

## INTERPRETATION

### Definitions

<b>ACCESS</b>	the area of land over which a site or lot obtains legal vehicular and/or pedestrian access to a legal road. This land may include an access leg, a private way, common land as defined on a cross-lease or company-lease, or common property as defined in section 2 of the Unit Titles Act 1972.
<b>ACCESS ROAD</b>	as classified under the New Zealand Transport Agency One Network Road Classification. It is a low volume road. See TRAN-APP5 in the TRAN – Transport chapter of the District Plan.
<b>ACCESSORY BUILDING</b>	means a detached building, the use of which is ancillary to the use of any building, buildings or activity that is or could be lawfully established on the same site, but does not include any minor residential unit.
<b>ACCESSORY BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (PRIMARY PRODUCTION)</b>	means buildings and structures that support and are subsidiary to a primary production activity, including implement sheds, dairy sheds, mobile livestock shelters, barns, stockyards, artificial crop protection structures, crop support structures, frost fans and audible bird scaring devices.
<b>ACCESSWAY</b>	any passage way, laid out or constructed by the authority of the council or the Minister of Works and Development, or the Minister of Lands (on or after 1 April 1988) for the purpose of providing the public with a convenient route for pedestrians from any road, service lane, or reserve to another, or to any public place or to any railway station, or from one public place to another public place, or from one part of any road, service land, or reserve to another part of that same road, service land or reserve.
<b>ADJOINING</b>	land is deemed to be adjoining other land, when it abuts other land including when it is separated from that land only by a road, railway, drain, water race, river or stream.
<b>AERIAL</b>	a device that receives or transmits radiocommunication or telecommunication signals, but not a 'small cell unit'.

**Commented [A1]:** S104.003 CHBDC - Report 7C Transport, Key Issue 2

**Commented [A2]:** S81.004, S81.006 Hort NZ, Report 3A Rural, Key Issue 1

**Commented [A3]:** S42.007 Pork Industry, S27.001 Egg Producers Federation - Report 3A Rural, Key Issue 1

**Commented [A4]:** S117.003 Chorus, S118.003 Spark , S119.003 Vodafone - Report 7A Network Utilities, Key Issue 11

<b>AGRICULTURAL AVIATION ACTIVITY MOVEMENTS</b>	means intermittent <u>operation of an aircraft and/or</u> helicopter movements for <u>purposes ancillary to primary production, biosecurity and biodiversity purposes</u> , including <del>topdressing, spraying,</del> stock management, <u>pest control, the application of fertiliser or agrichemicals application, and</u> frost mitigation, and associated refueling.
<b>AIRCRAFT</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> <p>means any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air otherwise than by reactions of the air against the surface of the earth.</p> </div>
<b>AIRCRAFT MOVEMENT</b>	means a single flight operation (landing or departure) of any aircraft, excluding helicopters.
<b>AIR NOISE BOUNDARY (ANB)</b>	the area generally within the 65dB L <sub>dn</sub> future noise contours as shown on the Planning Maps containing the Waipukurau Aerodrome.
<b>AIRPORT / AERODROME</b>	has the same meaning as 'airport' in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> <p>means any defined area of land or water intended or designed to be used, whether wholly or partly, for the landing, departure, movement, or servicing of aircraft.</p> </div>

**Commented [A5]:** S81.100 Hort NZ, Fed Farmers ,FS14.2 NZAAA, FS10.2 Aerospread, & S58.004 J & S Calder - Rural 3C, Key issue 17

<b>ALLOTMENT</b>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 218 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>(2) In this Act, the term allotment means—</p> <p>(a) any parcel of land under the Land Transfer Act 2017 that is a continuous area and whose boundaries are shown separately on a survey plan, whether or not—</p> <p>(i) the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been allowed, or subdivision approval has been granted, under another Act; or</p> <p>(ii) a subdivision consent for the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been granted under this Act; or</p> <p>(b) any parcel of land or building or part of a building that is shown or identified separately—</p> <p>(i) on a survey plan; or</p> <p>(ii) on a licence within the meaning of subpart 6 of Part 3 of the Land Transfer Act 2017; or</p> <p>(c) any unit on a unit plan; or</p> <p>(d) any parcel of land not subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017.</p> <p>(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), an allotment that is—</p> <p>(a) subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017 and is comprised in 1 record of title or for which 1 record of title could be issued under that Act; or</p> <p>(b) not subject to that Act and was acquired by its owner under 1 instrument of conveyance—</p> <p>shall be deemed to be a continuous area of land notwithstanding that part of it is physically separated from any other part by a road or in any other manner whatsoever, unless the division of the allotment into such parts has been allowed by a subdivision consent granted under this Act or by a subdivisional approval under any former enactment relating to the subdivision of land.</p> <p>(4) For the purposes of subsection (2), the balance of any land from which any allotment is being or has been subdivided is deemed to be an allotment.</p> </div>
<b>ALTERATION (OF A HERITAGE ITEM)</b>	<p>any change or addition to any heritage item, including any maintenance involving new finishes or materials.</p> <p>For the purposes of the rules identified in the HH – Historic Heritage chapter of the District Plan, alterations to heritage buildings, structures, features or memorials, will be deemed to exclude repairs and maintenance as defined in this District Plan, and do not include safety alterations which have a separate meaning in this Plan.</p>
<b>AMATEUR RADIO</b>	<p>radio-communication services for the purpose of self-training, intercommunication and technical investigations carried out by amateurs, that is, by duly authorised persons interested in radio technique solely with a personal aim and without pecuniary interest.</p>

<b>AMATEUR RADIO CONFIGURATION</b>	means the antennas, aerials (including rods, wires and tubes), antenna dishes and associated supporting structures which are owned and used by licensed radio operators.
<b>AMENITY / AMENITY VALUES</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> 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. </div>
<b>ANCILLARY ACTIVITY</b>	means an activity that supports and is subsidiary to a primary activity.
<b>ACCESSORY ANCILLARY BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES (PRIMARY PRODUCTION)</b>	means buildings and structures that support and are subsidiary to a primary production activity, including implement sheds, dairy sheds, mobile livestock shelters, barns, stockyards, artificial crop protection structures, crop support structures, frost fans and audible bird scaring devices.
<b>ANCILLARY RURAL EARTHWORKS (PRIMARY PRODUCTION)</b>	means earthworks associated with normal agricultural and horticultural practices, such as: (a) Normal agricultural and horticultural practices, such as cultivating and harvesting crops, ploughing, planting trees, root ripping, digging post holes, maintenance of drains, troughs and installation of their associated pipe networks, and realignment of fence lines, drilling bores and ofal pits, and burying of dead stock and plant waste (including material infected by unwanted organisms as declared by the Ministry of Primary Industries Chief Technical Officer or an emergency declared by the Minister under the Biosecurity Act 1993); (b) Land preparation and vegetation clearance undertaken as part of horticultural plantings; and (c) Maintenance of existing walking tracks, farm and forestry tracks, driveways, roads and accessways within the same formation width.  <i>Note: for clarification purposes, the alteration or disturbance of land associated with 'gardening, cultivation, and disturbance of land for the installation of fence posts' is excluded from the definition of 'earthworks'.</i>
<b>ANNUAL AIRCRAFT NOISE CONTOUR (AANC)</b>	means an L <sub>dn</sub> contour published by the operators of Waipukurau Aerodrome annually as a prediction of noise from Aircraft Operations based on the previous calendar year.

**Commented [A6]:** S131.001 NZ Association of Radio Transmitters and Hawke's Bay Amateur Radio Club - Report 7A Network Utilities, Key Issue 11

**Commented [A7]:** S81.004, S81.006 Hort NZ, Report 3A Rural, Key Issue 1

**Commented [A8]:** S42.007 Pork Industry, S27.001 Egg Producers Federation - Report 3A Rural, Key Issue 1

**Commented [A9]:** S121.231 Fed Farmers - Report 5B Earthworks Topic, Key Issue 3

**Commented [A10]:** S81.007 Hort NZ, S42.002 NZ Pork - Report 5B Earthworks Topic, Key Issue 3

<b>ANTENNA</b>	<p>has the same meaning as in clause 4 of the NES-TF (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>means a device that receives and transmits radiocommunication or telecommunication signals, but not a 'small cell unit'</p> </div>
<b><u>ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE</u></b>	<p><u>has the same meaning as in section 42(3) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (as set out in the box below)</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><u>means, subject to section 42(3) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act,—</u></p> <p><u>(a) any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that—</u></p> <p><u>(i) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and</u></p> <p><u>(ii) provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and</u></p> <p><u>(b) includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act.</u></p> </div> <p><i><u>Note: Unless an archaeological site is also identified in HH-SCHED2 or SASM-SCHED3, the provisions of this District Plan do not apply to archaeological sites (other than in relation to subdivision).</u></i></p> <p><i><u>Section 42 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 makes it an offence for anyone to modify or destroy, or cause to be modified or destroyed, the whole, or any part of any site, if it is known or suspected to be an archaeological site.</u></i></p> <p><i><u>An authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 is not required to permit work on a building that is an archaeological site unless the work will result in the demolition of the whole of the building (s 42(3)).</u></i></p>
<b>AREAS OF SIGNIFICANT INDIGENOUS VEGETATION AND/OR SIGNIFICANT HABITATS OF INDIGENOUS FAUNA</b>	<p>(a) Significant Natural Areas identified in ECO-SCHED5 and identified on the planning maps;</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(b) Sites (including natural wetlands) that meet one of more of the Ecological Significance Determination Criteria for the Central Hawke's Bay listed in ECO-APP1 in the District Plan.</p>

**Commented [A11]:** S129.001 Kāinga Ora, Report 4B Historic Heritage, Key Issue 1

<b>ARTERIAL ROAD</b>	as classified under the New Zealand Transport Agency One Network Road Classification. It is a road that makes a significant contribution to social and economic wellbeing, link regionally significant places, industries, ports or airports, and may be the only route available to some places within the region (i.e., it may perform a significant lifeline function). In urban areas it may have significant passenger transport movements and numbers of cyclists and pedestrians using it. See TRAN-APP5 in the TRAN—Transport chapter of the District Plan.
<b>ARTIFICIAL CROP PROTECTION STRUCTURES</b>	structures of cloth to protect or cover crops but does not include greenhouses.
<b>AUDIBLE BIRD SCARING DEVICE</b>	any device that generates audible sound waves used for the scaring of birds and other animals, and any percussive, electronic or explosive device, airhorn, alarm, amplified signal, gas gun, screech, siren or warbler.
<b>A-WEIGHTING</b>	is the process by which noise levels are corrected to account for the non-linear frequency response of the human ear.
<b>BED</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>means—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) in relation to any river— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) for the purposes of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, and subdivision, the space of land which the waters of the river cover at its annual fullest flow without overtopping its banks:</li> <li>(ii) in all other cases, the space of land which the waters of the river cover at its fullest flow without overtopping its banks; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) in relation to any lake, except a lake controlled by artificial means,— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) for the purposes of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, and subdivision, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its annual highest level without exceeding its margin:</li> <li>(ii) in all other cases, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its highest level without exceeding its margin; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>(c) in relation to any lake controlled by artificial means, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its maximum permitted operating level; and</li> <li>(d) in relation to the sea, the submarine areas covered by the internal waters and the territorial sea.</li> </ul> </div>

**Commented [A12]:** S104.004 CHBDC - Report 7C Transport Topic, Key Issue 2

<b>BEST PRACTICABLE OPTION</b>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>in relation to a discharge of a contaminant or an emission of noise, means the best method for preventing or minimising the adverse effects on the environment having regard, among other things, to—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the nature of the discharge or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects; and</li> <li>(b) the financial implications, and the effects on the environment, of that option when compared with other options; and</li> <li>(c) the current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied.</li> </ul> </div>
<b>BIODIVERSITY COMPENSATION</b>	a conservation outcome resulting from actions that comply with best practice principles and compensate for (more than minor) residual, adverse biodiversity effects arising from subdivision, use or development after all appropriate avoidance, remediation, mitigation and biodiversity offset measures have been sequentially applied.
<b>BIODIVERSITY OFFSETTING</b>	<p>a measurable conservation outcome resulting from actions that comply with the principles in ECO-APP<sup>24</sup> Principles for Biodiversity Offsetting, designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) compensate for (more than minor residual) adverse biodiversity effects arising from subdivision, use or development after appropriate avoidance, remediation and mitigation measures have been sequentially applied; and</li> <li>(b) achieve a no net loss, and preferably a net gain to, indigenous biodiversity values.</li> </ul>
<b>BOAT</b>	any vessel, appliance or equipment used or designed to be used for flotation and navigation on or through the surface of water, other than a wetsuit or life-jacket, including any amphibious aircraft while on the surface of the water. Craft or boating craft has the same meaning. Boating activities means activities involving the use of boats on the surface of water.
<b>BOUNDARY</b>	means the legal perimeter of a site. Site boundary has the same meaning as boundary. Refer also 'Internal Boundary' and 'Road Boundary'.
<b>BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT</b>	means a subdivision that alters the existing boundaries between adjoining allotments, without altering the number of allotments.

