

Definitions background document

This document initially sets out the areas for regional agreement and will then record what the regional agreement is. This work is being developed as part of the Policy and Planning programme from the Wellington Regional Growth Framework and to ensure regional alignment with the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPSUD) and the Freshwater Package including the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management (NPSFM).

Term	Any definition information available	Source/Information
<p>Centre zone means any of the following zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • city centre zone • metropolitan centre zone • town centre zone • local centre zone • neighbourhood centre zone 	<p>City centre is the city centre zone as described in Standard 8 (Zone Framework Standard) of the national planning standards (the standards); or a reference to the nearest equivalent zone, for local authorities that have not yet implemented the Zone Framework in the standards (see clause 1.4(4))</p> <p>Metropolitan centre is the metropolitan centre zone as described in Standard 8 (Zone Framework Standard) of the standards; or a reference to the nearest equivalent zone, for local authorities that have not yet implemented the Zone Framework in the standards</p> <p>https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/RMA/national-planning-standards-november-2019.pdf</p>	<p>NPSUD. No definitions are provided for each of these in the NPSUD. However, definitions of 'city centre' and 'metropolitan centre' are provided in the NPSUD intensification guidance document (section 4 – Definitions and section 5.2). These align with the National Planning Standards zone framework standard zone descriptions (Standard 8).</p>
<p>Qualifying matters</p>	<p>Means any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) A matter of national importance that decision-makers are required to recognise and provide for under section 6 of the Act b) A matter required in order to give effect to any other National Policy Statement c) Any matter required for the purpose of ensuring the safe or efficient operation of nationally significant infrastructure 	<p>NPSUD Section 3.32</p>

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	d) Open space provided for public use, but only in relation to the land that is open space e) An area subject to a designation or heritage order, but only in relation to the land that is subject to the designation or heritage order f) A matter necessary to implement, or ensure consistency with, iwi participation legislation g) The requirement to provide sufficient business land suitable for low density uses to meet expected demand under this National Policy Statement h) Any other matter that makes high density development as directed by Policy 3 inappropriate in an area, but only if the requirements of clause 3.33(3) are met.	
Rapid transit service - definitions for frequent, quick, reliable, high-capacity	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	NPSUD Section 1.4 Interpretation (also NPSUD intensification guidance document)
Rapid transit stop	Means a place where people can enter or exit a rapid transit service, whether existing or planned (NPSUD intensification guidance document, section 5.5.1, 'Existing rapid transit stops' "...Examples of existing rapid transit stops include train stations on the commuter rail services in Wellington and Auckland and bus stations on Auckland's Northern Busway.")	NPSUD Section 1.4 Interpretation (also NPSUD intensification guidance document – section 4 Definitions and examples in section 5.5.1)
Commuter rail service?		
Rapid transit	A quick, frequent, reliable and high-capacity public transport service that operates on a permanent route (road or rail) that is largely separated from other traffic.	GPS2021 Glossary
Planned ie whether rapid transit stop or service is planned	Planned in relation to forms or features of transport, means planned in a regional land transport plan prepared and approved under the Land Transport Management Act 2003.	NPSUD Section 1.4 interpretations NPSUD intensification guidance document

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		(section 4 – Definitions)
Walkable catchment	A walkable catchment is the area that an average person could walk from a specific point to get to multiple destinations. A walkable catchment of 400 metres is typically associated with a five-minute average walk and 800 metres with a 10-minute average walk. [...]	NPSUD intensification guidance document, section 5.5 Walkable Catchments
Housing bottom lines	<p>For the short-medium term, the sum of:</p> <p>(i) the amount of feasible, reasonably expected to be realised development capacity that must be enabled to meet demand, along with the competitiveness margin, for the short term; and</p> <p>(ii) the amount of feasible, reasonably expected to be realised development capacity that must enabled to meet demand, along with the competitiveness margin,</p> <p>For the medium term; and for the long term, the amount of feasible, reasonably expected to be realised development capacity that must enabled to meet demand, along with the competitiveness margin, for the long term.</p>	NPSUD Section 3.6 Housing bottom lines for tier 1 and 2 urban environments
Insufficient development capacity	Must be based on a comparison of: the demand for housing referred to in clause 3.24 plus the appropriate competitiveness margin; and the development capacity identified under clause 3.25.	<p>NPSUD Section 3.7 When there is insufficient development capacity</p> <p>And section 3.27 with regards to sufficient</p>
Responsive planning - Every regional council must include criteria in its regional policy statement for determining what plan	Policy 8: Local authority decisions affecting urban environments are responsive to plan changes that would add significantly to development capacity and contribute to well functioning urban environments, even if the development capacity is: unanticipated by RMA planning documents; or out-of-sequence with planned land release.	NPSUD Section 3.8 and Policy 8

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changes will be treated, for the purpose of implementing Policy 8, as adding significantly to development capacity.		
By location		NPSUS – Section 3.27. Every tier 1 territorial authority must identify, <u>by location</u> , the building heights and densities required by Policy 3.
Projections <u>are the most likely</u> in each of the short term, medium term, and long term;	Every HBA must: set out a range of projections of demand for housing in the short term, medium term, and long term; and identify which of the projections are the most likely in each of the short term, medium term, and long term; and set out the assumptions underpinning the different projections and the reason for selecting the most likely; and if those assumptions involve a high level of uncertainty, the nature and potential effects of that uncertainty.	NPSUD – Section 3.24

Out of scope