

SECTION 13 - DEFINITIONS

Access: means that area of land over which a site or allotment obtains legal vehicular and/or pedestrian access to a legal road. This land may include an access leg, a access from the frontage legal road to the net area of the allotment or site.

Access Lot: means an allotment which provides the legal access or part of the legal access to one or more allotments, and which is held in the same ownership or by tenancy-in-common in the same ownership as the allotment(s) to which it provides legal access.
private way, common land as defined on a cross-lease or company-lease; or common property as defined in Section 5 of the Unit Titles Act 2010.

Access Leg: in relation to a rear allotment or rear site, means the strip of land, which is included in the ownership of that allotment or site, and which provides the legal, physical

Accessory Building: in relation to any site means any separated building the use of which is incidental to that of any other principal building, or use permitted on that site, and for residential activities includes a sleep out, garage, carport, garden shed, glasshouse, swimming pool, mast, shed used solely as a storage area, or other similar structure, provided that any garage or car-port which is attached to or a part of any building shall be deemed to be an accessory building.

Accessway: means access way as defined in Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974.

Act: means the Resource Management Act 1991.

Activity or Activities: means the use or subdivision of land (and the surface of water) and/or the erection and/or use of buildings or structures thereon.

AEP – Annual Exceedance Probability. A 1% AEP flood means that there is a 1 in 100 chance that a flood of this size will happen in any given year, or a 1 in 10 chance in a ten year period. A 0.2 AEP flood means that there is a 1 in 500 chance that a flood of this size will happen in any given year or a 1 in 50 chance in a ten year period.

Ahi kā Occupation, land rights, continued occupation, properly ahi kaa roa “long burning fires”; one of the most important elements of traditional law of Māori land tenure.

Allotment: for the purpose of subdivision means a lot, two or more adjoining lots to be held together, or any balance area, shown on a subdivision consent plan, **except that** in the case of land being subdivided under the cross lease or company lease systems or the Unit Titles Act 2010, allotment shall have the same meaning as **site**. An allotment 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.

All Weather Standard: means a pavement which is trafficable under all weather conditions, and includes metalled and sealed surfaces.

Amenity Tree Planting: means the planting of trees in the immediate vicinity of buildings.

Ana Cave, burrow, lair.

Archaeological site means any place in New Zealand that—

- (a) Either—
 - (i) Was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900; or
 - (ii) Is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900; and
- (b) Is or may be able through investigation by archaeological methods to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand

Atua Deity, indicating categories of responsibilities in the natural world of Māori.

Bed: means

- a in relation to any river means the space of land which the waters of the river cover at its annual fullest flow without overtopping its banks;
- b in relation to any lake, other than a lake controlled by artificial means, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its annual highest level without exceeding its margin;
- c in relation to a lake controlled by artificial means, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its maximum permitted operating level.

Boundary: means any boundary of the net area of a site and includes any road boundary, side or internal boundary. Site boundary shall have the same meaning as boundary.

Internal Boundary: means any boundary of the net area of a site other than a road boundary and includes a side boundary.

Road Boundary: means any boundary of a site abutting a legal road (other than an accessway or service lane) or contiguous to a boundary of a road designation. Frontage or road frontage shall have the same meaning as road boundary.

Side Boundary: means any boundary of a site generally at right angles to a road boundary.

Brothel(s): has the same meaning as “brothel” in Section 4 of the Prostitution Reform Act 2003.

Building: for the purposes of this Plan, means any structure or part of a structure whether temporary or permanent, movable or immovable, but does not include:

- a Any scaffolding or falsework erected temporarily for maintenance or construction purposes.
- b Fences, walls or retaining walls of 2m in height or less not used for advertising or for any purpose other than as a fence, retaining wall or wall.
- c Structures less than 5m² in area and in addition less than 2m in height.
- d Masts, poles, radio and television aerials (excluding dish antennae for receiving satellite television), less than 7m above ground level.
- e Any vehicle, trailer, tent, caravan or boat whether fixed or movable unless such vehicle, trailer, tent, caravan or boat shall be used as a place of accommodation, business or storage.

