

## INTRODUCTION

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National Direction Instruments  
MW - Mana Whenua

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UFD – Urban form and development

##### ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORT

ENRG – Energy  
INFR – Infrastructure  
TRANS – Transport

##### HAZARDS AND RISKS

CL – Contaminated Land  
NH – Natural Hazards  
HAZS – Hazardous Substances

##### HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL VALUES

HH – Historical Heritage  
TREE – Notable Trees  
SASM – Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori

##### NATURAL ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

ECO – Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity

NFL – Natural Features and Landscapes

PA – Public Access

### **SUBDIVISION**

SUB – Subdivision

### **GENERAL DISTRICT WIDE MATTERS**

ASW – Activities on the Surface of Water

EW – Earthworks

LIGHT – Light

NOISE – Noise

SIGN – Signs

TEMP – Temporary Activities

## **PART 3 – AREA SPECIFIC MATTERS**

### **ZONES**

#### **Residential zones**

LLRZ – Large Lot Residential Zone

GRZ – General Residential Zone

MRZ – Medium Density Residential Zone

#### **Rural zones**

GRUZ – General Rural Zone

RLZ – Rural Lifestyle Zone

SETZ – Settlement Zone

#### **Commercial and Mixed-Use zones**

NCZ – Neighbourhood Centres Zone

LCZ – Local Centres Zone

MUZ – Mixed Use Zone

TCZ – Town Centre Zone

**Industrial zones**

LIZ – Light Industrial Zone

GIZ – General Industrial Zone

**Open Space and Recreation zones**

NOSZ – Natural Open Space Zone

SARZ – Sports and Recreation Zone

**Special Purpose zones**

AIRPZ – Airport Zone

MPZ – Māori Purpose Zone

CCZ – Camp Columba Zone

FDZ – Field Days Zone

**DEVELOPMENT AREAS**

DEV – Development Areas

**DESIGNATIONS**

CNZ – Chorus New Zealand Ltd

GDC – Gore District Council

KRH – KiwiRail Holdings Ltd

MSNZ – Meteorological Services New Zealand

MCOR – Minister of Corrections

MCOU – Minister of Courts

MEDU – Minister of Education

MPOL – Minister of Police/New Zealand Police

NZTA – New Zealand Transport Agency

PWN – PowerNet

TPR – Transpower New Zealand Ltd

**PART 4 – APPENDICES AND MAPS**

## **Appendices**

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## Purpose

This District Plan provides a framework to guide sustainable development in the Gore District. It is a forward-looking document, managing use and development of *natural and physical resources* today while protecting the interests and opportunities of future generations to also utilise those resources in a sustainable way.

The Plan recognises the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga. It enables kaitiakitanga and takes into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Council regularly monitors development trends in the District to ensure that the directions set in the Plan are appropriate to achieve sustainable *land* use and development in the Gore context. The Resource Management Act 1991 (the RMA) has a primary purpose to promote the *sustainable management of natural and physical resources*. The RMA requires the Council to prepare a District Plan on behalf of the community and to review it every 10 years.

## Description of the District

The Gore District lies within the Southland region, the southernmost province of Te Waipounamu, the South Island. The Gore District is part of the region known as Murihiku, of which Ngāi Tahu whānui are the iwi that hold *mana whenua*. Gore is bordered by the Clutha District to the east, the Southland District to the south-west, and sits within the takiwā (area of influence) of Hokonui Rūnanga.



The land area of the Gore District covers an area of 1250km<sup>2</sup> and principally comprises the:

- Northern plains and downlands including the eastern Waimea plain, and downlands and valleys associated with Otama Creek, Waikaka Stream and Pukerau Stream catchments.
- Southland syncline hill country including the Hokonui Hills and the inland Catlins area.
- Southland Plains including the Mataura Valley and the downland country associated with the Hedgehope, Titipua, Waimumu and Charlton Stream catchments.

Two landscape features dominate the landscape of the District and these are the Hokonui Hills, reaching over 600m in height, and the Mataura River which runs through the District and adjacent to the two main *urban areas* of Gore Town and Mataura. Both features are of particular cultural significance to *mana whenua*. Smaller rural settlements are located in Pukerau, Waikaka and Mandeville which largely serve the surrounding *rural areas*.

The dominant *land* use in the district relates to agriculture. There are several large agri-businesses in the district as well as many small businesses supporting the rural sector. There are many other activities, which also occur in the district, which need to be recognised and provided for as part of promoting sustainable management of natural and physical resources in the Gore District.

Note: More information about the Gore District is available on Council's website