

26.0 Definitions

ABSTRACTION	means the activity of taking water from a water body.
ABRASIVE BLASTING	means the cleaning, smoothing, roughening, cutting or removal of part of the surface of any articles 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 stream or water or by a wheel.
ACCESS	means a practical permanent vehicular and pedestrian access from a formed road to a site over either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) land that is included within the site; or (b) other land pursuant to an easement of right of way running with the land and appurtenant to the site; or (c) land which is legal but unformed road.
ACT (The Act)	unless the context otherwise requires shall refer to the Resource Management Act 1991 and any subsequent amendments.
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, viticulture, 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.
AIR NOISE BOUNDARY	defines an area around an airport within which the current or future daily amount of aircraft noise exposure will be sufficiently high as to require appropriate land use controls or other measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate any adverse effect on the environment, including effects on community health and amenity values whilst recognising the need to operate an airport efficiently.
ALLOCATION LIMIT	means the maximum amount of water which can sustainably be abstracted from a given water body.
ALLOTMENT (or lot)	means an area of land shown on any plan of subdivision as a site to be created or an existing site contained in a certificate of title.
ALLUVIAL SITE	means a site of alluvial origin on flat or gently sloping land where the predominant slope is five degrees or less, including floodplains, valley floors and terraces.
AMBIENT AIR	means air in the lower atmosphere which is outside buildings or structures and does not in any way refer to indoor air nor to air in the workplace.
AMENITY VALUES	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.
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.
ANTENNA	means that part of a radio communication facility or telecommunication facility used for transmission or reception including the antenna mountings but not any supporting mast or similar structure.
AQUIFER	means a saturated permeable geologic unit that can transmit economic quantities of water at a rate which is useful for water supply purposes.

AUDIBLE BIRD SCARING DEVICE	<p>means any device that generates audible sound waves used for the scaring of birds. Devices shall fall into one of two categories:</p> <p>Category A</p> <p>Percussive or explosive devices (but excluding firearms as defined by the Arms Act 1983, or any Act amending or replacing that Act).</p> <p>For the purpose of this Plan, 'percussive or explosive device' shall mean any device that is used to scare or disturb birds by generating a shock wave from percussion or an explosion thereby emitting noise.</p> <p>Category B</p> <p>Other devices (but excluding firearms as defined by the Arms Act 1983 or any Act amending or replacing that Act).</p> <p>For the purpose of this Plan, 'other devices' shall mean any other device (not in Category A) which generates noise that is used to scare or disturb birds.</p>
BARE GROUND	<p>means ground not covered by vegetation or a vegetation canopy, as viewed vertically from a point higher than the tallest vegetation on the site.</p>
BATTER	<p>means the cut or fill slope immediately above or below a track, road or other excavation.</p>
BERM	<p>means vegetated area of land between river channel and stopbank.</p>
BOD5	<p>means the concentration of oxygen demand generated by bacteria engaged in the stabilisation of organic matter measured over a five day period.</p>
BORE	<p>is any bore or hole to be used for any purpose including wells, which is greater than 5 m deep. If a hole is less than 5 m deep but intersects the groundwater it will also be classified as a bore. A bore does not include a natural spring or natural watercourse unless something has been done to it by any person which increases the amount of underground water tapped by it, and does not include any drain.</p>
BOUNDARY	<p>means local authority limits (boundaries).</p>
BUILDING	<p>has the meaning ascribed to it by Section 3 of the Building Act 1991.</p>
CAR PARK	<p>means that part of a site or building within which vehicle parking spaces are accommodated, and includes all required parking spaces and manoeuvring areas.</p>
CERTIFICATE OF TITLE	<p>means a land title issued under the Land Transfer Act.</p>
CHIONOCHLOA TUSSOCK GRASSLAND	<p>means grassland dominated by members(s) of the genus <i>Chionochloa</i>.</p>
CHIMNEY	<p>includes any structure or opening designed for venting the airborne products of combustion.</p>
CLEANER PRODUCTION	<p>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.</p>
CLEANFILL	<p>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. This will involve bulk filling operations where material is required to be carted to the filling site or specifically placed there rather than cut to fill operations such as normally occurs with construction of tracks, roads and landings.</p>
COASTAL MARINE ZONE	<p>means that area of the foreshore and seabed, excluding that which falls within the Wairau Lagoons (which is included within the Conservation Zone), and the airspace above the water</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Of which the seaward boundary is the outer limits of the territorial sea.

2. 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	means seawater within the outer limits of the territorial sea and includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seawater with a substantial freshwater component; and 2. Seawater in estuaries, fiords, inlets, harbours or embayments.
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, premises licensed for the sale of liquor, restaurants, takeaway foodbars, professional, commercial and administrative offices, places of assembly, places of recreational activities and facilities, and passenger transport facilities.
COMMERCIAL AIRSTRIP	means an aircraft landing area where any commercial aviation activity is based either permanently or for a season, for the purpose of servicing, maintenance, flight training, administration, freight, engine testing refuelling or storage of aircraft.
COMMERCIAL FORESTRY	means the management of land for commercial wood production including the planting, harvesting and re-establishment of trees, but does not include the milling of timber or planting and replanting within riparian management zones as determined in this Plan.
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, but excludes recreational activities. Community facilities include schools, hospitals, doctors surgeries, veterinary clinics and other private health professionals, churches, halls, libraries, community centres, daycare centres, court houses, community correction centres.
COMMUNITY HOUSING	irrespective of the supplier of accommodation, community housing includes facilities from which groups provide residential support to individuals with needs which include, but are not limited to, the following: physical, intellectual or psychiatric disabilities; emergency accommodation; women's refuges; children who can not live at home; and people with addictive behaviours.
COMPOSTING	means the biological reduction of organic waste to a relatively stable product.
CONDITIONS	in relation to plans and resource consents, including terms, standards, restrictions and prohibitions.
CONFINED AQUIFER	occur where groundwater is confined under pressure greater than atmospheric by overlaying capping layers. Also known as an artesian aquifer.
CONSENT	includes any consent granted or issued by the Council pursuant to this Plan and the Resource Management Act.
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.
CONSTRUCT	in relation to any bore includes drill, dig, bore or construct.
CONSUMPTIVE USES	means a use which involves the taking and using of water. For example crop irrigation or industrial processes.
CONTAMINANT	means any substance (including gases, liquids, solids, and micro-organisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy, or heat - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of water; or 2. When discharged onto or into land or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical or biological condition of the land or air onto or into which it is discharged.

