

# Te Papa Tipu Taunaki o Te Tairāwhiti - The Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan

## Part E: Definitions





## CONTENTS

E1	MĀORI TERMS AND CONCEPTS .....	1
E2	COMMON DEFINITIONS THAT APPLY ACROSS THE PLAN .....	3
E3	DEFINITIONS THAT APPLY TO REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT PROVISIONS OF THE TAIRĀWHITI PLAN .....	10
E4	DEFINITIONS THAT APPLY TO AIR QUALITY PROVISIONS OF THE TAIRĀWHITI PLAN .....	12
E5	DEFINITIONS THAT APPLY TO COASTAL ENVIRONMENT PROVISIONS OF THE TAIRĀWHITI PLAN .....	17
E6	DEFINITIONS THAT APPLY TO FRESHWATER PROVISIONS OF THE TAIRĀWHITI PLAN .....	22
E7	DEFINITIONS THAT APPLY TO LAND (REGIONAL AND DISTRICT) PROVISIONS OF THE TAIRĀWHITI PLAN .....	34
E8	ACRONYMS .....	55

# E1 MĀORI TERMS and CONCEPTS

Part E1 includes Māori terms and concepts used throughout the Tairāwhiti Plan. The Māori terms and concepts relate to the entire Tairāwhiti Plan.

**Part E1 is operative except where used in relation to the regional coastal plan provisions.**

TERM	DEFINITION
Iwi	<i>Tribe or grouping of people.</i>
Iwi Authority	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Iwi Management Plan	<i>A management plan recognised by an iwi authority.</i>
Kaiawa	<i>means food taken from rivers and streams.</i>
Kainga	<i>means settlement, home or place of residence.</i>
Kaimoana	<i>means seafood.</i>
Kaitiaki	<i>Guardian a steward (the meaning of kaitiaki in practical application may vary between different hapu and iwi.)</i>
Kaitiakitanga	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Kaumatua housing	<i>refers to housing for Māori elders.</i>
Kawanatanga	<i>means governorship, government.</i>
kohinga kai	<i>The gathering of food.</i>
Maataitai	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Mahinga maataitai	<i>means the areas from which these resources are gathered.</i>
Mahinga kai	<i>means areas from which food resources are gathered and/or propagated.</i>
Mana whenua	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Māori Land	<i>land defined as Māori land under the Māori Land Act 1993 (Te Ture Whenua Māori 1993).</i>
Marae	<i>The spiritual, social, political and economic gathering place of iwi, hapu or whanau.</i>
Mauri/Mouri	<i>means essential life force or principle, a metaphysical quality inherent in all things, both animate and inanimate.</i>
Mauritanga	<i>The practice of maintaining the Mauri of freshwater resources.</i>
Papakāinga	<i>in the context of the Plan, shall mean one's home place and any activity which the owners of Māori land shall seek to undertake on their land to sustain themselves. Papakāinga may include (but not be restricted to) waahi tapu, urupa and recreation areas.</i>
Rahui	<i>Restriction on access, prohibition.</i>
Rohe	<i>means a territory or boundary which defines the area which a tangata whenua group claims traditional association and mana whenua.</i>
Runanga	<i>Tribal representative and administrative body.</i>
Taiao	<i>means the natural world or environment.</i>
Tai pure	<i>means a tai pure – local fishery declared under the Māori Fisheries Act 1989, Part IIIA.</i>
Tangata whenua	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Taonga	<i>Treasure, property: taonga are prized and protected as sacred possessions of the tribe. The term carries a deep spiritual meaning and taonga may be things that cannot be seen or touched.</i>

TERM	DEFINITION
Taonga raranga	<i>Plants which produce material highly prized for use in weaving.</i>
Tapu	<i>means under spiritual protection or restriction.</i>
Taranaki tangata	<i>refers to the tangata whenua of the Taranaki Region.</i>
Taruheru Block	<i>The area bordered by Nelson Road, Cameron Road, Ormond / Back Ormond Road and Lytton Road.</i>
Tauranga waka	<i>Canoe landing sites.</i>
Tikanga Māori	<i>means Māori customary values and practices.</i>
Tikanga wai Māori	<i>Māori customary values and practices in regard to activities concerning freshwater resources.</i>
Tino rangatiratanga	<i>means chiefly authority, chieftainship, full tribal authority and ... refers to tribal self-management - to manage and control in accordance with the preferences of the owner.</i>
Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi)	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Urupa	<i>Places associated with death, ie. Burial grounds and caves.</i>
Waahi Tapu	<i>means places or things which are sacred or spiritually endowed and held in the highest regard by tangata whenua. They can include places, sites, areas or objects that are tapu, sacred, and special to an Iwi.</i>
Wairua	<i>Spirit.</i>
Waka	<i>Canoe.</i>

## E2 COMMON DEFINITIONS THAT APPLY ACROSS THE PLAN

Part E2 includes the common definitions that apply and are used across the Tairāwhiti Plan. The common definitions relate to the entire Tairāwhiti Plan.

**Part E2 is operative except where used in relation to the regional coastal plan provisions.**

TERM	DEFINITION
Act (The Act)	<i>The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)</i>
Air	<i>The mixture of gases enveloping the earth and forming the atmosphere.</i>
Allotment	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Amenity values	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Archaeological site	<i>Any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900 and provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and includes a site for a which a declaration is made.</i>
Average recurrence interval	<i>The average or expected value of the period (in years) between exceedences of a given discharge. This period is itself a random variant.</i>
Bed	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Benefits and costs	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Best practical option	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Flowpath	<i>Flowpath of water within the boundaries of a bed, river, lake or wetland.</i>
Clean fill	<i>Material that has no potential to produce harmful effects on the environment. The material is generally natural material such as clay, soil, rock and other materials such as concrete, brick or demolition products that are free of combustible or organic materials and are not subject to biological or chemical breakdown.</i>
Clearance and Maintenance	<i>Includes the removal of accumulated soil, silt, gravel, rubbish and other debris from the bed.</i>
Coastal Marine Area (CMA)	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Coastal permit	<i>A consent to do something in the Coastal Marine Area that would otherwise contravene any of sections 12, 14, and 15 of the RMA.</i>
Community facilities	<i>Places of private and public gathering for purposes such as deliberation, social entertainment, club meetings and associated activity, hospitals and health centres, scout/guide halls or similar activities and includes buildings such as arts, cultural, religious and community premises, conference rooms and club meeting rooms.</i>
Conditions	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Consent authority	<i>The Gisborne District Council or any committee, sub-committee or person to whom the Council's powers, duties and discretions under the Act have been delegated.</i>
Contaminant	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Contaminated land	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Controlled activity	<i>as defined in the Act</i>

TERM	DEFINITION
Cut-offs	<i>Shallow channels constructed for the purpose of removing surface water, preventing accumulation and concentration.</i>
dB	<i>Decibels. a non-dimensional unit used to express the relative magnitude of sound powers and sound pressures</i>
dBA	<i>Decibels measured with an A-frequency-weighted sound pressure</i>
Diffuse discharges	<i>A non-point-source discharge.</i>
Discharge	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Discretionary activity	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Discretionary (restricted) activity	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Ecosystems	<i>A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit. Ecosystem includes people and communities.</i>
Effect	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Environment	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Environmental results anticipated	<i>The intended result or outcome on the environment as a consequence of implementing the policy or policies and methods of implementation. It provides a means of assessing the success of the objectives, policies and methods.</i>
Erosion	<i>The natural (geological) processes of the wearing away of the land surface (including soil, regolith or bedrock) by natural agents and the transport of the derived material. Erosion includes sheet, wind, creep, slump, flow, rill, gully, tunnel gully and stream erosion. Accelerated erosion means intensification of the role of erosion of the land surface by human activity.</i>
Esplanade reserve	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Esplanade strip	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Excessive noise	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Explanation	<i>An explanation of the policy or policies and the reason for adopting the objectives, policies and methods of implementation to which the explanation relates. The explanations are intended to facilitate understanding of the objectives, policies and methods and should not be used as a mechanism to extend or distort the meaning or intent of the objectives, policies and methods.</i>
Foreshore	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Freshwater	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Habitat	<i>means the place or type of site where an organism or population naturally occurs.</i>
Hapu	<i>means sub-tribe, usually a number of whanua with a common ancestor.</i>
Hazard	<i>An intrinsic property of a substance which makes it capable of causing adverse effects to people or the environment.</i>
Hazardous facility	<i>Activities involving hazardous substances and sites, including vehicles for their transport, at which these substances are used, stored, manufactured and handled. Hazardous facility does not include the incidental use and storage of hazardous substances in minimal domestic scale quantities.</i>

TERM	DEFINITION
Hazardous substance	<p>means any substance which may impair human, plant, or animal health or may adversely affect the health or safety of any person or the environment, and whether or not contained in or forming part of any other substance or thing; and</p> <p>a) includes substances prescribed by regulations as not being hazardous substances. "Hazardous substance" means, unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations, any substance -</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">With one or more of the following intrinsic properties:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Explosiveness:</li> <li>ii. Flammability:</li> <li>iii. A capacity to "oxidise"</li> <li>iv. Corrosiveness:</li> <li>v. Toxicity (including chronic toxicity):</li> <li>vi. Ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or</li> </ol> <p>b) Which on contact with air or water (other than air or water where the temperature or pressure has been artificially increased or decreased) generates a substance with any one or more of the properties specified in paragraph a) of this definition.</p>
Indigenous species	means flora or fauna (usually) produced naturally in New Zealand; or belonging naturally to New Zealand. Indigenous does not include fauna or flora that has been introduced by man and only exists in New Zealand because it was introduced by man.
Indigenous vegetation	Flora occurring naturally in New Zealand or belonging naturally to New Zealand and includes manuka and kanuka. Indigenous vegetation does not include flora that has been introduced by people, and only exists in New Zealand because it was introduced by people
Industrial or trade Premises	as defined in the Act
Industrial or trade process	as defined in the Act
Intrinsic values	as defined in the Act
Lake	A body of freshwater which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land.
Land	as defined in the Act
Landfill	Any premises used for the lawful deposit or disposal of waste materials into or onto land.
Landfill gas	Gas generated as a result of the decomposition processes in decaying wastes deposited at a landfill. It comprises mainly methane and carbon dioxide, but includes a range of other components.
Lawfully established	means established by resource consent or under legislation that was in place at the time of establishment.
Local authority	as defined in the Act
Method of Implementation	means a specific action, procedure, programme or technique adopted to carry out a policy.
Mineral	means a naturally occurring inorganic substance beneath or at the surface of the earth, whether or not under water; and includes all metallic minerals, non-metallic minerals, fuel minerals, precious stones, industrial rocks and building stones and a prescribed substance within the meaning of the Atomic Energy Act 1945.

TERM	DEFINITION
Mouth	<p>For the purpose of defining the landward boundary of the coastal marine area, means the mouth of a river either -</p> <p>a) as agreed and set between the Minister of Conservation, the regional council, and the appropriate territorial authority in the period between consultation on, and notification of, the proposed regional coastal plan; or</p> <p>b) as declared by the Environment Court under Section 310 of the Resource Management Act.</p>
National policy statement	as defined in the Act
Natural and physical resources	as defined in the Act
Natural hazard	as defined in the Act
Natural visual clarity	The clarity of a waterway which is not influenced by discharge activity. Natural clarity encompasses natural perturbations. It is measured immediately upstream of any discharge from land. For lakes or the sea, it is the clarity of the water beyond the plume.
Network utility operation/activities	<p>Any activity relating to:</p> <p>a) The distribution or transmission by pipeline of natural or manufactured gas, petroleum product or geothermal energy; or</p> <p>b) Telecommunication or radio communication as defined in section 2(1) of the Telecommunications Act 1987; or</p> <p>c) The generation, transformation, transmission, or distribution of electricity; or</p> <p>d) The distribution of water for supply, including irrigation; or</p> <p>e) Drainage or sewage reticulation; or</p> <p>f) The construction, maintenance or operation of roads and railway lines (for the purpose of clarification, road network utility structures on roadways and railways are included as network utility structures); or</p> <p>g) The construction, maintenance or operation of heliports, helipads or airports 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; or</p> <p>h) Undertaking a major project or work described as a "network utility operation" by regulations made under the Resource Management Act 1991 and subsequent amendments; or</p> <p>i. Lighthouses, navigation aids and beacons, meteorological services and ancillary structures.</p> <p>and includes:</p> <p>i. All structures; and</p> <p>ii. Any incidental activity in relation to the network utility including, without limitation, the operation, maintenance, alteration and upgrading of the network utility.</p>
Network utility structure	means any structure associated with a network utility activity. A structure in this context means any building, equipment, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land and includes any raft.
New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	as defined in the Act
Ngutuawa	The end of a river out of which water flows including a river mouth or estuary.



TERM	DEFINITION
Noise	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Non-complying activity	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Permanently flowing stream	<i>Flowing between March and December, inclusive, during a year with normal rainfall.</i>
Permitted activity	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Places of assembly	<i>Land or buildings which are used in whole or part for the public and private assembly of persons for such purposes as deliberation, entertainment, education, recreation, or similar purposes but excludes spiritual facilities and casinos.</i>
Pollution	<i>Any direct or indirect alteration of the physical, thermal, biological, or radioactive properties of any part of the environment by discharging, emitting, or depositing wastes or substances so as to affect any beneficial use adversely, to cause a condition which is hazardous or potentially hazardous to public health, safety or welfare, or to animals, birds, wildlife, fish or aquatic life, or to plants.</i>
Prohibited activity	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Property	<i>Any contiguous area of land, including land separated by a road or river, held in one or more than one ownership, that is utilised as a single operating unit, and may include one or more certificates of title.</i>
Protection Management Area (PMA)	<i>An area which provides a representative example of the District's original natural ecosystems, including indigenous habitat and indigenous species. The mapped Protection Management Areas are derived from relevant survey reports undertaken by the Department of Conservation for the National Protected Natural Areas Programme NPNAP). Information on the district's Sites of Special Wildlife Interest has been included only where it coincides with PNAP survey information.</i>
Recommended area for protection (RAP)	<i>Place identified as a priority for protection because it contains the best example(s) of its type or class of natural ecosystem and/or landscape in an ecological district.</i>
Recharge	<i>The addition of water to a zone of saturation; the amount of water added. Recharge may be by deep percolation of rainwater through the unsaturated zone to an aquifer (natural) or from hydraulically connected lake or stream, or as leakage from an adjoining aquifer (induced).</i>
Region	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Regional council	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Regional plan	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Regional Policy Statement	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Regional rule	<i>as defined in the Act</i>
Resource consent	<i>A consent to do something that is not otherwise permitted by a Plan or the Act.</i>
Restoration	<i>Returning a place as nearly as possible to an earlier known state by reassembly, reinstatement and/or the removal of extraneous additions.</i>
Restricted coastal activity (RCA)	<i>as defined in the Act</i>

TERM	DEFINITION
Riparian Management Area	<p>The area of land which includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5m measured in a horizontal plane extending from the outside edge of the bed of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>any river with a bed-width of 2m or more; or</li> <li>any permanently flowing river with a bed-width of less than 2m and any further distance not exceeding 5m to the extent that the additional area contains indigenous vegetation of at least 1m in height (excluding the indigenous under-storey to plantation forest).</li> </ol> </li> <li>The area of land measured 20m in a horizontal plane from the outside edge of the bed of any lake with an area greater than 200m<sup>2</sup>; and</li> <li>The area of land measured 20m inland in a horizontal plane from the landward boundary of the coastal marine area.</li> </ol>
Riparian vegetation	Vegetation immediately adjacent to any wetland, river, lake or the Coastal Marine Area.
River	means a continually or intermittently flowing body of fresh water; and includes a stream and modified watercourse; but does not include any artificial watercourse (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal).
Road	All land comprising legal road; all land comprising formed and existing roads under the control of a road controlling authority; and the definitions included in the Local Government Act 1974.
Road construction	For the purpose of land disturbance is the formation of roads wider than 4m including water tables. The formations are usually metalled or sealed. This activity also includes a realignment of existing roads and any widening to a width greater than 4m. It includes any work in connection with excavation, site preparation or preparatory work and also includes the use of any plant, tools, gear or materials for the purpose of any road construction work.
Roto	A lake.
Rule	means a district or regional rule.
Run-off	means surface water moving across the ground and into a waterway that may be contaminated with effluent.
Run-off controls	Any measure to divert surface water around or across an area of land disturbance for the purpose of preventing concentration of run-off causing erosion, scouring or sediment discharge from the site. Examples include spaced bunds, drains, ditches, and shallow furrows.
Size	In relation to structures in the beds of lakes and rivers will be measured using volume of the structure or any other dimension (such as height, length or breadth).
Slash	Branches, log ends and waste trees remaining after logging and vegetation clearance.
Soil	The earth or ground but specifically the loose material of the earth's surface in which terrestrial plants grow, usually formed from weathered rock or regolith changed by chemical, physical and biological processes and may be considered as an entity quite apart from the rocks below it.
Solid waste	means primarily solid contaminants for which disposal by discharge into the environment is intended, or for which disposal by discharge into the environment would be necessary if other processes such as reuse or recovery cannot be applied.

