātauranga Māori principles. When development is to occur within a Site or Area of Significance to Māori, consultation is required with mana whenua. Any advice that is provided expected to be incorporated into proposals. The expected outcome is the protection of the spiritual and cultural values of the site and the relationship of mana whenua with it, and where sought by mana whenua, opportunities to build on the cultural identity of Wellington City are taken

The Tangata Whenua chapter outlines the Environmental Outcomes sought by mana whenua, and the environmental management perspectives and values of Hapū and Iwi. These outcomes and perspectives should be referenced where required through plan development and resource consent processes.

Strategic Objectives	
AW-01	Resource management processes include mana whenua as active participants in a way that recognises Te Tiriti o Waitangi and its principles.
AW-02	The relationship of Tangata Whenua with their lands and traditions is recognised and provided for, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The use, development and expansion of Treaty Settlement land and any land that is subject to Deed of Settlement provisions relating to right of first refusal land, in a manner that recognises its commercial redress purposes; and 2. The use and development of all other land in a manner that to contribute to achieving provide for the social, economic, commercial, and cultural aspirations of Tangata Whenua.
AW-03	Mana whenua can exercise their customary responsibilities as mana whenua and kaitiaki with their own mātauranga Māori.
AW-04	The development and design of the City reflects mana whenua and the contribution of their culture, traditions, ancestral lands, waterbodies, sites, areas and landscapes, and other taonga

	of significance to the district's identity and sense of belonging.
<u>AW-05</u>	<u>Resource management decisions are informed by best available information and mātauranga Māori.</u>

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)).

Tāone Kāwana

Capital City

Introduction

Wellington City plays a critical role in the wider region and as the nation's capital. The City attracts a diverse range of people through its many activities including Central Government employment opportunities, tertiary education institutions, arts and cultural activities, natural environment, economic activity, and its overall liveability.

Decisions that are made now will significantly influence the ability for future generations of the City to thrive socially, economically, and culturally and the city functions in an environmentally sensitive manner. This District Plan is focused on achieving the outcomes of the Spatial Plan and is a future focused plan that builds on what is great about Wellington, allows the City to evolve in partnership with mana whenua and the community, while recognising and safeguarding those things that are special about this City.

The Spatial Plan provides the overarching vision and direction for how the City will evolve over the next 30 years. This District Plan distils this vision and direction through a regulatory framework in order to realise the short to medium term (10-15 years) direction of the Spatial Plan.

There are six strategic City goals in the Spatial Plan that have been developed through engagement with the community – compact, greener, vibrant and prosperous, inclusive and connected, resilient, and partnership with mana whenua. These goals have influenced decisions about where and how the City will grow and what needs to be protected in doing so. The City goals are a critical part of a well-functioning Capital City and it is the Council's expectation that they underpin how development is planned and how decisions are made.

The Spatial Plan recognises that the City faces some significant changes over the next 30 years as a result of:

- Projected population growth of 50,000-80,000 more people;
- Significant housing supply, housing choice, and affordability issues;
- Growth in business development, technology changes, and new ways of working;
- A changing climate and rising seas;
- A commitment to reducing the City's carbon emissions to net zero by 2050;
- Risks associated with natural hazards, such as earthquakes;
- Major transport and urban development projects which will influence the City's urban form;
- Growing pressure on critical infrastructure; and
- Meeting national and regional planning requirements.

The role of the District Plan is to establish a framework within which change can occur while ensuring that the environmental, economic and social effects of change are well-managed. The District Plan is a critical tool for ensuring these changes happen in an environmentally sensitive way and that services and infrastructure are provided and coordinated in ways that ensure the City retains its high levels of liveability.

The City is committed to strengthening its partnership with mana whenua. This commitment is evident throughout this District Plan to ensure that mana whenua are a part of how the city grows and changes, that their voice is heard and that this voice is given meaning and is visible in how we plan, design and build Wellington's future. The values and aspirations of mana whenua are expressed in the Tangata Whenua chapter in Part 1 of the District Plan.