**Commented [A13]:** Correction under Schedule 1, cl16(2) of the RMA

<b>BUILDING</b>	<p>means a temporary or permanent moveable or immovable physical construction that is:</p> <p>(a) partially or fully roofed; and</p> <p>(b) fixed or located on or in land;</p> <p>but excludes any motorised vehicle or other mode of transport that could be moved under its own power.</p>
<b>BUILDING COVERAGE</b>	means the percentage of the net site area covered by the building footprint.
<b>BUILDING FOOTPRINT</b>	means, in relation to building coverage, the total area of buildings at ground level together with the area of any section of any of those buildings that extends out beyond the ground floor level limits of the building and overhangs the ground.
<b>BUILDING PLATFORM</b>	<u>means land that is suitable and practical for accomodating a residential unit, or other intended building, and vehilce manoeuvring, having regard to soil conditions, gradient, access, natural hazards, indigenou vegetation and habitat, amneity, health and safety.</u>
<b>CABINET</b>	<p>has the same meaning as in clause 4 of the NES-TF (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>means a casing around equipment that is necessary to operate a telecommunication network, but not any of the following:</p> <p>(a) a casing around an antenna, a small cell unit, ancillary equipment, or any part of a telecommunication line;</p> <p>(b) a casing that is wholly underground;</p> <p>(c) a casing that is inside a building;</p> <p>(d) a building</p> </div>
<b>CAMPING GROUND</b>	<p>any area of land used, or designed or intended to be used, for rent, hire, donation, or otherwise for reward, for the purposes of placing or erecting on the land temporary living places for occupation by two or more families or parties (whether consisting of one or more persons) living independently of each other, whether or not such families or parties enjoy the use in common of entrances, water supplies, cookhouses, sanitary fixtures, or other premises and equipment. Includes a motor camp, caravan or camper-van park and associated storage.</p> <p><u><i>Note: Freedom camping (as defined in section 5 of the Freedom Camping Act 2011) is not managed by this District Plan, and is managed through a Central Hawke's Bay District Council bylaw.</i></u></p>
<b>CLEANFILL AREA</b>	means an area used exclusively for the disposal of cleanfill material.

**Commented [A14]:** Surveying Company (S50.001) - Report 5D Subdivision, Key Issue 8

**Commented [A15]:** S101.008 NZ Motor Caravan Association – Report 3D Rural Environment, Key Issue 19.



<b>CLEANFILL MATERIAL</b>	<p>means virgin excavated natural materials including clay, gravel, sand, soil and rock that are free of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components;</li> <li>(b) hazardous substances and materials;</li> <li>(c) products and materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, stabilisation or disposal practices;</li> <li>(d) medical and veterinary wastes, asbestos, and radioactive substances;</li> <li>(e) contaminated soil and other contaminated materials; and</li> <li>(f) liquid wastes.</li> </ul>
<b>CLEARANCE</b>	<p>in relation to indigenous vegetation means the felling, burning, removal, damage or destruction of the vegetation, including the following activities within the vegetation drip line:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) application of chemicals</li> <li>(b) application of seed of exotic pastures</li> <li>(c) burning</li> <li>(d) changes to soils, hydrology, or landforms</li> <li>(e) drainage</li> <li>(f) drilling or excavation</li> <li>(f)(g) discharge of toxic substances</li> <li>(g)(h) confining livestock in an area in which there is insufficient feed and results in the destruction of all or most indigenous vegetation</li> <li>mob-stocking (means confining livestock in an area in which there is insufficient feed and in a way that results in the removal of all or most available vegetation).</li> <li>(h)(i) overplanting</li> </ul>
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE</b>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 10px auto;"> <p>means a change of climate that is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and that is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.</p> </div>
<b>COASTAL ENVIRONMENT</b>	<p>means (for the purposes of the Central Hawke's Bay District Plan) the area above MHWS to the landward edge of the Coastal Environment Area boundary as identified on the Planning Maps, and excludes the Coastal Marine Area.</p>

**Commented [A16]:** S75.002 Forest & Bird and S81.010 Hort NZ – Report 1B Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Key Issue 1

**Commented [A17]:** S121.232 Federated Farmers - Report 1B Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Key Issue 1

**Commented [A18]:** S129.002 Kāinga Ora - Report 1B Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Key Issue 1

<b>COASTAL FLOOD AND EROSION PROTECTION</b>	works, structures or planting for the protection of property and people from coastal erosion or inundation from the sea; including areas of vegetation maintained or planted adjacent to the foreshore, embankments, access tracks, rock work, anchored trees, wire rope, iron structures and any other structures providing an inundation and erosion mitigation function.
<b>COMMERCIAL</b>	involving payment, exchange or other consideration.
<b>COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY</b>	means any activity trading in goods, equipment or services. It includes any ancillary activity to the commercial activity (for example administrative or head offices).
<b>COMMERCIAL FRONTAGE AREA</b>	identified areas of road frontage within the Commercial Business District shown on the Planning Maps, subject to specific <a href="#">Commercial Town Centre</a> Zone setback, verandah and window coverage requirements.
<b>COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACTIVITY</b>	means the use of land and buildings for non-custodial services for safety, welfare and community purposes, including probation, rehabilitation and reintegration services, assessments, reporting, workshops and programmes, administration, and a meeting point for community works groups.
<b>COMMUNITY FACILITY</b>	means land and buildings used by members of the community for recreational, sporting, cultural, safety, health, welfare, or worship purposes. It includes provision for any ancillary activity that assists with the operation of the community facility.
<b>CONTACT RECREATION</b>	means recreational activities where the human body comes into contact with water
<b>CONTAMINANT</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>includes any substance (including gases, odorous compounds, liquids, solids, and microorganisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy, or heat—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) when discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of water; or</li> <li>(b) 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.</li> </ul> </div>

<b>CONTAMINATED LAND</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>means land that has a hazardous substance in or on it that—</p> <p>(a) has significant adverse effects on the environment; or</p> <p>(b) is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment.</p> </div>
<b>CONSENTED OR AUTHORISED FOOTPRINT (FOR RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY GENERATION ACTIVITIES)</b>	the area that has been consented or otherwise authorised for activity as defined in the District Plan. It also includes the maximum consented/authorised height of any structure associated with the activity; the consented/authorised maximum operating water level of any water body used in the generation of electricity; and the transmission lines to the national or local grid and electricity substations and associated infrastructure that may not be located within the consented/authorised area.
<b>CONSERVATION LOT (SUBDIVISION)</b>	A conservation lot is a lot created in association with the physical and legal protection in perpetuity of an area of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitats of indigenous fauna, historic heritage items, and/or wāhi tapu, wāhi taonga or sites or areas of significance to Māori.
<b>CONSERVATION PLAN (HISTORIC HERITAGE)</b>	a document that sets out what is significant about a site and what policies are appropriate to enable that significance to be retained in the site's future use and development.
<b>COUNCIL</b>	the Central Hawke's Bay District Council or any Committee, Sub-Committee, Commissioner or person to whom any of the Council's powers, duties or discretion under this Plan have been lawfully delegated pursuant to the provisions of the Act. District Council has the same meaning.
<b>COVERAGE</b>	see definition for 'building coverage'.
<b>CROP SUPPORT STRUCTURES</b>	an open structure on which plants are grown.
<b>CULTIVATION</b>	means the alteration or disturbance of land (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock) for the purpose of sowing, growing or harvesting of pasture or crops.
<b>DAY CARE FACILITY</b>	land and/or buildings used for the care or welfare of people, including the aged and disabled during the day or part of a day. Such facilities do not provide for overnight stays, and do not include educational facilities, home businesses, or home-based education or care ancillary to a residential activity. <u>This definition is a subset of 'community facility'.</u>

**Commented [A19]:** Hort NZ (S81.012), Report 6C Miscellaneous, Key Issue 3

<b>dB (DECIBELS)</b>	decibels are a logarithmic unit used to measure sound pressure. A doubling of sound pressure results in a 3 dB increase in sound level.
<b>DEMOLITION (OF A HERITAGE ITEM)</b>	the complete or partial destruction of a heritage item.
<b>DESIGN AND APPEARANCE</b>	in relation to buildings means the bulk and shape of the building including roof pitches, the materials used in its construction and the colour of exterior walls.
<b>DESIGNATION</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin-top: 5px;">has the meaning set out in section 166</div>
<b>DISCHARGE</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 fo the RMA (as set out in the box below) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin-top: 5px;">includes emit, deposit, and allow to escape.</div>
<b>DISTRICT</b>	the Central Hawke's Bay District.
<b>DRAIN</b>	means any artificial watercourse designed, constructed, or used for the drainage of surface or subsurface water, but excludes artificial watercourses used for the conveyance of water for electricity generation, irrigation, or water supply purposes.
<b>DUST</b>	means all non-combusted solid particulate matter that is suspended in the air, or has settled after being airborne. Dust may be derived from materials including rock, sand, cement, fertiliser, coal, soil, paint, animal products and wood.
<b>DWELLING</b>	means the same as 'Residential Unit'.
<b>EARTHWORKS</b>	means the alteration or disturbance of land, including by moving, removing, placing, blading, cutting, contouring, filling or excavation of earth (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock); but excludes gardening, cultivation, and disturbance of land for the installation of fence posts.
<b>EDUCATIONAL FACILITY</b>	means land or buildings used for teaching or training by child care services, schools, or tertiary education services, including any ancillary activities.

<b>EFFECT</b>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 3 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) any positive or adverse effect; and</li> <li>(b) any temporary or permanent effect; and</li> <li>(c) any past, present, or future effect; and</li> <li>(d) any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects—</li> </ul> <p>regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency of the effect, and also includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(e) any potential effect of high probability; and</li> <li>(f) any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact.</li> </ul> </div>
<b>EMERGENCY AVIATION MOVEMENTS</b>	<p>means intermittent aircraft and helicopter movements associated with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) landing or departing in an emergency</li> <li>(b) emergency flights required to rescue persons from life threatening situations or to transport patients, human organs or medical personnel in medical emergency</li> <li>(c) using an airstrip due to unforeseen circumstances as a necessary alternative to an airstrip elsewhere</li> <li>(d) flights required to meet the needs of a national or civil defence emergency declared under the Civil Defence Act 1983</li> <li>(e) flights certified by the Minister of Defence as necessary for reasons of National security in accordance with section 4 of the Defence Act</li> <li>(f) undertaking firefighting or search and rescue duties.</li> </ul>
<b>EMERGENCY SERVICE ACTIVITIES</b>	<p>those activities and associated facilities that respond to emergency call-outs, including police, fire, civil defence and ambulance services, <u>including associated training activities</u>, but excluding health care facilities and hospitals.</p>
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and</li> <li>(b) all natural and physical resources; and</li> <li>(c) amenity values; and</li> <li>(d) the social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) or which are affected by those matters.</li> </ul> </div>

**Commented [A20]:** S57.098 FENZ – Report 2D Light / Temporary Activities, Key Issue 3

<b>ENVIRONMENTAL COMPENSATION</b>	any action (work, services, financial contribution or restrictive covenants) to compensate for, <del>or offset,</del> the environmental effects of activities that cannot be avoided, remedied, <del>or mitigated,</del> or addressed by a biodiversity offset or biodiversity compensation. <del>Positive measures to correct, balance or otherwise compensate for the loss of the resource or value affected.</del>
<b>ESPLANADE RESERVE</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>means a reserve within the meaning of the Reserves Act 1977—</p> <p>(a) which is either—</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(i) a local purpose reserve within the meaning of section 23 of that Act, if vested in the territorial authority under section 239; or</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(ii) a reserve vested in the Crown or a regional council under section 237D; and</p> <p>(b) which is vested in the territorial authority, regional council, or the Crown for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229.</p> </div>
<b>ESPLANADE STRIP</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>means a strip of land created by the registration of an instrument in accordance with section 232 for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229.</p> </div>
<b>EXOTIC</b>	in relation to trees and plants means species that are not indigenous to New Zealand.
<b>EXPLORATION (MINERALS)</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 (as set out in the box below) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>means any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying mineral deposits or occurrences and evaluating the feasibility of mining particular deposits or occurrences of 1 or more minerals; and includes any drilling, dredging, or excavations (whether surface or subsurface) that are reasonably necessary to determine the nature and size of a mineral deposit or occurrence; and to explore has a corresponding meaning.</p> </div>
<b>FARM QUARRY</b>	means an open pit or excavation from which domestic quantities of soil, stone, sand, gravel or mineral is extracted for farming activities on the same site. It does not include earthworks or the use of land and accessory buildings for offices, workshops and car parking areas associated with the operation of the quarry.

