The changes to the Definitions section are outlined below. All proposed new text is shown as underlined and all text proposed to be deleted is indicated with strikethrough.

2 DEFINITIONS

**ARTERIAL ROAD**

means any national arterial road, regional road or district arterial road shown in Appendix 2B

**COLLECTOR ROAD**

means roads that provide circulation in local areas and links to arterial roads, while balancing these needs with pedestrian and local amenity values. These roads provide access for all modes of transport including public transport. Typical traffic flows are between 3,000 and 10,000 vehicles per day. These include a number of central roads through the town of Feilding, Pohangina Road, Newbury Line and the main roads to the beaches and tourist routes like the Apiti-Rangiwahia route. Refer to Appendix 3B.1 for those roads that are identified in the District as being a Collector Road.

**COLLECTOR ROAD (TOURIST)**

means those roads that currently carry traffic volumes below that of a Collector Road, but serve a similar function in that they link areas of population together. Refer to Appendix 3B.1 for those roads that are identified in the District as being a Collector Road (Tourist).

**EARTHWORKS**

means the removal, deposit or relocation of soil that results in alteration between the existing and finished ground level. This includes but is not limited to, soil movement associated with subdivision and site works as defined in the Building Act 2004.

For the purposes of this Plan, earthworks excludes the following:

- work associated with the forming of farm tracks (unless within the National Grid Yard or within a site of Heritage Value)
- fences and fence lines, including their post holes (unless within the National Grid Yard)
- trenching and backfilling ancillary to the installation of network utilities and services (unless within a site of Heritage Value)
- the minor upgrading, replacement or maintenance of network utilities
- cultivation, including harvesting and maintaining of crops

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1 S1/001 by Federated Farmers
2 S11/001 by Transpower, S3/006 by Heritage New Zealand
3 S1/001 by Federated Farmers and S16/001 by Powerco
4 S11/001 by Transpower
5 S3/006 by Heritage New Zealand
6 S16/001 by Powerco
7 S1/001 by Federated Farmers and S23/019 by Horticulture NZ
aggregate extraction, unless within the National Grid Yard\textsuperscript{4}.

includes the construction and maintenance of driveways, building platforms, loading areas, tracks, drainage works and dams\textsuperscript{5}.

NB: Earthworks near roads are subject to the Local Government Act 1974, refer Page 76.

HEIGHT

in relation to any building, means the vertical distance between the ground level at any point and the highest part of the building immediately above that point.

Height measurements specifically exclude:

a. antennas
b. chimneys
c. flagpoles
d. lightning rods\textsuperscript{9}

INFRASTRUCTURE OF REGIONAL AND NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

in relation to network utilities, has the same meaning as the infrastructure of regional and national importance listed in Policy 3-1 of Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council One Plan\textsuperscript{10}.

LOCAL ROADS

means roads that provide access and connectivity within a local area. Local roads in urban areas typically carry up to 3,000 vehicles per day, have low vehicle speeds, have two lanes and provide for on-street parking, property access and pedestrian needs. Local roads in rural areas typically carry less than 1,000 vehicles per day.

MAJOR ARTERIAL ROAD

means roads of strategic importance to the Region. They provide interconnections between areas within the District and distribute traffic from major intercity links. Access is generally at grade but may be limited. Urban traffic volumes are typically greater than 20,000 vehicles per day and rural 5,000 vehicles per day with a significant number of heavy vehicles. Typical urban operating speeds are 50 to 70km/h and rural 80 to 100km/h. Major Arterial Routes are State Highways 54, 56, Milson Line, Saddle Road, Halcombe Road and Camerons Line. Refer to Appendix 3B.1 for those roads that are identified in the District as being a Major Arterial Road.