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 - (a) Freshwater - the median bacterial content of samples taken during November, December and January 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="512 533 1409 734"> <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="512 846 1409 1003"> <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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COUNCIL	means the Marlborough District Council.																									
CROSS CONNECTION	means the connection of two or more fluid carrying systems so as to cause damage or otherwise introduce contaminants into a water source.																									
CROSSING	means a point along a river or stream where vehicular traffic may pass across the banks and bed of a river, stream or drainage channel without the use of structures to the river.																									
CULTIVATION	means breaking up or turning of the soil such that the surface contour of the land is not altered.																									
CUTOFF	means a construction for the purpose of carrying surface runoff water into stable areas or into rivers or drains.																									
DAM	means a structure used, or to be used for damming, impounding or diverting any freshwater. It may be above or below ground. It does not include ponds which are in the ground and do not present structural failure threats to the areas downstream.																									
DAY	means a period of 24 hours commencing at midnight.																									
dBA	dBA means A-frequency-weighted sound pressure level in decibels relative to a reference sound pressure of 20 micropascals. See NZS 6801: 1991 clause 2.1 definitions of frequency, sound pressure, reference sound pressure, sound pressure level, decibel, weighting, and sound level.																									
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. The unit used to describe noise.																									
DEPENDANT RELATIVE	means a family member or extended family member who is dependant on a member of the family for accommodation purposes.																									
DIVERSION	means altering the natural course or flow of water from a surface water or ground water resource.																									
$D_{nT,w} + C_{tr50-3150}$	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:																									

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).

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.

DOMESTIC EFFLUENT	means effluent from a dwelling unit of any kind or that produced from a toilet facility, staff room or kitchen, and includes schools.
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 any residential zone.
DRAINAGE CHANNEL	means an artificial or other watercourse maintained or created for the purposes of removing drainage, stormwater and ponded surface water.
DWELLING HOUSE	means a single residential unit.
EARTHWORKS	means any modification to the shape of the land surface, including removal of soil, excavation, infilling, re-contouring and construction of any road, track, landing or drainage channel.
ECOSYSTEM	means a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment, interacting as a functional unit.
EFFECT	<p>in this Plan, unless the context otherwise requires, the term "effect" includes -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any positive or adverse effect; and (b) Any temporary or permanent effect; and (c) Any past, present, or future effect; and (d) Any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects; <p>- regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency of the effect, and also includes -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any potential effects of high probability; and (b) Any potential effects of low probability which has a high potential impact.
EFFLUX	means the velocity of the gases leaving a chimney, pipe or other exhaust.
EMERGENCY SERVICE ACTIVITIES	means those facilities and activities of authorities which are responsible for the safety and welfare of the people and property in the community and includes fire stations, ambulance stations, police stations, community policing centres and community police offices.
ENCLOSURE	(in relation to abrasive blasting), means an enclosure into which people enter to carry out abrasive blasting. It is constructed in such a manner that dust is not emitted into the atmosphere, it is ventilated by a powered extraction system and is fitted with appropriate dust control equipment.
ENVIRONMENT	<p>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) of this definition or which are affected by those matters.
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT THRESHOLD	means the level at which an activity is required to undergo an environmental assessment by application for a resource consent.
ENVIRONMENTALLY DAMAGING SUBSTANCE	means any substance (for example, milk) which, by effects other than, but not excluding, toxicity, is able to damage an aquatic ecosystem.
EPHEMERAL	in regard to a water course or stream, ephemeral means "intermittently flowing".

EROSION	means any particulate or mass movement of soil under the influence of wind, water or gravity.
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 BIOTA	means a plant or animal which is not native to New Zealand. These may include introduced plants or animals 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 PRODUCE	in relation to the rural selling place means livestock matter and vegetative matter produced on a farming unit. In the case of vegetation 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. This includes agriculture, horticulture and viticulture. Unless the context otherwise requires it, includes the cultivation and reshaping of land necessary and appropriate to normal agricultural activity. For the purposes of this 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.
FILLING	bulk filling operations where material is required to be carted to the fill site or specifically placed there rather than 'cut to fill' operations such as construction of tracks, roads and forestry landings.
FLOODWAY	means an area of land enclosed within stopbanks to convey flood waters and includes the river channel, berms and stopbanks.
FLUE	has the same meaning as chimney.
FORESHORE	means any land covered and uncovered by the flow and ebb of the tide at mean spring tides and, in relation to any such land that forms part of the bed of a river, does not include any area that is not part of the coastal marine area.
FRESH WATER	means all water except coastal water and geothermal water.
FRONT YARD	means a yard between the front boundary (i.e. 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 FAN	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.
FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT	means any fireplace, grate, stove, incinerator, boiler, furnace, gas turbine, or internal or external combustion engine.
GABIONS	means a box shaped structure of wire mesh enclosing stones or small rock rip rap used to resist river flow.
GROUNDWATER	means natural water which is below the surface of the ground, the bed of the sea, or the bed of any lake or river or stream, whether the water is flowing or not, and if it is flowing whether it is in a defined channel or not; and includes all natural water which has been, by means of a bore, brought above the surface from below the surface of the ground, the bed of the sea, or the bed of any lake or river or stream.