**Commented [A21]:** S75.004 Forest & Bird, Report 7B Renewable Energy, Key Issue 1

<b>FERTILISER</b>	<p>means a substance or biological compound or mix of substances or biological compounds in solid or liquid form, that is described as, or held out to be suitable for, sustaining or increasing the growth, productivity or quality of soils, plants or, indirectly, animals through the application to plants or soil of any of the following:</p> <p>(a) — nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, calcium, chlorine, and sodium as major nutrients; or</p> <p>(b) — manganese, iron, zinc, copper, boron, cobalt, molybdenum, iodine, and selenium as minor nutrients; or</p> <p>(c) — fertiliser additives to facilitate the uptake and use of nutrients; or</p> <p>(d) — non-nutrient attributes of the materials used in fertiliser.</p> <p>It does not include livestock effluent, human effluent, substances containing pathogens, or substances that are plant growth regulators that modify the physiological functions of plants.</p>
<b>FRESH WATER</b>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;"> <p>means all water except coastal water and geothermal water.</p> </div>
<b>FORESTRY ACTIVITY</b>	<p>the use of land primarily for the purpose of planting, tending, managing and harvesting of trees for wood or wood products.</p>
<b>FORESTRY QUARRYING</b>	<p>has the same meaning as in clause 3 of the NES-PF (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>(a) <u>means the extraction of rock, sand, or gravel for the formation of forestry roads and construction of other plantation forestry infrastructure, including landings, river crossing approaches, abutments, and forestry tracks, —</u></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(i) <u>within a plantation forest; or</u></p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(ii) <u>required for the operation of a plantation forest on adjacent land owned or managed by the owner of the plantation forest; and</u></p> <p>(b) <u>includes the extraction of alluvial gravels outside the bed of a river, extraction of minerals from borrow pits, and the processing and stockpiling of material at the forest quarry site; but</u></p> <p>(c) <u>does not include earthworks, mechanical land preparation, or gravel extraction from the bed of a river, lake, or other water body.</u></p> </div>
<b>FRONTAGE / ROAD FRONTAGE</b>	<p>the road boundary of any site.</p>

**Commented [A22]:** S121.234 Federated Farmers, Report 3A, Rural, Key Issue 1

**Commented [A23]:** S85.019 Rayonier Matariki Forests - Earthworks Report 5B, Key Issue 6

<b>FROST FANS</b>	a fixed land-based device 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.
<b>FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT PERSON</b>	the engagement of a person or persons in an activity on a site for an average of 30 hours per week or more.
<b>FUNCTIONAL NEED</b>	the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because the activity can only occur in that environment.
<b>GARAGE</b>	included within the meaning of residential unit, meaning a building or part of a building principally used for housing motor vehicles and other ancillary miscellaneous items owned by persons living on the site.
<b><u>GAS DISTRIBUTION NETWORK</u></b>	<u>any gas pipeline with a pressure less than 2,000 kilopascals, inclusive of any incidental above or below ground equipment which forms part of the distribution network.</u>
<b>GAS TRANSMISSION NETWORK</b>	any gas or liquid petroleum pipeline with a pressure greater than 2,000 kilopascals, inclusive of any incidental above or below ground equipment which forms part of the transmission network.
<b>GENERAL LAND</b>	ordinary privately-owned freehold land.  General Land is registered under the Land Transfer Act 1952 in the Land Titles Registry administered by Land Information New Zealand.
<b>GREENHOUSE</b>	a fully enclosed structure for growing crops in a controlled environment
<b>GREYWATER</b>	means liquid waste from domestic sources including sinks, basins, baths, showers and similar fixtures, but does not include sewage, or industrial and trade waste.
<b>GROSS FLOOR AREA</b>	means the sum of the total area of all floors of a building or buildings (including any void area in each of those floors, such as service shafts, liftwells or stairwells) measured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) where there are exterior walls, from the exterior faces of those exterior walls;</li> <li>(b) where there are walls separating two buildings, from the centre lines of the walls separating the two buildings;</li> <li>(c) where a wall or walls are lacking (for example, a mezzanine floor) and the edge of the floor is discernible, from the edge of the floor.</li> </ul>

**Commented [A24]:** S56.002 Powerco - Network Utilities Report 7A, Key Issue 11



<b>GROUND LEVEL</b>	<p>means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the actual finished surface level of the ground after the most recent subdivision that created at least one additional allotment was completed (when the record of title is created);</li> <li>(b) if the ground level cannot be identified under paragraph (a), the existing surface level of the ground;</li> <li>(c) if, in any case under paragraph (a) or (b), a retaining wall or retaining structure is located on the boundary, the level on the exterior surface of the retaining wall or retaining structure where it intersects the boundary.</li> </ul>
<b>GROUNDWATER</b>	means water occupying openings, cavities, or spaces in soils or rocks beneath the surface of the ground.
<b>GROUP VISITS</b>	pre-booked visits to a site by groups of people organised collectively.
<b>HABITABLE ROOM</b>	means any room used for the purposes of teaching or used as a living room, dining room, sitting room, bedroom, office or other room specified in the Plan to be a similarly occupied room.
<b>HANDCRAFTS</b>	goods produced by hand, by the use of hand tools or the use of mechanical appliances where such appliances do not produce the goods in a repetitive manner according to a predetermined pattern for production run purpose. The person producing such goods must design the goods and have direct, complete and variable control over the production of every stage of the product.
<b>HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE</b>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>includes, but is not limited to, any substance defined in section 2 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 as a hazardous substance. The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 defines hazardous substances as meaning, unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations or an EPA notice, any substance—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) with 1 or more of the following intrinsic properties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) explosiveness:</li> <li>(ii) flammability:</li> <li>(iii) a capacity to oxidise:</li> <li>(iv) corrosiveness:</li> <li>(v) toxicity (including chronic toxicity):</li> <li>(vi) ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) which on contact with air or water (other than air or water where the temperature or pressure has been artificially increased or decreased) generates a substance with any 1 or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a).</li> </ul> </div>

<b>HAZARDOUS WASTES</b>	wastes of any hazardous substance(s).
<b>HEADFRAME</b>	has the same meaning as in clause 4 of the NES-TF (as set out in the box below)  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>means a structure attached to a pole that—</p> <p>(a) enables more than 1 antenna to be attached to the pole; and</p> <p>(b) results in the notional envelope of the pole being larger than 0.7 m in diameter</p> </div>
<b>HEALTH CARE FACILITY</b>	<del>means land and buildings used in whole or in part for health care purposes, including surgeries and clinics (medical or veterinary). Excludes 'hospitals'.</del>
<b>HEAVY VEHICLE</b>	a motor vehicle (other than a motor car that is not used, kept or available for the carriage of passengers for hire or reward) the gross laden weight of which exceeds 3500kg. Does not include a traction engine or vehicle designed and used solely or principally for fire-fighting.
<b>HEIGHT</b>	means the vertical distance between a specified reference point and the highest part of any feature, structure or building above that point.
<b>HEIGHT IN RELATION TO BOUNDARY</b>	means the height of a structure, building or feature, relative to its distance from either the boundary of:  (a) a site; or (b) another specified reference point.
<b>HELICOPTER DEPOT</b>	<del>means a site regularly used as a base for the operation, servicing, refueling, and storage of helicopters.</del>
<b>HELICOPTER LANDING AREA</b>	means any area of land, <del>building or structure</del> intended or designed to be used, whether wholly or partly, for helicopter movement or servicing, including heliports and helipads.
<b>HELICOPTER MOVEMENT</b>	means a single helicopter flight operation (landing or departure) of any helicopter.
<b>HERITAGE ITEMS</b>	any type of historic heritage place or area scheduled in HH-SCHED2. It may include a historic building, historic site (including archaeological site), a place/area of significance to Māori, or heritage landscape. <del>The term may be used to refer to both heritage items listed in the District Plan and to those items registered by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga. Heritage Items scheduled in the District Plan will often also be listed on the New Zealand Heritage List / Rārangi Kōrero.</del>

**Commented [A25]:** S81.016 Hort NZ - Report 6C Miscellaneous, Key Issue 3

**Commented [A26]:** S58.001 & S58.002 Calder, FS25.100 Federated Farmers, FS10.22 & FS10.29 Aerospread Ltd, FS14.27 & FS14.35 Agricultural Aviation Association – Report 3C Rural Environment, Key Issue 17

**Commented [A27]:** S55.005 HNZPT, S121.236 Federated Farmers - Report 4B Historic Heritage, Key Issue 1

<b>HISTORIC HERITAGE</b>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>(a) means those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand’s history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) archaeological:</li> <li>(ii) architectural:</li> <li>(iii) cultural:</li> <li>(iv) historic:</li> <li>(v) scientific:</li> <li>(vi) technological; and</li> </ul> <p>(b) includes—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) historic sites, structures, places, and areas; and</li> <li>(ii) archaeological sites; and</li> <li>(iii) sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu; and</li> <li>(iv) surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources.</li> </ul> </div>
<b>HOME BUSINESS</b>	<p>means a commercial activity that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) undertaken or operated by at least one resident of the site; and</li> <li>(b) incidental to the use of the site for a residential activity.</li> </ul>
<b>HOMESTAY</b>	<p>the use of an occupied residential unit for visitor accommodation for commercial purposes.</p>
<b>HOSPITAL</b>	<p>any building in which two or more persons are accommodated for the purposes of receiving any medical treatment. Excludes health care facilities. Refer also 'community facility'.</p>
<b>INDIGENOUS</b>	<p>a plant or animal species that occurs naturally that were not introduced to New Zealand by humans. Also referred to as 'native'.</p>
<b>INDIGENOUS VEGETATION</b>	<p><del>vegetation or ground cover that are</del> indigenous in or endemic to any of the ecological districts of which the Central Hawke’s Bay District is part. <del>Includes vegetation with these characteristics that has been regenerated with human assistance following disturbance.</del></p>
<b>INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY</b>	<p>means an activity that manufactures, fabricates, processes, packages, distributes, repairs, stores, or disposes of materials (including raw, processed, or partly processed materials) or goods. It includes any ancillary activity to the industrial activity.</p>

**Commented [A28]:** Correction under Schedule 1, cl16(2) of the RMA

**Commented [A29]:** S81.017 Hort NZ and S121.237 Federated Farmers – Report 1B Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity, Key Issue 1

<b>INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE WASTE</b>	means liquid waste, with or without matter in suspension, from the receipt, manufacture or processing of materials as part of a commercial, industrial or trade process, but excludes sewage and greywater.
<b>INTENSIVE PRIMARY PRODUCTION</b>	<p>means any activity defined as intensive indoor primary production or intensive outdoor primary production, refers to any of the following:</p> <p>(a) commercial livestock (excluding the farming of mustelids) kept and fed in buildings or in outdoor enclosures on a particular site, where the stocking density precludes the maintenance of pasture or ground cover</p> <p>(b) land and buildings used for the commercial boarding and/or breeding of cats, dogs and other domestic pets</p> <p>(c) farming of mushrooms or other fungi</p> <p>(d)(a) commercially growing crops indoors in containers and/or on a permanent floor, with limited or no dependence on natural soil quality on the site.</p>
<b>INTENSIVE INDOOR PRIMARY PRODUCTION</b>	means primary production activities that principally occur within buildings and involve growing fungi, or keeping or rearing livestock (excluding calf-rearing for a specified time period) or poultry.
<b>INTENSIVE OUTDOOR PRIMARY PRODUCTION</b>	means any primary production activities involving the keeping or rearing of livestock on a permanent basis (excluding calf-rearing for a specified time period), that principally occurs in outdoor enclosures on a particular site, which by the nature of the activity, precludes the maintenance of pasture or ground cover.
<b>INTERNAL BOUNDARY</b>	means any legal boundary of a site other than a road boundary.
<b>INTERSECTION</b>	<p>in relation to two or more intersecting or meeting roadways, means that area contained within the extension or connection of the legal boundaries of each road. Distances from intersection are measured as follows:</p> <p>(a) from the nearest kerb line, or formed edge, of the intersecting road</p> <p>(b) along the subject site's frontage road boundary, measured generally parallel to the centre line of the frontage road.</p>
<b>L<sub>A90</sub></b>	has the same meaning as the 'Background sound level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound..