Building Coverage: means that portion of the net area of a site which is covered by buildings or parts of buildings, including overhanging or cantilevered parts of buildings, expressed as a percentage.

The following shall not be included in Building Coverage:

- a Pergolas.
- b That part of eaves and/or spouting or bay windows projecting 1m or less horizontally from any exterior wall.
- c Satellite dishes.
- d Uncovered terraces or decks.
- e Uncovered swimming pools.
- f Fences, walls and retaining walls.

Business of Prostitution: has the same meaning as “business of prostitution” in Section 4 of the Prostitution Reform Act 2003.

Captive Balloon: means a non-powered balloon for advertising purposes, which is tethered to a site or structure on a site.

Carriageway: means that position of a road devoted particularly to the use of motor vehicles, inclusive of shoulders.

Commercial: means involving the payment of fees for hire or reward.

Commercial Activity: means the use of land and buildings for the display, offering, provision, sale or hire of goods, equipment, or services, and includes shops, showrooms, travel and real estate agencies, restaurants, takeaway food bars, professional, commercial and administrative offices, service stations, motor vehicle sales, the sale of liquor and associated parking areas; but excludes recreational, community and service activities, home occupations and visitor accommodation. Notwithstanding that service activities are excluded, commercial activity includes the ancillary manufacturing or repair of goods which have the same or similar effect on the environment as the retailing of those goods.

Commercial Livestock: means livestock bred, reared and/or kept on a property either primarily or partly for the purpose of commercial gain, but excludes domestic livestock.

Community Activity: means the use of land and buildings for the primary purpose of health, welfare, care, safety, education, culture and/or spiritual wellbeing, but excludes recreational activities. A community activity includes marae, urupa, education facilities, hospitals, doctors surgeries and other health professionals, churches, halls, libraries, community centres, emergency service facilities, courthouses, probation and detention centres.

Community Water Supply: means water used primarily for drinking water but that may also be used for other purposes such as supply to institutional, industrial, processing, stockwater, or amenity irrigation use and fire-fighting.

Construction Activity: means the construction, alteration, demolition, re-siting or removal of a building

Council: means the Waimate District Council or any Committee, Sub-Committee, Community Board, Commissioner or person to whom the Council's powers, duties or discretions under this Plan have been lawfully delegated pursuant to the provisions of the Act. District Council shall have the same meaning.

Dairying: means the use of land or buildings primarily for the production of milk from dairy cows.

Daytime: for the purpose of noise control daytime means 0700 to 2100 hours Monday to Friday and 0900 to 1700 Saturday, excluding public holidays. (Refer also nighttime).

dBA: means A-Frequency-weighted sound pressure level in decibels relative to a reference sound pressure of 20 micropascals. See NZS 6801 definitions of frequency, sound pressure, reference sound pressure, sound pressure level, decibel, weighting and sound level.

District: means the Waimate District.

Domestic Livestock: means

- a Not more than 2 sows and their progeny up to weaner stage or not more than 5 weaned pigs; and not more than 12 adult poultry in a Residential Zone or not more than 50 adult poultry in a Rural Zone; bred, reared and/or kept on a property; and
- b Any number of livestock bred, reared and/or kept on a property for family consumption, or as pets, or for hobby purposes and from which little or no financial gain is derived.

Earthworks: means the disturbance of land surfaces by the removal or depositing of material, excavation, filling or the formation of roads, banks or tracks, but excludes the cultivation of land. Excavation for the purpose of land drainage is included within the definition of earthworks.

Effluent: means liquid wastes and sludges including agricultural and industrial waste waters, and domestic and municipal sewage sludges.

Elderly Person: means a person over the age of 60 years or a person who qualifies for a permanent invalid's benefit on health grounds and extends to include the partner, spouse, dependents or caregiver of such a person, notwithstanding that the partner, spouse or caregiver may be under the age of 60 years.

