

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations shall apply wherever used in this District Plan:

ha	means hectare
km	means kilometre
m	means metre
m ²	means square metre
m ³	means cubic metre
mm	means milometre
AEP	means Annual Exceedence Probability
CMA	means Coastal Marine Area
GIS	means Geographic Information Systems
HDC	means Horowhenua District Council
MHWS	means Mean High Water Springs
NES	means National Environmental Standard
NPS	means National Policy Statement
NZCPS	means New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010
NZTA	means New Zealand Transport Agency
One Plan	means Horizons Regional Council combined Regional Policy Statement and Regional Plan
RMA	means Resource Management Act 1991

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions shall apply wherever the words and phrases are used in this District Plan:

Access Leg means an area of land intended to provide access from the street frontage to one (1) or more rear sites.

Accessory Building means any detached building which is accessory to the principal activity on the site; and includes a garage housing vehicles used in association with a residential activity, a garden or implement shed, studio, or sleepout, but excludes a family flat.

Advertising Sign means any advertising device or appliance, or any other thing of a similar nature used to advertise a product, service, event or location. This includes all parts, portions, units and materials composing the same, together with the frame, background, structure and support anchorage.

Advertising Signs do not include local and central government election signs or freestanding footpath signs on the road reserve which are controlled by a Council By-law.

Aerial means the part of a radiocommunication facility or telecommunication facility used for transmission or reception including the aerial mountings but not any supporting mast or similar structure. This definition excludes any antenna dish.

Aggregate Extraction Activities means the use of land, buildings and plant for the primary purpose of extracting and processing aggregates, including but not limited to rock, gravel and sand. Processing includes associated on site crushing, screening, washing and blending of aggregates.

Allotment has the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

Alteration (only applicable to the heritage provisions) means any change to the physical fabric of a historic heritage building or structure that varies its size, style or composition. This includes the partial destruction of a historic heritage building or structure required to realise any such change, and includes the removal and replacement of external walls, windows, roofs, verandahs, parapets and balustrades. Alteration does not include maintenance, redecoration, repair or restoration.

Amenity Values has the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

Ancillary Activity means any activity involving operational, construction, demolition or maintenance work directly associated with the principal permitted activity and/or a principal activity that has been granted consent.

Antenna means any telecommunication apparatus used for transmission or reception of signals including the antenna mounting and shroud but not including any supporting mast, pole or similar structure. This definition includes satellite dishes.

Archaeological Site has the same meaning as specified in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

Area/Site of Cultural Significance means an area or site recognised by Tangata Whenua for its special cultural significance and identified on the Planning maps. These may include geographic features (such as waterways, mountains and coastlines), wāhi tapu, wāhi tūpuna, taonga and other places of spiritual and historical significance to Tangata Whenua.

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Bed has the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

Boundary Adjustment means a subdivision intended to adjust the boundaries of certificates of title which does not create additional allotments.

Building means any temporary or permanent or movable or immovable structure; and includes any structure intended for occupation by people or animals or machinery but does not include any of the following:

- (a) Any fence or wall which has a height of 2 metres or less.
- (b) Any structure which has a height of 2 metres or less and having a floor area of less than 5.5m² which is located at least 1 metre from any adjoining property boundary.
- (c) Any vehicle, trailer, tent, caravan, or boat.
- (d) Any swimming pool or tank which has a height of less than 1 metre above ground.
- (e) Any part of a deck, terrace, balcony, or patio which has a height less than 1 metre above ground.
- (f) Any electricity poles and towers.
- (g) Any pergola, crop structure or vertical crop protection structure.
- (h) Scaffolding or falsework erected temporarily for maintenance and construction purposes.
- (i) Lightning rods and their mountings where they do not exceed 2 metres above the building or structure to which it is attached.

Building Coverage (or Site Coverage) means the portion of the net site area, when viewed in plan, which is covered by buildings excluding roof overhangs or eaves having a width of 1 metre or less, expressed as a percentage.

Bund means an embankment which may be used as a mitigation measure for different effects, including but not limited to, noise effects, visual effects (e.g. screening), a liquid containment system for hazardous substances, and for sediments and erosion control.