**Commented [A30]:** S42.003, S42.004, S42.005 Pork Industry, S81.018 Hort NZ, S27.002 Egg Producers - Rural 3C, Key Issue 13

**Commented [A31]:** Fed Farmers (S121.238) – Report 3C Rural Environment, Key Issue 13

<b>L<sub>AE</sub></b>	has the same meaning as the 'Sound exposure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound.
<b>L<sub>Aeq</sub></b>	has the same meaning as 'time-average A-weighted sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics -Measurement of Environmental Sound.
<b>L<sub>AF(max)</sub></b>	has the same meaning as the 'maximum A-frequency weighted, F-time weighted sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement Of Environmental Sound.
<b>L<sub>dn</sub></b>	has the same meaning as the 'Day night level, or day-night average sound level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound.
<b>L<sub>peak</sub></b>	has the same meaning as 'Peak sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound.
<b>LAKE</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 5px;">means a body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land.</div>
<b>LAND</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) includes land covered by water and the airspace above land; and</li> <li>(b) in a national environmental standard dealing with a regional council function under section 30 or a regional rule, does not include the bed of a lake or river; and</li> <li>(c) in a national environmental standard dealing with a territorial authority function under section 31 or a district rule, includes the surface of water in a lake or river.</li> </ul> </div>
<b>LAND DISTURBANCE</b>	means the alteration or disturbance of land (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock) that does not permanently alter the profile, contour or height of the land.
<b>LANDFILL</b>	means an area used for, or previously used for, the disposal of solid waste. It excludes cleanfill areas.
<b>LANDSCAPING</b>	the provision of tree and/or shrub plantings and may include any ancillary lawn, water, rocks, paved areas or amenity features, the whole of such provision being so arranged as to improve visual amenity, and/or to partially or wholly screen activities or buildings, and/or to provide protection from climate.

**Commented [A32]:** S129.004 Kāinga Ora - Miscellaneous Report 6C, Key Issue 3

<b>LICENSED PREMISES</b>	any premises, or part of any premises, in which liquor may be sold pursuant to a licence; including any conveyance, or part of any conveyance on which liquor may be sold pursuant to the licence, granted pursuant to the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012. Refer also 'commercial activity'.
<b>LIFESTYLE SITE</b>	a site created and used for rural residential living in the RPROZ – Rural Production Zone and the GRUZ – General Rural Zone.
<b>LINE</b>	has the same meaning as in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001 and section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992 (as set out in the box below) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>(a) means a wire or a conductor of any other kind (including a fibre optic cable) used or intended to be used for the transmission or reception of signs, signals, impulses, writing, images, sounds, instruction, information, or intelligence of any nature by means of any electromagnetic system;</p> <p>(b) <u>means works that are used or intended to be used for the conveyance of electricity, and</u></p> <p>(c) <u>includes—</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) any pole, insulator, casing, fixture, tunnel, or other equipment or material used or intended to be used for supporting, enclosing, surrounding, or protecting any of those wires or conductors; and</li> <li>(ii) any part of a line</li> </ul> </div>
<b>LIVING AREA</b>	any room in a residential unit other than a room used principally as a bedroom, laundry or bathroom.
<b>LOADING SPACE</b>	a portion of a site, whether covered or not, clear of any road or service lane upon which a vehicle can stand while being loaded or unloaded, including also the adjustment or covering of any load and the fuelling of a vehicle. Such loading space will have vehicular access to a road or service lane and must be provided separately from any other designated car park onsite and not be part of internal traffic movement lanes.
<b>LOT(S)</b>	has the same meaning as 'allotment'.
<b>MAHINGA KAI</b>	<u>the customary gathering of food and natural materials, the food and resources themselves and the places where those resources are gatheredA place where traditoanl food resources can be produced or harvested.</u>

**Commented [A33]:** S117.008 Chorus, S118.008 Spark, S119.008 Vodafone - Hearing 7 Network Utilities Report 7A, Key Issue 11.

**Commented [A34]:** S125.005 NHMT - Report 4A Tangata Whenua Provisions, Key Issue 5

**MAINTENANCE**

to keep in existing order, to prevent loss or deterioration, or to restore to working order. Does not include extending, replacing, removing or demolishing a structure, or any substantive change to the form, orientation, or outline of the structure.

**Specifically in relation to network utilities, 'maintenance' means:**

any replacement, repair or renewal work or activity necessary to continue the operation and/or functioning of an existing network utility. Includes the replacement of an existing line of the same voltage or diameter, building, structure or other facilities with another of the same or similar height, size and scale, within the same or similar position and for the same or similar purpose. It does not include minor upgrading or upgrading. Also includes the addition of extra lines to existing or replacement poles or other support structures.

**Specifically in relation to renewable energy, 'maintenance' means:**

the undertaking of work necessary to keep a renewable electricity generation activity operating at an efficient and safe level (e.g. activities include erosion, sediment and flood control, weed control, access requirements, maintenance of plant, machinery or structures and monitoring of operations).

**MAINTENANCE (OF A HERITAGE ITEM)**

Means regular and ongoing protective care of a place to prevent deterioration and to retain its values. Maintenance excludes alterations, additions, restoration, or reconstruction.

**Commented [A35]:** S117.009 Chorus, S118.009 Spark, S119.009 Vodafone - NU Report 7A, Key Issue 11

**Commented [A36]:** S81.019 HortNZ, S121.239 Federated Farmers - Hearing 7 Network Utilities Report 7A, Key Issue 11

**Commented [A37]:** S55.007 HNZPT Report 4B Historic Heritage, Key Issue 1

**MAJOR HAZARDOUS FACILITY**

- (a) any facility which involves one or more of the following activities:
  - (i) manufacturing and associated storage of hazardous substances (including industries manufacturing agrochemicals, fertilisers, acids/alkalis or paints)
  - (ii) oil and gas exploration and extraction facilities
  - (iii) purpose-built bulk storage facilities for the storage of hazardous substances (other than petrol, diesel or LPG) for wholesale supply
  - (iv) the storage/use of more than 6 tonnes of LPG
  - (v) galvanising plants
  - (vi) electroplating and metal treatment facilities
  - (vii) tanneries
  - (viii) timber treatment
  - (ix) freezing worksmeat processing, and rendering plants
  - (x) wastewater treatment plants
  - (xi) metal smelting and refining (including battery refining or re-cycling)
  - (xii) milk treatment plants
  - (xiii) fibreglass manufacturing
  - (xiv) polymer foam manufacturing
  - (xv) asphalt/bitumen manufacture or storage
  - (xvi) landfills
  - (xvii) the storage and/or treatment of hazardous waste (including reuse and recycling facilities) or hazardous substances awaiting reuse, recycling, or treatment
  - (xviii) any facility designated a Major Hazard Facility under the Health and Safety at Work (Major Hazard Facilities) Regulations 2016
- (b) The following activities are not considered to be major hazardous facilities:
  - (i) the incidental use and storage (including for disposal) of hazardous substances in minimal domestic-scale quantities
  - (ii) retail outlets for hazardous substances intended for domestic usage (e.g. supermarkets, hardware stores and pharmacies)
  - (iii) the incidental use and storage (including for disposal) and use of agrichemicals, fertilisers and fuel for primary production activities.
  - (iv) the mixing of fertilisers

**Commented [A38]:** S116.001 Silver Fern Farms - Report 5A Contaminated Land & Hazardous Substances, Key Issue 2

**Commented [A39]:** S57.006 FENZ - Report 5A Contaminated Land & Hazardous Substances, Key Issue 2

**Commented [A40]:** S81.020 Hort NZ - Report 5A Contaminated Land & Hazardous Substances, Key Issue 2

**Commented [A41]:** S81.020 Hort NZ - Report 5A Contaminated Land & Hazardous Substances, Key Issue 2



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(v) service stations, truck stops and commercial refuelling activities</li> <li>(vi) pipelines used for the transfer of hazardous substances such as gas, oil, trade waste and sewage</li> <li>(vii) fuel in motor vehicles, boats, airplanes and small engines</li> <li>(viii) military training activities</li> <li>(ix) the transport of hazardous substances (e.g. in trucks or trains)</li> <li>(x) <u>the incidental use and storage (including for disposal) of hazardous substances for emergency service activities</u></li> </ul>
<b>MANOEUVRING AREA</b>	part of a site used by vehicles to move from the vehicle crossing to any parking, garage or loading space, including all driveways and aisles, or as part of an access strip.
<b><u>MĀORI LAND</u></b>	<p><u>has the same meaning as in section 4 of the Te Ture Whenua Act (as set out in the box below)</u></p> <p><u>as being Māori customary land and Māori freehold land.</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;"> <p><u>means Māori customary land and Māori freehold land.</u></p> </div>
<b>MAST</b>	see definition of 'Pole'.
<b>MINERAL</b>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <p>means a naturally occurring inorganic substance beneath or at the surface of the earth, whether or not under water; and includes all metallic minerals, non-metallic minerals, fuel minerals, precious stones, industrial rocks and building stones, and a prescribed substance within the meaning of the Atomic Energy Act 1945</p> </div>

**Commented [A42]:** S81.020 Hort NZ, Report 5A Contaminated Land & Hazardous Substances, Key Issue 2

**Commented [A43]:** S57.006 FENZ, Report 5A Contaminated Land & Hazardous Substances, Key Issue 2

**Commented [A44]:** S125.003 NHMT – Report 4A Tangata Whenua Provisions, key issue 5

<b>MINING</b>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) means operations in connection with mining, exploring, or prospecting for any Crown owned mineral; and</li> <li>(b) includes, when carried out at or near the site where the mining, exploration, or prospecting is undertaken,— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the extraction, transport, treatment, processing, and separation of any mineral or chemical substance from the mineral; and</li> <li>(ii) the construction, maintenance, and operation of any works, structures, and other land improvements, and of any related machinery and equipment connected with the operations; and</li> <li>(iii) the removal of overburden by mechanical or other means, and the stacking, deposit, storage, and treatment of any substance considered to contain any mineral; and</li> <li>(iv) the deposit or discharge of any mineral, material, debris, tailings, refuse, or wastewater produced from or consequent on the operations; and</li> <li>(v) the doing of all lawful acts incidental or conducive to the operations; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>(c) includes any activities relating to the injection into and extraction of petroleum from an underground gas storage facility</li> </ul> </div>
<b>MINOR RESIDENTIAL UNIT</b>	<p>means a self-contained residential unit that is ancillary to the principal residential unit, and is held in common ownership with the principal residential unit on the same site.</p>

**MINOR UPGRADING**

means an increase in the carrying capacity, efficiency, safety or security of existing electricity and telecommunication lines, utilising existing support structures or replacement structures, and where the effects of the utility remain the same or similar in character, scale and intensity as those that existed prior to the commencement of the minor upgrading. It includes:

- (a) adding new circuits;
- (b) reconductoring with higher capacity conductors;
- (c) re-sagging of conductors; fitting longer or more efficient insulators;
- (d) placement of support structures within a similar location as the support structure that is replaced;
- (e) adding earthwires which may contain telecommunication lines, earthpeaks and lighting rods;
- (f) adding electrical or telecommunication fittings;
- (g) replacement of existing cross arms, including cross arms of different design but similar scale; and
- (h) installation of fibre-optic cables onto existing transmission lines.

It excludes any increase in the voltage of a line, unless the line was originally constructed to operate at the higher voltage.

**MOTORISED CRAFT**

any boat powered by an engine.

**NATIONAL GRID**

as defined in the National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission (2008) (as set out in the box below), and as identified as the 'National Grid Line' on the Planning Maps.

