

25.0 Definitions

Words identified (*) are defined in the Resource Management Act 1991, and reproduced here to assist your understanding of the Plan.

ACT (The Act)	unless the content otherwise requires shall refer to the Resource Management Act 1991 and any subsequent amendments.
ADVANCED ON-SITE WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	means an on-site wastewater management system that treats the domestic wastewater (via a secondary treatment unit) to the following standard before it is discharged into or onto land within the land application area: < 20 g/m ³ BOD ₅ ; < 30 g/m ³ Total Suspended Solids
AGRICHEMICAL	means any substance, whether inorganic or organic, manufactured or naturally occurring, modified or in its natural state, that is used in any agriculture, horticulture, forestry, management of public amenity areas, or related activity, to eradicate, modify, or control flora or fauna.
AIR	means all zones and components of the atmosphere and stratosphere which contribute to the functioning of the global environment.
ALLOTMENT (or lot)	means an allotment as described in section 218(2) of the Act.
AMBIENT AIR	means air in the lower atmosphere which is outside buildings or structures and does not refer to indoor air nor air in the workplace.
AMENITY VALUES	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
ANCILLARY	means activity or structure located on the same site as the primary activity where such activity is small in scale, incidental and serves a supportive function to the primary activity.
ANZECC	means Australia and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council, comprising Ministers of the Environment of Australian States, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea.
AQUIFER	means a geologic formation or layer of rock or soil that is able to hold or transmit water.
AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM OR 'AIS'	means a Data Recording Device installed on-board ship that is operated in accordance with the requirements of SOLAS (Safety of Life at Sea, which is a convention of the International Maritime Organisation).
BARE GROUND	means ground which is visible when a site is viewed vertically from a point higher than the tallest vegetation on the site.
BATTER	means a slope immediately above or below a track, road or other excavation.
BEST PRACTICABLE OPTION (FOR MANAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC WASTEWATER)	means the best method for preventing or minimising the adverse effects on the environment having regard, among other things, to: a) The nature of the domestic wastewater discharge and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects; b) The financial implications, and the effects on the environment, of that option when compared with other options; and c) The current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied.
BOD₅	means Biochemical Oxygen Demand (five day), being a measure of the oxygen consumed by aerobic bacteria in degrading organic material at 20 degrees C over five days. BOD ₅ values represent the organic strength of domestic wastewater.

CLEANER PRODUCTION	means the conceptual and procedural approach to production that demands that all phases of the life-cycle of a product or of a process should be addressed with the objective of preventing or minimising short and long term risks to humans and to the environment.
CLEANFILL	means material that has no potential to produce harmful effects on the environment. This material is generally a natural material such as clay, soil and rock, and such other materials as concrete, brick or demolition products that are free of combustible or organic materials and are therefore not subject to biological or chemical breakdown.
COASTAL BROADLEAVED SCRUB AND SHRUBLAND	means scrub and shrubland communities dominated by indigenous coastal broadleaved species which do not naturally reach a height of 6m, with a mean diameter of 10cm or more measured 1.4m above the soil and more than 80% closure of indigenous canopy, occurring within the Cook Strait and D'Urville Land Ecosystems as shown in Volume 3, Map 106.
COASTAL MARINE AREA	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
COASTAL MARINE ZONE	means that area of the foreshore and seabed, and the airspace above the water - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Of which the seaward boundary is the outer limits of the territorial sea. b) Of which the landward boundary is the line of mean high water springs, except that where that line crosses a river, the landward boundary at that point shall be in accordance with the agreement for definition of river mouths made between the Minister of Conservation and the Marlborough District Council on 4 December 1995, or any subsequent amendment to that agreement, and as delineated generally on the planning maps.
COASTAL WATER	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY	means the use of land and buildings for the display, offering, provision, sale, servicing or hire of goods, equipment, and includes shops, markets, showrooms, licensed premises, restaurants, takeaway foodbars, professional, commercial and administrative offices, motor vehicle sales and hire but excludes service stations.
COMMERCIAL FORESTRY	means a land based activity having as its primary purpose, the growing of trees for commercial wood production. This includes the planting and replanting of the trees. However, aspects of forest management such as vegetation clearance, land disturbance and application of agrichemicals are dealt with under relevant rules within the Plan. This definition does not include woodlot and conservation forestry.
COMMUNITY FACILITY	means the use of land and buildings for the primary purpose of public health, welfare, care, safety, education, culture and spiritual well-being. Community facilities include schools, hospitals, doctors' surgeries, veterinary clinics and other private health professionals, churches, public recreation and entertainment facilities, halls, libraries, community centres, court houses, community correction centres.
COMPOSTING	means the biological reduction of organic waste to a relatively stable product.
CONDITIONS *	in relation to plans and resource consents, includes terms, standards, restrictions and prohibitions.
CONSERVATION FORESTRY	means the management of areas of native shrubs and forest vegetation, including where necessary planting and replanting the primary purpose of which is to preserve these for amenity and landscape and/or soil conservation purposes.

CONTAMINANT	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.																									
CONTAMINATED SITE	means a site at which hazardous substances have been released into the environment, usually over a period of time, such that the concentrations of these substances are above background levels and where assessment indicates the site poses an immediate or long-term hazard to human health or the environment. Background levels refer to ambient levels of a contaminant in the local area of the site under consideration.																									
CONTACT RECREATION WATER QUALITY	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Freshwater - the median bacterial content of samples taken over the bathing season is not to exceed either 33 enterococci per 100 ml or 126 E.Coli per 100 ml. No individual sample may exceed the following upper limits: <table border="1" data-bbox="778 629 1437 824"> <thead> <tr> <th>Upper Limit/ 100 ml</th> <th>Designated Bathing Area</th> <th>Moderate Use</th> <th>Light Use</th> <th>Infrequent Use</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Enterococci</td> <td>61</td> <td>77</td> <td>107</td> <td>151</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E.Coli</td> <td>235</td> <td>293</td> <td>410</td> <td>576</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> b) Marine Water - the median bacterial content of samples taken over a bathing season shall not exceed 35 enterococci per 100 ml. No individual sample shall exceed the following upper limits: <table border="1" data-bbox="778 965 1437 1115"> <thead> <tr> <th>Upper Limit/ 100 ml</th> <th>Designated Bathing Area</th> <th>Moderate Use</th> <th>Light Use</th> <th>Infrequent Use</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Enterococci</td> <td>104</td> <td>153</td> <td>275</td> <td>500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	Upper Limit/ 100 ml	Designated Bathing Area	Moderate Use	Light Use	Infrequent Use	Enterococci	61	77	107	151	E.Coli	235	293	410	576	Upper Limit/ 100 ml	Designated Bathing Area	Moderate Use	Light Use	Infrequent Use	Enterococci	104	153	275	500
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CONVENTIONAL ON-SITE WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	means an on-site wastewater management system consisting of a septic tank and a land application area (usually trenches, a bed or mound). The wastewater moves from the septic tank to the land application area by way of gravity.																									
CONTROLLED ACTIVITY *	means an activity which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Is provided for, as a Controlled Activity, by a rule in the Plan or proposed plan; and b) Complies with standards and terms specified in the Plan or proposed plan for such activities; and c) Is assessed according to matters the consent authority has reserved control over in the Plan or proposed plan; and d) Is allowed only if a resource consent is obtained in respect of that activity. 																									
CROSSING	means, for the purpose of land disturbance, a point along a river where vehicular traffic may pass across the bank or bed of the river without the use of structures or alteration to the river.																									
CULTIVATION	with respect to land disturbance means breaking up or turning soil such that the surface contour of the land is not altered.																									
CUTOFF	means a construction for the purpose of carrying surface run-off water into stable areas or into rivers or drains.																									
DAIRY SHED SLUDGE	means the accumulated organic solids from dairy oxidation ponds, barrier ditches (long ditches) storage ponds, sumps and hard stand areas.																									
DAIRY SHED WASHWATER	means all dairy effluent and contaminated washwater generated on the site of the farm dairy and associated yard areas. This includes machine waterwash pit washings, faecal matter, and waterwash deposited on hard stand areas.																									

