

Definitions

ACCESSIBLE	means the ability for all people, including people with disabilities, to reach a location without undue constraint.
ACCESSORY BUILDING	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. (National Planning Standard definition)
ACCESSWAY	means any area of land the primary purpose of which is to provide access, including vehicle access, between the body of any allotment(s) or site(s) and any vehicle crossing. Accessway includes any rights of way, private way, access lot, access leg or private road.
ACTIVE TRANSPORT	means transport involving modes of travel other than conventional motor vehicles and which rely primarily on human power, such as walking and cycling <u>and includes electric bikes, electric scooters, electric skateboards and other lightweight personally driven electric devices.</u> ¹
ADDITION	means, in the context of a building, any works undertaken to an existing building which has the effect of increasing the gross floor area or height of that building.
AFFORESTATION	has same meaning as in the NESPCF ² .
<u>AGRICULTURAL AVIATION ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>means the intermittent operation of an aircraft from a rural airstrip or helicopter landing area for primary production activities, and; conservation activities for biosecurity, or biodiversity purposes; including stock management, and the application of fertiliser, agrichemicals, or vertebrate toxic agents (VTA's). For clarity, aircraft includes fixed-wing aeroplanes, helicopters, and unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV's).</u> ³
AGRICULTURE	means a land based activity having any one or combination of the following as the purpose of the use of land: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. arable land use being the use of land to grow crops for harvest; or b. horticultural land use being the use of land to grow food or beverage crops for human consumption (other than arable crops), or flowers for commercial supply; or c. pastoral land use being the use of land for the grazing of livestock; or d. Plantation Forest or Woodlot being less than 1ha of continuous area of deliberately established tree species that has been planted, or has or will be, harvested or replanted.⁴
AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the landing and take-off of aircraft (including helicopters) at Rangiora Airfield;

¹ MoE [277.15]. TRANS Reply Report.

²² s44A(6) RMA. Wrap Up Reply Report.

³ NZAAA [310.1] consequential amendment. NOISE initial Reply Report:

⁴ s44A of RMA. Wrap Up Reply Report.

	b. aircraft flying along any flight path associated with a landing or take-off at Rangiora Airfield.
ALL WEATHER STANDARD	means an unsealed surface comprising screened and graded aggregate mechanically compacted with a gradient that enables stormwater runoff and is usable by motor vehicles under all weather conditions <u>including a 2% AEP (1:50) flood event⁵</u> .
ALLOTMENT	<p>has the same meaning as in section 218 of the RMA.</p> <p>2. In this Act, the term allotment means—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been allowed, or subdivision approval has been granted, under another Act; or ii. a subdivision consent for the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been granted under this Act; or b. any parcel of land or building or part of a building that is shown or identified separately— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. on a survey plan; or ii. on a licence within the meaning of subpart 6 of Part 3 of the Land Transfer Act 2017; or c. any unit on a unit plan; or d. any parcel of land not subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017. <p>3. For the purposes of subsection (2), an allotment that is—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 b. not subject to that Act and was acquired by its owner under 1 instrument of conveyance— 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>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> <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
ALTERATION	<p>in relation to historic heritage, means any modification which impacts on heritage fabric, involving:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. permanent modification of, adding of or permanent removal of, heritage fabric which is not decayed or damaged and includes partial demolition of historic heritage; b. physical change to the existing surface finish or materials; and c. permanent addition of fabric; <p>but excludes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> d. maintenance or repair;

⁵ Waimakariri District Council [367.25]. TRAN Reply Report.

	<p>e. heritage investigative and temporary works;</p> <p>f. any addition.</p>
AMATEUR RADIO CONFIGURATIONS	means the antennas, aerials, and associated support structures ⁶ including poles which are owned and used operated ⁷ by licensed amateur radio operators.
AMENITY VALUES	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
ANCILLARY ACTIVITY	means an activity that supports and is subsidiary to a primary activity. (National Planning Standard definition)
ANCILLARY INFRASTRUCTURE EQUIPMENT	means equipment that must be installed with the main components of infrastructure to enable its operation, including (but not limited to): telemetry equipment ⁸ , valves, fittings, meters, pipework, power distribution units, microwave units, DC and surge arrestors, cable trays, cables, mounts, fibre access terminals, ducting, cable loops, combiner/junction boxes, remote radio units, pole- or tower-mounted amplifiers, lightning surge units, filters, or similar types of equipment required to support its operation, but excluding antennas, self-contained power units or generators.
ANCILLARY SPORT AND RECREATION SERVICES	<p>means services that are ancillary to the primary sport and active recreation use of the same site or to recreation facilities or major sports facility on the same site, such as (but not necessarily limited to):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> fitness training and coaching advice; sports medicine; physiotherapy; podiatry; sports massage; nutritional advice; mental conditioning.
ANTENNA	has the same meaning as in the NESTF and is a device that receives or transmits radiocommunication or telecommunication signals but is not a small cell unit.
AQUIFER	<p>means a permeable geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation, beneath the ground, capable of receiving, storing, transmitting and yielding water.</p> <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE	has the same meaning as in section 6 of the HNZPTA . ⁹
AREA OF SIGN	means the total area of any freestanding sign or any sign attached to a building that projects from the building façade, or any sign attached to a

⁶ NZ Association of Amateur Radio Transmitters, Inc. [157.1]. EI Reply Report.

⁷ NZ Association of Amateur Radio Transmitters, Inc. [157.1]. EI Reply Report.

⁸ Mainpower NZ Ltd [249.7]. EI Reply Report.

⁹ Hyperlink to the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

	fence that projects from the fence. Where a sign is painted on, or integrated with, a building façade or fence, the area of a sign shall be measured as the area enclosing the text, symbols, and images. The area of any freestanding sign shall not include the support structure provided the structure does not form part of the sign's message. The area of a double-sided sign, or a V-shaped sign with an apex of less than 30°, shall be measured as the area of one side only, being the largest of any one side.
<u>ARTIFICIAL CROP PROTECTION STRUCTURES</u>	<u>means structures to protect crops and/or enhance growth (excluding greenhouses).</u> ¹⁰
ARTERIAL ROAD	means any road identified as an arterial road in the District Plan road hierarchy, and are roads of major importance in the District serving significant populations and functioning as a prime access to centres inside and outside the District. They cater for trips of intermediate length and provide connections between strategic roads, other arterial roads, collector roads and major rural, suburban, industrial and commercial areas.
AUDIBLE BIRD SCARING DEVICE	means any device that generates audible sound waves used for the purpose of disturbing or scaring of birds such as a gas gun or avian distress alarm, and excludes firearms and vehicles used for that purpose.
BALCONY	means a structure, which is part of a building, which provides outdoor living space for a residential unit and is located above ground floor level, roofed or unroofed, and completely open to the weather on at least one side, except for a balustrade.
BED	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA. means— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. in relation to any river— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; 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 b. in relation to any lake, except a lake controlled by artificial means,— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; 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 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 d. in relation to the sea, the submarine areas covered by the internal waters and the territorial sea. <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
BEST PRACTICABLE OPTION	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA. in relation to a discharge of a contaminant or an emission of noise, means

¹⁰ Hort NZ [295.59]. Rural Zones Reply Report.

	<p>the best method for preventing or minimising the adverse effects on the environment having regard, among other things, to—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the nature of the discharge or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects; and the financial implications, and the effects on the environment, of that option when compared with other options; and the current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied. <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
<u>BIODIVERSITY COMPENSATION</u>	<u>means a conservation outcome that meets the requirements in ECO-APP3 and results from actions that are intended to compensate for any more than minor residual adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity after all appropriate avoidance, minimisation, remediation, and biodiversity offsetting measures have been sequentially applied.</u> ¹¹
BIODIVERSITY OFFSET	<p>means a measurable conservation outcome <u>that meets the requirements resulting from actions that comply with the principles</u> in ECO-APP2 and <u>results from actions that are intended designed</u> to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>compensate redress any for</u> more than minor residual adverse biodiversity effects <u>on indigenous biodiversity arising from subdivision, use or development</u> after <u>all</u> appropriate avoidance, <u>minimisation, and</u> remediation <u>and mitigation</u> measures have been sequentially applied; and achieve a <u>net gain in type, amount, and condition of no net loss of and preferably a net gain to,</u> indigenous biodiversity <u>compared to that lost values.</u>¹²
BOARDING HOUSE	means one or more buildings used for paid lodgings or boarding, providing accommodation on a site where the aggregated total accommodation contains more than two boarding rooms and is occupied by six or more tenants.
BOARDING KENNELS	means land, structures or buildings used for commercial accommodation and care of dogs, but does not include the keeping of dogs ancillary to residential activity, veterinary facility or farming purposes on any site.
BOARDING ROOM	means accommodation in a boarding house that is used as sleeping quarters by one or more people and used only by a person or people whose tenancy agreement relates to that room.
BONUS ALLOTMENT	means a new allotment of between 1 and 2 ha, created as a result of subdivision that provides protection and enhancement of a SNA on the balance site.
BONUS RESIDENTIAL UNIT	means an additional residential unit on a site that already has one residential unit where protection and restoration of a SNA listed in ECO-SCHED1 which is located on the same site has been provided.
BORE	<p>means any hole drilled or constructed in the ground that is used to—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> investigate or monitor conditions below the ground surface; or abstract gaseous or liquid substances from the ground; or

¹¹ Forest and Bird [192.2] and DoC [419.14]. ECO s42A Report.

¹² Amended in response to Panel's preliminary written question 6, via scope of Forest and Bird [192.2]. ECO Reply Report.

	c. discharge gaseous or liquid substances into the ground; but it excludes test pits, trenches, soak holes and soakage pits. (National Planning Standard definition)
BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT	means a subdivision that alters the existing boundaries between adjoining allotments, without altering the number of allotments. (National Planning Standard definition)
BROWNFIELD SITE	means abandoned or underutilised commercial or industrial land, or land no longer required by a requiring authority for a designated purpose.
BUILDING	means a temporary or permanent movable or immovable physical construction that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. partially or fully roofed; and b. is fixed or located on or in land; but excludes any motorised vehicle or other mode of transport that could be moved under its own power. (National Planning Standard definition)
BUILDING COVERAGE	means the percentage of the net site area covered by the building footprint. (National Planning Standard definition)
BUILDING DAMAGE FROM VIBRATION	means any permanent effect of vibration that reduces the serviceability of a structure or one of its components.
BUILDING FOOTPRINT	means, in relation to building coverage, the total area of buildings at ground floor 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. (National Planning Standard definition)
BUILDING SUPPLIER	means businesses and associated premises used for the display and sale of goods and materials used in the construction, repair, alteration and renovation of buildings, including plumbing, electrical and landscaping.
BURIAL	has the same meaning as 'interment'.
CARBON FOREST	means forest land, other than Production Forest that is for the purpose of carbon sequestration. ¹³
CARE FACILITY	means a facility including land and buildings, providing rest home care within the meaning of the Health and Disability Services (Safety) Act 2001, or a home for the residential care of people with special needs, or any land or buildings used for the care during the day of elderly persons or people with special needs.
CARRIAGEWAY	means that part of a road corridor or road reserve containing the formed road used primarily by motor vehicles. As well as vehicle traffic lanes the carriageway may also include medians, marked on road cycle lanes, separated cycle lanes, and where kerbs are present may also include on road parking spaces, but excludes indented parking bays, footpaths and shared use paths.

¹³ s44A RMA. Wrap Up Reply Report.

CATTERY	means commercial accommodation and care of cats but does not include the keeping of cats ancillary to residential activity on any site or veterinary facility.
CEMETERY	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Burial and Cremation Act 1964.
CERTIFICATION	means assessed by the relevant Council staff member (or independent consultant if required) acting in a technical certification capacity to determine whether the document or matter is consistent with or sufficient to meet the conditions of this consent. (Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency Woodend Bypass designation)
CHILDCARE FACILITY	means land and/or buildings used for the paid care of more than four children that are not related to the resident of the site, or where the site is not run as a home business. It excludes rooms or land used for sports training.
CLEANFILL AREA	means an area used exclusively for the disposal of cleanfill material. (National Planning Standard definition)
CLEANFILL MATERIAL	means virgin excavated natural materials including clay, gravel, sand, soil and rock that are free of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components; b. hazardous substances and materials; c. products and materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, stabilisation or disposal practices; d. medical and veterinary wastes, asbestos, and radioactive substances; e. contaminated soil and other contaminated materials; and f. liquid wastes. (National Planning Standard definition)
CLOSED CEMETERY	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Burial and Cremation Act 1964.
CLUBROOM	means any building or part thereof which is ancillary to recreation activities or recreation facilities on the same site and which is intended to be used by members of a sports club or recreation-related organisation for amenities, meetings and/or social events.
COASTAL ENVIRONMENT	means the area shown on the planning map as being located within the inland extent of the coastal environment, identified in accordance with Policy 1 of the NZCPS.
COASTAL HAZARD MITIGATION WORKS	Any means work and or structure designed to prevent or mitigate coastal hazards, such as coastal erosion and seawater inundation. It includes soft engineering natural hazard mitigation beach re-nourishment, dune replacement, and sand fences, seawalls, groynes, gabions and revetments and hard engineering natural hazard mitigation ¹⁴ .
COASTAL MARINE AREA	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA.
COASTAL WATER	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA. (National Planning Standard definition)

¹⁴ 199 Johns Road Ltd, Carolina Homes Ltd, Carolina Rental Homes Ltd, Allan Downs Ltd [266.177]. Earthworks s42A report: DOC [419.8], and also in Natural Hazards s42A report.

COLLECTOR ROAD	means any road identified as a collector road in the District Plan road hierarchy, and are roads that collect and distribute traffic between neighbourhoods and arterial roads, are a preferred route for travel within and between areas of population and activities, act as 'spine' roads, and provide a significant property access function.
COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY	means any activity trading in goods, equipment or services. It includes any ancillary activity to the commercial activity (for example administrative or head offices). (National Planning Standard definition)
COMMERCIAL AND MIXED USE ZONES	means any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Large Format Retail Zone; b. Local Centre Zone; c. Mixed Use Zone; d. Neighbourhood Centre Zone; e. Town Centre Zone (Key Activity Centre as per the RPS).
COMMERCIAL GOLF RESORT ACTIVITY	means activities that support the tourism/resort activities in the zone, involving: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. cafes; b. restaurants; c. wine bar; d. superette; e. gift/souvenir shop <u>and any ancillary artisan workshops</u>¹⁵; f. hair and beauty salon; g. massage therapists;¹⁶ h. golfing supplies; and i. swimwear apparel and accessories.
COMMERCIAL MOTORISED ACTIVITIES	means land-based motorised recreation activities undertaken by a commercial operator and includes activities such as quad bike and 4x4 wheel drive tours for fee paying customers.
COMMERCIAL SERVICES	means a business providing personal, property, financial, household, or other retail services to the general public where a front counter service is provided to cater for anticipated walk-in customers, and is limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. authorised betting shops; b. copy and quick print services; c. financial and banking facilities; d. postal services; e. counter insurance services; f. dry-cleaning and laundrette services; g. electrical goods repair services; h. footwear, leather goods and clothing repair and alteration services; i. hairdressing, beauty salons and barbers; j. internet cafes; k. computer, internet and phone services and repairs; l. key cutting services; m. real estate agents and valuers; n. travel agency, airline and entertainment booking services; o. optometrists and/or opticians;

¹⁵ S&E Corp [416.15]. Hearing Stream 10 Pegasus Resort Reply Report

¹⁶ Minor amendment. Hearing Stream 10 Pegasus Resort s42A report.