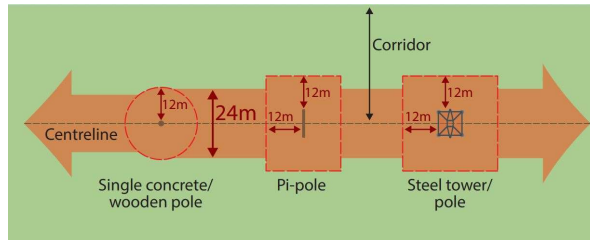
means the assets used or owned by Transpower NZ Limited.

**Commented [A45]:** S79.006 Transpower - Network Utilities Report 7A, Key Issue 11

**NATIONAL GRID  
SUBDIVISION  
CORRIDOR**

the area measured either side of the centreline of above ground National Grid line as follows:

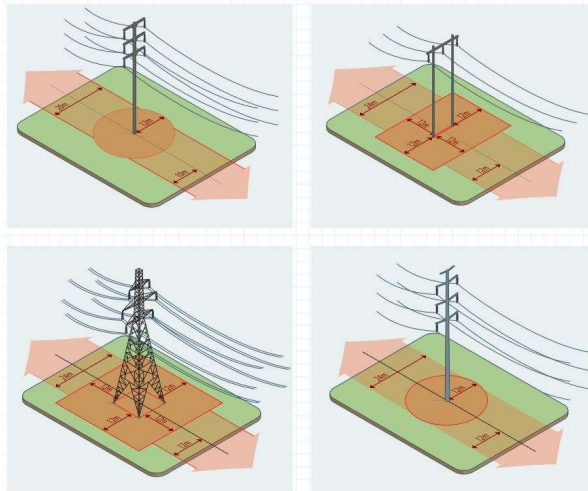
- (a) 14m for 110kV national grid lines on single poles
- (b) 32m for 110kV transmission lines on towers



The National Grid Subdivision Corridor and National Grid Yard do not apply to underground cables or any underground transmission lines (or sections of line) that are designated by Transpower. The measurement of setback distances from National Grid lines is to be taken from the centre line of the two support structures at each end of the span.

**NATIONAL GRID YARD**

the area located within 12m in any direction from the outer visible edge of a National Grid support structure foundation or the area located within 10m either side of the centreline of an overhead 110kV National Grid line on single poles or the area located within 12m either side of the centreline of any overhead National Grid line on pi-poles or towers (including tubular steel towers where these replace steel lattice towers). The National Grid Yard does not apply to underground cables or any transmission lines (or sections of line) that are designated by Transpower New Zealand. The measurement of setback distances from National Grid lines shall be taken from the centerline of the transmission line and from the outer edge of any support structure. The centerline at any point is a straight line between the centre points of the two support structures at each end of the span.



**NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT INFRASTRUCTURE**

means:

- (a) State Highways;
- (b) the National Grid electricity transmission network;
- (c) national renewable electricity generation facilities that connect with the National Grid;
- (d) major gas or oil pipeline services (such as the gas transmission pipeline from Taranaki);
- (e) any railway (as defined in the Railways Act 2005).
- (f) [telecommunications networks](#).

**Commented [A46]:** S117.011 Chorus, S118.011 Spark, S119.011 Vodafone - Network Utilities Report 7A, Key Issue 11

<b>NATURAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)  Includes land, water, air, soil, minerals, and energy, all forms of plants and animals (whether native to New Zealand or introduced), and all structures.
<b>NATURAL NAUTRAL HAZARD</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)  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.
<b>NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION ACTIVITIES</b>	activities that are carried out to reduce the risks posed by natural hazards (includes stopbanks, sea walls, vegetation planting, and river control and drainage works).
<b>NATURAL WETLAND</b>	refer 'Wetland (Natural)'.
<b>NET SITE AREA</b>	means the total area of the site, but excludes:  (a) any part of the site that provides legal access to another site;  (b) any part of a rear site that provides legal access to that site;  (c) any part of the site subject to a designation that may be taken or acquired under the Public Works Act 1981.
<b>NETWORK UTILITIES OR NETWORK UTILITY</b>	a project, work, system or structure that is a network utility operation undertaken by a network utility operator.

Commented [A47]: S57.007 FENZ, Report 5C Natural Hazards, Key Issue 1

**NETWORK UTILITY OPERATOR OR NETWORK UTILITY OPERATION**

has the same meaning as in section 166 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

means a person who—

- (a) undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution or transmission by pipeline of natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy; or
- (b) operates or proposes to operate a network for the purpose of—
  - (vi) telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; or
  - (vii) radio communication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radio Communications Act 1989; or
- (c) is an electricity operator or electricity distributor as defined in section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992 for the purpose of line function services as defined in that section; or
- (d) undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution of water for supply (including irrigation); or
- (e) undertakes or proposes to undertake a drainage or sewerage system; or
- (f) constructs, operates, or proposes to construct or operate, a road or railway line; or
- (g) is an airport authority as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966 for the purposes of operating an airport as defined by that Act; or
- (h) is a provider of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; or
- (i) undertakes or proposes to undertake a project or work prescribed as a network utility operation for the purposes of this definition by regulations made under this Act,—

and the words network utility operation have a corresponding meaning.

**NOISE**

has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

includes vibration

**NOISE SENSITIVE ACTIVITY**

means any:

- (a) buildings used for residential activity
- (b) marae & urupa
- (c) place of worship
- (d) visitor accommodation
- (e) teaching areas and sleeping/wellness rooms in an educational facility
- (f) home-based education and care service
- (g) day care facility
- (h) hospital or sleeping/wellness rooms in a health care facility
- (i) rest home or retirement village

but does not include an activity if it was not lawfully established.

<b>NOTIONAL BOUNDARY</b>	means a line 20 metres from any side of a residential unit or other building used for a noise sensitive activity, or the legal boundary where this is closer to such a building.
<b>OFFENSIVE PROCESS</b>	means one of the following processes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) processes requiring offensive trade licenses under the Health Act 1956;</li> <li>(b) the manufacture and processing of chemical fertilisers;</li> <li>(c) meat processing or any associated processing of meat and meat by-products or co-products;</li> <li>(d) fish curing, cleaning, treatment, preserving and storage;</li> <li>(e) cement and concrete products manufacture;</li> <li>(f) hot-mix asphalt paving manufacture;</li> <li>(g) glass or fibre-glass manufacture;</li> <li>(h) wood-pulp manufacture and processing;</li> <li>(i) foundry processes, electro-plating works, melting of metals, steel manufacture and galvanising;</li> <li>(j) natural gas, oil or petroleum distillation or refining;</li> <li>(k) manufacture of hardboard, chipboard or particle board;</li> <li>(l) timber treatment;</li> <li>(m) wool scouring; and</li> <li>(n) motor body building and auto dismantling.</li> </ul>
<b>OFFICIAL SIGN</b>	means all signs required or provided for under any statute or regulation, or are otherwise related to aspects of public safety.
<b>OPERATION (RENEWABLE ENERGY)</b>	the working of a renewable electricity generation activity on a day-to-day basis to generate and transmit electricity.
<b>OPERATIONAL NEED</b>	the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because of technical, logistical or operational characteristics or constraints.
<b>OUTDOOR LIVING SPACE</b>	means an area of open space for the use of the occupants of the residential unit or units to which the space is allocated.
<b>OUTDOOR STORAGE</b>	land used for the purpose of storing vehicles, equipment, machinery, natural and processed products and wastes, outside a fully enclosed building for periods in excess of 4 weeks in any one year.



<b>OUTDOOR SERVICE SPACE</b>	an area of service space to be provided for the exclusive use of each household unit to which the space has been allocated, for such functions or structures as clotheslines, storage of rubbish bins and wood. No outdoor service space is to be occupied by an access or parking space, or the units outdoor living space.
<b>OUTER CONTROL BOUNDARY (OCB)</b>	the area generally between 55dB L <sub>dn</sub> and 65dB L <sub>dn</sub> future noise contours as shown on the Planning Maps containing the Waipukurau Aerodrome.
<b>PARKING AREA</b>	that part of a site within which vehicle parking spaces required by this Plan or otherwise provided are accommodated, and includes all parking spaces, manoeuvring areas and required landscape areas.
<b>PARKING SPACE</b>	a space of usable dimensions and condition, including access and manoeuvring area. A garage or carport may count as one or more parking space for a household unit, depending on its size.
<b>PLANTATION FOREST / PLANTATION FORESTRY</b>	as defined in the Resource Management (National Environment Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017 (as set out in the box below) <div data-bbox="451 1020 1032 1423" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>means a forest deliberately established for commercial purposes, being—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) at least 1 ha of continuous forest cover of forest species that has been planted and has or will be harvested or replanted; and</li> <li>(b) includes all associated forestry infrastructure; but</li> <li>(c) does not include— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) a shelter belt of forest species, where the tree crown cover has, or is likely to have, an average width of less than 30 m; or</li> <li>(ii) forest species in urban areas; or</li> <li>(iii) nurseries and seed orchards; or</li> <li>(iv) trees grown for fruit or nuts; or</li> <li>(v) long-term ecological restoration planting of forest species; or</li> <li>(vi) willows and poplars space planted for soil conservation purposes</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </div>
<b>PLANTED INDIGENOUS FORESTRY</b>	planting and management (including thinning) of indigenous timber trees or tree ferns, or areas specifically planted in indigenous vegetation for the purpose of harvesting or commercial use.
<b>POLE</b>	<u><a href="#">As defined in clause 4 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2016 (as set out in the box below)</a></u> <div data-bbox="451 1661 1032 1711" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>means a pole, mast, lattice tower, or similar structure, of a kind that is able to be used (with or without modification) to support antennas</p> </div>

**Commented [A48]:** S117.015 Chorus, S118.015 Spark, S119.015 Vodafone - Hearing 7 Network Utilities Report 7A, Key Issue 11

**POST-HARVEST FACILITY**

buildings operated by one or more growers and used for wine-making, or the storage, packaging, washing, inspecting and grading of eggs, fruit, vegetables or other (natural and unprocessed) primary produce brought to the post-harvest facility from a range of locations, and includes ancillary activities directly associated with post-harvest operations.

- (a) Includes:
  - (i) pack-houses, cool-stores and wineries
  - (ii) use of the site for the collection and distribution of horticultural products (including grapes)
  - (iii) preparation and shrink wrapping horticultural products in preparation for distribution to retail outlets
  - (iv) collection and distribution of agricultural products including the cross loading of trucks used in the collection and delivery of horticultural products
  - (v) the on-site servicing and maintenance of vehicles and equipment associated with the activities
- (b) Excludes:
  - (i) retail sales
  - (ii) other industrial activities (e.g. forestry and dairy processing facilities)

other industrial activities (e.g. forestry and dairy processing facilities)

- (iii) initial processing of primary produce, where this is exclusively carried out as an ancillary activity to primary production occurring on the same site

**Commented [A49]:** S102.008 Te Mata Mushrooms - Rural Report 3C, Key Issue 15

**PRIMARY COLLECTOR ROAD**

As classified under the New Zealand Transport Agency One Network Road Classification. It is a locally important road that provides a primary distributor/collector function, linking significant local economic areas or areas of population. It may be the only route available to some places within the region and in urban areas it has moderate passenger transport movements and numbers of cyclists and pedestrians using the road. See TRAN-APP5 in the TRAN – Transport chapter of the District Plan.

**Commented [A50]:** S104.005 CHBDC - Report 7C Transport, Key Issue 2

<b>PRIMARY PRODUCTION</b>	<p>means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) any aquaculture, agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, mining, quarrying or forestry activities; and</li> <li>(b) includes initial processing, as an ancillary activity, of commodities that result from the listed activities in a);</li> <li>(c) includes any land and buildings used for the production of the commodities from a) and used for the initial processing of the commodities in b); but</li> <li>(d) excludes further processing of those commodities into a different product.</li> </ul>
<b>PRINCIPAL BUILDING</b>	a building, buildings or part of a building accommodating the activity for which the site is primarily used.
<b>PRIVATE ROAD</b>	any roadway, place, or arcade laid out or formed on private land by the owner of the land, but intended for the use of the public generally.
<b>PRIVATE WAY</b>	any way or passage over private land, the use of which is confined or intended to be confined to certain persons or classes of persons, and which is not intended to be used by the public generally.
<b>PROSPECTING (MINERALS)</b>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) means any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying land likely to contain mineral deposits or occurrences; and</li> <li>(b) includes the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveying;</li> <li>(ii) aerial surveying;</li> <li>(iii) taking samples by hand or hand held methods;</li> <li>(iv) taking small samples offshore by low-impact mechanical methods</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </div>
<b>PUBLIC PLACE</b>	any public thoroughfare, park, reserve, lake, river or place to which the public has access with or without the payment of a fee, and which is under the control of the District Council, Regional Council, the New Zealand Transport Agency or the Department of Conservation or the Crown.
<b>QUARRY</b>	means a location or area used for the permanent removal and extraction of aggregates (clay, silt, rock or sand). It includes the area of aggregate resource and surrounding land associated with the operation of a quarry and which is used for quarrying activities.