Strategic Objectives

CC-01	Wellington City continues to be the primary economic and employment hub for the region.
CC-02	<p>Wellington City is a well-functioning Capital City where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A wide range of activities that have local, regional and national significance are able to establish and thrive; 2. The social, cultural <u>and</u> economic and environmental wellbeing of current and future residents, <u>and the environment</u> is supported; 3. Mana whenua values and aspirations become an integral part of the City's identity; 4. Urban intensification is delivered in appropriate locations and in a manner that meets the needs of current and future generations; 5. Innovation and technology advances that support the social, cultural, <u>and</u> economic and environmental wellbeing of existing and future residents <u>and supports the environment are-is</u> promoted; and 6. Values and characteristics that are an important part of the City's identity and sense of place are identified and protected.
CC-03	<p>Development is consistent with and supports the achievement of the following strategic city objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compact: Wellington builds on its existing urban form with quality development in the right locations; 2. Resilient: Wellington's natural and built environments are healthy and robust, and we build physical and social resilience through good design; 3. Vibrant and Prosperous: Wellington builds on its reputation as an economic hub and creative centre of excellence by welcoming and supporting innovation and investing strategically to maintain a thriving economy; 4. Inclusive and Connected: Wellington recognises and fosters its identity by supporting social cohesion and cultural diversity, has world-class movement systems and attractive and accessible public spaces and streets; 5. Greener: Wellington is environmentally sustainable and its natural environment is protected, enhanced and integrated into the urban environment; and 6. Partnership with mana whenua: Wellington recognises the unique role of mana whenua within the city and advances a relationship based on active partnership.

Parts of this chapter have been notified using either a Part One Schedule 1 process (**P1 Sch1**), or as part of an Intensification Planning Instrument using the Intensification Streamlined Planning Process (**ISPP**). Please see notations.

Te Ohaoha, Mōhiotanga me te Taurikura ā-Tāone

City Economy, Knowledge and Prosperity

P1 Sch1 Introduction

The City's commercial areas play a fundamental role in both the City and regional economies and will be essential for supporting the City's growth, economy, employment and meeting people's day to day needs into the future. Mana whenua also have significant commercial aspirations and this an important part of planning the City's future.

As outlined in the Spatial Plan, a large proportion of the City's growth over the next 30 years will be directed to the City Centre and suburban centres. Vibrant, sustainable and well-functioning centres are important for attracting investment and business to those centres and supporting the social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing of local residents and workers.

Based on the Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment, the City will require up to 24ha of land that would accommodate 78ha of floor space for future business development and activities over the next 30 years. Much of this growth is anticipated to be driven by the commercial and government sectors. While these requirements extend beyond the life of this District Plan, the planning and development that occurs now will have long term implications. It is imperative that the City retains sufficient supply of business and commercial land over the short, medium and long term.

A diverse range and mix of activities enables agglomeration benefits to be realised, economies of scale to be increased, and supports a population with a diverse range of skills and knowledge. This helps to support:

- People's social and economic wellbeing;
- Different ways and places of work;
- A reduction in the need to travel via private vehicle;
- Reduced carbon emissions; and
- Economic and social resilience.

The District Plan provides a framework that is flexible enough to support diversity in commercial activities and uses, while still ensuring the effects of those uses are appropriately managed.

Strategic Objectives

P1 Sch1

CEKP-O1	<p>A range of commercial and mixed use environments are provided for in appropriate locations across the City to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote a diverse economy; 2. Support innovation and changes in technology; and
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ISPP

		3. Facilitate alternative ways of working.
	CEKP-O2	<p>The City maintains a hierarchy of centres based on their role and function, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City Centre – the primary centre serving the City and the wider region for shopping, employment, city-living, government services, arts and entertainment, tourism and major events. The City Centre is easily accessible and easy to navigate for all and serves as a major transport hub for the City and wider region. The City Centre is the primary location for future intensification for both housing and business needs; 2. Metropolitan Centres – these centres provide significant support to the City Centre Zone at a sub-regional level by offering key services to the outer suburbs of Wellington City and the wider Wellington region. They contain a wide range of commercial, civic and government services, employment, office, community, recreational, entertainment and residential activities. Metropolitan Centres are major transport hubs for the City and are easily accessible by a range of transport modes, including rapid transit. As a result, these centres are will be major live-work hubs for the City over the next 30 years. Intensification for housing and business needs will be enabled in these locations, to complement the City Centre; 3. Local Centres – these centres service the surrounding residential catchment and neighbouring suburbs. Local Centres contain a range of commercial, community, recreational and entertainment activities. Local Centres are well-connected to the City’s public transport network and active transport modes are also provided for. Local Centres will play a role in accommodating and servicing the needs of the existing and forecast population growth that is complementary to the City Centre and Metropolitan Centre Zones. This intensification is due to the capacity of the area to absorb more housing with enablers of growth such as walkable access to public transport, and community facilities and services; and 4. Neighbourhood Centres - these centres service the immediate residential neighbourhood and offer small-scale convenience-based retail for day-to-day needs. These centres are generally for small commercial clusters and community services. Neighbourhood Centres are accessible by public transport and active transport modes.
P1 Sch1	CEKP-O3	<p>Mixed use, and industrial areas and commercial zones outside of Centres:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complement the hierarchy of Centres; 2. Provide for activities that are incompatible with other Centres-based activities; and 3. Support large scale industrial and service-based activities that serve the needs of the City and wider region.
P1 Sch1	CEKP-O4	Land within the City Centre, Centres, Mixed Use, and General Industrial Zones is protected from activities that are incompatible with the purpose of the zone