DAM	means a device or structure placed in the bed of a river for the purpose of impeding the flow of water.
DATA RECORDING DEVICE	means a device or equipment installed on-board ship that automatically records and stores navigation, ship speed and related data.
DAY	means a period of 24 hours commencing at midnight.
dB(A)	means a frequency-weighted sound pressure level in decibels relative to a reference sound pressure of 20 micropascals.
DECIBEL	means the term used to identify ten times the logarithm to the base ten of the ratio of two like quantities proportional to power or energy.
DEVELOPER	for the purpose of subdivision, includes subdivider.
DEVELOPMENT	other than residential areas means constructing, erecting or altering any one or more buildings intended to be used solely or principally for Commercial, Industrial, Port, Marina or Rural Township purposes where the value of the construction, erection or alteration will exceed \$250,000.
DISCRETIONARY ACTIVITY *	means an activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Which is provided for, as a Discretionary Activity, by a rule in the Plan or proposed plan; and b) Which is allowed only if a resource consent is obtained in respect of that activity; and c) Which may have standards and terms specified in the Plan or proposed plan; and d) In respect of which the consent authority may restrict the exercise of its discretion to those matters specified in the plan or proposed plan for that activity.
$D_{nT,w} + C_{tr50-3150}$	means the standardised level difference (outdoor or indoor) and is a measure of the airborne sound insulation provided by the external building envelope (including windows, walls, ceilings and floors where appropriate) described using $D_{nT,w} + C_{tr50-3150}$ as defined in the following standards: <p>AS/NZS ISO 717.1:2004 Acoustics - Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements Part 1: Airborne sound insulation (using spectrum no.2).</p> <p>ISO 140-5:1998 Acoustics - Measurement of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements Part 5: Field measurements of airborne sound insulation of façade elements and facades.</p>
DOMESTIC LIVESTOCK	means livestock bred, reared and/or kept on the property for home consumption, or as pets, or for hobby purposes and from which little or no income is derived. In the case of the keeping of pigs, not more than two may be kept as Domestic Livestock in the Urban Residential and Sounds Residential Zones.
DOMESTIC WASTEWATER	means wastewater originating from household or personal activities including toilets, urinals, kitchens, bathrooms (including shower, washbasins, bath, spa bath but not spa) and laundries. Includes such wastewater flows from facilities serving staff/employees/residents/students/guests in institutional, commercial and industrial establishments, but excluding commercial and industrial wastes, large scale laundry activities and any stormwater flows.
DRAINAGE CHANNEL	means an artificial or other watercourse maintained or created for the purposes of removing drainage, storm water and ponded surface water.

DUMPING	<p>means:</p> <p>a) In relation to waste or other matter, its deliberate disposal; and</p> <p>b) In relation to a ship, an aircraft, or an offshore installation, its deliberate disposal or abandonment; -</p> <p>but does not include the disposal of waste or other matter incidental to, or derived from, the normal operations of a ship, aircraft, or offshore installation, if the purpose of those operations does not include the disposal, or the treatment or transportation for disposal, of that waste or other matter; and 'to dump' and 'dumped' have corresponding meanings.</p>
DUNELAND	means a landform comprised of mound(s), ridge(s) or hill(s) formed by wind-drifted sand.
ECOSYSTEM	means a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment, interacting as a functional unit.
EFFECT	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
EFFLUENT FILTER	means a device, other than a pump screen, fitted at the outlet of a septic tank and designed to prevent solids 3 millimetres or greater in size passing from the tank to the land application area.
EMERGENCY SERVICES FACILITIES	means a police station or base, fire station, or ambulance station.
ENVIRONMENT	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
ENVIRONMENTALLY DAMAGING SUBSTANCE	means any substance which, by effects other than toxicity, is able to damage an aquatic ecosystem (for example, milk).
EROSION	means any particulate or mass movement of soil under the influence of wind, water or gravity.
ESPLANADE RESERVE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
ESPLANADE STRIP	means a strip of land created by the registration of an instrument in accordance with section 232 of the Act for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229 of the Act.
EXCAVATION	means to dig out soil from the ground such that the surface contour of the land is permanently altered and to erect, construct, or lay paving, drainage, stabilisation structures or other works necessary to the management of the excavation.
EXCLUSIVE OCCUPATION	means a legal right to exclude public access over a defined parcel of the Coastal Marine Area.
EXOTIC PLANT	means a plant which is not native to New Zealand. These may include introduced plants which are species not native to New Zealand, but have been brought in by accident or design.
FAA	means the United States Department of Transportation Federal Aviation Administration Office of Environment and Energy, Washington DC 20591.
FAMILY FLAT	Means a building of less than 80 square metres gross floor area used to accommodate up to two family members of a person residing in the principal residential unit on the property.
FARM AIRSTRIP AND HELIPAD	means a facility for the use of aircraft or helicopters integral to the farming or forestry use of land.
FARM PRODUCE	in relation to a rural selling place means livestock matter and vegetative matter produced on a farming unit. In the case of vegetation vegetative matter farm produce means any vegetative matter which has not been subject to processing beyond cutting, cleaning, chilling, freezing, grading, packaging and includes the unprocessed extracted juices of such matter. In the case of livestock matter, farm produce means eggs and honey and includes any arts and crafts produced on the property.