	<p>p. movie and game hire;</p> <p>q. veterinary facilities and/or animal grooming services;</p> <p>r. massage therapists;</p> <p>s. tattoo and piercing studios; and</p> <p>t. weight management services.</p>
COMMUNICATION KIOSK	means any structure intended for public use to facilitate telecommunication or radiocommunication and includes (but is not necessarily limited to) boxes or booths for telephone, video or internet services but is not an infrastructure cabinet or infrastructure building.
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ACTIVITY	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. (National Planning Standard definition)
COMMUNITY FACILITY	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. (National Planning Standard definition)
COMMUNITY GARDEN	means the use of land for communal gardening (both at ground level or in raised beds) and includes marae gardens, shared gardening on private land, and other community-based initiatives to encourage home gardening.
COMMUNITY MARKET	means a regular and ongoing market with multiple vendors using moveable buildings or structures. It excludes retail activity ancillary to a permanent activity on the same site.
COMMUNITY SCALE NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION WORKS	means <u>a</u> natural hazard mitigation <u>scheme works</u> that <u>serves</u> multiple properties and <u>is are</u> constructed and administered by the District Council, the Crown, the Regional Council or their nominated contractor or agent. ¹⁷
COMMUNITY SIGN	means any sign associated with one or more of the following purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. naming or interpretation of any listed historic heritage item either within its applicable historic heritage setting or affixed to the historic heritage item; b. providing information about the historic occupation or use of a site and area of significance to Māori and their associated values as wāhi tapu/wāhi taonga, ngā tūrangā tupuna or ngā wai; c. township identification; d. community group information noticeboard managed by Waimakariri District Council; e. international Symbol of Access; f. Council owned public parking locations or public amenities; g. hunter, angler access or recreational user access, <u>public park use or interpretation</u>¹⁸ managed by <u>Te Kōhaka o Tūhaitara Trust</u>,¹⁹ Fish & Game New Zealand, Department of Conservation, Canterbury Regional Council or Waimakariri District Council; or

¹⁷ ECan [316.56]. Natural Hazards s42A report.

¹⁸ Tūhaitara Trust [113.4 & 113.5]. Signs s42A report.

¹⁹ Tūhaitara Trust [113.4 & 113.5]. Signs s42A report.

	h. customary access or relating to a rāhui.
COMPOSTING FACILITY	means buildings, grounds and equipment used for the receiving organic material, manufacture of compost, storage and disposal of composted material, but does not include domestic or farm-scale composting activities.
CONDUCTOR	means a wire or cable, or bundles of wires or cables, used for carrying electric current, including any associated hardware and insulation.
CONFERENCE FACILITY	means a formal meeting location where singular events such as business conferences and meetings are held, rather than events that occur regularly.
CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES	means the management, maintenance and enhancement of <u>intrinsic values of natural resources, including</u> ^{20 21} ecological values of ^{22 23} parks and reserves, beach areas and open space and recreation zones. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. pest control; b. fencing; c. plant nurseries; d. conservation and restoration planting; e. planting for stormwater treatment, erosion and coastal protection, and carbon sequestration; f. ancillary environmental research and education activities; g. ancillary access tracks and ancillary structures; h. the ancillary use of vehicles, machinery or equipment.
<u>CONSERVATION VALUES</u> ²⁴	<u>has the same meaning as in section 229(2) of the RMA.</u>
CONSTRUCTION WORK	has the same meaning as in NZS6803-1999: means any work in connection with the construction, erection, installation, carrying out, repair, maintenance, cleaning, painting, renewal, removal, alteration, dismantling, or demolition of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. any building, erection, edifice, structure, wall, fence or chimney, whether constructed wholly or partly above or below ground level; b. any road, motorway, harbour or foreshore works, railway, cableway, tramway, canal, or aerodrome; c. any drainage, irrigation, or river control work; d. any electricity, water, gas, or telecommunications reticulation; e. any bridge, viaduct, dam, reservoir, earthworks, pipeline, aqueduct, culvert, drive, shaft, tunnel, or reclamation; or f. any scaffolding. g. any work in connection with any excavation, site preparation, or preparatory work, carried out for the purpose of any construction work; h. the use of any plant, tools, gear, or materials for the purpose of any construction work; i. any construction work carried out underwater, including work on ships, wrecks, buoys, rafts, and obstructions to navigation; and j. any inspection or other work carried out for the purpose of ascertaining whether construction work should be carried out.

²⁰ Horticulture NZ [295.19]. Open Space and Recreation Zones s42A report.

²¹ Department of Conservation [419.9]. Open Space and Recreation Zones s42A report.

²² Horticulture NZ [295.19]. Open Space and Recreation Zones s42A report.

²³ Department of Conservation [419.9]. Open Space and Recreation Zones s42A report.

²⁴ Forest and Bird [192.79]. Urban Subdivision Reply Report.

	<u><i>for the avoidance of doubt, installation of a building includes the relocation and resitting of a building.</i></u> ²⁵
CONSTRUCTION WORK	<p>has the same meaning as in NZS6803-1999: means any work in connection with the construction, erection, installation, carrying out, repair, maintenance, cleaning, painting, renewal, removal, alteration/conversion, dismantling, or demolition of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> any building, erection, edifice, structure, wall, fence or chimney, whether constructed wholly or partly above or below ground level; any road, motorway, harbour or foreshore works, railway, cableway, tramway, canal, or aerodrome; any drainage, irrigation, or river control work; any electricity, water, gas, or telecommunications reticulation; any bridge, viaduct, dam, reservoir, earthworks, pipeline, aqueduct, culvert, drive, shaft, tunnel, or reclamation; or any scaffolding. any work in connection with any excavation, site preparation, or preparatory work, carried out for the purpose of any construction work; the use of any plant, tools, gear, or materials for the purpose of any construction work; any construction work carried out underwater, including work on ships, wrecks, buoys, rafts, and obstructions to navigation; and any inspection or other work carried out for the purpose of ascertaining whether construction work should be carried out.
CONTAMINANT	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA.</p> <p>includes any substance (including gases, odorous compounds, liquids, solids, and micro-organisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy, or heat—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> when discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of water; or 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. <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
CONTAMINATED LAND	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA.</p> <p>means land that has a hazardous substance in or on it that—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> has significant adverse effects on the environment; or is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment. <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
<u>CONVENIENCE ACTIVITY</u>	<u>Convenience activities means the use of land and/or buildings to provide readily accessible retail activities and commercial services required on a day to day basis. It excludes:</u>

²⁵ House Movers Section of the New Zealand Heavy Haulage Association [221.5]. NOISE s42A report: Note that the Temporary Activities s42A report recommended rejecting this submission point but the reporting officer now recommends accept as set-out in the covering memorandum.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>booking services for airlines, recreation activities and entertainment activities;</u> 2. <u>travel agency services;</u> 3. <u>real estate agents;</u> 4. <u>betting shops;</u> 5. <u>gymnasiums;</u> 6. <u>dry-cleaning and laundrette services (but not agencies for these services);</u> 7. <u>electrical goods repair services;</u> 8. <u>premises licensed to serve alcohol;</u> 9. <u>counter insurance services;</u> 10. <u>financial and banking facilities; and</u> 11. <u>copy and quick printing services.</u>²⁶
COVERAGE	means the percentage of the net site area covered by the footprint of structures as identified in the relevant rule.
CREMATORIUM	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Burial and Cremation Act 1964.
CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	<p>means infrastructure necessary to provide services which, if interrupted, would have a serious effect on people and communities and which would require immediate reinstatement. This includes any structures that support, protect or form part of critical infrastructure. Critical infrastructure includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. regionally significant airports; b. regionally significant ports; c. gas storage and distribution facilities; d. electricity substations, networks, and transmission and distribution installations, including the National Grid and the electricity distribution network; e. supply and treatment of water for public supply; f. stormwater and sewage treatment and disposal systems; g. radiocommunication and telecommunication installations and networks; h. strategic road and rail networks; i. petroleum storage and supply facilities; j. public healthcare institutions including hospitals and medical centres; k. fire stations, police stations, ambulance stations, emergency coordination facilities; <p>except that critical infrastructure excludes a service, facility or connection that does not have a public or community function.</p>
CULTIVATION	<p>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.</p> <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
CULTURAL FACILITY	means land or an existing building used for cultural activity. It includes, but is not necessarily limited to, museums, cultural centres, galleries, and ancillary workshops, offices, storage, and retail activity.
CUSTOMARY HARVESTING	means the harvesting of indigenous vegetation or indigenous fauna by mana whenua, in accordance with tikanga, for traditional uses, including food gathering, carving, weaving, and traditional medicine.

²⁶ Bellgrove Rangiora Ltd [408.55]. Commercial and Mixed Use Zones Reply Report.

CUSTOMER CONNECTION	means part or all of any structure, pipe, equipment or cable that relates to radiocommunication or telecommunication; wastewater or stormwater treatment or disposal; or water, gas or electricity; and that serves a residential unit or other building and its occupants.
DELINEATED AREA	means an area of land within a site and shown by defined boundaries, legal or otherwise, which encompasses a proposed building platform for a Residential Unit or an existing Residential Unit.
DEMOLITION	in relation to historic heritage means, the destruction in whole or of a substantial part of listed historic heritage which results in the complete or significant loss of the heritage fabric and heritage values of the item, but excludes partial demolition necessary for undertaking alterations to historic heritage.
DESIGN STATEMENT	means, for the purpose of assessing multi-unit residential development and retirement villages, a report prepared by an expert suitably qualified and experienced person in resource management planning, which may include assessments from other professional experts such as architects, urban designers, landscape architects and transport planners. A design statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. outlines the design justification for the proposal; b. examines local character, site opportunities and constraints; and c. provides plans of the proposal within the context of surrounding sites, streets and public places (if any).
DIGITAL SIGN	means any sign that displays changeable electronic messages or images via LED, neon, or electronic projection.
DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACCOMMODATION	means the erection and use of tents or buildings in response to a disaster event, such as an earthquake, for the purpose of providing shelter or accommodation for people displaced or impacted by the event. The requirement for such facility will be determined by the Waimakariri District Council, Civil Defence or emergency organisations, or lawfully established organisation for the purpose of post disaster management. This definition includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. temporary accommodation for people required to work as part of the immediate disaster relief efforts or post disaster development team; b. temporary accommodation for people displaced by the disaster event; and c. temporary facilities for disaster event management d. temporary educational facility.
DISCHARGE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA. includes emit, deposit, and allow to escape. (National Planning Standard definition)
DOMESTIC ANIMAL KEEPING AND BREEDING	means the keeping or breeding of domestic animals for pets or domestic livestock as part of residential activity on any site.
DRAIN	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. (National Planning Standard definition)

DRINKING WATER	means water intended to be used for human consumption; and includes water intended to be used for food preparation, utensil washing, and oral or other personal hygiene. (National Planning Standard definition)
DRIVE THROUGH	means an activity where goods or services are provided to customers who remain in their vehicle (excluding service stations).
DUST	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. (National Planning Standard definition)
EARTHWORKS	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. (National Planning Standard definition)
ECOLOGICAL DISTRICT	means a local part of the region where topographical, geological, climatic, soil and biological features, including the broad cultural pattern, produce a characteristic landscape and range of biological communities. Ecological districts in the District are shown on the planning map, and are derived from the current ecological districts defined in 'McEwen, W. M. (ed.), 1987. Ecological regions and districts of New Zealand. Wellington: Department of Conservation'.
ECOLOGICAL ECOSYSTEM²⁷ SERVICES	the benefits people obtain from ecosystems that support us by providing services on which our health, livelihoods, and well-being depend, i.e. e.g.²⁸ , water purification and regulation; provision of food, medicine, fiber-fibre²⁹ , and energy; and places for physical, cultural, spiritual and recreation.
EDGE EFFECTS³⁰	means effects on ecosystems caused by adjacent or surrounding land uses.³¹
EDUCATION PURPOSES	in the designated purpose of the Minister of Education designations, means to: a. enable the use of the facilities on the site by and for the educational benefit of any preschool and school age students (i.e. years 0 to 13) regardless of whether they are enrolled in the institution located on the site. b. enable the provision of supervised care and study opportunities for students outside school hours in school facilities. c. enable the provision of community education (e.g. night classes for adults) outside school hours in school facilities. d. include but not be limited to the provision of academic, sporting, social and cultural education including through: i. formal and informal recreational, sporting and outdoor activities and competitions whether carried out during or outside school hours;

²⁷ DoC [419.10]. ECO s42A Report.

²⁸ Judith Roper-Lindsay [120.1]. ECO s42A Report.

²⁹ Correct spelling error via Clause 16 of Schedule 1 of the RMA. ECO s42A Report

³⁰ Forest and Bird [192.7]. ECO s42A Report.

³¹ Forest and Bird [192.7]. ECO s42A Report.

	<p>ii. formal and informal cultural activities and competitions whether carried out during or outside school hours;</p> <p>iii. the provision of specialist hubs and units (including language immersion units and teen parenting units) for children with particular educational requirements or special needs.</p> <p>e. enable the use of facilities for purposes associated with the education of students including school assemblies, functions, fairs and other gatherings whether carried out during or outside school hours.</p> <p>f. enable the provision of associated administrative services; carparking and vehicle manoeuvring; and health, social services and medical services (including dental clinics and sick bays).</p> <p>g. enable housing on site for staff members whose responsibilities require them to live on site (e.g. school caretaker) and their families.</p> <p>(Minister of Education Designations Definition)</p> <p><u>“Education Purposes” for the purposes of these designations shall, in the absence of specific conditions to the contrary:</u></p> <p>i. <u>Enable the use of the facilities on the designated site by and for the educational benefit of any school age students (i.e.: years 0 to 13) and early childhood children regardless of whether they are enrolled at any institution located on that designated site.</u></p> <p>ii. <u>Enable the provision of supervised care and study opportunities for students outside school hours in school facilities</u></p> <p>iii. <u>Enable the provision of community education (e.g.: night classes for adults) outside school hours in school facilities</u></p> <p>iv. <u>Include but not be limited to the provision of academic, sporting, social and cultural education including through:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>• Formal and informal recreational, sporting and outdoor activities and competitions whether carried out during or outside school hours;</u> <u>• Formal and informal cultural activities and competitions whether carried out during or outside school hours;</u> <u>• The provision of specialist hubs and units (including language immersion units and teen parent units) for students with particular educational requirements or special needs;</u> <p><u>and</u></p> <p>v. <u>Enable the use of facilities for purposes associated with the education of students including school assemblies, functions, fairs and other gatherings whether carried out during or outside school hours.</u></p> <p>vi. <u>Enable the provision of associated administrative services; carparking and vehicle manoeuvring; and health, social service and medical services (including dental clinics and sick bays).</u></p> <p>vii. <u>Enable the housing on site for staff members whose responsibilities require them to live on site (e.g.: school caretaker) and their families.</u> ³²</p>
<p>EDUCATIONAL FACILITY</p>	<p>means land or buildings used for teaching or training by childcare services, schools, or tertiary education services, including any ancillary activities. (National Planning Standard definition)</p>

³² Minister of Education [277.1]. Designations (Requiring authorities other than District Council) s42A report.