GROWSAFE AGRICHEMICAL USERS' CODE OF PRACTICE	means a standard prepared by the New Zealand Agrichemical Education Trust and approved by the Standards Council under the Standards Act 1988. NZS 8409:1995 shall apply for the purposes of this Plan.
GROYNE	means bank strengthening with gabions, rock rip rap etc. that projects directly into river flow to keep flows out from river bank.
HABITAT	means the place or type of site where an organism or population normally occurs.
HAPU	means a band or subtribe.
HAZARDOUS FACILITY	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.
	Hazardous facility does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Storage or use of hazardous consumer products for private domestic purposes.

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- 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.
- Fuel in motor vehicles, boats and small engines such as weed eaters, lawnmowers and chainsaws and trailer mounted refuelling equipment.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	<p>Hazardous substances are defined in the Resource Management Act as “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”;</p> <p>For the purposes of this 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; - environmental persistence. • Any substance emitting or breaking down to a substance with any of the above properties upon entering the environment. • 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.
HEADLAND	means the seaward end of a landmass either: at which an alteration of course may be required; or which may be utilised for the purposes of navigation.
HEAVY VEHICLE	means a vehicle of 3 tonne or more unladen.
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.1 at end of this Chapter). For the purpose of calculating height account shall be taken of parapets but not of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Antennas; or (b) Chimneys (not exceeding 1.1 metres in any horizontal direction); (c) Finials where the maximum height normally permitted by the maximum stipulated height is exceeded by not more than 1.5 metres; (d) Frost protection machines; (e) Hose drying towers and training towers when accessory to the use of a site for emergency service activities.
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 out; and (b) Is incidental and secondary to the use of the dwelling unit for residential purposes. <p>The person undertaking the home occupation is entitled to employ one additional person that does not normally reside in the dwelling unit or accessory building</p>

Excluded from this definition are any activities involving panel beating, spray painting, motor vehicle repairs, fibre-glassing, heavy trade vehicles, sheet metal work, wrecking of motor vehicles, bottle and scrap metal storage, rubbish collection service, wrought iron work, fish processing, motor body building and any 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.

HOMESTAY	means the use of an existing residential unit for visitor accommodation for commercial gain.
ICIC	means Industrial Chemicals Industry Council.
ICOMOS	means International Council on Monuments and Sites.
INDIGENOUS VEGETATION	means an area of naturally occurring vegetation, regardless of height, where the area covered by plant species indigenous to the District is greater than the area covered by other plant species.
INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	means any activity where people use materials and physical effort to: extract or convert natural resources; or produce goods or energy from natural or converted resources; or store goods (ensuing from an industrial process), and includes contractors depots and transport depots and servicing and repair activities.
INTAKE	means a surface system operated to take water from a surface water body.
INTEGRATED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	means a development for grouped residential accommodation for which subdivision is considered at the same time as the development application as an integrated project in accordance with the standards and terms for “integrated residential development” set out in the Rules for the Urban Residential and Township Residential zones.
INTENSIVE FARMING	means any primary productive activity exhibiting two or more of the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Little dependence on the quality of the soils of the site. (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 poultry farming, rabbit farming, greenhouses not relying on the soils, mushrooms, container growing nursery.
INTRINSIC VALUES	in relation to ecosystems, means those aspects of ecosystems and their constituent parts which have value in their own right, including - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Their biological and genetic diversity; and 2. The essential characteristics that determine an ecosystem’s integrity, form, functioning, and resilience.
IRRIGATION BORE	an irrigation bore is any bore with a casing diameter of greater than 75 mm.
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	means the guardianship; and, in relation to a resource, includes the ethic of stewardship based on the nature of the resource itself.
L₁₀	means the sound level which is equalled or exceeded for 10% of the total measurement time.
LAKE	means a body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land.

LAND	includes land covered by water, and the air space above land.
LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITY	an activity which includes excavation, filling, cultivation or vegetation clearance.
LANDSCAPE STRIP	means an area in permanent planting which may comprise grasses, shrubs and trees or any combination thereof.
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.
Ldn	means the day/night noise level which is calculated from the 24 hour Leq with a 10 dBA penalty applied to the night time (2200 to 700 hours) Leq. See NZS 6801:1991 Clause 2.1 definitions of Daylight Level.
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.
Leq	means the time average noise level (i.e. the constant noise level which would contain an equal amount of sound energy to the actual fluctuating noise level).
LICENSED PREMISES	means any place or building authorised to sell liquor under the Sale of Liquor Act.
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, electricity writing, images, sounds, or intelligence of any nature by means of any electromagnetic system; and includes any pole, insulator, transformer casing, fixture, tunnel, or other equipment used or intended to be used for supporting, enclosing, surrounding, or protecting such wire or conductor, and also includes any part of a line.
L_{max}	L _{max} means the maximum A-frequency-weighted sound level (dBA L _{max}) during a stated time period. See NZS 6801:1991 Clause 2.1 definition of Maximum Sound Level
LOCAL AUTHORITY	means a regional council or territorial authority.
MAATAITAI	means an area where kaimoana is harvested, managed or enhanced.
MAATAITAI RESERVE	means a food resource reserve developed in accordance with regulations arising from the Treaty of Waitangi (fisheries claims 1992).
MAHINGA MAATAITAI	means food resources from the sea.
MAINTENANCE	means the protective care of a place (ICOMOS).
MAINTENANCE AND REPLACEMENT (for the purpose of utilities)	means any work, including foundation work, or activity necessary to continue the operation and or functioning of an existing line, building, structure or other facility with another of the same or similar height, size or scale, within the same or similar position and for the same or similar purpose.
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 kaumatua 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;
- Tourist visitor services and operations.