TERM	DEFINITION
Structure	Any building, equipment, device, or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land and includes any raft. In the case of network utility activities this shall include conductors.
Support structure	means a pole, pylon or mast on which antennas, dishes, aerials or network utility structures are located.
Sustainable Management	<p>Managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, that enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations;</li> <li>b) Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil and ecosystems; and</li> <li>c) Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.</li> </ul>
Territorial authority	A city or a district council.
Territorial sea	means the territorial sea of New Zealand as defined by section 3 of the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977 (12 nautical miles from the coast).
Vegetation clearance	The felling or destruction of trees, shrubs, grasses and other plants by any means including cutting, burning, crushing, grazing or spraying.
Wainuku	Water existing beneath the earth's surface including in underground streams or aquifers.
Waste	means any contaminant, whether liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, which is discharged, emitted or deposited in the environment and which includes all unwanted and economically unusable by-products at any given place and time, and any other matter which may be discharged, accidentally or otherwise, into the environment.
Water	as defined in the Act
Waterbody	as defined in the Act
Wetland	<p>Includes permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions.</p> <p>Wetland 'margins' shall be the dry land area associated with a wetland, to the extent that the predominant vegetation is adapted to wet conditions.</p> <p>Wetlands shall <b>not</b> include areas which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) are rivers or lakes; or</li> <li>b) are unable to contain surface water naturally; or,</li> <li>c) comprise wetted pasture or ponded rainfall which is wet for less than three consecutive months per calendar year; or</li> </ul> <p>have been lawfully constructed and have been continuously managed for the designed purpose.</p>

## E3 DEFINITIONS THAT APPLY TO REGIONAL POLICY STATEMENT PROVISIONS OF THE TAIRĀWHITI PLAN

Part E3 includes the definitions that apply to the Regional Policy Statement provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan. These definitions relate to Part B and the regional policy statement provisions in Part F of the Tairāwhiti Plan, except Part B6.

Part E6 includes the definitions that apply to the freshwater provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan, including the Regional Policy Statement provisions contained in Part B6.

**Part E2 is operative.**

TERM	DEFINITION
Accelerated erosion	<i>means intensification of the role of erosion of the land surface by human activity.</i>
Access strip	<i>means a strip of land created by the registration of an easement in accordance with section 237B for the purpose of allowing public access to or along any river, or lake, or the coast, or to any esplanade reserve, esplanade strip, other reserve, or land owned by the local authority or by the Crown (but excluding all land held for a public work except land held, administered, or managed under the Conservation Act 1987 and the Acts named in the First Schedule of the Act).</i>
Agrichemicals	<i>means those chemicals used by the agricultural sector including herbicides, pesticides, fungicides, fertilisers and animal health products.</i>
Biodiversity	<i>means the variability among living organisms from all sources including inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.</i>
Co-disposal	<i>means the landfill disposal of appropriate hazards waste substances by mixing them, in an informed and predetermined manner, with municipal refuse, so as to use the attenuation and biochemical processes operating within the landfill, to reduce the environmental effects to an insignificant level.</i>
Defence purposes	<i>Are those in accordance with the Defence Act 1990.</i>
Energy	<i>Is the capacity of a body to do work.</i>
Energy efficiency	<i>Shall be defined with the assistance of information held by the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority.</i>
Indigenous forest land	<i>means land where there is an actual or emerging predominance of maturing indigenous tree species and associations characteristic of indigenous forest or emerging indigenous forest.</i>
Instream values	<i>Are those uses or values of rivers and streams that are derived from within the river system itself and include amenity values, cultural and spiritual values of tangata whenua, and values associated with freshwater ecology and recreational, scenic, aesthetic and educational uses.</i>



TERM	DEFINITION
Land Transport Strategy	<p>means a land transport strategy prepared under section 23 of the Transit New Zealand Act 1989 to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify the future land transport needs of the region;</li> <li>• identify the most desirable means of responding to such needs in a safe and cost-effective manner, having regard to the effect the transport system is likely to have on the environment;</li> <li>• identify an appropriate role for each land transport mode in the region – including freight traffic, public passenger transport, cycling and pedestrian traffic; and</li> <li>• state the best means of achieving its objective.</li> </ul>
Reasonable	means that which is reasonable as determined or resolved by the Gisborne District Council or its officers acting under delegated authority under Section 34 of the Act.
Regional significance	See section ... of this Statement.
Riparian management	means the collection of activities and practices that can be applied to the riparian margin in order to improve the natural characteristics and functioning of the whole riparian zone (which includes the waterway itself as well as the riparian margins).
Riparian margin	means a strip of land adjacent to a waterway which is frequently moist, and which generally extends from the perceived change in contour of the flood plain to the waterway.
Self-regulation	means voluntary acceptance by resource users of defined management practices and operational standards, which include duties and obligations by all those undertaking prescribed activities.
Soil conservation	<p>means the management of land to maintain New Zealand's soil and water resources to provide the widest range of sustainable benefits for the needs and aspirations of present and future generations, and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the maintenance of the productive potential of the nation's soil resources to retain sustainable land use options for present and future generations;</li> <li>b) the maintenance of catchments to provide high quality water resources for downstream users;</li> <li>c) land management practices that further enhance the protection of waterways from suspended sediments, nutrients, harmful micro-organisms and other pollutants;</li> <li>d) the mitigation of the impacts of land-related hazards including flooding, subsidence and erosion;</li> <li>e) the maintenance of aesthetic and scientific values related to land and water.</li> </ul>
Soil erosion	means the removal of soil by erosion [see definition of erosion].
Solid waste management	means all means for addressing issues relating to the creation, minimisation, recycling, treatment, disposal or containment of solid waste.

## E4 DEFINITIONS THAT APPLY TO AIR QUALITY PROVISIONS OF THE TAIRĀWHITI PLAN

Part E4 includes the definitions that apply to the air quality provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan. These definitions relate to Part C1 of the Tairāwhiti Plan and any associated schedules and appendices. **Part E4 is operative.**

TERM	DEFINITION
Abrasive blasting	<i>The cleaning, smoothing, roughening, cutting or removing of part of the surface of any article by the use of an abrasive of a jet of sand, metal shot, or grit or other material propelled by a blast of compressed air or steam or by a wheel.</i>
Agrichemicals	<i>Any substance, whether inorganic or organic, man-made or naturally occurring, modified or in its original state, that is used to eradicate, modify or control flora or fauna, including agricultural compounds. (Fertilisers are explicitly <b>excluded</b> from this definition.)</i>
Agrichemical compounds	<i>Any substance, mixture of substances or biological compound used or intended for use in the direct management of plants and animals, or applied to the land, place or water on or in which plants and animals are managed. For fuller definition refer to the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1977.</i>
Agrichemical container	<i>Anything in which agrichemicals may be packed, enclosed or covered prior to application.</i>
Air Quality Guidelines	<i>Concentration levels for specific contaminant as listed in Appendix H16.</i>
Ambient Air Quality	<i>The general quality of the surrounding air, reflecting the cumulative effect of all activities both anthropogenic and natural.</i>
Anthropogenic discharges	<i>Discharge from human activities.</i>
Asphalt plant	<i>Any process for the blending or coating of road chip with any material based on tar or bitumen or asphalt and intended for road surface application.</i>
Buffer zone	<i>In relation to the use of agrichemicals and potentially odorous discharges, a buffer zone is the distance between the downwind edge of an area where the activity is undertaken and sensitive areas.</i>
Clinical wastes	<i>Wastes associated with human or animal healthcare including wastes and body parts from hospitals, morgues, veterinary clinics, dentists and doctors' practices.</i>
Commercial user	<i>Any person, group or organisation using agrichemicals in the course of their business activities. It includes any council or territorial authority managing the use of agrichemicals in amenity areas, roadsides, waterways and on noxious weeds and plants.</i>
Contractor	<i>Any person or organisation who, by agreement with the owner, occupier or manager of any land, applies or causes to be applied any agrichemical in an agricultural, horticultural or forestry-related situation for hire or reward. It does not include an employee or an owner, occupier or manager.</i>
Cross media effects	<i>Effects that cross boundaries between resources e.g. between air, land and water.</i>
Dispersion model	<i>A modelling procedure used to predict ground level concentrations of contaminants discharged into air.</i>

Domestic user	Any person, group or organisation using agrichemicals in a private capacity and not using agrichemicals in the course of their business activities.
Dust	All solid particulate matter that is suspended in the air or has settled after being airborne
Effective supervision	means ensuring that: a) Proper equipment and operating systems are provided and used in accordance with the Plan and NZS8409:2004; b) Agrichemical application only occurs when weather and wind conditions are in accordance with the Plan and NZS8409:2004; c) Instruction of the applicator has been undertaken prior to application; and d) Demonstration and recording of the applicator's competence can be shown.
Fertiliser	Fertiliser is: a) A substance that is described as or held out to be for, or suitable for, sustaining or increasing growth, productivity or quality of plants or animals through the application to plants or soil, whether in solid or fluid form, which can include: i. nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, calcium, chlorine, sodium as major nutrients; or ii. manganese, iron, zinc, copper, boron, cobalt, molybdenum, iodine, selenium as minor nutrients; and b) Any other product that is considered to meet identified soil or plant nutrient deficiencies and is applied with this as the principal objective.
Fire authority	Is as defined in the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977, section 2, Interpretation.
Fuel burning equipment	Any boiler, furnace, gas turbine, internal or external combustion engine (excluding motor vehicles, boats and aircraft) that includes a chimney or exhaust and is used primarily for the production of energy.
Ground-based application method	Any method of application where that part of the equipment from where the agrichemical is emitted is either on the ground or attached to equipment that is on the ground (excluding hand held application).
Hand-held application appliance	For the purpose of the Plan a handheld appliance means a hand held sprayer with a single nozzle operated at a pressure no greater than 200 Kpa (30psi) and used to target one or more discrete areas not exceeding 2m <sup>2</sup> .
Hazardous air contaminant	Any air pollutant known or suspected to cause: acute human health effects; cancer or teratogenic effects; or serious or irreversible effects – reproductive dysfunction, neurological disorders, heritable genetic mutations or other chronic health effects. This also includes substances known or suspected to cause significant adverse effects on the environment due to their toxicity, persistence in the environment, tendency to bio-accumulate or any combination of these.
Health	In relation to human health, a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity (World Health Organisation).
Horticulture	The growing of fruit, vegetables, flowers and nursery plants and farm forestry.
Incineration	The burning of material to ashes.
Incinerator	An apparatus for burning material to ashes.

Indicator	A pollutant for which a guideline level is set and that is monitored and compared against that guideline.
Intensive farming	Means farming that is not dependent on the fertility of the soils on that it is located and that may be mainly under cover, and that may depend on the importation of energy or materials on to the site to sustain its viability e.g. pig, poultry, rabbit, opossum, fish or mushroom farming. This definition does not include the keeping of animals or any of the above activities on a domestic scale as an accessory activity.
Inversion (temperature inversion thermal inversion)	Occurs when weather conditions trap a layer of dense, cool air beneath a layer of less dense warm air in an urban basin or valley. The "lid" of warm air prevents upward-flowing air currents from developing and dispersing pollutants.
Meteorology	The study of the motions and phenomena of the atmosphere, particularly for weather forecasting.
Mitigate	To alleviate, reduce or moderate the severity of something.
Mobile source	A source that is included within the meaning of "moveable source" as used in section 15(2) of the Act, including mobile transport sources and other mobile sources such as asphalt plants, metal screening plants, abrasive blasting and spray painting.
Mobile transport sources	Emissions from transport that is self-propelled by an internal or external combustion engine (e.g. cars, trucks, buses, trains, aircraft), but not including sources of emissions such as mobile generators, etc.
Non-point (diffuse) source discharge	Diffuse discharges of contaminants to air, water and land that may not be attributable to an individual site or activity.
Notification	Public notification of any policy statement or plan and changes thereto or resource consents.
Odour Threshold	The minimum magnitude of odour stimulus that can be reliably discriminated from there being no odour present. Odour Unit (OU) is the relative odour intensity of an air sample, measured by the ratio of (volume of sample diluted to absolute odour threshold)/(volume of original undiluted sample). 1 OU is a sample of air that contains the odour at the absolute detection threshold.
Olfactometry	A technique for assessing odours using a trained panel and successive dilutions of an odour sample.
On-site refuse disposal pit	N/A
Opacity	The degree to which the discharge is opaque, not transparent and impenetrable to sight.
Open burning	The burning of materials in the open not in an enclosure or incinerator.
Particulate	Dust, smoke and grit in solid or liquid form in the atmosphere.
PM10	Particle matter less than 10 microns in size (inhalable/suspended particulate).
Point-source discharge	A discharge from a specific and identifiable outlet onto or into land, air, a water body or the sea.
Pollutant	same as contaminant.
Production land	<p>a) means any land and auxiliary building used for the production (but not processing) of primary products (including agriculture, pastoral, horticulture and forestry products);</p> <p>b) Does not include land or auxiliary buildings used or associated with prospecting, exploration or mining for minerals. Any "production" has a corresponding meaning.</p>