MINOR ARTERIAL ROAD

means roads that provide access between Collector and Major Arterial Roads. These roads have a dominant through vehicular movement and carry the major public transport routes. Access to property may be restricted and rear servicing facilities may be required. Urban traffic volumes are typically 8,000 to 20,000 vehicles per day and rural from 1,000 to 5,000 vehicles per day with a higher proportion of heavy vehicles. Typical urban operating speeds are 40 to 60 km/h and rural 80 to 100 km/h. Minor arterial roads include Rongotea-Longburn Road to the north of Kairanga-Bunnythorpe Road, Green Road, and the Cheltenham-

\textsuperscript{4} Support S11/001 by Transpower
\textsuperscript{9} Support S17/002 by Spark and S18/003 by Chorus
\textsuperscript{10} Support S8/004 by NZ Defence Force, S11/002 by Transpower and S20/002 by First Gas
MINOR UPGRADING

Mangaweka routes. Refer to Appendix 3B.1 for those roads that are identified in the District as being a Minor Arterial Road.

in relation to network utilities means increasing the carrying capacity or efficiency of an existing utility while the effects of that utility remain the same or similar in character, intensity and scale. Minor upgrading shall not include an increase in the voltage of an electricity line unless the line was originally constructed to operate at the higher voltage but has been operating at a reduced voltage. Examples of minor upgrading may include:

a. Adding circuits and conductors to electricity and telecommunication lines.

b. Reconductoring lines with higher capacity conductors.

c. Resagging conductors.

d. Bonding of conductors.

e. Adding longer or more efficient insulators.

f. Adding earthwires to electricity lines, which may contain telecommunication lines, earthpeaks and lightning rods.

g. Adding electrical or telecommunication fittings.

h. Replacement of cross arms with cross arms of an alternative design.

i. Relocation and replacement of support structures, such as poles supporting electricity and telecommunication lines up to 3m from the original location.

j. An increase in support structure height required to achieve compliance with NZECP 34:2001.

NATIONAL GRID CORRIDOR

means the area measured either side of the centreline of above ground National Grid lines (see definition of National Grid Yard) as follows:

a. 14m for 110kV lines on single poles

b. 32m for 110kV lines on towers

c. 37m for 220kV lines on towers.

Note: the National Grid Corridor and Yard setbacks do not apply to underground cables or any transmission lines (or sections of lines) that are designated.

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11 S16/002 by Powerco
12 S17/004 by Spark, S16/002 by Powerco, S18/005 by Chorus and S11/003 by Transpower
13 S16/002 by Powerco and S11/003 by Transpower
14 Support S11/004 by Transpower
NATIONAL GRID YARD means the area measured either side of the centreline of above ground National Grid lines as follows: 32m for the 110kV National Grid lines on towers located within Growth Precinct 1 (Appendix 9A). (NB – see diagram under definition of National Grid Yard). [PC45]

NATIONAL GRID YARD means:

a. The area located 12m in any direction from the outer edge of a National Grid support structure; and
b. The area located 10m either side of the centreline of an overhead 110kV National Grid line on single poles; or
c. The area located 12m either side of the centreline of any overhead National Grid line on towers.

within Growth Precinct 1 (Appendix 9A) the area located 12 metres in any direction from the outer visible edge of a National Grid support structure foundation; and the area located 12 metres either side of the centreline of any overhead National Grid line on towers. [PC45]

NETWORK UTILITY means an activity or operation of a network utility operator (as defined under section 166 of the Resource Management Act) and also includes those facilities which provide an essential service to the public including:

a. telecommunications,
b. radiocommunications,
c. transformation, transmission or distribution of electricity
d. distribution or transmission or pipeline of gas or petroleum,
e. water supply (including treatment),
f. sewerage reticulation,
g. sewage treatment and disposal,
h. drainage and stormwater control or irrigation systems,
i. roads,
j. railway,
k. fire stations,

25 S8/003 by NZ Defence Force and S5/041 by Horizons
Chapter 2 – Definitions

NOISE SENSITIVE ACTIVITY

means any of the following

a. assisted living accommodation
b. community facilities
c. dwelling and other residential activities

d. education facilities

e. visitor accommodation

f. hospitals

OFFICIAL SIGN

means any regulatory traffic and official signs approved by Council

a road controlling authority or provided under any legislation and

which are erected on a road.