MARINA	means a natural or artificially enclosed or semi-enclosed area of protected water containing moorings in the form of finger jetties, berths or similar structures.
MARINE FARM	means any form of aquaculture characterised by the use of surface and/or sub-surface structures located in the coastal marine area. For the purposes of this Plan marine farming includes spat catching, spat holding and enhancement of aquatic species.
MEAN ANNUAL 7 DAY LOW FLOW	the lowest average flow for a 7 day period, which will on average occur once in every 2.33 years. It is defined using statistical frequency analysis carried out on recorded data.
MEAN HIGH WATER SPRINGS (MHWS)	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. 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.
MEAT PROCESSING	means the use of land and buildings for the yarding and slaughtering of animals; the associated processing of meat including by-product and co-product processing; rendering; fellmongery, tanning, casing and pelt processing; and the associated chilling, freezing, packaging and storage of meat and associated products.
MINOR UPGRADING (for the purpose of utilities)	<p>means an increase in the carrying capacity, efficiency or security of electricity lines, telecommunication lines and radio communication facilities, using the existing support structures or structures of a similar scale and character, and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The addition of circuits and conductors; (b) The reconductoring of the line with higher capacity conductors; (c) The resagging of conductors; (d) The addition of longer or more efficient insulators; (e) The addition of earthwires which may contain telecommunication lines, earthpeaks and lightning rods; (f) Foundation works associated with the minor upgrading. <p>Minor upgrading shall not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) An increase in the voltage of the line unless the line was originally constructed to operate at the higher voltage but has been operating at a reduced voltage.
MITIGATE	means to reduce or moderate the severity of something.
MIXING WATERS	water used for the mixing or dilution of contaminants.
MODIFY	for the purposes of considering matters of ecological significance means any alteration, change, impact or reduction of the ecological value identified in Appendix D. With respect to valued habitats 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 vessel, 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 vessel, raft, aircraft, or floating structure when it leaves a site or anchorage. For the purposes of this Plan, moorings include swing moorings and pile moorings.

MOUTH	for the purposes of defining the landward boundary of the coastal marine area, means the mouth of the river either - (a) As agreed and set between the Minister of Conservation, the regional council, and the appropriate territorial authority in the period between consultation on, and notification of, the Proposed Regional Coastal Plan; or (b) As declared by the Environment Court under Section 310 of the Resource Management Act 1991 upon application by the Minister of Conservation, the regional council, or the territorial authority prior to the Plan becoming operative.
MOVEMENT	means an arrival or 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	means a statement issued under Section 52 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
NATIVE TREE	means any indigenous woody plant which ultimately forms part of the canopy of a naturally occurring forest in the locality under consideration and also includes any indigenous tree species which attains a diameter at breast height of 30 cm or greater.
NATURAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES	includes land, water, air, soils, minerals, and energy, all forms of plants and animals (whether native to New Zealand or introduced) and all structures.
NATURAL CLARITY	refers to the transmission of light through water. There are two aspects: visual clarity, which can be taken as the hydrological range - the distance a perfect black body can be seen horizontally underwater; and the depth to which diffuse sunlight can penetrate vertically into water. Natural clarity shall be measured by using accepted scientific methods, and shall be taken to be the clarity of a water body immediately upstream of any discharge from a land disturbance site, or in the case of lakes or the sea, the clarity of water beyond the sediment 'plume' in the water.
NATURAL HAZARD	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.
NETT SITE AREA	means the total area of the site less any land used or dedicated as access and any area subject to proposed road widening or designated for any purpose.
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 62, 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	means a statement issued under Section 57 of the Resource Management Act 1991, relating to the management of the coastal environment.
NIGHT	for the purposes of noise controls means half of one hour after sunset and half of one hour before sunrise.
NOISE	includes vibration.
NOISE LIMIT	means an L_{10} or L_{max} numerical sound level in A-frequency-weighted decibels that is not to be exceeded.
NON-CONSUMPTIVE USES	involves the use of water but not the actual consumption of that water. For example, fishing, swimming.
NOTIONAL BOUNDARY	means the boundary of a 20 metre zone created around a dwelling or nominated building for the purposes of measuring noise intrusion.
NTP	the scientific basis for correcting the volume of gases or other physical properties of a gas to a standard temperature of 0 degrees and 1 standard atmosphere pressure.