Childcare Facility means a facility for the care and/or education of children with five (5) or more children under the age of seven (7), including but not limited to creche, day care centre, kindergarten, Kohanga Reo, playgroups and day nurseries; such facilities shall not provide for overnight stays, but excludes home-based childcare services.

Clean Fill means any earthwork operating to deposit material that when buried will have no adverse effect on people or the environment. Clean fill material includes virgin natural materials such as clay, soil and rock, and other inert materials such as concrete or brick that are free of any of the following:

- Combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components.
- Hazardous substances.
- Products or materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, hazardous waste stabilisation or hazardous waste disposal practices.

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- Materials that may present a risk to human or animal health such as medical and veterinary waste, asbestos or radioactive substances.
- Liquid waste.

Commercial Activity means any activity providing commercial or administrative services, and includes retail trade premises, offices, and banks, but excludes premises or activities involving industrial manufacture or production, vehicle service stations, and commercial garages/vehicle sales yards.

Commercial Garage/Vehicle Sales Yard means land or any premises where motor vehicles are sold, leased, hired, repaired, maintained, cleaned, re-fuelled, panelbeaten, overhauled, painted, or housed; and includes the retail sale of motor vehicle accessories ancillary to that activity, but excludes any garage or building used for the storage of any vehicles which is incidental to and secondary to the principal activity on the site and which is not operated for commercial reward.

Community Activity (also community facility) means the use and development of any land or premises for any activity or service providing for the social and cultural needs of the community including community health, welfare, care, educational purposes and includes childcare facilities.

Community Entrance Sign means a sign advertising the district, or the towns, or settlements within Horowhenua.

Community Wellbeing Sign means any sign advertising a public education, health or safety matter.

Contaminated Land means land that has a hazardous substance in or on it that:

- (a) has significant adverse effects on the environment, or
- (b) is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment.

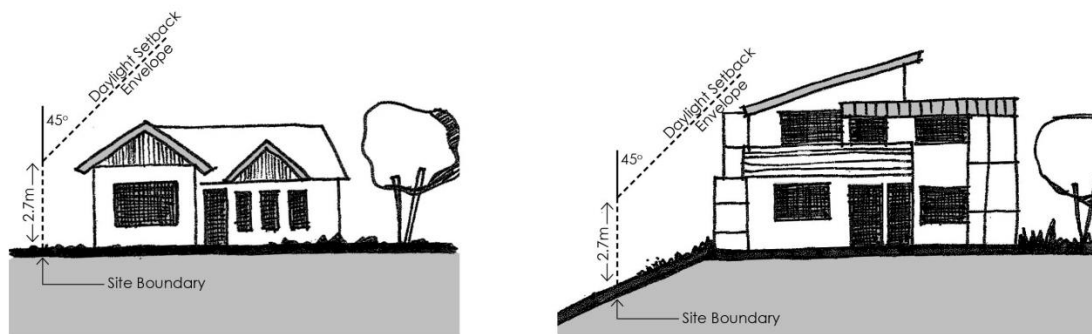
Controlled Activity has the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

Council means the Horowhenua District Council or any committee, sub-committee, commissioner or person to whom the Council's powers, duties and discretions under this District Plan have lawfully been delegated pursuant to the provisions of any Act.

Daylight Setback Envelope means an envelope shape, measured at ground level at each site boundary, which is imposed to control the distance of buildings from boundaries so as to maximise daylight to adjoining properties; except that the following building structures or features shall be permitted to encroach beyond the standard Daylight Setback Envelope for the site:

- Eaves and spouting which projects from the building at a horizontal distance no greater than 1 metre.
- Chimneys, ventilation shafts, water storage tanks, lift towers, machinery rooms.
- Ornamental turrets, steeples, finials and other decorative features.
- Radio and television aerials.

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Deferred Zone means the Residential and Greenbelt Residential Areas identified in the Planning Maps as future growth areas. For the deferred zoning area the Rural Zone provisions apply until such time as the Deferred zoning status is uplifted.

Demolition (only applicable to the heritage provisions) means the total destruction of a historic heritage building identified in Schedule 2: Historic Heritage.