<b>QUARRYING ACTIVITIES</b>	means the extraction, processing (including crushing, screening, washing and blending), transport, storage, sale and recycling of aggregates (clay, silt, rock, sand), the deposition of overburden material, rehabilitation, landscaping and cleanfilling of the quarry, and the use of land and accessory buildings for offices, workshops and car parking areas associated with the operation of the quarry.
<b>RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS</b>	as defined in the Radiocommunications Act 1989 (as set out in the box below)  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin: 5px 0;">Means any transmission or reception of signs, writing, images, sounds or intelligence of any nature by radio waves.</div>
<b>RADIO COMMUNICATION FACILITIES</b>	As defined in the Radiocommunications Act 1989 (as set out in the box below)  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin: 5px 0;">means any mast/pole, aerial, antenna dish or other structure, facility or apparatus used or intended for the purpose of facilitating radiocommunication</div> <p><del>any mast/pole, aerial, antenna dish or other structure, facility or apparatus used or intended for the purpose of facilitating radio communication.</del></p>
<b>RAFT</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin: 5px 0;">means any moored floating platform which is not self-propelled; and includes platforms that provide buoyancy support for the surfaces on which fish or marine vegetation are cultivated or for any cage or other device used to contain or restrain fish or marine vegetation; but does not include booms situated on lakes subject to artificial control which have been installed to ensure the safe operation of electricity generating facilities.</div>
<b>RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY</b>	means any activity whose primary purpose is the passive or active enjoyment of leisure on a non-profit basis, whether competitive or non-competitive, casual or organised, including (but not limited to) the following facilities and their use:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) grass fields, hard courts and artificial surfaces;</li> <li>(b) playgrounds and skate parks;</li> <li>(c) walkways, cycleways and trails;</li> <li>(d) changing rooms, club rooms, shelters, public toilets, and other buildings or facilities accessory to recreational activities.</li> </ul> <p>Refer 'community facility'.</p>

**Commented [A51]:** S117.016 Chorus, S118.016 Spark, S119.016 Vodafone - Report 7A Network Utilities, Key Issue 11

**Commented [A52]:** S117.016 Chorus, S118.016 Spark, S119.016 Vodafone -Report 7ANetwork Utilities, Key Issue 11

**Commented [A53]:** S117.016 Chorus, S118.016 Spark, S119.016 Vodafone - Report 7A Network Utilities, Key Issue 11

**Commented [A54]:** S117.016 Chorus, S118.016 Spark, S119.016 Vodafone - Report 7A Network Utilities, Key Issue 10

<b><u>REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT INFRASTRUCTURE</u></b>	<p>means necessary services and installations which are of greater than local significance, including:</p> <p>(a) <u>transport networks of regional significance, including State Highways and arterial roads (as defined in the District Plan, the Regional Land Transport Strategy and the State Highway Classification System), and the rail network;</u></p> <p>(b) <u>the electricity transmission network and electricity distribution networks;</u></p> <p>(c) <u>telecommunications and radiocommunications facilities</u></p> <p>(d) <u>public or community renewable electricity generation activities;</u></p> <p>(e) <u>pipelines and gas facilities used for the transmission and distribution of natural and manufactured gas;</u></p> <p>(f) <u>public or community sewage treatment plants and associated reticulation and disposal systems;</u></p> <p>(g) <u>public water supply intakes, treatment plants and distributions systems;</u></p> <p>(h) <u>public or community rural water storage infrastructure, including distribution systems;</u></p> <p>(i) <u>public or community drainage systems, including stormwater systems;</u></p> <p>(j) <u>flood protection schemes;</u></p> <p>(k) <u>any railway (as defined in the Railways Act 2005).</u></p>
<b>RELOCATABLE BUILDING DEPOT</b>	a depot that stores relocatable buildings.
<b>RELOCATED BUILDING</b>	the removal, relocation, re-siting or demolition of an existing building (excluding the relocation or demolition of heritage buildings that are listed in HH-SCHED2 – Schedule of Heritage Items) from any site to another site, excluding the movement of a building within the same title or a new building built off-site that has not been used and is for the express purpose of being located to the subject site.
<b>RENEWABLE ENERGY</b>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div data-bbox="444 1493 1024 1547" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>means energy produced from solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, biomass, tidal, wave, and ocean current sources.</p> </div>

**Commented [A55]:** Deleted 'strategic' - Report 5D Subdivision Key Issue 7

**Commented [A56]:** S90.035 Centralines - Report 5D Subdivision, Key Issue 6

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**RENEWABLE  
ELECTRICITY  
GENERATION  
ACTIVITIES**

the construction, operation, maintenance and upgrading of structures associated with renewable electricity generation. Includes small and community-scale distributed renewable electricity generation activities and the system of electricity conveyance required to convey electricity to the distribution network and/or the national grid and electricity storage technologies associated with renewable electricity.

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**REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE (OF A HERITAGE ITEM)**

in relation to a place or item identified in HH-SCHED2, means making good any decayed or damaged fabric to a documented earlier form, where one or more of the following conditions or situations apply:

- (a) the work involves stabilisation, preservation and conservation as defined in the ICOMOS NZ Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value, 1993 (the ICOMOS Charter)
- (b) the work does not involve alterations, additions (including restoration and reconstruction as defined in the ICOMOS Charter), relocation, partial demolition and demolition (otherwise other rules apply)
- (c) the work involves the restoration to good or sound condition of any existing building or any part of an existing building
- (d) the work involves the patching, restoration or minor replacement of materials, elements, components, equipment and fixtures for the purposes of maintaining such materials, elements, components, equipment and fixtures in good or sound condition
- (e) any redecoration work involving the renewal, restoration or new application of surface finishes, decorative elements, minor fittings and fixtures and floor coverings which does not destroy, compromise, damage or impair the appreciation of the heritage values of the element being redecorated
- (f) the work carried out on the building must generally match the original in terms of quality, materials and detailing
- (g) repair of material or of a site should generally be with original or similar materials. However, repairs to a technically higher standard than the original workmanship or materials may be justified where the life expectancy of the site or material is increased, the new material is compatible with the old and any heritage value is not diminished
- (h) the work is for the purposes of keeping the building in good condition
- (i)(a) the work does not result in any increase in the area of land occupied by the building.

**REPAIR (OF A HERITAGE ITEM)**

means to make good decayed or damaged fabric using identical, closely similar, or otherwise appropriate material.

**Commented [A57]:** S55.007 HNZPT, Report 4B Historic Heritage, Key Issue 1

**Commented [A58]:** S55.007 HNZPT, Report 4B Historic Heritage, Key Issue 1

**REQUIRING  
AUTHORITY**

has the meaning set out in section 166 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

- means—
- (a) a Minister of the Crown; or
  - (b) a local authority; or
  - (c) a network utility operator approved as a requiring authority under section 167



**RESERVE**

any land set apart for any public purpose, including reserves vested under the Reserves Act as defined in section 2 of the Reserves Act 1977 (as set out in the box below)

except as hereinafter provided in this definition, means any land set apart for any public purpose; and includes—

- (a) any land which immediately before the commencement of this Act was a public reserve within the meaning of the Reserves and Domains Act 1953:
- (b) any land vested in the Crown which after the commencement of this Act is reserved or set apart under Part 12 of the Land Act 1948 or other lawful authority as a reserve, or alienated from the Crown for the purpose of a reserve:
- (c) any land which after the commencement of this Act is vested in the Crown by or under the authority of any Act as a reserve:
- (d) any land which after the commencement of this Act is taken, purchased, or otherwise acquired in any manner whatever by the Crown as a reserve or in trust for any particular purpose:
- (e) any land acquired after the commencement of this Act in any manner by an administering body as a reserve within the meaning of this Act, and any land vested in any local authority which, not theretofore being a public reserve, is by resolution of the local authority pursuant to section 14 declared to be set apart as a reserve:
- (f) any private land set apart as a reserve in accordance with the provisions of any Act:
- (g) any land which immediately before the commencement of this Act was a domain or public domain within the meaning of the Reserves and Domains Act 1953:
- (h) any land, other than a national park within the meaning of the National Parks Act 1980, administered under the Tourist and Health Resorts Control Act 1908:
- (i) any land taken or otherwise acquired or set apart by the Crown under the Public Works Act 1981 or any corresponding former Act, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, for the purposes of a reserve, a recreation ground, a pleasure ground, an agricultural showground, or a tourist and health resort:

but does not include—

- (j) any land taken or otherwise acquired or set apart under the Public Works Act 1981 or any corresponding former Act, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, for any purpose not specified in paragraph (i):
- (k) any land to which section 167(4) of the Land Act 1948 applies:
- (l) any land taken, purchased, or otherwise in any manner acquired, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, by a local authority, unless the land is acquired subject to a trust or a condition that it shall be held by the local authority as a reserve:
- (m) any Maori reservation

**RESERVE  
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

a management plan prepared pursuant to section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977, that provides for and ensures the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation, as the case may require, and the development, as appropriate, of a reserve for the purposes for which it is classified.

<b>RESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY</b>	means the use of land and building(s) for people's living accommodation.
<b>RESIDENTIAL UNIT</b>	means a building(s) or part of a building that is used for a residential activity exclusively by one household, and must include sleeping, cooking, bathing and toilet facilities.
<b>RESTAURANT</b>	any land and/or buildings, or part of a building, in which meals are regularly supplied for sale to the general public for consumption on the premises, including such premises for which a licence has been granted pursuant to the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.
<b>REST HOME</b>	<p>as defined in section 58(4) of the Health and Disability Services (Safety) Act 2001 (as set out in the box below); and includes accessory nursing and medical care. Excludes hospitals.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>(a) means premises used to provide rest home care, in accordance with section 9; but where only parts of any premises are used for that purpose, means only those parts and any other parts used for ancillary purposes; and</p> <p>(b) at a time before 1 October 2004, includes a home (within the meaning of the Old People's Homes Regulations 1987) used to provide rest home care under the authority and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted under those regulations</p> </div>
<b>RETAIL SALES/ RETAIL/ RETAILING</b>	the direct sale or hire to the public from any site and/or the display or offering for sale or hire to the public on any site of goods, merchandise or equipment, but excluding recreational activities.
<b>RETIREMENT VILLAGE</b>	means a managed comprehensive residential complex or facilities used to provide residential accommodation for people who are retired and any spouses or partners of such people. It may also include any of the following for residents within the complex: recreation, leisure, supported residential care, welfare and medical facilities (inclusive of hospital care) and other non-residential activities.
<b>REVERSE SENSITIVITY</b>	the potential for the operation of an existing lawfully established activity to be compromised, constrained or curtailed by the more recent establishment or alteration of another activity which may be sensitive to the actual, potential or perceived environmental effects generated by an existing activity
<b>RIGHT OF WAY</b>	an area of land over which there is registered a legal document giving rights to pass over that land to the owners and occupiers of other land.