OBJECTIONABLE DUST	with respect to a discharge to air an objectionable deposition of dust occurs where an officer of the Council (who has responsibility for monitoring air quality) finds visible evidence of suspended solids in the air across a property boundary; and/or visible evidence of suspended solids traceable from a dust source settling on the ground or structure on a neighbouring site, or on water.
ONE IN FIVE YEAR SEVEN DAY LOW FLOW	means the lowest average flow for a 7 day period which will, on average, occur once in every 5 years. It is defined using statistical frequency analysis carried out on recorded data.
ORGANIC WASTE	means putrescible material from plant, animal or microbiological origin.
OUTER CONTROL BOUNDARY	defines an area outside the air noise boundary within which there shall be no new incompatible land uses.
PAPAKAINGA	in relation to land in Maori title administered under Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993, means the use and occupancy of land in multiple ownership by the Maori owners, involving the development of land for dwellings and other buildings and uses necessary to enable the owners to live on their land.
PARTICULATE MATTER	includes smoke, deposited particulate, suspended particulate, and visibility reducing particulate. Particles range in size from 100 micro metres down to aggregations of molecules.
PERMITTED ACTIVITY	means an activity that is allowed by a Plan without a resource consent if it complies in all respects with any conditions specified in the Plan and unless the context otherwise requires, includes the erection of building and structures for that activity.
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 contaminants to land, air or water.
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 port structures and development; ancillary activities to the above.
POTABLE WATER	means drinking water that is biologically and chemically safe. In determining where it is biologically and chemically safe the criteria set out in Appendix N shall have to be met.
PROHIBITED ACTIVITY	means any activity expressly prohibited by this Plan being an activity for which no Resource Consent shall be granted; and includes any activity prohibited by Section 105(2)(b) of the Historic Places Act 1993. (Pursuant to the provisions of Section 105(2)(c) of the Resource Management Act 1991 no Resource Consent shall be granted for any activity listed as a Prohibited Activity by this Plan).
PROTECTION FORESTRY	means the planting, maintaining and harvesting of trees for shelter and soil conservation.
PUBLIC NOTICE	a notice published in a newspaper circulating in the area in which the subject matter of the notice arises, or to which it relates; or a printed or written placard posted in some conspicuous place on land or works affected by such notice or to which it relates.
RADIO COMMUNICATION FACILITY	means any transmitting / receiving devices such as aerials, dishes, antennae, cables, lines, wires and associated equipment / apparatus, as well as support structures such as towers, masts and poles.
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	the maximum zone of reasonable mixing means for any point source discharge the zone of reasonable mixing in the receiving water shall extend from the discharge point as follows: For rivers and streams, the lesser of: (a) A distance downstream which equals seven times the width of the river or stream when the flow is at half the median flow; or (b) 200 metres downstream.

For rivers subject to tidal influence:

- (a) 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.

For artificial watercourses (including farm drainage canals):

- (a) 200 metres downstream.

For lakes:

- (a) Within a radius of 100 metres.

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

- (a) It is not practical to achieve reasonable mixing within the standard zone; and
 (b) The objectives of the water quality classification(s) are not frustrated by a larger (or different shaped) zone; and
 (c) Adverse effects will not occur.

REASONABLE NEEDS	means the basic requirements to sustain human and animal life. Includes water for drinking for humans and animals, and in the case of humans also includes water for cooking, washing, sanitary, and watering vegetable gardens. However, it does not extend to water required to fill swimming pools, irrigate flower gardens, or grow crops for sale.
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 of infilling that is not permanent, or any infilling where the purpose of that infilling is to provide beach nourishment.
REGISTERED CHEMICAL APPLICATOR	means any person who is recognised by the New Zealand Agrichemical Education Trust (NZAET), as a registered agrichemical applicator in accordance with the scheme of registration conducted by NZAET.
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 Resource Management Act 1991.
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 community, 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 a holiday home, 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 any emergency unit or refuge.
RESTRICTED COASTAL ACTIVITY	means any discretionary activity or non-complying activity - (a) Which, in accordance with Section 68, is stated by a Regional Coastal Plan to be a restricted coastal activity; and (b) For which the Minister of Conservation is the consent authority.
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.
RETARDS	means permeable structure usually incorporating live willow poles affixed to ground to slow the water flow. When used in a braided gravel river this can cause deposition of gravel and formation of a new river bank edge. A rail iron retard uses rail irons

driven into the ground to hold the willow poles in place. A cruxiform is a type of retard which uses willow poles weighted with gabions.

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. The keeping of a substance or mixture of substances in a container, either above ground or underground.
RIVER	means a continually or intermittently flowing body of freshwater, and includes a stream and modified watercourse, but does not include any artificial watercourse (including irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal).
ROAD	means a road as defined in the Local Government Act 1974 (Section 315).
ROCK RIP RAP	means broken rock from a quarry that is placed on river bank to resist river flow.
RUNANGA	means an administrative body having mandate.
RUN-OFF	means water moving over the ground surface and into a river, lake or the sea.
RURAL INDUSTRY	means an industry, constructional engineers and roading and cartage contractors workshops or yards where either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 75% of the total business is with the rural sector and/or coastal marine area; (b) The nature of the industry is such that it is inappropriately located within an urban or 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 places means any land, building or part of a building on or in which such produce is weighed, packaged and sold.
SEABED	means the submarine areas covered by the internal waters and the territorial sea.
SEASON	means a crop growing period.
SEDIMENT	means particulate soil and/or organic matter.
SEL	Sound Exposure Level (SEL) means the A-weighted sound pressure level which, if maintained constant for a period of one second, would convey the same sound energy to the receiver as is actually received from a given noise event. (See NZS 6801: 1991 clause 2.1 definition of A-Weighted Sound Exposure Level).
SENSITIVE ACTIVITIES	sensitive activities in respect of national grid infrastructure means those activities that are particularly sensitive to the national grid infrastructure. Such activities include residential activities, day care centres, papakainga, schools, and hospitals.
SEPTIC TANK	means a water-tight sedimentation tank for organic wastes in which the sludge settling on the bottom is allowed to digest and liquify by anaerobic bacterial action.
SERVICE ACTIVITY	means the use of land and buildings for the primary purpose of the transport, storage, maintenance or repair of goods, and activities ancillary to commercial activities such as mail processing, collection and distribution services.
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 dry cleaning premises, signwriting and sign making, caravan and motor vehicle rental premises, premises for the hire 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"> (a) The sale of kerosene, alcohol-based fuels, lubricating oils, tyres, batteries, vehicle spare parts and other accessories normally associated with motor vehicles. (b) Mechanical repair and servicing of motor vehicles.

