

INTERPRETATION

Definitions Nesting tables

The relationship between some of the defined terms is shown in the bulleted, hierarchical lists below.

Activities are listed with the more general above and the more specific below. For example, under commercial activities, retail activities is the more specific activity. Those more specific components may also include more specific activities that are not listed. Where an activity table for an overlay, zone, District-wide or precinct lists a general activity, that general activity includes all of the specific activities below unless otherwise specified.

Where an activity is heading a list, the class or activity status of that activity also applies to the bulleted activities in the list below it.

Where a specific activity is bulleted under a general activity, then:

1. any standard in an overlay, zone, District-wide or precinct for that specific activity will apply despite the class or activity status of the general activity; and
2. any standard for the general activity will also apply to the specific activity where there is no corresponding standard for the specific activity.

Commercial activities

- Retail Activity
- Commercial Service Activity
- Food and Beverage Activity
- Car parking activity
- Service station
- Office activity
- Entertainment and Hospitality Activities
 - Conference facility
- Rural Commercial Recreation Activity
- Animal boarding activity
- Equestrian facility
- Rural Produce Retail Activities
- Visitor Accommodation
 - Homestay
 - Camping grounds
- Home business

Community Facility

- Emergency Services Facility
- Hospital activity
- Healthcare Activity

Educational Facility

- Trade and Industrial Training Facility
- Early Childhood Education
- Home-based Child Care services

Residential Activity

- Supported Residential Accommodation Activity
- Residential unit
- Minor residential unit
- Comprehensive Residential Development
- Cluster housing
- Retirement village

Industrial activity

- Light Industrial Activities

Primary Production

- Agricultural, horticultural and pastoral activities
- Mining, quarrying activities and/or forestry activities
- Prospecting for and Mining Minerals
- Quarrying activities

Aviation activity

- Agriculture Aviation

Definitions

A		
	abrasive blasting	Means the cleaning, smoothing, roughening, cutting or removal of part of the surface of any article by the use, as an abrasive, of a jet of sand, metal, shot or grit or other material propelled by a blast of compressed air or steam or <i>water</i> or by a wheel.
	access	Means that area of <i>land</i> over which a <i>site</i> or <i>allotment</i> obtains legal vehicular and/or <i>pedestrian access</i> to a legal <i>road</i> . This <i>land</i> includes an <i>access leg</i> , a <i>private way</i> , common <i>land</i> as defined on a cross-lease or company lease, or common property as defined in Section 2 of the Unit Titles Act 1972.
	access lot	Means an <i>allotment</i> which provides the legal <i>access</i> or part of the legal <i>access</i> to one, or more than one <i>allotment</i> , and which is held in the same ownership or by tenancy-in-common in the same ownership as the <i>allotment</i> or <i>allotments</i> to which it provides legal <i>access</i> .
	access strip	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – means a strip of <i>land</i> created by the registration of an easement in accordance with section 237B for the purpose of allowing public <i>access</i> to or along any <i>river</i> , or <i>lake</i> , or the coast, or to any <i>esplanade reserve</i> , <i>esplanade strip</i> , other reserve, or <i>land</i> owned by the local authority or by the Crown (but excluding all <i>land</i> held for a public work except <i>land</i> held, administered, or managed under the Conservation Act 1987 and the Acts named in Schedule 1 of that Act)
	accessory building	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means a detached <i>building</i> , the use of which is ancillary to the use of any <i>building</i> , <i>buildings</i> or activity that is or could be lawfully established on the same <i>site</i> , but does not include any <i>minor residential unit</i> .
	accidental discovery	Means the discovery of previously unrecorded human remains/kōiwi, an <i>archaeological site</i> , a Māori cultural artefact/taonga tūturu, a protected New Zealand object as defined in the Protected Objects Act 1975 (including any fossil or sub-fossil). Note: In the event of an <i>accidental discovery</i> the Accidental Discovery Protocol set out in EW-S7 should be followed as well as the procedures set out in MW-4.1 in the case of human remains/ kōiwi, taonga or Māori cultural artefact, and in-situ (natural state) pounamu/greenstone.
	acoustic treatment	Means <i>building</i> modifications or improvements to reduce external <i>noise</i> levels inside a <i>building</i> . The primary means of providing acoustic treatment includes the provision of mechanical ventilation and cooling to enable occupants to remain thermally comfortable when windows and doors are closed to reduce external noise. In some cases where external noise levels are high, acoustic treatment means additional measures such as improved glazing and window frames, solid core doors, additional wall and / or ceiling linings and other specific <i>building</i> treatments.

	active transport	Has the same meaning as per the National Policy Statement Urban Development - means forms of transport that involve physical exercise, such as walking or cycling, and includes transport that may use a mobility aid such as a wheelchair.
	activity streets	Means <i>activity streets</i> that provide <i>access</i> to shops and services by all modes. There is significant demand for movement as well as place with a need to manage competing demands within the available <i>road</i> space. <i>Activity streets</i> aim to ensure a high-quality public realm with a strong focus on supporting businesses, traders and neighbourhood life. <i>Activity streets</i> are where people spend a significant amount of time, working, shopping, eating, residing, and undertaking recreation.
	adaptive reuse	In relation to <i>historic heritage</i> means changing the use of a <i>heritage item</i> and/or its <i>heritage setting</i> to a compatible use while retaining its heritage value.
	additions	In relation to an historic <i>heritage item</i> it means an extension or increase in floor area, number of stories, or <i>height</i> of a scheduled <i>building</i> or <i>structure</i> . It includes the construction of new floors, walls, ceilings, and roofs.
	adjoining land	<i>Adjoining land</i> shall be deemed to be adjoining other <i>land</i> , notwithstanding that it is separated from the other <i>land</i> only by a <i>road</i> , railway, <i>drain</i> , water race, <i>river</i> or stream, or combination thereof.
	agricultural aviation activity	Means the use of <i>aircrafts</i> or helicopters used ancillary to and in association with <i>primary production</i> and / or <i>conservation activity</i> .
	agricultural, horticultural and pastoral activities	Means the use of land and / or buildings which are used for producing livestock, crops and other agricultural produce that is reliant on the soil resource of the land and includes storage of equipment and machinery associated with the activity but excludes any processing, quarrying or direct sales.
	aircraft	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act - <i>aircraft</i> means any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air otherwise than by reactions of the air against the surface of the earth
	airport	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act - <i>airport</i> means any defined area of <i>land</i> or <i>water</i> intended or designed to be used, whether wholly or partly, for the landing, departure, movement, or servicing of <i>aircraft</i> .
	allotment	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – (2) In this Act, the term <i>allotment</i> means— (a) any parcel of <i>land</i> under the Land Transfer Act 2017 that is a continuous area and whose <i>boundaries</i> are shown separately on a survey plan, whether or not— (i) the <i>subdivision</i> shown on the survey plan has been allowed, or <i>subdivision</i> approval has been granted, under another Act; or

		(ii) a <i>subdivision</i> consent for the <i>subdivision</i> shown on the survey plan has been granted under this Act; or (b) any parcel of <i>land</i> or <i>building</i> or part of a <i>building</i> that is shown or identified separately— (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 <i>land</i> not subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017. (3) For the purposes of subsection (2), an <i>allotment</i> that is— (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 <i>land</i> notwithstanding that part of it is physically separated from any other part by a <i>road</i> or in any other manner whatsoever, unless the division of the <i>allotment</i> into such parts has been allowed by a <i>subdivision</i> consent granted under this Act or by a subdivisional approval under any former enactment relating to the <i>subdivision</i> of <i>land</i>. (4) For the purposes of subsection (2), the balance of any <i>land</i> from which any <i>allotment</i> is being or has been subdivided is deemed to be an <i>allotment</i>.
	alteration	In relation to an historic <i>heritage item</i> it means any changes to the fabric or characteristics of a <i>building</i> involving, but not limited to, the removal and replacement of walls, windows, ceilings, floors or roofs, and foundations, and includes the addition of any <i>signs</i> to a <i>building</i> . It does not include <i>repair</i> or <i>maintenance</i> .
	amenity values	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – 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.
	ancillary activity	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means an activity that supports and is subsidiary to a primary activity.
	animal boarding activity	Means a facility where animals are temporarily housed as a commercial service for owners, or for animal welfare or quarantine purpose. This does not include pet shops or veterinary clinics.
	annual exceedance probability (AEP)	The probability of exceedance of a given occurrence, generally a storm, in a period of one year.
	aquifer	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means a <i>permeable</i> geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation, beneath the ground, capable of receiving, storing, transmitting and yielding <i>water</i> .

	archaeological authority	Has the same meaning as Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 – means an authority granted by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga under section 48, 56, or 62 to undertake an activity that will or may <i>modify</i> or destroy 1 or more <i>archaeological sites</i> .
	archaeological site	Has the same meaning as Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 – means, subject to section 42(3),— (a) any place in New Zealand, including any <i>building</i> or <i>structure</i> (or part of a <i>building</i> or <i>structure</i>), that— (i) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the <i>site</i> of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and (ii) provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and (b) includes a <i>site</i> for which a declaration is made under section 43(1).
	artificial outdoor lighting	Any exterior or non-residential interior lighting that emits directly into the outdoor <i>environment</i> and includes <i>signs</i> .
	aviation activity	Means the use of <i>land</i> and / or <i>buildings</i> for commercial and non-commercial activities associated with <i>aircraft</i> operation, maintenance, navigation and / or education, including: <i>aircraft</i> landing, take off and taxiing; <i>airport</i> freight, luggage and passenger facilities; <i>airport</i> navigational, control and safety equipment; aviation education, training and recreational facilities and activities; maintenance, servicing and manufacturing of <i>aircrafts</i> and associated parts; refuelling of <i>aircrafts</i> ; warehouse and storage.
B		
	bed	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – <i>bed</i> means, — (a) in relation to any <i>river</i> — (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 <i>lake</i> , except a <i>lake</i> controlled by artificial means,— (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 <i>lake</i> controlled by artificial means, the space of <i>land</i> which the <i>waters</i> of the <i>lake</i> cover at its maximum permitted operating level; and

		(d) in relation to the sea, the submarine areas covered by the internal <i>waters</i> and the territorial sea.
	best practicable option	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – <i>best practicable option</i> , in relation to a <i>discharge</i> of a <i>contaminant</i> or an emission of <i>noise</i> , means the best method for preventing or minimising the adverse <i>effects</i> on the <i>environment</i> having regard, among other things, to— (a) the nature of the <i>discharge</i> or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving <i>environment</i> to adverse <i>effects</i> ; and (b) the financial implications, and the <i>effects</i> on the <i>environment</i> , of that option when compared with other options; and (c) the current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied.
	biodiversity covenant	Has the same meaning as the definition of Covenant or Kawenata from the NPSIB – means a covenant or kawenata that is: (a) registered against the record of title or lease agreement (as relevant), under any of the following: (i) section 22 of the Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977: (ii) Section 27 or section 27A of the Conservation Act 1987: (iii) Section 76 and 77 of the Reserves Act 1977; and (b) is identified, with the agreement of the relevant landowner or lessee and the prior written consent of the covenantee, by the relevant local authority as a specified covenant or kawenata.
	biological diversity (or biodiversity)	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – means the variability among living organisms, and the ecological complexes of which they are a part, including diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.
	bore	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means any hole drilled or constructed in the ground that is used to: (a) investigate or monitor conditions below the ground surface; or (b) abstract gaseous or liquid substances from the ground; or (c) <i>discharge</i> gaseous or liquid substances into the ground; but it excludes test pits, trenches, soak holes and soakage pits.
	boundary	Means any <i>boundary</i> of the <i>net site area</i> . <i>Site boundary</i> shall have the same meaning as <i>boundary</i> . Internal <i>boundary</i> means any <i>boundary</i> of the net area of a <i>site</i> other than a <i>road boundary</i> . <i>Road boundary</i> means any <i>boundary</i> of a <i>site</i> abutting a legal <i>road</i> , other than an accessway or service lane, or contiguous to a <i>boundary</i> of a <i>road</i> designation. See also <i>notional boundary</i> .