FARMING	means a land based activity, having as its primary purpose the commercial production and sale (other than from a rural selling place) of any livestock or vegetative matter except as excluded below and unless the context otherwise requires, includes the cultivation and reshaping of land necessary and appropriate to normal agricultural activity. For the purposes of the Plan farming does not include intensive farming, commercial forestry and in the case of vegetative matter, does not include the processing of farm produce beyond cutting, cleaning, grading, chilling, freezing, packaging and storage of produce grown on the farming unit.
FILL	means a deposit of cut material from excavation.
FORESHORE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
FRONT YARD	means a yard between the front boundary (ie; road) of the site and a line parallel thereto extending across the full width of the site, provided that where a boundary is indicated in the Plan as a road to be widened the front boundary of the site should be taken as the front boundary as it will be after such widening has been completed.
FROST FANS	means a land based device, including both permanent and mobile, designed or adapted to mitigate frost damage by fanning warmer air over potentially frost-affected surfaces, and includes any motive source, the support structure and power source.
GARBAGE GRINDER	has the same meaning as a waste disposal unit that is a unit installed in the sink to grind organic waste prior to it passing into the drainage system for the residential unit.
HABITAT	means an area where an organism or population normally occurs.
HAPU	means a band or subtribe.
HAZARDOUS FACILITY	<p>means activities involving hazardous and environmentally damaging substances and sites, including vehicles for their transport, at which these substances are used, stored, handled and disposed of.</p> <p>Hazardous facility does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage or use of hazardous consumer products for private domestic purposes; • Retail outlets for the domestic usage sale of hazardous substances (eg; supermarkets, hardware shops, pharmacies); • Facilities using genetically modified or new organisms; • Developments that are or may be hazardous but do not involve hazardous substances (eg; mineral extraction, high voltage transmission lines, radio masts, electrical substations); • Gas and oil pipelines; and • Fuel in motor vehicles, boats and small engines such as weed eaters, lawnmowers and chainsaws and trailer mounted refueling equipment.
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE*	<p>hazardous substances are defined in the Act as <i>“Any substance which may impair human, plant or animal health or may adversely affect the health and safety of any person or the environment and whether or not contained in or forming part of any other substance or thing”</i>;</p> <p>For the purposes of the Plan, hazardous substances can be additionally defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any substance possessing one or more of the following intrinsic properties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an explosive nature; - flammability; - an oxidising nature; - corrosivity; - acute or immediate toxicity (including ecotoxicity); - chronic or delayed toxicity;

- radioactivity; and
- environmental persistence.
- Any substance emitting or breaking down to a substance with any of the above properties upon entering the environment; and
- Any substance which has any of these hazardous properties at any stage in its life-cycle.

HAZARDOUS WASTE	means hazardous substances which are unwanted and economically unusable.
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HIGH SPEED SHIP	means a ship which has a registered length exceeding 30 metres and is capable of a maximum speed, in metres per second (m/s), equal to or exceeding: $3.7 \sigma^{0.1667}$ where σ = displacement corresponding to the design waterline (M ³).
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HEIGHT	<p>in relation to a building means the vertical distance between ground level at any point and the highest part of the building immediately above that point (See Fig. 25.1). For the purpose of calculating height account shall be taken of parapets but not of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Radio or television aerials;b) Aerials, antennas, mounts, lightning rods and other incidental associated features with radio communication facilities;
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- c) Chimneys (not exceeding 1.1 metres in any horizontal direction);
- d) Finials where the maximum height normally permitted by the maximum stipulated height is exceeded by not more than 1.5 metres.; and
- e) Frost protection machines.

Note: For guidance on height in relation to boundary see Figures 25.2 and 25.3.

HERITAGE TREES	means trees or groups of trees having either outstanding cultural and/or heritage values, botanical values or high visual amenity.
HOME OCCUPATION	<p>means an occupation, business, trade, craft or profession, other than escort agencies, brothels and massage parlours, the primary purpose of which is to derive income and is :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Performed only by a member of the household residing in the dwelling unit or accessory building in which it is carried on; and b) Is incidental and secondary to the use of the dwelling unit for residential purposes. <p>The person or persons undertaking the home occupation is entitled to employ one additional person that does not normally reside in the dwelling unit or accessory building.</p> <p>Excluded from this definition are any activities involving panel beating, spraypainting, motor vehicle repairs, fibreglassing, heavy trade vehicles, sheet metal work, wrecking of motor vehicles, bottle and scrap metal storage, rubbish collection service, wrought iron work, motor body building, fish processing, and any other process which involves continual use of power tools and drilling or hammering or any other occupation, business, trade, craft or profession which would detract from the amenities of the neighbourhood or locality.</p>
HOME STAY	means the commercial use of an existing residential unit for visitor accommodation, of no more than five guests.
IAHR (1989)	means the paper entitled "List of Sea-state Parameters" written by the International Association of Hydraulic Research (IAHR) Working Group In Wave Generation and Analysis and published in the Journal of Waterway, Port, Coastal and Ocean Engineering, American Society of Civil Engineers, Volume 115, Number 8, November 1989, pp 793-808.
ICIC	means Industrial Chemicals Industry Council.
ICOMOS	means International Council on Monuments and Sites.
INCINERATION	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
INCINERATOR	means a specific device used solely for the purpose of incineration.
INDIGENOUS	means produced or naturally belonging to a particular region or area.
INDIGENOUS FOREST	<p>means an area of naturally occurring woody vegetation that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a canopy predominantly formed by trees over 6 metres high; • Has more than 80% closure of the canopy; and • Comprises plant species indigenous to the District.
INDIGENOUS VEGETATION	means an area of naturally occurring vegetation where the area covered by plant species indigenous to the District is greater than the area covered by other plant species.
INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	means the use of land and buildings for the primary purpose of manufacturing, fabricating, processing, repair, packing, or associated storage of goods and includes marine industrial activity.
INTEGRATED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	means any development for grouped residential accommodation for which subdivision is considered at the same time as an integrated part of the development and irrespective of whether or not the development complies with minimum area and density requirements.