Elderly Persons Housing Unit: means one of a group of residential units developed or used for the accommodation of elderly persons where the group is either held under one title or unit titles under the Unit Titles Act with a body corporate and which is encumbered by an appropriate legal instrument which ensures that the use of the unit is confined to elderly persons.

Emergency Service Facilities: means those facilities of authorities which are responsible for safety and welfare of the people and property in the community and includes fire stations, ambulances stations and police stations.

Environment Canterbury; means the Canterbury Regional Council

Erection of a Building: in relation to a subdivision means the completion of all framing, fire walls, fire ceilings and fire floors, and the affixing of all roof materials.

Exotic: in relation to trees and plants means species which are not indigenous to that part of New Zealand.

Exploration: means any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying mineral deposits or occurrences and evaluating the feasibility of mining particular deposits or occurrences of one or more minerals; and includes any drilling, dredging, or excavations (whether surface or sub-surface) that are reasonably necessary to determine the nature and size of a mineral deposit or occurrence.

Extensive Pig Farming means the use of land for the production of pigs using shelters where necessary. The maximum density of pigs (excluding progeny up to weaner stage) shall be 10 pigs per hectare of land fenced, available and used for pig farming.

Family Flat: is included within the meaning of Residential Unit and means a self-contained residential building being part of and located on the same site as a residential unit, and occupied by dependent relatives of the household living in the residential unit.

Farm Building: means a building the use of which is incidental to the use of the site for a farming activity (refer definition) and includes residential units and accommodation used predominantly for people engaged in farming activity and their families.

Farming Activity: means the use of land and buildings for the primary purpose of the production of vegetative matter and/or commercial livestock, and includes the on-site sale of produce grown or reared on the site, but excludes residential activity, home occupations, intensive farming and forestry activity. Farming activity includes Extensive Pig Farming.

Floor Height: means the top surface of the ground floor of a building (prior to installation of any covering) set at a level of at least 150mm above flood waters with a 0.2% probability in any year.

Forestry Activity: means the use of land for the purpose of planting, replanting, tending, managing and harvesting of trees (including wilding trees) for timber production.

Formed Road: means a road with a carriageway constructed to an all-weather standard with a minimum carriageway width of 3m.

Frontage: means the road boundary of any site.

Full-time Equivalent Persons: means the employment of a person or persons for an average total of 8 hours per day assessed over any 14 day period.

Garage: is included within the meaning of Residential Unit, and means 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.

Gross Floor Area: means the sum of the gross area of the several floors of all buildings on a site, measured from the exterior faces of the exterior walls, or from the centre lines of walls separating two buildings.

Ground Level: means the finished ground level when all works associated with any prior subdivision of the land were completed, prior to excavation of a building platform.

Group Visits: means pre-booked visits to a site by groups of people organised collectively.

Handcrafts: means 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 purposes. 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.

Hapū Sub tribe, clan, section of a large tribe.

Hazardous Substance: means any substance -

- (a) With one or more of the following intrinsic properties:
 - (i) explosiveness;
 - (ii) flammability;
 - (iii) a capacity to oxidise;
 - (iv) corrosiveness;
 - (v) toxicity (both acute and chronic)
 - (vi) ecotoxicity, with or without bio accumulation; or
- (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 one or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a) of this definition.

Such substances may be poisonous, infectious or radioactive. They include substances that are toxic because they are pathogenic, carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic or immuno-suppressant. They can affect mahika kai, taonga and other resources of value to Takata Whenua through contamination of water, air or land.

Heavy Vehicle: means 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; but does not include a traction engine or vehicle designed solely or principally for the use of fire brigades in attendance at fires. (The Heavy Motor Vehicle Regulations 1974)

Height: in relation to a building means the vertical distance between ground level at any point and the highest part of the building immediately above that point.