EFFECT	<p>has the same meaning as in section 3 of the RMA.</p> <p>includes—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. any positive or adverse effect; and b. any temporary or permanent effect; and c. any past, present, or future effect; and d. any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects— <p>regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency of the effect, and also includes—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> e. any potential effect of high probability; and f. any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact. <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
<u>ELECTRICITY CABINETS AND KIOSKS</u> ³³	<u>in relation to electricity distribution, means equipment affixed to, or within, the ground that is necessary to operate part of a utility or infrastructure network, including any casing.</u>
ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION	means the conveyance of electricity via electricity distribution lines, cables, poles, pi-poles, towers, substations, transformers, switching stations, kiosks, cabinets, and ancillary buildings and structures, including communication equipment, by a network utility operator.
ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION LINE	means the lines and associated poles, pi-poles and towers <u>that are not part of the National Grid and are</u> ³⁴ utilised by a network utility operator to distribute electricity.
ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION	has the same meaning as defined in the NPSET.
<u>ELEMENTS</u>	<p><u>in relation to sign content shall be calculated as follows:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>i. Each word, an email address, a website URL or phone number = 1 element each;</u> <u>ii. An image = 4 elements; and</u> <u>iii. A logo = 1 element.</u> ³⁵
EMERGENCY	<p>means a situation that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. is the result of any happening, whether natural or otherwise, including any accident, explosion, earthquake, eruption, tsunami, land movement, flood, storm, tornado, cyclone, fire, leakage or spillage of any dangerous gas or substance, technological failure, infestation, plague, epidemic, failure of or disruption to an emergency service or a lifeline utility, or actual or imminent attack or warlike act; and b. causes or may cause loss of life or injury or illness or distress or in any way endangers the safety of the public or property in New Zealand or any part of New Zealand.
EMERGENCY SERVICE	means an authority or service that is responsible for the safety and welfare of people and property in the community during times of emergency that include, but are not necessarily limited to, fire-service ³⁶ <u>Fire and Emergency</u>

³³ Mainpower NZ Ltd [249.9]. EI Reply Report.

³⁴ Transpower NZ Ltd [195.5]. EI Reply Report.

³⁵ Waka Kotahi [275.62]. Initial Signs Reply Report.

³⁶ Fire and Emergency NZ [303.1]. EI Reply Report.

	<u>New Zealand</u> ³⁷ , ambulance, police, <u>New Zealand Defence Force</u> ³⁸ and emergency co-ordination authorities or services.
EMERGENCY SERVICE FACILITY	means the land, structures and activities of authorities that are responsible for the safety and welfare of people and property in the community during times of emergency (and the use of those facilities for these purposes). It includes (but is not necessarily limited to) fire stations, ambulance stations, police stations and emergency co-ordination facilities, and ancillary parking and loading and signs.
<u>EMERGENCY SERVICE TRAINING ACTIVITY</u> ³⁹	<u>Emergency service training activity' means the training activities, operational support and other non-emergency activities undertaken by the New Zealand Police, Fire and Emergency New Zealand, and hospital and health services.</u>
ENTERTAINMENT ACTIVITY	means the use of land or buildings principally for leisure and amusement activities other than sports, regardless of whether a charge is made for admission or not. It includes public performances, exhibitions, movie and live theatres, and ancillary workshops, storage, offices and retail activity.
ENVIRONMENT	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA. includes— a. ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and b. all natural and physical resources; and c. amenity values; and d. the social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) or which are affected by those matters. (National Planning Standard definition)
EQUESTRIAN AND ANCILLARY ACTIVITIES AND FACILITIES	means the use of land and buildings for training, exercising, riding or showing of horses for recreational or competitive purposes <u>and whether a charge is made for admission or participation or not</u> ⁴⁰ , and may include (but is not necessarily limited to): a. pony clubs; b. clubroom; c. exercise areas, riding courses, <u>dressage arenas</u> ⁴¹ and jumps; d. providing horse riding lessons for a tariff; e. <u>short term grazing of horses prior to an event</u> ⁴² ; and f. associated outdoor storage areas; but excludes: f. major sports facility; g. the grazing of horses on District Council land <u>(other than in e. above)</u> ⁴³ ;

³⁷ Fire and Emergency NZ [303.3]. EI Reply Report.

³⁸ NZ Defence Force [166.1] EI Reply Report.

³⁹ FENZ [303.49] TEMP Reply Report.

⁴⁰ Oxford A&P Association [146.2]. Open Space and Recreation Zones s42A report.

⁴¹ Oxford A&P Association [146.2]. Open Space and Recreation Zones s42A report.

⁴² Oxford A&P Association [146.2]. Open Space and Recreation Zones s42A report.

⁴³ Oxford A&P Association [146.2]. Open Space and Recreation Zones s42A report.

	h. the use of land and buildings for keeping, grazing, training and exercising of horses where this is ancillary to residential activity on the same site <u>(other than in a. to f. and h. above)</u> ⁴⁴ .
<u>EQUIVALENT CAR MOVEMENTS</u>	<u>means one equivalent car movement (ECM) = 1 car / light vehicle movement, 3 ECM = 1 heavy commercial vehicle movement, 5 ECM = 1 combination heavy commercial vehicle movement.</u> ⁴⁵
ESPLANADE RESERVE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA. means a reserve within the meaning of the Reserves Act 1977- a. which is either— i. a local purpose reserve within the meaning of section 23 of that Act, if vested in the territorial authority under section 239; or ii. a reserve vested in the Crown or a regional council under section 237D; and b. which is vested in the territorial authority, regional council, or the Crown for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229. (National Planning Standard definition)
ESPLANADE STRIP	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA. 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. (National Planning Standard definition)
<u>Extensive Pig Farming</u>	<u>means the keeping of pigs outdoors on land at a stock density which ensures permanent vegetation cover is maintained and in accordance with any relevant industry codes of practice, and where no fixed buildings are used for the continuous housing of animals.</u> ⁴⁶
FARM BUILDING	means a building integral to the use of a site for primary production, and excludes residential buildings.
FARM QUARRY	means the extraction of minerals taken for use ancillary to farming and horticulture, and only used within the property of extraction. It includes the extraction of material for farm and forestry tracks, accessways and hardstand areas on the property of origin. It does not include the exportation or removal of extracted material (including any aggregate) from the property of origin or retail or other sales of such material.
FARMERS' MARKET	means a market whereby vendors, or their representatives, involved in growing or producing food, plants or flowers sell these products directly to the public.
<u>FARMING AND AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIERS</u>	<u>means businesses primarily selling goods for permanent exterior installation or planting and includes: landscaping suppliers; and suppliers of bark, compost, firewood, and paving and domestic paving aggregates.</u> ⁴⁷
FERTILISER	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

⁴⁴ Oxford A&P Association [146.2]. Open Space and Recreation Zones s42A report.

⁴⁵ Kainga Ora [325.83]. TRAN Reply Report.

⁴⁶ NZ Pork [169.6]. Rural Zones s42A report.

⁴⁷ Hort NZ [295.33]. Rural Zones s42A report.

	<p>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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, calcium, chlorine, and sodium as major nutrients; or manganese, iron, zinc, copper, boron, cobalt, molybdenum, iodine, and selenium as minor nutrients; or fertiliser additives to facilitate the uptake and use of nutrients; or non-nutrient attributes of the materials used in fertiliser. <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> <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
FILLING	means the placing or disturbance of material upon the surface of the land above natural ground level, or upon land which has been excavated below natural ground level, or the placing or disturbance of material upon land below natural ground level where excavation has not taken place. This includes filling material from both on and off-site.
FLOOR LEVEL	for a concrete floor, means the top of the concrete slab, and for a wooden floor, the bottom of the joists supporting the floor.
FOOD AND BEVERAGE OUTLET	means the use of land, buildings, vessels or other structures primarily for the sale of food or beverages prepared for immediate consumption on or off the premises to the general public. It includes restaurants, bars, taverns, cafes and takeaway bars and drive through restaurants, but excludes supermarkets.
FOOTPRINT	means the total area of structures at ground floor level and the area of any section of any of those structures that protrudes directly above the ground.
FRANGIBLE VEGETATION	means any plant with a main stalk less than 100mm in diameter at maturity measured at a point 400mm above ground level.
<u>FREE RANGE POULTRY FARMING</u>	<p><u>The primary production of poultry for commercial purposes, where:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>All of the birds farmed have access to open air runs; and</u> <u>Permanent vegetation ground cover exists on the land where birds are permitted to range; and</u> <u>The stocking rate of the runs and weatherproof shelter to which the birds have access are appropriate for the relevant bird type.</u>⁴⁸
FREESTANDING SIGN	means any sign which stands wholly on its own with its own support structure(s). It includes any sign affixed to a trailer or vehicle that has the primary purpose of advertising.
FREIGHT HANDLING FACILITIES	means the use of land, plant, equipment, buildings, infrastructure and structures for freight handling and distribution. It includes ancillary: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> storage areas and facilities, including warehouses; maintenance and repair facilities; parking areas; administration facilities.

⁴⁸ EPFNZ and PIANZ [351.1]. Rural Zones s42A report.

FRESHWATER	<p>has the same meaning as fresh water in section 2 of the RMA.</p> <p>means all water except coastal water and geothermal water. (National Planning Standard definition)</p>
FRESHWATER BODY SETBACK	means an area of defined width running parallel to the bank of a water body as shown in Natural Character of Freshwater Bodies chapter, Figure 1.
FUNCTIONAL NEED	<p>means 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.</p> <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
FUNERAL RELATED SERVICES AND FACILITY	means commercial services associated with the memorial, embalming or cremation of deceased person.
FUTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	<p>means a strategy that sets the high-level vision for accommodating urban growth over the long term, and identifies strategic priorities to inform other development-related decisions, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> district plan zoning and related plan changes; priority outcomes in long-term plans and infrastructure strategies, including decisions on funding and financing; priorities and decisions in regional land transport plans. <p>Future Development Strategy is required under the NPSUD.</p>
GARDENING	means the <u>small scale</u> ⁴⁹ maintenance, preparation, digging, and replacing of soil for the planting of shrubs, flowers, ground cover, trees, and other plants; harvesting of produce; and the covering of the ground in lawn or bark where it does not permanently alter the profile, contour or height of the land, or leave soil exposed to erosion. It does not include the removal of soil off site, planting of trees within the root protection area of any notable tree or group of trees, or any other gardening activity that would cause damage or affect the growth of any notable tree or group of trees.
GAS DISTRIBUTION PIPELINE	means any pipeline with a pressure of 2,000 kilopascals gauge or less under the control of a gas distributor and used to distribute gas from the boundary of a gasworks or gate station or outlet flange supplying gas for distribution.
GOLF COUNTRY CLUB	means private membership clubrooms associated with the golf course designed to host social events for members and guests, including the provision of food and beverages and ancillary office.
GOLF EDUCATION FACILITY	means land and buildings used by a golf academy for teaching or training athletes or hosting educational seminars and includes ancillary office, temporary accommodation and golf related retail activity.
GRAVEL EXTRACTION	means the removal and stockpiling of topsoil and overburden on site; excavation, processing (including crushing, screening and washing) and stockpiling of gravel on site; movement of material on site; dust suppression; removal of material from the site including by truck; and the rehabilitation of the site.

⁴⁹ Federated Farmers [414.5]. Residential Zones s42A report.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE	<p>means a natural or semi-natural area, feature or process, including engineered systems that mimic natural processes, which are planned or managed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. provide for aspects of ecosystem health or resilience, such as maintaining or improving the quality of water, air or soil, and habitats to promote biodiversity; and b. provide services to people and communities, such as stormwater or flood management or climate change adaptation. <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
GREYWATER	<p>means liquid waste from domestic sources including sinks, basins, baths, showers and similar fixtures, but does not include sewage, or industrial and trade waste.</p> <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
GROSS FLOOR AREA	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. where there are exterior walls, from the exterior faces of those exterior walls b. where there are walls separating two buildings, from the centre lines of the walls separating the two buildings 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. <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
GROUND LEVEL	<p>means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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); b. if the ground level cannot be identified under paragraph (a), the existing surface level of the ground; 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. <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
GROUNDWATER	<p>means water occupying openings, cavities, or spaces in soils or rocks beneath the surface of the ground.</p> <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
GYMNASIUM	<p>means a building or room/s used for organised or instructed indoor exercise, including aerobics or weight/circuit training, and ancillary facilities such as health care services, spa/sauna, a small apparel sales area and cafeteria for patrons. Specialised facilities, such as squash courts, are considered ancillary to a gymnasium.</p>
HABITABLE ROOM	<p>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.</p> <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
HARD ENGINEERING NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION	<p>means the construction of, usually artificial, physical structures or resistant barriers, to avoid flood damage or slow down or prevent erosion or</p>

	inundation of the coastline. Such structures include stop banks, seawalls, gabions, breakwaters and groynes.
HAZARDOUS FACILITY	<p>means a facility or activity that involves the use, storage or disposal of any hazardous substance, but excludes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the incidental use and storage of hazardous substances in minimal domestic scale quantities; b. retail outlets for hazardous substances intended for domestic usage (e.g. supermarkets, hardware stores and pharmacies); c. the incidental storage and use of agrichemicals, fertilisers and fuel for land based primary production activities; d. pipelines used for the transfer of hazardous substances such gas, oil, trade waste and sewage; e. fuel in motor vehicles, boats, airplanes and small engines; f. the use, transportation, or storage of any hazardous substance for any temporary military training activity; g. the transportation of hazardous substances (e.g. in trucks or trains); or h. mixing and application of hazardous substances solely for the purpose of controlling plant and animal pests.
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA.</p> <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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. with 1 or more of the following intrinsic properties: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. explosiveness: ii. flammability: iii. a capacity to oxidise: iv. corrosiveness: v. toxicity (including chronic toxicity): vi. 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 1 or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a). <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
HEADFRAME	has the same meaning as in the NESTF and means a structure attached to a pole that enables more than 1 antenna to be attached to the pole and results in the notional envelope of the pole being larger than 0.7m in diameter.
HEALTH CARE FACILITY	<p>means land or buildings used for the provision of physical and mental health services, or health-related welfare services, for people by registered health practitioners (approved under the Health Practitioners Competence Assurance Act 2003) including, but not necessarily limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. medical practitioners; b. dentists and dental services; c. opticians; d. physiotherapists; e. medical social workers and counsellors; f. midwives;

	<p>g. paramedical practitioners; and includes the following facilities:</p> <p>h. diagnostic laboratories; i. day care facility for the elderly and disabled; j. integrated family health centre; k. ancillary offices and retail activity; l. ancillary parking and loading and signs; m. the provision of physical fitness facilities, such as gymnasiums and pools where ancillary to a hospital or health care facility; but excludes facilities for:</p> <p>n. beauty clinics; and o. health care within retirement villages premises.</p>
HEAVY INDUSTRY	<p>means:</p> <p>a. blood or offal treating; bone boiling or crushing; dag crushing; fellmongering; fish cleaning or curing; gut scraping and treating; and tallow melting; b. flax pulping; flock manufacture or teasing of textile materials for any purpose; and wood pulping; c. storage and disposal of sewage, septic tank sludge or refuse; d. slaughtering of animals; storage, drying or preserving of bones, hides, hoofs or skins; tanning; and wool scouring; e. any other processes involving fuel-burning equipment, which individually or in combination with other equipment, have a fuel-burning rate of up to 1000 kg/hr; f. burning out of the residual content of metal containers used for the transport or storage of chemicals; g. the burning of municipal, commercial or industrial wastes, by the use of incinerators for disposal of waste; h. any industrial wood pulp process in which wood or other cellulose material is cooked with chemical solutions to dissolve lining, and the associated processes of bleaching and chemical and by-product recovery; i. crematoriums; and j. any industrial activity which <u>may require regional discharge consents; and</u> k. <u>ancillary activities to the industrial activity involves the discharge of odour or dust beyond the site boundary⁵⁰.</u></p>
HEAVY VEHICLE	<p>has the same meaning as "heavy motor vehicle" as defined in 'Land Transport Rule: Heavy Vehicles 2004 (as at 1 May 2021)', and means a motor vehicle that:</p> <p>a. is of Class MD3, MD4, ME, NB, NC, TC or TD; or b. has a gross vehicle mass that exceeds 3500kg and is not of a class specified in Table A: Vehicle classes.</p>
HEIGHT	<p>means the vertical distance between a specified reference point and the highest part of any feature, structure or building above that point. (National Planning Standard definition)</p>
HEIGHT CALCULATIONS	<p>means for the purpose of calculating building height, the following shall be excluded:</p> <p>a. lines and wires;</p>

⁵⁰ Daiken [145.2]. Industrial Zone s42A report.

