

Definitions

Notes:

1. *As per Section 10. Format Standard of the National Planning Standards (NPS), clause 11, the Proposed District Plan will differentiate terms defined in the Plan (by text highlighting, italicising or similar). This Draft District Plan has no such differentiation.*
2. *Definitions from the NPS, legislation or national direction are differentiated in the definitions below.*
3. *In line with Section 14. Definitions Standard of the NPS those definitions below from the NPS Definitions List, legislation or national direction are already established by legislation or higher policy and the content of such definitions is not able to be changed.*

Term	Definition
<i>Abrasive blasting</i> NPS	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.
<i>Access</i>	means an area of land over which vehicle and/or pedestrian and cycling access is obtained to a legal road. It includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. an access area; 2. an access lot; and 3. a right-of-way
<i>Access area</i>	means an access allotment or an area of land defined by a legal instrument providing or intended to provide access to a site or sites, but excludes any area of land that is wider than 6m and not legally encumbered to prevent the construction of buildings.
<i>Access lot</i>	means any separate allotment used primarily for access to an allotment or allotments having no legal frontage but excludes any area of land that is wider than 6m and not legally unencumbered to prevent the construction of buildings.
<i>Access strip</i>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA: means a strip of land created by the registration of an easement in accordance with section 237B for the purpose of allowing public access to or along any river, or lake, or the coast, or to any esplanade reserve, esplanade strip, other reserve, or land owned by the local authority or by the Crown (but excluding all land held for a public work except land held, administered, or managed under the Conservation Act 1987 and the Acts named in Schedule 1 of that Act).
<i>Accessway</i>	has the same meaning as in both Section 2 of the Land Transport Act 1998 and Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974, being: any passage way, laid out or constructed by the authority of the council or the Minister of Works and Development or, on or after 1 April 1988, the

	Minister of Lands for the purposes of providing the public with a convenient route for pedestrians from any road, service lane, or reserve to another, or to any public place or to any railway station, or from one public place to another public place, or from one part of any road, service lane, or reserve to another part of that same road, service lane, or reserve.
Accessory building NPS	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 <i>but</i> does not include any minor residential unit.
Active transport network	means the network of commuter and recreational trails, pathways, and footpaths that provide for transport modes that rely on human power, including electric bicycles, primarily walking and cycling, and includes those that are located within and outside of the road network.
Adaptive reuse	means using a heritage building for a new purpose or function.
Adjoining	means next to and joined with or is contiguous to and if the context requires, includes land separated from other land only by a road, railway, accessway, drain, artificial water, river or stream.
Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP)	means annual exceedance probability in relation to a flood event and is the probability that a flood event of a certain scale will occur in any year
Agricultural intensification	means change in pastoral activities, including agricultural conversion arising from direct drilling, cultivation, top dressing, oversowing and irrigation but does not include dryland farming. It does not include changes to stocking rates, animal species or breed, or changes as a result of changes to feed types where it does not involve the above activities.
Aircraft	means any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of air otherwise than by reactions of the air against the surface of the earth <u>excluding</u> kites and drones.
Allotment NPS	has the same meaning as in section 218 of the RMA: (2) In this Act, the term allotment means – (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— (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 survey plan has been granted under this Act; or (b) any parcel of land or building or part of a building that is shown or identified separately— (i) on a survey plan; or

	<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>
<i>Amenity planting</i>	means any vegetation and/or trees planted in the immediate vicinity of a residential unit, primarily to provide aesthetic appeal, shelter or domestic food supply. Amenity planting includes any woodlot, orchard or vineyard (to a maximum combined area of 1ha) planted within 100m of a residential unit.
<i>Amenity tree planting</i>	means the planting of trees for aesthetic or amenity purposes within the immediate area of residential units, camping grounds or clusters of buildings associated with farming or other lawfully established activities, but excludes shelterbelts, forestry activities, woodlots, commercial orchards or other tree crops.
<i>Amenity values</i>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below):
<i>NPS</i>	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.
<i>Ancillary activity</i>	means an activity that supports and is subsidiary to a primary activity.
<i>NPS</i>	
<i>Antenna</i>	means a device that receives or transmits radiocommunication or telecommunication signals. It excludes: a) small cell units;

	<p>b) devices used in amateur radio configuration; or</p> <p>c) devices used only for television reception.</p>
Archaeological site	<p>has the same meaning as in section 6 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 -</p> <p>means, subject to section 42(3), -</p> <p>(a) any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that—</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(ii) provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and</p> <p>(b) includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1).</p>
Artificial outdoor lighting	<p>means any exterior or interior lighting that emits directly into the outdoor environment.</p>
Artificial Sky Glow (AS/NZS 4282:2019)	<p>means the brightening of the night sky that is attributable to man-made sources of radiation such as outdoor lighting.</p>
Attachment	<p>means, in relation to the Historic Heritage Chapter, part or all of any structure, pipe, equipment or cable that is externally fixed to the building or item to perform a particular function and includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • customer connections for television, radio communication or telecommunication lines; wastewater or stormwater treatment or disposal pipes; and/or water, gas or electricity; • air conditioning units; • heat pumps; • solar panels and solar water heaters; and • water heating systems. <p>Does not include signs.</p>
Balcony	<p>means a floor at other than ground level having at least one side completely open except for a balustrade of a maximum height of 1.2m above balcony floor level.</p>
Bed	<p>has the meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below):</p> <p>means—</p>
NPS	<p>a) in relation to any river—</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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</p>

	<p>b) in relation to any lake, except a lake controlled by artificial means, —</p> <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 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 <p>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</p> <p>d) in relation to the sea, the submarine areas covered by the internal waters and the territorial sea.</p>
Best arboricultural practice	work undertaken by a suitably qualified arborist in accordance with the Best Practice Guidelines by the New Zealand Arboricultural Association Incorporated.
Biodiversity offset	means a measurable conservation outcome resulting from actions which are designed to compensate for significant residual adverse effects on biodiversity arising from human activities after all appropriate prevention and mitigation measures have been taken.
Boarding house	means one or more buildings, used for paid lodgings or boarding, providing accommodation on a site whose aggregated total contains more than two boarding rooms and is occupied by six or more tenants.
Boundary	means any boundary of the net area of a site and includes any road boundary or internal boundary. Site boundary shall have the same meaning as boundary.
Boundary adjustment	means a subdivision that alters the existing boundaries between adjoining allotments, without altering the number of allotments.
NPS	
Brownfield subdivision	<p>means the subdivision of land that is located within existing urban areas and:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. has previously been used for urban purposes; and 2. is currently not in use; and 3. may contain existing buildings.
Building	means a temporary or permanent movable or immovable physical construction that is:
NPS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) partially or fully roofed; and b) fixed or located on or in land; c) but excludes any motorised vehicle or other mode of transport that could be moved under its own power.
Building activity	<p>means undertaking any of the following building works:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. erection of new buildings and structures and

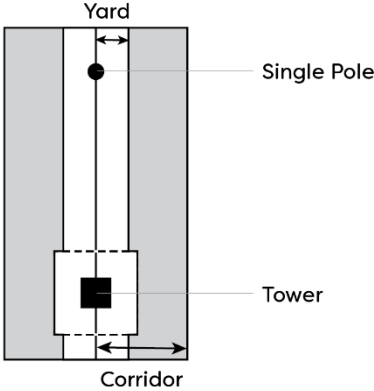
	<p>2. external alterations and additions to existing buildings or structures;</p> <p><i>Note: Other building work (i.e., internal alterations or demolition) involving Historic Heritage Items may be captured by additional heritage specific definitions.</i></p>
Building coverage	means the percentage of the net site area covered by the building footprint.
NPS	
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.
NPS	
Cabinet	<p>has the same meaning as in clause 2 of the National Environmental Standards for Telecommunications Facilities 2016, which means:</p> <p>a casing around equipment that is necessary to operate a telecommunication network, but not any of the following:</p> <ol 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
Camping ground	<p>has the same meaning as section 2 of the Camping Grounds Regulations 1985:</p> <p>means any area of land used, or designed or intended to be used, for rent, hire, donation, or otherwise for reward, for the purposes of placing or erecting on the land temporary living places for occupation, by two or more families or parties (whether consisting of one or more persons) living independently of each other, whether or not such families or parties enjoy the use in common of entrances, water supplies, cookhouses, sanitary fixtures, or other premises and equipment</p>
Carbon forestry	<p>means a forest of at least 1ha (to be measured cumulatively per site), whether derived from indigenous or introduced species, established or used for the purpose of generation of carbon credits and/or sequestering carbon. It does not include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. plantation forestry; 2. earthworks associated with tracking or establishing the activity; 3. shelterbelts less than 30m wide; 4. forest species in urban areas; 5. trees grown for fruit or nuts; or 6. ecological restoration of species indigenous to the ecological district.
Carriageway	has the same meaning as NZS 4404:2010:

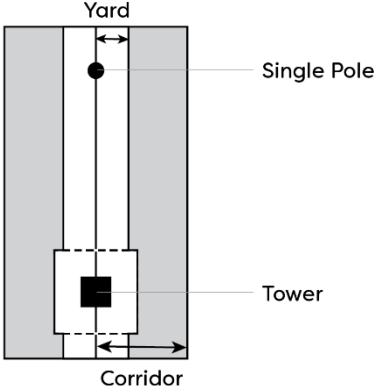
	the part of a road consisting of the movement lane, sealed shoulder and includes parking and loading areas when provided within the road.
cd/m² (candela per square metre)	means a measurement unit of brightness or luminance produced per unit area
Cemetery	has the same meaning as section 2 of the Burial and Cremation Act 1964: means any land held, taken, purchased, acquired, set apart, dedicated, or reserved, under the provisions of any Act or before the commencement of this Act, exclusively for the burial of the dead generally, and, where the context so permits, includes a closed cemetery.
Childcare facility	means land and/or buildings used for the paid care of more than four children that are not related to the resident of the site, or where the site is run as a non-residential business. It excludes sports rooms or land used for sports training.
Cleanfill area	means an area used exclusively for the disposal of cleanfill material
NPS	
Cleanfill material	means virgin excavated natural materials including clay, gravel, sand, soil and rock that are free of:
NPS	<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 Areas of Degraded Natural Character	means the area/s mapped and identified as a Coastal Area of Degraded Natural Character.
Coastal Environment	means the area mapped and identified as the Coastal Environment as determined by Policy 1 of the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement.
Coastal Erosion Hazard Overlay	means the area/s mapped and identified as a Coastal Erosion Hazard Overlay.
Coastal hazard sensitive activity	means the following activities that are sensitive to coastal natural hazards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) community facilities; b) educational facilities; c) emergency service facilities; d) hazardous facilities; e) hospitals; f) airports;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> g) health care activities; h) residential activities; i) retirement villages; j) service stations; k) visitor accommodation; l) commercial activities; m) retail activities; n) community corrections activity; o) indoor/outdoor primary production activities that involve water, wastewater and stormwater treatment systems; p) storage of hazardous substances;
Coastal Inundation Hazard Overlay	means the area/s mapped and identified as a Coastal Inundation Hazard Overlay.
Coastal Natural Hazard Overlay	means the area/s mapped and identified as a Coastal Inundation Hazard Overlay and/or Coastal Erosion Hazard Overlay.
Coastal margin	means all landward property which is within 20 metres of the mean high-water spring tide mark.
Coastal Protection Overlay	means the area/s mapped and identified as a Coastal Protection Overlay.
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).
NPS	
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.
NPS	
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.
NPS	
Conservation activities	means the use of land and/or buildings for an activity undertaken for the purposes of maintaining, protecting and/or enhancing the natural, historic, cultural and/or ecological values of a natural or historic resource (for example; fencing and restoration planting). It includes ancillary activities which assist to enhance the public's appreciation and recreational enjoyment of the resource (for example; access tracks, interpretative signs, visitor facilities and vehicle parking).
Conservation land	means the area/s mapped and identified as conservation land.
Contaminated land	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA: means land that has a hazardous substance in or on it that—

NPS	<p>a) has significant adverse effects on the environment; or</p> <p>b) is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment.</p>
Cottage industry activities	<p>means a business providing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. wooden furniture manufacturing; 2. food and beverage processing and manufacture; 3. wool storage and processing; and 4. making of arts and crafts
Crematorium	<p>means the use of land and buildings for the reduction to ashes of dead bodies by burning.</p>
Critical duration	<p>the time of concentration for the receiving catchment at its point of discharge to the coastal marine area.</p>
Critical facilities	<p>means facilities necessary to provide services which, if interrupted, would have a serious effect on the communities within the District or a wider population, and which would require immediate reinstatement. This includes any buildings and structures that support, protect or form part of critical facilities. Critical facilities include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. regionally significant airports 2. regionally significant ports 3. gas storage and distribution facilities 4. electricity substations, networks, and distribution installations, including the electricity distribution network and electricity generation facilities 5. supply and treatment of water for public supply 6. storm water and sewage disposal systems 7. telecommunications installations and networks 8. strategic road and rail networks (including as defined in the Canterbury Regional Land Transport Strategy) 9. petroleum storage and supply facilities 10. public healthcare institutions, including hospitals and medical centres 11. fire stations, police stations, ambulance stations, emergency coordination facilities 12. landfills
Cultivation	<p>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.</p>
NPS	
Cushionfield	<p>means a cover of cushion plants of 20–100%, exceeding that of any other growth form. Cushion plants include herbaceous, semi-woody, and woody plants with such dense branchlets and close-set leaves so as to form convex cushions. Cushion plants of wetlands include species of <i>Donatia</i>, <i>Gaimardia</i>, <i>Centrolepis</i>, <i>Oreobolus</i>, and <i>Phyllachne</i>.</p>

Customary activities	means the use of land or buildings for Māori cultural activities which includes marae activities, making or creating customary goods, and other activities that recognise and provide for the special relationship between tangata whenua and places of customary importance.
Customary harvesting	means the harvesting of indigenous vegetation or indigenous fauna by Kāi Tahu, in accordance with tikanga, for traditional uses.
Customer connection line	means a line that connects a telecommunications or electricity distribution network to a site, including any connection to a building within that site, for the purpose of enabling a network utility operator to provide telecommunication or electrical services to a customer.
dBC	is the C-frequency weighted sound level.
Demolition	means, in relation to the Historic Heritage Chapter, destroying or dismantling of a Heritage Item and includes partial demolition.
Direct vehicle access	where an allotment has vehicular access directly from a road over the road boundary of the site, it is said to have Direct Vehicle Access to a road. Where an allotment has vehicular access indirectly to a road by way of a Vehicle Access Lot, it is defined as having direct vehicle access to that Vehicle Access Lot.
Distributor	has the same meaning as in the National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation 2011 (as set out below): means a business engaged in distribution of electricity
Drain NPS	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.
Dust NPS	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.
Earthworks NPS	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, <i>cultivation</i> , and disturbance of land for the installation of fence posts.
Earthquake strengthening	means work undertaken to improve the seismic performance of a building or structure and includes strengthening or replacing elevated features on a façade or roof.
Educational facility NPS	means <i>land or buildings</i> used for teaching or training by child care services, schools, or tertiary education services, including any <i>ancillary activities</i> .

<p>Effect</p> <p>NPS</p>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below):</p> <p>includes—</p> <p>(a) any positive or adverse effect; and</p> <p>(b) any temporary or permanent effect; and</p> <p>(c) any past, present, or future effect; and</p> <p>(d) any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects—</p> <p>Regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency of the effect, and also includes—</p> <p>(e) any potential effect of high probability; and</p> <p>(f) any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact.</p>
<p>Electricity Distribution Corridor</p>	<p>means the area measured either side of the centre line of any above ground electricity distribution line as follows:</p> <p>32m of a 66kV electricity distribution line</p> <p>24m of a 33kV electricity distribution line</p> <p>as depicted in Diagram 1 - Electricity Distribution Yard and Electricity Distribution Corridor.</p> <p>Diagram 1 - Electricity Distribution Yard and Electricity Distribution Corridor.</p>  <p><i>Note: The Electricity Distribution Corridor does not apply to underground cables or any distribution lines (or sections of line) that are designated.</i></p>
<p>Electricity Distribution Yard</p>	<p>means:</p> <p>a) the area located within 10m of the centreline of an above ground 66kV electricity distribution line or within 10m of a foundation of an associated support structure; and</p>

	<p>b) the area located within 5m of the centre line of a 33kV electricity distribution line or within 5m of a foundation of an associated support structure;</p> <p>as depicted in Diagram 1 - Electricity Distribution Yard and Electricity Distribution Corridor.</p> <p>Diagram 1: Electricity Distribution Yard and Electricity Distribution Corridor.</p>  <p><i>Note: The Electricity Distribution Yard does not apply to underground cables or any distribution lines (or sections of line) that are designated.</i></p>
<p>Environment</p> <p>NPS</p>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below): includes—</p> <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.
<p>Esplanade reserve</p> <p>NPS</p>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below): means a reserve within the meaning of the Reserves Act 1977 –</p> <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.
<p>Esplanade strip</p> <p>NPS</p>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out 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.</p>