INTENSIVE FARMING	means any primary productive activity exhibiting two or more of the following characteristics : a) Little dependence on the quality of the soils of the site, such as greenhouses, mushrooms, plant nursery; b) In excess of 50% coverage in permanent buildings having concrete or otherwise impervious floors for the housing and growing of livestock and/or vegetative matter; c) Substantial environmental control and/or modification to facilitate growth of livestock and/or vegetative matter; d) High output of collected waste material per hectare and includes all pig farming, poultry farming, rabbit farming; and e) Land based aquaculture
INTRINSIC VALUES	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
IWI	means tribe or people.
IWI AUTHORITY	means the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.
KAIMOANA	means food from the sea.
KAITIAKI	means a person or agent whose role is to care for and have responsibility for taonga; may be spiritual or physical, Guardian, steward, but the meaning of kaitiaki in practical application relates to the future and may vary between different hapu and iwi.
KAITIAKITANGA	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
L₁₀	means the L ₁₀ exceedence level, in A frequency-weighted decibels, which is equalled or exceeded 10% of the total measurement time. (See NZS 6801:1991 Clause 2.2 definition of exceedence level).
LAND*	includes land covered by water, and the air space above land.
LAND APPLICATION AREA	means an area of land which is set aside to allow domestic wastewater from the treatment unit to be applied into or onto the soil for further in-soil treatment and absorption. The method of distribution and nature of the land application area can vary, and includes trenches, beds, mounds and dripper lines, but does not include soak pits.
LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITY	means any activity which includes excavation, filling, cultivation or vegetation clearance.
LAND TRANSPORT	means all forms of land based transport, including road and rail.
LANDFILL	means a waste disposal site used for the controlled deposit of solid wastes onto or into the land.
LANDSCAPE STRIP	means an area in permanent planting which may comprise grasses, shrubs and trees or any combination thereof.
LEACHATE	means liquid effluent from landfills, composting operations, storage facilities and other similar areas. Leachate may contain environmentally harmful substances derived from material deposited in the landfill or other facility.
LICENSED PREMISES	means any place or building authorised to sell liquor under the Sale of Liquor Act 1989.
LINE	means a wire or wires or a conductor of any kind (including a fibre optic cable) used or intended to be used for the transmission or reception of signs, signals, impulses, writing, images, sounds, or intelligence of any nature by means of any electromagnetic system; and includes any pole, insulator, casing, fixture, tunnel, or other equipment used or intended to be used for supporting, enclosing, surrounding, or protecting and, such wire or conductor, and also includes any part of a line.

L_{MAX}	means the maximum A frequency weighted sound level (dBA Lmax) during a stated time period. See NZS 6801:1991 Clause 2.1 definition of maximum sound level.
LOCAL AUTHORITY	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
MAATAITAI *	means food resources from the sea and mahinga maataitai means the area from which these resources are gathered.
MAATAITAI RESERVE	means a food resource reserve developed in accordance with regulations arising from the Treaty of Waitangi (fisheries claims 1992).
MAINTENANCE	means the protective care of a place (ICOMOS).
MAINTENANCE DREDGING	means any dredging of the seabed necessary to maintain water depths to previously approved levels, for the safe and convenient navigation of vessels in navigation channels and at berthing and mooring facilities, including marina developments.
MANA	means prestige, standing.
MANA WHENUA *	means traditional authority exercised by an iwi or hapu in an identified area.
MANAAKITANGA	means the practice of caring for others.
MARAE-BASED ACTIVITIES	include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wharenui and hui activities; • Accommodation facilities including kaumatoa housing, hostels and wharekai associated with the marae; • Church services and activities; • Kokiri training and tuition activities; • Educational facilities and activities and whare wananga; • Kohanga Reo; • Childcare facilities and activities; • Recreation activities; • Tangihanga; • Urupa and burial activities; • Medical facilities; • Administration offices ancillary to the marae function; • The retail sale of goods manufactured or grown within the marae zone; and • Tourist visitor services and operations.
MARINA	means a facility for the accommodation of boats and/or ships, comprising berths, pontoons, piers and boat launching ramp(s), and any associated reclamations, breakwaters, and/or wave protection barriers.
MARINE FARM	means any form of aquaculture characterised by the use of surface and/or sub-surface structures located in the coastal marine area.
MARINE FARMING	Marine farming means the activity of breeding, hatching, cultivating, rearing, or on-growing of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed for harvest (and includes spat catching and spat holding) and the subsequent harvest of fish, aquatic life or seaweed when carried out on a marine farm; but does not include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Any such activity where fish, aquatic life, or seaweed are not within the exclusive and continuous possession or control of the holder of a marine farming permit; or b) Any such activity where the fish, aquatic life, or seaweed being farmed cannot be distinguished, or be kept separate, from naturally occurring fish, aquatic life, or seaweed.

MAURI	means life principle present in all things.
MAXIMUM WAVE ENERGY	means the maximum Wave Energy in any Wave Record.
MEAN HIGH WATER SPRINGS (MHWS)	<p>means the average of each pair of successive high waters during that period of about 24 hours in each semi-lunation (approximately every 14 days), when the range of tides is the greatest.</p> <p>The times predicted for high water can be affected by changes in the force and direction of the wind and by changes in barometric pressure. It will generally be found that heights are increased with onshore winds and decreased with offshore winds. Sea level rises as the barometer falls and vice versa.</p>
MITIGATE	means to reduce or moderate the severity of something.
MODIFY	for the purposes of considering matters of ecological significance means any alteration, change, impact or reduction of the ecological value identified in Appendix B. With respect to valued habitats the primary consideration will be their health and functioning. With respect to natural character the primary consideration will be its integrity and process. With respect to endangered, rare or scientific values the primary concern will be any impacts on scarcity. With respect to significance of fauna and flora generally, significance will be determined by the status indicated in the schedule together with the need to protect the integrity of the described value.
MOORING	means any weight or device placed in or on the foreshore or seabed for the purpose of securing a ship, raft, aircraft, or floating structure; and includes any wire, chain, rope, buoy, or other device attached or connected to such weight or device, but does not include an anchor which is normally removed with a ship, raft, aircraft, or floating structure when it leaves a site or anchorage. For the purposes of the Plan, moorings include swing moorings, pile moorings.
MOORING MANAGEMENT AREA	means an area delineated in the coastal marine area for moorings and includes a Waka Mooring Management Area.
MOUTH	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
MOVEMENT (OF AIRCRAFT)	means an arrival or a departure of an aircraft, whether rotary or fixed wing, provided however that any night time movement undertaken by a craft engaged on a rescue or an emergency mission shall not be taken into account for the purpose of assessing compliance.
NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION ROUTE	means that area of Queen Charlotte Sound and Tory Channel as shown in Volume Three.
NATURAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
NATURAL CLARITY	shall be measured by using accepted scientific methods, and shall be taken to be the clarity of a waterbody immediately upstream of any discharge from a land disturbance site, or in the case of lakes or the sea, the clarity of the water beyond the sediment 'plume' in the water. Reduction in clarity due to the discharge shall be measured at a point 50 metres downstream or offshore from the point of discharge, or two river widths, whichever is the greater.
NATURAL HAZARD	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
NET SITE AREA	means an area of land of sufficient dimensions to comply with the residential density rules in the Plan.
NETWORK UTILITY OPERATOR	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
NETWORK UTILITY STRUCTURE	means any structure essential to the operation and provision of a (network) utility service.
NEW DAIRY FARMING	means a land based activity, having as its primary purpose the farming of dairy cattle for milk production, and related activities on land converted for that purpose after the date of the public notification of the Resource Management Plan Change 27, but does not include any increase in the area or intensity of an existing dairy farming operation that is undertaken without any additional dairy shed.