<b>RIVER</b>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div data-bbox="446 426 1023 550" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>means a continually or intermittently flowing body of fresh water; and includes a stream and modified watercourse; but does not include any artificial watercourse (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal).</p> </div>
<b>RIVERINE FLOOD PROTECTION</b>	<p>works, structures and plantings for the protection of property and people from floods, including areas of vegetation maintained or planted in the berm margins of flood fairways or lakes, the clearance of vegetation and debris from flood fairways, stopbanks, access tracks, rock work, anchored trees, wire rope and other structures.</p>

**ROAD**

has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

has the same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974; and includes a motorway as defined in section 2(1) of the Government Roading Powers Act 1989

Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974 road definition:

road means the whole of any land which is within a district, and which—

- (a) immediately before the commencement of this Part was a road or street or public highway; or
- (b) immediately before the inclusion of any area in the district was a public highway within that area; or
- (c) is laid out by the council as a road or street after the commencement of this Part; or
- (d) is vested in the council for the purpose of a road as shown on a deposited survey plan; or
- (e) is vested in the council as a road or street pursuant to any other enactment;—

and includes—

- (f) except where elsewhere provided in this Part, any access way or service lane which before the commencement of this Part was under the control of any council or is laid out or constructed by or vested in any council as an access way or service lane or is declared by the Minister of Works and Development as an access way or service lane after the commencement of this Part or is declared by the Minister of Lands as an access way or service lane on or after 1 April 1988:
- (g) every square or place intended for use of the public generally, and every bridge, culvert, drain, ford, gate, building, or other thing belonging thereto or lying upon the line or within the limits thereof;—

but, except as provided in the Public Works Act 1981 or in any regulations under that Act, does not include a motorway within the meaning of that Act or the Government Roading Powers Act 1989

Section 2(1) of the Government Roading Powers Act 1989 motorway definition motorway—

- (a) means a motorway declared as such by the Governor-General in Council under section 138 of the Public Works Act 1981 or under section 71 of this Act; and
- (b) includes all bridges, drains, culverts, or other structures or works forming part of any motorway so declared; but
- (c) does not include any local road, access way, or service lane (or the supports of any such road, way, or lane) that crosses over or under a motorway on a different level.

**ROAD BOUNDARY**

any boundary of a site abutting a legal road (other than an accessway or service lane) or contiguous to a boundary of a road designation. Frontage or road frontage has the same meaning as road boundary.

<b>RURAL AIRSTRIP</b>	means any defined area of land in the rural area, building or structure intended or designed to be used, whether wholly or partly, for aircraft movement or storage, or the servicing of aircraft excluding any airstrip on land where the principal use of that land is for primary production and is used intermittently for agricultural aviation activities (farm airstrips).
<b>RURAL INDUSTRY</b>	means an industry or business undertaken in a rural environment that directly supports, services, or is dependent on primary production.
<b>SAFE SIGHTLINE DISTANCE</b>	the distance from an intersection or accessway that will achieve and maintain safe lines of sight for road users.  <i>Note: refer the Land Transport Safety Authority's 'Guidelines for visibility at driveways RTS6' for further guidance on the location of vehicle driveways on the road network.</i>
<b>SAFETY ALTERATIONS (OF A HERITAGE ITEM)</b>	works necessary for the primary purpose of improving structural performance, fire safety or physical access. Improving structural performance involves includes earthquake seismic strengthening work (earthquake strengthening work is the improving of the structural performance of a heritage building by modifying, or adding to, the structure of a building). Earthquake strengthening work must be identified by a chartered professional engineer who has knowledge of the structural characteristics and earthquake performance of the type of building being assessed. Safety alterations may be required to enhance the structural capacity of the building and may include but is not limited to work which upgrades the building's ability to:  (a) safely carry self and imposed gravity loads (b) withstand probable wind loads without unacceptable damage (c) withstand probable earthquake loads without unacceptable damage (d) withstand other damaging effects that have been identified for a particular building.
<b>SALES YARDS</b>	the use of land primarily for the selling of livestock, through auction or other means.

**Commented [A59]:** S121.248 Fed Farmers, - Rural 3C - Key Issue 17

**Commented [A60]:** S81.026 Hort NZ & S116.004 Silver Fern Farms - Rural 3C, Key Issue 15

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**Commented [A61]:** S55.008 HNZPT Report 4B Historic Heritage, Key Issue 1

<b>SEASONAL WORKERS ACCOMMODATION</b>	any premises used for residential accommodation purposes directly associated with the seasonal labour requirements of the District's agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, and cropping industries, including both existing permanent buildings and new relocatable structures. Seasonal workers accommodation includes ancillary kitchen, dining and ablution facilities and other ancillary living and recreation facilities for the exclusive use of resident seasonal workers, whether in one building or multiple buildings.
<b>SECONDARY COLLECTOR ROAD</b>	as classified under the New Zealand Transport Agency One Network Road Classification. It provides a secondary distributor/collector function, linking local areas of population and economic sites and may be the only route available to some place within this local area. See TRAN-APP5 in the TRAN – Transport chapter of the District Plan.
<b>SENIOR CITIZENS HOUSING UNIT</b>	one of a group of residential units developed solely for the accommodation of aged persons, and where not owned by the Crown or a local authority, encumbered by a bond or other appropriate legal instrument which ensures that the use of the unit is limited to housing of aged persons.
<b>SENSITIVE ACTIVITY</b>	activities which are sensitive to noise, dust, the use and storage of hazardous substances, spray residue, odour or visual effects of nearby activities. Includes residential activities, marae, urupa, visitor accommodation, <u>camping grounds</u> , rest homes, retirement villages, day care facilities, educational facilities, <u>community facilities</u> , <u>health care facilities</u> and hospitals.
<b>SENSITIVE ACTIVITY (NATIONAL GRID)</b>	has the same meaning as in clause 3 of the National Policy Statement for Electricity Transmission (2008) (as set out in the box below)  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;">includes schools, residential buildings and hospitals.</div>

**Commented [A62]:** S104.006 CHBDC - Report 7C Transport, Key Issue 2

**Commented [A63]:** S42.008 Pork Industry, S27.004 Egg Producers, S81.028 Hort NZ - Report 3A, Rural, Key Issue 1

**Commented [A64]:** S81.028 Hort NZ, S121.249 Federated Farmers, S79.013 Transpower - Report 3A, Rural, Key Issue 1

<b>SERVICE</b>	<p>means:</p> <p>(a) any water supply system</p> <p>(b) any stormwater collection and disposal system</p> <p>(c) any sewage collection, treatment and disposal system</p> <p>(d) any trade waste collection and disposal system</p> <p>(e) any works to avoid, remedy or mitigate natural hazards</p> <p>(f) any landscaping, including planting of vegetation</p> <p>(g) any provisions of access to land in the subdivision (including roads, cycleways, pedestrian accessways, service lanes, private access, street lighting and associated works)</p> <p>and in each case includes any necessary or incidental work; 'services' has a corresponding meaning.</p>
<b>SERVICE ACTIVITY</b>	the use of land and buildings for the primary purpose of the transport, storage, warehousing, maintenance or repair of goods and materials, excluding relocatable building depots.
<b>SERVICE LANE</b>	any lane laid out or constructed <del>whether by the authority of the Council or the Minister of Works and Development or the Minister of Lands (on or after 1 April 1988)</del> for the purpose of providing the public with a side or rear access for vehicular traffic to any land.
<b>SERVICE STATION</b>	<p>any site where the dominant activity is the retail sale of motor vehicle fuels (including petrol, LPG, CNG, and diesel), and may also include any one or more of the following:</p> <p>(a) the sale of kerosene, alcohol based fuels, lubricating oils, tyres, batteries, vehicle spare parts and other accessories normally associated with motor vehicles;</p> <p>(b) mechanical repair and servicing of motor vehicles (includes motor cycles, caravans, boat motors, trailers), except that in any Residential zone, the mechanical repairs of motor vehicles and domestic garden equipment does not include panel beating, spray painting and heavy engineering such as engine reboring and crankshaft grinding;</p> <p>(c) inspection and/or certification of vehicles;</p> <p>(d) mechanical washing and cleaning of motor vehicles;</p> <p>(e) the sale of other merchandise where this is an ancillary activity to the main use of the site.</p> <p>Refer also 'commercial activity'.</p>
<b>SETBACK</b>	the distance between any part of a building (including eaves and guttering) and the legal boundary of its site.

**Commented [A65]:** S119.018 Vodafone, S118.018 Spark and S117.018 Chorus - Miscellaneous Report 6C, Key Issue 3

**Commented [A66]:** S129.007 Kainga Ora, Report 7C Transport, Key Issue 1

<b>SEWAGE</b>	means human excrement and urine.
<b>SHELTER BELT</b>	a continuous line of trees or a hedge <del>that exceeds 2m in height</del> along all or part of a property boundary which has been planted for shelter purposes.
<b>SHOWHOME</b>	a non-occupied residential dwelling which is decorated and filled with furniture for the commercial purpose of advertising the sale of a similar type of dwelling.
<b>SIGN</b>	means any device, character, graphic or electronic display, whether temporary or permanent, which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) is for the purposes of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) identification or provision of information about any activity, property or structure or an aspect of public safety; or</li> <li>(ii) providing directions; or</li> <li>(iii) promoting goods, services or events; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) is projected onto, or fixed or attached to, any structure or natural objective; and</li> <li>(c) includes the frame, supporting device and any ancillary equipment whose function is to support the message or notice.</li> </ul>
<b>SITE</b>	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) an area of land comprised in a single record of title under the Land Transfer Act 2017; or</li> <li>(b) an area of land which comprises two or more adjoining legally defined allotments in such a way that the allotments cannot be dealt with separately without the prior consent of the council; or</li> <li>(c) the land comprised in a single allotment or balance area on an approved survey plan of subdivision for which a separate record of title under the Land Transfer Act 2017 could be issued without further consent of the Council; or</li> <li>(d) despite paragraphs (a) to (c), in the case of land subdivided under the Unit Titles Act 1972 or the Unit Titles Act 2010 or a cross lease system, is the whole of the land subject to the unit developments or cross lease.</li> </ul>

**Commented [A67]:** S81.029 Hort NZ - Report 3A Rural, Key Issue 1



<b>SMALL CELL UNIT</b>	<p>has the same meaning as in clause 4 of the NES-TF (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>small cell unit means a device—</p> <p>(a) that receives or transmits radiocommunication or telecommunication signals; and</p> <p>(b) the volume of which (including any ancillary equipment, but not including any cabling) is not more than 0.11m<sup>3</sup></p> </div>
<b>SMALL SCALE RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY GENERATION ACTIVITY</b>	<p>small scale and community scale renewable electricity generation at a capacity of no greater than 20 kW for the purpose of using or generating electricity on a particular site, or supplying an immediate community, or connecting into the distribution network, and includes generation using solar, wind, hydro and biomass energy resource.</p>
<b>SOLID WASTE</b>	<p>any solid material regardless of form, including containers and their contents which require permanent disposal, or storage until such time that they can be reused or recycled, and includes residues from incineration.</p>
<b>STATUTORY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AREA</b>	<p>a statement under a Treaty of Waitangi settlement (claims settlement legislation), between the Crown and iwi that is intended to recognise the cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association of iwi with specified sites and areas on Crown-owned land.</p>
<b>STORMWATER</b>	<p>means run-off that has been intercepted, channelled, diverted, intensified or accelerated by human modification of a land surface, or run-off from the surface of any structure, as a result of precipitation and includes any contaminants contained within.</p>
<b>STRUCTURE</b>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>means any building, equipment, device, or other facility, made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft.</p> </div>

<b>SUBDIVISION</b>	<p>has the same meaning as “subdivision of land” in section 218 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>means—</p> <p>(a) the division of an allotment—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) by an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title for any part of the allotment; or</li> <li>(ii) by the disposition by way of sale or offer for sale of the fee simple to part of the allotment; or</li> <li>(iii) by a lease of part of the allotment which, including renewals, is or could be for a term of more than 35 years; or</li> <li>(iv) by the grant of a company lease or cross lease in respect of any part of the allotment; or</li> <li>(v) by the deposit of a unit plan, or an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title for any part of a unit on a unit plan; or</li> </ul> <p>(b) an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title in circumstances where the issue of that certificate of title is prohibited by section 226.</p> </div>
<b>SUBDIVISION CONSENT</b>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 87(b) of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>a consent to do something that otherwise would contravene section 11</p> </div>
<b>SURCHARGE LOAD</b>	<p>means any load additional to that of the normal ground conditions.</p>
<b>SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT</b>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 5 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <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"> <li>(a) sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and</li> <li>(b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and</li> <li>(c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.</li> </ul> </div>