	<p>b. radio and television aerials, provided that the maximum height is not exceeded by more than 2.5m;</p> <p>c. finials, parapets and similar architectural features on buildings, provided that the maximum height is not exceeded by more than 1.5m;</p> <p>d. lift and stair shafts, plant rooms, water tanks, air conditioning units, ventilation ducts, flagpoles;</p> <p>e. chimneys (not exceeding 1.1m in any direction); and</p> <p>f. the spires, steeples or towers of spiritual activities that exceed the maximum height by no more than 3m or 20% of the building height (whichever is greater).</p> <p>See also the definition for "height in relation to infrastructure".</p>
HEIGHT IN RELATION TO BOUNDARY	<p>means the height of a structure, building or feature, relative to its distance from either the boundary of:</p> <p>a. a site; or</p> <p>b. another specified reference point.</p> <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
HEIGHT IN RELATION TO INFRASTRUCTURE	<p>means height measured vertically from either ground level or the top of a plinth or foundation at the centre of a structure to the highest point of the structure, including conductors, but excluding ancillary infrastructure equipment, antennas, lightning rods, earth peaks and GPS units.</p>
HELICOPTER MOVEMENTS	<p>means the take-off or landing of a helicopter. For example, when a helicopter lands and takes off, this constitutes two movements.</p>
HERITAGE FABRIC	<p>in relation to historic heritage, means any physical element, feature, material or finish which contributes to the heritage values in whole or in part of a structure, place, object, feature or site. Heritage fabric only includes any interior physical element, feature, material or finish where specifically identified in HH-SCHED2 - Historic Heritage Items. Original heritage fabric is any such physical element which was an integral part of the historic heritage. Subsequent changes to such physical heritage elements which contribute to the record of the historic development of the heritage resource are also part of the heritage fabric.</p>
HERITAGE INVESTIGATIVE AND TEMPORARY WORKS	<p>in relation to historic heritage, means temporary removal, recording, storage and reinstatement of undamaged heritage fabric where necessary for associated works to the historic heritage. It may include:</p> <p>a. temporary removal for investigation of building condition and determining the scope of works; and</p> <p>b. temporary removal of heritage fabric where it cannot be satisfactorily protected in situ; and</p> <p>c. core drilling;</p> <p>it includes the following activities:</p> <p>d. temporary lifting and/ or temporary moving off foundations; and</p> <p>e. temporary lifting and/or temporary moving of the historic heritage to allow for ground, foundation and retaining wall remediation.</p>
HERITAGE SETTING	<p>means an entry in HH-SCHED2 - Historic Heritage Items which, with the associated historic heritage, has met the significance threshold for listing. A heritage setting is the area surrounding and adjacent to historic heritage that is integral to its function, meaning and relationships and may include individually listed historic heritage. A heritage setting includes:</p> <p>a. buildings;</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. structures or features, such as fences, walls and gates, bridges, monuments, gun emplacements, whale pots, lamp stands and public artworks; c. gardens, lawns, mature trees and landscaping water features, historic landforms; d. access, walkways and cycleways, circulation, paths and paving; e. open space; and f. spatial relationships.
<p>HERITAGE VALUES</p>	<p>means those tangible and intangible values which contribute to the significance of historic heritage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. historical and social value; b. cultural and spiritual value; c. architectural and aesthetic value; d. technological and craftsmanship value; e. contextual value; f. archaeological and scientific significance value.
<p>HIGH COASTAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA</p>	<p>means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. land likely to be subject to coastal erosion, including the cumulative effects of sea level rise, over the next 100 years; and b. land subject to water depth of 1 metre or greater in a 1% AEP (1 in 100-year) storm surge event (excluding tsunami), concurrent with 5% AEP (1 in 20-year) river flow event with a median sea level rise projection over the next 100 years based on an RCP8.5 high emissions scenario.⁵¹
<p>HIGH FLOOD HAZARD AREA</p>	<p>means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. land where there is inundation by floodwater, and where the water depth (metres) x velocity (metres per second) is greater than or equal to 1, or where depths are greater than 1 metre, in a 0.2% Annual Exceedance Probability flood event.⁵²
<p>HIGH HAZARD AREA</p>	<p>means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>land likely to be subject to coastal erosion; or</u>⁵³ b. <u>land where there is inundation by floodwater and where the water depth (metres) x velocity (metres per second) is greater than or equal to 1, or where depths are greater than 1 metre, in a 0.2% Annual Exceedance Probability flood event.</u> <p><u>When determining a. and b. above, the cumulative effects of climate change over the next 100 years (based on latest national guidance) and all sources of flooding (including fluvial, pluvial, and coastal) must be accounted for.</u>⁵⁴</p>

⁵¹ ECan [316.54]. Natural Hazards s42A report.

⁵² ECan [316.54]. Natural Hazards s42A report.

⁵³ ECan [316.54]. Natural Hazards s42A report.

⁵⁴ ECan [316.54]. Natural Hazards s42A report.

<u>HIGH TRAFFIC GENERATING ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>means any activity generates an average daily traffic volume that exceeds the thresholds contained in Table TRAN-1.</u> ⁵⁵
HISTORIC HERITAGE	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA.</p> <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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. archaeological; ii. architectural; iii. cultural; iv. historic; v. scientific; vi. technological; and <p>b. includes—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
HOME BUSINESS	<p>means a commercial activity that is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. undertaken or operated by at least one resident of the site; and b. incidental to the use of the site for a residential activity. <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
HOSPITAL	<p>means land or buildings used for the provision of medical or surgical treatment of, and health services for, people, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. helicopter landing and ambulance facilities; b. medical research and testing facilities; c. first aid and other health-related training facilities; d. rehabilitation facilities, including gymnasiums and pools; e. palliative facilities; f. supported residential care; g. hospital maintenance and service facilities; h. mortuaries; i. overnight accommodation for staff, patients and visitors; j. ancillary offices and retail activities, including pharmacies, food and beverage outlets and florists; k. ancillary commercial services, including banks and dry-cleaners; and l. ancillary parking and loading and signs; <p>but excludes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> m. hospitals within retirement villages.
HOTEL	<p>means any building and associated land where <u>guest visitor</u>⁵⁶ accommodation is provided, is not self catering, and which is the subject of an alcohol licence. It may include restaurants, bars, bottle stores, conference and other ancillary facilities as part of an integrated complex.</p>
HOUSEBOAT	<p>means any vessel that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. is designed, fitted and used primarily for a residential purpose; and b. is navigable on a water body, either self-propelled or by towing.

⁵⁵ Schedule 1 Clause 16(2). Trans Reply Report.

⁵⁶ Templeton Group [412.1] and [412.2]. Commercial and Mixed Use Zones s42A report.

IDENTIFIED BUILDING PLATFORM	means a delineated area on a subdivision plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. outside of which the location of structures on an allotment is not allowed; b. which is the subject of a condition of subdivision consent, to be complied with on a continuing basis; and c. is recorded and issued in a consent notice in accordance with s221 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
IMPERMEABLE SURFACE	means any surface through which water cannot drain, except for buildings.
IMPERVIOUS SURFACE	means a continuous surface of concrete, bitumen, paving or hardfill (excluding gravel or other loose stone surfaces that have not been mechanically compacted) that effectively puts a physical barrier on the surface of any part of a site, excluding shade tunnel or greenhouses that do not have solid floors.
IMPROVED PASTURE	means an area of land where exotic pasture species have been deliberately sown or maintained for the purpose of pasture production since 31 December 1999* and species composition and growth has been modified and is being managed for livestock grazing. *The aerial map series on Canterbury Maps - Basemap Gallery - Imagery Basemap type 'Imagery 1995-1999' can be used to help determine this at https://canterburymaps.govt.nz/
INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY	means all plants, <u>fungi</u> ⁵⁷ and animals that occur naturally in New Zealand and have evolved without any assistance from humans and includes the variability among these organisms and the ecological complexes of which they are part. It includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems, and includes their related indigenous biodiversity values.
INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY OFFSET	means a measurable conservation outcome resulting from actions designed to compensate for residual adverse biodiversity effects arising from development after all appropriate avoidance, remediation and mitigation measures have been taken. The goal of a biodiversity offset is to achieve no net loss. ⁵⁸
INDIGENOUS FAUNA	means all animals that occur naturally in New Zealand and have evolved or arrived without any assistance from humans. It includes migratory species visiting New Zealand on a regular or irregular basis.
INDIGENOUS VEGETATION	means a community of vascular plants and non-vascular plants, that includes species native to the ecological district in which that area is located.
INDIGENOUS VEGETATION CLEARANCE	means the felling, clearing, <u>removal</u> , ⁵⁹ damage or disturbance of indigenous vegetation by <u>activities including</u> ⁶⁰ cutting, mob stocking, crushing, cultivation, irrigation, earthworks, chemical application, artificial drainage, stop banking, burning, <u>over sowing, trampling</u> ⁶¹ or any other activity in or directly adjacent to an area of indigenous vegetation that destroys or directly results in extensive failure of an area of indigenous vegetation.

⁵⁷ DoC [419.16]. ECO s42A Report.

⁵⁸ DoC [419.15], Fulton Hogan [41.6], and Forest and Bird [192.15]. ECO s42A Report.

⁵⁹ Forest and Bird [192.18] and Fulton Hogan [41.7]. ECO s42A Report.

⁶⁰ Fulton Hogan [41.7]. ECO s42A Report.

⁶¹ DoC [419.17]. ECO s42A Report.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY	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. (National Planning Standard definition)
INDUSTRIAL ANCILLARY TOURISM	means the use of land or buildings for the ancillary purpose of interpretation and demonstration of an industry activity on the site.
INDUSTRIAL WASTE AND TRADE WASTE	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. (National Planning Standard definition)
INDUSTRIAL ZONES	means any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Heavy Industrial Zone; b. General Industrial Zone; c. Light Industrial Zone.
INFRASTRUCTURE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA <u>and also includes defence facilities</u> ⁶²
INFRASTRUCTURE BUILDING	means a building that serves the same purpose as an infrastructure cabinet but is of a larger scale and is not a habitable building, <u>or an electricity cabinet and kiosk</u> ⁶³ .
INFRASTRUCTURE CABINET	means a casing around equipment that is necessary to operate part of infrastructure but is not an infrastructure building, <u>or an electricity cabinet or kiosk</u> ⁶⁴ .
INTEGRATED FAMILY HEALTH CENTRE	means a health care facility primarily serving the local community where multiple health care services are located within one building (or networked) and function together in an integrated manner to meet the needs of the consumer. It will contain general practice clinical staff and services and may include community nursing and medical specialists, a day surgery, a pharmacy, a blood collection centre and physiotherapy, midwifery and counselling services.
INTENSIVE INDOOR PRIMARY PRODUCTION	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. (National Planning Standard definition)
INTENSIVE OUTDOOR PRIMARY PRODUCTION	means primary production activities involving the keeping or rearing of livestock, or commercial aquaculture, where the regular feed source for the production of goods is substantially provided other than from the site concerned. The activity may be undertaken entirely outdoors or in a combination if indoors and outdoors, including within an outdoor enclosure. It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. free-range pig farming <u>extensive pig farming</u> ⁶⁵; b. free-range poultry or game bird farming; <u>be</u> intensive goat farming and;

⁶² Mainpower NZ Ltd [249.14]. EI Reply Report.

⁶³ Mainpower NZ Ltd [249.14]. EI Reply Report.

⁶⁴ Mainpower NZ Ltd [249.15]. EI Reply Report.

⁶⁵ NZ Pork [169.6]. Rural Zones s42A report.

	<p>cd aquaculture; it excludes the following: de woolsheds; ef dairy sheds; fg calf pens or wintering accommodation for stock; gh pig production for domestic use which involves no more than 25 weaned pigs or six sows; <u>h. free-range poultry farming⁶⁶; and</u> <u>i. game bird farming⁶⁷.</u></p>
INTERMENT	means depositing a human body, or a container of ashes resulting from the cremation of a human body, within a grave or vault.
INTERNAL BOUNDARY	means any boundary of a site other than a road boundary.
INTERNALISED SIGN	means any sign affixed inside a building that is not affixed to the interior surface of any window or door in order to provide for external display visible from a public place for any of the purposes described in the definition of sign; or any sign that is not visible from any point outside of the site that it is located.
IWI AUTHORITY	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA.
KAITIAKITANGA	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA.
KEY ACTIVITY CENTRE	means the centres of Rangiora, Kaiapoi, <u>North Woodend⁶⁸</u> and Oxford which are focal points for employment, community activities and the transport network; and which are suitable for more intensive mixed-use development.
LA90	has the same meaning as the 'Background sound level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound. (National Planning Standard definition)
LAEQ	has the same meaning as 'time-average A-weighted sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics -Measurement of Environmental Sound. (National Planning Standard definition)
LAF(MAX)	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. (National Planning Standard definition)
LAKE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA. means a body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land. (National Planning Standard definition)
LAND	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA. a. includes land covered by water and the airspace above land; and

⁶⁶ Egg Producers Federation of New Zealand and the Poultry Industry Association of New Zealand [351.3]. Rural Zones s42A report.

⁶⁷ Rural Zones s42A report and amended through Reply Report.

⁶⁸ Ravenswood Developments Limited [347.2]. Commercial and Industrial rezoning s42A report.