For the purpose of calculating height, account shall be taken of parapets but not of poles, towers, turrets, chimneys, ventilation shafts, radio or television aerials, antennas, lift towers, machinery rooms, stair wells, water towers, cooling towers or finials, provided that such features:

- a Do not exceed the maximum height normally permitted in the zone by more than 3.0m.
- b Do not exceed an aggregate floor area of 20 sq m or 10% of the area of the roof to the storey immediately below such structures, whichever is the lesser.
- c Do not exceed a dimension of 6m, measured in any direction.

High Flood Risk: means areas where the product of the water depth (metres) times velocity (metres per second) equals or exceeds 1 in areas subject to inundation during an event of 0.2% Annual Exceedence Probability.

Historic Heritage means

- (a) 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:
 - (i) archaeological;
 - (ii) architectural;
 - (iii) cultural;
 - (iv) historic;
 - (v) scientific;
 - (vi) technological;
- (b) and includes:
 - (i) historic sites, structures, places, and areas; and
 - (ii) archaeological sites; and
 - (iii) sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu; and
 - (iv) surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources.

Home Occupation: means the use of a site for an occupation, business, trade or profession which is secondary and incidental to the use of that site for a residential activity and which is undertaken by person(s) living permanently on the site, and includes the sale of handcrafts produced on the site, but excludes homestays. Except that where the home occupation is for the purpose of the business of prostitution then only two sex workers may be engaged in this business, providing that at least one sex worker resides permanently on the site.

Home Stay: means the use of a residential unit for visitor accommodation for commercial purposes.

Indigenous Vegetation: for the purpose rules in this Plan, means a plant community in which species indigenous to that part of New Zealand are important in terms of coverage, structure and/or species diversity. For these purposes coverage by indigenous species or number of indigenous species shall exceed 30% of the total area or total number of species present, where structural dominance is not attained. Where structural dominance occurs (that is indigenous species are in the tallest stratum and are visually conspicuous) coverage by indigenous species shall exceed 20% of the total area.

Industrial Activity: means the use of land and buildings for the primary purpose of manufacturing, fabricating, processing, packing, or associated storage of goods.

Intensive Farming: means:

- a the use of land and/or buildings for the production of commercial livestock where the regular feed source for such livestock is provided substantially other than from grazing the site concerned; and
- b boarding of animals; and
- c mushroom farming; and
- d the disposal of effluent as part of any intensive farming activity whether on the same site as the intensive farm or not.; and

Intensive farming does not include 'extensive pig farming' or dairying.

Intensive Pig Farming: means land and buildings used for the production of pigs other than Extensive Pig Farming (refer definition).

Internal Boundary: of a site means any boundary of a site other than a road boundary.

Iwi Tribe.

Kaimoana Seafood, especially shellfish.

Kaitiaki Guardians, custodians.

Kaitiakitanga 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.

Kanohi ki te kanohi Face to face or eye to eye.

Kawa Protocol.

Kāwanatanga Governance, relating to the exchange of gifts enshrined in the Treaty of Waitangi.

Ki Uta Ki Tai From the mountains to the sea.

Kōiwi tangata Human skeletal remains.

Kōrero pūrākau Myths, stories.

Low Flood Risk: means areas where the product of water depth (metres) times velocity (metres per second) is less than 1 in areas subject to inundation during an event of 0.2% Annual Exceedence Probability.

Liquid Waste: means waste water, including liquid byproduct, derived from industrial, agricultural, trade or domestic premises containing residues of the processes carried out on site.

Living Area: means any room in a residential unit other than a room used principally as a bedroom, laundry or bathroom.

Loading Space: means 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. Such loading space shall have vehicular access to a road or service lane.

L10: means the L10 exceedance level in A-frequency-weighted decibels, which is equalled ten percent of the total measurement time. See NZS 6801 definition of exceedance level.

Lmax: means the maximum A-frequency-weighted sound level (dBA Lmax) during a stated time period. See NZS 6801 definition of maximum sound level.

Mahinga kai Food and places for obtaining natural foods and resources. The work (mahi), methods and cultural activities involved in obtaining foods and resources.

Mana Integrity, respect, prestige, authority.

Manaakitanga Support, caring and hospitality, for example as shown towards guests.