P1 Sch1

	or have the potential to undermine the City's hierarchy of centres.
CEKP-O5	Strategically important assets including those that support Māori culture, tourism, trade, education, research, and health and cultural wellbeing are provided for in appropriate locations.

Parts of this chapter have been notified using either a Part One Schedule 1 process (**P1 Sch1**), or as part of an Intensification Planning Instrument using the Intensification Streamlined Planning Process (**ISPP**). Please see notations.

Ngā Wāhi Aronehe me ngā Wāhi Tapu o te Mana Whenua

Historic Heritage and Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori

P1 Sch1 Introduction

Historic and cultural heritage provides a connection with those who lived before us. It helps us define who we are and contributes to our sense of place. Once destroyed, it cannot be replaced. It is a fundamental part of the wellbeing of people and communities.

Historic Heritage is a key contributor to the City's vibrancy and sense of place, particularly when it is retained, celebrated, and maintained. It can also make a significant contribution to the economy, through employment, tourism and the provision of interesting and alternative work and recreation spaces.

The protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development is a matter of national importance under section 6(f) of the RMA. The District Plan must recognise and provide for this.

The District Plan recognises that the City's 'heritage' includes sites and areas that pre-date colonial settlement and are significant for mana whenua. Recognising and protecting these sites and areas provides a richer understanding of the City's history, ensuring that the City's history extends beyond a European view of 'historic heritage' to include Māori cultural heritage values.

Sites and areas of significance to Māori capture the relationship of mana whenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga. Sites and areas of significance to Māori carry history, connection, meaning and associations for mana whenua. They provide a tangible connection to whenua and significant historical events. Often the physical evidence of sites no longer exist physically however their memory and association remains an important part of the cultural landscape, narrative and whakapapa.

As the City grows, it is important that the sustainable long-term use of heritage buildings is provided for and that these buildings are suitable for a variety of uses in the future. Wellington City is prone to natural hazards, particularly seismic risks, so the safety and resilience of the City's building stock is a significant issue. The age and design of many of the City's older buildings means that some may need significant upgrades to ensure they meet Building Act requirements. A number of these are heritage buildings. It is important that the District Plan continues to promote seismic strengthening of built heritage to contribute to a safe and resilient city. The District Plan will enable works on heritage buildings that improve their safety and ongoing resilience while managing the effects on historic heritage values. This includes ensuring that any changes maintain or enhance heritage values, rather than detracting from them.

The relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga is a matter of national importance under section 6(e) of the RMA. There are many sites across the City which have significance for Māori. Large areas of urban development in the City have already disturbed some of these sites, so in accordance with the principle of kaitiakitanga it is important that future development does not further compromise remaining sites and where possible acknowledges this history.

Strategic Objectives

ISPP	HHSASM-01	Significant buildings, structures, areas, and sites that exemplify Wellington's historical and cultural values are identified, recognised and protected.
ISPP	HHSASM-02	Built heritage is resilient and has a sustainable long term use while ensuring heritage and cultural values are recognised and maintained.
P1 Sch1	HHSASM-03	The cultural, spiritual and/or historical values associated with sites and areas of significance to Māori are protected.
P1 Sch1	HHSASM-04	Sites of significance to Māori are identified and mana whenua's relationships, interests and associations with their culture, traditions, ancestral lands, waterbodies, sites, areas and landscapes, and other taonga of significance are recognised and provided for.
P1 Sch1	HHSASM-05	Recognise that only mana whenua can identify impacts on their relationship with their culture, traditions, ancestral lands, waterbodies, sites, areas and landscapes and other taonga/sites of significance to Māori.

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)).