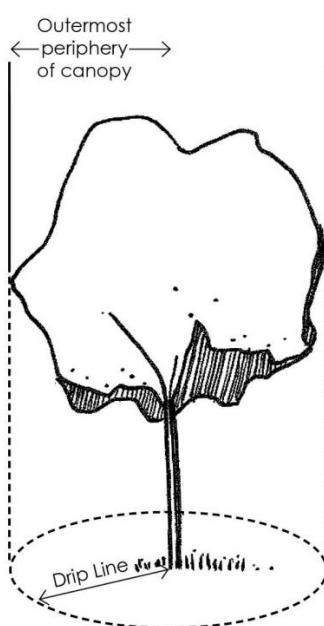
Designation has the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

Discretionary Activity has the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

Domestic Scale Renewable Energy Device means a small scale renewable energy device providing energy supply capacity to a single dwelling or business premises. This includes renewable energy sources such as solar and photovoltaic panels, wind turbines and microhydro.

Note: Any energy produced shall be used primarily for a single dwelling or business. However, this does not prevent the sale of electricity back to an energy supplier, so long as the electricity produced is primarily for the use of the dwelling or business to which it relates.

Dripline is the outermost periphery of a trees canopy spread where the longest side of the trees canopy shall be taken as the radius.



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Earthworks means any alteration to the existing natural ground level including re-shaping, re-contouring, excavation, backfilling, compaction, stripping of vegetation and top soil and depositing or removal of clean fill. In particular, earthworks does not include:

- (a) Aggregate Extraction;
- (b) activities such as cultivation and harvesting of crops, planting trees, removal of trees and horticultural root ripping, where these activities do not reshape or recontour the land;
- (c) digging post holes;
- (d) drilling bores, digging offal pits, and burials of dead stock and plant waste and installation of services except for the application of Rules 18.6.32(b) and 19.6.14(b) National Grid Corridor.

Earthquake Strengthening (only applicable to the heritage provisions) means any work that improves the structural performance of a historic heritage building, particularly with respect to withstanding the effect of an earthquake.

Emergency Work is any work undertaken by Council on a Registered Tree in order to safeguard life and property or for containing the spread of disease.

Entertainment Activity means any land or buildings used for the purpose of entertainment, or social or cultural enjoyment; and includes any licensed hotel/club, casino, cinema, theatre, electronic games facility and premises controlled by the Prostitution Reform Act 2003.

Esplanade Reserve has the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

Esplanade Strip has the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

Existing, in relation to subdivision, land use or activities, means those legally authorised and existing at 1 July 2015.

External Sound Insulation Level (DnT, w + Ctr) means the standardised level difference (outdoor to indoor) and is a measure of the airborne sound insulation provided by the external building envelope (including windows, walls, ceilings and floors where appropriate) described using DnT, w + Ctr as defined in the following standards:

- ISO 717-1:1996 Acoustics - Rating of Sound Insulation in Buildings & Building Elements using spectrum No. 2 (A-weighted traffic noise spectrum).
- ISO 140-5:1998 Acoustics - Measurement of Sound Insulation in Buildings & of Building Elements - Part 5: Field Measurements of Airborne Sound Insulation of Facade Elements and Facades.

Face Area (of a sign) means the total visible area of the sign which is exposed or displayed for view excluding the supporting structure.

Family Flat means any detached building which shall be capable of being a self contained residential unit with kitchen and bathroom facilities, and shall be secondary in scale to any principal residential dwelling unit on the site.

Within the Greenbelt Residential Zone, a Family Flat shall be no more than 50m² in maximum gross floor area (plus a covered verandah up to 10m²).

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

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two (2) abutting buildings or, in the absence of walls, from the exterior edge of the floor but excluding the following:

- Car parking, vehicle access and manoeuvring areas/ramps.
- Pedestrian facilities approved by the Council which are open to the public, are accessed directly from a public place and have an overhead clearance of not less than 3 metres.
- Space for stairs, ramps, walkways, escalators and elevators.
- Plant and equipment enclosures on the roof.
- Mezzanines not available to the public.