Manawhenua Traditional/customary authority or title over land and the rights of ownership and control of usage on the land, forests rivers etc. Also the land area (and boundaries — rohe) within which such authority is held.

Manufacturing of Hazardous Substances: means any process that produces a substance that is hazardous under the United Nations Transportation of Dangerous Goods Code; and includes any process that includes the mixing of material or making a compound product that is hazardous under the United Nations Transportation of Dangerous Goods Code.

Māori People — used to distinguish the native, indigenous people of New Zealand.

Mātaitai Traditional fishing area.

Marae Traditional Māori open meeting ground. All important matters affecting an iwi must be discussed, and ultimately decided, in their own traditionally recognised marae.

Mauri Life supporting capacity, spiritual essence.

Mineral: 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.

Mining Activity: means the use of land and buildings for the primary purpose of the extraction, winning, quarrying, excavation and associated processing of minerals and includes prospecting and exploration.

Mōkihi Raft.

Motorised Craft: means any water craft powered by an engine.

National Grid: means the assets used or owned by Transpower NZ Limited.

Natural Hazard: means any atmospheric or earth or water related occurrence (including earthquake, tsunami, erosion, volcanic and geothermal activity, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire or flooding), the action of which adversely affects or may adversely affect human life, property or other aspects of the environment.

Net Area: in relation to a site or allotment, means the total area of the site or allotment less any area subject to a designation for any purpose, and/or any area contained in the access to the site or allotment, and/or any strip of land less than 6m in width.

Network Utility Operator: 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—
 - (i) telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; or
 - (ii) radiocommunication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications 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.

Ngāi Tahu Recognised tangata whenua in the South Island excluding the northern part of the island.

Ngāi Tahu Whānui The entire Ngāi Tahu tribe, including Ngāti Mamoe and Ngāi Tahu and all their hapū.

Nighttime: for the purpose of noise control nighttime means all those hours which are not daytime i.e. 2400 to 0700 and 2100 to 2400 hours Monday to Friday; 2400 to 0900 and 1700 to 2400 hours Saturday; all Sunday and public holidays. (Refer also daytime).

Nohoanga Temporary campsite (stopover) for seasonal gathering of food and resources — refers to traditional areas used by Ngāi Tahu as tangata whenua in pursuit of food and other natural resources established by the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

Non-derelict State: means not in a state as if it had been abandoned by its occupants and/or owners.

Notional Boundary: means a line 20 metres from the facade of any rural dwelling or the legal boundary where this is closer to the dwelling.

NZEC34: means the New Zealand Code of Electrical Safe Distances NZEC34:2001 ISSN 0114-0663

Outdoor Recreation Activity: means a recreation activity undertaken entirely outdoors with buildings limited to use for public shelter, toilet facilities, information and ticketing.

Outdoor Storage: means land used for the purpose of storing vehicles, equipment, machinery, natural and processed products, outside a fully enclosed building for periods in excess of 4 weeks in any one year.

Pā Fortified village.

Papakāinga A form of housing development which occurs on multiply-owned Māori or ancestral land. Traditionally, the literal meaning of papakāinga housing is, 'a nurturing place to return to'.

Papatipu rūnanga Local representative groups. A Māori equivalent of local government formed to protect and defend the rangatiratanga, the tūrangawaewae, and the cultural and social values of their members. Canterbury papatipu rūnanga are outlined in the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996.

Parking Space: means a space on a site available at any time for accommodating one stationary motor vehicle. Such parking space shall not be located on any access or outdoor living space and shall have vehicular access to a road or service lane.

Pastoral Intensification: means new fencing other than boundary fencing, topdressing and oversowing, grazing intensification or drainage of indigenous vegetation.¹

Pounamu Greenstone, nephrite, New Zealand jade.

Principal Building: means a building, buildings or part of a building accommodating the activity for which the site is primarily used.

Private Way: shall have the same meaning as defined in Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974.