NEW ZEALAND COASTAL POLICY STATEMENT	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.																						
NOISE *	has the same meaning as section 2 of the Act and for the purpose of the Plan includes vibration.																						
NON COMPLYING ACTIVITY*	an activity (not being a Prohibited Activity) which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) contravenes a rule in the Plan or proposed plan; and b) is allowed only if a resource consent is obtained in respect of that activity. 																						
NON POINT SOURCE STORMWATER	means rainfall that runs off land, or structures including roading networks in a diffuse manner for which no specific drainage channels or pipes have been constructed.																						
NOTIONAL BOUNDARY	means the boundary of a 20 metre zone created around a dwelling or nominated building for the purpose of measuring noise intrusion.																						
NZGD2000	means the New Zealand Geodetic Datum 2000 as defined by Land Information New Zealand.																						
NZTM	means the New Zealand Transverse Mercator projection as defined by Land Information New Zealand.																						
OFFSHORE INSTALLATION	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.																						
ON-SITE WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	means a system that services a residential unit, or other facility that generates domestic wastewater, by receiving, treating and absorbing the domestic wastewater within the property boundaries of the site of generation. The system consists of a treatment unit and land application area. New on-site wastewater management systems are those installed after 21 April 2005 and include extensions to, or replacements of, existing land application areas.																						
ORGANIC WASTE	means putrescible material from plant, animal or microbiological origin.																						
PERMITTED ACTIVITY	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.																						
PEST MANAGEMENT	means the eradication or control of unwanted plants, animals or insects and includes the use of biological and/or chemical controls whether or not they lead to or constitute a discharge of contaminant(s) to land, air or water.																						
POINT SOURCE STORMWATER	means rainfall that runs off land and is collected or diverted through specifically constructed drainage channels or pipes.																						
PORT ACTIVITIES	means activities normally associated with the operation of vessels and other water related activities; cargo, handling and storage; embarking, disembarking and transit of passengers; launching, retrieval and storage of vessels; berthage and mooring activities; associated marshalling, parking, and manoeuvring of vehicles and trains, maintenance activities associated with existing port structures and development.																						
POTABLE WATER	means water that shall comply with the following maximum acceptable values for contaminants: <table border="1" data-bbox="703 1592 1457 1724"> <thead> <tr> <th>Contaminants</th> <th>Maximum Acceptable Values</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Faecal coliforms</td> <td>Undetected in 100 mls of sample</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Turbidity</td> <td>0.5 NTU</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In addition depending on source (eg; surfacewater, roof water and bore water) shall, as indicated, comply with the following maximum acceptable values for contaminants.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="703 1816 1457 2098"> <thead> <tr> <th>Contaminants</th> <th>Maximum Acceptable Values</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ammonium (surface and bore water)</td> <td>1.5 milligrams per litre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hardness (surface and bore water)(Ca+Mg)</td> <td>200 milligrams per litre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Iron (surface and bore water)</td> <td>0.2 milligrams per litre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lead (roof water)</td> <td>0.01 milligrams per litre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manganese (bore water)</td> <td>0.05 milligrams per litre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nitrate (surface and bore water)</td> <td>50 milligrams per litre</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pH (surface and roof)</td> <td>pH between 6.5 and 8.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Contaminants	Maximum Acceptable Values	Faecal coliforms	Undetected in 100 mls of sample	Turbidity	0.5 NTU	Contaminants	Maximum Acceptable Values	Ammonium (surface and bore water)	1.5 milligrams per litre	Hardness (surface and bore water)(Ca+Mg)	200 milligrams per litre	Iron (surface and bore water)	0.2 milligrams per litre	Lead (roof water)	0.01 milligrams per litre	Manganese (bore water)	0.05 milligrams per litre	Nitrate (surface and bore water)	50 milligrams per litre	pH (surface and roof)	pH between 6.5 and 8.5
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PROHIBITED ACTIVITY	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
PROTECTION FORESTRY	means the planting, and maintaining and harvesting of trees for soil conservation.
REAR YARD	means a yard between the rear boundary of the site and a line parallel thereto extending across the full width of the site. Rear Boundary in relation to a front site or a non standard site means a boundary of the site being generally to the rear of the site and generally parallel to the road frontage. Provided that in the event of there being no rear boundary, as in a triangular site, the boundaries of the rear yard shall be the converging side boundaries of the site and the arc of a circle drawn with the apex as centre and radius of 4.5 metres.
REASONABLE MIXING	<p>means for any point source discharge the zone of reasonable mixing in the receiving water shall extend from the discharge point as follows:</p> <p>For rivers and streams, the lesser of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a distance downstream which equals seven times the width of the river or stream when the flow is at half the median flow; or 200 metres downstream. <p>For rivers subject to tidal influence:</p> <p>As for rivers and streams plus a distance upstream equal to half of that allowed downstream when the width is taken at half the median river flow at mid-tide.</p> <p>For artificial watercourses (including farm drainage canals), the greater of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 200 metres downstream; or the property boundary. <p>For lakes:</p> <p>Within a radius of 100 metres.</p> <p>A larger (or different shaped) reasonable mixing zone will be accepted where the applicant can demonstrate (to the satisfaction of The Council) by physical or numerical modelling, and/or dispersion trials at the discharge point, that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> it is not practical to achieve reasonable mixing within the standard zone, and the objectives of the water quality classification(s) are not frustrated by a larger (or different shaped) zone, and adverse effects will not occur.
RECLAMATION	means the permanent infilling of the foreshore or seabed with sand, rock, quarry material, concrete, or other similar material, for any purpose, and includes any embankment, but does not include any structure above water where that structure is supported by piles, any rubble mound breakwater that does not have a vehicle access track, any deposition of material or infilling that is not permanent, or any infilling where the purpose of that infilling is to provide beach nourishment.
RECYCLING	means the return of discarded waste materials to the production system for utilisation in the manufacture of goods, with a view to the conservation of resources.
REGULATIONS *	means regulations made under the Act.
REPAIR	means making good decayed or damaged material (ICOMOS).
RESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY	means land and buildings used by people for the purpose of living accommodation where occupiers voluntarily intend to live at the site for a period of one month or more, and will generally refer to the site as their house and permanent address; and includes accessory buildings and leisure activities. For the purposes of this definition, residential activity shall include emergency and refuge accommodation but does not include visitor accommodation, camping grounds or homestays.