Ground Level means the level of the ground based on the natural contours of the land or the finished level of the ground as a result of an approved subdivision, and shall not include earthworks which have resulted or will result from work undertaken as part of the construction of any building or development of the site.

Habitable Building means any building containing at least one (1) habitable room.

Habitable Room means any room in a building which is, or is likely to be, used as a rumpus or games room, study, lounge, living room, bedroom, dining room, kitchen or a room used for general amusement purposes.

Hapu means sub-tribal units which are comprised of several whanau which descended from an eponymous (common) ancestor.

Hazardous Facility means any activity involving hazardous substances and the sites where hazardous substances are used, stored, handled or disposed of, and any installations or vehicles parked on site that contain hazardous substances.

Hazardous Substance means, unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations, any substance -

(a) with one (1) or more of the following intrinsic properties:

- an explosive nature;
- flammability;
- an oxidising nature;
- a corrosive nature;
- acute or chronic toxicity;
- ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; 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 (1) or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a).

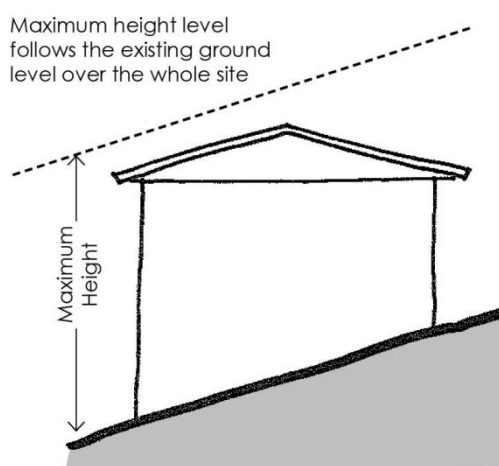
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Health and Safety Sign means any warning of health and safety hazards, including but not limited to those required under any legislation such as Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992 and Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

Height means, in relation to a building, the vertical distance between the highest part of a building and the ground level immediately beneath that point of the building or structure; except that the following features or structures shall not be included in the measurement of a building's height:

- Chimneys, ventilation shafts, water storage tanks, lift towers, machinery rooms.
- Ornamental turrets, steeples, finials and other decorative features.
- Radio and television aerials, and telecommunication antennas.
- Masts, other support structures and antennas associated with network utilities and domestic scale renewable energy device.

Provided that these projections do not measure more than 2 metres in a horizontal plane or project more than 1.5 metres above the maximum permitted height of the building.



Heritage Setting (only applicable to the heritage provisions) means, for historic heritage buildings, the area between the building and the legal boundary of the site on which it is located. For historic heritage sites, means the area contained within the legal boundaries of the site.

Historic Heritage Building/Structure(s) (only applicable to the heritage provisions) means a building or structure contained in the Historic Heritage Schedule.

Historic Heritage has the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

Historic Heritage Site(s) (only applicable to the heritage provisions) means a site contained in the Historic Heritage Schedule that has important archaeological and/or Māori cultural heritage values. Unless specifically identified in the Historic Heritage Schedule, historic heritage sites exclude existing buildings or structures located within the site.

Home-based Childcare Service means the provision of education and/or care to fewer than five (5) children under the age of seven (7) in their own residence, or the residence of the

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person providing the education or care, or any other residence nominated by the parents of the children.

Home Occupation means an occupation, business, trade, craft, or profession; the primary purpose of which is to derive income and which:

- (a) is incidental and secondary to the residential use of the property;
- (b) is undertaken or operated by a member of the household residing on the property in which the home occupation occurs and can include one other person (full time equivalent) who resides off the property but is employed for the activity;
- (c) involves no exterior storage, display, or other indication of the home occupation (other than an advertising sign permitted by this Plan);
- (d) involves no delivery or collection of goods, materials, or wastes or visits for the home occupation outside the hours of 7.00 am to 8.00 pm;
- (e) gives rise to no significant effects including noise, smell, electrical interference, or traffic movements compared with the ambient conditions in the neighbourhood; and
- (f) includes administrative and professional offices, home-based childcare service, internet-based activity, telephone sales, and franchise distribution.