Prospecting: means any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying land likely to contain exploitable mineral deposits or occurrences; and includes:

- a geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys; and
- b the taking of samples by hand or hand held methods; and
- c aerial surveys.

Public Area: means those parts of a building normally available for use by the general public exclusive of any service or access areas of the building.

Radiocommunication Facility: means any device capable of transmitting, receiving, emitting or broadcasting electromagnetic waves such as aerials, dishes antennas, cables, lines, wires and associated equipment/apparatus, as well as support structures such as towers, masts and poles and ancillary buildings.

Rāhui Restriction, reservation/exclusion under tribal authority and marker warning of this. Also a statement that a resource is being actively managed.

Rangatiratanga Chieftainship.

Recession Lines: means lines constructed from points on or above a boundary surface or a road surface, the angle of inclination of which is measured from the horizontal, at right angles to a site boundary and in towards the site. No building features shall protrude through or above the building envelope constructed by recession lines except the following:

- Chimneys, ventilation shafts, roof water tanks, lift and stair shafts and spires, poles and masts less 9m above ground level, provided the maximum dimension thereof measured parallel to the boundary under consideration shall not exceed 3m, and provided for buildings over three (3) storeys, such features are contained within or are sited directly against the outside structural walls; and
- In Residential Zones where a single gable end with a base (excluding eaves) of 7.5m or less faces a boundary and a recession plane strikes no lower than half way between the eaves and ridge line, a gable end may penetrate the recession lines.

Where the land immediately adjoining the site boundary forms part of a right-of-way or access strip, the recession lines shall be calculated from the far side of the right-of-way or access strip.

¹ Topic 7 Decision 4A

Recreational Activity: means the use of land and buildings for the primary purpose of recreation and entertainment by the members of more than one household unit.

Relocatable: means not intended for permanent location on any site and readily capable of removal for relocation to another site.

Relocation: in relation to a building, means relocation of any building from any site to the destination site.

Renewable Energy: means energy produced from solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, biomass, tidal, wave, and ocean current sources.

Reserve: means a reserve in terms of the Reserves Act 1977.

Residential Activity: means the use of land and buildings by people for the purpose of permanent living accommodation, including all associated accessory buildings, leisure activities and the keeping of domestic livestock. For the purposes of this definition, residential activity shall include emergency and refuge accommodation and the use of holiday homes which is not commercial.

Residential Unit: means a residential activity which consists of a single self-contained housekeeping unit, whether of one or more persons, and includes accessory buildings and a family flat. Where more than one kitchen facility is provided on the site, other than a kitchen facility in a family flat, there shall be deemed to be more than one residential unit.

Retail Sales: means 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 and includes restaurants and takeaway bars, but excludes recreational activities.

Right of Way: means 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.

River: means any waterway (refer definition) with a formed and recognisable bed.

River Protection Work: means works, structures and plantings for the protection of property and people from floods; and includes areas of vegetation maintained or planted in the berm margins of flood fairways, the clearance of vegetation and debris from flood fairways, stopbanks, access tracks, rockwork, anchored trees, wire rope and other structures.

Road: means road as defined in Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974.

Road Boundary: of a site means a boundary of a site contiguous to a boundary or proposed final boundary of any legal road (other than an accessway or service lane).

Rohe Territory or boundaries of tribal groups.

Rongoā Medicine, antidote, drug (medicinal).

Safe Separation Distance: means the distances set out in the New Zealand Code of Practice for Electrical Safe Distances (NZECP34)

Sensitive Activities: means those activities that are particularly sensitive to the National Grid high voltage transmission lines. Such activities include residential dwellings, childcare and preschool facilities, schools, retirement village accommodation, and hospitals.

Service Activity: means the use of land and buildings for the primary purpose of the transport, storage, maintenance or repair of goods.

Service Lane: means service lane as defined in Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974.