Essential structures	<p>structures that support or form part of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a maritime, road or rail transport network or service; 2. water supply, including irrigation infrastructure; 3. a telecommunications or radio-communication network; 4. an energy generation, supply or transmission facility or network; 5. a flood protection work or facility; 6. water containment, flow or diversion infrastructure; 7. a water level or flow-measurement facility; 8. a drainage or sewerage system; or 9. the infrastructure forming parts of other network utilities. <p>This includes any structures that support critical facilities and/or regionally significant infrastructure</p>
Exploration	<p>has the same meaning as in the Crown Minerals Act, 1991 (as set out below):</p> <p>means any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying mineral deposits or occurrences and evaluating the feasibility of mining particular deposits or occurrences of 1 or more minerals; and includes any drilling, dredging, or excavations (whether surface or subsurface) that are reasonably necessary to determine the nature and size of a mineral deposit or occurrence; and to explore has a corresponding meaning.</p>
Farm building	<p>means a building necessary for the exercise of farming activities and excludes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. buildings for the purposes of residential activities, home occupations, factory farming and forestry activities; and 2. visitor accommodation and temporary accommodation that is not associated with farming activities or a rural farmstay experience.
Farming activity	<p>means the use of land and buildings for a land based activity having as its primary purpose the production of any livestock or vegetative matter, but excludes factory farming, shelter belts, woodlots, and forestry.</p>
Farm pit	<p>means a location or area within a farm 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 <i>farm pit</i> and which is used for <i>quarrying activities (farm pit)</i>.</p>
Farm track	<p>an un-sealed private track serving permitted agricultural or forestry activities.</p>
Fixed (stationary) noise sources (other than firing of weapons and explosives)	<p>includes power generation, heating, ventilation or air conditioning systems, or water or wastewater pumping/treatment systems.</p>

<i>Flood tolerant activities and land use</i>	means activities and land use that will not be impacted in a flood event, and that are designed to easily recover in a flood event and includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. recreation and leisure activities and organised sports and recreation activities, including sport fields, courts or associated open space facilities (including structures but excluding buildings); 2. public amenities, including bicycle stands, lighting, park benches, shelters, rubbish bins, toilet facilities; 3. forestry; 4. quarrying activities and mining activities; 5. temporary events; 6. at grade parking and loading areas; and 7. horticulture and viticulture.
<i>Flood vulnerable activity</i>	means activities which are vulnerable in the event of a flood, that involve people residing on site overnight, or which house vulnerable people, and includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Residential activities; 2. hospitals, 3. educational facilities 4. retirement villages.
<i>Fresh water</i> <i>NPS</i>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA: means all water except coastal water and geothermal water.
<i>Full time equivalent</i>	means the engagement of a person or persons in an activity on a site for an average of 8 hours per day, assessed over any 14-day period.
<i>Functional need</i> <i>NPS</i>	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.
<i>Glare</i> <i>(AS/NZS 4282:2019)</i>	means a condition of vision in which there is discomfort or a reduction in ability to see, or both, caused by an unsuitable distribution or range of luminance, or to extreme contrasts in the field of vision.
<i>Greenfield subdivision</i>	means the subdivision of land that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. has not been built on previously, or 2. is occurring on land that has previously been used for rural or open space purposes and any buildings or structures on it are associated with rural or open space related activities.
<i>Green infrastructure</i> <i>NPS</i>	means a natural or semi-natural area, feature or process, including engineered systems that mimic natural processes, which are planned or managed to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 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

	b) provide services to people and communities, such as stormwater or flood management or climate change adaptation.
Gross Floor Area NPS	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) where there are exterior walls from the exterior faces of those exterior walls; b) where there are walls separating two buildings, from the centre lines of the walls separating the two buildings; c) 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 NPS	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the actual finished surface level of the ground after the most recent <i>subdivision</i> 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 NPS	means water occupying openings, cavities, or spaces in soils or rocks beneath the surface of the ground.
Habitable room NPS	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.
Hard protection structure	means structures made up of hard materials, such as rocks, for the purpose of preventing erosion or flooding beyond the foreshore of the coast, and the edges of lakes or rivers.
Hazardous substance NPS	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA: <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) with 1 or more of the following intrinsic properties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. explosiveness: ii. flammability: iii. a capacity to oxidise: iv. corrosiveness:


	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. toxicity (including chronic toxicity): vi. ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or <p>(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).</p>
Height	means the vertical distance between a specified reference point and the highest part of any feature, structure or building above that point.
NPS	
Height in relation to boundary	means the height of a structure, building or feature, relative to its distance from either the boundary of:
NPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) site; or b) another specified reference point.
Helicopter landing area	<p>means an area of land, building or structure used for the take-off and landing of helicopters for primary purposes other than:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. helicopter landings for emergencies by police, fire service; 2. ambulance, or for search and rescue purposes; 3. helicopter landings associated with military training exercises; 4. normal airport operations; or 5. rural farming operations (where the site boundary is greater than 2km from a boundary with the Settlement Zone or Rural Lifestyle Zone).
Heritage addition	means in relation to the Historic Heritage Chapter, the action or process of adding something to something else.
Heritage alterations	<p>means in relation to the Historic Heritage chapter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. permanent modification of, addition to, or permanent removal of, the fabric of the Heritage Item, building, structure, or memorial; 2. changes to the existing surface finish and/or materials; and 3. painting a previously unpainted surface or rendering a previously unplastered wall surface. This is classed as an alteration to preserve the stone. 4. in the Ōamaru Historic Area, also means changes of external colour schemes. <p>Excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) maintenance; and b) restoration work. <p>For the avoidance of doubt, this definition applies both <u>internally</u> and externally.</p>
Heritage fabric	means any physical aspect of a Heritage Item or heritage setting which contributes to its heritage values. Heritage fabric includes:

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. original and later material and detailing which forms part of, or is attached to, the interior or exterior of a building, structure or feature; 2. the patina of age resulting from the weathering and wear of construction material over time; 3. fixtures and fittings that form part of the design or significance of a Historic Heritage Item, but excludes inbuilt museum and artwork exhibitions and displays; and 4. for open space Heritage Item, built or non-built elements independent of buildings, structures or features, such as historic paths, paving and garden layout.
<i>Heritage maintenance</i>	<p>means, in relation to the Historic Heritage Chapter, repair of building materials by like for like patching, piecing-in, splicing and consolidating existing materials and includes replacement of components such as individual bricks, cut-stone, timber sections, tiles and slates, where these have been damaged beyond repair, missing or subject to deterioration by weather.</p> <p>Maintenance also includes general cleaning, done with materials or techniques not detrimental to the heritage fabric of the building.</p> <p>Maintenance excludes a change in finish, such as from un-painted Oāmaru stone to painted Oāmaru stone. This is instead classed as an alteration in order to preserve the stone.</p> <p><i>Note: works that do not fall within the definition of maintenance are classed as alterations.</i></p> <p><i>Note: the term 'like for like' is taken to mean timber for timber, as opposed to rimu for rimu.</i></p>
<i>High Hazard Area</i>	<p>has the same meaning as the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement:</p> <p>are flood hazard areas subject to inundation events where the water depth (metres) x velocity (metres per second) is greater than or equal to 1, or where depths are greater than 1 metre, in a 0.2% AEP flood event.</p> <p><i>Note: High Hazard Areas are determined in a flood assessment prepared by Canterbury Regional Council or a suitably qualified and experienced professional.</i></p> <p><i>Note: Only applicable to the Canterbury region.</i></p>
<i>Highly productive land</i>	<p>has the same meaning as the Draft National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land:</p> <p>a land parcel in a rural area that contains at least 50% or 4 hectares of land (whichever is the lesser) defined as Land Use Capability 1, 2 and 3 as mapped by the New Zealand Land Resource Inventory; but</p> <p>does not include urban areas or areas that have been identified as a future urban zone in a district plan or proposed district plan.</p>
<i>Historic heritage</i>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA:

NPS	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. archaeological; ii. architectural; iii. cultural; iv. historic; v. scientific; vi. technological; and <p>b) includes –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
Historic Heritage Item	<p>means an entry identified in SCHED2 – Historic Heritage Items. Heritage Items may include more than one building or item and can include structures and features. Heritage Items can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a building or group of interrelated buildings; 2. a structure or feature, such as a bridge, monument, memorial, gun emplacement; and 3. an open space, such as a square, park, garden, cemetery and archaeological sites. <p>Heritage Items include both exteriors and interiors, unless SCHED2 – Historic Heritage Items specifies otherwise.</p>
Home business NPS	<p>means a commercial activity that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Homestay	<p>means the use of an occupied residential unit for visitor accommodation by paying guests. This includes bed and breakfasts, farm stays and the use of a minor unit by paying guests where the principal unit is occupied by residents and visa versa.</p>
Hutia Te Rito	<p>has the meaning given in clause 1.7(1) of the Draft National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity.</p>
Hydraulic neutrality	<p>means the principle of managing stormwater runoff from all new lots or development areas through either on-site disposal or storage, where any stormwater that is released beyond the site is at a rate that does not exceed the pre-development peak stormwater runoff.</p>
Hydraulic neutrality device	<p>means the physical measure(s) to achieve hydraulic neutrality.</p>
Impervious surface	<p>means an area with a surface which prevents or significantly reduces the soakage/infiltration of water into the ground. It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. roofs;