The following activities are specifically excluded from this definition:

- Childcare facilities, vehicle panel beating, automotive wreckers' and scrap yards, motor vehicle repairs, vehicle spray painting, sheet metal work, waste/recycling collection service, and any other industrial process or trade which involves the use of power tools or drilling or hammering machinery or activities.

Indigenous Vegetation means any flora occurring naturally in New Zealand, or belonging naturally to New Zealand. Indigenous vegetation does not include flora that has been introduced by people, and only exists in New Zealand because it was introduced by people, and does not include trees specifically planted by people for the purpose of timber production, or domestic amenity.

Infill subdivision means the subdivision of an existing residential site and would usually involve a site that has already been developed.

Industrial Activity means the use of land or premises for the purpose of manufacturing, fabricating, processing, repair, packaging, storage, collection, or distribution of goods; and includes the wholesale or retail sale of goods manufactured on the site.

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Integrated Residential Development means a residential development on any site or amalgamation of sites greater than 2000m² that:

- is designed to function and be managed as a single, integrated development;
- contains a mix of dwelling unit type (e.g. detached, semi-detached, multi-unit);
- includes provision for shared or communal facilities such as healthcare facilities, recreational/leisure facilities, open space, access, loading spaces, parking and manoeuvring, that are accessible from, and can be used by, the residents or tenants of the development and their visitors; and
- is constructed in one or more stages.

Intensive Farming means any farming activity which predominantly involves the housing or raising of animals, plants or other living organism within buildings or in closely fenced enclosures where the stocking density precludes the maintenance of pasture or ground cover; and includes intensive pig farming, poultry farming, and mushrooms farms; but excludes:

- horticulture undertaken in greenhouses,
- shearing sheds; and dairy milking sheds;
- keeping, rearing or breeding of poultry of 20 or fewer birds; and
- the keeping, breeding or rearing of five (5) or fewer pigs that have been weaned, or more than two (2) sows (with progeny until weaned).

Internal Alteration (only applicable to the heritage provisions) means any change to the physical fabric of the interior of a historic heritage building or structure. This includes the removal and replacement of internal walls, ceilings, floors and doors; internal plumbing and rewiring; and replacement of minor fittings and fixtures.

Iwi a grouping comprised of several hapū, each recognising descent from an eponymous (common) ancestor. The hapū not only recognise genealogical ties but geographical, political and social ties. Iwi may be represented by many organisations including trust boards, runanga and Iwi authorities, but only in specific areas where the mandate to do so has been given by the constituent hapū or Iwi membership.

Iwi Authority means the authority which represents an Iwi and which is recognised by that Iwi as having authority to do so.

Iwi Management Plan means a relevant planning document recognised by an Iwi authority and formally lodged with the Horowhenua District Council.

Kaitiakitanga 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.

LAeq(t) has the same meaning as in NZS6801:2008 Acoustics - Measurement of Environmental Sound.

Lot has the same meaning as 'Allotment' as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

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Maintenance (only applicable to the heritage provisions for historic heritage buildings and structures) means routine work that is required to ensure the continuous protective care of the fabric, and is to be distinguished from redecoration and restoration. Maintenance includes planned measures such as clearing debris from gutters, corrective measures such as treatment of dry rot or fixing obvious leaks and emergency measures such as storm related roof repairs and replacing broken glass.

Maintenance (only applicable to the heritage provisions for historic heritage sites) means mowing grass and lawns, general gardening, tree trimming, but excludes new earthworks, landscaping or fencing. For existing buildings, structures and signs within a historic site, it means the continuous care, repair and/or reinstatement of the building, structure or sign, where any disturbance of land does not extend beyond the area or depth of land previously disturbed.

Mana Whenua means customary authority exercised by an Iwi or hapū in an identified area.

Marae and Marae-Based Facilities and Activities include:

- whareniui and halls, hui, meetings, and social gatherings;
- accommodation, kitchen, dining, and ablution facilities associated with any marae;
- churches and church activities;
- kaumatua flats or elderly persons' housing or kainga housing for people associated with the marae;
- education and training facilities and activities;
- childcare and kohanga reo facilities and activities;
- community, Social, Health and Medical services; and
- urupa and burial services and activities.