	boundary adjustment	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means a <i>subdivision</i> that alters the existing <i>boundaries</i> between adjoining <i>allotments</i> , without altering the number of <i>allotments</i> .
	building	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means a temporary or permanent movable or immovable physical construction that is: (a) partially or fully roofed; and (b) fixed or located on or in <i>land</i> ; but excludes any motorised vehicle or other mode of transport that could be moved under its own power.
	building coverage	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means the percentage of the <i>net site area</i> covered by the <i>building footprint</i> .
	building footprint	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means, in relation to <i>building coverage</i> , the total area of <i>buildings</i> at ground floor level together with the area of any section of any of those <i>buildings</i> that extends out beyond the ground floor level limits of the <i>building</i> and overhangs the ground.
C		
	camping ground	Means the use of any <i>land, building</i> or <i>structure</i> for the establishment or operation of <i>visitor accommodation</i> in the form of a <i>camping ground</i> . <i>Camping ground</i> has the meaning set out in the Camping Ground Regulations 1985: <i>Camping ground</i> means any area of <i>land</i> used, or designed or intended to be used, for rent, hire, donation, or otherwise for reward, for the purposes of placing or erecting on the <i>land</i> temporary living places for occupation, by two or more families or parties (whether consisting of one or more persons) living independently of each other, whether or not such families or parties enjoy the use in common of entrances, water supplies, cookhouses, sanitary fixtures, or other premises and equipment
	car parking activity	Means a <i>site</i> where the parking of vehicles, either in the open or a <i>building</i> , is the dominant activity on that <i>site</i> . Car parking associated with any use of a <i>site</i> , such as staff or customer parking is deemed to be an ancillary part of that use and not a separate activity. <i>Car parking activity</i> does not include on-street parking.
	carriageway	That part of a <i>road</i> consisting of the <i>movement lane</i> , sealed shoulder, and includes parking and loading areas when provided within the <i>road</i> .
	city hubs	<i>City Hubs</i> are dense and vibrant places that also have a high demand for people movement. They are also places providing focal points for businesses and culture. These streets should aim to reduce the impact of high traffic volumes while accommodating high <i>pedestrian</i> numbers, multi-modal journeys and access to public transport and essential emergency services. Managing the large number of competing demands along <i>city hubs</i> requires careful consideration and generally involves significant trade-offs. These streets have a high number of people moving through and across them and so require efficient modes of transport, with lateral movement access prioritised to

		mitigate the impacts of congestion and ensure a safe <i>environment</i> . Examples include major city centre streets such as Queen Street in Auckland and Lambton Quay in Wellington.
	civic spaces	<i>Civic spaces</i> are the parts of the network that have a low movement function but an important place function. They are streets that are generally intended for significant <i>pedestrian</i> activity, both in terms of attracting people to the street as a destination its own right, as well as providing permeability to a city walking network. These streets have a higher Place classification representing the increased level of on-street activity and higher density adjacent <i>land</i> use generating that activity. The lower Movement classification indicates that these streets are mainly intended for localised on-street activity with little or no through movement. The lateral movement of <i>pedestrians</i> is usually given priority in these spaces. Examples include pedestrianised streets, plazas and low speed shared streets. These are spaces that people are encouraged to spend time in, and where people on foot can relax and move freely.
	cleanfill area	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards means an area used exclusively for the disposal of <i>cleanfill material</i> .
	cleanfill material	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards means virgin excavated natural materials including clay, gravel, sand, soil and rock that are free of: (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.
	climate change	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – <i>climate change</i> means a change of climate that is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and that is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods
	cluster housing	In relation to the Māori Purpose Zone <i>cluster housing</i> means two to ten primarily <i>residential units</i> , with shared <i>infrastructure</i> and ancillary communal facilities for the primary use of the residents, that is intended to function as an extended familial community. Ancillary activities may include multi-purpose shared indoor areas (including, where desired, kitchen or ablution facilities), outdoor recreation or <i>community facilities</i> , and small-scale community or <i>commercial activities</i> for the primary use of residents.

	commercial activity	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards - means any activity trading in goods, equipment or services. It includes any <i>ancillary activity</i> to the <i>commercial activity</i> (for example administrative or head offices).
	commercial fishing	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – means taking fish, aquatic life, or seaweed in circumstances where a fishing permit is required by section 89 of the Fisheries Act 1996.
	commercial filming	Means activities associated with the creation of a film or video product where undertaken by a professional production company for commercial purposes.
	commercial service activity	means <i>commercial activities</i> where the primary business is providing and/or offering services to the general public rather than goods. It includes but is not limited to: dry cleaners; funeral director premises; hair dresser; real estate agent; travel agent; veterinary clinic.
	common wall	A dividing partition between two adjoining <i>buildings</i> that is shared by the occupants and / or owner of each <i>building</i> .
	community corrections activity	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards - means the use of <i>land</i> and <i>buildings</i> 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.
	community facility	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards - means <i>land</i> and <i>buildings</i> used by members of the community for recreational, sporting, cultural, safety, health, welfare, or worship purposes. It includes provision for any <i>ancillary activity</i> that assists with the operation of the <i>community facility</i> .
	community market	A market which is community based and run by a non-profit organisation.
	comprehensive residential development	Means a group of four (4) or more <i>residential units</i> that are designed, positioned and built in an integrated manner.
	conditions	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – <i>conditions</i> , in relation to plans and resource consents, includes terms, standards, restrictions, and prohibitions
	conductor	(a) means wire or cable used for carrying electric current along a transmission line; and (b) includes any hardware and insulation associated with the wire or cable
	conference facility	Means a <i>commercial activity</i> that uses rooms or spaces for conferences or private functions including the serving and preparation of food and drinks but excludes rooms or spaces for overnight accommodation.
	consent authority	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –

		<i>consent authority</i> means a regional council, a <i>territorial authority</i> , or a local authority that is both a regional council and a <i>territorial authority</i> , whose permission is required to carry out an activity for which a resource consent is required under this Act.
	consent notice	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – <i>consent notice</i> means a notice issued under section 221.
	conservation	In relation to <i>historic heritage</i> , has the same meaning as per the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014: <i>conservation</i> includes the processes of preserving, maintaining, and restoring historic places and historic areas so as to safeguard their historical and cultural values.
	conservation activity	Means the use of <i>land</i> for the management, maintenance and enhancement of ecological values for <i>indigenous vegetation</i> and fauna and their habitats. It includes: (a) both western Science or mātauranga Māori; (b) weed and pest control; (c) fencing; and (d) restoration planting.
	construction activity	In relation to <i>noise</i> means any work in connection with the construction, erection, installation, carrying out, repair, maintenance, cleaning, painting, renewal, alteration, dismantling, or demolition of: (a) Any building, erection, edifice, structure, wall, fence, or chimney, whether constructed wholly or partly above or below ground; (b) Any road, motorway, harbour works, railway, cableway, tramway, canal, or aerodrome; (c) Any drainage, irrigation or river control work; (d) Any electricity, water, gas, telephone, or telegraph reticulation; (e) Any bridge, viaduct, dam, reservoir, earthworks, pipeline, aqueduct, culvert, drive, shaft, tunnel, or reclamation; (f) Any scaffolding; and includes any work in connection with any excavation, site preparation or preparatory work carried out for the purpose of any construction; and also includes use of any plant, tools, gear, or materials for the purpose of any construction but does not include petroleum exploration, quarrying or mining.
	contaminant	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – includes any substance (including gases, odorous compounds, liquids, solids, and microorganisms) or energy (excluding <i>noise</i>) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy, or heat— (a) when <i>discharged</i> into <i>water</i>, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of <i>water</i>; or

		(b) when <i>discharged</i> onto or into <i>land</i> or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the <i>land</i> or air onto or into which it is <i>discharged</i> .
	contaminated land	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – means <i>land</i> that has a <i>hazardous substance</i> in or on it that— (a) has significant adverse <i>effects</i> on the environment; or (b) is reasonably likely to have significant adverse <i>effects</i> on the environment.
	Council Authorised Biodiversity Management Plan	means a management plan that is approved by the Council and mana whenua as part of an assessment of the biodiversity values undertaken or reviewed by a Council endorsed ecologist. This plan will ensure that <i>Significant Natural Area</i> and <i>taonga species</i> values are protected.
	crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)	Has a set of four principles: surveillance, <i>access</i> management, territorial reinforcement, and quality environments of the built <i>environment</i> . These CPTED principles lead to a reduction in the incidence and fear of crime as well as an improvement in the quality of life.
	critical infrastructure	means those necessary facilities, services, and installations which are critical or of significance to either New Zealand, Southland, or Gore. This may include but is not limited to: • strategic <i>land transport network</i> and arterial roads; • rail corridor; • telecommunication facilities; • national, regional and local <i>renewable electricity generation activities</i> of any scale; • the electricity transmission network (the <i>National Grid</i>); • <i>sewage</i> collection, treatment and disposal networks; • community <i>land drainage infrastructure</i>; • community potable water systems; • established community-scale irrigation and stock water <i>infrastructure</i>; • transport hubs and bulk fuel supply <i>infrastructure</i> including terminals and pipelines.
	cultural markers	Pouwhenua (carved posts), interpretation panels, Māori art installations, and other kaupapa Māori markers of place, or relationship of <i>mana whenua</i> to place.
	cultivation	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards - means the alteration or disturbance of <i>land</i> (or any matter constituting the <i>land</i> including soil, clay, sand and rock) for the purpose of sowing, growing or harvesting of pasture or crops.