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. paved areas including driveways and sealed/compacted metal parking areas, patios; 3. tennis or netball courts; 4. sealed and compacted metal roads; and 5. engineered layers such as compacted clay. <p>It does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grass and bush areas; • gardens and other landscaped areas; and • permeable paving and green roofs. • permeable artificial surfaces, fields or laws; • slatted decks; and • swimming pools, ponds and dammed water.
<i>Indigenous vegetation</i>	means an area of vegetation comprising wholly or predominantly species indigenous to New Zealand.
<i>Industrial activity</i> <i>NPS</i>	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.
<i>Industrial and trade waste</i> <i>NPS</i>	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.
<i>Infill subdivision</i>	means subdividing an existing urban site to create a new site to accommodate new development on a separate title.
<i>Infrastructure</i>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA: Means— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) pipelines that distribute or transmit natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy; b) a network for the purpose of telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; c) a network for the purpose of radiocommunication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989; d) facilities for the generation of electricity, lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, and support structures for lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, excluding facilities, lines, and support structures if a person— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. uses them in connection with the generation of electricity for the person’s use; and ii. does not use them to generate any electricity for supply to any other person; e) a water supply distribution system, including a system for irrigation; f) a drainage or sewerage system;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> g) structures for transport on land by cycleways, rail, roads, walkways, or any other means; h) facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers transported on land by any means; i) an airport as defined in section 2 of the Airport Authorities Act 1966; j) a navigation installation as defined in section 2 of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; k) facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers carried by sea, including a port related commercial undertaking as defined in section 2(1) of the Port Companies Act 1988; l) anything described as a network utility operation in regulations made for the purposes of the definition of network utility operator in section 166.
<i>Integrated Transport Assessment</i>	means an analysis to determine the impacts of a development on the transport network for all modes of travel and effects on safety, parking, efficiency, access and the level of service, form and function and capacity of the transport network.
<i>Intensive indoor primary production</i>	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.
<i>NPS</i>	
<i>Intensive outdoor primary production</i>	<p>means primary production activities involving the keeping or rearing of livestock, or commercial aquaculture, where the regular feed source for the production of goods is substantially provided other than from the site concerned. The activity may be undertaken entirely outdoors or in a combination of indoors and outdoors, including within an outdoor enclosure. It includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. free-range pig farming; 2. free-range poultry or game bird farming and 3. aquaculture. <p>It excludes the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. woolsheds; 2. dairy sheds; 3. calf pens or wintering accommodation for stock; 4. pig production for domestic use which involves no more than 25 weaned pigs or six sows.
<i>Internal boundary</i>	of a site means any boundary of the net area of a site other than a road boundary.
<i>Investigation activities</i>	<p>means structures 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. erecting an anemometer mast;

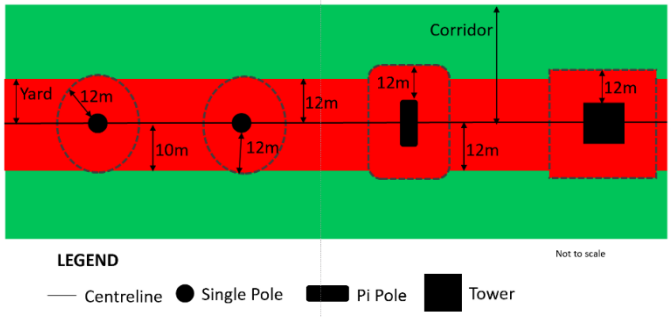
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. digging test pits, drilling boreholes, constructing investigation drives and removing samples to investigate geological conditions; 3. installing instruments into drill holes for monitoring groundwater levels and land movement; 4. erecting survey monuments and installing instruments to monitor land movement; 5. erecting telemetry stations for the transmission of instrument data; 6. installing microseismic stations to measure microseismic activity and ground noise; and 7. erection of signs or notices giving warning of danger.
<p>Kelvin</p>	<p>means a measure of light temperature/colour that ranges from warm white to daylight white. A 3000k light is on the warm end of the spectrum. Warmer light creates less light pollution.</p> 
<p>kōiwi</p>	<p>Human skeletal remains.</p>
<p>LAeq</p> <p>NPS</p>	<p>has the same meaning as ‘time-average A-weighted sound pressure level’ in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics -Measurement of Environmental Sound.</p>
<p>LAF(max)</p> <p>NPS</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Lake</p> <p>NPS</p>	<p>has the meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box, below):</p> <p>means a body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land.</p>
<p>Land</p> <p>NPS</p>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) includes land covered by water and the airspace above land; and 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 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.

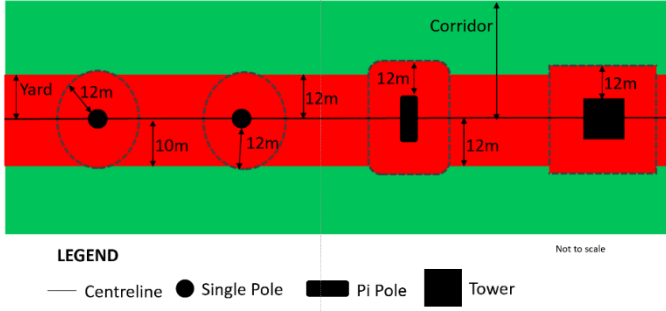
Landfill	means an area used for, or previously used for, the disposal of solid waste. It excludes cleanfill areas.
NPS	
Landscape capacity	means the amount of change that a landscape can accommodate without substantially altering or compromising its existing character or values.
Landscape resilience	means the ability of a landscape to adapt to change while retaining its particular character and values.
Landscape sensitivity	means the degree to which the character and values of a particular landscape are susceptible to the scale of external change.
Landscape vulnerability	means the extent to which landscape character and values are at risk from a particular type of change.
Landscape enhancement activities	<p>means the use of land for any activity undertaken for the purposes of maintaining, protecting and/or enhancing the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. identified values of Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes; or 2. amenity values of Rural Scenic Landscapes. <p>It includes, for example:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. destroying wilding conifers on land on or in Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes and Rural Scenic Landscapes; and 2. restoration of tracking to natural ground levels; and 3. enhancement planting using indigenous species.
Large format retail activity	<p>means any individual retail activity that retails from a single store or yard and includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. supermarkets 2. department stores 3. garden centres 4. trade suppliers 5. building and hardware suppliers 6. hire services 7. marine retail 8. motor vehicle sales 9. markets (Local Centre and Mixed Use zones only)
Large scale renewable electricity generation activities	means the land, buildings, substations, turbines, structures, underground cabling earthworks, access tracks and roads associated with the generation of electricity from a renewable energy source and the operation of the renewable energy generation activity generated for the purpose of exporting electricity directly into the distribution or transmission network. It does not include small scale renewable energy generation activities.
Light industrial activities	<p>means a business providing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. electrical repair services;

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. manufacture or repair of clothing, footwear, or leather goods; 3. computer, internet and phone maintenance and repairs; 4. watch or key cutting maintenance and repair.
<i>Light sensitive environments</i>	<p>means the following overlay areas and zones:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Significant Natural Areas 2. Outstanding Natural Landscapes 3. Outstanding Natural Features 4. Significant Natural Features 5. Natural Character Areas 6. Coastal Environment 7. Wāhi Tūpuna Areas 8. Open Space Zone 9. Rural Scenic Overlay 10. Lake Ohau Residential Zone 11. Ōmārama Residential and Commercial Zones 12. Otematata Residential and Commercial Zones 13. Moeraki Settlement Zone 14. Kakanui Residential and Local Centre Zones
<i>Light spill</i> <i>(AS/NZS 4282:2019)</i>	<p>means light emitted by a lighting installation that falls outside of the design area.</p>
<i>Line</i>	<p>has the same meaning as Section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) means a wire or a conductor of any other kind (including a fibre optic cable) used or intended to be used for the transmission or reception of signs, signals, impulses, writing, images, sounds, instruction, information, or intelligence of any nature by means of any electromagnetic system; and b) includes— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. any pole, insulator, casing, fixture, tunnel, or other equipment or material used or intended to be used for supporting, enclosing, surrounding, or protecting any of those wires or conductors; and ii. any part of a line; <p>and has the same meaning as section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) means works that are used or intended to be used for the conveyance of electricity.
<i>Lot</i>	<p>has the same meaning as allotment.</p>
<i>Lumens</i>	<p>means a measurement unit of the initial total amount of light or illuminance produced by a light source just after it has stabilised. The greater the lumens the brighter the light; fewer lumens means it is a dimmer light.</p>

Lux	means the unit of measurement of light or luminance falling on to a defined area expressed as 1 lumen per square metre.
Mahika kai activities	means the harvesting of indigenous vegetation or indigenous fauna by mana whenua, in accordance with tikanga, for traditional uses. These include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. food gathering; 2. carving; 3. weaving; and 4. traditional medicine.
Maintenance	means in relation to the Notable Trees chapter, gardening and lawn mowing in the root protection area of a Notable Tree.
Maintenance and repair	as it applies to infrastructure, means any work or activity necessary to continue the operation and/or functioning of existing infrastructure. It does not include upgrading.
Major hazard facility	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.
Marine related industry	the manufacturing, servicing, repair, transportation or storage of boats and accessory equipment, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accessory offices; and • training facilities
Mauri	The essential life force and spiritual essence of all things.
Medical and health facilities	means the use of land and/or buildings for providing physical or mental health or welfare services, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • medical practitioners; • dentists and dental technicians; • opticians; • physiotherapists; • medical social workers and counsellors; • pharmacies and dispensaries; • midwives; • paramedical practitioners; • alternative therapists; • providers of health and well-being services; • diagnostic laboratories; • associated administrative activities and offices. <p>It includes any ancillary activity to a medical and health services activity.</p>
Meteorological activities	means buildings, structures and activities for the purpose of monitoring weather and includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. meteorological enclosures and buildings;