	<p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
LAND DISTURBANCE	<p>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.</p> <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
LAND TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE	<p>means any infrastructure, building, other structure, equipment or devices that support the movement of people and goods by land, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. cycle facilities including cycleways and cycle parking; b. pedestrian facilities including footpaths and footbridges; c. railway tracks, bridges, tunnels, underpasses, signalling, access tracks and facilities; d. roads including carriageways, pavements, parking, bridges, tunnels, retaining walls, underpasses, overpasses, verge and berms; e. park and ride facilities; f. lighting, signals, signs, and control structures and devices associated with intelligent transport systems including vehicle detection systems (electronic vehicle identification, and infra-red vehicle occupancy counters), incident detection, emergency telephones, cables and ducting; g. safety devices including hand rails, bollards, cameras, road markings, rumble strips, barriers, fences, speed tables and speed cushions and traffic separators; h. other traffic control devices including traffic islands, rail crossings, pedestrian crossings, roundabouts and intersection controls, traffic and cycle monitoring devices; i. parking control devices; j. Site access including vehicle crossings, and off-street parking, manoeuvring and loading; k. street furniture and rail furniture, artworks, passenger shelters and ticketing and tolling facilities; l. ancillary equipment and structures associated with public transport systems including seats, shelters, real time information systems and ticketing facilities, bicycle storage and cabinets, and ancillary retail; m. noise attenuation bunds, walls or fences; and n. stormwater management systems and devices (including for stormwater collection and attenuation), ventilation structures, drainage devices and erosion control devices; o. ancillary structures such as poles; p. charging facilities for electric vehicles; <p>but excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> q. bus depots where buses are parked overnight, where these are not located on road reserve; r. new freight handling facilities within the road corridor.
LANDFILL	<p>means an area used for, or previously used for, the disposal of solid waste. It excludes cleanfill areas.</p>

	(National Planning Standard definition)
LANDSCAPED PERMEABLE SURFACE	means any any surface that allows for stormwater to infiltrate into the underlying ground. For the purpose of calculating the landscaped permeable surface does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. any area calculated as part of building coverage; b. any impermeable surface; c. any artificial grass area; d. compacted or loose metal driveways; or e. pools under 1m in height above ground level.
LANDSCAPING	means the provision of predominantly trees or shrubs. It may include some ancillary areas of lawn or other amenity features.
LARGE FORMAT RETAIL	means any individual retail tenancy with a minimum floor area of 450m ² , where the tenancy is created by freehold, leasehold, licence or any other arrangement to occupy and includes department stores and supermarkets.
LDN	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. (National Planning Standard definition)
LEVEL CROSSING	has the same meaning as defined in Section 4 of the Railways Act 2005.
LIFELINE UTILITY	means those entities listed in Part A or described in Part B of Schedule 1 of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002.
LIVING ROOF	is a roof of a building that is partially or completely covered with vegetation and a growing medium, planted over a waterproofing membrane. It may also include additional layers such as a root barrier and drainage and irrigation systems.
LOADING	means the loading or unloading or fuelling of a vehicle, or the adjustment or covering or tying of its load or any part or parts of its load. Load, in relation to a vehicle, has a corresponding meaning.
LOADING AREA	means that part of a site on which all vehicle loading facilities are accommodated, and includes all loading spaces and manoeuvring areas.
LOADING SPACE	means that portion of a site clear of any road or service lane upon which a vehicle can stand while being loaded or unloaded, and shall have vehicle access to a road or service lane.
LOCAL ELECTION SIGN	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. any sign that has the purpose of encouraging or persuading voters to vote for a particular party or candidate for a local election; or b. any sign that has the purpose of increasing awareness of how, when or where people can participate in local elections.⁶⁹
LOCAL ROAD	means any road not identified as a strategic road, arterial road or collector road in the District Plan road hierarchy, and are roads that function almost entirely for property access and are not intended to act as through routes.

⁶⁹ Waka Kotahi [275.64]. Signs s42A report.

LPEAK	has the same meaning as 'Peak sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound. (National Planning Standard definition)
MAHINGA KAI	refers to Ngāi Tahu interests in traditional food and other natural resources and the places where those resources are obtained.
MAINTENANCE OR REPAIR	means in relation to identified historic heritage, works that will restore or keep heritage fabric in a sound condition by using the same or similar materials and retaining the existing form, proportions, finishes including painting ⁷⁰ and characteristics. It includes Building Act 2004 and Building Code upgrades necessary as part of the works or where to satisfy or increase compliance with Building Act 2004 and Building Code requirements including structural seismic upgrades, fire protection and provision of access.
<u>MAJOR ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION LINES</u> ⁷¹	<u>means: an overhead electricity distribution line as shown on the planning maps that is built to operate at a voltage of 33kV or greater.</u>
MAJOR HAZARD FACILITY	means a facility or activity that has been designated by Worksafe as a lower tier major hazard facility or an upper tier major hazard facility under the Health and Safety at Work (Major Hazard Facilities) Regulations 2016.
MAJOR SPORTS FACILITY	means land and buildings, other than recreation facilities or a motorised sports facility, used for a large single or multi-purpose facility for the purposes of participating in or viewing sports and active recreation, whether indoor or outdoor, public or private, and whether a charge is made for admission or not, and serves as a 'destination site' or 'hub'. It includes, but is not necessarily limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. stadiums (covered and uncovered); b. indoor sports and recreation facilities where the gross floor area of a single building is more than 800m²; c. aquatic centres/swimming pool complexes (covered and uncovered); d. golf courses and golf driving ranges; e. equestrian racetracks and show grounds⁷², including stables and ancillary facilities; f. athletics complexes; g. natural, artificial or hard playing and safety surfaces; and h. ancillary facilities such as clubroom and function rooms, spectator stands or seating, lighting and light poles (including security, amenity, flood or training lights), fencing (including security fencing), signage (including for advertising or sponsorship) and parking, loading and manoeuvring areas.
<u>MĀKETE TOURISM ACTIVITY</u>	<u>Means activities that support the tourism activities in the zone, including:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>wellness activities;</u> b. <u>cafes;</u> c. <u>restaurants (excluding takeaway bars);</u>

⁷⁰ Waimakariri District Council [367.22]. Historic Heritage Reply Report.

⁷¹ Mainpower NZ Ltd [249.92] EI Reply Report.

⁷² Oxford A&P Association [146.2]. Open Space and Recreation Zones s42A report.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. <u>wine bars;</u> e. <u>farmers markets;</u> f. <u>artisan workshops and associated retail of products;</u> g. <u>gift/souvenir shops;</u> h. <u>cultural facilities;</u> i. <u>entertainment activities;</u> j. <u>agri-tourism and wine tourism; and</u> k. <u>associated educational facilities.</u>⁷³
MANA WHENUA	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA.
MANOEUVRING AREA	means that part of a site used by vehicles to move from the vehicle crossing to any parking space, garage or loading space. It includes all driveways and aisles, and may be part of an access. Parking areas and loading areas may be served in whole or in part by a common manoeuvring area.
MĀORI LAND	in relation to the Special Purpose Zone - Kāinga Nohoanga, means land: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. that has been gazetted or determined by an order of the Māori Land Court as having a particular land status as defined or provided for within Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993, which may apply to any form of ownership that is recognised or provided for under Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993; or b. where one or more owners of the land provide written confirmation from Te Runanga o Ngāi Tahu Whakapapa Unit that they are a direct descendant of the original grantees of the land.
MAPPED SNA	means an area of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitat of indigenous fauna shown on the planning map and listed in ECO-SCHED1 that meets one or more of the ecological significance criteria listed in ECO-APP1. ⁷⁴
MARAE COMPLEX	means a specific area containing a complex of building and facilities used for the provision of a focal point for social, cultural and economic activity for Ngāi Tūāhuriri.
MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL STANDARDS	<u>means the requirements, conditions, and permissions set out in Schedule 3A of the RMA.</u>
MINING	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA and Crown Minerals Act 1991.
MINOR RESIDENTIAL UNIT	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. (National Planning Standard definition)
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.
MOBILE TRADING	means a moveable temporary trading activity from which goods or services, including food and beverage, are offered or displayed for sale, including, but

⁷³ DEXIN [377.14]. Pegasus Resort Rezoning Requests Reply Report.

⁷⁴ Federated Farmers [414.19] and DoC [419.92]. ECO s42A Report.

	not limited to food and beverage preparation and sale, but does not include produce stalls or portacoms.
MONUMENT	in the context of cemeteries, means any headstone, plaque, panel, memorial or associated concrete kerbing.
MOTORISED RECREATION ACTIVITY	means the use of motor vehicles (excluding electric scooters and electric bicycles) for recreation activities.
MOTORISED SPORTS FACILITY	means land or buildings, other than a major sports facility or recreation facilities, used for participating in or viewing motorised sports. It includes, but is not necessarily limited to, facilities such as car, truck, go-kart and motorbike racing tracks and ancillary facilities such as club rooms, viewing stands, lighting, workshops, and fuel storage and pumps.
MOTORISED VEHICLE EVENTS	means events for competition, recreation or entertainment involving motor vehicle movement, such as car shows, and motor vehicle racing, but does not include modelled or scaled-down versions of vehicles operated through remote control.
MULTI-UNIT RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	means development involving more than one residential unit (but excluding any minor residential unit or residential unit in a retirement village) undertaken comprehensively over one or more sites, and may include zero lot development, townhouses, apartments or terrace housing.
MULTI-UNIT RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	means development involving more than one three residential unit (but excluding any minor residential unit or residential unit in a retirement village) undertaken comprehensively over one or more sites, and may include zero lot development, townhouses, apartments or terrace housing.
NATIONAL GRID	has the same meaning as in the NPSET.
NATIONAL GRID SUBDIVISION CORRIDOR ⁷⁵	<p><u>means</u></p> <p>a. <u>the area 32m either side of the centreline of an above ground 66kV transmission line on towers (including tubular steel towers where these replace steel lattice towers);</u></p> <p>b. <u>the area 37m either side of the centreline of an above ground 220kV transmission line;</u></p> <p>c. <u>the area 39m either side of the centreline of an above ground 350kV transmission line.</u></p>
NATIONAL GRID SUPPORT STRUCTURE	means any pole, pi-pole, tower or other support structure ancillary to National Grid transmission lines.
NATIONAL GRID YARD	<p>means:</p> <p>a. the area located 12m in any direction from the outer <u>visible</u>⁷⁶ edge of a <u>foundation of a</u>⁷⁷ <u>220kV or a 350kV</u>⁷⁸ National Grid <u>transmission line</u>⁷⁹ support structure; or</p>

⁷⁵ Transpower NZ Ltd [195.18]. Memo to Hearing Commissions dated 13 September 2024 from reporting officer on EI chapter.

⁷⁶ Transpower NZ Ltd [195.9]. EI Reply Report.

⁷⁷ Transpower NZ Ltd [195.9]. EI Reply Report.

⁷⁸ Transpower NZ Ltd [195.9]. EI Reply Report.

⁷⁹ Transpower NZ Ltd [195.9]. EI Reply Report.

	<p>b. the area located 10m in any direction from the outer edge of a 66kV National Grid transmission line support structure; and⁸⁰</p> <p>c. the area located 10m either side of the centreline of an overhead 66kV National Grid transmission line; on towers (including tubular steel towers where these replace lattice steel towers); or⁸¹</p> <p>d. the area located 12m either side of the centreline of any overhead 220kV or 350kV National Grid transmission line on towers (including tubular steel towers where these replace lattice steel towers).⁸²</p>
NATURAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA.</p> <p>Includes land, water, air, soil, minerals, and energy, all forms of plants and animals (whether native to New Zealand or introduced), and all structures. (National Planning Standard definition)</p>
<u>NATURAL FEATURE</u>	<p><u>In relation to the Natural Hazards Chapter, means:</u></p> <p><u>natural ponding areas, wetlands, water body margins and riparian margins, terraces, dunes, and beaches. It excludes artificial water races and drainage infrastructure such as swales and Stormwater Management Areas.</u>⁸³</p>
NATURAL HAZARD	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA.</p> <p>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. (National Planning Standard definition)</p>
NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION WORKS	<p>means structures and associated engineering works to prevent or control the impacts of natural hazards and includes both soft engineering natural hazard mitigation and hard engineering natural hazard mitigation. Retaining walls not required for a hazard mitigation purpose are excluded from this definition. Raised building floor levels and raised land which are required to be raised to meet the requirements of a hazards assessment certificate are excluded from this definition.</p>
NATURAL HAZARD SENSITIVE ACTIVITY	<p>means buildings <u>and conversions of existing buildings</u>⁸⁴ which:</p> <p>a. contain one or more habitable rooms; and/or</p> <p>b. contain one or more employees (of at least one full time equivalent) are serviced with a sewage system and connected to a potable water supply; and/or⁸⁵</p> <p>c. are is a place of assembly;</p> <p>except that this shall not apply to:</p>

⁸⁰ Transpower NZ Ltd [195.9]. EI Reply Report.

⁸¹ Transpower NZ Ltd [195.9]. EI Reply Report.

⁸² Transpower NZ Ltd [195.9]. EI Reply Report.

⁸³ John Stevenson [162.168], Chloe Chai and Mark McKitterick [256.168], CA and GJ McKeever [111.168] and Keith Goodwin [418.169]. Natural Hazards s42A report.

⁸⁴ ECan [316.77]. Natural Hazards s42A report.

⁸⁵ ECan [316.55]. Natural Hazards s42A report.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. regionally significant infrastructure or critical⁸⁶ infrastructure; ii. any attached garage or⁸⁷ detached garage to a residential unit or minor residential unit that is not a habitable room; iii. any building with a footprint of less than 25m²; or iv. any building addition in any continuous 10-year period that has a footprint of less than 25m²; or v. <u>any building with a dirt/gravel or similarly unconstructed floor.</u>⁸⁸
NATURAL SYSTEMS	means the interaction of the ecosystem, natural resources and physical processes within the natural environment, where there is an exchange of matter, energy or information. ⁸⁹
NAVIGATIONAL AID	means a device or system (such as a radar beacon) that provides an aviation operator with data to support navigation of aircraft, including approach control services within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; or 'navigational aid' as defined in the Maritime Transport Act 1994.
NET DENSITY	<p>means the number of lots or household units per hectare (whichever is the greater). The area (ha) includes land for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. residential purposes, including all open space and on-site parking associated with residential development; b. local roads and roading corridors, including pedestrian and cycle ways, but excluding State Highways and major⁹⁰ arterial roads; c. local (neighbourhood) reserves. <p>The area (ha) excludes land that is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. stormwater retention and treatment areas; e. geotechnically constrained (such as land subject to subsidence or inundation); f. set aside to protect significant ecological, cultural, historic heritage or landscape values; g. set aside for esplanade reserves or access strips that form part of a larger regional or sub-regional reserve network; d. for local community services and retail facilities, or for schools, hospitals or other district, regional or sub-regional facilities.
NET FLOOR AREA	<p>means the sum of any gross floor area; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. both freehold and leased areas; and ii. any stock storage or preparation areas; but b. excludes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. void areas such as liftwells and stair wells, including landing areas; ii. shared corridors and mall common spaces; iii. entrances, lobbies and plant areas within a building; iv. open or roofed outdoor areas, and external balconies, decks, porches and terraces; v. off street loading areas; vi. building service rooms;

⁸⁶ RMA Schedule 1 Clause 16 – the Natural Hazards Chapter does not refer to Regionally significant Infrastructure. Natural Hazards s42A report.

⁸⁷ ECan [316.55]. Natural Hazards Reply Report.

⁸⁸ ECan [316.55]. Natural Hazards s42A report.

⁸⁹ Forest and Bird [192.22]. ECO s42A Report

⁹⁰ Clause 16 RMA. Residential Zones s42A report.