D		
	dead holes	Means an offal pit for on-farm disposal of dead stock.
	defences against water	Means any <i>structure</i> or equipment, including any bund, weir, spillway, floodgate, bank, stopbank, retaining wall, rock or erosion protection <i>structure</i> , groyne, vegetation (including anchored tree protection) or reservoir, that is designed to have the <i>effect</i> of stopping, diverting, controlling, restricting or otherwise regulating the flow, energy or spread of <i>water</i> , including floodwaters, within, into or out of a <i>waterbody</i> , artificial watercourse, or artificial <i>lake</i> , for the purposes of flood mitigation.
	demolition	In relation to <i>historic heritage</i> means the complete destruction of the <i>building</i> or <i>structure</i> .
	depositional landform	Has the same meaning as the NPSIB - means a landform that is alluvial (matter deposited by water, (eg, fans, river flats, and terraces), colluvial (matter deposited by gravity at the base of hillslopes, (eg, talus), or glacial (matter deposited by glaciers, (eg, moraines and outwash).
	discharge	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – includes emit, deposit, and allow to escape.
	drain	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards means any artificial watercourse designed, constructed, or used for the drainage of surface or subsurface <i>water</i> , but excludes artificial watercourses used for the conveyance of <i>water</i> for electricity generation, irrigation, or water supply purposes.
	drinking water	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards - means <i>water</i> 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
	dry abrasive blasting	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards - means abrasive blasting using materials to which no <i>water</i> has been added.
	dust	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards - means all non-combusted solid particulate matter that is suspended in the air, or has settled after being airborne. <i>Dust</i> may be derived from materials including rock, sand, cement, <i>fertiliser</i> , coal, soil, paint, animal products and wood.
E		
	earthworks	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards - means the alteration or disturbance of <i>land</i> , including by moving, removing, placing, blading, cutting, contouring, filling or excavation of earth (or any matter constituting the <i>land</i> including soil, clay, sand and rock); but excludes gardening, <i>cultivation</i> , and disturbance of <i>land</i> for the installation of fence posts.

	educational facility	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards means <i>land</i> or <i>buildings</i> used for teaching or training by child care services, schools, or tertiary education services, including any ancillary activities.
	effect	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – includes— (a) any positive or adverse <i>effect</i>; and (b) any temporary or permanent <i>effect</i>; and (c) any past, present, or future <i>effect</i>; and (d) any cumulative <i>effect</i> which arises over time or in combination with other <i>effects</i>— regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency of the <i>effect</i>, and also includes— (e) any potential <i>effect</i> of high probability; and (f) any potential <i>effect</i> of low probability which has a high potential impact.
	effects management hierarchy	Has the same meaning as the NPSIB – means an approach to managing the adverse effects of an activity on indigenous biodiversity that requires that: (a) adverse effects are avoided where practicable; then (b) where adverse effects cannot be avoided, they are minimised where practicable; then (c) where adverse effects cannot be minimised, they are remedied where practicable; then (d) where more than minor residual adverse effects cannot be avoided, minimised, or remedied, biodiversity offsetting is provided where possible; then (e) where biodiversity offsetting of more than minor residual adverse effects is not possible, biodiversity compensation is provided; then (f) if biodiversity compensation is not appropriate, the activity itself is avoided.
	emergency management	Activities required in response to a situation that: (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 or disruption to any emergency service or 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. And includes the erection and use of tents or <i>buildings</i> in response to an emergency situation, for the purpose of temporary accommodation, shelter or facilities for: (i) people required to work as part of the immediate disaster/emergency relief efforts or post disaster/emergency development team;

		(ii) people displaced by the disaster/emergency event; and (iii) disaster/emergency event management.
	emergency services facility	Means land and buildings used by organisations that respond to and deal with accidents, emergencies, or urgent problems such as fire, illness, or crime. It includes but is not limited to: (a) police, fire and ambulance stations; (b) surf lifesaving activities; (c) administration related to emergency services; (d) vehicle and equipment storage and maintenance; (e) personnel training; and (f) any ancillary activities. (g) defence facilities It excludes: (h) healthcare activities; (i) hospitals; and (j) private security companies.
	emergency service training activity	Means emergency response training exercises. It includes, but is not limited to, training for first aid, firefighting, search and rescue, police response.
	entertainment and hospitality activities	Means the use of <i>land</i> and/or <i>buildings</i> for <i>commercial activities</i> where the primary business is providing entertainment, hospitality and/or leisure services and experiences and includes, but is not limited to: • cinemas; or • bars and nightclubs; or • taverns; or • theatres; or • concert venues; or • <i>conference facilities</i> and private function facilities. It excludes cafes and restaurants.
	environment	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – includes— (a) ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and (b) all <i>natural and physical resources</i>; and (c) <i>amenity values</i>; 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.
	equestrian facilities	means the use of <i>land</i> and <i>buildings</i> as a <i>commercial activity</i> for: (a) the keeping and agistment of horses; (b) horse training; (c) horse breeding; and/or (d) pony clubs and riding schools.
	esplanade reserve	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – 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 (iii) which is vested in the territorial authority, regional council, or the Crown for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229.
	esplanade strip	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – means a strip of <i>land</i> created by the registration of an instrument in accordance with section 232 for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229.
	event management plan	An event overview document, approved by Council, which includes the following: (a) A description of the proposed event, including the type, scale, and duration, and number of persons catered for; (b) Health and safety; (c) How the event will minimise and manage waste from the event; (d) Adequate sanitation facilities for the event; (e) The protocol for receiving, processing and responding to complaints related to the event ; (f) The steps taken to minimise any potential adverse impacts on the environment; and (g) Where applicable, practices for ensuring animal welfare, including provision of drinking water and effluent management.
	exotic pasture species	has the same meaning as the NPSIB – means a pasture species identified in the National List of Exotic Pasture Species National list of exotic pasture species Ministry for the Environment

F		
	farm quarry	Means a location or area intermittently used in association with agricultural activities for the permanent removal and extraction of aggregates (clay, silt, rock or sand) for non-commercial use within the same <i>site</i> where it is extracted. It includes the area of aggregate resource and surrounding <i>land</i> associated with the operation of a <i>farm quarry</i> and which is used for <i>farm quarrying activities</i> . It does not include <i>earthworks</i> or the use of <i>land</i> and <i>accessory buildings</i> for offices, workshops and car parking areas associated with the operation of the <i>farm quarry</i> .
	farm track	Means <i>vehicle access</i> tracks associated with <i>agriculture, pastoral and horticultural activities</i>
	feedlot	Means a stockholding area where cattle— (a) are kept for at least 80 days in any 6-month period; and (b) are fed exclusively by hand or machine.
	fences	Means any <i>structure</i> , intended to be a permanent division, screen or barrier, but shall not include a post and wire fence or a temporary fence such as an electric fence or construction hoarding.
	fertiliser	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means a substance or biological compound or mix of substances or biological compounds in solid or liquid form, that is described as, or held out to be suitable for, sustaining or increasing the growth, productivity or quality of soils, plants or, indirectly, animals through the application to plants or soil of any of the following: (a) nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, calcium, chlorine, and sodium as major nutrients; or (b) manganese, iron, zinc, copper, boron, cobalt, molybdenum, iodine, and selenium as minor nutrients; or (c) fertiliser additives to facilitate the uptake and use of nutrients; or (d) non-nutrient attributes of the materials used in fertiliser. 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.
	floodway	Means that area bounded by the landward toe of a flood protection <i>structure</i> , or work, to the landward toe of the flood protection <i>structure</i> , or work, on the opposite side of the <i>river</i> or stream.
	food and beverage activity	Means a <i>commercial activity</i> involving the sale of food and, or beverages prepared for immediate consumption on or off the premises including restaurants, cafes and takeaway bars, but does not include taverns, night clubs, supermarkets, dairies or bottle stores.
	footpath	That part of any <i>road</i> or other area as is laid out or constructed by authority of the Council primarily for <i>pedestrians</i> ; and may include the edging, <i>kerbing</i> , and channelling of the <i>road</i> .
	fresh water	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – means all <i>water</i> except coastal <i>water</i> and geothermal <i>water</i> .

	functional need	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards - means the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular <i>environment</i> because the activity can only occur in that <i>environment</i> .
G		
	glare	Means the discomfort or impairment of vision experienced when parts of the visual field are excessively bright in relation to the general surroundings or as a result of reflected sunlight or <i>artificial outdoor lighting</i> .
	green infrastructure	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means a natural or semi-natural area, feature or process, including engineered systems that mimic natural processes, which are planned or managed to: (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.
	greywater	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means liquid waste from domestic sources including sinks, basins, baths, showers and similar fixtures, but does not include <i>sewage</i> , or <i>industrial and trade waste</i> .
	gross floor area	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means the sum of the total area of all floors of a <i>building</i> or <i>buildings</i> (including any void area in each of those floors, such as service shafts, lift-wells or stairwells) measured: (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.
	ground level	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means: (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 <i>structure</i> where it intersects the <i>boundary</i>.
	groundwater	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –

		means <i>water</i> occupying openings, cavities, or spaces in soils or rocks beneath the surface of the ground.
H		
	habitable room	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – 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.
	hazardous substance	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – 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— (a) with 1 or more of the following intrinsic properties: (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).
	healthcare activity	Means <i>land</i> and or <i>buildings</i> used for the provision of services relating to the physical and mental health of people, excluding the overnight accommodation of patients.
	heavy vehicle bypass route	Means the following <i>roads</i> : • Hyde Street • River Street from Hyde Street to Medway Street (State Highway 1) • Avon Street • Richmond Street • Norfolk Street from Medway Street.
	height	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means the vertical distance between a specified reference point and the highest part of any feature, <i>structure</i> or <i>building</i> above that point.
	height in relation to boundary	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means the <i>height</i> of a <i>structure</i> , <i>building</i> or feature, relative to its distance from either the <i>boundary</i> of: (a) a <i>site</i> ; or (b) another specified reference point.

	helicopter Landing Area	Any area of <i>land, building or structure</i> outside of the Airport Zone intended or designed to be used, whether wholly or partly, for helicopter movement or servicing, including heliports and helipads.
	heritage expert	Means a person with a degree or recognised post-graduate qualification in a field related to heritage conservation or management and at least five years of experience in a heritage conservation or management role.
	heritage fabric	Means any physical aspect of a <i>heritage Item or heritage setting</i> which contributes to its heritage values. <i>Heritage fabric</i> includes: (a) original and later material and detailing which forms part of, or is attached to, the interior or exterior of a building, structure, or feature; (b) the patina of age resulting from the weathering and wear of construction material over time; (c) fixtures and fittings that form part of the design or significance of a Historic Heritage Item, but excludes inbuilt museum and artwork exhibitions and displays; and (d) for open space heritage items, built or non-built elements independent of buildings, structures or features, such as historic paths, paving and garden layout.
	heritage item	Means any type of <i>historic heritage sites, buildings, structures</i> and areas listed in HH-SCHED2 fulfilling the criteria as identified in HH-SCHED 1.
	heritage record	Means the heritage assessment based on the HH-SCHED1 criteria.
	heritage setting	Means the area of <i>land</i> shown on the planning maps and as identified in the <i>heritage record</i> around and adjacent to a <i>heritage item</i> that is integral to its function, meaning and relationships and may include individually listed <i>heritage items</i> .
	highly productive land	Has the same meaning as the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land Means land that has been mapped in accordance with clause 3.4 and is included in an operative regional policy statement as required by clause 3.5 (but see clause 3.5(7) for what is treated as highly productive land before the maps are included in an operative regional policy statement and clause 3.5(6) for when land is rezoned and therefore ceases to be highly productive land)
	historic character	Means the qualities, attributes and features of a related group of historic places, <i>buildings</i> and <i>structures</i> and/or <i>sites</i> and that make a contribution to the history, identity and visual amenity of Gore District.
	historic heritage	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – (a) means those <i>natural and physical resources</i> that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand’s history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities: (i) archaeological: (ii) architectural: (iii) cultural: (iv) historic:

		(v) scientific; (vi) technological; and (b) includes— (i) historic <i>sites, structures</i>, places, and areas; and (ii) <i>archaeological sites</i>; and (iii) <i>sites</i> of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu; and (iv) surroundings associated with the <i>natural and physical resources</i>.
	home business	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means a <i>commercial activity</i> that is: (a) undertaken or operated by at least one resident of the <i>site</i>; and (b) incidental to the use of the <i>site</i> for a <i>residential activity</i>
	homestay	Means the use of a <i>residential unit</i> including a <i>minor residential unit</i> by paying guests at the same time that either the <i>residential unit</i> or <i>minor residential unit</i> is occupied by residents for use as a <i>residential activity</i> . Includes bed & breakfasts..
	hospital activity	Means an activity providing medical assessment, treatment and care services for patients, health administration, community health services: and includes associated <i>infrastructure</i> , support activities including non-clinical support services and activities that are required for the functioning of the hospital, emergency <i>land</i> and air transportation services, mortuary and ancillary commercial and <i>residential activities</i> .
I		
	improved pasture	Has the same meaning as the NPSIB – means an area of land where exotic pasture species have been deliberately sown or maintained for the purpose of pasture production, and species composition and growth has been modified and is being managed for livestock grazing.
	indigenous vegetation	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standard for Indigenous Biodiversity – means vascular and non-vascular plants that, in relation to a particular area, are native to the ecological district in which that area is located.
	indigenous vegetation clearance	Means the clearing or removal of <i>indigenous vegetation</i> by any means, including cutting, crushing, <i>cultivation</i> , irrigation, chemical application, drainage, stopbanking, overplanting, burning or any other mechanical means as well as mob stocking.
	industrial activity	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – 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 <i>ancillary activity</i> to the <i>industrial activity</i> .

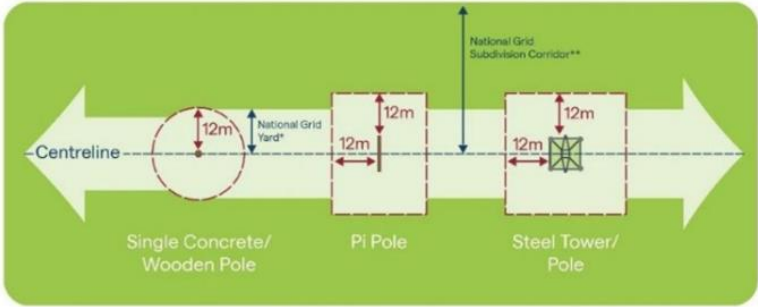
	industrial and trade waste	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means liquid waste, with or without matter in suspension, from the receipt, manufacture or processing of materials as part of a commercial, industrial or trade process, but excludes <i>sewage</i> and <i>greywater</i> .
	infrastructure	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – Means (a) pipelines that distribute or transmit natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy: (b) a network for the purpose of telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001: (c) a network for the purpose of radiocommunication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989: (d) facilities for the generation of electricity, lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, and support <i>structures</i> for lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, excluding facilities, lines, and support <i>structures</i> if a person— (i) uses them in connection with the generation of electricity for the person’s use; and (ii) does not use them to generate any electricity for supply to any other person: (e) a water supply distribution system, including a system for irrigation: (f) a drainage or sewerage system: (g) <i>structures</i> for transport on <i>land</i> by cycleways, rail, <i>roads</i>, walkways, or any other means: (h) facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers transported on <i>land</i> by any means: (i) an <i>airport</i> as defined in section 2 of the Airport Authorities Act 1966: (j) a navigation installation as defined in section 2 of the Civil Aviation Act 1990: (k) facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers carried by sea, including a port related commercial undertaking as defined in section 2(1) of the Port Companies Act 1988: (l) anything described as a <i>network utility</i> operation in regulations made for the purposes of the definition of <i>network utility operator</i> in section 166.
	intensive indoor primary production	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards - means <i>primary production</i> activities that principally occur within <i>buildings</i> and involve growing fungi, or keeping or rearing livestock (excluding calf-rearing for a specified time period) or poultry.
	interregional connectors	Means Interregional connectors that provide safe, reliable and efficient movement of people and goods between regions and strategic centres in a rural context. The focus of interregional connectors is to provide for efficient movement of people and goods over significant distances, and therefore these <i>roads</i> will usually have reduced <i>land</i> use <i>access</i> along them, many being designated as limited access roads (LARs).

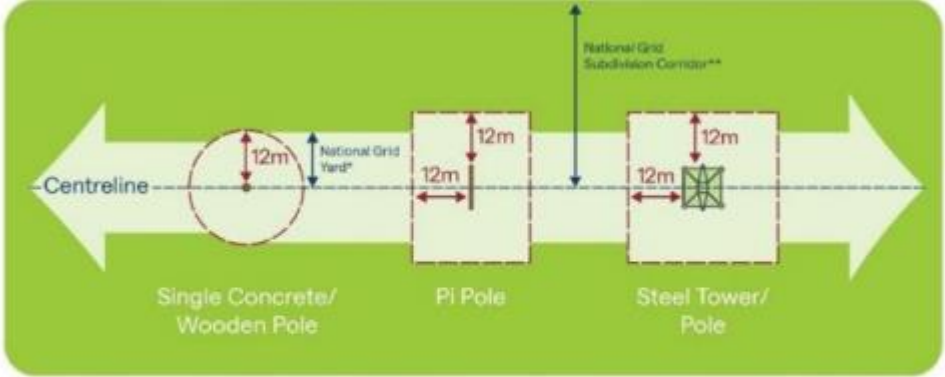
K		
	kerb	A raised border of rigid material (eg. concrete) formed between the roadway and the <i>footpath</i> .
L		
	LA90	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards - has the same meaning as the 'Background sound level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound.
	LAeq	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards - has the same meaning as 'time-average A-weighted sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics -Measurement of Environmental Sound.
	LAr(max)	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards - 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.
	lake	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – means a body of fresh <i>water</i> which is entirely or nearly surrounded by <i>land</i> .
	land	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – (a) includes land covered by water and the airspace above land; and (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 (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.
	land disturbance	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means the alteration or disturbance of <i>land</i> (or any matter constituting the <i>land</i> including soil, clay, sand and rock) that does not permanently alter the profile, contour or <i>height</i> of the <i>land</i> .
	land transport infrastructure	means any <i>infrastructure, building</i> , equipment or devices that support the movement of people and goods by <i>land</i> , including: (a) Cycle facilities including cycleways, cycle parking, cycle hire stations and cycle maintenance stands; (b) <i>Pedestrian</i> facilities and accessways, including <i>footpaths</i> , footways and foot bridges; (c) Railway tracks, bridges, tunnels, signalling, <i>access</i> tracks and facilities; (d) <i>Roads</i> including <i>carriageways</i> , pavements, bridges, tunnels, retaining walls, underpasses, overpasses, verge and berms; (e) Lighting, signals, <i>signs</i> and control <i>structures</i> 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;

		(f) Safety devices including handrails, bollards, cameras, <i>road</i> markings, rumble strips, barriers, <i>fences</i>, speed tables and speed cushions and traffic separators; (g) Other traffic control devices including traffic islands, level crossings, <i>pedestrian</i> crossings, roundabouts and intersection controls, traffic and cycle; (h) monitoring devices; (i) Parking control devices; (j) <i>Site access</i> including <i>vehicle crossings</i>; (k) Street and rail furniture, artworks, passenger shelters and ticketing and tolling facilities; (l) Ancillary equipment and <i>structures</i> associated with public transport systems including seats, shelters, real time information systems and ticketing facilities, bicycle storage and cabinets; (m) <i>Stormwater</i> management facilities, ventilation <i>structures</i>, drainage devices and erosion control devices; and (n) Equipment, <i>structures</i> and <i>infrastructure</i> associated with charging of electric vehicles.
	landfill	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means an area used for, or previously used for, the disposal of solid waste. It excludes <i>cleanfill areas</i> .
	landscape gardening	The design, construction and maintenance of ornamental gardens and outdoor areas and growing and caring for plants. It includes the alteration or disturbance of <i>land</i> (or any matter constituting the <i>land</i> including soil, clay, sand and rock) that does not permanently alter the profile, contour or <i>height</i> of the <i>land</i> .
	landscape permeable area	Means any part of a <i>site</i> which is grassed or planted in trees or shrubs and is capable of absorbing <i>water</i> .
	large format retail	Means a commercial <i>retail activity</i> where the gross floor area and outdoor storage space or <i>yard</i> areas is greater than 450 square metres. It includes integrated retail activities where multiple tenancies are operated or managed as a single entity and shares public <i>access</i> and servicing facilities, such as shopping malls and indoor markets.
	Ldn	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards - 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.
	light industrial activity	Means any manufacturing, processing, storage, logistics, repair or distribution activity that does not generate objectionable odour, <i>dust</i> or <i>noise</i> or elevated risk to people's health and safety. <i>Light industrial activities</i> include, but are not limited to, warehouse storage, automotive repairs, minor engineering and light manufacturing activities, product assembly.
	light spill	Artificial illumination from both direct and indirect sources which falls outside the <i>boundaries</i> of the <i>site</i> from which it originated.
	local streets	Means streets that provide quiet and safe residential <i>access</i> for all ages and abilities and foster community spirit and local pride. They are part of the fabric of our neighbourhoods, where we live our lives and they facilitate local

		community <i>access</i> . Local streets are the most common and most diverse streets in <i>urban areas</i> . They are generally important components of walking and cycling networks and should support these transport choices for local trips.
	Lpeak	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards has the same meaning as ‘Peak sound pressure level’ in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound.
	LUC 1, 2 or 3	Has the same meaning as the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land LUC 1, 2, or 3 land means land identified as Land Use Capability Class 1, 2, or 3, as mapped by the New Zealand Land Resource Inventory or by any more detailed mapping that uses the Land Use Capability classification
M		
	mahinga kai	Means the same as outlined in MW – 2.3.3.3 and is an all-inclusive term that refers to the ability to access resources for harvesting, the site where gathering of these resources occurs, the act of gathering and using the resource, and the good health of the resource. As a result of this practical focus, mahinga kai is considered by Hokonui Rūnanga to be, in today’s language, the principal ‘environmental indicator’ in natural systems. If mahinga kai is not present, or is unsafe to harvest, then that natural system is under stress and requires remedial action. Mahinga kai was and is central to the Ngāi Tahu and Hokonui way of life. The collection and processing of mahinga kai is an important social, cultural, environmental, and economic activity contributing to the overall well-being of Ngāi Tahu whānui. Mahinga kai practices rely on thriving and abundant biodiversity, safe and aesthetically pleasing places to practice, and the active transfer of knowledge between people. These attributes are dependent on the sustainable management of many other natural resources in the takiwā, especially waterbodies and the management of stormwater. Hokonui Rūnanga expect to be able to practice mahinga kai in our takiwā at multiple locations that are deliberately selected for the quality of the resource and its ability to sustain itself.
	maintenance or repair	Means in relation to <i>historic heritage</i> , to replace or mend in-situ, decayed or damaged <i>heritage fabric</i> architectural feature using identical, or closely similar materials, form, appearance and profile of the <i>heritage fabric</i> or architectural feature. It includes temporary securing of <i>heritage fabric</i> for purposes such as making a <i>structure</i> safe or weathertight.
	maintenance of improved pasture	Has the same meaning as the NPSIB – includes the removal of indigenous vegetation for the purpose of maintaining the improved pasture, whether the removal is by way of cutting, crushing, applying chemicals, draining, burning, cultivating, over-planting, applying seed of exotic pasture species, mob stocking, or making changes to soils, hydrology, or landforms.
	main streets	Means streets that have an important place function but a relatively important movement function as well. They aim to support businesses, on-street activity and public life while ensuring connections with the wider <i>transport</i>