TERM	DEFINITION
Public land	Means land that specifically provides for public access and can include public roads, parks, reserves and wildlife areas, public gardens, golf courses, bowling greens, playing fields and public walkways. (Public land does <b>not</b> include land administered under Crown Forestry Licences.)
Qualification	<p>A document certifying in writing that the holder has completed a course of training, and/or achieved a level of competency, on a subject described in the certificate issued by a responsible person or organisation who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Is independent from the certificate holder;</li> <li>b) Is experienced and knowledgeable in the subject matter;</li> <li>c) Uses methods that effectively assess the competency of the holder in the subject matter.</li> </ul> <p>In relation to Rule C1.5.4.14 and standard A2 in section C1.5.4.2 the certifying person or organisation will be required to demonstrate that the above criteria are met in regard to Appendix H18.</p>
Regional Land Transport Strategy	A document prepared by a regional council under the Transit NZ Amendment Act 1992. It must <b>not</b> be inconsistent with the provisions of the relevant regional policy statement or any plan under the Resource Management Act 1991.
River, permanently flowing	means a river flowing between March and December inclusive.
Sensitive area	<p>Receiving environments in the Gisborne district that are more sensitive to the discharge of contaminants to air than others. These have been identified as being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Residences and places of public and private assembly (including amenity areas) where the discharge may result in a reduction in amenity values or adversely affect human health;</li> <li>b) Public roads and airports where the discharge may result in a reduction in visibility or otherwise jeopardise the safe and efficient use of this infrastructure;</li> <li>c) Domestic and community water supplies where the discharge may result in adverse effects on human health;</li> <li>d) Wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins where the discharge may result in a reduction of the life supporting capacity of water or cause damage to aquatic ecosystems or a loss of natural character;</li> <li>e) Sensitive crops or farming systems where the discharge may result in damage to crops or animals or jeopardise the ability for people to provide for their economic well-being;</li> <li>f) Significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna as defined in C9 of the Tairāwhiti Plan, including areas containing threatened species where the discharge may result in damage to these indigenous species or habitats;</li> <li>g) The coastal environment, in particular within 200m landward of mean high water springs where the discharge may result in a loss of natural character;</li> <li>h) Sites of special significance to tangata whenua, as identified in the Part Operative Gisborne District Combined Regional Land and District Plan.</li> </ul>
Smoke	Any product of combustion, complete or incomplete, other than water vapour, which is or could be visible in daylight or artificial light.

Soil conservation	<i>The protection of the life supporting capacity and productivity of the soil. It is the avoidance of the loss of soil due to erosion and the loss of fertility due to human controlled activities and contamination.</i>
Submission	<i>A written submission and, in relation to the preparation or change of a policy statement or plan, includes any submission made under clause 8 of the first schedule in support of or in opposition to an original submission.</i>
Synergistic	<i>Combined effects of contaminants. Individual contaminant discharges may be well below guideline levels but, when discharged together, may have adverse environmental effects.</i>

# E5 DEFINITIONS THAT APPLY TO COASTAL ENVIRONMENT PROVISIONS OF THE TAIRĀWHITI PLAN

Part E5 includes the definitions that apply to the regional coastal environment provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan. These definitions relate to Parts C3, DC1, DC2 and DP1 of the Tairāwhiti Plan and any associated schedules and appendices.

**Part E5 is proposed. It reflects Council's decisions on submissions and the resolution of any appeals, but has not yet been made operative.**

TERM	DEFINITIONS
Alteration	<i>In relation to structures, to change the function, layout or appearance of a structure without changing its physical dimensions.</i>
Aquaculture	<i>The farming of aquatic fish, shellfish and plants. (New Zealand Fishing Industry Board, 1994).</i>
Aquatic life	<i>The fauna, flora and micro-organisms that comprise ecosystems and which are found in coastal water or attached to or buried in the seabed or foreshore. Aquatic life may also include fauna, flora or micro-organisms found landward of mean high water springs that demonstrate specialisations to exist in an environment dominated by coastal processes.</i>
Bays	<i>Areas contained within the discrete visual catchment between headlands.</i>
Benthic	<i>Found in, on, or near the seabed (in reference to aquatic plants and animals).</i>
Biological community	<i>Term used in a general, collective sense, to mean a group of plants or animals of distinctive character related to a particular set of environmental requirements. Biological diversity/Biodiversity: means the variability among living organisms from all sources including inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.</i>
Capital dredging	<i>When dredging of an area is first done, including the deepening of previously dredged areas beyond approved depths and the widening of such areas.</i>
Coherence	<i>Relates to the way landscape elements fit together which may add to, or detract from, the quality of a scene (that is, its composition). It is ranked on a scale from landscapes with a visual unity of elements (close relationship) and unity with surrounding areas (ranked high) through to landscapes that are ambiguous with discordant elements and little visual cohesion (ranked low).</i>
Detractors	<i>Elements which interfere with the visual character and quality of a landscape unit. Detractors are either natural or cultural features.</i>
Developed	<i>In the context of the natural environment means modified by man.</i>
Disturbance	<i>An action which breaks through or agitates the seabed or foreshore and includes excavating, drilling, moving, dumping, tunnelling and removal of sand, shell, shingle, or other materials.</i>
Dunelands	<i>Areas formed from sand dunes including spits which are characterised by their lack of land backdrop.</i>
Ecology	<i>The study of organisms in relation to one another and to their surroundings.</i>
Ecological district	<i>Geographic area with recognisable distinct geological, topographical, climatic and biological features and processes which inter-relate to produce characteristic landscapes and ranges of biological communities.</i>
Ecosystem management	<i>Is used in the widest sense of the term, to refer to all of the actions involved in avoiding, mitigating or remedying the adverse effects of human activities on</i>

TERM	DEFINITIONS
	ecosystems and, more generally, the environment. The primary focus of ecosystem management is the protection of life support capacity.
Emergency	Any sudden event causing or likely to cause loss of life, injury, or serious damage to property and, in relation to shoreline protection works and structures, which requires immediate measures to prevent or remedy such effects.
Endangered	Plants or animals in danger of extinction or whose survival is unlikely if adverse causal factors continue in operation, and this includes species whose habitat has been so reduced or altered that the species is in danger of rapid extinction, or species whose population numbers are so low, for any cause whatsoever, that a breeding collapse is considered to be probable.
Endemic	Species of plants or animals, which are unique to an area, or animals which may migrate but breed only in the area.
Estuarine	Areas formed at the tidal mouths of generally larger rivers and generally associated with dunelands. Estuaries are enclosed, often by a gravel or sand bar and fresh river water mixes with seawater. They act as sediment traps accumulating silts brought in by the rivers and tides. The sheltered conditions, the rich sediment, and the mixing of fresh and salt water have a profound effect on the types, numbers and distribution of plants and animals in an estuary.
Exotic plant	A plant which is not native to New Zealand.
Fauna	Animal life of a place or time.
Financial contribution	Money, land, works, services or any combination thereof made for the purposes specified in the Plan.
Flora	Plant life of a given place or time.
Freshwater fish	Species of finfish (classes Agnatha and Osteichthyes) and shellfish (classes Mollusca and Crustacea) that spend all or part of their life histories in fresh water.
Generic landscape areas	Within landscapes there are areas which comprise the same combination of landscape characteristics (landform, land cover, land use). These areas can be grouped together as generic landscape areas.
Guardian	In the context of a historic or cultural site means the statutory authority, Iwi, hapu or other tangata whenua for the site that have primary responsibility for ensuring that the values of the site are maintained. Unless the context states otherwise, "guardian" does not include the Gisborne District Council and may mean officers of an authority or group.
Hand-held appliance/application	Handheld Appliance: In relation to agrichemicals, means a knapsack sprayer, a handgun sprayer, a motorised knapsack sprayer, or a hand-held sprayer with a rate and volume of application no greater than these devices.
Headlands	Prominent landforms which project out into the sea.
Heritage values	means those values, whether they be physical or not, that alone or in combination give a site or thing historical importance.
Impounding	For the purpose of Rule DC1.6.4.5, impounding means the alteration or disturbance of the seabed or foreshore that has the effect of collecting or confining coastal waters.
Indigenous	For the purpose of Rule DC1.6.4.5, impounding means the alteration or disturbance of the seabed or foreshore that has the effect of collecting or confining coastal waters.
Intactness	A reflection of the level of modification and the type of modifying elements within a landscape. It is ranked on a scale from natural (ranked high) through



TERM	DEFINITIONS
	<i>to landscapes that are ambiguous with discordant elements and little visual cohesion (ranked low).</i>
Island	<i>Discrete landforms surrounded by the sea.</i>
Jetty	<i>A projecting part of a wharf; a landing pier; a timber pier of slight construction.</i>
Landscape character types	<i>Large areas of landscape whose unity of character is derived from similar geomorphological structure.</i>
Landscape character units	<i>The delineation of landscape units groups areas which display a homogeneous visual character. A refinement of the broad landscape character types based on landform, vegetative cover and broad patterns of land use.</i>
Maintenance dredging	<i>Any dredging of the bed of the sea necessary to maintain water depths to previously approved levels, for the safe and convenient navigation of vessels, in navigation channels and at berthing and mooring facilities – including marina developments.</i>
Maintenance and upkeep	<i>Activities associated with a structure or thing that are necessary to avoid the consequences of ageing and deterioration. Maintenance and upkeep does not include activities which alter the dimensions or capacity of a structure – except as provided for in a rule in this plan</i>
Marina	<i>A naturally or artificially enclosed or semi-enclosed area of protected water of suitable depth containing moorings in the form of finger jetties, berths or other similar structures which, in combination, provide for the permanent mooring of 25 or more vessels, each with walking access, and which area is maintained and managed for that specific purpose.</i>
Mean high water spring (MHWS)	<i>The place on the shore where spring high tides reach on average.</i>
Modification	<i>A reflection of the change to the landscape caused by human activity on the land. It is an assessment of the amount of modification which has occurred. Landscapes, which are essentially unmodified, tend to have a low VAC score (ie. low ability to absorb change), whereas landscapes which are modified tend to have a high VAC score (ie. high ability to absorb change).</i>
Navigational aid	<i>Beacons lights, buoys and other markers.</i> <i>Fixed (non-floating) navigational aids includes all beacons and markers that are rigidly attached to the seabed or floor, and which do not rise and fall with changes in the tide.</i> <i>Floating navigational aids includes all buoys and markers that are attached to the bed or floor by rope or chain and usually rise or fall with the tide.</i>
New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS)	<i>A statement issued under section 57 of the RMA.</i>
Open coastal water	<i>Coastal water that is remote from estuaries, inlets, harbours and embayment.</i>
Personal watercraft	<i>means a power driven ship that:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a) has a fully enclosed hull; and</i></li> <li><i>b) does not take on water if capsized; and</i></li> <li><i>c) Is designed to be operated by a person standing, sitting astride, or kneeling on it, but not seated within it.</i></li> </ul>
Precautionary approach	<i>means that in the absence of adequate or sufficient evidence to prove that adverse effects will not occur, decision-makers and others exercising discretion will make decisions conservatively and favouring environmentally sound outcomes.</i>

TERM	DEFINITIONS
Preservation	<i>In relation to a resource, means the maintenance, so far as is practicable, of its intrinsic values (Conservation Act, 1987).</i>
Proper speed	<i>means speed through the water.</i>
Protected areas legislation	<i>Term that applies collectively to the statutes which govern the areas administered or managed by the Department of Conservation, and includes the Conservation Act 1987, the Reserves Act 1977, the Wildlife Act 1952, the Walkways Act 1990, the Marine Reserve Act 1971, the National Parks Act 1980.</i>
Protected Natural Areas (PNA) Programme	<i>Programme which aims to establish a network of reserves and other protected natural areas which is representative of the full range of New Zealand's natural diversity.</i>
Protection	<i>In relation to a resource, means its maintenance, so far as is practicable, in its current state, but includes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>its restoration to some former state; and</i></li> <li><i>its augmentation, enhancement, or expansion (Conservation Act, 1987).</i></li> </ul>
Rare	<i>Those species with small world populations that are not at present endangered or threatened but are at risk and includes, but is not limited, to species that are localised within restricted geographical areas or habitats or are thinly scattered over a more extensive range.</i>
Reasonable	<i>Means that which is reasonable as determined or resolved by the Gisborne District Council or its officers acting under delegated authority under Section 34 of the RMA.</i>
Reclamation	<i>For the purposes of this Plan, reclamation includes both:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>the permanent infilling of the foreshore or seabed with sand, rock, concrete or similar material to form land above the level of Mean High Water Springs (including any embankment, causeway, or rubble mound breakwater which has a vehicle access track); and</i></li> <li><i>the permanent drying out of any part of the foreshore or seabed below the level of Mean High Water Springs by means of the construction of a causeway, bund, seawall, other similar solid structure, or any combination thereof, which act to exclude coastal water from part of the coastal marine area.</i></li> </ol>
Rehabilitation	<i>To return a degraded ecosystem or population to an undegraded condition, which may be different from its original condition.</i>
Relief	<i>The nature of the relief within a landscape unit will affect its ability to incorporate change (low VAC) without significant visual effects. Gently undulating and hilly landscapes, by contrast, have a landform pattern which provides opportunities for the visual integration of change (ie. high VAC).</i>
Scarps	<i>Dramatic steeply sloping, almost precipitous landforms, which face out to sea.</i>
Ship	<i>Means every description of boat or craft used in navigation, whether or not it has any means of propulsion, and includes:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a barge, lighter, or other like vessel.</i></li> <li><i>a hovercraft or other thing deriving full or partial support in the atmosphere from the reaction of air against the surface of the water over which it operates.</i></li> <li><i>a submarine or other submersible.</i></li> </ol>
Small craft	<i>Means a ship that is less than 30m in overall length, or a seaplane that is less than 30m in overall length and is on the water.</i>
Small motor craft	<i>Means any small craft that is propelled or driven otherwise than solely by oars, paddles, or the wind.</i>

TERM	DEFINITIONS
Temporary military training	An activity undertaken for defence purposes. Defence purposes are those in accordance with the Defence Act 1990.
Terraces	Generally long, flat plains which have been uplifted at some point in time to form a terrace. They generally include a characteristic escarpment which often varies in height with an angled terrace.
Threatened	Species likely to become endangered in the near future if adverse causal factors continue operating and includes, but is not limited to, species of which most or all of the populations are decreasing because of over-exploitation, extensive destruction of habitat or other environmental disturbance; species whose populations have been seriously depleted and whose ultimate security is not yet assured; and species with populations that are still abundant but are under threat from serious adverse factors throughout their range.
Truncated coastal hills	Hills which have been cut off by coastal processes to form an eroding cliff and steep landward edge to the coast.
Vegetation (in the context of landscapes)	The amount and pattern of distribution of vegetation within a landscape unit influences its ability to absorb change.
Vehicle	A contrivance equipped with wheels, tracks or involving runners upon which it moves or is moved (excluding items such as prams, pushchairs, shopping or sporting trundlers etc., identified in the Transport Act 1962).
Visibility	An indication as to the degree to which a landscape unit is viewed – both by a static residential population and mobile viewers – based on roading pattern and hierarchy. Landscapes which are not frequently seen can still be visually sensitive to change.
Visual absorption capability (VAC)	Describes a landscape's ability to absorb change. Three criteria are used to assess VAC – modification, relief and vegetation cover.
Visual context	The area, both horizontal and vertical, around a landscape feature or component of the landscape which provides its landscape setting.
Visual quality (VQ)	The inherent character of the landscape. Three criteria are used to assess visual quality – vividness, coherence and intactness.
Vividness	A reflection of special relief, features, or water, or of powerful spatial definition. It is ranked on a scale from landscapes that are outstandingly memorable and visually powerful (ranked high) through to bland unmemorable landscapes containing little or no distinction (ranked low).
Vulnerable	Plant or animal believed likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the causal factors continue.
Wharf	A substantial structure of timber, stone, etc., built along the water's edge so that ships may lie alongside for loading and unloading.
Wild animal	Specified animals under the Wild Animal Control Act 1977 – including deer, chamois, thar, wallaby and opossum; goats and pigs that are living in a wild state. Except for deer kept in captivity for farming, the definition does not include animals kept in captivity, or rats, mice, rabbits, stoats, ferrets or weasels.