	<p>vii. parking areas and basement areas used for parking, manoeuvring and access; and</p> <p>viii. non-habitable floor spaces in rooftop structures.</p> <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
NET SITE AREA	<p>means the total area of the site, but excludes:</p> <p>a. any part of the site that provides legal access to another site;</p> <p>b. any part of a rear site that provides legal access to that site;</p> <p>c. any part of the site subject to a designation that may be taken or acquired under the Public Works Act 1981.</p> <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
NETWORK UTILITY OPERATOR	<p>has the same meaning as in s166 of the RMA (as set out in the box below) means a person who—</p> <p>a. undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution or transmission by pipeline of natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy; or</p> <p>b. operates or proposes to operate a network for the purpose of—</p> <p>i. telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; or</p> <p>ii. radiocommunication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989; or</p> <p>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</p> <p>d. undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution of water for supply (including irrigation); or</p> <p>e. undertakes or proposes to undertake a drainage or sewerage system; or</p> <p>f. constructs, operates, or proposes to construct or operate, a road or railway line; or</p> <p>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</p> <p>h. is a provider of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; or</p> <p>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,—</p> <p>and the words network utility operation have a corresponding meaning.</p> <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
NO NET LOSS	<p>in relation to indigenous biodiversity, means no reasonably measurable overall reduction in:</p> <p>a. the diversity of indigenous species or recognised taxonomic units; and</p> <p>b. indigenous species' population sizes (taking into account natural fluctuations) and long term viability; and</p> <p>c. the natural range inhabited by indigenous species; and</p> <p>d. the range and ecological health and functioning of assemblages of indigenous species, community types and ecosystems.⁹¹</p>
NOISE	<p>has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA.</p> <p>includes vibration.</p>

⁹¹ Forest and Bird [192.23]. ECO s42A Report.

	(National Planning Standard definition)
NOISE RATING LEVEL	means a derived noise level used for comparison with a noise limit. (National Planning Standard definition)
NOISE SENSITIVE ACTIVITIES	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. residential activities other than those in conjunction with rural activities that comply with the rules in the relevant district plan as at 23 August 2008; b. Educational Facilities activities including pre-school places or premises excluding training, trade training or other industry related training facilities;⁹²; c. visitor accommodation except that which is designed, constructed and operated to a standard that mitigates the effects of noise on occupants; d. hospitals, healthcare facilities and any elderly persons housing or complex;⁹³ e. marae and places of worship.⁹⁴
NON CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. private infrastructure such as domestic water supply networks, sewage disposal and drainage systems; b. local roads; c. local facilities for loading or unloading cargo transported on road; but excludes critical infrastructure, strategic infrastructure, regionally significant infrastructure, strategic transport networks and any lifeline utility.
NON MOTORISED RECREATION ACTIVITIES	means recreation activities that do not involve the use of motor vehicles.
NOTABLE TREE	means any tree or group of trees that is listed in TREE-SCHED1 - Notable Trees.
NOTIONAL BOUNDARY	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. (National Planning Standard definition)
NOTIONAL ENVELOPE	has the same meaning as in the NESTF, and in relation to a pole means the smallest notional cylindrical shape into which all non-dish antennas attached to the pole (including any shroud but not including any mount or ancillary equipment) would fit. See also the definition for 'headframe'.
OFFICE	means a place where the principal activity is administrative, business, clerical, professional, government or management.
OFFICE FURNITURE	means equipment and systems supplies, businesses primarily selling goods for office-type use or consumption, and includes suppliers of computers, copiers, printers, office furniture and other related equipment.
OFFICIAL SIGN	means all signs required or provided for under any statute or regulation, or are otherwise related to aspects of public safety. (National Planning Standard definition)

⁹² MoE [277.6]. NOISE s42A report.

⁹³ Punctuation changes were not shown in Noise Reply Report

⁹⁴ KiwiRail [373.6]. Joint Witness Statement – NOISE-R16 and associated matters (Planning).

OFF-SITE DIRECTIONAL SIGN	means any sign limited to directional related words or symbols along with the name of the activity only that is located on a site that is not where the activity is occurring.⁹⁵
OFF-SITE SIGN	means any sign that does not relate to an activity occurring on the site on which the sign is located. It excludes any official sign, community sign, off-site directional sign , ⁹⁶ or temporary sign. It includes signs connected to a parked trailer or vehicle where the primary function of the trailer or vehicle is to display advertising material.
ON-SITE SIGN	means any sign that relates to any activity occurring at the site on which the sign is located. For any Open Space Zone, Natural Open Space Zone, or Sport and Active Recreation Zone, it may include any acknowledgement of relevant support provided to the maintenance or enhancement of that site.
OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION ZONES	means any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Natural Open Space Zone; b. Open Space Zone; c. Sport and Active Recreation Zone.
OPERATIONAL NEED	means 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. (National Planning Standard definition)
OUTDOOR LIVING SPACE	means an area of open space for the use of the occupants of the residential unit or units to which the space is allocated. (National Planning Standard definition)
OUTDOOR STORAGE AREA	means any land used for the purpose of storing vehicles, equipment, machinery or natural or processed products outside of fully enclosed buildings for periods in excess of 12 weeks in any year. It excludes yard-based suppliers and vehicle parking associated with an activity.
OVERLAND FLOW PATH	low point in terrain, excluding a permanent watercourse or intermittent river or stream, where surface water is likely to flow, with an upstream contributing catchment exceeding 2ha in area.
PAPAKĀINGA	means a development for mana whenua to provide residential accommodation for members of iwi or hapū groups on Māori land and/or within the Māori purpose zone (Kāinga Nohoanga), and includes all forms of accommodation for visitors and short-term residents, communal buildings and facilities.
PARK AND RIDE FACILITIES	means parking and associated facilities, including any cycle parking and pedestrian facilities, provided primarily for the patrons of a nearby public transport service to assist their modal transfer to the public transport service.
PARK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	means the day to day management, operations and maintenance of parks and reserves, beach areas and open space and recreation zones. This includes:

⁹⁵ Waka Kotahi [275.65]. Signs s42A report.

⁹⁶ Waka Kotahi [275.65]. Signs s42A report.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. indigenous and non-indigenous vegetation planting, maintenance and removal; b. removal/control of non-indigenous, noxious or nuisance species; c. wild animal and pest control operations; d. maintenance of huts, tracks, walkways, cycle ways, vehicle tracks and beach areas; e. maintenance of public amenities; f. the ancillary use of vehicles, machinery or equipment.
PARK MANAGEMENT FACILITIES	<p>means land or buildings (excluding offices and residential units) used for, and ancillary to, park management activities. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. vehicle, machinery and equipment depots; b. storage sheds; and c. plant nurseries, greenhouses and propagation sheds.
PARKING AREA	<p>means that part of a site or building within which vehicle parking spaces and manoeuvring areas are accommodated and which is provided to meet demand associated with an activity or development on the same site. It includes parking spaces, access, electric charging stations, landscaping and stormwater management associated with the parking.</p>
PARKING BUILDING	<p>means a building that has single or multiple storeys used primarily for parking of motor vehicles and which is not provided to meet demand associated with an activity or development on the same site. It includes parking spaces, access, electric charging stations, landscaping and stormwater management associated with the parking.</p>
PARKING LOT	<p>means stand-alone single level parking facilities at ground level used primarily for parking of motor vehicles and which are not provided to meet demand associated with an activity or development on the same site. It includes parking spaces, access, electric charging stations, landscaping and stormwater management associated with the parking.</p>
PARKING SPACE	<p>means a space on a site capable of, and available at any time for, accommodating a stationary 85 or 99 percentile design motor vehicle and which is formed to an all-weather standard and may be in a garage, carport or parking building and may include an electric charging station.</p>
PEDESTRIAN CROSSING FACILITY	<p>means a dedicated pedestrian crossing facility, such as marked pedestrian crossings, mid-block pedestrian signals, refuge islands, courtesy crossings, or kea crossings.</p>
PI-POLE	<p>means two single poles side-by-side.</p>
PLACE OF ASSEMBLY	<p>means land or buildings used for principally for public or private assembly of people for recreation, cultural, spiritual or entertainment activities and includes halls and community centres.</p>
PLACES ADJOINING THE COASTAL MARINE AREA	<p>in relation to infrastructure and Section 51 of the NESTF, means places in the area between MHWS and the inland base of the dunes.</p>
<u>PLANTATION COMMERCIAL FORESTRY</u>	<p>has the same meaning as in the NES <u>CFPF and includes forestry</u>⁹⁷ <u>(as set out below):</u></p>

⁹⁷ Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc. [414.14]. Natural Features and Landscapes s42A report/final Reply Report.

	<p><u>means exotic continuous-cover forestry or plantation forestry</u></p> <p><u>The NESCF defines ‘exotic continuous-cover forest’ or ‘exotic continuous-cover forestry’ as:</u></p> <p><u>(a) means a forest that is deliberately established for commercial purposes, being at least 1 ha of continuous forest cover of exotic forest species that has been planted and—</u></p> <p><u>(i) will not be harvested or replanted; or</u></p> <p><u>(ii) is intended to be used for low-intensity harvesting or replanted; and</u></p> <p><u>(b) includes all associated forestry infrastructure; but</u></p> <p><u>(c) does not include—</u></p> <p><u>(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</u></p> <p><u>(ii) forest species in urban areas; or</u></p> <p><u>(iii) nurseries and seed orchards; or</u></p> <p><u>(iv) trees grown for fruit or nuts; or</u></p> <p><u>(v) long-term ecological restoration planting of indigenous forest species; or</u></p> <p><u>(vi) willows and poplars space planted for soil conservation purposes</u></p> <p><u>The NESCF defines ‘plantation forestry’ as:</u></p> <p><u>means a forest deliberately established for commercial purposes, being—</u></p> <p><u>(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</u></p>
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	<p><u>(b) includes all associated forestry infrastructure; but</u></p> <p><u>(c) does not include—</u></p> <p><u>(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</u></p> <p><u>(ii) forest species in urban areas; or</u></p> <p><u>(iii) nurseries and seed orchards; or</u></p> <p><u>(iv) trees grown for fruit or nuts; or</u></p> <p><u>(v) long-term ecological restoration planting of forest species; or</u></p> <p><u>(vi) willows and poplars space planted for soil conservation purposes.</u>⁹⁸</p>
<p>POLE</p>	<p>means a non-lattice structure that supports conductors, lines, cables, antennas, lights or cameras, but is not a tower, and includes foundations and hardware associated with the structure such as insulators, cross arms and guy-wires.</p>
<p>PRESCHOOL</p>	<p>means the use of land or buildings for early childhood education or care of three or more children (in addition to any children resident on the site or the children of the persons providing the education or care) under the age of six years by the day or part of a day, but not for any continuous period of more than seven consecutive days. It includes a crèche, kindergarten, play centre, education and care service or kohanga reo.</p>
<p>PRIMARY BUILDING FRONTAGE</p>	<p>means, in relation to signs only, any building frontage facing a road boundary or parking area.</p>
<p>PRIMARY PRODUCTION</p>	<p>means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. any aquaculture, agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, mining, quarrying or forestry activities; and b. includes initial processing, as an ancillary activity, of commodities that result from the listed activities in a); 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 d. excludes further processing of those commodities into a different product. <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>

⁹⁸ Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc. [414.14] and consequential amendment as per s44 RMA to align with NES-CF. Natural Features and Landscapes initial Reply Report/final Reply Report.

PRINCIPAL SHOPPING STREET	means an area identified in the District Plan as a principal shopping street in Rangiora, Oxford, or Kaiapoi <u>or North Woodend⁹⁹</u> .
PRIVATE WAY	means any land used for access purposes and includes land subject to rights of way easements and common access lots.
PRIVATELY-OWNED SITE	means all land owned, managed and controlled by a private landowner.
PUBLIC AMENITIES	Means land, buildings or other structures used to provide amenity and assist the public. This is limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. public toilets; b. changing rooms; c. visitor information centres; d. shelters and shade structures; e. security and amenity lighting (excluding flood or training lights); f. fences; g. outdoor furniture (such as seats, picnic tables, barbeques and rubbish bins); h. walking and cycling paths, viewing platforms and accessways; bridges; i. play and fitness equipment; j. memorials; k. memorial plantings; and l. public artworks.
PUBLIC DRINKING WATER SUPPLY	means a drinking water supply as defined by the Water Services Act 2021, with the primary purpose of providing the public with drinking water via a reticulated system. This does not include a private drinking water supply, or a domestic self-supply. For clarity, it may include a District Council, community or public operated facility.
PUBLIC PARKING	means parking provided, or administered, by the District Council to meet parking demand within town centres, including where there is frontage to a principal shopping street, which may be funded or partly funded through financial contribution.
PUBLIC TRANSPORT FACILITY	means land or buildings used for, or ancillary to, scheduled passenger transport services. It may include a public transport interchange, park and ride facilities, bus bays, taxi ranks, drop-off and pick-up points, cycle parking, shelters, waiting rooms, ticket office, information centre, luggage lockers, public toilets, showers and changing rooms.
PUBLIC WASTEWATER SYSTEM	means a wastewater system with the primary purpose of providing wastewater services to the public via a reticulated system.
PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE SPACE	means areas that are in private or public ownership, through which the public can commonly pass, and which are free of physical barriers such as gates.
QUALIFYING MATTERS	<u>means</u> <u>a matter referred to in section 77I or 77O of the RMA.</u>
QUARRY	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

⁹⁹ Ravenswood Developments Limited [347.3]. Commercial and Industrial rezonings s42A report.

	resource and surrounding land associated with the operation of a quarry and which is used for quarrying activities. (National Planning Standard definition)
QUARRYING ACTIVITIES	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. (National Planning Standard definition)
QUEUING SPACE	means that part of a vehicle accessway between the edge of a road carriageway and a vehicle control point that is available for the queuing of vehicles.
RADIOCOMMUNICATION	means any transmission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images, sounds or intelligence of any nature by radio waves.
RAFT	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA. 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. (National Planning Standard definition)
RAIL CORRIDOR	means: a. land upon which a railway line (as defined in Section 4 of the Railways Act 2005) is constructed, along with any adjacent land that is held or used in connection with operating a railway on that railway line; b. any land held by KiwiRail or any other party for rail transport.
RATING LEVEL	means a derived noise level used for comparison with a noise limit.
RECLAMATION	means the manmade formation of permanent dry land by the positioning of material into or onto any part of a water body, bed of a lake or river or the coastal marine area, and: a. includes the construction of any causeway; but b. excludes the construction of natural hazard protection structures such as seawalls, breakwaters or groynes except where the purpose of those structures is to form dry land. (National Planning Standard definition)
RECREATION ACTIVITIES	means the active or passive enjoyment of sports, recreation or leisure, whether competitive or non-competitive, casual or organised, and whether a charge is made for admission or participation or not.
RECREATION FACILITIES	means land, buildings or other structures, other than a major sports facility or motorised sports facility, used for recreation activities other than those undertaken at a domestic scale, and may include natural, artificial or hard playing and safety surfaces and ancillary facilities such as clubroom and function rooms, lighting and light poles and parking areas. Recreation

	facilities are typically of a much smaller scale and with more limited built facilities than a major sports facility.
REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT INFRASTRUCTURE	<p>means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. strategic land transport network and arterial roads; b. Timaru Airport¹⁰⁰ c. Port of Timaru¹⁰¹ d. commercial maritime facilities at Kaikoura;¹⁰² e. telecommunication and radiocommunication facilities; f. national, regional and local renewable electricity generation activities of any scale; g. the electricity transmission and distribution network; h. sewage collection, treatment and disposal networks; i. community land drainage infrastructure; j. community potable water systems; k. established community-scale irrigation and stockwater infrastructure; l. transport hubs; m. bulk fuel supply infrastructure including terminals, wharf lines and pipelines; and n. strategic infrastructure.
REHABILITATION	<u>In relation to the Earthworks chapter</u> ¹⁰³ , means restoring land that has been damaged by earthworks activity, to as near to pre-disturbance conditions as possible.
RELOCATABLE BUILDING	<p>means a building being temporarily stored that is easily capable of, and designed for, relocation, either in part or whole, to another site.</p> <p>In relation to any relocatable building located within the Pines Beach and Kairaki Regeneration Zone, means a building that is intended for relocation, either in part or whole, to another site and demonstrates compliance with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the building shall be generally of timber or metal framing and exclude any structures that have cast in situ concrete walls, concrete block walls, brick and stone walls (including brick veneer), unless such structures are certified by a qualified structural engineer to be of a specific design which would enable at least the greater part of the building to be relocated if required; b. the building can be removed from the site in less than seven consecutive days; c. the building is fully self-contained or able to disconnect from Council reticulated services in less than two days; and d. a statement of professional opinion is provided which confirms that the proposed building is relocatable and is suitable to be established on the site. This shall be provided by a suitably qualified and experienced Structural Engineer, Architect, Architectural Designer or similar.
RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY GENERATION	means the generation of electricity of any scale from renewable sources such as solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, biomass, tidal, wave, or ocean current.