- (c) Warrant of Fitness testing.
- (d) The sale or hire of other merchandise where this is an ancillary activity to the main use of the site.
- (e) Car washing facilities.
- (f) The sale of food and beverages and the basic preparation of food on the service station premises.

SETBACK	shall have the same meaning as "yard".
SEWAGE	means the contents of sewers carrying the waterborne wastes of a community. This is sometimes called 'waste water' or 'grey water' 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 percent of samples exceed 43 MPN for a five tube decimal dilution test.
SIDECASTING	means a technique of road, track or 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: from the front yard to the rear yard; or if there is to be no front yard, from the front boundary to the rear yard; or 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.
SIGNS	<p>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 if such advertising device or matter is visible from public place. Excluded from the definition of sign are Christmas decorations.</p> <p>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 this Plan. A temporary sign need not relate to an activity in the District.</p>
SINGLE LAND HOLDING	<p>means an area of land held in either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) One certificate of title; or (b) More than one certificate of title where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the various certificates of title are held in common ownership and/or lease; and <p>the various certificates of title and/or lease are contiguous to each other.</p>
SITE	<p>means any area of land/or volume of space of sufficient dimensions to accommodate any complying activity provided for by a rule in this Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Corner site - for the purposes of this Plan 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 this Plan for the particular zone in which the site is situated to a road, private road, or the sea. (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.
SLOPE	means the angle of a hill slope 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.

SMALL RIVER	For the purposes of implementing Appendix F of this Plan, a small river means a river generally less than 3 metres in width and one for which there is no specific programme of works.
SOUTHERN VALLEY'S AQUIFER MANAGEMENT ZONE	means groundwater resources shown in Volume Three, Map 216 together with their upland catchment areas.
SPECIAL AUDIBLE CHARACTERISTICS	means intrusive sound which has a particular tone and/or frequency which is likely to cause adverse community response at lower levels than noise without such characteristics, eg; hum, rattle, screech.
STOCK	includes any non indigenous animals including horse, cattle beast, donkey, ass or mule, goat, sheep, pig, deer, alpaca, lama, emu etc.
STOPBANK (OR FLOODBANK)	is a deliberately made raised section of ground or structured wall, usually parallel to a river preventing flood flows inundating land.
STORMWATER	means rainfall that runs off land and for which specific drainage channels or pipes have been constructed.
STRUCTURE	means any building, equipment, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any raft, but does not include any marine farm or ancillary structures.
SUB ALPINE VEGETATION	means low stature vegetation (less than one metre in height), and includes herbs, grasses and shrubs, occurring at altitudes between 1000 metres and 1500 metres above sea level.
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.
SURFACE WATER	means water contained in lakes, wetlands, drains, rivers, streams, either permanently or intermittently. As opposed to groundwater.
SUSTAINABLE FLOW REGIME (SFR'S)	means minimum flow levels which have been set for surface and groundwater systems to protect stream environmental values, and to prevent aquifer compaction, and/or prevent saltwater intrusion, while allowing spring discharges to continue unaffected.
SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT	<p>means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonable foreseeable needs of future generations; and (b) Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil and ecosystems; and (c) Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.
TAIAPURE RESERVE	means a local fisheries management area subject to the provisions of Sections 54a - 54k of the Fisheries Act 1983.
TANGATA WHENUA	in relation to a particular area, means the iwi or hapu, that holds mana whenua over that area.
TAONGA	means something treasured and valued. Taonga are prized and protected 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	means plants which produce material highly prized for use in weaving (such as pingao or flax).
TAPU	means sacred, restricted.
TAURANGA WAKA	means canoe landing sites.

TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITY	means any telephone exchange, telephone booth, telephone cabinet or pay phone, or any other structure, facility or apparatus intended for the purpose of effecting telecommunication.
TELECOMMUNICATION LINE	means a wire or wires or a conductor of any kind (including a fibre optic cable) used or intended to be used for telecommunications and includes any pole, insulator, casing, minor fixture, tunnel or other equipment or material used or intended to be used for supporting, enclosing, surrounding or protecting any such wire or conductor; and also includes any part of a line.
TEMPORARY MILITARY TRAINING ACTIVITIES	means a temporary activity undertaken for 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	means a city council or a district council.
TIKANGA MAORI	means Maori customary values and practices.
TOPSOIL	means the soil forming the 'A' horizon of a soil profile being the dark soil layer between the top layer of humus and subsoil.
TOTAL GROSS FLOOR AREA	is the sum of the gross area of floor of the building or buildings measured from the exterior walls or from the centre lines of walls separating two buildings, provided that, in the case of shops, land on which goods are offered or displayed for sale by retail shall be included in the area calculation.
TRANSFER OF WATER PERMIT	refers to the transfer of a water permit, in whole or part, to any other owner or occupier within the catchment. It does not refer to the physical movement of water.
TRANSPORT OF WATER	refers to the movement of water, by pipe, tank or other structural form or vehicle, which enables water to be abstracted from one water management zone and used elsewhere in the water management zone or in another water management zone.
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.
ULTRA-MAFIC	means geological substrate containing basic igneous rocks, primarily of magnesium and ferrous. In the Plan area this is confined to the Dun Mountain Ophiolite Belt and Patuki on the true left of the Wairau River.
UNCONFINED AQUIFER	sometimes called a water table aquifer, is an aquifer in which the water table forms the upper boundary. Unconfined aquifers are near the top of the ground surface.
UNITARY AUTHORITY	means a local body which has the functions of both a territorial authority and a regional council.
URBAN RESIDENTIAL 2 GREENFIELD ZONE	means the zone as shown on the Planning Maps and in which the provisions of the Urban Residential 2 Zone apply unless stated otherwise.
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.
VEHICLE ORIENTED ACTIVITIES	means commercial activities that rely by nature of their commercial activity, on high vehicle volumes being sited on or driving through their own premises and includes service stations, truck stops, supermarkets, shopping centre complexes, and drive-in or drive through retail outlets.
VEGETATION	includes trees, shrubs, plants and grasses.
VEGETATION CLEARANCE	means the cutting, destruction or the removal of more than 20m ² of all forms of vegetation including indigenous and exotic plant vegetation by cutting, burning, cultivation, crushing, spraying or chemical treatment.