		<i>network</i> . While not having the scale of through movement of <i>city hubs</i> , they provide a similar function, needing to balance the interaction between people and goods movement and on-street activity. Examples include rural or district townships and provincial cities where the main through <i>road</i> also doubles as the main commercial centre.
	mana whenua	In the context of the Gore District, the term <i>mana whenua</i> refers to Ngāi Tahu whānui. In practice, this often refers to their local representative body, Hokonui Rūnanga. In some instances, this may also extend to the Post Settlement Governance Entity that represent Ngāi Tahu whānui at a national level, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu.
	mana whenua cultural purpose	Means those matters covered in MW – 2.3
	Māori customary activities	Activities relating to the expression and revitalisation of Māori culture, including mahinga kai activities, performing arts/sporting activities, tangihanga and other mourning rituals, Matariki or Pūanga observance activities, wānanga, hui, short-term (under 7 days) events or festivals, temporary (under 14 days) camping that facilitates involvement in <i>Māori customary activities</i> , and other activities that reflect the special relationship <i>mana whenua</i> and <i>tangata whenua</i> have to place, including any ancillary <i>structures</i> .
	marae or papatipu Rūnanga complex	Means kaupapa Māori cultural complex centred around a wharehau (meeting house) and/or Papatipu Rūnanga. A complex can also include a range of ancillary <i>structures</i> and activities such as wharekai (kitchen & dining facilities), a whare moe (sleeping spaces), whare hui (meeting spaces), ablution blocks, administration spaces, whare taonga (spaces for displaying treasures), permanent hāngī pits, outdoor food preparation areas, small-scale associated storage areas, carving installations, and landscaped outdoor areas.
	mining	Has the same meaning as in the Crown Minerals Act 1991: a. Means to take, win, or extract, by whatever means, I. A mineral existing in its natural state in land; or II. A chemical substance from a mineral existing in its natural state in land; and b. Includes I. The injection of petroleum into an underground gas storage facility; and II. The extraction of petroleum from an underground gas storage facility; but c. Does not include prospecting or exploration for a mineral or chemical substance referred to in paragraph (a).
	minor residential unit	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means a self-contained <i>residential unit</i> that is ancillary to the principal <i>residential unit</i> , and is held in common ownership with the principal <i>residential unit</i> on the same <i>site</i> .
	modify	In relation to an <i>archaeological site</i> , includes to damage the <i>site</i>

	movement	Means a single journey to or from a particular site that is either an arrival or departure but not both. A return journey equates to two movements.
	movement lane	Means that part of the formed and sealed <i>road</i> that serves the link function in a <i>road</i> . It may have a shared use for other activities such as walking, cycling, parking and play.
N		
	national grid	Means the network that transmits high-voltage electricity in New Zealand and that, at the commencement of these regulations, is owned, used or operated by Transpower New Zealand Limited, including— (a) <i>transmission lines</i> ; and (b) electricity substations
	national grid subdivision corridor	The area measured either side of the centreline of above ground <i>National Grid transmission lines</i> as follows (and illustrated in green below): (a) 16 metres from the centreline of a 110kV <i>National Grid transmission line</i> on pi poles; (b) 32 metres from the centreline of a 110kV <i>National Grid transmission line</i> on towers or mono-poles; (c) 37 metres from the centreline of a 220kV <i>National Grid transmission line</i> on towers. The <i>National Grid Subdivision Corridor</i> excludes <i>transmission lines</i> that are designated in the District Plan.  * National Grid Yard: 10m for single concrete/wooden pole lines, 12m for all other line types ** National Grid Subdivision Corridor: 14m, 32m, 37m or 39m depending on line voltage

	national grid yard	The area located (as illustrated below): (a) 12 metres in any direction from the outside edge of a <i>National Grid</i> support structure foundation; (b) 12 metres from the <i>boundary</i> of a <i>National Grid</i> substation; (c) 10 metres either side of the centreline of an overhead 100kV <i>National Grid</i> transmission line on poles (d) 12 metres either side of the centreline of any other overhead <i>National Grid</i> transmission line. The <i>National Grid Yard</i> excludes transmission lines that are designated in the District Plan.  * National Grid Yard: 10m for single concrete/wooden pole lines, 12m for all other line types ** National Grid Subdivision Corridor: 14m, 32m, 37m or 39m depending on line voltage
	natural and physical resources	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act - Includes <i>land</i>, <i>water</i>, air, soil, minerals, and energy, all forms of plants and animals (whether native to New Zealand or introduced), and all <i>structures</i>.
	natural hazard	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – means any atmospheric or earth or <i>water</i> related occurrence (including earthquake, tsunامي, 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 <i>environment</i>.
	net floor area	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means the sum of any <i>gross floor area</i>; and (a) includes:

		(i) both freehold and leased areas; and (ii) any stock storage or preparation areas; but (b) excludes: (i) void areas such as lift wells and stair wells, including landing areas; (ii) shared corridors and mall common spaces; (iii) entrances, lobbies and plant areas within a <i>building</i>; (iv) open or roofed outdoor areas, and external balconies, decks, porches and terraces; (v) off street loading areas; (vi) <i>building</i> service rooms; (vii) parking areas and basement areas used for parking, manoeuvring and <i>access</i>; and (viii) (viii) non-habitable floor spaces in rooftop <i>structures</i>.
	net site area	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means the total area of the <i>site</i>, but excludes: (a) any part of the <i>site</i> that provides legal <i>access</i> to another <i>site</i>; (b) any part of a rear <i>site</i> that provides legal <i>access</i> to that <i>site</i>; (c) any part of the <i>site</i> subject to a designation that may be taken or acquired under the Public Works Act 1981.
	network utilities	means any activity relating to any or all of the following: (a) distribution or transmission of natural or manufactured gas petroleum or geothermal energy by pipeline; (b) telecommunications or radio communications; (c) transformation, transmission, or distribution of electricity; (d) transmission and distribution of <i>water</i>, (whether treated or untreated), for supply including irrigation; (e) <i>stormwater</i> drainage or sewerage reticulation systems; (f) rail corridor, tramways and <i>roads</i>; (g) <i>airports</i> as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966, including the provision of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; (h) lighthouse, navigation aids and beacons; (i) meteorological services; (j) a project or work described as a <i>network utility</i> operation by regulations made under the Resource Management Act 1991. Includes: (a) all <i>structures</i> necessary for operation; and (b) the operation and maintenance of the network.

	network utility operator	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – means a person who— (a) undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution or transmission by pipeline of natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy; or (b) operates or proposes to operate a network for the purpose of— (i) telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; or (ii) radiocommunication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989; or (c) is an electricity operator or electricity distributor as defined in section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992 for the purpose of line function services as defined in that section; or (d) undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution of <i>water</i> for supply (including irrigation); or (e) undertakes or proposes to undertake a drainage or sewerage system; or (f) constructs, operates, or proposes to construct or operate, a <i>road</i> or railway line; or (g) is an <i>airport</i> authority as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966 for the purposes of operating an <i>airport</i> as defined by that Act; or (h) is a provider of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; or (ha) is a responsible SPV that is constructing or proposing to construct eligible <i>infrastructure</i>; or (i) undertakes or proposes to undertake a project or work prescribed as a <i>network utility</i> operation for the purposes of this definition by regulations made under this Act,— and the words <i>network utility</i> operation have a corresponding meaning
	noise	Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA – <i>noise</i> includes vibration.
	noise rating level	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards - means a derived <i>noise</i> level used for comparison with a <i>noise</i> limit.
	noise sensitive activity	Noise sensitive activity means any: (a) health care centre or hospital where overnight accommodation is provided. (b) <i>educational facility</i>, excluding <i>trade and industrial training facility</i>. (c) <i>residential activity</i>. (d) <i>visitor accommodation</i>. (e) places of worship. (f) <i>marae or Papatipu Rūnanga complex</i>. (g) Graveyard or <i>urupā</i>.

	non-renewable electricity generation	Means the construction, operation and maintenance of <i>structures</i> associated with electricity generation from non-renewable energy sources such as coal, oil and gas.
	notable tree	A tree assessed and identified utilised the Standard Tree Evaluation Method (STEM) with a score of 100 and above and listed in TREE-SCHED.
	notional boundary	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards - means a line 20 metres from any side of a <i>residential unit</i> or other <i>building</i> used for a <i>noise sensitive activity</i> , or the legal <i>boundary</i> where this is closer to such a <i>building</i> .
O		
	office activity	Means an activity conducted within a <i>building</i> and focusing on business, government, professional or financial services and includes the personal service elements of these activities.
	official sign	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means all <i>signs</i> required or provided for under any statute or regulation, or are otherwise related to aspects of public safety.
	operational need	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular <i>environment</i> because of technical, logistical or operational characteristics or constraints.
	outdoor living space	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means an area of open space for the use of the occupants of the <i>residential unit</i> or units to which the space is allocated.
P		
	park management activity	Means the day-to-day management, operation and maintenance of parks and reserves. It includes: (a) Repair, maintenance and development of facilities, structures and buildings. (b) Planting, removal, trimming and maintenance of turf, trees (except Notable Trees) and other non-indigenous vegetation and associated earthworks; (c) Animal and pest control operations; and (d) Repair, maintenance and development of walkways, cycleways, or vehicle tracks and associated earthworks.
	partial demolition	In relation to <i>historic heritage</i> means to demolish a part of any <i>building</i> or <i>structure</i> . Partial <i>demolition</i> includes façade retention which involves the <i>demolition</i> of the rear or a substantial part of a <i>building</i> behind the facade.
	peak particle velocity	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means, to the extent used for the assessment of the risk of structural damage to a fixed <i>structure</i> , the instantaneous maximum velocity reached by a vibrating surface as it oscillates about its normal position.