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

means network utility infrastructure that is the subject of a lodged

or granted application for certificate of compliance or resource

consent, or a notice of requirement, or a confirmed designation.

RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND ANCILLARY PURPOSES AND LAND USES

includes installing, operating, maintaining, removing and replacing

radiocommunication or telecommunication facilities and carrying

out ancillary land uses

RELOCATED BUILDING

Means any second hand building which is transported in whole or

in parts and relocated from its original site to its final destination

site, but excludes a pre-fabricated building which is delivered

dismantled to a site, for erection on that site.

REPLACEMENT

For the purposes of network utilities, means the repair or putting

new components back in place of existing components of the

network utility infrastructure so that where it the network utility

infrastructure remains the same or similar in character, intensity

and scale as what was originally in that location.

SENSITIVE ACTIVITIES

has the same meaning as Noise Sensitive Activity defined earlier

in this chapter.

means those activities that are particularly sensitive to the

National Grid high voltage transmission lines. Such activities

include residential accommodation, educational facilities

16 S11/006 by Transpower
17 S8/003 by NZ Defence Force and S5/041 by Horizons
18 S11/007 by Transpower
19 S11/007 by Transpower
20 S16/015 by Powerco
21 S16/001 by Powerco
22 S16/001 by Powerco
SIGN

means any advertising matter used to give information on a product, service, event or location. It includes the frame, supporting device and any associated ancillary equipment where the principal function is to support the advertising matter. Any advertising material located within shop window displays in the Inner and Outer Business Zones and the Special Development Zone are excluded.

means any advertising matter of whatever kind, and includes any board or structure which supports advertising matter. It also includes any advertising matter on parked vehicles or trailers which is in addition to the structure of that vehicle or trailer. Signs do not include any advertising matter within a shop display window. Double-sided signs shall be measured on one side only for the purpose of determining sign size under this Plan.

SIGN FACE AREA

means the measurement of the area covered by advertising matter and does not include the area of the supporting device.

TEMPORARY ACTIVITIES

means any short term activity that does not occur more than four times a year on the same site and any buildings and structures associated with that activity and includes, but is not limited to:

- Sporting events, public meetings, galas, market days, and recreational and festive events
- Temporary buildings and structures
- Any temporary storage of goods or materials
- Demolition and removal of buildings.

TEMPORARY SIGN

means any sign that is of a temporary nature advertising any forthcoming activity. It includes, without limitation:

- Any parliamentary or local authority election signs
- Construction or development signage on any building or demolition site
- Exhibition or event signage
- Real estate signs advertising the sale, rent or auction of land or premises.

Temporary signs do not include a permanent structure whereby the advertising matter is altered regularly.

UNDERGROUND PIPES, CABLES AND LINES

includes pipes, cables and lines (including any wire, cable and associated equipment used or placed in position for the conveyance of electricity) which are above ground but fixed to permitted structures such as bridges.

UTILITIES

means any activity relating to:

a. Lighthouses, navigational aids and beacons.
b. **Roads** and railways, and incidental equipment.

c. Generation, transformation, transmission, or distribution of electricity.

d. Distribution or transmission by pipeline of gas, petroleum or steam.

e. Water or sewerage reticulation, or treatment.

f. Land drainage, stormwater control or irrigation works.

g. Construction, operation and maintenance of an airport as defined by the Airport Authorities Act including the provision of any approach control services.

h. **Radiocommunication** and/or **telecommunication** equipment and lines.

i. Recycling depots, refuse transfer stations and refuse disposal facilities.

j. Meteorological instruments and facilities.

k. Soil conservation and river control works.

l. Fire Stations.

**URBAN AREA** means any land zoned Residential, Village, Inner or Outer Business, Industrial, Recreation, Manfeild Park or Special Development.