## E6 DEFINITIONS THAT APPLY TO FRESHWATER PROVISIONS OF THE TAIRĀWHITI PLAN

Part E6 includes the definitions that apply to the freshwater provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan. These definitions relate to Parts B6, C6 (excluding C6.4), D1 and DF1 of the Tairāwhiti Plan and any associated schedules and appendices.

**Part E6 is operative.**

TERM	DEFINITION
Acute toxicity	Adverse effects caused by a toxic agent occurring within a short time following exposure to that agent.
Advanced on-site wastewater-treatment unit	In relation to C6.2.17 – C6.2.20 means septic tank(s) and/or secondary treatment process comprising aerobic biological processes and solids control. Secondary treatment may comprise aeration/clarification units, biofilter/clarification units, or sand filter units.
Agrichemicals	Any substance or combination of substances including adjuvants or dyes, whether inorganic or organic, man-made or naturally occurring, modified or in its original state, that is used in any agriculture, horticulture or related activity including environmental pest management, to eradicate, modify or control flora and fauna or ecological processes. ( <i>Note: this definition excludes fertilisers and vertebrate poisons but includes animal remedies</i> ).
Allocation cap	The total amount of water allocated within A, B or Survival Water block which can be abstracted from a water quantity zone at any one time.
Animal effluent	Faeces and urine from animals other than humans - including associated process water, wash-down water, contaminants and sludge – excluding solid animal waste. It excludes faeces and urine which is directly deposited from the animal while grazing on pasture.
Aquifer management area	In relation to C6.2.5 – C6.2.7 means the area identified in Schedule G23.
Artificial watercourse	A watercourse that is created by human action but excluding modified watercourses. It includes an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal channel.
Authorised discharge point	In relation to C6.2.17 – C6.2.20 means a discharge point or “campervan dump station” connected to the sewer network or to a specifically designed system, or to a septage facility designed for the discharge of foul water and sewage.
Awa	A natural watercourse including a river, stream, creek, canal, gully or gorge.
Background levels	Ambient levels of contaminant in the local area of the site under consideration.
Biodiversity offsets	<p>Measurable conservation outcomes resulting from actions designed to compensate for ecologically significant residual adverse biodiversity impacts arising from project development after appropriate prevention and mitigation measures have been taken. The goal of biodiversity offsets is to achieve no net loss and preferably a net gain of biodiversity on the ground.</p> <p>Advice Note: Refer to the NZ Government Guidance on Good Practice Biodiversity Offsetting in New Zealand August 2014 (or any</p>

TERM	DEFINITION
	successor national guidance and standards) for guidance on principles to be applied when proposing and considering Biodiversity Offsets.
Blackwater	Wastes discharged from the human body either direct to a dry-vault toilet or through a flush toilet and/or urinal.
Bore	A structure or hole in the ground constructed for the purpose of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• investigating or monitoring conditions below the ground surface; or</li> <li>• abstracting liquid substances or gas from the ground; or</li> <li>• discharging liquid substances or gas into the ground,</li> </ul> but excludes test pits and soak holes.
Breakfeeding	A system of controlling the feeding of grazing animals by subdividing paddocks with movable fences and concentrating grazing.
Catchment plan	A plan for an identified Freshwater Management Unit that sets objectives, policies, methods, limits and targets for the purpose of freshwater accounting and management.
Chronic toxicity	Adverse effects caused by a toxic agent which occur either after prolonged exposure or an extended period after initial exposure.
Clearance and maintenance	In relation to Rule C6.3.13(3), includes the removal of accumulated soil, silt, gravel, rubbish and other debris from the bed.
Coastal water	Seawater within the outer limits of the territorial sea and includes – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seawater with a substantial freshwater component; and</li> <li>• Seawater in estuaries, fiords, inlets, harbours, or embayments.</li> </ul>
Commercial vegetable growing	Using an area of land greater than 1 ha for producing vegetable crops for human consumption, which may be undertaken on a rotational basis, but managed as a single operation. It does not include perennial crops.
Community solid wastes landfill	A landfill used solely for the disposal of community solid waste.
Community waste	The combination of domestic, industrial and commercial waste – including non-hazardous special wastes.
Community water supply	A reticulated publicly or privately owned drinking water supply connecting at least two buildings on separate Certificates of Title and serving at least 1500 person days per year (for example, serving 25 people at least 60 days per year) but excluding the Gisborne city municipal water supply.
Composting	The biological reduction of organic waste to a relatively stable product.
Contact recreation	Human recreation activity where people have direct contact with, or are partly or fully immersed in, the water of a river or lake. It includes activities such as boating, bathing, paddling, swimming, and fishing.
Conventional on-site wastewater system	An on-site wastewater system consisting of a septic tank and a land application system. The wastewater moves from the septic tank to the land application area by way of gravity or by a dose loading mechanism.



TERM	DEFINITION
Cropping	Using an area of land in excess of 1 hectare to grow annual crops other than commercial vegetable crops. This definition does not include crops grazed on by animals from the same property.
Dairy farming	Using any area of land greater than 1 hectare for the farming of dairy cattle and goats for milk production.
Dam	A structure used or to be used for the damming of any water, or waterbody where the structure is the full width of the waterbody – and includes stormwater treatment ponds, sediment retention ponds and temporary impoundments used during site dewatering. It excludes bridges, intake bunding or structures for water takes provided the structures for water takes are not the full width of a waterbody, culverts except any culverts which have a mechanism that can be used to completely block the flow of water through the culvert, and any activities involved in the enhancement, creation or restoration of wetlands.
Damming	The impounding of water by a dam.
Deep bore	In relation to C6.2.17 – C6.2.20 means a form of effluent disposal system, typically around 6m deep, used on sites where low permeability surface soils, such as poorly draining clays, are underlain by more permeable subsoil layers at depth.
Degraded waterbody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Where a freshwater body does not meet a freshwater objective, limit or target set in a relevant catchment plan; or,</li> <li>b. Where a fresh waterbody is not located within a catchment plan and does not meet a national bottom line as set out in Appendix 2 of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management</li> </ul>
Design irrigation rate	In relation to C6.2.17 – C6.2.20 means the loading rate that applies to the irrigation of a land application area with effluent of a secondary quality. It is expressed in l/m <sup>2</sup> /day or mm/day.
Design loading rate	In relation to C6.2.17 – C6.2.20 means the long term acceptance rate (LTAR), reduced by a factor of safety, expressed in l/m <sup>2</sup> /day or mm/day as applied to the horizontal design area of a land-application system.
Directly contaminate	Stock access to the bed of a river at, or within 50m upstream of a bathing site.
Diversion	The deflection of water from its natural course, but where it remains within the bed or the banks of the waterbody. For the purpose of this Plan taking water from the bed of any watercourse, even if only for a short distance before it is returned, is considered a take and discharge.
Domestic groundwater bore	Is a bore located on a residential zone in the Plan for domestic water use.
Drain	Includes any artificial watercourse that has been constructed for the purpose of land drainage of surface or sub-surface water, and excludes modified watercourses.
Effluent	In relation to C6.2.17 – C6.2.20 on-site wastewater systems means the liquid discharged from a wastewater treatment unit.
Effluent outlet filter	In relation to C6.2.17 – C6.2.20 means a device, other than a pump screen, fitted at the outlet of a septic tank and designed to prevent

TERM	DEFINITION
	solids 3mm or greater in size passing from the tank to the land application area.
Environmentally persistent substance	Substances which are mobile in the environment, which do not readily break down to harmless by-products in the environment (half-life in excess of 10 years), and which are not a common natural constituent of the environment into which they are released or may move to.
Ephemeral stream	<p>An ephemeral stream is where any one of the following criteria are met:</p> <p>The flow path is an entrenched dry gully greater than 1 metre deep.</p> <p>There is clear evidence of a channel within the valley system where overland flow occurs from time to time.</p> <p>There is clear evidence of erosion (such as gullying or headward gully erosion) associated with short-term water flow from time to time within the valley system.</p> <p>An ephemeral stream <b>excludes</b> the following:</p> <p>A valley that does not show any evidence of overland flow channels, or erosion as a result of overland flow.</p>
Farm Enterprise	Where a farming activity is undertaken on a number of properties, including on a rotational basis, but managed as a single operation.
Farm environment plans	A plan developed in accordance with the requirements set out in Appendix H20.
Feedlot	A contained area of land or yard used principally for keeping and feeding animals where there is limited or no dependence on natural soil quality on the site and where feed is required to be brought to the site.
Feed crop	<p>A crop that is not annual or perennial grass/legume/herb pasture, which is grown as part of an animal farming operation: for the purpose of feeding animals on the same farm or farm enterprise; or to be taken off-farm.</p> <p>Note: species making up pastures are described in the Farm Technical Manual – Trafford, G. and Trafford, S. (EDs.); Lincoln University, 2011.</p>
Feed pad	An area of artificially sealed land used principally for feeding animals to which animals are brought for supplementary feeding on an occasional basis.
Fertiliser	A solid or fluid substance or biological compound, or mix of substances or biological compounds that is described as, or held out to be for, or suitable for, sustaining or increasing the growth, productivity, or quality

TERM	DEFINITION
	<p>of plants or, indirectly, animals through the application to plants or soil of any of the following:</p> <p>Nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, calcium, chlorine, or sodium as major nutrients; or</p> <p>Manganese, iron, zinc, copper, boron, cobalt, molybdenum, iodine, or selenium as minor nutrients; or</p> <p>Fertiliser additives to facilitate the uptake and use of nutrients; or</p> <p>Soil conditioners to alter the physical characteristics of soil; and</p> <p>includes non-nutrient attributes of the materials used in fertiliser; but does not include:</p> <p>Substances that are plant growth regulators that modify the physiological functions of plants; or</p> <p>Any raw or composted biological waste product that is not able to be registered under the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997.</p>
Firefighting training	The activities that Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ) and others undertake to train their personnel for emergency preparedness. Such activities include pump training in surface waterbodies.
Ford	A structure on the bed of a river that is permanently or frequently overtopped by water for the purpose of enabling people, vehicles or stock to cross that river bed.
Formed stock crossing	Where a formed track is used to move/drive livestock across a river or stream. Stock crossing occurs more than twice per week, averaged across a 12 month period.
Freshwater management unit	Is the water body, multiple water bodies or any part of a water body determined by the regional council as the appropriate spatial scale for setting freshwater objectives and limits and for freshwater accounting and management purposes.
Gallery	A horizontal underground conduit of perforated or porous material for collecting shallow groundwater by infiltration. These can be some distance from a river, but usually accessing water derived from surface water. "Water infiltration gallery" and "infiltration gallery" have the same meaning.
Good management practice	The evolving suite of tools or practical measures that could be put in place at a land user, sector and industry level to assist in achieving community agreed outcomes for freshwater. Good management practices exist in relation to a wide range of areas including: nutrient management, riparian management, effluent management, irrigation management, stock management, and general farming, horticultural and agricultural management.
Gravel	For the purpose of the gravel extraction provisions in section 6.4, gravel refers to the granular deposits in the beds of lakes and rivers that is predominately in the size range of 2 – 64 mm in average diameter. It specifically excludes boulders, which are greater than 256 mm in average diameter.
Greywater	The wastewater flow from kitchen, bathroom and laundry facilities. It excludes waste defined as blackwater.

TERM	DEFINITION
Greywater diversion system	A system that diverts only greywater sources from the bath, shower and washing machine (but not the kitchen and laundry tub) for sub-surface irrigation.
Groundwater	All water beneath the surface of the earth contained within the saturated zone – but <b>excludes</b> the water chemically combined in minerals.
Hazard classification	A combination of the hazardous property of a substance and the level or type of hazard.
Hazardous wastes	Any waste that contains: A hazardous substance, or Infectious substances that are known or reasonably expected to contain pathogens – including bacteria, viruses, rickettsia, parasites, fungi or recombinant micro-organisms (hybrid or mutant) that are known or reasonably expected to cause infectious disease in humans or animals that are exposed to them, or Radioactive material containing a radioactive substance giving it a specific radioactivity exceeding 100 kilobecquerels per kilogram and a total radioactivity exceeding 3 kilobecquerels.
Heavy rainfall event	Rain that causes the capacity of the wastewater system to be exceeded in a manner that is likely to cause overflows on private property.
Hydrocarbon extraction	Extracting hydrocarbons – including oil and gas from a hydrocarbon deposit by any method.
Impermeable layer	A soil layer with less than 10% permeability than the overlaying soil layer.
Impermeable surface	A surface on the land which effectively creates a physical barrier to water penetration on the surface of any part of the land.
Inert	Not affecting other substances when brought in contact with them.
Integrated catchment management plan (ICMP)	This is a plan detailing the management of stormwater discharges from the public stormwater network that looks at the issues of water quality and quantity within the catchment and stormwater discharges, their effects on the receiving environments and any water quality limits or targets set in a catchment plan, and details the management actions, capital works and timeframes in which issues will be addressed.
Intensively farmed stock	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cattle or deer grazed on irrigated land or contained for breakfeeding of feed crops;</li> <li>2. Dairy farming;</li> <li>3. Farming of more than nine pigs per hectare of land; and</li> <li>4. Sheep farmed for milk production that are contained for breakfeeding of feed crops.</li> </ol>
Intermittent stream	<p>A stream that flows seasonally when the water table is high, such as during and after periods of heavy or steady rain. An intermittent stream has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a defined water channel and banks; and</li> <li>• connects with a permanently flowing surface water body; and</li> <li>• provides habitat for aquatic flora and/or fauna species.</li> </ul>