Mast means any mast, pole, tower or similar structure designed to carry antennas to facilitate telecommunications. This definition excludes any arm supports.

Mauri means the essential essence of all being; the life force or principle. A metaphysical quality inherent in all things, both animate and inanimate.

Medium Density Development means three (3) or more residential units, designed and planned in an integrated manner, where all required land use and subdivision resource consents are submitted concurrently, or where the required land use consent for comprehensive residential development is submitted and approved prior to the subdivision consent submitted for the same site.

Minor Fittings and Fixtures (only applicable to the heritage provisions) include light fittings, switches, metal railings, window panes, hinges and latches, door handles and locks.

National Grid Corridor means a corridor either side of the assets used or owned by Transpower NZ Limited as part of the National Grid. The measurement of setback distances from National Grid electricity lines shall be taken from the centre line of the electricity transmission line and the outer edge of any support structure. The centre line at any point is a straight line between the centre points of the two support structures at each end of the span as depicted on the diagram below.

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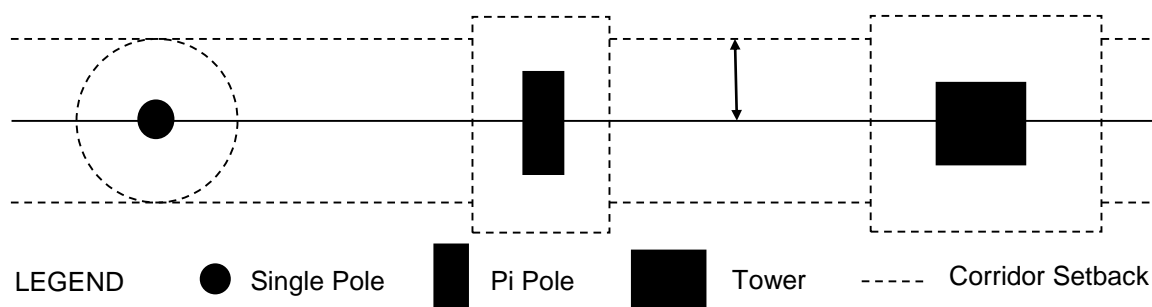


Diagram not to scale.

Net Site Area means the total area of the site excluding any part of an access leg and/or any strip of land 6 metres or less in width.

Network Utility includes any:

- (a) aerial or mast or antennae or dish antennae;
- (b) tower or pole, including any wind turbine;
- (c) pole-mounted street light;
- (d) line for telecommunication, cable television, transmission, sub-transmission, or any distribution line for conveying electricity, including associated pole, or ground mounted switch gear;
- (e) transformer, substation, compressor station, or pumping station;
- (f) water supply or irrigation race, drain, or channel;
- (g) pipeline for the distribution or transmission of natural or manufactured gas and any necessary incidental equipment, including compressors and gate stations;
- (h) water supply, irrigation supply, drainage and sewerage systems, including pipes that collect, drain, dispose and convey water, stormwater, sewage and/or other wastes;
- (i) navigational aid, lighthouse, or beacon;
- (j) survey peg or survey monument;
- (k) meteorological installation;
- (l) telephone booth;
- (m) Equipment incidental to the household or commercial or industrial connections to such utilities; and
- (n) Roothing and railway lines.

Whether these are for private or public purposes; and includes routine maintenance of these network utilities.

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Noise Sensitive Activity means any:

- Residential Activity,
- Visitor Accommodation,
- Conference Centre,
- Community Activity,
- Residential Dwelling Unit,
- Childcare Facilities,
- Medium Density Development,
- Residential Centre, or
- Retirement Village.

Non-complying Activity has the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

Notional Boundary means, with regard to the measurement of noise, the legal boundary of the site on which any dwelling is located or a line 20 metres from the dwelling whichever point is closer to the dwelling.

Notional Net Site Area means that part of a site identified on a development plan for the exclusive use and occupation of each residential dwelling unit and associated accessory building/s, excluding any part of an access leg and/or any strip of land 6 metres or less in width.

Office means any commercial, professional, or administrative office; and includes any bank and premises offering financial services.