Service Station: means 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:

- the sale of kerosene, alcohol based fuels, lubricating oils, tyres, batteries, vehicle spare parts and other accessories normally associated with motor vehicles;
- mechanical repair and servicing of motors (includes motor cycles, caravans, boat motors, trailers);
- warrant of fitness testing;
- the sale of other merchandise where this is an ancillary activity to the sale of motor fuel and vehicle accessories;
- truck stops;
- light engineering;

Setback: means the distance between a building and the boundary of its site. Where any building is required to be setback from any site boundary, no part of that building, unless specifically permitted by the Rules in the Plan, shall be closer to the site boundary than the minimum distance specified. Where any road widening is required by this Plan, the setback shall be calculated from the proposed final site boundary.

Sex Worker(s): has the same meaning as “sex worker” in Section 4 of the Prostitution Reform Act 2003.

Sign: means any sign or device of whatever nature for the purpose of specific identification of any site or building, for providing directions or information, or for promoting any goods, services or forthcoming events, and which is visible from any public place or thoroughfare. Such sign may consist of a specially constructed device, structure, erection or apparatus, or may be painted, written, printed, carved, embossed, inscribed, projected onto, placed or otherwise fixed to or upon any site, wall, hoarding, pole, fence, rock, stone, tree, stationary vehicle or structure or erection of any kind whatsoever.

Site: means

- 1 an area of land which is:
 - i comprised in a single allotment in a single certificate of title; or
 - ii comprised in a single lot or balance area on an approved survey plan of subdivision for which a separate certificate of title could be issued without further consent of the Council; being in any case the smaller land area of i or ii; or
- 2 an area of land which is comprised of two or more adjoining lots held together in one certificate of title in such a way that the lots cannot be dealt with separately without prior consent of the Council; or
- 3 an area of land which is comprised of two or more adjoining lots held in two or more certificates of title where such titles are:
 - i subject to a condition imposed under Section 75 of the Building Act 2004; or
 - ii held together in such a way that they cannot be dealt with separately without the prior consent of the Council;

except that:

- 1 in the case of land subdivided under the cross lease or company lease systems (other than strata titles), a site shall mean an area of land containing:
 - i a building or buildings for residential or business purposes with any accessory building(s), plus any land exclusively restricted to the users of that/those building(s); or
 - ii a remaining share or shares in the fee simple creating a vacant part(s) of the whole for future cross lease or company lease purposes; and
- 2 in the case of land subdivided under the Unit Titles Act 2010 (other than strata titles), site shall mean an area of land containing a principal unit or proposed unit on a unit plan together with its accessory units; and
- 3 in the case of strata titles, site shall mean the underlying certificate of title of the entire land containing the strata titles, immediately prior to subdivision.

Sound Exposure Level (SEL): in decibels is the level of time-integrated mean-square A-weighted pressure for a stated time interval or event, with a reference time of 1 second. See NZS 6801 definition of sound exposure level.

Step-in Plan: means a break in the continuity of an exterior wall of any building or block or line of residential units, whether of one or more storeys, by stepping back the wall of the building or any unit or units a minimum specified distance measured at right angles to the long axis of the building or block or line of units.

Taiāpure Local fisheries areas. They can be established over areas of special significance to tangata whenua.

Takiwā Area.

Taonga Treasures possessions, material or abstract (e.g language); Māori interest in these is protected by the Treaty of Waitangi and New Zealand statute and common lore/law.

Taonga raranga Plants which produce material highly prized for use in weaving.

Tangata whenua In relation to a particular area, means the iwi, or hapu that holds mana whenua over that area.

Tauranga waka Canoe landing sites.

Telecommunication Facility: means any telecommunication line, telephone exchange, telephone booth, telephone cabinet or pay phone, or any structure, facility or apparatus intended for the purpose of effecting telecommunications

Telecommunication Line: means a wire or wires or a conductor of any kind (including fibre optic cable) used or intended to be used for telecommunication and includes any pole, insulator, casing minor fixture, tunnel or other equipment or material used or intended to be used for supporting, enclosing, surrounding or protection of any such wire or conductor; and also includes any part of a line.

Temporary Activities means buildings and uses for purposes such as carnivals, cultural festivals, sports meetings, bazaars, and public meetings.