TERM	DEFINITION
Inundation	With regard to C6.2.17 – C6.2.20, includes flooding, overland flow, storm surge, tidal effects and ponding.
Irrigation	In relation to C6.1 means the application of water to land for the purpose of assisting the production of vegetation or stock on that land, other than by naturally occurring rainfall, springs or rainfall run-off.
Land application area	In relation to C6.2.17 – C6.2.20 means an area of land which is set aside to allow domestic wastewater from the treatment unit to be applied into or onto the soil for further in-soil treatment and absorption. The method of distribution and nature of the land application area can vary – and includes trenches, beds, moulds and drip lines – but does <b>not</b> include soak pits.
Land application system	The system used to apply effluent from a wastewater treatment unit or onto the soil for further in-soil treatment and absorption.
Leachate	Any liquid that, in the course of passing through matter, extracts soluble or suspended solids, or any other component of the material through which it has passed.
Limit	Is the maximum amount of resource use available, which allows a freshwater objective to be met.
Maintenance	<p>In relation to C6.3:</p> <p>For lawfully established roads, tracks and earth dams, means surface reworking, repair of cut and fill batters, water table clearing, cleaning or reinstatement of water table culverts; pruning of obstructive vegetation; but not any land disturbance or vegetation clearance activity other than those listed above.</p> <p>For lawfully established network utility structures means works including repair performed to preserve the efficacy of function of a structure without altering the type or intensity of use for which the structure is utilised, for example clearance of obstructive vegetation.</p> <p>In relation to Rule C6.3.13.(3) – the clearance and maintenance of drains, see the definition for “clearance and maintenance”.</p>
Mean annual low flow (MALF)	The seven-day mean annual low flow. In any year, the seven-day low flow is the lowest average flow over seven consecutive days for every seven consecutive day period in the year. The seven-day mean annual low flow can be determined by adding the lowest seven-day low flows for every year of record and dividing by the number of years of record. The flows used in this calculation will be corrected for the effects of upstream abstractions and the final value that is used shall be determined by Gisborne District Council.
Minimum flow	Is the minimum level, specified in Appendix 2 of the NPSFM or within a Catchment Plan, at which a freshwater objective may be set in order to provide for the associated national value. Includes A Block minimum flows or water levels, B Block minimum flows or water levels and survival water minimum flows.
Modification	In relation to the modification of wetlands in Rule C9.3.2(6) and C9.3.2(7) includes work in or outside of a wetland, including diversions, which leads to drainage, infilling or vegetation clearance.
Modified watercourse	<p>A watercourse that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Is a river or stream that has been channelled or diverted; or</li> </ol>



TERM	DEFINITION
	<p>2. <i>Is or was constructed through a wetland or swamp, that generally follows the path of a historic natural watercourse or reasonably defined natural drainage channel; or</i></p> <p>3. <i>Is a watercourse that has a natural headwater of either a channel or spring, and generally follows the path of a historic natural watercourse or reasonably defined natural channel; or</i></p> <p>4. <i>Is the oxbow of a diverted river.</i></p>
Muriwai	<i>A shallow body of water including a lagoon, body of backwater or a junction of two streams.</i>
Natural lake	<i>A lake which is formed by natural geomorphic processes, whether modified by human activity or not, and excludes any artificially made lake or pond.</i>
Non-point (diffuse) source discharge	<i>Run-off or leachate from land onto or into land, a waterbody or the sea.</i>
Nutrient discharge	<i>Nutrient loss from the property by surface run-off or by leaching below the root zone.</i>
Offal	<i>Waste comprised of dead animal matter.</i>
Offal pit	<i>A hole excavated in land for the purpose of disposing of offal, but does not include an on-site refuse disposal pit.</i>
On-site refuse disposal pit	<i>A hole excavated in land for the purpose of disposing of household and farm waste.</i>
Organic matter	<i>All living and dead material derived from living organisms, or any compounds containing carbon as an essential component. Organic matter includes organic material from production land, industrial or trade premises, or industrial or trade processes – such as dead vegetation, organic farm waste, organic freezing works waste and organic fish processing factory waste.</i>
Organic waste	<i>Putrescible material from plant, animal or microbiological origin.</i>
Outstanding waterbodies	<i>Those waterbodies, which are listed as outstanding in Schedule G18 . Are those water bodies identified in a regional policy statement or regional plan as having outstanding values, including ecological, landscape, recreational and spiritual values.</i>
Over allocation	<p><i>is the situation where the resource:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>has been allocated to users beyond a limit; or</i></li> <li><i>is being used to a point where a freshwater objective in a catchment plan is no longer being met.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>This applies to both water quantity and quality.</i></p>
Paper allocation	<i>In relation to water quantity this is where water is allocated in a water permit, but is not being used by the permit holder under a reasonable use test.</i>
Parking space	N/A
Particulate	N/A
Passive and outdoor recreation	N/A
Pergola	N/A

TERM	DEFINITION
Permanently established	<i>In relation to an on-site wastewater system, means a system fixed onto or into the ground.</i>
Point-source discharge	<i>In relation to discharges to water or land means a discharge via a pipe, drain or any other confined channel which enables contaminants to discharge to water or land at a specific location.</i>
Primary treatment	<i>The separation of suspended material from wastewater by settling and/or flotation in septic tanks or primary settling chambers, prior to effluent discharge to a secondary treatment process or to a land application system.</i>
Producer statement	<i>A written declaration by a person responsible for an activity/product/process, setting out the performance requirements, how these are to be met and the measures required to assess their effectiveness. In respect of C6.2.17 – C6.2.20, the producer statement shall be lodged by the system manufacturer or system provider.</i>
Proprietary advanced on-site wastewater treatment unit	<i>A prefabricated on-site wastewater treatment unit designed to treat wastewater to secondary quality or better before it is discharged into land within the land application area.</i>
Public stormwater network	<i>A network of pipes, swales, drains and channels, wetlands, infiltration basins, detention ponds and other treatment devices, for the purpose of conveying, treating storing or discharging stormwater, operated by the Gisborne District Council.</i>
Pumping test	<i>A test made by pumping a well for a period of time and observing the change in water level or pressure in the aquifer. A pumping test may be used to determine the capacity of the well, the hydraulic characteristic of the aquifer or any interference effects.</i>
Puna	<i>A natural water source including a spring, well or pool.</i>
Reasonable mixing zone	<p><i>The area (and underlying volume) of a receiving water where the water quality standards specified for rivers, artificial watercourses and lakes do not have to be met.</i></p> <p><i>The reasonable mixing zone to measure certain water quality standards has been specified in the Plan for certain point-source discharges and types of waterbodies. In other cases, the reasonable mixing zone may be set at different lengths for different contaminants depending upon their mixing characteristics, and the nature of the effects of that particular contaminant.</i></p> <p><i>The downstream limit of the reasonable mixing zone is the distance at which a particular contaminant is deemed to be reasonably well mixed with the receiving waters, and shall in all cases be upstream of the point at which the contaminant is fully mixed.</i></p> <p><i>Where discharges are to a public stormwater system then no mixing zone is provided for, and discharge standards must be met at the point of discharge to the stormwater system.</i></p>
Reasonable use test	<i>Means a test of the technical efficiency of water use in the particular circumstances of the activity, including consideration of the water requirements for the intended land use activity; whether there are already existing resource consents for the use of water for the same area of land (either partially or totally); on-site physical factors such as soil water-holding capacity and climatic factors such as rainfall and evaporation.</i>

TERM	DEFINITION
Recharge	<i>The addition of water to a zone of saturation; the amount of water added. Recharge can be natural, induced or artificial.</i>
Reclamation	<i>The process whereby an aquatic environment is transformed into a terrestrial environment through activities such as lowering the water table through diversion or drainage of water, or infilling with material.</i>
Registered operator	<i>An operator registered as an 'Offensive Trade' operator pursuant to the Health Act 1956.</i>
Repo	<i>A wetland including a swamp, bog or marsh</i>
Reticulated stormwater system	<i>A network of pipes, swales, drains and channels which convey stormwater, wetlands and infiltration basins and treatment devices, which may include detention ponds, for the treatment of stormwater, prior to a discharge to land, groundwater, surface water or another reticulated stormwater system and that serves more than one property.</i>
Sanitary fixtures	<i>Includes any water closet, urinal, bath, sink, basin, dishwasher, washing machine grease trap, or other sanitary appliance or fixture designed to collect and dispose of sewage.</i>
Scum	<i>In relation to C6.2.17 – C6.2.20 means a floating mass of wastewater solids buoyed up by entrained gas, grease or other substances which form an accumulating layer on the liquid surface inside the treatment tank.</i>
Secondary-effluent producer statement	<i>A written declaration by the system designer or manufacturer confirming how the wastewater treatment unit achieves the effluent quality for which it is designed. The statement must describe the effluent quality in terms of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD<sub>5</sub>) and suspended solids (SS).</i>
Septage	<i>The pump out contents from a septic tank (or primary compartment of an advanced treatment system) removed during desludging operations, which includes scum, sludge and tank liquid.</i>
Septic tank	<i>A watertight sedimentation tank for organic wastes in which the sludge settling on the bottom is allowed to digest and liquefy by anaerobic bacterial action.</i>
Setback	<i>In relation to C6.2.17 – C6.2.20 means the distance that a wastewater system must be situated from a building, boundary, body of water or land stability feature.</i>
Sewage	<i>The contents of sewers carrying the waterborne wastes of a community. This is also called wastewater to distinguish it from stormwater.</i>
Sewer network	<i>The network of collection drains carrying wastewater or human effluent away from properties for off-site treatment and sometimes referred to as sewerage.</i>
Shear plane	<i>A zone of different permeability in soil or rock which water preferentially travels along and which the rock will preferentially fracture along. This can be a problem if soils on slopes become unstable as a result of saturation due to on-site wastewater discharges.</i>
Significant de-vegetation	<i>The removal of, or heavy damage to, vegetation caused by stock access or grazing – resulting in the exposure of large areas of bare ground and/or soil compaction.</i>

TERM	DEFINITION
Site	Any area of land comprised wholly of one Certificate of Title or any allotment as defined by the Act.
Sludge	The semi-liquid solids settled from wastewater.
Solid animal waste	Solid waste of animal origin, including manure, but does <b>not</b> include dead animals or animal parts.
Special waste	Waste that requires special measures in handling and disposal over and above that normally required for general community wastes.
Stormwater	Run-off that has been channelled, diverted, intensified or accelerated by human modification of the land surface or run-off from the external surface of any structure as a result of precipitation and includes entrained contaminants and sediment – including that generated during construction or earthworks.
Sufficient capacity	In respect of C6.2.17 – C6.2.20 means a treatment system has sufficient capacity if it has been designed to accommodate and treat the peak potential discharge from a building or facility. Sufficient capacity is calculated from the number of permanent or intermittent users of a building or facility and multiplied by the peak discharge flow for the type of building connected to the on-site wastewater treatment system. Wastewater flow design allowances listed in Appendix H24 Table 1 set out typical flow design allowances.
Surface water or surface waterbody	Water above the ground surface and within a lake, river, stream, pond, or wetland – but does <b>not</b> include water in the sea, snow or rain or water vapour in the air. When a distance to a surface waterbody is being considered, it means the distance to the bed of a lake, river, stream, pond or to the margins of a wetland (see wetland definition).
Survival water	The taking of surface or groundwater within an allocation block water authorised for the sole purpose of avoiding the death of horticultural or viticultural root stock or permanent crops. For the avoidance of doubt, provision for survival water does not apply to annual crop requirements.
Swale	A shallow depression on the land surface that is covered in grass or other vegetation, that is natural or man-made and that serves to collect and drain overland stormwater run-off.
Target	A target is a limit that must be met at a time in the future.
Temporary use	With regard to fords in the beds of rivers and lakes this means used for not longer than a six month period over the life of the structure.
Treated wastewater	Wastewater which has been subject to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• primary treatment, which means physical processes – including screening, filtering, primary sedimentation or flocculation; and</li> <li>• secondary treatment which means aerobic or anaerobic biological treatment processes; and</li> <li>• tertiary treatment processes, which means advanced treatment or disinfection of effluent following secondary treatment.</li> </ul>
Untreated wastewater	Wastewater that has not passed through a wastewater treatment unit.
Wastewater	In relation to C6.2.17 – C6.2.20 means wastewater originating from household or personal activities – including toilets, urinals, kitchens, bathrooms (including shower, washbasin, bath, spa bath (but not spa)) and laundries. It includes wastewater flows generated from facilities

TERM	DEFINITION
	<i>serving employees, residents, students or guests within institutional, commercial and industrial establishments. It excludes commercial and industrial wastes, large-scale laundry activities and any stormwater flows.</i>
Wastewater holding tank	<i>A tank used for holding wastewater prior to pumping out.</i>
Wastewater system	<i>In relation to C6.2.17 – C6.2.20 means an on-site wastewater system that receives, treats and absorbs wastewater within the property boundaries of the site of generation. The system consists of a treatment unit and land application area. For the purpose of this Plan, waterbody includes estuarine areas in land of the coastal marine area as defined in the Plan.</i>
Wastewater treatment unit	<i>In relation to C6.2.17 – C6.2.20 means a primary or secondary treatment system.</i>
Water table	<i>The upper surface of groundwater below which the soil is permanently saturated with water.</i>
Water users group	<i>A group of users with existing authorisations to take water, voluntarily grouped together to collectively manage the water resource allocated to them, primarily during times of restriction.</i>
Wetland management plan	<i>A plan prepared in accordance with the requirements of Appendix H26.</i>
Wetland treatment	<i>In relation to C6.2.17 – C6.2.20 means a system for treatment of effluent consisting of aggregate or other similar material in which wetland plants are grown.</i>
Wetted bed	<i>The area of the bed of a lake or river that is at or below the water level at a particular point in time.</i>
Winter intensive grazing	<i>Grazing of stock from 1 May to 30 September on feed crops or pasture to the extent that the grazing results in significant devegetation.</i>



## E7 DEFINITIONS THAT APPLY TO LAND (REGIONAL and DISTRICT) PROVISIONS OF THE TAIRĀWHITI PLAN

Part E7 includes the definitions that apply to the land (regional and district) provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan. These definitions relate to the land (regional and district) provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan.