Te Taiao Māori

Natural Environment

Introduction

Wellington's natural environment is one of its defining features. The close proximity of the City and easy access to the natural environment is unique and this is highly valued by the community.

The City benefits from a range of indigenous ecosystems that support the survival of organisms, assist with reducing the impacts of climate change, and support carbon sequestration. The City also has a number of iconic landscapes and natural features that are distinct and have particular visual, cultural, experiential, and geographical significance.

The preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment, and the protection of significant indigenous vegetation, significant habitats of indigenous fauna, and outstanding natural landscapes and features from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development are matters of national importance under section 6 of the RMA, which the District Plan must recognise and provide for, [a function of the Council under s31 of the Act, and part of the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region which the District Plan must give effect to. The Council must also implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 where the Council has responsibilities to adopt ki uta ki tai or an integrated management approach, particularly with respect to the maintenance of indigenous biological diversity and Te Mana o Te Wai.](#)

In Wellington City, this is important given the significant population growth expected over the next 30 years, and the impacts that growth and development could have on our indigenous biodiversity if left unchecked.

The Council also declared a Climate and Ecological Emergency in 2019. This declaration provides impetus to ensure that the City's ecosystems are not further degraded.

The City's open space network is also a key part of the broader natural environment values. A defining feature of these open spaces, both formal and informal, is their close proximity to the urban area. This proximity enables residents and visitors to easily enjoy their natural environment and provides opportunities to integrate more natural elements into the urban area. As the City grows, these areas may come under increasing pressure for development if they are not protected and managed efficiently and effectively. The open space network provides for the City's social, cultural and environmental wellbeing and it is important that these areas are retained for future generations to enjoy.

There are also important cultural and spiritual values associated with the natural environment for local iwi.

The City's waterways and harbour have become increasingly contaminated as the City has developed over time. The increase in impervious surfaces and stormwater runoff has resulted in increased contaminant loads that have significant effects on water quality and increased runoff leading to higher storm flows and lower flows in dry weather. Poor water quality and changes in flow subsequently threatens the flora and fauna that rely on these water bodies for their survival. It also impacts on the community's ability to enjoy these waterways for recreational purposes, and the degradation of water impacts on the cultural and spiritual values held by mana whenua in relation to water. Greater urban development within the existing urban footprint has the potential to exacerbate existing water quality issues without changes to how development is undertaken and the impacts of development on water are considered.

For mana whenua, water (wai) is a gift – Ngā wai tuku kiri. Implementation of the District Plan has an important role in ensuring that the value of water is recognised and enhanced in new development so that the broader

regional goals of improving water quality can be achieved. The vision for mana whenua is that the mauri of water is restored to primarily support the health of the wai, which will in turn support:

- The natural systems and habitat for our taonga species;
- Mana Whenua and residents of Te Whanganui-a Tara, and manuhiri, to enjoy, live and play in our freshwater taonga; and
- The hauora (health) of present and future generations.

On that basis, mana whenua have developed the following overarching principles for the management of the City's water in the future:

1. **Te Mātāpuna:** Headwaters are revered, protected and restored as the ultimate sources of mauri of fresh water;
2. **Ngā awa tipua:** Rivers and streams are named, their mana as living entities recognised, accumulated stressors identified, and their values measured;
3. **Āku waiheke:** Small water bodies are named and recognised for their individual and accumulated values including habitat and water volume;
4. **Ngā wai huna:** Aquifers and piped streams are named, their mana recognised and made visible through education and daylighting of streams;
5. **Wāhi a wai:** Places of particular importance and vulnerability are identified, protected and provided for in planning and management;
6. **Takutaimoana:** Connections of coastal waters to freshwater systems are specified in management targets, the specific relationships are articulated in storm and waste water discharge limits;
7. **Te Mana O te Wai:** We must care for the integrated well being of the water;
8. **Tāngata:** Our Environment is a place of human occupations;
9. **Te Hāpori me te wai:** Community has a significant regard for water;
10. **Tiakina mō apōpō:** Future resilience is connected to our environment; and
11. **Papatūanuku:** Our relationship with land predetermines our relationship with water.

More extreme weather events as a result of climate change also mean that stormwater management will become an increasingly important issue. It is therefore important that urban development does not exacerbate pressure on the City's stormwater systems, and that a more integrated approach is taken in considering how water is managed within new developments.