Official Sign means all regulatory traffic and official signs approved by a road controlling authority or provided for under any legislation and which are erected on a legal road or motorway.

Open Space means any land (whether or not zoned Open Space) which is developed for recreation or amenity activities that do not take place in buildings.

Papakāinga housing means communal housing developed by Tangata Whenua and often based around a marae.

Permitted Activity has the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

Plantation Forestry means the commercial production of trees for wood products and includes woodlots, large scale plantations, a mix of pastoral and forest uses, and firewood lots, provided any area is contiguous planting over 1 hectare, but does not include shelterbelts and trees planted for horticultural purposes.

Poultry includes fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys, parrots, canaries and pigeons.

Primary Production Activity includes any agricultural, horticultural, floricultural, arboricultural, plantation forestry or intensive farming activity but does not include aggregate extraction,

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mineral extraction or mineral processing or the harvesting clearance or modification of indigenous vegetation.

Private Outdoor Living Area means an area of outdoor space directly related to the living area of a household unit, and for the household's exclusive use. It does not include parking, manoeuvring areas and buildings, but does include swimming pools, pergolas and similar open-framed structures.

Prohibited Activity has the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

Recreation Activities means active and passive recreation activities and associated buildings and facilities, structures and landscaping required to enable these activities; and includes (but not limited to) gymnasiums, grandstands, stadia, clubrooms, halls, toilets, viewing platforms, night lighting, sealed courts, turf, swimming pools, campgrounds, playground equipment, boardwalks, cycleways and gardens.

Redecoration (only applicable to the heritage provisions) means the renewal, restoration, or new applications of: surface finishes, coatings, painting, decorative elements, minor fittings and fixtures, and floor coverings, excluding paint on previously unpainted surfaces. Includes the application of finishes and coatings to repaired fabric and preparation of surfaces for redecoration (e.g. washing but excludes sandblasting).

Relocated Building means any previously used building which is transported in whole or in parts and re-located from its original site to a new site; but excludes any pre-fabricated building which is delivered dismantled to a site for erection on that site.

Remote Advertising Sign means any sign advertising a business or activity that does not take place on the same site on which the sign is located and is not a Community Sign, an Official Sign, a Temporary Sign, or a real estate sign of 2m² or less.

Repair (only applicable to the heritage provisions) means to improve the long-term condition of a building by using identical or closely similar materials to make good any damaged or decayed fabric. Repairs include re-pointing deteriorated brickwork, putting right damaged timberwork and replacing corroded or deteriorated roofing material.

Requiring Authority means any Minister of the Crown, Local Authority or Network Utility Operator approved under Section 167 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Residential Activity means the use, occupation, or inhabitation of any land or buildings by people for the purpose of residential accommodation; and includes domestic occupations and pastimes and activities undertaken which are usually associated with residential accommodation; and includes any refuge or health care for up to five (5) persons, plus support staff.

Residential Dwelling Unit means a building which accommodates one (1) household unit, and can include a dwelling house, a flat, an apartment, or a town house, but excludes a family flat.

Restricted Discretionary Activity has the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

Retail Activity means the use of land or premises for the retail sale or hire of goods to the public; and includes any café, restaurant, take-away food outlet, or other eating establishment, but excludes vehicle service stations and commercial garages/vehicle sales yards.

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Reverse Sensitivity is the vulnerability of an existing lawfully established activity to objection or complaint from new activities in the vicinity that are sensitive to adverse environmental effects that may be generated by the existing activity, thereby creating the potential for the lawful operation of the existing activity to be constrained or compromised.

Road has the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

Road-Side Sales Activity means the use of land or premises for the retail sale of goods or foods produced or grown on the property from which they are offered for sale and generally intended for purchase by passing traffic.

Rohe means a tribal territory or boundary.

Sensitive Activities means any of the following activities:

- Residential activities
- Visitor accommodation
- Community activities
- Recreational facilities and activities
- Camping grounds
- Educational facilities
- Places of assembly
- Marae and papakainga housing
- Cafes and Restaurants
- Hospitals, rest homes or medical facilities.

Scheduled Notable Tree is any tree listed on the Register of Notable Trees in Schedule 3: Notable Trees, in the District Plan.