RESIDENTIAL UNIT	means a residential activity which consists of a single self-contained housekeeping unit, whether of one or more persons, and includes accessory buildings and a family flat. Where more than one kitchen facility is provided on the site, other than a kitchen facility for a family flat there shall be deemed to be more than one residential unit. For the purposes of this definition a residential unit shall include a holiday home, emergency unit or refuge.
RESTRICTED COASTAL ACTIVITY	has the same meaning as Section 2 of the Act.
RETAIL SALES	means the direct sale or hire to the public and the display or offering for sale or hire to the public of goods, merchandise or equipment but does not include direct marketing or network marketing.
RIPARIAN AREA	means a strip of land of varying width adjacent to any wetland, river, lake or coastal marine area which contributes to the natural functioning, character and quality of the waterbody or area, or the land margin, and their ecosystems.
RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT ZONE	<p>means a specified width buffer for the purposes of natural hazard management, provision of public access and recreation, enhancing riparian habitat diversity, in-stream habitat or water quality of the waterbody adjacent to that riparian management zone.</p> <p>The width of the zone is measured from the boundary of the terrestrial vegetation immediately adjacent to the waterbody (see Figure 1, Appendix I).</p>
RIPARIAN VEGETATION	means vegetation on land immediately adjacent to any wetland, river, lake or the coastal marine area (as defined in the Act).
RISK	means the probability of occurrence of an adverse effect from a substance combined with the magnitude of the consequence of that adverse effect resulting from the keeping of a substance or mixture of substances in a container, either above ground or underground.
RIVER	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
ROAD	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
RUNANGA	means an administrative body having mandate.
RUN-OFF	means water moving over the ground surface.
RURAL INDUSTRY	<p>means an industry, constructional engineers' and roading and cartage contractors' workshops or yards where either:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 75% of the total business is with the rural sector or; b) the nature of the industry is of such that it is inappropriately located within an Urban or Urban Industrial Zone.
RURAL SELLING PLACE	means any land, building or that part of a building on which farm produce is exchanged, sold, offered or displayed for sale either by wholesale and/or retail provided that in the case where a purchaser harvests the produce, the Rural Selling Place means any land, building or part of a building on or in which such produce is weighed, packaged and sold.
SEABED	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
SEDIMENT	includes particulate soil and organic matter.
SEL	means sound exposure level (LEA) or SEL in decibels, as the level of the time integrated mean square A weighted sound pressure for a stated time interval or event, with a reference time of one second. See NZS 6801:1991 Clause 2.1 definition of sound exposure level.

SEPTIC TANK	means a primary treatment unit comprising of single or multiple chambered tank through which domestic wastewater is allowed to flow slowly to permit suspended matter to settle and be retained, so that organic matter contained therein can be decomposed (digested) by anaerobic bacterial action within the sludge.
SERVICE INDUSTRY	means activities which are directed at providing service as opposed to the production of goods and includes catering depots, laundries, steam pressing and drycleaning premises, sign writing and sign making, caravan and motor vehicle rental premises, premises for the rental of household equipment and effects, fruit and produce markets, shoe repair and upholstery repair workshops, and household appliance repair workshops.
SERVICE STATION	means any site where the dominant activity is the retail sale of motor vehicle fuels and may also include any one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sale of kerosene, alcohol-based fuels, lubricating oils, tyres, batteries, vehicle spare parts and other accessories normally associated with motor vehicles; • Mechanical repair and servicing of motor vehicles; • Warrant of fitness testing; and • The sale or hire of other merchandise where this is an ancillary activity to the main use of the site.
SET INTERVAL	means the time interval at which the Data Recording Device shall record and store data.
SEWAGE	means the contents of sewers carrying the waterborne wastes of a community. This is sometimes called 'wastewater' to distinguish it from stormwater.
SEWERAGE	means the pipes and infrastructure through which sewage flows.
SHELLFISH GATHERING WATER QUALITY	means that the median faecal coliform content of samples collected over the shellfish gathering season should not exceed 14 MPN (most probable number) per 100 ml. Nor should more than 10 per cent of samples exceed 43 MPN for a five tube decimal dilution test.
SHIP	has the meaning given to that term by section 2 of the Act. ADVISORY NOTE: Ship includes every description of ship, boat, ferry, or craft used in navigation, whether or not it has any means of propulsion, and regardless of that means; and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A barge, lighter, or other like vessel; • A hovercraft or other thing deriving full or partial support in the atmosphere from the reactions of air against the surface of the water over which it operates; and • A submarine or other thing used in navigation whilst totally submerged.
SHIP SPEED	means speed of a ship measured relative to the speed of the adjacent water averaged over a period of approximately 5 minutes as determined from an accurate, appropriately calibrated and maintained hull-mounted instrument or, where such an instrument is not available or is faulty, calculated in accordance with Appendix K.
SIDECASTING	means a technique of road, track or a landing construction that requires the placing of spoil immediately to the side of the site of construction.
SIDECUTTING	means excavation cuts across the side of a hill.
SIDE YARD	means a yard between a side boundary of the site and a line parallel thereto extending: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the front yard to the rear yard; • if there is to be no front yard, from the front boundary to the rear yard; • if there is to be no rear yard, from the front yard or boundary as the case may be to the rear boundary of the site; or • if there are two or more front yards, from yard to yard.

SIGN	includes every advertising device or advertising matter of whatever kind whether consisting of a specially constructed device, structure, erection, or apparatus, or painted, printed, written, carved, inscribed, endorsed, projected onto, placed or otherwise fixed to or upon any premises, wall, fence, rock, stone, structure, or erection of any kind whatsoever is such advertising device or matter is visible from public place. Temporary sign means a sign to announce or advertise an event, function, sale, or product, erected, displayed on any public place or private premises, and displayed only for a limited period of time specified by the rules in the Plan. A temporary sign need not relate to an activity in the District.
SIGNIFICANT WAVE HEIGHT	means the spectral definition of significant wave height as specified further in IAHR (1989).
SITE	means any area of land/or volume of space of sufficient dimensions to accommodate any complying activity provided for by a rule in the Plan: a) Corner site - for the purposes of this document a corner site will be deemed to be a 'front site'; b) Front site - means a site having one frontage of not less than the minimum prescribed by the Plan for the particular zone in which the site is situated to a road, private road, or the sea; and c) Rear site - means a site which is situated generally to the rear of another site and which has not the frontage required for a front site for that use in the zone. Where a right of way is employed the line(s) defining the extent of that right of way on a survey plan shall be treated as a legal boundary for the purpose of bulk and location controls for buildings.
SITE COVERAGE	means that portion of a site (read 'net site area', for the Urban Residential Zone) which may be covered by buildings including accessory buildings.
SLOPE	means the angle of a hillslope from the horizontal, measured at right angles to the contour. Where compound slopes are involved, the slope will be taken as the average slope measured over a 50 metre length of the area of land being disturbed. Where there is doubt the slope is to be measured at least to the accuracy of a hand held clinometer or better.
SOAK PIT	means an unfilled hole or a hole backfilled with media that creates a concentrated point of discharge and allows the rapid movement of wastewater to depth.
SPECIAL AUDIBLE CHARACTERISTICS	means noise that has special audible characteristics, such as tonality or impulsiveness, which is likely to arouse adverse community response at lower levels than noise without such characteristics. See NZS 6802:1991 Clause 4.3.
STOPBANK (OR FLOODBANK)	means a deliberately made raised section of ground parallel to a river preventing flood flows inundating land.
STRUCTURE *	means any building, equipment, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any raft. However, for the purpose of the Plan includes sub aqueous cable but does not include any marine farm or its ancillary structures.
SUMMER	means that part of the year commencing on the Friday prior to Labour Day deemed and concluding on the Tuesday after Easter Monday of the following year.
SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
SWALE	In respect of riparian management zone issues and particularly in relation to Appendix I, means a hollow or depression in the land surface which intermittently collects and conveys surfacewater. In respect of Appendix I, this definition also includes an open drain.