	pedestrian	Means any person on foot or who is using a powered wheelchair or mobility scooter or a wheeled means of conveyance propelled by human power, other than a cycle.
	pedestrian frontage	Means street frontages in the commercial core precincts identified on the planning maps with significant <i>pedestrian</i> activity.
	permeable	Means a ground surface comprised of a material that enables surface <i>water</i> to pass through where the runoff coefficient is less than 0.7.
	peri urban roads	Means <i>roads</i> that primarily provide <i>access</i> from residential property on the urban fringe, where the predominant adjacent <i>land-use</i> is residential, but usually at a lower density than that found in urban residential locations. On street activity is discernible and local in nature but also at lower levels than in <i>urban areas</i> . The level of people and goods movement on peri-urban <i>roads</i> can range from low volume through to regional.
	plantation forestry	Has the same meaning as per the National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry Means a forest deliberately established for commercial purposes, being— (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 (b) includes all associated forestry <i>infrastructure</i>; but (c) does not include— (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 (ii) forest species in <i>urban areas</i>; or (iii) nurseries and seed orchards; or (iv) trees grown for fruit or nuts; or (v) long-term ecological restoration planting of forest species; or (vi) willows and poplars space planted for soil conservation purposes.
	primary production	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means: (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.
	private road	Any roadway, place, or arcade laid out within a district on private <i>land</i> by the owner of that <i>land</i> intended for the use of the public generally and has the same meaning given to it by Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974.

	private way	Any way or passage over private <i>land</i> within the Gore District, the right to use which is confined or intended to be confined to certain persons or classes of persons, and which is not thrown open or intended to be open to the use of the public generally and includes any shared <i>access</i> or right of way and has the same meaning given to it by Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974
	public place	Means publicly accessible <i>roads</i> , reserves and <i>footpaths/tracks</i> .
Q		
	quarry	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means a location or area used for the permanent removal and extraction of aggregates (clay, silt, rock or sand). It includes the area of aggregate resource and surrounding <i>land</i> associated with the operation of a quarry and which is used for <i>quarrying activities</i> .
	quarrying activities	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – 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 <i>quarry</i> , and the use of <i>land</i> and <i>accessory buildings</i> for offices, workshops and car parking areas associated with the operation of the <i>quarry</i> .
R		
	raft	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – 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 <i>lakes</i> subject to artificial control which have been installed to ensure the safe operation of electricity generating facilities.
	reclamation	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means the manmade formation of permanent dry <i>land</i> by the positioning of material into or onto any part of a <i>waterbody</i> , <i>bed</i> of a <i>lake</i> or <i>river</i> 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 <i>structures</i> is to form dry <i>land</i>.
	relocation	In relation to any <i>heritage item</i> means to physically shift the location of a <i>building</i> either within the <i>site</i> or to another property. Relocation includes permanently raising a <i>building</i> or <i>structure</i> above existing <i>ground level</i> but does not include the temporary raising of a <i>building</i> to replace foundations. In relation to other <i>buildings</i> which are not <i>heritage items</i> means the removal, relocation or re-siting of an existing <i>building</i> from any <i>site</i> to another <i>site</i> , excluding the movement of a <i>building</i> within the same title or a new <i>building</i> built off- <i>site</i> that has not been used and is for the express purpose of being located to the subject <i>site</i> .

	renewable electricity generating activities	Has the same meaning as per the National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation (2011) - means the construction, operation and maintenance of <i>structures</i> associated with renewable electricity generation. This includes small and community-scale distributed renewable generation activities and the system of electricity conveyance required to convey electricity to the distribution network and/or the <i>national grid</i> and electricity storage technologies associated with renewable electricity.
	renewable electricity generation activities - small scale	Means small scale and community scale renewable electricity generation at a capacity of no greater than 20 kW for the purpose of using or generating electricity on a particular <i>site</i> , or supplying an immediate community, or connecting into the distribution network, and includes generation using solar, wind, hydro and biomass energy resource.
	renewable electricity generation activities - large scale	Means electricity generation activities utilising renewable energy sources with a capacity of 20kW or greater for the purpose of exporting electricity directly into the distribution network or <i>National Grid</i> . It includes all ancillary components and activities such as substations, climate/environmental monitoring equipment, <i>earthworks</i> , roading, maintenance <i>buildings</i> , temporary concrete batching plants, internal transmission and fibre networks, <i>vegetation clearance</i> , and <i>site</i> rehabilitation works.
	reserve land	Means areas administered under the Reserves Act 1977
	residential activity	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means the use of <i>land</i> and <i>building(s)</i> for people’s living accommodation.
	residential unit	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means a <i>building(s)</i> or part of a <i>building</i> that is used for a <i>residential activity</i> exclusively by one household, and must include sleeping, cooking, bathing and toilet facilities.
	restoration	In relation to a <i>heritage item</i> means to return a <i>heritage item</i> listed in HH-SCHED2 to a known earlier form by putting the material components of an item or <i>historic heritage site</i> back into position through reassembly and reinstatement. Restoration includes: (a) the reuse of mainly existing materials and may include the use of similar materials; and (b) the removal of non-original elements that detract from the identified heritage value.
	retail activity	Means a <i>commercial activity</i> where the primary business is displaying and/or offering goods for sale or hire to the general public.
	retirement village	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – 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- <i>residential activities</i> .
	reverse sensitivity	The potential for an approved (whether by consent or designation), existing or permitted activity to be compromised, constrained, or curtailed by the more recent establishment or <i>alteration</i> of another activity which may be sensitive to the actual, potential or perceived adverse environmental <i>effects</i> generated by an approved, existing or permitted activity.
	river	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – means a continually or intermittently flowing body of <i>fresh water</i> ; 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 <i>water</i> for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal).
	road	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – 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 <i>land</i> which is within a district, and which— (a) immediately before the commencement of this Part was a road or street or public highway; or (b) immediately before the inclusion of any area in the district was a public highway within that area; or (c) is laid out by the council as a road or street after the commencement of this Part; or (d) is vested in the council for the purpose of a road as shown on a deposited survey plan; or (e) is vested in the council as a road or street pursuant to any other enactment;— and includes— (f) except where elsewhere provided in this Part, any <i>access</i> 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 <i>access</i> way or service lane or is declared by the Minister of Works and Development as an <i>access</i> way or service lane after the commencement of this Part or is declared by the Minister of Lands as an <i>access</i> 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, <i>drain</i>, ford, gate, <i>building</i>, 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—

		(a) means a motorway declared as such by the Governor-General in Council under section 138 of the Public Works Act 1981 or under section 71 of this Act; and (b) includes all bridges, drains, culverts, or other structures or works forming part of any motorway so declared; but (c) does not include any local road, <i>access</i> way, or service lane (or the supports of any such road, way, or lane) that crosses over or under a motorway on a different level.
	road controlling authority	The road control authorities are: (a) Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency for all state highways (b) the Gore District Council for all other <i>roads</i>, including unformed legal <i>roads</i>.
	road hierarchy	See street category.
	root protection area	Means the circular area of ground surrounding a <i>notable tree</i> , for a distance of 12 times the diameter of the tree 1.5 metres above <i>ground level</i> .
	rural airstrip	Means any area of <i>land</i> in the <i>rural environment</i> intended or designed to be used, whether wholly or partly, for <i>aircraft</i> movement or servicing, excluding helicopters.
	rural area	In relation to transport means <i>land</i> that is located outside the built-up area of towns and settlements, and includes <i>land</i> within the general rural zone, rural lifestyle zone and natural open space zone.
	rural commercial recreation activity	Means a <i>commercial activity</i> relating to the guiding, training, instructing, transportation or provision of equipment to clients for recreational purposes including the use of any <i>building</i> or <i>land</i> associated with the activity.
	rural connectors	Means rural connectors that provide the link between <i>rural roads</i> and <i>interregional connectors</i> . They support an increased level of through traffic, while also providing <i>access</i> from the adjacent <i>land</i> they pass through. Examples include feeder <i>roads</i> into townships and <i>roads</i> to regionally significant tourist attractions.
	rural environment	Means land within the General Rural Zone, Rural Lifestyle Zone, Settlement Zone and Natural Open Space Zone.
	rural industry	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards - means an industry or business undertaken in a <i>rural environment</i> that directly supports, services, or is dependent on <i>primary production</i> .
	rural produce retail activity	Means the sale of plant and/or animal products (excluding meat) grown or produced on that <i>site</i> by a <i>home business</i> .
	rural roads	Means <i>rural roads</i> that primarily provide <i>access</i> to rural <i>land</i> , for those that live there, and in support of the <i>land-use</i> activity being undertaken. <i>Rural roads</i> are the most common and most diverse <i>roads</i> in <i>rural areas</i> . They have no appreciable on-street activity occurring and in many parts of the country are unsealed. Some <i>rural roads</i> are important for freight, collecting dairy and forestry and other primary produce from their source, while others,

		where volumes of vehicular traffic are very low, can provide safe and pleasant recreational and tourism routes, including the New Zealand Cycle Trail and Te Araroa (New Zealand's walking trail). In some parts of New Zealand, <i>rural roads</i> are utilised more by people riding horses than by vehicles.
S		
	sedimentation control measures	Means <i>structures</i> or measures to slow or stop <i>water</i> with sediment in it, so that the sediment will drop out of suspension before the <i>water</i> from the <i>site</i> reaches a <i>waterbody</i> .
	sensitive activity	Sensitive Activity means any: (a) health care centre or hospital. (b) <i>educational facility</i>, including school, early childhood facility, play centre. (c) <i>residential activity</i>, including <i>retirement village</i> and supported residential accommodation. (d) <i>visitor accommodation</i>. (e) places of worship. (f) <i>marae</i> or <i>Papatipu Rūnanga complex</i>. (g) Graveyard or <i>urupā</i>.
	sensitive environments	Means <i>land</i> identified with: Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes or <i>Significant Natural Area</i> or Areas of Indigenous Biodiversity
	sensitive material	In relation to <i>accidental discovery</i> means human remains/ kōiwi, artefacts associated with an <i>archaeological site</i> , a Māori cultural artefact/taonga tūturu, in situ (natural state) pounamu/greenstone or a protected New Zealand object as defined in the Protected Objects Act 1975 (including any fossil or sub-fossil).
	service station	Means an activity where the dominant activity is the retail sales and storage of motor vehicle fuels (including petrol, LPG, CNG and diesel) and also includes: (a) Retail sales of kerosene, alcohol based fuels, lubricating oils, tyres and batteries, vehicle spare parts and other accessories normally associated with motor vehicles (including motorcycles, caravans, boats and trailers) and domestic equipment; (b) Warrant of fitness testing; (c) Car wash facilities; and (d) Other retail sales subsidiary to the main use of the <i>site</i>.
	setback	Means the distance measured horizontally from a feature or <i>boundary</i> that creates a buffer within which certain activities cannot take place.
	sewage	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means human excrement and urine.
	sign	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means any device, character, graphic or electronic display, whether temporary or permanent, which:

		(a) is for the purposes of: (i) identification of or provision of information about any activity, property or <i>structure</i> 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 <i>structure</i> or natural object; and (c) includes the frame, supporting device and any ancillary equipment whose function is to support the message or notice.
	sign face area	Means the area when viewed from any one direction. Excludes any support <i>structure</i> unless it forms part of the <i>sign's</i> message.
	significant hazardous facility	Means the use of <i>land</i> and/or <i>buildings</i> (or any part of) for one or more of the following activities: (a) Manufacturing and associated storage of <i>hazardous substances</i> (including manufacture of agrichemicals, <i>fertilisers</i>, acids/alkalis or paints). (b) Petroleum exploration and petroleum production. (c) The storage/use of more than 50,000L of petrol. (d) The storage/use of more than 100,000L of diesel. (e) The storage/use of more than 6 tonnes of LPG. (f) Galvanising plants. (g) Electroplating and metal treatment. (h) Tanneries. (i) Timber treatment. (j) Freezing works and rendering plants. (k) <i>Wastewater</i> treatment plants. (l) Metal smelting and refining (including battery refining or recycling). (m) Milk processing plants (except where milk processing plant is specifically designed to contain and store milk so that any reasonably potential spillage of milk is contained within the <i>site</i> of the plant until it can be disposed of to an approved <i>wastewater</i> system). (n) Fibreglass manufacturing. (o) Polymer foam manufacturing. (p) Any <i>Major Hazard Facility</i> under the Health and Safety at Work (Major Hazard Facilities) Regulations 2016. For (c) and (d), it does not include the underground storage of petrol and diesel at <i>service stations</i> undertaken in

		accordance with HSNOCOP 44 Below Ground Stationary Container Systems for Petroleum – Design and Installation and HSNOCOP 45 Below Ground Stationary Containers Systems for Petroleum – Operation.
	significant natural area (SNA)	Has the same meaning as per the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity and means: (a) Areas identified as SNA-1 (Waterfall Range) and SNA-2 (Pukerau Red Tussock Reserve) on the planning maps until a suitably qualified ecologist engaged by Gore District Council determines that it is not an SNA (b) any area that is notified or included in a district plan as an SNA following an assessment of the area in accordance with Appendix 4 SNA also includes areas meeting the criteria outlined in Appendix 4 including those identified at resource consent stage or as part of a Farm Environment Plan assessment or as part of a Biodiversity Covenant.
	silage pit	Means an area constructed and used for the purpose of fermentation and storage for animal feed.
	site	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means: (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.
	small scale wind turbine	Means a wind turbine or other device used to derive energy from the wind with a blade length of no greater than 9m and a nacelle <i>height</i> of no greater than 20 metres from the ground. For other wind generating devices where a swept blade area is not applicable, then the output from the device shall be rated at no greater than 15kW. It does not include wind generating turbines/devices, where there are more than one installed on any one <i>site</i> .
	special audible characteristic	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – has the same meaning as ‘ <i>special audible characteristic</i> ’ in section 6.3 of New Zealand Standard 6802:2008 Acoustics – Environmental <i>Noise</i> .
	specified highly mobile fauna	Has the same meaning as the NPSIB – means the Threatened or At Risk species of highly mobile fauna that are identified in Appendix 2 of the NPSIB
	specified infrastructure	Has the same meaning as the NPSIB – means any of the following:

		1. infrastructure that delivers a service operated by a lifeline utility (as defined in the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002); 2. regionally or nationally significant infrastructure identified as such in a National Policy Statement, the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement, or a regional policy statement or plan; 3. infrastructure that is necessary to support housing development, that is included in a proposed or operative plan or identified for development in any relevant strategy document (including a future development strategy or spatial strategy) adopted by a local authority, in an urban environment (as defined in the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020); 4. any public flood control, flood protection, or drainage works carried out: (a) by or on behalf of a local authority, including works carried out for the purposes set out in section 133 of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941; or (b) for the purpose of drainage, by drainage districts under the Land Drainage Act 1908; 5. defence facilities operated by the New Zealand Defence Force to meet its obligations under the Defence Act 1990.
	sport and recreation activity	Means the use of <i>land, waterbodies</i> and/or <i>buildings</i> for the purpose of active or passive enjoyment of organised sports (excluding motorsport), tournaments and sports education, whether competitive or non-competitive; and the use of <i>land, waterbodies</i> and/or <i>buildings</i> for the purpose of recreation or leisure.
	stormwater	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means run-off that has been intercepted, channelled, diverted, intensified or accelerated by human modification of a <i>land</i> surface, or run-off from the surface of any <i>structure</i> , as a result of precipitation and includes any <i>contaminants</i> contained within.
	stopping places	Means <i>stopping places</i> where people gather in a rural setting. There is adjacent <i>land</i> -use generating on-street activity, and lateral movement across the roadway can be expected. They have levels of on-street activity or adjacent <i>land</i> -use generating activity that is above the level normally generated by local residents. Examples include rural schools, community halls, <i>marae</i> , and <i>sites</i> of scenic interest. They can occur on quiet <i>rural roads</i> through to <i>interregional connectors</i> , and a stopping place will only encompass the short length of <i>road</i> in the immediate vicinity of the location of interest generating the on-street activity.
	stream	Means a continually or intermittently flowing natural body of fresh water and includes headwaters and smaller tributaries to rivers or other streams.
	street categories	Means <i>street categories</i> that are based on the type of movement, location, use and function and include the following: Rural (a) <i>Interregional Connectors</i>

		(b) <i>Stopping Places</i> (c) <i>Rural Connectors</i> (d) <i>Peri-urban Roads</i> (e) <i>Rural Roads</i> Urban (a) <i>Transit Corridors</i> (b) <i>Urban Connectors</i> (c) <i>City Hubs</i> (d) <i>Civic Spaces</i> (e) <i>Main Streets</i> (f) <i>Activity Streets</i> (g) <i>Local Streets</i>
	street furniture	Means equipment within the <i>footpath</i> such as signal poles, lighting columns, <i>signs</i> , parking meters, seats, landscaping etc.
	structure	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – means any <i>building</i> , equipment, device, or other facility, made by people and which is fixed to <i>land</i> ; and includes any <i>raft</i> .
	subdivision	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – means— (a) the division of an allotment— (i) by an application to the Registrar-General of <i>Land</i> for the issue of a separate certificate of title for any part of the <i>allotment</i>; or (ii) by the disposition by way of sale or offer for sale of the fee simple to part of the <i>allotment</i>; or (iii) by a lease of part of the <i>allotment</i> 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 <i>allotment</i>; or (v) by the deposit of a unit plan, or an application to the Registrar-General of <i>Land</i> for the issue of a separate certificate of title for any part of a unit on a unit plan; or (b) an application to the Registrar-General of <i>Land</i> for the issue of a separate certificate of title in circumstances where the issue of that certificate of title is prohibited by section 226.
	supported residential accommodation activity	Means the use of a <i>residential unit(s)</i> by people who live together and receive supervision, assistance, care and/or wellbeing respite support on a 24 hour basis or less to assist with independent living. This definition does not

		include <i>retirement villages</i> (and ancillary nursing and medical facilities) or regular and ongoing home-based care and assistance to a dependent person.
	sustainable management	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – means managing the use, development, and protection of <i>natural and physical resources</i> 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— (a) sustaining the potential of <i>natural and physical resources</i> (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and (b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, <i>water</i>, soil, and ecosystems; and (c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse <i>effects</i> of activities on the <i>environment</i>.
T		
	tangata whenua	In the context of the Gore District, the term <i>tangata whenua</i> means all community members with Māori whakapapa/genealogy.
	taonga species	means those species identified in Te Tangi A Tauria – The Cry of the People Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 – Schedule 97 – Taonga Species Appendix.
	temporary activity	Means activities and their ancillary <i>buildings</i> or <i>structures</i> that are intended to have a limited duration and are not part of a permanent activity that occurs on the <i>site</i> . This includes but are not limited to: (a) <i>Temporary events</i>; (b) <i>Temporary commercial filming</i>; (c) <i>Temporary military training</i>; (d) Emergency services training; (e) <i>Temporary storage</i>; (f) <i>Temporary activities related to building and construction</i>.
	temporary event	Means the use of <i>land, buildings, tents and marquees and structures</i> , for a limited duration, including for the following activities: (a) carnivals; (b) fairs; (c) public art; (d) festivals; (e) fundraisers;

		(f) galas; (g) markets; (h) meetings; (i) exhibitions (Including Southern Field Days); (j) concerts; (k) community, recreation, or ceremonial events; (l) parades; (m) rallies; (n) shows (including the A&P Show); (o) musical and theatrical entertainment; (p) uses similar in character. <i>Note: Temporary Events do not include Temporary Military Training Activities</i>
	temporary military training activity	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means a <i>temporary activity</i> 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: (a) the defence of New Zealand, and of any area for the defence of which New Zealand is responsible under any Act: (b) the protection of the interests of New Zealand, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere: (c) the contribution of forces under collective security treaties, agreements, or arrangements: (d) the contribution of forces to, or for any of the purposes of, the United Nations, or in association with other organisations or States and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations: (e) the provision of assistance to the civil power either in New Zealand or elsewhere in time of emergency: (f) the provision of any public service.
	territorial authority	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – means a city council or a district council named in Part 2 of Schedule 2.
	Threatened or At Risk, and Threatened or At Risk (declining)	Has the same meaning as the NPSIB – have, at any time, the meanings given in the New Zealand Threat Classification System Manual (Andrew J Townsend, Peter J de Lange, Clinton A J Duffy, Colin Miskelly, Janice Molloy and David A Norton, 2008. Science & Technical Publishing, Department of Conservation, Wellington), available at: https://www.doc.govt.nz/globalassets/documents/science-andtechnical/sap244.pdf, or its current successor publication.

	trade and industrial training facility	Means a premises accommodating specialised education and training facilities where a group of people are given trade or industry tuition and training on a formal basis.
	trade suppliers	Means a <i>retail activity</i> that involves the sale of wholesale goods to businesses, as well as limited retail sales to the general public, which fall into the following categories: (a) automotive and marine suppliers; (b) <i>building</i> suppliers; (c) catering equipment suppliers; (d) farming and agricultural suppliers; (e) garden and patio suppliers; (f) hire premises (except hire or loan of books, video, DVD and other home entertainment items); (g) industrial clothing and safety equipment suppliers; (h) landscape suppliers; and (i) office furniture, equipment and systems suppliers.
	traffic management plan	Means a plan prepared in conformity with the New Zealand Transport Agency Code of Practice for Temporary Traffic Management. The plan must be approved by the applicable <i>road controlling authority</i> . The <i>Traffic Management Plan</i> shall include: (a) A description of the method/s proposed to record the number of traffic movements and trip distribution for each event. temporary <i>road</i> closures and/ or signage (b) Protocols for the sharing of traffic movement data with Council. (c) The protocol for receiving, processing and responding to complaints related to traffic.
	transit corridors	Means <i>transit corridors</i> that provide for the fast and efficient long-distance movement of people and goods within the urban realm. This includes motorways and urban expressways. By definition all dedicated, high movement and mode specific transport corridors such as heavy rail networks and busways are included in this classification.
	transmission line	Has the same meaning as per the National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities (2009) - (a) the facilities and <i>structures</i> used for, or associated with, the overhead or underground transmission of electricity in the <i>national grid</i> ; and (b) includes <i>transmission line</i> support <i>structures</i> , telecommunication cables, and telecommunication devices to which paragraph (a) applies; but (c) does not include an electricity substation.
	transport network	Means any transport route that support the movement of people and goods and includes trains, motorised vehicles, non-motorised modes of transport and <i>pedestrians</i> .