**Part E7 is operative.**

TERM	DEFINITIONS
Access strip	<b><i>In relation to a rear site, an area of land extending from the road frontage to provide access to that site.</i></b>
Accessory building	<i>In relation to any site a building or structure, the use of which is incidental and secondary to the lawful principal activity(s) carried out on that site.</i>
Adaptation	<i>Modifying a place to suit it to a compatible use, involving the least possible loss of cultural heritage value.</i>
Adaptive reuse	<i>An activity which involves no change to culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible or changes which make a minimal impact.</i>
Additional capacity (financial contribution)	<i>Extra capacity is designed into the infrastructural network to accommodate future development not within the boundaries, subdivision or development forming the subject of the resource consent application</i>
Adjusted threshold	<i>The amount (mass in tonnes or m<sup>3</sup>, at kPa and 20 °C, for compressed gases) of a substance that has been assessed as generating no significant off-site effects in a heavy industrial area after considering site and substance-specific conditions.</i>
Adjustment factor	<i>The product of the individual factors for each effects group (i.e. fire/explosion, human health and environment) that increase or decrease the likelihood and consequences of the release of a hazardous or environmentally damaging substance.</i>
Air Noise Boundary	<i>A defined area around an airport within which the current or future daily amount of airport noise exposure will be sufficiently high as to require appropriate land use controls, (average night weighted sound exposure over a 24 hour period = 65Ldn).</i>
Alter	<i>In relation to a building – includes to rebuild, re-erect, repair, enlarge and extend; and 'alteration' has a corresponding meaning.</i>
Alteration	<i>In relation to any network utility, is to modify any existing structure or device so as to change its scale, function, intensity or character. In relation to C4 – Post European Contact and Central Business District Heritage Items – alteration means any obscuring, defacing or damaging of, or any change, removal or addition to, the heritage fabric, excluding the attaching, painting, alteration or removal of signs.</i>
Annual average daily traffic (AADT)	<i>Annual average daily traffic means the total annual traffic volume divided by 365.</i>
Antenna	<i>That part of a radio communication facility or telecommunication facility used for transmission or reception – including dish antennas and antenna mountings – but <b>not</b> any supporting mast or similar structure.</i>
Architectural detailing	<i>Shall mean façades broken in several planes, window and front door features (other than garage doors), more than one colour and material in façade treatment, roof line expressing variable building architecture.</i>

TERM	DEFINITIONS
	Typically this building will be the main office for an industrial development with architecture worthy of showcasing.
Aviation training facilities	Land, buildings and structures – including ancillary accommodation related to the training facilities – where tuition and instruction activities associated with the aviation industry are conducted.
Aviation operations	General activity associated with or incidental to the operation of Gisborne Airport, that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Airfreight and mail services</li> <li>• Aircraft passenger services</li> <li>• Aircraft catering</li> <li>• Aviation-based tourism activities – such as sky diving, scenic flights and photography</li> <li>• Aerial topdressing</li> <li>• Emergency services – such as rescue helicopter and medic services, rural and Airport firefighting</li> <li>• Aeroclubs</li> <li>• Airport security</li> <li>• Aviation equipment storage.</li> </ul>
Aviation transport activities	Land transport and distribution based activities associated with or incidental to the operation of Gisborne Airport and includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicle rentals</li> <li>• Airport shuttle, bus and taxi services</li> <li>• Freight distribution and couriers</li> <li>• Long and short term vehicle parking.</li> </ul>
Awapuni Road area	Area zoned Outer Commercial between Awapuni Road, Grey Street, Stanley Road and the Waikanae Stream.
Bank	The sloping raised area of land at the edge of, and within the bed of the river which acts to contain the flow. This area may be submerged and/or above the normal flow but may be completely or partially covered when the river is in its fullest flow.
Barrier island	A bank that lies parallel to the coastline that is not submerged by the tide, and is high enough to permit dune development.
Base threshold	The amount (mass in tonnes or m <sup>3</sup> , at 101.3 kPa and 20 °C, for compressed gases) of a substance that has been assessed as generating no significant off-site effects in a heavy industrial area before considering site and substance-specific conditions.
Batter	Slope immediately above or below a track or road.
Bioaccumulation	The accumulation of a substance within the tissues of living organisms.
Blading	Is the levelling of a line for activities such as fencelines, firebreaks or pipelines. These usually follow ridgelines and disturbance is minimal.
Boarding house	A residential building in which board and lodging or lodging alone is provided or intended to be provided for five or more boarders (other than family members of the occupier or person in control of the building) and which provides a permanent address or is a principal place of residence of the boarders or lodgers – and does <b>not</b> include facilities for sale of liquor.
Buffer area	Shall indicate an area around the single point which denotes an archaeological or waahi tapu site on the planning maps. The full extent of the site itself will usually be contained within the boundaries of the buffer area. However this cannot be guaranteed. The site location point and buffer area are intended to be indicative only and the provisions of the Historic Places Act 1991 shall apply regardless of rules in this Plan.

TERM	DEFINITIONS
	The buffer area for each archaeological site and each waahi tapu site shall be an area (usually a circle) surrounding each site. The diameter of the circle is determined by applying the buffer distance (diameter (m)) specified in Schedule G2A and G2B (archaeological sites) and Schedule G3 (waahi tapu sites). For sites where the buffer distance comprises distances which vary according to direction or landmark, these shall be applied to form an approximate ring around the site.
Building	An enclosed or partially enclosed structure built with a roof. A building shall <b>not</b> include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• play or sporting equipment and letterboxes;</li> <li>• any pergola, or any temporary storage stack of goods or materials to be used for the erection, repair or alteration of a building.</li> </ul> Refer also to Residential Buildings
Camp ground	Any area of land used or intended to be used for rent, hire or otherwise for reward by holiday makers, for the purpose of temporarily placing or erecting on the land two or more tents, caravans or other mobile accommodation, and includes cabins. Camp grounds <b>may</b> include shops, restaurants and other facilities for the exclusive use of people being accommodated on the property.
Canopy	In relation to C7 – Land Management means the combined – but not necessarily contiguous – cover formed collectively by the crowns of individual trees or shrubs. Also see definition of closed canopy.
Carcinogen	A carcinogenic substance that causes a statistically significant increase in the incidence of tumours.
Carriageway	That part of a formed road intended for vehicular use.
Class I loadings	As defined in the Heavy Motor Vehicle Regulations (1974).
Classroom equivalent	In relation to parking and loading provisions, means 30 full-time students.
Closed canopy	Shrub or tree vegetation at least 2m tall in a continuous canopy, allowing for minor breaks due to natural processes of up to 20% of the total canopy area.
Clubrooms	Any place or building on reserve land, where club members gather, that is authorised to sell or supply liquor under the Sale of Liquor Act (1989).
Coastal environment	The area described as coastal environment in the planning maps for the Tairāwhiti Plan, and all land between the line of Mean High Water Spring and the Coastal Environment Overlay boundary as mapped in the rural and urban planning maps to Tairāwhiti Plan.
Commercial fishing activities	means harvesting, landing, storage and processing of marine produce and includes the maintenance, storage and repair of commercial fishing equipment, and the sale of produce as a subsidiary activity to processing.
Community facilities (reserves)	Any building or structure on reserve land that provides for people to gather for purposes such as deliberation, social entertainment, club meetings and associated activity, mobile community healthcare workers, scout halls or similar and includes such buildings as arts and cultural community premises, tourist information centres, conference rooms and club meeting rooms.
Conservation	The processes of caring for a place so as to safeguard its cultural heritage value.
Conservation plan	A document establishing the significance of a heritage item or a heritage conservation area and policies to retain that significance. It can include guidelines for additional development or maintenance associated with the heritage item or conservation area.

TERM	DEFINITIONS
Conservation values	<i>Includes but is not limited to flora and fauna and their habitats, ecosystems, landscape, landforms and heritage items.</i>
Construction	<p><i>In relation to C11.2 - Noise: any work in connection with the construction, erection, installation, carrying out, repair, maintenance, cleaning, painting, renewal, alteration, dismantling or demolition of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>any building, erection, edifice, structure, wall, fence, or chimney, whether constructed wholly or partially above or below ground;</i></li> <li><i>any road, motorway, harbour works, railway, cableway, tramway, canal or aerodrome;</i></li> <li><i>any drainage, irrigation, or river control work;</i></li> <li><i>any electricity, water, gas, telephone or telegraph reticulation;</i></li> <li><i>any bridge, viaduct, dam, reservoir, earthworks, pipeline, aqueduct, culvert, drive, shaft, tunnel, or reclamation;</i></li> <li><i>any scaffolding;</i></li> </ul> <p><i>and includes any work in connection with any excavation, site preparation or preparatory work carried out for the purposes of any construction work – and also includes use of any plant, tools, gear, or materials for the purpose of any construction work.</i></p>
Contiguous	<i>Adjoining or neighbouring or touching.</i>
Corner site	<i>A site with frontages adjoining two roads.</i>
Cultural heritage value	<i>Possessing historical, archaeological, architectural, technological, aesthetic, scientific, spiritual, social, traditional or other special cultural significance associated with human activity – and in particular is associated with archaeological sites and areas, waahi tapu and waahi tapu areas, heritage buildings, places, precincts and cultural landscapes.</i>
Cuts	<i>Earthworks which remove part of the side of a hill, usually to create a flat area or area of uniform slope.</i>
dbh	<i>Diameter at breast height.</i>
Demolition	<i>In relation to cultural heritage, defacing, destroying or dismantling of a heritage item or a component of a heritage conservation area in whole or in part.</i>
Development	<p><i>In relation to C2 – Built Environment, Infrastructure and Energy, the development or redevelopment (other than subdivision) by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Constructing, erecting or altering any one or more buildings or other works for the purpose of providing additional household units; or</i></li> <li><i>Constructing, erecting or altering any one or more buildings, fixed plant and material, or the carrying out of other works – including mining and other activities in, on and under the land – intended to be used solely or principally for administrative, commercial, rural or industrial activities, educational and health institutions or any combination of those activities.</i></li> </ul>
Drain	<i>Any natural channel which has been modified to lower the water table or divert water.</i>
Dwelling curtilage	<i>means an area used principally for domestic purposes that is attached to and includes an existing dwelling. The curtilage shall be permanently fenced to exclude livestock, and the dwelling shall be no more than 10m from the curtilage fenceline located closest to the property boundary.</i>
Dwelling unit	<i>The self-contained home or residence of a single housekeeping unit, whether of one or more persons comprising 60 m<sup>2</sup> or more gross floor area.</i>

TERM	DEFINITIONS
Early-learning and child-care facilities	Premises used for the care or education or welfare of four or more children under the age of seven – including but not limited to – kindergartens, play centres, kohanga reo and licensed childcare centres.
East Coast Forestry Project	The east coast forestry project (ECFP) introduced by central government in 1992 to address Gisborne district's erosion problem – including any reviewed or successor programme that provides financial assistance to landowners at either substantially the same level of funding as available for the ECFP 2006 tender rounds (with adjustments for inflation), or is sufficient to meet a minimum of 70% of total costs of implementing the works or works plan.
Ecological district	<p>A local part of New Zealand where geological, topographical, climatic and biological features and processes – including the broad cultural pattern – inter-relate to produce a characteristic landscape and range of biological communities.</p> <p>It represents the level for assessing representativeness of major ecosystem types in the Department of Conservation's national network of Protected Natural Areas Programme. New Zealand has been subdivided into 268 such districts. The Gisborne district includes part or all of the Pukeamaru, Turanga, Matawai, Tiniroto, Motu and Waiapu ecological districts.</p>
Ecotoxicity	The adverse toxic effects on ecosystems or ecological communities, ecosystem and living organisms.
Educational institutions	Any place or building where learning activities are conducted – such facilities including early-learning and child-care facilities, primary, secondary and tertiary institutions and institutions delivering educational services for special needs groups such as unemployed, youth, elderly or disabled groups.
Effective tree cover	<p>In relation to C7 – Land Management means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trees or shrubs deliberately placed and protected so that within 10 years they, in combination with any existing trees and shrubs, will have formed a canopy and root network sufficient to provide protection from soil erosion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ similar to that occurring under natural undisturbed forest cover on equivalent land; and</li> <li>◦ resulting from weather conditions up to an expected 1:10 year intensity; or</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Trees or shrubs mainly of indigenous species being already established, and/or in a context and management regime where their establishment is expected within 10 years in sufficient density to form a closed canopy and root network; or</li> <li>• Any combination of (i) and (ii) and direct seeding (oversowing) with indigenous or introduced species.</li> </ul>
Effects group	<p>One of three groups of effects generated when a hazardous or environmentally damaging substance is released:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) fire/explosion effects group</li> <li>b) human health effects group</li> <li>c) environmental effects group.</li> </ul>
Effects ratio	A dimensionless number representing the intrinsic hazard of a substance (Base Threshold) adjusted for the proposed quantity of a substance or to be used or stored, and the site specific facts (adjustment factors) that contribute to the overall effects or using or storing a hazardous substance. The total effects ratio is the sum of all effects ratios for substances in each effects group.



TERM	DEFINITIONS
Emergency plans	A document serving as an emergency response guide by identifying and cataloguing the elements required to respond to in an emergency, and defining responsibilities and specific tasks in an emergency.
Employee facilities	Facilities for ablutions, preparation and consumption of food and rest areas for people employed on the site.
Environmentally damaging substance	Any substance which, by effects other than toxicity, is able to damage an ecosystem (for example, milk or oil).
Environmentally persistent substance	The resistance of a hazardous substance to the natural breakdown in the environment. The measure used for environmental persistence in this document is the BOD <sub>5</sub> /COD ratio.
Environmentally sensitive areas	Areas judged by the local community and/or regulatory authority to be subject to low risks, or requiring additional safeguards when undertaking activities exceeding the specified low risk. Environmentally sensitive areas may include aquifers, waterways, wetlands, coastal environments, special ecosystems or species habitats.
Esplanade reserve resource	The overall distribution and location of esplanade reserves/esplanade strips/access strips and the potential for these to be linked to form a number of continuous areas which can be used for conservation purposes, public access or recreational use.
Essential port activities	Shall mean loading or unloading of cargo onto or off ships, and the operation of machinery essential to these activities provided that the best practicable option is adopted to ensure noise is minimised. This plant is assumed to operate 24 hours. Chippers and debarkers are excluded as they could be treated as necessary to reduce noise emissions.
Essential unscheduled engine testing	Engine testing undertaken whilst maintaining or repairing an aircraft where the postponement of the maintenance or repairs would delay any pre-arranged flight operations.
Establishment works	Means works undertaken to establish effective tree cover – including planting, fencing and initial plant and animal pest control. Refer also to the definition of Works.
Exploration	Any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying mineral deposits or occurrences and evaluating the feasibility of mining particular deposits or occurrences of one or more mineral/s – and includes any drilling, dredging, or excavations (whether) surface or sub-surface) that are reasonably necessary to determine the nature and size of a mineral deposit or occurrences; and “to explore” has a corresponding meaning.
Exploration and development (appraisal) well drilling:	Includes the further physical investigation of hydrocarbon resources by well drilling, well testing and some initial interim production and storage.
External boundary	In relation to C10 - Subdivision, for the purpose of papakainga and marae development shall be the legal boundaries, which define the extent of property. This shall include internal boundaries where only a portion of the Māori land is included in the papakainga development. Boundaries within the property used exclusively by individual shareholders as part of the papakainga development shall be identified as internal boundaries.
Farming	Means a land-based activity for the production of livestock or plants and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The cleaning, sorting, grading, packing and storage of produce in an unprocessed form, from the property on which it is produced and within a structure of gross floor area of 250m<sup>2</sup> or less;</li> <li>b) The housing and care and use of farm machinery and vehicles required for farming the property on which they are located;</li> </ul>