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. automatic weather stations; 3. anemometer masts; 4. voluntary observer sites; and 5. associated microwave links.
Minimum design vehicle	has the same meaning as in Road and traffic guidelines RTS 18: New Zealand on-road tracking curves for heavy motor vehicles, August 2007.
Mining activities	means the use of land and buildings and associated infrastructure for the primary purpose of the extraction, winning, quarrying, excavation, taking and associated processing of minerals and any ancillary activity related to mining, but does not include prospecting and exploration and quarrying activities.
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.
NPS	
Motor vehicle	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998, being:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) means a vehicle drawn or propelled by mechanical power; and b) includes a trailer; but c) does not include— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. a vehicle running on rails; or ii. [Repealed] iii. a trailer (other than a trailer designed solely for the carriage of goods) that is designed and used exclusively as part of the armament of the New Zealand Defence Force; or iv. a trailer running on 1 wheel and designed exclusively as a speed measuring device or for testing the wear of vehicle tyres; or v. a vehicle designed for amusement purposes and used exclusively within a place of recreation, amusement, or entertainment to which the public does not have access with motor vehicles; or vi. a pedestrian-controlled machine; or vii. a vehicle that the Agency has declared under section 168A is not a motor vehicle; or viii. a mobility device
Multi-unit development	means a development that will result in three or more residential houses on any site in any residential zone.
National grid	<p>has the same meaning as in section 3 of the National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission 2008 as set out below:</p> <p>means the assets used or owned by Transpower New Zealand Limited.</p>
National Grid Corridor	means the area measured either side of the centre line of any above ground National Grid transmission line as follows:

	<p>a) 14m of a 110kV transmission line on single poles b) 32m of a 110kV transmission line on towers* c) 37m of a 220kV transmission line on towers* d) 39m of a 350kV transmission line on towers*</p> <p>* including tubular steel towers where these replace steel lattice towers as depicted in Diagram 2 - National Grid Yard and National Grid Corridor.</p> <p>Diagram 2 - National Grid Yard and National Grid Corridor.</p>  <p>LEGEND</p> <p>— Centreline ● Single Pole ■ PI Pole ■ Tower</p> <p><i>Note: the National Grid Corridor does not apply to underground cables or any transmission lines (or sections of line) that are designated.</i></p>
<p>National grid substation buffer</p>	<p>means the area marked on the Planning Maps measured 12m from the secured yard of a Transpower designated substation.</p>
<p>National grid support structure</p>	<p>means a pole or tower that is part of the National Grid.</p>
<p>National Grid Yard</p>	<p>means (as illustrated in red in Diagram 2 - National Grid Yard and National Grid Corridor):</p> <p>a) the area located within 10m of either side of the centreline of an above ground 110kV National Grid transmission line on single poles; b) the area located within 12m either side of the centreline of an above ground National Grid transmission line on towers*; c) the area located within 12m in any direction from the outer visible edge of a National Grid support structure</p> <p>* including tubular steel towers where these replace steel lattice towers, as depicted in Diagram 2.</p> <p>Diagram 2 - National Grid Yard and National Grid Corridor.</p>

	 <p>LEGEND</p> <p>— Centreline ● Single Pole ▭ Pi Pole ■ Tower</p> <p>Not to scale</p> <p><i>Note: the National Grid Yard does not apply to underground cables or any transmission lines (or sections of line) that are designated.</i></p>
<p>Natural defences</p>	<p>means defences that rely on natural processes to reduce coastal erosion or coastal inundation. Examples include, but are not limited to, beaches, estuaries, wetlands, intertidal areas, coastal vegetation, dunes and barrier islands.</p>
<p>Natural hazard</p>	<p>has the meaning as in section 2 of the RMA:</p>
<p>NPS</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>Net floor area</p>	<p>means the sum of any gross floor area; and</p> <p>(a) includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. both freehold and leased areas; and ii. any stock storage or preparation areas; but <p>(b) excludes:</p> <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 <i>building</i>; iv. open or roofed outdoor areas, and external balconies, decks, porches and terraces; v. off street loading areas; vi. <i>building</i> service rooms; vii. parking areas and basement areas used for parking, manoeuvring and access; and viii. non-habitable floor spaces in rooftop <i>structures</i>.
<p>Net site area</p>	<p>means the total area of the site, but excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) any part of the <i>site</i> that provides legal access to another site; b) any part of a rear <i>site</i> that provides legal access to that <i>site</i>; c) any part of the <i>site</i> subject to a designation that may be taken or acquired under the Public Works Act 1981.

<p>Network utility operator</p> <p>NPS</p>	<p>has the same meaning as in s166 of the RMA (as set out below):</p> <p>means a person who—</p> <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) radio communication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radio Communications 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; or (i) 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>and the words network utility operation have a corresponding meaning.</p>
<p>Noise</p> <p>NPS</p>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below):</p> <p>includes vibration.</p>
<p>Noise rating level</p> <p>NPS</p>	<p>means a derived noise level used for comparison with a noise limit.</p>
<p>Noise sensitive activity</p>	<p>means any</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. residential activity (including retirement villages) 2. visitor accommodation 3. educational facility 4. hospital or healthcare activity 5. place of worship 6. Marae

<p><i>Notional boundary</i></p> <p><i>NPS</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><i>Occupied buildings</i></p>	<p>means, in relation Hydroelectricity Inundation Hazard Areas, a building that is not associated with hydro-generation activities for the Waitaki Power Scheme, in which people reside, occupy or work on a permanent or regular basis and includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. residential activity; 2. visitor accommodation; 3. home business; 4. factory farming, 5. wintering barns, 6. herd homes and 7. dairy sheds. <p>Provided that a building shall be deemed not to be an occupied building if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. it is demonstrated that the building, will not raise the Potential Impact Classification (PIC) level (Low, Medium, High) under the Building Act 2004 with the consequence of a requirement to cease to operate, upgrade, modify or replace the hydroelectricity related structures or that it will significantly alter the operation of the affected portion of the hydroelectricity scheme; and 2. it is located at least 150 metres from the toe of the embankment of any canal in fill or any dam or associated structure; and 3. it is sited within an area of low hazard that would result from any dam breach within a Hydroelectricity Inundation Hazard Area; and 4. it is designed so that any habitable floor area of any residential structure is a minimum of 100mm above the maximum inundation level that would result from any dam breach.
<p><i>Official sign</i></p> <p><i>NPS</i></p>	<p>means all signs required or provided for under any statute or regulation, or are otherwise related to aspects of public safety.</p>
<p><i>Off-site sign</i></p>	<p>means any sign that is used to advertise activities, goods and services that are not undertaken, sold or provided on the site on which the sign is located.</p>
<p><i>On-site parking area</i></p>	<p>means that part of a site within which car parking and cycle parking spaces and manoeuvring areas are accommodated.</p>
<p><i>Open space</i></p>	<p>means any land or space which is not substantially occupied by buildings, and which provides benefits to the general public as an area of visual, cultural, educational, or recreational amenity values.</p>
<p><i>Operational need</i></p>	<p>has the same meaning as operational need in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below):</p>

NPS	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.
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.
NPS	
Outdoor storage	means the use of land for the purpose of storing vehicles (that are not registered), equipment, machinery, natural and processed products and wastes outside of a fully enclosed building on a permanent basis or for periods in excess of 4 weeks in any one year.
Outline Development Plan	means a plan (including any associated narrative description provided) which guides the form and staging, where applicable, of subdivision and development in the area identified on that plan.
Overlay	means an area, item, site or place that has distinctive value, risk or other factors that may require management and is identified spatially on the Planning maps. <i>See the General Approach chapter for a list of overlays.</i>
Paddock	for the purpose of the Transport chapter, means an enclosure or field of grassland that does not contain any buildings and is used exclusively for grazing or cropping.
Papakāika	Papakāika means any activity undertaken by mana whenua in their traditional takiwa to sustain themselves, which is on land held under Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, and/or on land granted as Native Reserve for Māori occupation or use, or on land where there is an ancestral connection to the land and the land will remain in Māori ownership in the long term. Papakāika may include (but not be limited to) residential, social, cultural, economic, conservation and recreation activities, marae, wāhi tapu and urupā.
Parking facility	means land and buildings where the principal activity is the parking of motor vehicles, and which is not provided to meet demand associated with an activity or development on the same site. It includes parking areas, access and landscaping areas associated with the parking, and any building ancillary to a parking facility.
Parking space	means a space on a site available at any time for accommodating one stationary motor vehicle.
Parks facilities	means land or structures that facilitate the management, use and enjoyment of a public open space, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. vehicle, machinery and equipment depots; 2. storage sheds; 3. public toilets, shelters and changing facilities; 4. foot bridges and boardwalks; and