U		
	urban area	In relation to transport means <i>land</i> that is located in or around the built up area of towns and settlements and that is typically serviced by Council reticulated services. It includes <i>land</i> within the residential zones, commercial or mixed use zones, industrial zones and settlement zone.
	urban connectors	Means <i>urban connectors</i> that provide safe, reliable and efficient movement of people and goods between regions and strategic centres and mitigate the impact on adjacent communities. The purpose of <i>urban connectors</i> is to provide for efficient movement of people and goods from A to B. There are low levels of interaction between the adjacent <i>land</i> use and the street. Servicing adjacent <i>land</i> has a lower priority, as the key role of these streets is to move along them rather than accessing adjacent properties.
	Urupā	Means kaupapa Māori cemetery/burial grounds, both historic and under active use, including any ancillary structures.
V		
	vegetation clearance	Means - (a) the disturbance, damage, destruction, or removal of vegetation by any means (for example, by cutting, crushing, application of chemicals, or burning); and (b) includes activities that result in the disturbance, damage, destruction, or removal of vegetation (for example, over-planting, applying the seed of exotic pasture species, mob-stocking, or draining away water); but (c) does not include— (i) the removal of sphagnum moss for the purpose of a harvest in accordance with regulation 48 or 49; or (ii) the crushing of other vegetation for the purpose of maintaining the dominance of sphagnum moss, if the crushing is carried out during a harvest of sphagnum moss or to rehabilitate the moss after it is harvested; or (iii) an activity described in paragraph (a) or (b) that is for the maintenance or construction of fencing for the purpose of excluding stock or marking property <i>boundaries</i>; or (iv) an activity described in paragraph (a) or (b) that is for the maintenance of shelter belts; or (v) the grazing of <i>improved pasture</i> within the relevant <i>setback</i> from a natural <i>wetland</i>.
	vehicle access	Means that area of <i>land</i> which is included in the ownership of that lot or <i>site</i> , over which vehicular <i>access</i> to legal <i>road</i> is obtained.
	vehicle crossing	Means the formed and properly constructed vehicle entry/exit point from the <i>carriageway</i> of any <i>road</i> up to and including that portion of the <i>road boundary</i> of the <i>site</i> across which a vehicle entry or exit point is permitted or consented. It includes any culvert, bridge or <i>kerbing</i> .
	vehicle trip	Has the same meaning as <i>movement</i> .

	vehicle parking area	Means that part of a <i>site</i> or <i>building</i> within which vehicle parking spaces and manoeuvring areas are accommodated.
	vintage aviation and transport activity	Means the use of <i>land</i> and <i>buildings</i> for the preservation, operation and display of <i>aircrafts</i> , rail vehicles, motorcars and motorcycles, steam machines and other transport modes and associated ancillary activities and <i>infrastructure</i> .
	visitor accommodation	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means <i>land</i> and/or <i>buildings</i> used for accommodating visitors, subject to a tariff being paid, and includes any ancillary activities.
W		
	wastewater	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means any combination of two or more the following wastes: <i>sewage</i> , <i>greywater</i> or <i>industrial and trade waste</i> .
	water	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – (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 <i>water</i> in any form while in any pipe, tank, or cistern.
	waterbody	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – means <i>fresh water</i> or <i>geothermal water</i> in a <i>river</i> , <i>lake</i> , stream, pond, <i>wetland</i> , or <i>aquifer</i> , or any part thereof, that is not located within the coastal marine area.
	wet abrasive blasting	Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – means abrasive blasting using material to which <i>water</i> has been added.
	wetland	Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – includes permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow <i>water</i> , and <i>land water</i> margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions.
	woodlot	Means a stand of trees for the purposes of firewood, the creation of other wood products, a carbon sink, erosion control, pest, or wilding tree management purposes, but excluding <i>plantation forestry</i> .
Y		
	yard	Means a part of a <i>site</i> adjacent to a <i>boundary</i> which is required by this Plan to be unoccupied and unobstructed by <i>buildings</i> from the ground upwards, except as otherwise provided by this Plan. Front <i>Yard</i> means a <i>yard</i> between a <i>road boundary</i> and a line parallel thereto extending across the full width of the <i>site</i> . Other <i>Yard</i> means a <i>yard</i> between an internal <i>boundary</i> and a line parallel thereto extending the length of that <i>boundary</i> , but not including the portion of any front <i>yard</i> .

	yard based retail	Means activities where the primary business is displaying and/or offering goods for sale or hire to the general public that require outdoor storage and/or display areas. It includes but is not limited to garden centres, hardware stores, <i>building</i> supplies, landscaping supplies, furniture, sale or hire of vehicles and machinery.
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Abbreviations

ACNZ	Airways Corporation of New Zealand Ltd
AEP	Annual exceedance probability
AIRPZ	Airport zone
APP	Appendix
ARI	Average Recurrence Interval
ASW	Activities on the Surface of Water
BA04	Building Act 2004
CL	Contaminated Land
CMUZ	Commercial and Mixed Use Zones
CNZ	Chorus New Zealand
CON	Controlled Activity Status
CPTED	Crime prevention through environmental design
DB	Decibel
dBC	is the C-frequency weighted sound level.
DEV	Development Area
DIS	Discretionary Activity Status
ECO	Ecosystems and indigenous biodiversity
ENRG	Energy
ECO	Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity
EIT	Energy, Infrastructure, and Transport
ES	Environment Southland
EW	Earthworks
FDS	Future Development Strategy

GDC	Gore District Council
GFA	Gross floor area
GIZ	General Industrial Zone
GLFA	Gross leasable floor area
GRUZ	General Rural Zone
GRZ	General Residential Zone
ha	Hectare
HAZ	Hazards And Risks
HAZS	Hazardous Substances
HDCA	Housing Development Capacity Assessment
HH	Historic Heritage
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
HSW	Health and Safety at Work Act 2015
INFR	Infrastructure
km	Kilometre
km/h	Kilometres per hour
KRH	KiwiRail Holdings Ltd
LAE	is the A-weighted Sound Exposure Level (previously known as SEL). This means the sound level of one second duration which has the same amount of energy as the actual noise event measured.
LCZ	Local Centres Zone
LGA02	Local Government Act 2002
LIGHT	Light
LIZ	Light Industrial Zone
LLRZ	Large Lot Residential Zone
LUC	Land Use Capability
m	Metres
m²	square metre
m³	cubic metre

MAT	Matter for Control or Discretion
MCHI	Minister for Children
MCOR	Minister of Corrections
MDEF	Minister of Defence
MEDU	Minister of Education
MKS	Mahinga Kai Site
mm	Millimetres
MPOL	Minister of Police/New Zealand Police
MPZ	Māori Purpose Zone
MRZ	Medium Density Residential Zone
MSNZ	Meteorological Service of New Zealand
MUZ	Mixed Use Zone
NC	Non-Complying Activity Status
NCZ	Neighbourhood Centre Zone
NESCS	National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011
NESETA	Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009
NESTF	Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2015
NFL	Natural Features and Landscapes
NH	Natural Hazards
NOISE	Noise
NOSZ	Natural Open Space Zone
NTS	Not to scale
NZS	New Zealand Standard
NZTA	New Zealand Transport Agency
ODA	Outdoor display area
ODP	Outline development plan
ORION	Orion New Zealand Ltd
PA	Public access

PER	Permitted Activity Status
PREC	Precinct
PRO	Prohibited Activity Status
PSL	Posted speed limit
RDIS	Restricted Discretionary Activity Status
REQ	Rule Requirement
RLZ	Rural Lifestyle Zone
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
SASM	Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori
SARS	Sport and Active Recreation Zone
SCHED	Schedule
SD	Strategic Directions
SETZ	Settlement Zone
SIGN	Signs
SNA	Significant Natural Area or Areas
SPK	Spark New Zealand Trading Ltd
SPZ	Special Purpose Zones
SPZ-FD	Field days Zone
SPZ-CC	Camp Columba Zone
STEM	Standard Tree Evaluation Method
SUB	Subdivision
TCZ	Town Centre Zone
TEMP	Temporary Activities
TPR	Transpower New Zealand Ltd
TRANS	Transport
TREE	Notable Trees
UFD	Urban Form and Development
UG	Urban Growth

Glossary

Te reo Māori term	English definition
Ara tawhito	Ancient walking trails established and used by Ngāi Tahu whānui to traverse Te Waipounamu
Hāngī	Method for cooking food within the ground
Hapū	Māori kinship group, subtribe
Hauora	Health
Hokonui Rūnanga	The Papatipu Rūnanga with <i>mana whenua</i> authority within the Gore District
Hui	Meeting, gathering
Iwi	Māori kinship group, tribe
Kaitiaki	Custodian, someone with a responsibility to a place or resource
Kaitiakitanga	see MW-2.3
Kāti Māmoe	One of the iwi that make up the collective known as 'Ngāi Tahu whānui'
Kaupapa Māori	Anchored in Māori cultural practices and/or values
Kōiwi	human bones
Mahinga kai	see MW-2.3.3
Mana	Prestige, authority, control, power, influence, status
Mana whenua	see Definitions chapter
Māori	The indigenous peoples of New Zealand
Marae	see Definitions chapter (<i>Marae or Papatipu Rūnanga complex</i>)
Mātaitai	Customary fishing area established under the Fisheries Act 1996

Matariki	A star cluster signalling the beginning of the Māori new year
Mātauranga	see MW-2.3
Mātāwaka	To be comprised of Māori individuals with a range of different iwi affiliations
Mauri	see MW-2.3
Murihiku	The southern part of Te Waipounamu
Ngāi Tahu whānui	the Māori tribal grouping comprising of Kāti Māmoe, Waitaha, and Ngāi Tahu, that hold <i>mana whenua</i> status in the Gore district
Papakāinga	Māori collective living on ancestral or tribal lands. Papakāinga developments usually involves housing and <i>marae</i> facilities, but in its true sense includes a <i>raft</i> of facilities and activities associated with whānau or hapū providing for their social, cultural, and economic well-being on ancestral land
Papatipu Rūnanga	A tribal council of Ngāi Tahu whānui referred to in section 9 of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996
Pouwhenua	A ceremonial post used to mark places of significance.
Pūanga	A star signalling the end of the Māori year
Rangatiratanga	see MW-2.3
Takiwā	Tribal area of influence, region
Tangata whenua	see definitions chapter
Tangihanga	Māori funeral, mourning of the dead
Taonga/taonga tuku iho/taonga tūturu	Treasures, gifts passed down (physical or metaphysical) intergenerationally, Māori artifacts
Tapu	To be in a state of restriction
Te Tiriti o Waitangi	The founding document of New Zealand, signed between the British Crown and various Māori rangatira (leaders) in 1840

Te Waipounamu	The South Island of New Zealand
Tikanga	Traditional and customary rules found in Māori culture
Tūpuna	Ancestors
Urupā	see definitions chapter
Wāhi tapu	A location with restrictions placed upon it
Waitaha	One of the iwi that makes up the collective of 'Ngāi Tahu whānui'
Wānanga	an event held to learn, discuss, and/or deliberate
Whakapapa	see MW-2.3
Whānau	Family
Whanaungatanga	see MW-2.3