VESSEL	means 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) A barge, light, or other like vessel; (b) 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; (c) A submarine or other thing used in navigation whilst totally submerged.
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 services, 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 this Plan visitor accommodation does not include a homestay operation involving less than five persons.
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 katiaki for the waahi tapu.
WAREHOUSING	means the bulk storage of goods for redistribution.
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. For the purposes of this Plan waste shall not include stormwater or treated human sewage.
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	means water in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or underground. Includes freshwater, coastal water and geothermal water. Does not include water in any form while in any pipe, tank or cistern.
WATER BODY	means freshwater 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 water body includes coastal water.
WATER TABLE	water table in the context of tracking and roading means a surface drainage channel, parallel and on the inside of a track or road.
WETLAND	means 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 but does not include these areas where they are entirely man made.
WEEK	means a period of seven days commencing at midnight on Saturday night and concluding at midnight on the following Saturday night.
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 and storage of wine.
WINTER	means that part of the year commencing on the Wednesday immediately following Easter and concluding on the Thursday immediately preceding Labour Day.
YARD	means a part of a site that adjoins a property boundary 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 m over any yard, a bay window which may not project beyond the eaves line, nor more than 0.6 m over any yard, whichever is the lesser and must remain clear of the ground, a fence or wall, except as otherwise provided for by this 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.

Interpretation - Noise Measurements

To avoid the necessity of duplicating technical acoustical information, New Zealand Standards relating to acoustics are cited where appropriate within this Plan. Except where expressly provided elsewhere in this Plan, sound levels shall be measured in accordance with the provisions NZS 6801: 1991 and assessed in accordance with the provisions NZS 6802: 1991.

For the purposes of this Plan the following additional provisions shall limit application of NZS 6802: 1991:

1. Adjustments for special audible characteristics, if present, as provided for in clause 4.3 and 4.4, shall apply and will have the effect of imposing a numerical noise limit 5 dB more stringent than those L10 numerical limits stated in the Plan.
2. Measurement time intervals as provided for in clause 5.1 shall be limited to 10-15 minutes. Where the noise of interest is cyclic or occurs for time intervals less than 15 minutes in duration, the sample may be less than 10-15 minutes and an average level shall be determined by the method described.
3. Where measured noise levels are averaged as provided for in clause 4.5, L10 value shall be determined by an energy average (inverse logarithmic mean) of any four L10 measurement sample time intervals on any day. Sample time intervals must include the sound of interest. The total measurement period should be representative of any variations in the character and range of sound levels for the noise of interest during any period of concern. Such a period may relate to a specific time of day when a noise is alleged to be a problem, or to a particular type of noise source. The total time interval over which measurements for the purpose of determining an average sound level are made shall not exceed four consecutive hours in any 24 hour period including night-time. For steady noise received at a particular location, a period of two hours will usually be adequate if compliance monitoring is the purpose. Where the noise of interest is cyclic and occurs for time intervals less than 15 minutes in duration, the sample intervals may be less than 15 minutes and an average level determined by the same method used elsewhere in NZS 6802: 1991, but at least 10 events should be measured.

Construction noise as a temporary activity in any zone is a permitted use and is subject to noise limits.

Construction Noise Rules - All Zones

Construction noise in any zone shall not exceed the recommended limits in and shall be measured and assessed in accordance with the provisions of NZS 6803P: 1984. The measurement and assessment of noise from construction, maintenance, and demolition work. Discretionary adjustments provided in clause 6.1 shall be mandatory within the district.