Strategic Objectives	
NE-O1	The natural character, landscapes and features, <u>indigenous biodiversity</u> and ecosystems that contribute to the City's identity, <u>including those that and</u> have significance for mana whenua as kaitiaki are identified, recognised, protected, and, where possible, enhanced.
NE-O2	Future subdivision, <u>land use</u> and development contributes to an improvement in the quality of the City's water bodies, <u>freshwater ecosystems and receiving environments, protects and enhances Māori freshwater values</u> and recognises mana whenua and their relationship to water (Te Mana o Te Wai).
NE-O3	The City retains <u>and expands</u> an extensive open space network across the City that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is easily accessible; 2. Connects the urban and natural environment; 3. Supports <u>the protection of</u> ecological, cultural, and landscape values; and 4. Meets the needs of anticipated future growth.
NE-O4	Mana whenua are able to exercise their customary responsibilities as mana whenua and kaitiaki with their own mātauranga Māori in the protection and management of the natural environment.
NE-O5	<u>Subdivision, land use and development is undertaken in an integrated manner recognising the importance of ki uta ki tai and the interconnectedness between ecosystems, natural processes and freshwater.</u>

This entire chapter has been notified using the RMA Part One, Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)).

Ngā Rawa me te Tūhanga ā-Rautaki o te Tāone

Strategic City Assets and Infrastructure

Introduction

Infrastructure is critical to the ability of Wellington City to thrive and grow. The expected population growth over the next 30 years will place pressure on this infrastructure, and in particular for the three waters and transport networks. It is important that the District Plan supports a coordinated approach to infrastructure planning.

The City also hosts some major infrastructure facilities, such as the Commercial Port and Wellington International Airport, which not only serve the immediate City, but also play a major role at the regional and national scale [and are 'lifeline utilities' under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002](#).

These assets are defined as 'regionally significant infrastructure' under the Regional Policy Statement and must be provided for and their benefits recognised. There are also likely to be major transport projects for the City in the coming years that will need to be provided for. The District Plan must enable these activities to continue to establish, operate and function.

The sequencing of development to align with increases in infrastructure capacity also needs to be carefully managed, while not hindering efforts to provide for housing and business needs. The National Policy Statement on Urban Development requires that local authorities enable sufficient development capacity for housing and business needs over the short, medium and long term. This includes providing 'infrastructure-ready' capacity.

Given the significant costs involved with servicing new growth with infrastructure, Wellington City is taking a long-term and pragmatic approach to prioritising growth areas for infrastructure investment through its Spatial Plan, Long Term Plan and Infrastructure Strategy. Future development must align with this sequencing as much as possible. However, it is not intended that this approach hinder developments that have broader benefits to the City. Out-of-sequence development proposals (including private plan changes) will need to show that the development will result in a significant increase in development capacity, and that the necessary servicing and funding for the development is available.

The Council will also encourage the use of green infrastructure to manage the impacts of development on the City's infrastructure network. Green infrastructure will not only assist with managing infrastructure pressures, but also supports the broader City goals of a more sustainable and greener City.

Strategic Objectives	
SCA-01	<p>Infrastructure is established, operated, maintained, and upgraded in Wellington City so that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The social, economic, cultural, and environmental benefits of this infrastructure are recognised; 2. The City is able to function safely, efficiently and effectively; 3. The infrastructure network is resilient in the long term; 4. It contributes to meeting the city's zero carbon capital (net zero emissions) goal; and 5. Future growth and development is enabled and can be sufficiently serviced.
SCA-02	New urban development occurs in locations that are supported by sufficient development

	<p>infrastructure capacity, or where this is not the case the development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Can meet the development infrastructure costs associated with the development, and 2. Supports a significant increase in development capacity for the City.
SCA-03	Additional infrastructure is incorporated into new urban developments of a nature and scale that supports Strategic Objective UFD-O67 or provides significant benefits at a regional or national scale.
SCA-04	Regionally significant infrastructure is provided for in appropriate locations and the social, cultural economic, and environmental benefits of this infrastructure are recognised and provided for.
SCA-05	The adverse effects of infrastructure are managed having regard to the economic, social, environmental and cultural benefits, and the functional technical and operational needs of infrastructure.
SCA-06	Infrastructure operates efficiently and safely and is protected from incompatible development and activities that may create reverse sensitivity effects <u>or compromise its efficient and safe operation.</u>
<u>SCA-07</u>	<u>The benefits of and contribution to the development of the city's infrastructure and built environment from the utilisation of the city's mineral resources from quarrying activities are recognised and provided for.</u>

Parts of this chapter have been notified using either a Part One Schedule 1 process (**P1 Sch1**), or as part of an Intensification Planning Instrument using the Intensification Streamlined Planning Process (**ISPP**). Please see notations.