¹⁰⁰ Department of Conservation [419.22]. EI Reply Report.

¹⁰¹ Department of Conservation [419.22]. EI Reply Report.

¹⁰² Department of Conservation [419.22]. EI Reply Report.

¹⁰³ DOC [419.23]. Earthworks s42A report.

RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY GENERATION ACTIVITIES	means activities and the construction, operation, maintenance, repair, upgrade and removal of structures associated with renewable electricity generation of any scale. This includes small-scale or community-scale renewable electricity generation, the system of electricity conveyance required to convey electricity to the distribution network or the National Grid, and electricity storage technologies associated with renewable electricity.
REPAIRS	in relation to historic heritage, means to replace or mend in situ decayed or damaged heritage fabric, using materials (including identical, closely similar or otherwise appropriate material) which resemble the form, appearance and profile of the heritage fabric as closely as possible. It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. temporary securing of heritage fabric for purposes such as making a structure safe or weather tight; and b. building Code upgrades which may be needed to meet relevant standards, as part of the repairs.
REQUIRING AUTHORITY	has the same meaning as in section 166 of the RMA.
RESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY	means the use of land and building(s) for people's living accommodation. (National Planning Standard definition)
<u>RESIDENTIAL BLOCK FRONTAGE</u>	<u>means the properties adjoining one side of a road, located between the two intersecting roads.</u> ¹⁰⁴
RESIDENTIAL DISABILITY CARE	means residential care provided in any land and building for 5 or more people with an intellectual, physical, psychiatric, or sensory disability (or a combination of 2 or more such disabilities) to help them function independently (Health and Disability Services (Safety) Act 2001).
RESIDENTIAL UNIT	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. (National Planning Standard definition)
RESIDENTIAL ZONES	means any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Large Lot Residential Zone; b. Medium Density Residential Zone; c. General Residential Zone; d. Settlement Zone.
RETAIL ACTIVITY	means any land, building or part of a building on or in which goods are displayed, sold, or offered for sale or hire direct to the public and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. food and beverage outlet; b. second hand goods outlets; c. commercial mail order or internet-based transactions; and d. large format retail.
RETIREMENT VILLAGE	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.

¹⁰⁴ Bellgrove Rangiora Ltd [408.39]. Residential Zones s42A report.

	(National Planning Standard definition)
REVERSE SENSITIVITY	means 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 that may be sensitive to the actual, potential or perceived adverse environmental effects generated by an the existing activity. ¹⁰⁵
RIPARIAN MARGIN	means any vegetated ¹⁰⁶ strip of land which extends along streams, rivers and the banks of lakes and wetlands and is therefore the interface between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.
RIVER	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA. 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). (National Planning Standard definition)
ROAD	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA. 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 Roding 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— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Roding Powers Act 1989 Section 2(1) of the Government Roding Powers Act 1989 motorway definition motorway—

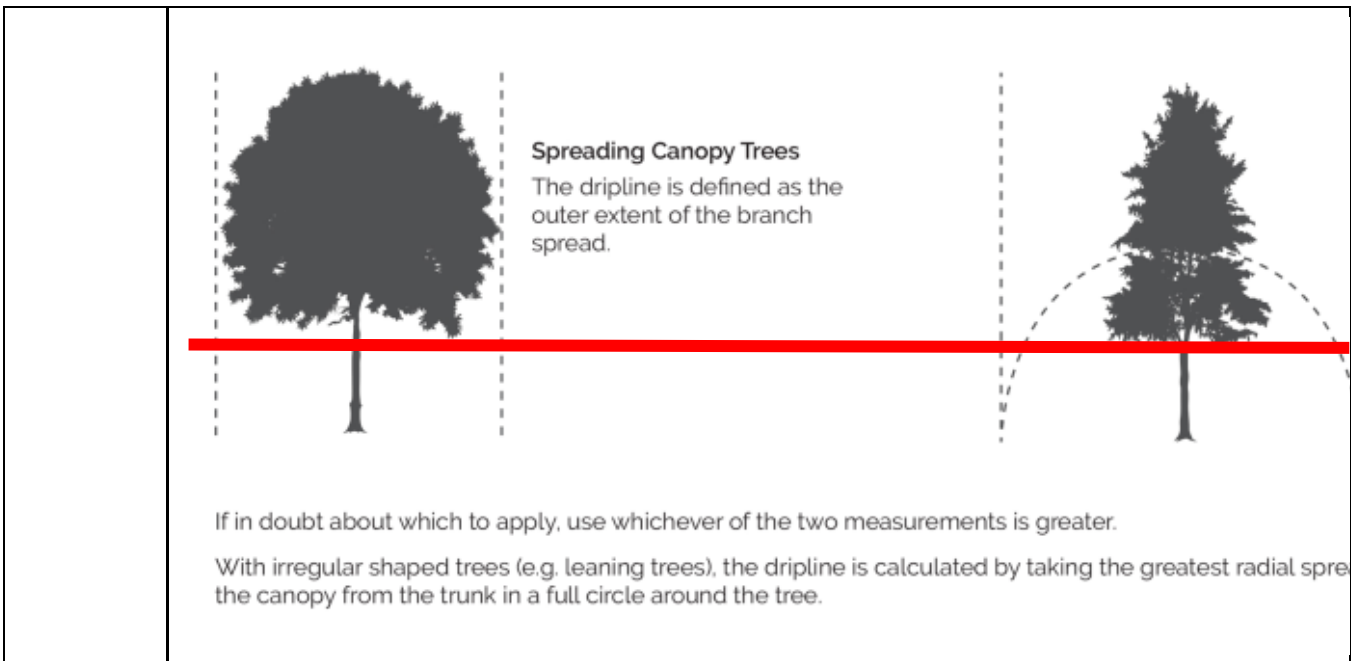
¹⁰⁵ Transpower [195.12]. Rural Zones s42A report.

¹⁰⁶ Federated Farmers [414.17]. NATC s42A report.

	<p>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</p> <p>b. includes all bridges, drains, culverts, or other structures or works forming part of any motorway so declared; but</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
ROAD BOUNDARY	means any boundary of a site abutting a legal road (other than an accessway or service lane), road reserve or road designation. Frontage or road frontage shall have the same meaning as road boundary.
ROAD CONTROLLING AUTHORITY	means the authority, body, or person having control of the road, whether under the New Zealand Act 1989 or the Local Government Act 1974 or under any other enactment or rule of law; and includes any person acting under and within the terms of any delegation or authorisation given by a controlling authority.
ROAD CORRIDOR	means any land held by the District Council or Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency or any other party as road reserve containing a formed road.
ROAD FRONTAGE	has the same meaning as road boundary.
ROAD HIERARCHY	means a road hierarchy for the District in the District Plan which classifies roads in the District as either local roads, collector roads, arterial roads, or strategic roads. The District Plan road hierarchy shown on the planning map shows only collector roads, arterial roads, or strategic roads; any other road not shown is a local road.
ROAD RESERVE	has the same meaning as road corridor. ¹⁰⁷
ROOT PROTECTION AREA	<p>means the circular area surrounding a notable tree, which is the greater of the radius, measured from the base of the trunk to:</p> <p>a. the outer extent of the branch spread; or</p> <p>b. half the height of the tree.</p> <p>Dripline has the same meaning as Root Protection Area.</p> <p><u>a circle taken from the centre of the trunk with a radius equal to 12 times the diameter of the trunk measured at 1.4m above ground level of a tree</u>¹⁰⁸</p>

¹⁰⁷ Waka Kotahi [275.3]. TRAN Reply Report.

¹⁰⁸ Jez Partridge [126.1]. TREE Reply Report.



RURAL INDUSTRY	means an industry or business undertaken in a rural environment that directly supports, services, or is dependent on primary production. (National Planning Standard definition)
RURAL PRODUCE RETAIL	means the use of land or building on, or within which, rural produce grown or produced on the site and products manufactured from it <u>the rural produce</u> are offered for sale. ¹⁰⁹
RURAL PRODUCTION	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, forestry and woodlot activity; and b. includes initial processing, as an ancillary activity, of commodities that result from the listed activities in (a); 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 d. excludes further processing of those commodities into a different product. Rural production excludes outdoor intensive primary production activities or indoor intensive primary production activities.
RURAL TOURISM	means the use of land or buildings for agri-tourism, eco-tourism, nature tourism, wine tourism and adventure tourism activities, which may be provided at a tariff, with participants experience primary production or conservation activities or the rural or natural environment. It includes, but is not necessarily limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. guiding, training, education and instructing; b. ancillary services such as booking offices, shelters, toilets and transportation; c. ancillary retail activity; d. walking and cycling tracks; and e. viewing facilities.
RURAL ZONES	means any of the following:

¹⁰⁹ Hort NZ [295.53]. Rural Zones s42A report.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rural Lifestyle Zone; b. General Rural Zone.
SELF-CONTAINED POWER UNIT	has the same meaning as in the NESTF and is equipment installed with a facility for the purpose of generating power for that facility (such as a solar panel), including cables connecting the equipment to the facility.
SENSITIVE ACTIVITY	means activities and facilities including, but is not limited to, educational facilities, community facility, healthcare facility, childcare facilities, residential units, minor residential units, retirement village, visitor accommodation, community facility, offices and hospitals.
SEPARATED CYCLE LANE	means a cycle lane that has some form of physical separation from traffic and pedestrians, and is generally situated on or adjacent to the road, usually within the road reserve/road corridor. The separation may involve horizontal and/or vertical components, such as kerbing or planters.
SERVICE INDUSTRY	means the use of land and/or buildings for the transport, storage, maintenance or repair of goods and vehicles and the hire of commercial and industrial equipment and machinery.
SERVICE STATION	<p>means any site where the primary activity is the retail sale of motor vehicle fuels, including petrol, LPG, CNG and diesel. It may include any one or more of the following ancillary activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the sale or hire of kerosene, alcohol-based fuels, lubricating oils, tyres, batteries, vehicle spare parts, trailers and other accessories normally associated with motor vehicles; b. the mechanical repair, servicing and cleaning of motor vehicles (other than heavy vehicles) and domestic garden equipment, but not panel beating, spray painting and heavy engineering, such as engine re boring and crankshaft grinding; c. truck stops; d. inspection and certification of motor vehicles; and e. the sale of other goods for the convenience and comfort of service station customers. <p>Service Station excludes any industrial activity or heavy industrial activity.</p>
SETBACK	means the distance between a structure or activity and the boundary of its site, or other feature specified in the District Plan.
SEWAGE	means human excrement and urine. (National Planning Standard definition)
SHARED PARKING	means any parking facility, or part thereof, that is used by two or more activities, whether the activity or facility is located on the same site, or on separate sites.
SHARED USE PATH	means a path that is intended to be used by pedestrians, cyclists, and mobility devices.
SHELTERBELTS	means a row or rows of trees or hedges planted to partially block wind flow.
SHOW HOME	means a residential unit that is open for public display and is promoted to encourage people to buy or construct similar residential units at a different site, although upon sale a show home may remain as a residential unit or be relocated. A show home may include a sale office within the residential unit.

SIGN	<p>means any device, character, graphic or electronic display, whether temporary or permanent, which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. is for the purposes of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. identification of or provision of information about any activity, property or structure or an aspect of public safety; ii. providing directions; or iii. promoting goods, services or events; and b. is projected onto, or fixed or attached to, any structure or natural object; and c. includes the frame, supporting device and any ancillary equipment whose function is to support the message or notice. <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
SIGN DISPLAY AREA	<p>means the total area of any freestanding sign, or sign that projects from a structure, and excludes any supporting structure provided it does not form part of the sign's message.</p> <p>Where signs are painted on, or integrated with, a structure, the sign display area is the area enclosing the sign's text, symbols, and/or images.</p> <p>For any double-sided sign, or V-shaped sign with less than 30° at the apex, the sign display area shall be measured as the area of one side only, being the largest of any one side.</p>
SIGNIFICANT NATURAL AREA (SNA) ¹¹⁰	<p>means an area of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitat of indigenous fauna <u>listed in ECO-SCHED1 and shown on the planning map, or any other area of significant indigenous vegetation and or significant habitat of indigenous fauna</u>¹¹¹ that meets one or more of the ecological significance criteria listed in ECO-APP1. A SNA can be either a mapped SNA or unmapped SNA. Refer to the individual definitions for these terms.¹¹²</p>
SITE	<p>means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. an area of land comprised in a single record of title under the Land Transfer Act 2017; or 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 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 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 development or cross lease. <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
SKY GLOW	<p>means the cumulative effect of brightening natural darkness of the night sky from the scatter of artificial lighting.</p>
SMALL CELL UNIT	<p>has the same meaning as in the NESTF and means a device that receives or transmits radiocommunication or telecommunication signals and has a</p>

¹¹⁰ DoC [419.26]. ECO s42A Report.

¹¹¹ Federated Farmers [414.19] and DoC [419.92]. ECO s42A Report.

¹¹² Federated Farmers [414.19] and DoC [419.92]. ECO s42A Report.

	volume (including any ancillary infrastructure equipment, but not including any cabling) of not more than 0.11m ³ .
SMALL SCALE OR COMMUNITY SCALE RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY GENERATION	means renewable electricity generation for the purpose of using electricity on a particular site, and/or supplying an immediate community, and/or connecting into and supplying any surplus electricity generated to the electricity distribution network.
SOFT ENGINEERING NATURAL HAZARD MITIGATION	means the use of natural materials, features and processes, including vegetation to stabilise waterway banks, and absorb wave energy and reduce coastal erosion and inundation, <u>but does not include earth engineered bunds</u> ¹¹³ . Soft engineering techniques include planting, beach re-nourishment, beach and bank re-profiling and the restoration of natural features such as dunes, coastal wetlands/saltmarsh and floodplains.
SOUND AMPLIFIED ACTIVITY	means any activity undertaken outside any buildings which involves the use of sound amplification, including any amplification system checks, which is clearly audible at any other site.
SPA/WELLNESS AND HOT POOL COMPLEX	means an integrated complex that operates both indoor and outdoor pools and spas and includes the provision of ancillary spa/wellness and beauty services, cafe and swim/spa related retail activities and ancillary office.
SPECIAL AUDIBLE CHARACTERISTIC	has the same meaning as 'special audible characteristic' in section 6.3 of New Zealand Standard 6802:2008 Acoustics – Environmental Noise. (National Planning Standard definition)
SPECIAL PURPOSE ZONES	means any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pines Beach and Kairaki Regeneration Zone; b. Kaiapoi Regeneration Zone; c. Museum and Conference Centre Zone; d. Kāinga Nohoanga Zone; e. Hospital Zone; f. Pegasus Resort Zone.
STATE HIGHWAY	means a State Highway declared under the Government Rounding Powers Act 1989.
STOPBANK	means an embankment to prevent flooding.
STORMWATER	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. (National Planning Standard definition)
STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE	means all those components of a drainage network between the point of customer collection and the discharge of stormwater into the natural environment. This includes but is not limited to: its collection, conveyance, storage or retention or detention, treatment, and ancillary structures, facilities and equipment.