TERM	DEFINITIONS
	<p>c) Plantation forestry, horticultural produce and cropping;</p> <p>d) Any activity associated with the growing, harvesting and processing of grapes or grape products for the commercial production of wine or other uses primarily from the property on which it is produced and within a structure with a gross floor area of 250m<sup>2</sup> or less.</p>
Farm produce	Food or any other agricultural material grown in usually large quantities to be sold. Produce may be in processed or unprocessed form provided that all processing has occurred on the property on which it is offered for sale.
Fill	Deposit of material from earthworks
Floor area ratio	The ratio between the area of the site and the total gross floor area of all buildings erected or proposed to be erected on a site. Floor area ratio is written as: Total Area of the Site: Total Gross Floor Area.
Freedom camping	Any area of land intended to be used without rent, hire or reward by holiday-makers for the purpose of temporarily placing on the land tents, caravans or other mobile accommodation.
Frequency	A measure (in Hertz) of the repetition rate of components of an acoustic oscillation expressing the number of cycles per second.
Front site	A site where at least one boundary adjoins a road.
Front yard	The area of land between the road boundary and a line equidistant therefrom, and extending across the full width of the site. Where there is a building line restriction shown in the District Plan then this shall, for the purposes of all front yard requirements, be substituted for existing roadline.
Geological and geophysical prospecting	Includes the review of survey data and field reconnaissance and seismic survey of hydrocarbon resources by fibroses or shot holing.
Gisborne Urban Ridgeline Overlay	Those prominent ridgelines in the Gisborne urban area which have been identified to have landscape values, and are identified on the rural and urban planning maps.
Gross floor area (GFA)	<p>The sum of the gross area of the floor or floors of a building or buildings (including void areas in those floors, such as lift or service shafts) measured from the exterior faces of exterior walls, or from the centre line of walls separating two buildings.</p> <p>For the purposes of calculating parking spaces, gross floor area excludes the internal dimensions of any internal parking space for vehicles, such as garages.</p>
Ground level	In relation to height standards, shall be the natural ground level or the finished ground level for a newly created allotment.
Ground levelling	Is the formation of a flat area or area of uniform slope other than for a track, road or building.
Ground surface area	The area of land (in m <sup>2</sup> ) on which a structure rests
Group housing	Means a group of two or more dwelling units, either attached to each other or detached, on one site, each unit of which is occupied as a separate household unit, and includes apartment and town houses.
Habitable building	A building which includes at least one habitable room.
Habitable room	Shall be any living or sleeping area in a dwelling or visitor accommodation, marae, any teaching area in an educational institution and any recovery room in a hospital. Utility rooms such as kitchens, bathrooms, hallways and storage areas are not habitable rooms under this definition.

TERM	DEFINITIONS
Hard-surfaced	A pavement surface constructed from compacted stone or metal to allow the passage of vehicles under all weather conditions. A sealed surface may be provided if desired.
Hazardous activity	Activities which do not use, store, transport or dispose of hazardous substances but which pose a risk to the environment or the community (for example, earthworks).
Health and medical centres	Land and buildings used for the practice of registered medical practitioners, dentists, or other health professionals and their support services.
Heavy rainfall event	N/A
Heavy vehicle	A motor vehicle, the gross laden weight of which exceeds 3,500 kg.
Height	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. in relation to a building, the vertical distance between the level of the ground at the external foundations of the building and (a) the highest point of the parapet or coping in the case of a flat roof; or (b) the mean level between the eaves and the highest point of the roof in the case of a sloping roof, provided that the highest point of the roof shall not exceed a level greater than the maximum height specified in the Plan plus one-fifth of that height. The height excludes chimneys, ventilator shafts, water tanks, elevator lofts, antennas all having a maximum dimension of 3.5m and finials and similar parts of the building as constitutes only decorative features.</li> <li>2. means in relation to signage, the total height of the largest sign face, and shall exclude any poles or supporting structures required to enable a sign to be displayed at such a height.</li> </ol>
Heritage item	A landscape, place, precinct, work, monument, structure or building of historical architectural, archaeological, aesthetic, social, cultural, technical, scientific or natural heritage significance
Heritage fabric	Means any physical structure, fixture, fitting, feature, material, or finish which is associated with the heritage item. In relation to the interior of buildings, heritage fabric also includes the dimension of spaces and the relationship between spaces (floor plan). Original heritage fabric is any such physical element which was an integral part of the initial heritage item. Subsequent changes to and additions of such physical elements which contribute to the record of the historic development of the heritage item are also considered to be part of the heritage fabric. This includes the aggregate effect of material weathering and wear due to historic use.
Home occupation	An occupation, craft, business, trade or profession which is carried out in conjunction with and ancillary to a residential activity, and shall include bed-and-breakfast facilities.
Household unit	Refer to dwelling unit.
Impulse	A transient sound having a high peak level of very short duration, typically less than 50 milliseconds.
Indigenous tree species	<p>Means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Any indigenous woody plant species which attains a diameter at breast height of 30cm or greater; and</li> <li>b) Any indigenous woody plant species which ultimately forms part of the canopy of a naturally occurring forest in the locality under consideration.</li> </ol>
Industry	The carrying out of any industrial activity including cleaning, grading and packing of produce, processing, manufacturing, (including energy

TERM	DEFINITIONS
	production) bulk storage, warehousing, energy transmission, service and repair activities. Also includes waste treatment and processing.
Infrastructure	Has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Intensive farming	Means farming which is not dependent on the fertility of the soils on which it is located and which may be mainly under cover, and which may be dependent on the importation of energy or materials on to the site to sustain its viability e.g. poultry, rabbit, opossum, fish or mushroom farming. Pig farming shall be considered intensive farming when carried out within buildings or when pigs are stocked at an intensity greater than one pig per 1/10th of a hectare. This definition does not include the keeping of animals or any of the above activities on a domestic scale as an accessory activity. The keeping of no more than nine pigs on a site shall be deemed to be of a domestic scale. The keeping of no more than 39 head of poultry shall be deemed to be of a domestic scale.
Internal boundary	In relation to in respect of C10, boundaries within the property used exclusively by individual shareholders shall be identified as internal boundaries. Refer also to external boundaries.
L10	$L_n$ is the percentile exceeded level - the sound level which is equal or exceeded a given percentage of the total measurement time. $L_{10}$ is the 10% exceedance level.
L95	Background sound level (in dB) – is the mean minimum sound level in the absence of noise being assessed at the relevant time and place of measurement. When statistical analysis methods are used, the background sound level is the $L_{95}$ exceedance level for the observation time, in the absence of noise being assessed. It is the component of sound that subjectively is perceived as continually present.
Land disturbance	<p>The disturbance of land by any means including earthworks; blading, trenching, sidecutting, surface excavation, overburden and spoil disposal, ground levelling, construction of earth dams, cultivation; and the construction, maintenance, realignment or widening of roads or tracks. In respect of C9: cultivation is excluded from the definition of land disturbance.</p> <p>For the purposes of C4 – Cultural and Historic Heritage – land disturbance shall mean the disturbance of land by any means including, earthworks; blading, trenching, sidecutting, surface excavation, overburden and spoil disposal, ground leveling and construction of earth dams, roading or tracking, construction, realignment or widening, and shall exclude the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. cultivation</li> <li>ii. land disturbance associated with replacement, maintenance and minor upgrading of existing structures</li> <li>iii. land disturbance within paved roads and modified berms</li> <li>iv. land disturbance in accordance with the survey regulations 1972 and subsequent amendments</li> <li>v. fencing provided that in respect of the exclusions i)-iii) the land disturbance does not extend beyond the area or depth previously disturbed.</li> </ul>
Land 3A	Refer to definition of Land Overlay 3A.

TERM	DEFINITIONS
Land Overlay 3A	Land Overlay 3A (LO3A) is a subset of Land Overlay 3. It consists of land identified on the urban and rural planning maps as "Land 3A". All land 3A meets the text descriptions of land use capability units (1 <sup>st</sup> edition NZLRI) Vlle 12-16, 18 and 20, Vlle 1-6; and (2 <sup>nd</sup> edition NZLRI) Vlle 18-19, Vlle 21-25 and Vlle 2-9. However, as LO3A is mapped at a more detailed scale and the beds of lakes and rivers and coastal cliffs have been excluded, it does not correspond to the full geographic extent of such units as mapped in the NZLRI. Land 3A is also eligible for treatment as target land under East Coast Forestry Project. Land 3A is the worst eroding land in the district.
Land use capability	Part of the New Zealand Land Resource Inventory (NZLRI) land classification system now updated and titled Land Use Classification of the Gisborne East Coast Region, second edition, June 1999. The classification provides an assessment of any given piece of land's capacity for sustained productive use, taking into account the physical limitations, management requirements and soil conservation needs. There are eight LUC classes – from Class I through to Class VIII with increasing limitations to the productive use of land and a decrease in versatility. A second level of four sub-classes specify a particular limitation of either erodibility, wetness, climate or limitations within the root zone. A third detailed level is the individual inventory units. The units are mapped at a scale of 1:50,000.
Legal Road	All roads and the soil thereof and all materials of which they are composed, vested in fee simple in the road controlling authority. This shall include all materials placed or laid on any road in order to be used for the purposes thereof, and includes the definition of road given in the Local Govt. Act 1974 and the Transit NZ Act 1989.
Leisure strategy	Gisborne District Council Recreation Plan 1998 – 2003.
L <sub>dn</sub>	The day/night sound level - L <sub>dn</sub> is defined as the time-average sound level in decibels (re 20 micropascals) over a 24 hour period (from midnight to midnight) with the addition of 10dB to night time levels during the period from midnight to 7am and from 10pm to midnight, to take account of the increased annoyance caused by noise at night.
Leq	Equivalent continuous noise level – the constant noise level which would contain an equal amount of sound energy to the actual fluctuating noise level.
Licensed facilities	Any place or building authorised to sell liquor under the Sale of Liquor Act.
Light industrial activities	The carrying out of any manufacturing, bulk storage, warehousing, service and repair activities.
Line	In relation to radio communication and telecommunication, means a wire or wires or a conductor of any other kind (including a fibre optic cable) used or intended to be used for the transmission or reception of signs, signals, impulses, writing, images, sounds, or intelligence of any nature by means of any electromagnetic system; and includes any pole, insulator, casing, fixture, tunnel, or other equipment or material used or intended to be used for supporting, enclosing, surrounding, or protecting any such wire or conductor; and also includes any part of a line.
Lithology	The study of rock characteristics, particularly their grain size, particle size and their physical and chemical character.
L <sub>max</sub>	Maximum sound level recording during the particular measurement period – 10 times the logarithm, to the base 10, of the ratio of the square of the maximum sound pressure, obtained with a standardised A-frequency weighting and a standardised exponential time weighting during a steady time period, to the square of the reference sound



TERM	DEFINITIONS
	pressure of 20 micropascals. Unless otherwise stated the time weighting shall be F response.
Low impact design (LID)	<p>Low Impact Design (LID) is a comprehensive, integrated land planning and engineering design approach. LID offers an innovative approach to urban stormwater management.</p> <p>Instead of conveying and managing/treating stormwater in large, costly end-of-pipe facilities located at the bottom of drainage areas, LID addresses stormwater through small, cost-effective landscape features located at the local level.</p> <p>It works with nature to manage stormwater as close to its source as possible, employing principles such as preserving and recreating natural landscape features, minimizing effective imperviousness to create functional and appealing site drainage that treat stormwater as a resource rather than a waste product.</p> <p>For example, by reducing the rate of run-off and through grass swales removing contamination, we can reduce erosion flooding downstream and pollution of waterways. This also reduces visual impacts such as concrete channels and enhancing natural waterways.</p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="http://www.lid-stormwater.net/background.htm#What_is_LID">http://www.lid-stormwater.net/background.htm#What_is_LID</a></li> <li>- <a href="http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/lid#guide">http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/lid#guide</a></li> </ul> <p>'Low Impact Development Design Strategy', Prince George's County, Maryland, Department of Environmental Resources Programs and Planning Division June 1999.</p>
LO3A	Refer to definition of Land Overlay 3A.
Lux	<p>The unit of measurement for measuring the luminous flux incident of a surface per unit area. The unit is the lux (lx).</p> <p>1lx = 1 lm/m<sup>2</sup> (1 lux equals 1 lumen per square metre).</p>
Luminous flux	The light emitted by a light source or luminaire, or received by a surface, irrespective of the directions in which it is distributed. The unit is a lumen (lm).
Lunchbars and dairies	As referred to in Chapter 19, means any food outlet which is intended to provide for the day to day needs of workers in the surrounding industrial zones. Such facilities would also comply as retail secondary to the principal use of the site for industrial activities. But may exist in their own right and shall not exceed 100m <sup>2</sup> gfa.
m <sup>2</sup>	Square metres. Any reference to m <sup>2</sup> is a reference to square metres, and does not at any time imply metres squared.
Maintain	Shall mean cause to continue, keep up, preserve, or provide for the preservation of a building, machine, road etc in good repair.
Maintenance	<p>In relation to C4 – Cultural and Historic Heritage, shall mean the process of maintaining or being maintained (refer also maintain).</p> <p>In relation to lawfully established roads, tracks and earth dams in C9 and C7: surface reworking, repair of cut and fill batters, water table clearing, cleaning or reinstatement of water table culverts; pruning of obstructive vegetation; but not any land disturbance or vegetation clearance activity other than those listed above.</p> <p>In relation to lawfully established network utility structures in C9 – Natural Heritage and C7 – Land Management: works including repair performed to preserve the efficacy of function of a structure without altering the type or intensity of use for which the structure is utilised – for example, clearance of obstructive vegetation.</p>

TERM	DEFINITIONS
	<i>In relation to the clearance and maintenance of drains, see the definition for "clearance and maintenance".</i>
Maintenance works	<i>means works undertaken to maintain effective tree cover – including pruning, fencing and plant and animal pest control. Refer also to the definition of Works.</i>
Material	<i>Any physical matter which is the product of human activity or has been modified by human activity.</i>
Metalled	<i>Surface covered in gravel or stone chips.</i>
Meteorological activities	<i>Means the establishment and operation of facilities and installations or equipment to measure, collect and distribute meteorological information. This includes telecommunication, radio and satellite links.</i>
Minimal architectural detailing	<i>Shall mean façades in a single plane, with no fenestration, one colour, one material (e.g. tilt slab walls), garage doors, standard factory roof line.</i>
Mining	<i>To take, win, or extract, by whatever means, a mineral existing in its natural state in land, or a chemical substance from that mineral, for the purpose of obtaining the mineral or chemical substance, but does not include prospecting or exploration; and "to mine" has a corresponding meaning.</i>
Minor dwelling unit	<i>A dwelling which comprises less than 60m<sup>2</sup> gross floor area.</i>
Minor upgrading	<p><i>Means to expand the capacity of an existing structure, where the effects that result from the process are the same or similar in character, scale and intensity as those that existed at 20 November 1997 or prior to the commencement of the minor upgrading for activities established after 20 November 1997.</i></p> <p><i>To clarify, in relation to C4 – Cultural and Historic Heritage, minor upgrading shall not extend to any land disturbance on land not previously disturbed by the established activity.</i></p>
Minor works	<p><i>In relation to post European Contact and Central Business District Heritage Items, minor works means:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• Cleaning or washing with materials or techniques not detrimental to the heritage fabric.</i></li> <li><i>• General maintenance and/or minor repair where minor repair means the repair of materials by patching, piecing-in, splicing and consolidating existing materials and including minor replacement of minor components such as individual bricks, cut-stone, timber sections, tiles and slates where these have been damaged beyond reasonable repair or are missing. The replacement should be of the original or similar material, colour, texture, form and design as the original it replaces and the number of components replaced should be substantially less than the existing.</i></li> <li><i>• Repainting and revarnishing of surfaces. The application of other finishes provided that the materials used are similar to the existing or earlier finishes.</i></li> <li><i>• Activities that have an insignificant effect on the heritage fabric of the item, for example:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>○ hanging planter pots.</i></li> <li><i>○ the installation and refurbishment of services where the work does not affect significant fittings or features.</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Mobilisation	<i>Destabilisation and subsequent scouring of the base or sides of a drain, river, lake or wetland as a result of disturbance.</i>
Motor camp	<i>Refer to Camp ground.</i>