Te Whakaukatanga, Te Manawaroa me te Āhuarangi Hurihuri

Sustainability, Resilience and Climate Change

P1 Sch1 Introduction

Wellington City has a goal of being a ~~net-zero carbon capital~~ (net zero emissions) ~~city~~ by 2050. This approach is consistent with the national and global concerns about the impacts of human behaviour on climate change. How and where the City grows will play a key role in our ability to reach this goal and support future generations to live more sustainably than has traditionally been the case.

Reliance on fossil fuels and other non-renewable sources of energy is harmful to the environment and will have a negative impact on the City's ability to be 'zero carbon **capital**' by 2050. Wellington should make use of renewable energy technologies at both the small and large scale. This, coupled with a reduction in private car travel and supported by a compact urban form will help to reduce the City's emissions.

The City is subject to a range of natural hazards including earthquakes, liquefaction, and flooding. The impacts of climate change and sea level rise are also beginning to be felt in some parts of the City. It is important that new development does not exacerbate these risks.

There remains a level of uncertainty about the full extent of the impacts of climate change and sea level rise. This means the planning framework needs to retain a level of flexibility to enable the City to adapt in response to changing circumstances.

The District Plan provides a framework within which these various risks can be managed to ensure people's safety. New developments must be designed to be resilient, to ensure buildings not only keep people safe, but that they can endure and withstand hazard events. This will reduce costs in the long term and enable the City to quickly recover when these events do occur.

The District Plan must provide a framework that is responsive to changes in data and knowledge and enables the community to make informed decisions about how they will adapt to these circumstances.

There are multiple benefits associated with the protection and enhancement of the City's natural systems and features for climate change adaptation and managing hazard risks. The District Plan includes rules to protect indigenous biodiversity across the City. The protection and enhancement of the City's biodiversity supports important ecosystems and habitats, as well providing carbon storage opportunities that can reduce carbon emissions.

Strategic Objectives

P1 Sch1	SRCC-O1	<p>The City's built environment supports:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Achieving</u> net reduction in the City's carbon net zero emissions by 2050; 2. More energy efficient buildings; 3. An increase in the use of renewable energy sources; and 4. Healthy functioning of native ecosystems and natural processes; and 5. <u>Low carbon and multi-modal transport options including walking, cycling, micro mobility and public transport</u>
ISPP	SRCC-O2	<p>Risks from natural hazards are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identified and understood; 2. Planned for through adaptation and mitigation measures <u>so that risk is not increased or is reduced</u> ensure the risks are low; and 3. Avoided where <u>there would be a high risk to life or buildings</u>. are intolerable.
ISPP	SRCC-O3	<p><u>Land use, Ssubdivision, and</u> development and use:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effectively manage<u>s</u> the risks associated with climate change and sea level rise; 2. Support<u>s</u> the City's ability to adapt over time to the impacts of climate change and sea level rise; and 3. Support<u>s</u> natural functioning ecosystems and processes to help build resilience into the natural and built environments.
P1 Sch1	SRCC-O4	<p>Land use, subdivision and development design <u>seeks to integrate</u>s natural processes that provide opportunities for carbon reduction, carbon storage, natural hazard risk reduction and support climate change adaptation.</p>

Parts of this chapter have been notified using either a Part One Schedule 1 process ([P1 Sch1](#)), or as part of an Intensification Planning Instrument using the Intensification Streamlined Planning Process ([ISPP](#)). Please see notations.

Provisions in this chapter have immediate legal effect as they relate to the Medium Density Residential Standards. In accordance with In section 80H of the RMA. provisions that have legal effect are marked in this chapter with a gavel (



). To see more about what legal effect means please click here.

Te Āhua Tāone me te Whanaketanga

Urban Form and Development

P1 Sch1 Introduction

Population growth will result in higher demand for housing and employment over the next 30 years. Capacity modelling shows that without significant increases in the amount of urban intensification the City will fall short of meeting demand for housing over the next 30 years. Managing where this new development occurs is an important matter to be managed through the District Plan. The overarching growth direction is well-established in the Spatial Plan and is also endorsed by higher order documents including the National Policy Statement on Urban Development, and the Wellington Regional Policy Statement.