	5. minor stormwater management devices e.g., rain gardens.
<i>Parks furniture</i>	<p>means structures established for the convenience and amenity of the public, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) seating and picnic tables and barbeques; b) fountains, drinking fountains and water features; c) public art; d) play spaces, playground equipment and associated safety surfacing; e) cycle parking structures; f) rubbish bins; g) lighting structures; h) shade sails; and i) gardens, landscaping and planting.
<i>Parks management activity</i>	<p>means the management, operation, maintenance and repair undertaken within WDC controlled parks and reserves. It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintenance and repair of buildings, facilities and structures; • maintenance, repair, upgrading and development of walkways/tracks, cycleways, bike parks, pump tracks or vehicle tracks and associated earthworks; • clearing or reforming drainage channels; • top soiling, reseeding, sand slitting and maintenance of sports fields and grassed areas; • planting, trimming, removal and maintenance (weed management, grass mowing) of trees (except Notable Trees) and gardens; • grazing; • replacement, repairs, maintenance or upgrading of existing bridges, boardwalks and culverts; • re-sealing and sealing metalled parking and access drives and internal park roads; and • animal and pest control operations.
<i>Permeable surface</i>	<p>means any part of a site which is grassed or planted in trees or shrubs and is capable of absorbing water.</p> <p>It does not include impermeable surfaces or any area which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. falls within the definition of building coverage; 2. is covered by decks which do not allow water to drain through to a permeable surface; 3. is occupied by swimming pools; 4. is paved, sealed or formed to create a solid surface; 5. is used for vehicle parking, manoeuvring or access.
<i>Place of worship</i>	<p>means premises used for public or private religious worship, religious ceremonies, religious meetings or instruction and social gatherings directly related to the work of the religious organisation.</p>

Plantation forestry	<p>has the same meaning as in the Resource Management (National Environment Standard for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017:</p> <p>means a forest deliberately established for commercial purposes, being—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) at least 1 ha of continuous forest cover of forest species that has been planted and has or will be harvested or replanted; and (b) includes all associated forestry infrastructure; but (c) does not include— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a <i>shelterbelt</i> of forest species, where the tree crown cover has, or is likely to have, an average width of less than 30 m; or (ii) forest species in urban areas; or (iii) nurseries and seed orchards; or (iv) trees grown for fruit or nuts; or (v) long-term ecological restoration planting of forest species; or (vi) willows and poplars space planted for soil conservation purposes.
Pole	<p>has the same meaning as in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Telecommunications Facilities) Regulations 2016:</p> <p>means a pole, mast, lattice tower, or similar structure, of a kind that is able to be used (with or without modification) to support antennas.</p>
Potentially high-impact industrial activities	<p>means Industrial activities that because of their nature or scale has a greater potential to impact on the receiving environment than other industrial activities and are those listed below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. manufacture and processing of chemical fertilisers; 2. meat processing, or any associated processing of meat and meat by-products, or co-products; 3. fish curing, cleaning, treatment, preserving and storage; 4. cement and bulk concrete products manufacture, including cement plants and concrete batching plants (but excluding the pour of wet-mixed concrete as part of construction); 5. hot mix asphalt paving manufacture; 6. glass or fibreglass manufacture; 7. wood pulp manufacture and processing; 8. foundry processes, electroplating works, melting of metals, steel manufacture and galvanising; 9. flax pulping, flock manufacture or teasing of textile materials for any purpose; 10. storage and disposal of sewage, septic tank sludge, or refuse;

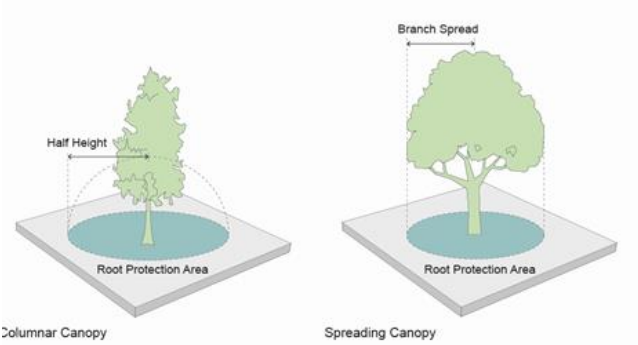
	<p>11. industrial activity involving regular abrasive blasting being carried out outside;</p> <p>12. commercial composting;</p> <p>13. the burning of municipal, commercial or industrial wastes, whether by open fire or the use of incinerators, for disposal of waste;</p> <p>14. open burning of coated or covered metal cable or wire, including metal coated or covered with varnish, lacquers, plastic or rubber, or burning out of the residual content of metal containers used for the transport or storage of chemicals;</p> <p>15. crematoriums.</p>
<p>Primary production</p> <p>NPS</p>	<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>
Principal building	means any building or buildings which is/are used as part of the primary activity or activities on the site
Private road	<p>has the same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974, being:</p> <p>means any roadway, place, or arcade laid out or formed within a district on private land, whether before or after the commencement of this Part, by the owner thereof, but intended for the use of the public generally.</p>
Private way	<p>has the same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974, being:</p> <p>means any way or passage whatsoever over private land within a district, the right to use which is confined or intended to be confined to certain persons or classes of persons, and which is not thrown open or intended to be open to the use of the public generally; and includes any such way or passage as aforesaid which at the commencement of this Part exists within any district.</p>
Prospecting	<p>has the same meaning as in the Crown Minerals Act, 1991:</p> <p>(a) means any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying land likely to contain mineral deposits or occurrences; and</p> <p>(b) includes the following activities:</p> <p>(j) geological, geochemical, geophysical surveying;</p> <p>(ii) aerial surveying;</p>

	<p>(iii) taking samples by hand or hand held methods: (iv) taking small samples offshore by low-impact mechanical methods</p>
Public place	means publicly accessible roads, reserves and footpaths/tracks.
Quarry NPS	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 activity NPS	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.
Quarrying activities (farm pit)	means the extraction, processing (including crushing, screening, washing, and blending), transport, deposition and storage of aggregates (clay, silt, rock, sand) from a farm pit, and the deposition of overburden material from a farm pit, and rehabilitation and landscaping of a farm pit.
Quarrying activities (restrictive use pit)	means the extraction, processing (including crushing, screening, washing, and blending) for only a temporary period in any calendar year. Activities also include transport and storage of aggregates (clay, silt, rock, sand) from a restrictive use pit, the deposition of overburden material from a restrictive use pit, rehabilitation, and landscaping of the restricted use pit.
Radiocommunication	has the same meaning as given in section 2 of the Radiocommunications Act 1989 (as set out below): means any transmission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds, or intelligence of any nature by radio waves.
Recreational activity	means the use of land and/or buildings for the primary purpose of recreation and/or entertainment and includes the sale of food and beverage for consumption on the site provided it is ancillary to the recreational activity, but excludes any recreational activity within the meaning of residential activity.
Recreation facilities	means a facility where the primary purpose is to provide for sport and recreation activities and includes recreation centres, swimming pools, fitness centres, indoor sports centres, stadiums (covered and open air), grandstands and accessory facilities to recreation facilities, such as spectator seating, clubrooms and pavilions. This excludes community facilities.
Regionally significant Infrastructure	is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. strategic land transport network and arterial roads; 2. telecommunication facilities; 3. national, regional and local renewable electricity generation activities of any scale, including the Waitaki Power Scheme; 4. the electricity transmission network;

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. sewage collection, treatment and disposal networks; 6. community land drainage infrastructure; 7. community potable water systems; 8. established community-scale irrigation and stock water infrastructure; 9. transport hubs; 10. bulk fuel supply infrastructure including terminals, wharf lines and pipelines; 11. electricity distribution network; 12. Ōamaru airport and Ōmārama aerodrome and associated navigation infrastructure.
Relocatable building	means a building that is constructed in a manner such that it can be relocated from its current position with relative ease, and includes buildings on piles but not any building that has a concrete slab foundation.
Renewable electricity generation	has the same meaning as in the National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation 2011 (as set out below): means generation of electricity from solar, wind, hydroelectricity, geothermal, biomass, tidal, wave, or ocean current energy sources.
Renewable electricity generation activities	has the same meaning as in the National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation 2011 (as set out below): means the construction, operation and maintenance of structures associated with renewable electricity generation. This includes small and community-scale distributed renewable 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.
Repair workshop	means the mechanical repair and servicing of motor vehicles (includes motorcycles, caravans, boat motors, trailers) inside a building.
Residential activity	means the use of land and building(s) for people’s living accommodation.
NPS	
Residential unit	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.
NPS	
Restricted use pit	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 restrictive use pit quarry, including parking.
Reverse sensitivity	means the vulnerability of an existing lawfully established activity to other activities in the vicinity which are sensitive to adverse environmental effects