TAIAPURE RESERVE	means a local fisheries management area subject to the provisions of sections 174 - 185 of the Fisheries Act 1983.
TANGATA WHENUA	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
TAONGA	means something treasured and valued. Taonga are prized and protected a sacred possessions of the person. The term carries a deep spiritual meaning and taonga may be things that cannot be seen or touched. Included for example are language, waahi tapu, waterways, fishing grounds and mountains.
TAONGA RARANGA	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
TAPU	means sacred, restricted.
TAURANGA WAKA	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
TEMPORARY MILITARY TRAINING	means a temporary activity undertaken for the defence purposes. Defence purposes are those in accordance with the Defence Act 1990. The Defence Act also enables access to defence areas, which includes areas utilised for temporary military training activities, to be restricted.
TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY *	has the same meaning as section 2(1) of the Local Government Act 1974 [means a city council or a district council].
TIKANGA MAORI	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
TOPSOIL	includes the soil forming the A horizon of a soil profile, being the dark soil layer between the top layer of humus and the subsoil.
TREATMENT UNIT	means a primary or secondary treatment system.
TREATY OF WAITANGI or TE TIRITI O WAITANGI *	has the same meaning as the word "Treaty" as defined in section 2 of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975.
TSUNAMI	means a sea wave of local or distant origin that results from seafloor fault movement, large-scale slides or volcanic eruption on the seafloor.
UNITARY AUTHORITY	means a local body which has the functions of both a territorial authority and a regional council.
URUPA	means a Maori graveyard or cemetery.
USE	means the handling of a substance or mixture of substances for a particular process or activity without necessarily changing the physical state or chemical structure of the substance involved.
UTILITY	Means a network utility operation as that term is defined in section 166 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
VEGETATION	includes trees, shrubs, grasses and other plants.
VEGETATION CLEARANCE	means cutting, destruction or the removal of vegetation so that more than 20m ² of bare ground is exposed within 100m ² of land except clearance that takes place as a result of excavation, road maintenance or cultivation.
VETERINARY CLINIC	means premises used by a veterinary surgeon but excludes the boarding of animals other than their hospitalisation.
VISITOR ACCOMMODATION	means the use of land and buildings for short-term living accommodation and which may include some centralised service, such as food preparation, dining and sanitary facilities, conference and recreational facilities, for the use of those living on the site. For the purposes of the Plan visitor accommodation does not include a homestay operation involving not more than five guests.
VISITOR ACCOMMODATION UNIT	means a single self-contained unit used for overnight visitors' accommodation on a commercial basis.

WAAHI TAPU	means a sacred site. These are defined locally by the hapu and iwi, which are the kaitiaki for the waahi tapu.
WAIKAWA BAY	means that part of the coastal marine area to the south of the line extending from the Snout to Karaka Point, including that area within a Moorings Management Area.
WAKA	means a traditional Maori canoe, including replica vessels of similar design.
WAREHOUSING	means the bulk storage of goods for redistribution.
WASH RULE	means a Maximum Wave Energy of 9 kilojoules per metre, which may be exceeded no more than once in 10 sequential Wave Records. The sequence of Wave Records need not be contiguous where instrument or system failure or presence of non-calm conditions or missed passage of ships would make any particular Wave Record unusable or unavailable.
WASTE	means any material whether liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, which is discharged, emitted or deposited in the environment in such volume, constituency or manner as to cause an adverse effect on the environment and which includes all unwanted or unusable by-products at any given place and time, and includes any other matter which may be discharged, accidentally or otherwise, to the environment.
WASTE MANAGEMENT	waste management relates to the transportation, resource recovery, recycling, storage, treatment and disposal of waste, including management systems to ensure that waste generation and environmental effects are minimised.
WASTE MINIMISATION	means the modification of existing processes or behaviours to reduce waste production to a minimum.
WATER	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Act.
WATERBODY *	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. [However, for the purpose of managing effluent disposal, in the Plan, waterbody includes water located within the coastal marine area].
WATER TABLE	in the context of tracking and roading means a surface drainage channel parallel and on the inside of a track or road.
WAVE ENERGY	means the excess of total energy of progressive waves over the energy of still water integrated over a wave length per unit of wave-crest length assessed at a 3 metre water depth at sites that comply with the parameters specified in Appendix K.
WAVE RECORD	means any record of the ship-generated vertical displacement of the seawater surface as a function of time derived at any location within the National Transportation Route that meets the requirements of Clause 3 of Appendix K.
WAY	in relation to ships does not include the operation, servicing and harvesting of a marine farm.
WEEK	means a period of seven days commencing at midnight on Saturday night and concluding at midnight on the following Saturday night.
WGS84	means World Geodetic System 1984, and is a definition for the shape of the earth and geocentric coordinates (i.e. latitude and longitude) based on a geocentric origin (i.e. the exact centre of the earth).
WETLAND *	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.