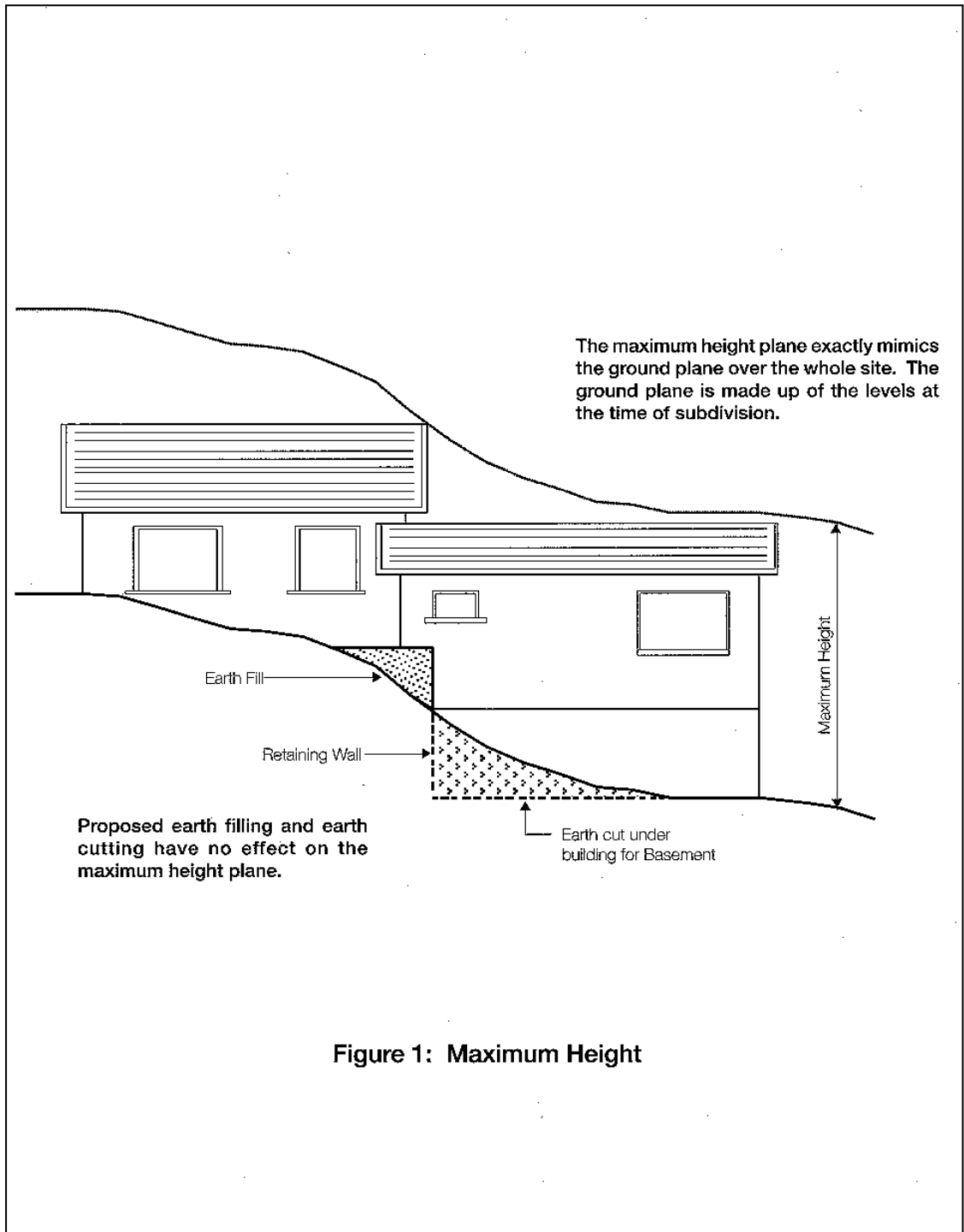


Figure 1: Maximum Height

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.

Guidelines for Use

(Best used in transparent form which is available from the Council).

1. Orientate the indicator to north and retain this orientation throughout the exercise.
2. Place the outer circle against each site boundary in turn, from within the site, and ensure north orientation is constant.
3. The recession angles to be applied for each boundary are read from the angle figures marked on the inner circle. If the boundary orientation falls exactly half way between the degree figures shown apply the mean recession angle, otherwise apply the stated recession angle which is closest.

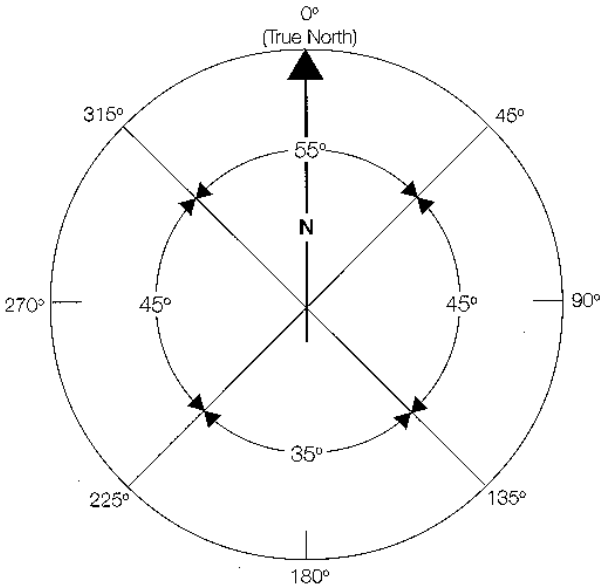


Figure 2: Recession Plane Indicator

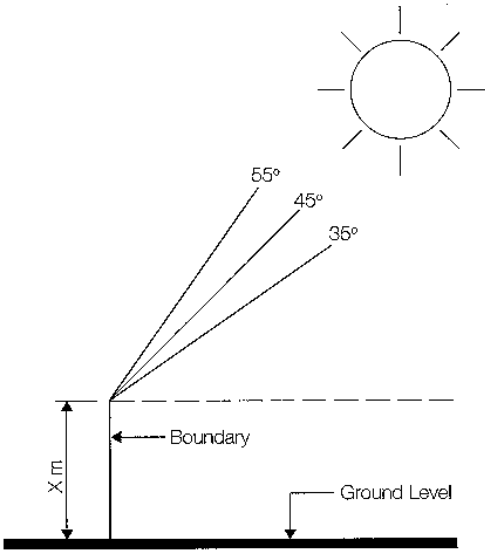


Figure 3: Recession Plane Cross Section