	that may be generated by such existing activity, thereby creating the potential for the operation of such existing activity to be constrained.
Residual risk	in relation to hazardous substances, means any risk of an adverse effect that remains after other industry controls and legislation and regional planning instruments have been complied with.
Restoration	means reassembly and reinstatement using new or original materials to accurately return the fabric of a building or item to a known earlier form, and may involve the removal of accretions that detract from the heritage values of a place.
Retail activity	means activities where the primary business is displaying and/or offering goods for sale or hire to the general public or to trade customers.
Reticulated stormwater network	means a network of pipes, swales, drains, kerbs and channels owned or operated by a network utility operator that collects stormwater within areas used, or proposed to be used, for rural lifestyle and urban-residential, commercial or industrial purposes, and conveys that stormwater to any device, wetland, retention or detention pond or infiltration basin for the treatment of stormwater, prior to a discharge to land, groundwater or surface water. It excludes any drainage system that has been constructed for the primary purpose of collection, conveyance or discharge of drainage water, or any natural waterbody.
Retirement village NPS	means a managed comprehensive residential complex or facilities used to provide residential accommodation for people who are retired and any spouses 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.
Right of way	means an easement granting rights to pass over another person's land, and for the purposes of this plan, shall include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) an access lot; or b) a common area as identified on a cross-lease or unit title plan.
Riparian margin	means: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. for land in the Rural Zone, all landward property within 20 metres of the bed of a river or lake or edge of a wetland; and 2. for land outside the Rural Zone, all landward property within 10 metres of the bed of a river or lake or edge of a wetland.
River NPS	has the meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below): 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> <p>NPS</p>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA:</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</p> <p>Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974 road definition:</p> <p>road means the whole of any land which is within a district, and which—</p> <ul 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;— and includes— (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</p> <p>Section 2(1) of the Government Roding Powers Act 1989 motorway definition motorway—</p> <ul 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>Road boundary</p>	<p>means any boundary of a site abutting a legal road (other than an accessway or service lane) or contiguous to a boundary of a road designation. Frontage or road frontage shall have the same meaning as road boundary.</p>

<p>Root protection area</p>	<p>means the circular area of ground surrounding a Notable Tree.</p> <p>For trees with spreading canopies, the root protection area extends from the trunk to the outer most extent of the canopy.</p> <p>For trees with columnar crowns, the root protection area extends from the trunk to a radius half the height of the tree.</p> 
<p>rūnaka</p>	<p>A council, tribal council or assembly.</p>
<p>Rural industry</p> <p>NPS</p>	<p>means an industry or business undertaken in a rural environment that directly support, services, or is dependent on primary production.</p>
<p>Sensitive activity</p>	<p>means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) residential activity; b) marae; c) hospital activity; d) healthcare activity; e) educational facility; f) retirement village; g) visitor accommodation activity; or h) place of worship.
<p>Sensitive environment</p>	<p>area of land contained within any of the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Protection Area • Outstanding Natural Landscape • Outstanding Natural Feature • Significant Natural Area • Wāhi Tūpuna • Significant Natural Feature • Heritage Item • Notable Trees • Above 900 metres in altitude

Service activity	means the use of land and buildings for the primary purpose of the transport, storage, maintenance or repair of goods.
Service lane	has the same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974, being: means any lane laid out or constructed either by the authority of the council or the Minister of Works and Development or, on or after 1 April 1988, the Minister of Lands for the purpose of providing the public with a side or rear access for vehicular traffic to any land.
Service station	means a vehicle orientated facility where the principal activity is the refuelling of motorised vehicles and the sale of products and services associated with fuels and/or motor vehicles including lubricating oils, kerosene, LPG, spare parts, carwash facilities. They may include ancillary activities, such as the sale of food and beverage and trailer hire or a repair workshop that is ancillary to the service station.
Setback	means the distance between any part of a building and the boundary of its site.
Setting	means an area of land around and adjacent to a Historic Heritage Item that contributes to its value and is identified spatially in the District Plan.
Shelterbelt	means trees or vegetation planted primarily to provide shelter for stock or for other agricultural or horticultural purposes, but excluding amenity tree planting and plantation forestry.
Sign NPS	means any device, character, graphic or electronic display, whether temporary or permanent; which a) is for the purposes of— 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 for indigenous fauna that is assessed as being significant in accordance with the criteria in APP3 – Criteria for evaluating the significance of indigenous vegetation and habitats of indigenous fauna or is included in the District Plan as a Significant Natural Area in SCHED6 – Significant Natural Areas.
Site NPS	means: a) an area of land comprised in a single Record of Title as per Land Transfer Act 2017; or

	<p>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</p> <p>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 as per Land Transfer Act 2017 could be issued without further consent of the Council; or</p> <p>d) except that in relation to each of sub clauses (a) to (c), in the case of land subdivided under the Unit Title Act 1972 or 2010 or a cross lease system, a site is the whole of the land subject to the unit development or cross lease.</p>
<i>Small-scale industrial activities</i>	<p>means a business providing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. electrical repair services; 2. manufacture or repair of clothing, footwear, or leather goods; 3. computer, internet and phone maintenance and repairs; 4. watch or key cutting maintenance and repair; 5. wooden furniture manufacturing; 6. food and beverage processing and manufacture; 7. wool storage and processing; and 8. making of arts and crafts.
<i>Small scale renewable electricity generation activities</i>	<p>means system and equipment that generates electricity from renewable sources for the purpose of using or generating electricity on a particular site (single household, business premise or network utility) or supplying an immediate community, with or without exporting back into the distribution network, includes generation using solar, wind, hydro and biomass energy resource.</p>
<i>Speed uplift</i>	<p>means the process of increasing the speed limit, either on a temporary basis (for an event, outing etc.) or a permanent speed uplift by the harbourmaster.</p>
<i>Sport and recreation activities</i>	<p>means the use of land and/or buildings for organised sport, recreational activities, tournaments and sports education. It includes ancillary activities such as ticket booths and the sale of food and beverages for consumption on the site.</p>
<i>Standard Tree Evaluation Method (STEM)</i>	<p>means a method of evaluating heritage and Notable Trees that is nationally recognised by the NZ Arboricultural Association and the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture as a method for evaluating trees. STEM is a standardised method considering three categories: condition, amenity and notability.</p>
<i>Stormwater</i> <i>NPS</i>	<p>means run-off that has been intercepted, channelled, diverted, intensified or accelerated by human modification of a <i>land</i> surface, or run-off from the surface of any structure, as a result of precipitation and includes any contaminants contained within.</p>

Stormwater management area	means part of a site that is used for the purposes of stormwater management and includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. swales; 2. detention ponds; 3. catchpits; 4. soakage areas; and 5. natural or artificial wetlands.
Stormwater management systems	means a network of pipes, swales, drains, kerbs and channels owned or operated by a network utility operator that collects stormwater and conveys that stormwater to any device, wetland, retention or detention pond or infiltration basin for the treatment of stormwater, prior to a discharge to land, groundwater or surface water. It excludes any drainage system that has been constructed for the primary purpose of collection, conveyance or discharge of drainage water, or any natural waterbody
Structure NPS	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below): means any building, equipment, device, or other facility, made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft.
Subdivision NPS	has the same meaning as “subdivision of land” in section 218 of the RMA (as set out below): means – <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the division of an allotment— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) by an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate record 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 record of title for any part of a unit on a unit plan; or (b) an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate record of title in circumstances where the issue of that record of title is prohibited by section 226.
Suitably qualified arborist	means a person accredited with an Advanced National Certificate in Horticulture (Arboriculture) (Level 4) or an equivalent or similar overseas accreditation, and has a minimum of four years’ experience, post qualification, working as an arborist.
Supported residential care	means the use of a residential house(s) by people who live together and receive care or wellbeing respite support on a 24 hour basis to assist with independent living. This definition does not include retirement villages (and

	ancillary nursing and medical facilities) or regular and ongoing home-based care and assistance to a dependent person
Swing mooring	means any weight or article placed in or on the foreshore or the bed of a waterway for the purpose of securing a vessel, raft, aircraft, or floating structure, and includes any wire, rope, buoy, or other device attached or connected to the weight, but does not include an anchor that is normally removed with the vessel, raft, aircraft, or floating structure when it leaves the site or anchorage.
Telecommunication	has the same meaning as given in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001 (as set out below): means the conveyance by electromagnetic means from one device to another of any encrypted or non-encrypted sign, signal, impulse, writing, image, sound, instruction, information, or intelligence of any nature, whether for the information of any person using the device or not.
Temporary	means, in relation to buildings and any other structure, a period of no more than 12 months on any one site.
Temporary activity	means activities and their ancillary buildings and structures that are intended to have a limited duration and incidence and are not part of a permanent activity that occurs on the site. They include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. fairs; festivals and special events; 2. commercial filming or video production activities; 3. public firework displays and lighting shows; 4. buildings and structures ancillary to construction projects; 5. temporary farmers or crafts markets; and 6. temporary helicopter take-offs and landings.
Temporary signs	means a sign for any purpose, but for a short duration
Temporary military training activity	means a temporary activity undertaken for the training of any component of the New Zealand training activity Defence Force (including with allied forces) for any defence purpose. Defence purposes are those purposes for which a defence force may be raised and maintained under section 5 of the Defence Act 1990 which are:
NPS	<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;