<b>TELECOMMUNICATON</b>	<p>the conveyance by electromagnetic means from one device to another of any encrypted or non-encrypted sign, signal, impulse, writing, image, sound, instruction, information, or intelligence of any nature, whether for the information of any person using the device or not. Where Telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunication Act 2001 (as set out in the box below)</p> <div data-bbox="446 573 1027 667" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>means the conveyance by electromagnetic means from one device to another of any encrypted or non-encrypted sign, signal, impulse, writing, image, sound, instruction, information, or intelligence of any nature, whether for the information of any person using the device or not</p> </div>
<b>TEMPORARY EVENT</b>	<p>the short term or intermittent use of any land, buildings and structures for an activity not carried out on the site on a regular basis, or the carrying out of an activity outside the limits on hours or scale prescribed in Plan standards. It excludes temporary military training activity and short-term social or cultural gatherings where these are ancillary to a permitted activity or in compliance with the standards and terms for permitted activities. Any event for which a Special Licence under the Sale of Liquor Act 2012 is required will be deemed to be a temporary event.</p>
<b>TEMPORARY MILITARY TRAINING ACTIVITY</b>	<p>means a temporary activity undertaken for the training of any component of the New Zealand Defence Force (including with allied forces) for any defence purpose. Defence purposes are those purposes for which a defence force may be raised and maintained under section 5 of the Defence Act 1990 which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the defence of New Zealand, and of any area for the defence of which New Zealand is responsible under any Act:</li> <li>(b) the protection of the interests of New Zealand, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere:</li> <li>(c) the contribution of forces under collective security treaties, agreements, or arrangements:</li> <li>(d) the contribution of forces to, or for any of the purposes of, the United Nations, or in association with other organisations or States and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations:</li> <li>(e) the provision of assistance to the civil power either in New Zealand or elsewhere in time of emergency:</li> <li>(f) the provision of any public service.</li> </ul>
<b>TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY</b>	<p>has the same meaning as in section 5 of the Local Government Act 2002 (as set out in the box below)</p> <div data-bbox="446 1680 1027 1711" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>means a city council or a district council named in Part 2 of Schedule 2.</p> </div>

<b>TRADE WASTE</b>	any liquid or solid waste, produced in the course of any trade, industrial process or operation, or in the course of any activity or operation of a like nature, other than waste from staff ablutions or staff kitchen facilities.
<b>TRAFFIC SIGNS</b>	any sign permitted as per the New Zealand Transport Agency standards 'Manual of Traffic Signs and Markings, Parts 1 and 2' (August 2010).
<b>TRANSPORT DEPOT</b>	means any land and/or buildings which is primarily used for the receipt, despatch or consolidation of goods in transit being transported by road, where the goods are not owned or processed by the owner or occupier of that land or building, and includes a carrier's depot and truckstop.
<b>TRAVELLERS ACCOMMODATION</b>	refer 'visitor accommodation'.
<b>TRIMMING</b>	<p><u>in relation to indigenous vegetation</u> includes either of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) pruning of vegetation and trees including the removal of broken branches, dead wood or diseased vegetation</li> <li>(b) selective branch removal to increase light and air movement or to improve tree health.</li> </ul> <p>But excludes clearance.</p>
<b>UPGRADING (NETWORK UTILITIES)</b>	<u>means an increase in the carrying capacity, efficiency, safety or security of existing network utilities, but excludes maintenance and minor upgrading.</u>
<b>UPGRADING (RENEWABLE ENERGY)</b>	the upgrade, replacement or renewal of existing plant, machinery or structures to gain efficiency in generating and transmitting electricity provided this does not increase the consented or authorised footprint of the activity. Includes work involving all structures, infrastructure and buildings, access roads and tracks, earthworks and the deposit of materials. A gain in efficiency of generation under this definition includes and increase in installed generation capacity of the consented or authorised footprint by replacement of turbines that have higher energy generation capacity.
<b>VEHICLE ACCESS</b>	the area of land within the site which provides a vehicle access to and from the road to any parking area within the site.

**Commented [A68]:** S129.062 Kāinga Ora - Report 1B Ecosystems and Biodiversity, Key Issue 1

**Commented [A69]:** S117.022 Chorus, S118.022 Spark, S119.022 Vodafone - Report 7A Network Utilities, Key Issue 11

<b>VEHICLE ACCESS LEG</b>	in relation to a rear lot or rear site, means the strip of land that is included in the ownership of that lot or site, and which provides the legal and physical access from the frontage legal road to the net area of the lot or site.
<b>VEHICLE ACCESS LOT</b>	a lot which provides the legal access or part of the legal access to one or more lots, and which is held in the same ownership or by tenancy-in-common in the same ownership as the lot(s) to which it provides legal access.
<b>VEHICLE CROSSING</b>	the formed and constructed vehicle entry/exit from the edge of the formed road up to and including that portion of the road boundary of any site across which vehicle entry or exit is obtained to and from the site, and includes any culvert, bridge or kerbing, and includes the access space on the site.
<b>VEHICLE ORIENTATED COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES</b>	any service station, truck stop, coach park, supermarket, shopping centre, drive-in retail outlet, rural selling place, visitor accommodation, recreation and entertainment activity.
<b>VISITOR ACCOMMODATION</b>	means land and/or buildings used for accommodating visitors, subject to a tariff being paid, and includes any ancillary activities.  <u><i>Note: Freedom camping (as defined in section 5 of the Freedom Camping Act 2011) is not managed by this District Plan, and is managed through a Central Hawke's Bay District Council bylaw.</i></u>
<b>VULNERABLE ACTIVITY (NATURAL HAZARDS / HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES)</b>	an activity that is particularly vulnerable to exposure to significant risk from one or more identified natural hazards and/or hazardous substances. Vulnerable activities include:  (a) Visitor Accommodation (b) Marae (c) Camping Grounds (d) Day Care Facilities (e) Rest Homes (f) Retirement Villages (g) Educational Facilities (h) Emergency Service Activities (i) Hospitals.
<b>WĀAHI TAPU</b>	<u>Hhas the same meaning as in section 6 of the HNZPTA (as set out in the box below)</u> <u>being a place sacred to Maori in the traditonal, spirtual, religious, ritual, or muthological sense.</u> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content;"><u>means a place sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual, or mythological sense.</u></div>

**Commented [A70]:** S101.008 NZ Motor Caravan Association – Rural Report 3C, Volume 4, Key Issue 19.

**Commented [A71]:** S55.011 HNZPT and S122.002 Rongomaraeroa Marae Trustees - Report 4A Tangata Whenua Provisions, Key Issue 5

<b>WAREHOUSE</b>	means a building used for the storage of materials, goods or articles prior to sale, disposal or distribution, but does not include a shop.
<b>WASTE</b>	any contaminant, 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, including all unwanted and economically unusable by-products at any given place and time, and any other matter which may be discharged, accidentally or otherwise, into the environment.
<b>WASTEWATER</b>	means any combination of two or more the following wastes: sewage, greywater or industrial and trade waste.
<b>WATER</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>(a) means water in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or under the ground:</p> <p>(b) includes fresh water, coastal water, and geothermal water:</p> <p>(c) does not include water in any form while in any pipe, tank, or cistern.</p> </div>
<b>WETLAND</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>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.</p> </div>
<b>WETLAND (NATURAL) / NATURAL WETLAND</b>	a habitat for indigenous plant communities and/or indigenous fauna communities (excluding exotic rush / pasture communities) characteristic of wetland ecosystem types, as defined by Johnson P & Gerbeaux P (Wetland Types in New Zealand, Department of Conservation (2004)), and which meets one of more of the Ecological Significance Determination Criteria for the Central Hawke's Bay District listed in ECO-APP1 in the District Plan.
<b>WIND MONITORING MAST</b>	a mast for the purpose of wind resource measurement. This includes guy wires, radio telemetry equipment (for transmitting meteorological data), and meteorological instruments erected at varying heights, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) anemometers to measure the average wind speed, wind gust speeds, turbulence intensity and wind shear</li> <li>(b) wind vanes to measure wind direction</li> <li>(c) other meteorological instruments to measure temperature, air pressure, humidity and rainfall.</li> </ul>

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**WINERY**

an activity carried out on the same site as a fully productive vineyard, involving all buildings and plant required for the wine making process.

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## Abbreviations

<b>ACT</b>	Resource Management Act 1991
<b>CDEM</b>	Civil Defence Emergency Management
<b>CHBDC</b>	Central Hawke's Bay District Council
<b>CNG</b>	Compressed Natural Gas
<b>HNC</b>	High Natural Character Area
<b>HNZPT</b>	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga
<b>HSNO</b>	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
<b>ISP</b>	Central Hawke's Bay Integrated Spatial Plan 2020 – 2050
<b>LPG</b>	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
<b>MHWS</b>	Mean High Water Springs
<b>NES</b>	National Environmental Standards
<b>NES-CS</b>	Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011
<b>NES-PF</b>	Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017
<b>NES-TF</b>	Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2016
<b>NPS</b>	National Policy Statement
<b>NPS-HPL</b>	National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land
<b>NPS-IB</b>	National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity
<b>NPS-UD</b>	National Policy Statement on Urban Development
<b>NZAA</b>	New Zealand Archaeological Association
<b>NZCPS</b>	New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement
<b>NZS</b>	New Zealand Standard
<b>ONL</b>	Outstanding Natural Landscape
<b>ONF</b>	Outstanding Natural Feature
<b>RMA</b>	Resource Management Act 1991
<b>SAF</b>	Significant Amenity Feature
<b>SNA</b>	Significant Natural Area

**Commented [A72]:** S117.023 Chorus, S118.023 Spark, S119.023 Vodafone - Report 7A Network Utilities, Key Issue 10



## Glossary

<b>HAPŪ</b>	district tribe.
<b>IWI</b>	tribe or people.
<b>IWI AUTHORITY</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)  means the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.
<b>KAINGA</b>	a settlement.
<b>KAITIAKI</b>	guardian or guardians.
<b>KAITIAKITANGA</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)  means the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship.
<b>KAUPAPA MĀORI</b>	Māori approach, Māori topic, Māori customary practice, Māori institution, Māori agenda, Māori principles, Māori ideology – a philosophical doctrine, incorporating the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values of Māori society.
<b>KOIWI TANGATA</b>	unidentified Māori remains.
<b>MAHINGA KAI</b>	<del>a place where traditional food resources can be produced or harvested.</del> <u>the customary gathering of food and natural materials, the food and resources themselves and the places where those resources are gathered.</u>
<b>MARAE</b>	a site reserved under the Māori Affairs Act 1953 which is owned or administered by legally appointed trustees or a trust body for the common benefit of a defined group of Māori people.
<b>MANA WHAKAHONO Ā ROHE</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)  means an iwi participation arrangement entered into under subpart 2 of Part 5.
<b>MANA WHENUA</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)  means customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapū in an identified area.
<b><u>MĀORI LAND</u></b>	<u>has the same meaning as in section 4 of the Te Ture Whenua Act (as set out in the box below):</u>  <u>means Māori customary land and Māori freehold land.</u>  means Māori customary land and Māori freehold land.

**Commented [A73]:** S125.005 Ngā hapū me ngā marae o Tamatea - Tangata Whenua Provisions Report 4A, Key Issue 5

**Commented [A74]:** S125.003 Ngā hapū me ngā marae o Tamatea - Tangata Whenua Provisions Report 4A, Key Issue 5

<b>PAPAKĀINGA OR KAUMĀTUA HOUSING</b>	one or more houses on whenua Māori functioning as a 'community' (refer also 'whenua Māori').
<b>TANGATA WHENUA</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 5px auto;">in relation to a particular area, means the iwi, or hapu, that holds mana whenua over that area</div>
<b>TAONGA</b>	treasures.
<b>TINO RANGATIRATANGA</b>	the right of Māori to self-determination/self government.
<b>TIKANGA MĀORI</b>	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 5px auto;">means Māori customary values and practices.</div>
<b>WĀHI TAONGA</b>	a treasured possession.
<b>WĀHI TAPU</b>	<del>a treasured place. has the same meaning as in section 6 of the HNZPTA 2014 (as set out in the box below)</del> <del>means a place sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual, or mythological sense.</del> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin: 5px auto;"><del>means a place sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual, or mythological sense.</del></div>
<b>WHAKAPAPA</b>	genealogy.
<b>WHĀNAU</b>	extended family, family group, a familiar term of address to a number of people – the primary economic unit of traditional Māori society.
<b>WHENUA</b>	land.
<b>WHENUA MĀORI</b>	in the context of papakāinga and kaumātua housing and marae-based development, refers to any of the following: (a) Māori Freehold Land registered in the Māori Land Court as a Māori title (b) land in the process or intention of being converted back into Māori title (c) land that is considered to be Māori customary land with clear and demonstrated tikanga, history or other significance (e.g. adjacent to a marae) meaning it is associated with the ownership and kaitiaki of the whānau/hapū.

**Commented [A75]:** S55.011 HNZPT, S122.002 Rongomaraeroa Marae Trustees - Tangata Whenua Provisions Report 4A, Key Issue 5