A compact form contributes to reducing the City's carbon emissions and residents' need to travel long distances in private vehicles. It also incentivises more sustainable travel modes such as walking, cycling, and public transport.

Enabling sufficient land supply for housing and business activity is crucial for the ability of residents to meet their social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being. The National Policy Statement on Urban Development requires the Council to provide sufficient development capacity to meet expected demand for housing and business land over the short (3 years), medium (3-10 years), and long term (10-30 years). This District Plan sets the policy foundation to enable growth to be accommodated beyond the life of the Plan.

An undersupply of housing in the City plays a significant role in making housing and renting less affordable [affordable](#). This in turn negatively impacts on people's social and economic wellbeing.

The District Plan approach is to increase housing choice and affordability by enabling development across the housing spectrum – from assisted housing solutions through to private home ownership. [It provides for a variety of housing types across the city including standalone, terraced, attached, retirement villages and apartment buildings.](#)

In addition to increasing housing supply and choice, the District Plan seeks to ensure that the City remains liveable and functions in a way that enhances people's wellbeing. A quality-built environment is one that is walkable, with well-designed buildings and open spaces (both public and private), supported by good public transport options, and ecologically sensitive development. It extends beyond aesthetic considerations to include a broader range of features that make a liveable, quality-built urban and rural environment.


The Plan also protects areas of special character in the City's inner suburbs. These suburbs are some of the City's original settlements, with pockets of relatively intact streetscape character derived from a range of factors such as building age, architectural style, and site boundary

treatment. These are known as ‘Character Precincts’. Rules in these Precincts control demolition and significant alterations and additions to buildings built before 1930.

Overall, the District Plan seeks to achieve good design outcomes while providing for innovation and changes in building technologies and design approaches. The Plan includes design guidance for development across the City to support the rules and development standards to achieve good design outcomes.

Strategic Objectives

ISPP	UFD-01	Wellington's compact urban form is maintained with the majority of urban development located within the City Centre, in and around Centres, and along major public transport corridors.		
P1 Sch1	UFD-02	Urban development in identified greenfield areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is environmentally and ecologically sensitive; 2. Makes efficient use of land; 3. Is well-connected to the public transport network; and 4. <u>Provides a mixture of land uses and activities, where feasible; and</u> 5. Reinforces the City's compact urban form. 		
ISPP	UFD-03	Medium to high density and assisted housing developments are located in areas that are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Connected to the transport network and served by multi-modal transport options; or 2. Within or near a Centre Zone or other area with many employment opportunities; and 3. Served by public open space and other social infrastructure. <p style="color: red; text-decoration: underline;">Noting that medium to high density housing developments may not be appropriate in qualifying matter areas.</p>		
P1 Sch1	UFD-04	In order to achieve sufficient, feasible land development capacity to meet expected housing demand, the following housing bottom lines below are to be met or exceeded in the short-medium and long term in Wellington City as contained in the Wellington Regional Housing and Business Capacity Assessment (Housing Update 2022).		
		2021-2024 Short	2024-2031 Medium	2031-2051 Long
	Demand figures	4, 148	8, 426	18, 724
	Competitiveness	20%		15%

		margin		
		Housing bottom line	15, 089	21, 532
P1 Sch1	UFD-05	Sufficient land development capacity is available to meet the short-, medium- and long-term business land needs of the City, as identified in the Wellington Regional Housing and Business Capacity Assessment.		
ISPP	UFD-06	A variety of housing types, sizes and tenures, including assisted housing, supported residential care, and papakainga options, are available across the City to meet the community's diverse social, cultural, and economic housing needs.		
ISPP	UFD-07 	<p>Development supports the creation of a liveable, well-functioning urban environment that enables all people and communities to provide for their social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing, and for their health and safety now and into the future.</p> <p>Development will achieve this by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Being accessible and well-designed; 2. Supporting sustainable travel choices, including active and micromobility modes; 3. Being serviced by the necessary infrastructure (<u>including additional infrastructure</u>) appropriate to the intensity, scale and function of the development and urban environment; 4. Being socially inclusive; 5. Being ecologically sensitive; 6. Respecting of the City's historic heritage; 7. Providing for community well-being; and 8. Adapting over time and being responsive to an evolving, more intensive surrounding context. 		
ISPP	UFD-08	Areas of identified special character are recognised and new development within those areas is responsive to the context and, where possible, enhances that character.		