Shelterbelt Planting means the planting and maintenance of trees for shelter.

Sign has the same meaning as "advertising sign".

Site means an area of land held in one (1) computer register (certificate of title); or the area of land contained within an allotment on an approved plan of subdivision; or the area of land which is intended for the exclusive occupation by one (1) residential unit.

Sleepout means a habitable room(s) separate from the primary dwelling which does not contain a kitchen and a bathroom.

Standard Tree Evaluation Methodology (STEM) is a nationally recognised method used to assess the significance of trees. A tree must score 150 points or more through the criteria which is available for perusal at the office of the Council.

Structure Plan means a framework to guide the subdivision, development or redevelopment of a particular area by defining the broad future form, areas of open space, layout and nature

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of infrastructure (including links), and other key features for managing the effects of development.

Subdivision has the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

Tangata Whenua in relation to a particular area refers to the Iwi or hapū that holds mana whenua over that area.

Taonga means all things prized or treasure both tangible and the intangible, treasures. The term carries deep spiritual meaning.

Temporary Activity means any short term activity and any buildings and structures associated with that activity and includes, but is not limited to:

- any event such as a gala, a sports event, a festival, a market or an outdoor music event; or
- any short term filming activities.

It does not include Temporary Military Training Activities.

Temporary Military Training Activity means a temporary military training activity which may include an activity on the surface of any water body, undertaken for Defence purposes. Defence purposes are those in accordance with the Defence Act 1990. The Defence Act also enables access to Defence areas which include areas utilised for temporary military training activities, to be restricted.

Temporary sign means any sign advertising any forthcoming event which is continuously displayed for no longer than two (2) calendar months in any one (1) year and removed within seven (7) days after the event.

Tikanga Māori means Māori customary values and practices.

Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) has the same meaning as the word Treaty as defined in Section 2 of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975.

Vehicle Service Station means any land or premises used principally for the retail sale of motor vehicle fuels and for the re-fuelling and servicing of vehicles; incorporating activities which are incidental to the principal re-fuelling activity including the retail sale of motor vehicle accessories, oils, spare parts, and the retail sale of convenience goods; and ancillary services including mechanical repairs, warrant of fitness testing, tyre servicing, the mechanical washing of vehicles, and the hire of vehicles.

Versatile Land means Rural zoned land identified on Planning Maps as containing LUC Class I or II soil.

Visitor Accommodation means the use of land or premises for short-term living accommodation; and which may include some ancillary services and facilities such as dining hall, restaurant, conference and meeting rooms, and recreational facilities for the use of guests and visitors.

Wāhi Tapu refers to sites, areas or localities of special cultural, spiritual or historical significance to Tangata Whenua and associated with tapu. May include (but is not limited to) urupa, places where baptismal rites are performed and historic battlegrounds.

26 GENERAL PROVISIONS: Definitions

Wāhi tūpuna refers to sites, areas or localities of special cultural, spiritual and historical significance to Tangata Whenua but not necessarily tapu. May include (but is not limited to) village sites, pathways and boundary indicators.

Wastewater Works (for the purpose of sewage and wastewater designations) means any construction, operation and/or maintenance of facilities, buildings and structures for the purpose of receiving and treating sewage; and managing effluent, sludge and odour discharges from the processes. This includes, but is not limited to site management, fencing, landscaping, earthworks, monitoring, liquid storage facilities, buildings, pipework and structures.

Wholesale Trade means business engaged in sales to businesses, and may include sales to general public, but wholly consists of sales in one (1) or more of the following categories:

- (a) Automotive and marine supplies
- (b) Buildings supplies
- (c) Garden and landscaping supplies
- (d) Farming and agricultural supplies
- (e) Hire services (excluding hire of books, DVD and video)
- (f) Office furniture, equipment and systems supplies.

Wind Energy Facilities means the land, buildings, turbines, structures, substations, underground cabling, earthworks, access tracks and roads associated with the generation of electricity by wind and the operation and maintenance of the wind energy facility. This does not include domestic scale renewable energy device or any cabling required to link the wind energy facility to the point of entry into the electricity network, whether transmission or distribution in nature.

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