¹¹³ 199 Johns Road Ltd, Carolina Homes Ltd, Carolina Rental Homes Ltd, Allan Downs Ltd [266.16]. Natural Hazards Reply Report.

STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE	means those necessary facilities, services and installations which are of greater than local importance, and can include infrastructure that is nationally significant, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. strategic transport networks; b. Christchurch International Airport; c. Rangiora Airfield; d. Port of Lyttelton; e. bulk fuel supply infrastructure including terminals, wharf lines and pipelines; f. defence facilities; g. strategic telecommunications and radiocommunications facilities; h. electricity transmission and distribution network including the National Grid; i. other strategic network utilities.
STRATEGIC ROAD	means any road identified as a strategic road in the District Plan road hierarchy and are primarily state highways and cater especially for longer trips between districts and regions.
STRATEGIC TRANSPORT NETWORKS	means transport networks and operations of national or regional significance. These include the strategic road network including State Highway and arterial roads as defined in the District Plan and the rail network, along with the region's core public passenger transport operations and significant regional transport hubs such as Christchurch International Airport and the Port of Lyttelton.
STREET FURNITURE	means seating, rubbish bins, cycle facilities and café related outdoor dining furniture in the street environment.
STRUCTURE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA. means any building, equipment, device, or other facility, made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft. (National Planning Standard definition)
STUDENT HOSTEL	for the purpose of calculating parking requirements, means hostels that are not ancillary to an education activity, including a tertiary education and research facility.
SUBDIVISION	has the same meaning as "subdivision of land" in section 218 of the RMA. means— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the division of an allotment— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 ii. by the disposition by way of sale or offer for sale of the fee simple to part of the allotment; or 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 iv. by the grant of a company lease or cross lease in respect of any part of the allotment; or 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

	<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> <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
SUPERMARKET	means an individual retail outlet that sells a comprehensive range of food, beverage and other disposable goods such as fresh meat and produce; chilled, frozen, packaged, canned and bottled foodstuffs and beverages; and general housekeeping and personal goods.
SURF LIFESAVING ACTIVITIES	means activities that include marked patrol areas, beach patrol and rescue, and the ancillary use of motor vehicles, machinery or equipment, but does not include new buildings.
SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT	<p>has the same meaning as in section 5 of the RMA.</p> <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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and b. safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and c. avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment. <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
SWALE	means an area of land that has been shaped to allow a watercourse to form during stormwater collection.
TANGATA WHENUA	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA.
TE KOHAKA O TUHAITARA TRUST	means a registered charity responsible for the rehabilitation and management of Tuhaitara Coastal Park including Tutaepatu Lagoon and coastal wetlands.
TELECOMMUNICATION	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, but it excludes any conveyance that constitutes broadcasting.
TELECOMMUNICATION LINE	has the same meaning as in the Telecommunications Act 2001 and means a telecommunication wire, or conductor of any other kind (including a fibre optic cable).
TEMPORARY ACTIVITY	<p>means an activity or event and any ancillary structures that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. is infrequent, temporary, of short duration with a defined end time; and 2. creates no, or only negligible, lasting alteration or disturbance to any site, building or vegetation; <p>it includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. performances, celebrations, concerts; b. exhibitions; c. circuses;

	<p>d. parades; e. holiday observances; f. fetes, fairs and carnivals; g. festivals; h. recreation and sporting events; i. filming; j. and other types of activities of similar character <u>a temporary nature and character</u>; ¹¹⁴</p> <p>Temporary activity excludes markets and other activities held on a regular basis such as daily, weekly, fortnightly, or monthly, and temporary events ancillary to domestic scale residential activities.</p>
TEMPORARY INFRASTRUCTURE	means portable or transportable infrastructure, such as generators, pumps or fuel tanks, required on a temporary basis, such as during construction or other temporary activity, for a finite period of time and which are removed from the site of the activity or stage of that activity for which they are temporarily required upon completion of that activity or stage of that activity.
TEMPORARY MILITARY TRAINING ACTIVITY	<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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the defence of New Zealand, and of any area for the defence of which New Zealand is responsible under any Act; the protection of the interests of New Zealand, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere; the contribution of forces under collective security treaties, agreements, or arrangements; 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; the provision of assistance to the civil power either in New Zealand or elsewhere in time of emergency; the provision of any public service. <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>
<u>TEMPORARY SIGN</u>	<p><u>means any sign:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>promoting a temporary activity;</u> <u>at a temporary activity; or</u> <u>relating to a local election with the purpose of encouraging or persuading voters to vote for a particular party or candidate for a local election, or increasing awareness of how, when or where people can participate in local elections.</u> <p><u>It includes signs connected to a parked trailer or vehicle where the primary function of the trailer or vehicle is to display advertising material.</u>¹¹⁵</p>
TERRITORIAL AUTHORITY	<p>has the same meaning as in section 5 of the Local Government Act 2002.</p> <p>means a city council or a district council named in Part 2 of Schedule 2.</p> <p>(National Planning Standard definition)</p>

¹¹⁴ Clampett Investment Limited [284.30] and Rolleston Industrial Developments Limited [326.31]. TEMP Reply Report.

¹¹⁵ Waka Kotahi [275.64]. Signs s42A report.

TERTIARY EDUCATION AND RESEARCH ACTIVITY	means the use of land or buildings for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the provision of teaching or training or related research; b. commercial research and laboratories; c. ancillary retailing, cultural activities, recreation activities, and entertainment activities, offices, and accommodation facilities.
THREE WATERS	means water supply, wastewater system and stormwater infrastructure.
TIKANGA	means customary values and practices.
TOWER	means a lattice steel structure (or a tubular steel structure where this replaces a lattice steel structure) that supports conductors, lines, cables or antennas, and includes foundations and hardware associated with the structure such as insulators and cross arms.
TRADE AND INDUSTRY TRAINING FACILITY	means land or buildings used for occupational training in the skills of engineering, building, aviation, manufacturing and other industrial activities, and includes ancillary offices, cultural activities and recreation activities.
TRADE SUPPLIER	means a business engaged in sales to businesses, and may also include sales to the general public, and consists only of one or more of the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. automotive and marine supplies; b. building supplies; c. farming and agricultural supplies; d. garden and landscaping supplies; e. office furniture, equipment and systems supplies; f. hire services (except hire or loan of books, videos, DVDs and other similar home entertainment items) ; g. industrial clothing and safety equipment supplies; and h. catering equipment supplies.
TRANSMISSION LINE	has the same meaning as defined in the NESETA.
TRANSPORT SYSTEM	means all transport infrastructure, services and mechanisms that contribute to providing for all forms of transport including multi modal transport and active transport. It includes those parts of the transport system that form part of critical infrastructure, strategic infrastructure, regionally significant infrastructure, land transport infrastructure, and strategic transport networks.
TRAVEL DEMAND MANAGEMENT	means using a range of methods to change travel behaviour i.e. how, when and where people travel.
UNACCEPTABLE RISK	In relation to major hazard facilities, means exposure of sensitive activities (including residential dwelling) to an individual fatality risk level exceeding 1×10^{-6} per year.
UNFORMED LEGAL ROAD	means land that has been legally established as a public road prior to 1996 but which is not formed or maintained by the District Council or the New Zealand Transport Agency as a public road.
UNMAPPED SNA	means an area of significant indigenous vegetation and/or significant habitat of indigenous fauna listed in ECO SCHED2 that occupies at least the specified minimum contiguous area, and is not a mapped SNA shown on the planning map and listed in ECO SCHED1. ¹¹⁶

¹¹⁶ Federated Farmers [414.20] and MainPower [249.41]. ECO s42A Report.

UPGRADING	<p>In relation to the natural hazards chapter, means the replacement, renewal, improvement or realignment of a network utility structure or building, or natural hazards mitigation works that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> is within 5m of the alignment or location of the original structure or building; and does not increase the footprint of the original structure or building by greater than 10 percent across any continuous 5-year period; but does not include works limited to maintenance for community scale natural hazard mitigation works, it does not increase the footprint of the original scheme by greater than 10 percent across any continuous 5-year period. <p><u>Note: upgrading does not include works limited to maintenance.</u>¹¹⁷</p>
<u>URBAN CENTRE</u>	<u>The area encompassing the townships of Rangiora, Kaiapoi, Woodend, Ravenswood and Pegasus.</u> ¹¹⁸
<u>URBAN ENVIRONMENT</u>	<p>means any area of land (regardless of size, and irrespective of local authority or statistical boundaries) that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> is, or is intended to be, predominantly urban in character; and is, or is intended to be, part of a housing and labour market of at least 10,000 people. <p>For Waimakariri District, the urban environment described in (a) and (b) comprises the towns of Rangiora, Kaiapoi, Woodend (including Ravenswood), Pegasus, Oxford, Waikuku, Waikuku Beach, The Pines Beach, Kairaki, Woodend Beach, the small towns of Ashley, Sefton, Cust, Ohoka, Mandeville, and all Large Lot Residential Zone areas and Special Purpose Zone (Kāinga Nohoanga).¹¹⁹</p>
UTILITY	means a type of project, work or network utility operation undertaken by a network utility operator or a requiring authority as described in section 166 of the RMA.
VAULT	in the context of cemeteries, means a structure approved by the District Council for the deposit of specially sealed coffins containing a human body, or containers of ashes resulting from the cremation of a human body.
VEHICLE CONTROL POINT	means a point on a vehicle accessway at which a vehicle is required to stop, such as a barrier, gate, or a point where vehicles may need to wait for a vehicle reversing from the parking space closest to the vehicle crossing.
VEHICLE CROSSING	means a formed vehicle access between a road carriageway and a site boundary.
VEHICLE MOVEMENT	means a single journey in one direction to or from a particular site by a person or persons within a single motor vehicle. For example, a vehicle entering a site equals one vehicle movement, a vehicle exiting a site equals one vehicle movement, one vehicle to and from a site equals two vehicle movements.
<u>VEHICLE OR BOAT REPAIR OR STORAGE SERVICES</u>	<u>means the repair, maintenance, alteration, or storage on a short-term or long-term basis, of motor vehicles, boats, or similar modes of transportation, operated as a commercial activity. This does not include service stations.</u> ¹²⁰

¹¹⁷ ECan [316.82]. Natural Hazards s42A report and amended through Reply Report.

¹¹⁸ A Carr [158.5] and Ravenswood Developments Ltd [347.4]. Urban Form and Development s42A report.

¹¹⁹ ECan [316.8, 316.13], and CCC [360.9, 360.10, 360.11]

¹²⁰ Clause 16(2) RMA. Residential Zones s42A report.

VETERINARY FACILITY	means a facility used for animal health care and includes animal hospital treatment and short term stay. This does not include boarding kennels or catteries.
VISIBILITY SPLAY	means an area to be kept clear from obstruction to allow good visibility of other road users.
VISITOR ACCOMMODATION	means land and/or buildings used for accommodating visitors, subject to a tariff being paid, and includes any ancillary activities. (National Planning Standard definition)
WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE	means facilities used for collecting, receiving, storing, handling and distributing materials, products or goods.
WASTE MANAGEMENT AREA	means the area identified on a site for the storage of rubbish and recycling for collection.
WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY	means any landfill, resource recovery park, transfer station, refuse station, recyclables drop-off site or sorting site or other land or facility for the disposal or temporary storage of refuse or recyclable.
WASTEWATER	means any combination of two or more the following wastes: sewage, greywater or industrial and trade waste. (National Planning Standard definition)
WASTEWATER SYSTEM	means all those components of a network between the point of discharge from a customer and the discharge of treated effluent into the natural environment. This includes but is not limited to: trunk main, rising mains, mains, inspection holes, property laterals (on road reserve irrespective of point of discharge), pump stations, pumps, valves, meters, treatment plants, canals, wetlands, lagoons, infiltration basins, and irrigated land.
WATER	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA. a. means water in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or under the ground: b. includes fresh water, coastal water, and geothermal water: c. does not include water in any form while in any pipe, tank, or cistern. (National Planning Standard definition)
WATER SENSITIVE DESIGN	means an interdisciplinary approach to land use and development planning, design and implementation which integrates land use and water management, to minimise adverse effects on freshwater systems and coastal environments, particularly from stormwater runoff.
WATER SUPPLY	means all those components of a network between the point of abstraction from the natural environment and the point of supply to a customer. This includes but is not limited to: wells, infiltration galleries, intake structures, open raw water storage ponds/lakes, pressure mains, treatment plants, treated water reservoirs, trunk mains, service mains, rider mains, pump stations, pumps, valves, hydrants, scour lines, service pipes, boundary assemblies, meters, backflow prevention devices and tobies.
WATERBODY	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA. means fresh water or geothermal water in a river, lake, stream, pond, wetland, or aquifer, or any part thereof, that is not located within the coastal marine area.

	(National Planning Standard definition)
WATERCRAFT	means any vessel, whether it is powered by a motor or not, and excludes houseboats.
WEDDING AND EVENT FACILITY	means a facility that provides rooms or spaces for weddings or private functions including the serving and preparation of food and drinks but excludes rooms or spaces for overnight accommodation.
WETLAND	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA. 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. (National Planning Standard definition)
WOODLOT	means a stand of trees used for commercial purposes that is not controlled by NESCF for the purposes of firewood, Christmas trees, the creation of other wood products,¹²¹ a carbon sink,¹²² erosion control, pest, or wilding tree management purposes,¹²³ but excluding plantation forestry.
YARD-BASED ACTIVITY	means retail activity with the primary function of the supply of goods from a yard area and includes building supplies (DIY or Trade), garden centres, automotive and marine yards, farming and agricultural supplies and heavy machinery or plant. More than 50% of the area devoted to sales or display must be located in covered or uncovered external yard as distinct from within a secure and weatherproofed building where trade, business and general public customers are able to view items for sale and load, pick up or retrieve the goods, but does not include site access and parking. Drive-in or drive through covered areas devoted to the storage and display of construction materials (including covered lanes) are deemed yard space for the purpose of this definition.
ZERO LOT DEVELOPMENT	means development of a residential site where at least one wall of the residential unit is built up to the side boundary.

¹²¹ s44A(6) of RMA. Wrap Up Reply Report.

¹²² Department of Conservation [419.19]. Rural Zones s42A report.

¹²³ Federated Farmers [414.22]. Wrap Up Reply Report.