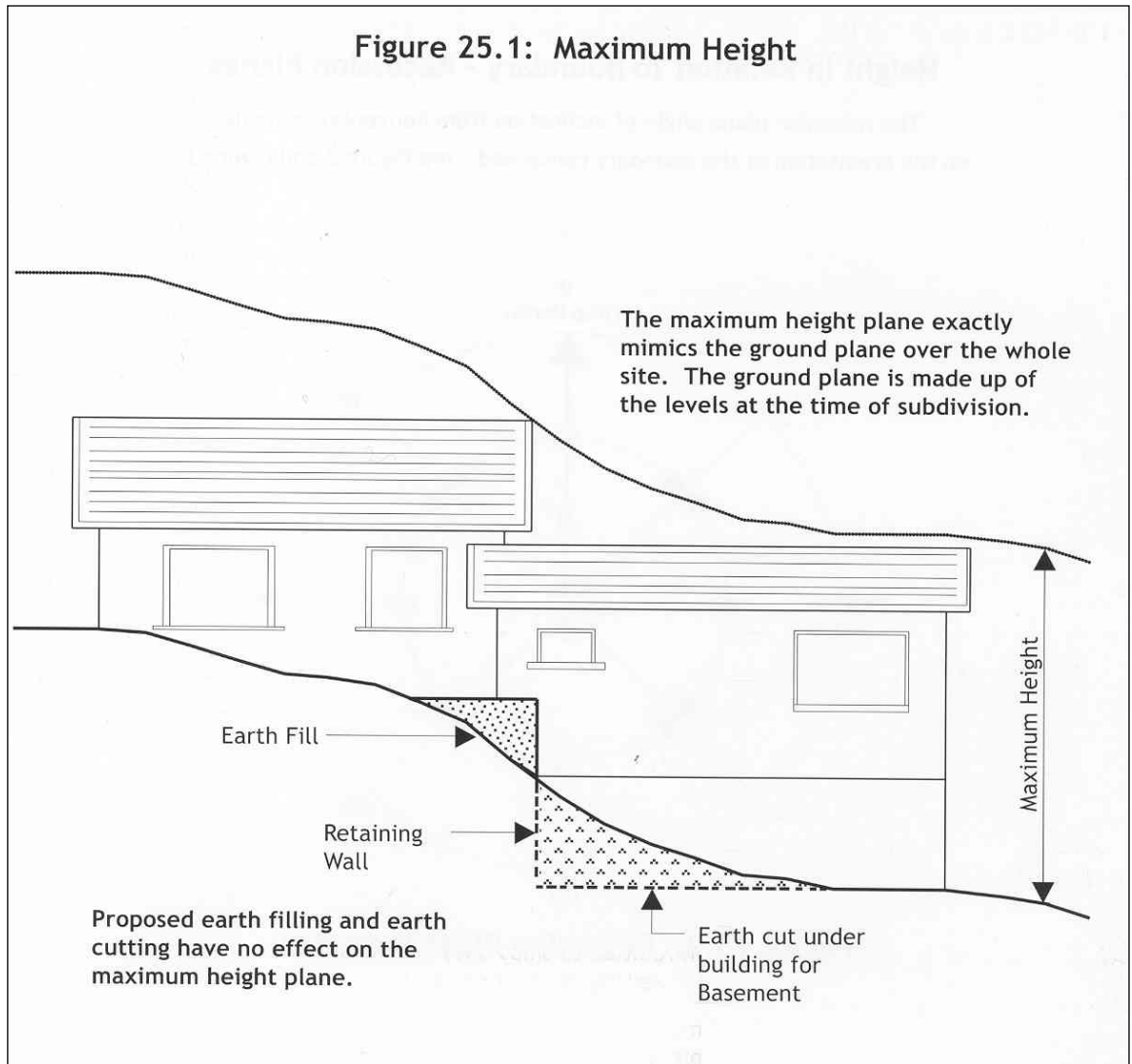
WINTER means that part of the year commencing on the Wednesday immediately following Easter and concluding on the Thursday immediately preceding Labour Day.

WINERY a facility for the processing of grapes or other fruit for the production of wine, or juice for the subsequent production of wine, and the blending, storage, bottling and packaging of wine.

WOODLOT FORESTRY means a land based activity having as its primary purpose the growing of trees on a scale that does not exceed 2 hectares per allotment and for purposes such as firewood and amenity planting.

YARD means a part of a site that adjoins a property boundary or any boundary of a defined net site area and is unoccupied and unobstructed by buildings above ground level other than by the eaves of a building which may project more than 0.6 metres over any yard, a bay window which may not project beyond the eaves line, nor more than 0.6 metres over any yard, whichever is the lesser and must remain clear of the ground, a fence or wall, except as otherwise provided for by the Plan. Each required yard should be provided parallel to each boundary of the site concerned and the dimension specified in the rules is the minimum dimension.

The next page is 19



Height in Relation To Boundary - Recession Planes

The recession plane angle of inclination from horizontal depends on the orientation of the boundary concerned - see Figure 2 and Figure 3.

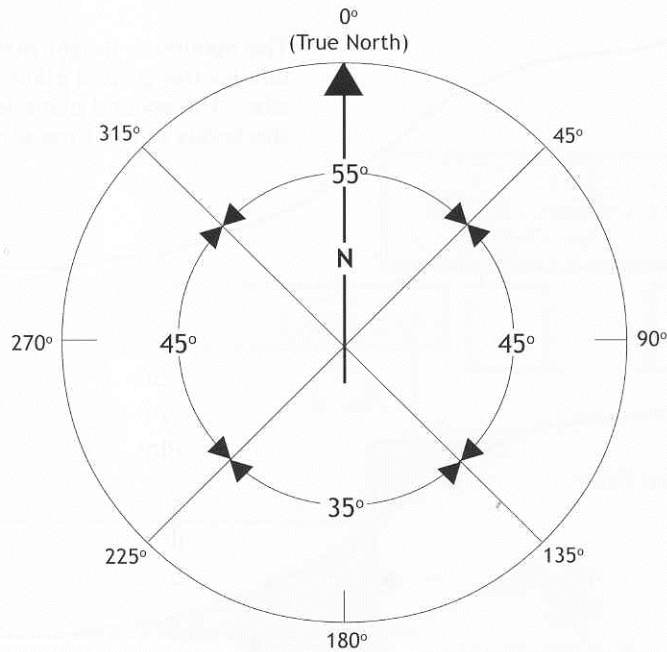


Figure 25.2: Recession Plane Indicator

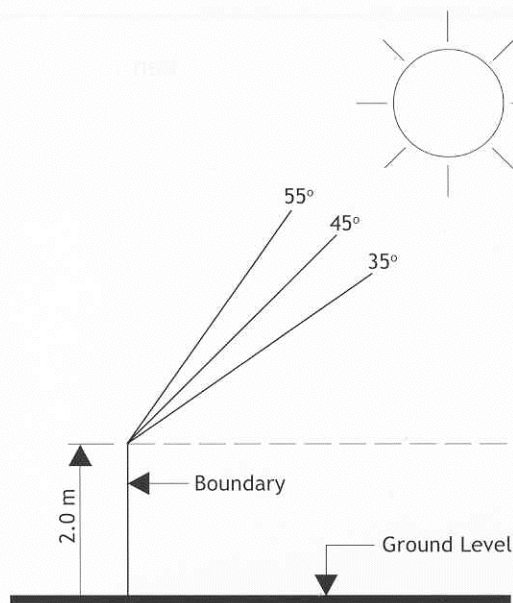


Figure 25.3: Recession Plane Cross Section