

**Elite land**

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

**Emergency planning guidelines**

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

**Excessively fragmented**

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

**Flood hazard zone**

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

**Flood Management Plan**

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

**Geopreservation Inventory**

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

**Greenhouse gases**

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

**Groundwater**

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

**Guidelines**

means non-statutory advisory papers.

**Habitable building**

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

**Habitable Floor**

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

**Habitat**

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

**Halons**

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

**Hapu**

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

**Hazardous substances**

means any substance:

- (a) with one or more of the following intrinsic properties:
  - Explosiveness
  - Flammability
  - A capacity to oxidise
  - Corrosiveness
  - Toxicity (both acute and chronic)
  - Ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation, or
- (b) which on contact with air or water (other than air or water where the temperature has been artificially

increased or decreased) generates a substance with any one or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a) of this definition.

### **Hazardous waste**

means wastes which exhibit hazardous characteristics (such as explosiveness, flammability, a capacity to oxidise, corrosiveness, toxicity, or ecotoxicity, or which generate a substance with one or more of these properties on contact with air or water), and will therefore require special care during all stages of their management and eventual disposal.

### **HGMPA**

Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000

### **Hydrocarbons**

means chemical compounds that contain carbon and hydrogen.

### **Impervious surfaces**

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

### **Independent Agricultural Unit**

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

### **Indigenous**

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

### **Industrial and trade activities**

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

### **Infrastructure**

Includes ports, airports and airport approach services, bulk water supply and drainage reticulation and associated works; energy generation and transmission; transport and communications facilities and networks;

solid waste disposal facilities; and defence establishments. Any regional institution (including universities and other public tertiary institutions) and regionally significant reserves within the meaning of public work in section 2 of RM Act and section 2 of the Public Works Act 1981, and regional reserves and parks as defined in section 619B of the Local Government Amendment Act are also defined as regionally significant infrastructure or services.

The following are examples of regional infrastructure:

- Mangere Wastewater Treatment Plant
- North Shore Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Ports of Auckland and Onehunga
- Auckland International Airport
- Energy and telecommunications networks
- National roading network
- University of Auckland
- Regional Reserves and Parks
- Regionally significant reserves, e.g., Auckland Domain
- Auckland Public Hospital
- National defence establishments

### **Integrated management**

means management of natural and physical resources:

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

### **Intensification**

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

- (i) In an urban area intensification includes redevelopment, infill, conversion, retro-fitting and recycling. It also includes additional urban development at any density on vacant land within the defined urban limits.

- (ii) In rural areas intensification includes changes in the intensity of subdivision and development, from (for example) extensive pastoral farming regimes to rural residential (countryside living), horticultural, or factory farming activities.

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

#### **Iwi**

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

#### **Kaitiaki**

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

#### **Land Use Capability – NZLRI – LUC Classes (New Zealand Land Resource Inventory – Land Use Capability)**

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

Land Use Capability (LUC) classes include:

##### **Class 1**

The best land, flat, free draining, well structured fertile soils suited to sustained intensive horticulture with minimal inputs, e.g., immediately west of the Pukekohe urban area.

##### **Class 2**

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

##### **Class 3**

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

##### **Class 4**

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

##### **Class 6**

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

##### **Class 7**

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

##### **Class 8**

Steep coastal cliffs and foredunes. Protection areas.

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

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

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

NZLRI Database

New Zealand Land Resources Inventory Worksheets

#### **Landcare**

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

**Lot**

means:

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

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

**Mahinga Mataitai reserves**

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

**Maori**

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

**Maori land**

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

**Marae**

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

**Marine Protected Area**

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

**Mauri**

means life force, life essence.

**Metropolitan urban limits**

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

**National routes**

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