Temporary Construction Buildings means offices, storage sheds, builders' workshops, accommodation buildings, and other similar buildings and uses, which are incidental to a building, development or construction project.

Te Reo Māori language.

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Recognised iwi authority representing the tribal collective of Ngāi Tahu Whānui – as established by the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi The Treaty of Waitangi.

Tikanga (māori) Rights, customs, accepted protocol, rule, Māori traditions, lore or law, the correct Māori way.

Tipuna Ancestors, descendents.

Te taha hinengaro The mind.

Te taha tinana The body.

Te taha Wairua The spirit.

Tohu Markers such as landmarks, mountains, mountain ranges and some trees.

Tōpuni Derives from the traditional Ngāi Tahu custom of persons of rangatira (chiefly) status extending their mana and protection over an area or person by placing their cloak over them or it.

Tree Planting: means the planting of trees for forestry, shelter belts, woodlots or other purposes.

Tuhituhi o neherā Rock drawing sites.

Turangawaewae Home, sense of place, belonging, connection

Utility: means facilities, structures and works necessary for, incidental to and associated with providing the following:

- the transmission of energy;
 - the generation of energy;
 - transportation networks and navigational aids;
 - the storage, treatment conveyance and disposal of water, sewage and stormwater;
 - the storage and disposal of waste;
 - the storage and conveyance of water for irrigation;
 - radiocommunications and telecommunications;
 - the protection of the community from natural hazards;
 - the observation of weather and the collection and distribution of meteorological information.
- except that a “utility” shall not include:
- on-site sewage treatment and disposal systems that serves a single dwelling where the treatment and disposal systems are located on the same lot as the dwelling; or
 - an animal effluent treatment and disposal system; or
 - on-site water reticulation or on-site water supply
 - small-scale electricity generation for a single property that is wholly contained within the site or allotment

A utility may be publicly or privately owned and may serve specific properties or the wider community.

Urupā Burial place, cemetery, places where Māori bury their dead, often enclosed.

Vegetation Clearance: means the felling, clearing or modification of trees or any vegetation by cutting, crushing, cultivation, spraying or burning. Clearance of vegetation shall have the same meaning.

Vehicle Crossing: means the formed and constructed vehicle entry/exit from the carriageway of any road up to and including that portion of the road boundary of any site across which vehicle entry or exit is obtained to and from the site, and includes any culvert, bridge or kerbing.

Vehicle Trip: means a single journey to or from a particular site by a person or persons in a motor vehicle.

Visitor Accommodation: means the use of land and buildings for short-term, commercial, living accommodation where the length of stay for any one visitor is not greater than 3 months at any one time. Visitor accommodation may include some centralised services or facilities, such as food preparation, dining and sanitary facilities, conference, recreation and bar facilities, and associated parking areas for the use of those living on the site.

Wāhi taonga Places of sacred or extreme importance.

Wāhi Tapu means a place sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual, or mythological sense.

Wāhi Tapu Area means an area of land that contains one or more wāhi tapu.

Waipuna Spring of water.

Wairua Māori Māori perspective.

wairua Spirit, soul, attitude.

Waitaha One of the primary hapū of Ngāi Tahu Whānui.

Waiwhakaheke tūpāpaku Water burial sites.

Waterway: means a continually or intermittently flowing body of freshwater; and includes a stream and modified watercourse; but does not include any artificial watercourse (including any irrigation canal or canals for the supply of water).

Wetland: includes permanently or intermittently wet area, shallow water, and land water margin that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions. This definition excludes wet pasture where water temporarily ponds after rain or pasture containing small patches of rushes (*juncus* species).

Whakairo Carve, engrave.

Whakataukī Proverbial saying.

Whānau Family (extended).

Whanaungatanga Relationship, kinship.

Whānui Large grouping.

Whenua Land, country.

Woodlot: means the planting and harvesting of trees or other vegetation primarily for the use of the occupiers and/or owners of the site on which the planting occurs.