	<p>e) the provision of assistance to the civil power either in New Zealand or elsewhere in time of emergency; or</p> <p>f) the provision of any public service.</p>
<i>Threatened land environment</i>	means any area identified in the Threatened Environment Classification version 2012 or any subsequent update as having less than 20% remaining indigenous vegetation cover.
<i>Transfer station</i>	means in relation to designations, recycling, greenwaste, waste transfer and associated waste management infrastructure. Disposal of waste material. Storage, consolidation, and transfer, or for various stages of processing waste material, such as sorting, treatment or recycling.
<i>Transient values</i>	means those landscape values that are temporary in nature, including occasional presence of wildlife, or values that are present at certain times of the day, season or year, such as tidal flats, snow-capped mountains, flowering plants, or deciduous trees.
<i>Transmission line</i>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 3 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009 as set out below:</p> <p>a) means the facilities and structures used for, or associated with, the overhead or underground transmission of electricity in the National Grid; and</p> <p>b) includes transmission line support structures, telecommunication cables, and telecommunication devices to which paragraph a) applies; but</p> <p>c) does not include an electricity substation.</p>
<i>Transport Corridor</i>	means the area located within 80m of the boundary of any State Highway or railway designation, but excludes any land where the speed limit applying to the State Highway is less than 70km/hour.
<i>Transport facilities</i>	<p>means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. vehicle access points; 2. on-site vehicle and bicycle parking; 3. on-site loading and standing spaces; 4. driveways; 5. manoeuvring areas; 6. queuing spaces; 7. stock effluent receiving facilities.
<i>Transport network</i>	<p>means all public roads, the railway corridor, footpaths, cycleways pedestrian and cycling facilities, public transport and associated infrastructure. It includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. train stations and associated parking; 2. bus stops; and 3. bus shelters.

<i>Transport network support infrastructure</i>	means infrastructure located within the road reserve or railway corridor that supports the transport network and includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. traffic control signals and devices; 2. light poles; 3. bus stops and shelters; 4. cycle parking; 5. train stations; 6. telecommunication kiosks; 7. public toilets; and 8. road or rail furniture.
<i>Tree</i>	means any woody vegetation (and including tree ferns) capable of reaching 5 metres in the place it is growing.
<i>Tree planting</i>	planting of trees for any purpose other than the planting of trees provided for under the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) 2017 or amenity tree planting.
<i>Trenchless methods</i>	means methods such as tunnelling, micro tunnelling, horizontal directional drilling, also known as directional boring, pipe ramming, pipe jacking, moling, horizontal auger boring and other methods for the installation of pipelines and cables below the ground with minimal excavation, including for the repair of the existing cables/network, pilot holes or similar works.
<i>Tsunami Hazard Overlay</i>	means the area/s mapped and identified as at risk of tsunami hazards from the near-field (Puysegur Trench) 1:600-year tsunami, occurring at MHWS and the far-field (South American) 1:500-year tsunami, occurring at MHWS.
<i>Tuhituhi neherā</i>	means a rock art area.
<i>Universal design</i>	means the design of products and environments to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialised design.
<i>Upgrading</i>	as it applies to infrastructure, means the replacement, renewal or improvement or increase in carrying capacity, operational efficiency, security or safety of existing infrastructure, but excludes maintenance and repair.
<i>Urban area</i>	in relation to highly productive land, has the same meaning as the Draft National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land: means: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. an area identified in a district plan or proposed district plan as being primarily zoned for residential, industrial, or commercial activities, together with adjoining special-purpose and open-space zones, however described; but b. does not include an area zoned primarily for rural or rural-lifestyle activities, however described.

Urban environment allotment	<p>has the same meaning as in s76(4C) of the RMA and means an allotment within the meaning of s218 RMA (as set out below):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) that is no greater than 4 000 m²; and b) that is connected to a reticulated water supply system and a reticulated sewerage system; and c) on which there is a building used for industrial or commercial purposes or as a dwelling house; and d) that is not reserve (within the meaning of section 2(1) of the Reserves Act 1977) or subject to a conservation management plan or conservation management strategy prepared in accordance with the Conservation Act 1987 or the Reserves Act 1977.
Urban tree	means a tree in an urban environment allotment.
Urban zones	for the purpose of the Stormwater chapter, means all industrial, commercial and residential zones, the Settlement Zone and Rural Lifestyle Zone.
Urupā	means a mana whenua customary burial ground.
Vegetation clearance	<p>means the removal, trimming, felling, or modification of any vegetation or the deliberate alteration of hydrological functions that support vegetation.</p> <p>It includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. cutting; 2. crushing; 3. cultivation; 4. overplanting; 5. soil disturbance including direct drilling; 6. application of chemicals including herbicide; 7. burning; 8. the deliberate application of water, fertiliser or oversowing where it would change the ecological conditions such that the resident indigenous plant(s) are killed by competitive exclusion, including dryland cushionfield species; and 9. the drainage of wetlands or lakes. <p>It does not include incidental loss from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. grazing of land as part of established farming practice within a site; 2. walking; 3. sampling or undertaking studies; 4. natural hazards.
Vehicle access lot	means a lot which provides the legal or part of the legal vehicular access to one or more lots, and which is held in the same ownership or by tenancy-in-common in the same ownership as the lot(s) to which it provides legal vehicle access.

Vehicle crossing	means the formed and constructed vehicle entry/exit from the carriageway of any road up to and including that portion of the road boundary of any site across which vehicle entry or exit is obtained to and from the site, and includes any culvert, bridge or kerbing.
Vehicle orientated commercial activities	means any of the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) service stations; b) truck stops; c) retail activities (or groups of retail activities using common vehicle crossings) with a total gross floor area of more than 500m²; d) any activity on a site that generates over: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. 30 vehicle movements per day with any vehicle access directly onto an Arterial Road; and ii. 60 vehicle movements per day with vehicle access only onto other roads.
Vessels	shall have the same meaning as in Maritime Rules Part 91 and for the sake of clarity shall include a boat powered by motor or engine, jet ski, kayak, paddleboard and surfboard or any other object intended or used to carry or support a person in or on the water.
Visitor accommodation	means land and/or buildings used for accommodating visitors, subject to a tariff being paid, and includes any <i>ancillary activities</i> .
NPS	
Wāhi tūpuna	means an area identified as wāhi tūpuna in SCHED5 – Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori.
Waitaki Power Scheme	means the structures, works, facilities, components, plant and activities undertaken to facilitate and enable the generation of electricity from water in the Waitaki River Catchment, including any mitigations associated with the Scheme. It includes power stations, dams, weirs, control structures, penstocks, canals, tunnels, siphons, spillways, intakes, storage of goods materials and substances, switchyards, fish and elver screens and passes, races, booms, site investigation works, erosion and flood control activities, land drainage, sediment and weed control, access requirements (including public access), jetties, slipways and landing places, signs, earthworks, monitoring, investigation and communication equipment and transmission network. It includes the scheme core sites and scheme operating easements.
Waitaki Power Scheme Core Sites	means land that is managed for hydro generation purposes associated with the Waitaki Power Scheme.
Waitaki Power Scheme Operating Easements	means land Meridian Energy has registered operating easement over, or where yet to be registered, the Crown has committed to provide such easements within the Deed of Operating Easement between the Ministers of Finance and State-Owned Enterprises and Electricity Corporation of New Zealand dated 16 April 1993.

<i>Waitaki Power Scheme Existing Footprint</i>	means those structures, works or components of the scheme that are located outside of the Waitaki Power Scheme Core Sites and the Waitaki Power Scheme Operating Easements existing [<i>on the date of notification of the Proposed District Plan</i>].
<i>Waitaki Power Scheme Maintenance</i>	means undertaking work and activities, including erosion control works, necessary to keep the Waitaki Power Scheme operating at an efficient and safe level. Maintenance also includes machinery, buildings, plant, structures, facilities, works, networks or components.
<i>Waitaki Power Scheme Refurbishment</i>	means the upgrade, renewal or replacement (to gain efficiencies in generating and transmitting electricity) of existing machinery, buildings, plant, structures, facilities, works, networks or components and operating facilities associated with the Waitaki Power Scheme. It does not include maintenance or enhancement.
<i>Waitaki Power Scheme Enhancement</i>	means the development of new machinery, buildings, plant, structures, facilities, works, networks or components and operating facilities enabling new electricity generation or transmission opportunities.
<i>Wastewater</i> <i>NPS</i>	means any combination of two or more of the following wastes: sewage, greywater or industrial and trade waste.
<i>Waterbody</i> <i>NPS</i>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out 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.
<i>Wetland</i> <i>NPS</i>	has the meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out 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. For the sake of clarity, a wetland includes a kettle hole.
<i>Wilding conifer</i>	has the same meaning as in Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017 (as set out below): means a self-established conifer species tree resulting from seed spread from plantation forestry, shelter belts, amenity planting, or an already established wilding conifer species tree population.
<i>Woodlot</i>	means a stand of trees for the purposes of firewood, the creation of other wood products, a carbon sink, erosion control, pest, or wilding tree management purposes, but excluding plantation forestry.