TERM	DEFINITIONS
Net area	<i>Is the area of a site excluding any access strip used to obtain access to a rear site.</i>
Noise Impact Overlay	<i>A defined area surrounding an airport which lies between the air noise boundary and the outer control boundary.</i>
Noise-sensitive activities	<i>Means dwellings, visitor accommodation, hospitals, health care and medical centres, residential care housing, educational institutions, structures for the purpose of, or activities involving public assembly.</i>
Non-residential activity	<i>Any activity which is not included in the definition of a residential activity.</i>
Non-reticulated site	<i>A site whose boundaries are not located within 30m, or any dwelling on the site is not located within 60m, of a reticulated sewerage system.</i>
Notional boundary	<i>A line 20m from the wall of any rural dwelling, or the legal boundary where this is closer to the dwelling.</i>
Offices	<i>Land and buildings used for clerical, administrative or professional purposes but excludes health and medical centres.</i>
Offset	<i>In relation to a building or group of buildings, a variation in the line of a wall of a building/s either vertically or horizontally.</i>
Open space	<i>Any area of land that is characterised by few or a lack of buildings or structures.</i>
Other yards	<i>A yard, other than a front yard, between a boundary of the site and a line parallel thereto.</i>
Outer Control Boundary	<i>A defined area around an airport outside of the air noise boundary within which the current or future daily amount of airport noise exposure will be sufficiently high as to require appropriate land use controls, (3 month average night weighted sound exposure = 55Ldn).</i>
Outstanding Landscape Area	<i>The Outstanding Landscape Areas referred to within this Plan are those assessed and mapped for the Gisborne District Council in the report An Assessment of the Landscape Character of the Coastal Environment of Gisborne District, by Boffa Miskell Limited, Auckland.</i>
Overburden disposal	<i>Temporary or permanent placement of spoil</i>
Overlay	<i>An overlay in the context of the Plan means that the provisions of various chapters such as C4 – Cultural and Historic Heritage, C9 - Natural Heritage, C8 - Natural Hazards, C7 - Land Management and C5 – Environmental Risks apply in addition to the provisions contained in zone chapters.</i>
Parking space	<i>An area formed and set aside exclusively for the parking of motor vehicles to meet the parking standards of the Plan.</i>
Passive and outdoor recreation	<i>Any activity whose primary aim is the casual and passive or active enjoyment of leisure – whether competitive or non-competitive – but <b>excluding</b> organised competitive recreation.</i>
Pergola	<i>A structure constructed of posts, rails, beams or other framing materials, substantially open to the elements at the top and at least two sides and used principally as a decorative feature or to support vegetation. A pergola is a structure and not a building.</i>
Peri-urban	<i>The term “peri-urban” is used to describe areas that are in some form of transition from strictly rural to urban. These areas often form the immediate urban: rural interface, and may eventually evolve into being fully urban. Peri-urban areas are places where people are key components – they are lived-in environments. The majority are on the fringe of established urban areas, but they may also be clusters of residential development within rural landscapes.</i>

TERM	DEFINITIONS
	<p><u>Source:</u>  Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment Te Kaitiaki Taiao a Te Whare Paremat (2001) <i>Managing change in paradise – sustainable development in peri-urban areas</i>, Wellington, New Zealand.</p>
Permanent residential	In relation to C11.2 - Noise, the use of premises for any domestic or related purpose by persons living alone or in family or non-family groups (whether any person is subject to care, supervision or not), living together as one household unit and shall include emergency and refuge accommodation and residential care homes (see glossary) and may include activities where more than one trained person equivalent, is required to be present on a full-time basis for the ongoing health care of residents. Residential activity shall not include home occupation or visitor accommodation or camp grounds or motor camps.
Pesticide	Any substance used for the prevention or control of any pest including herbicides, fungicides, desiccants – but <b>not</b> including any fertiliser or animal remedies.
Pig	Shall include all pigs except those animals not yet weaned.
Piggery	The keeping of ten or more pigs in any pigsty or building or enclosure.
Piggery perimeter	A line defining the outer boundary of a piggery, within which all pig housing and animal enclosures are contained.
Place	A site, area or landscape or group of works, together with associated structures, contents and surrounds.
Plantation forest	Trees (usually non-indigenous, commercially valuable species) planted and managed with the knowledge that they are to be harvested.
Production	In relation to mining, includes the production of hydrocarbons from the ground, the separation and /or treatment of these materials in a production facility, storage and transport of hydrocarbons.
Prominent ridgeline	A ridgeline, being a line where two upward sloping surfaces meet, within the Coastal Environment, Outstanding Landscape Area or Gisborne Urban Ridgeline overlays, which is conspicuous from any public road, reserve, beach or public place, and includes the Gisborne Urban Ridgeline Overlay as identified on the Rural and Urban planning maps.
Prospecting	<p>Any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying land likely to contain exploitable mineral deposits or occurrences, and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys; and</li> <li>b) The taking of samples by hand-held methods; and</li> <li>c) Aerial surveys</li> </ul> <p>– and “to prospect” has a corresponding meaning.</p>
Public access	The right or opportunity of the public to use, visit or pass over – on foot – an area of land.
Pylon`	<p>For the purposes of the Plan, any pole, lattice-work tower or like structure erected for the purpose of supporting aerial wires for the transmission or distribution of electricity that either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exceeds 0.5m in diameter in the case of a round section structure; or</li> <li>• Exceeds 0.5m across the widest face in the case of a triangular or rectangular structure; or</li> <li>• Comprises of two or more poles, latticework towers or like structures linked by a cross-arm or platform.</li> </ul>
Radio communication	Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images sounds or intelligence of any nature by electromagnetic waves or

TERM	DEFINITIONS
	<i>frequencies between 9 kilohertz and 3000 gigahertz propagated in space without artificial guide.</i>
Radio communication or telecommunication facilities	<i>Includes any line, mast, pole, aerial, tower, antenna, antenna dish, fixed radio station, radio apparatus or other structure, facility or apparatus intended for, associated with, or ancillary to, effecting radio communication or telecommunication.</i>
Radio communication, telecommunication and ancillary purposes and land uses	<i>Includes installing, operating, maintaining, removing and replacing radio communication or telecommunication facilities and carrying out ancillary land uses.</i>
Rail activities	<i>Shall mean the establishment, maintenance and operation of rail freight and passenger services, including the loading or unloading of freight onto or off trains, and the operation and maintenance of machinery essential to these activities. Activities shall include the storage of freight prior to or following transportation by train to or from the site. The definition shall also include activities which are ancillary to the above activities such as the facilities for truck-to-train freight connections, passenger facilities office and depot activities, servicing and maintenance of machinery provided these activities generally occur within enclosed buildings wherever possible.</i>
Rating unit	<i>Has the same meaning as defined in sections 5A-5C of the Rating Valuations Act 1998. Each rating unit is identified by a valuation reference number in the District Valuation Roll and Rates Information Database for Gisborne.</i>
Rear site	<i>A site situated generally to the rear of another site or to the rear of another dwelling unit developed or used independently as part of a multi-unit site, which adjoins a street via an access strip.</i>
Rear yard	<i>A yard in any site, such yard being bounded by the rear boundary of the site and a line parallel thereto extending across the full width of the site, and provided that in respect of a corner site of rectangular shape or in the case of a triangular site, one side boundary of the site, to be nominated by the owner, shall be deemed to be the rear boundary but in such sites the required rear yard shall not include that part of the site that would otherwise be included in a front yard; and provided that in the case of a rear site all yards shall be deemed to be rear yards.</i>
Recession planes	<i>Identifies an area within the site where buildings may be erected, so as to safeguard access to sunlight and daylight for neighbouring properties.</i>
Reclamation	<i>The process whereby an aquatic environment is transformed into a terrestrial environment through activities such as lowering the watertable through diversion or drainage of water, or infilling with material.</i>
Reconstruction	<i>For the purposes of C4 – Cultural and Historic Heritage Build again in the original form using old or new material.</i>
Recreation	<i>Any activity whose primary aim is the passive or active enjoyment of leisure – whether competitive or non-competitive, casual or organised.</i>
Recycling depot	<i>A facility for the collection and temporary contained storage of inorganic waste materials (including paper and cardboard) which will be transferred to another site for recycling or reuse.</i>
Remnant primary forest	<i>Forest remaining from before widespread forest clearance in the district from about the 1870s, modified to whatever degree but retaining trees of the original forest. For the purposes of C9 – Natural Heritage, remnant primary forest includes any indigenous trees over 100 years old.</i>
Repair	<i>Making good decayed or damaged material.</i>



TERM	DEFINITIONS
Residential activity	The use of premises for any domestic or related purpose by persons living alone or in family or non-family groups (whether any person is subject to care or supervision), and shall include emergency and refuge accommodation. Residential activity shall not include home occupation, visitor accommodation or residential care homes, camp grounds or motor camps.
Residential buildings	A building, group of buildings or other facilities including caravans or house trucks, each containing one or more household units, used or intended to be used for a permanent residential activity, but does not include a garage or accessory building.
Residential care homes	A building or buildings which provides live-in accommodation for five or more people, who require ongoing health care or supervision provided by paid staff – including public or private hospitals and rest homes.
Retail	For the purposes of the Plan, the sale or hire of goods or services to the public, (including betting facilities, but excluding casinos). <u>Note:</u> the definition of retail shall be divided into two components; small retail and large retail (see following definitions).
Retail: (small)	For the purposes of the Plan, the sale or hire of goods or services to the public, (including betting facilities, but <b>excluding</b> casinos) where the premises are less than 1500m <sup>2</sup> GFA.
Retail: (large)	For the purposes of the Plan, the sale or hire of goods or services to the public, (including betting facilities, but <b>excluding</b> casinos) where the premises are 1500m <sup>2</sup> or more GFA.
Reticulated services	Those utilities such as sewerage and water which are provided via a communal network.
Riparian management area frontage	That part of a riparian management area which is contiguous with the bed of a river or lake, or the coastal marine area. The frontage is measured in linear metres.
Risk	In relation to hazardous facilities, the likelihood of occurrence of any adverse effects from a substance combined with the magnitude of the consequences of that adverse effect.
Road (arterial)	Roads that form part of a network of national and regional strategic importance, and are a significant element in the regional economy. Roads giving access to important tourist areas or significant areas of population, roads linking different transport modes, roads providing significant inter-urban links and all roads declared to be state highways pursuant to section 60 of the Transit New Zealand Act 1989.  <u>Note:</u> Transit New Zealand has separate standards for state highways, which may vary from the standards applied to district arterial roads. Transit New Zealand standards are to be applied to all state highways.
Road (collector)	Routes which are locally preferred between or within areas of population or activities. Complimentary arterial roads, and usually paved and of road geometry aligned with operational safety standards required for the traffic volumes on each section. Primarily suited to urban situations, yet have a place in rural areas. In rural areas, where land use activity is relatively intensive, it is necessary to provide links between local roads and arterial roads. Unless defined as a district arterial all roads in industrial areas will meet collector route criteria.
Road (local)	Roads whose primary function is property access. All other roads servicing land use activity.

TERM	DEFINITIONS
Road (principal)	Roads which are of strategic regional importance, and are a significant element in the local economy. Roads providing links between residential, commercial, industrial or recreational land use activities. Generally such roads would be within urban areas but in some localities such roads would provide alternative links between centres of population, or be significant for the movement about a district of goods or produce.
Road reserve	Any land designated for roading purposes, (including service lanes); or any land owned by a roading authority that is vested as road.
Roading hierarchy	The classification of roads as shown in the roading hierarchy maps.
Sealed surface	A pavement surface constructed from either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compacted stone or metal with a chip seal or asphalt surface.</li> <li>• Concrete.</li> <li>• Concrete, fired clay, or similar paving stones on a compacted stone or metal base.</li> <li>• Other materials which provide an impervious, dust-free surface and allow the passage of vehicles under all weather conditions.</li> </ul>
Selective shrub or tree felling	Is vegetation clearance by felling scattered shrubs or trees from any stand of closed canopy vegetation.
Separation distance	The distance from the edge of the area where hazardous substances are used, stored or handled to the edge of the area exposed to adverse effects.
Service area	In relation to industrial or commercial activities, an area for the location of rubbish bins, and may include a delivery area and related temporary storage areas.
Service area	In relation to a household unit, an area for the location of domestic facilities such as rubbish bins, clotheslines and implement sheds.
Service lane	Any lane laid out or constructed by the authority of the Council or the Crown for the purpose of providing the public with side or rear vehicular access to any land.
Shape factor	In regard to subdivision, the allotment must be able to accommodate a rectangle of the dimensions specified in the subdivision rules in C10.
Shelterbelt	A row or rows of trees or hedges planted to partially block wind flow, primarily on cultivated land.
Shopfront	The walls containing the shop window display.
Sidecutting	Contiguous cuts across the side of a hill usually on a uniform grade
Side yard	A yard between each side boundary of the site and a line equidistant therefrom extending the full length of the site but excluding therefrom any part of the site that is included in a required rear yard or front yard.
Sign	Any advertising device or advertising matter, whether consisting of a specially constructed device or structure, or painted, printed, written, carved or projected onto, placed or otherwise fixed to or upon any premises, building, structure or stationary vehicle that is visible from any public place and shall include community signs, permanent signs, portable signs and temporary signs.
Sign (community)	Any sign that is erected: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by any consent authority for reasons of public health and safety;</li> <li>• for any public purpose or public activity such as recreation grounds, scenic reserves, churches, museums, hospitals, educational institutions and community halls;</li> </ul>

TERM	DEFINITIONS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to advise the public of regulations affecting use of public lands or waterways;</li> <li>to provide information required by legislation such as the Health and Safety Employment Act 1992;</li> <li>for community information, such as 'Welcome to...' type signs and signs associated with community road safety campaigns.</li> <li>community signs shall exclude any sign that incorporates symbols or logos that promote any particular product or business.</li> </ul>
Sign (official)	Any sign on, adjacent to or above a road erected by or on behalf of the relevant road controlling authority in accordance with traffic regulations.
Sign (permanent)	Any sign that is either continuously on display or portable and displayed at regular intervals.
Sign (portable)	Any sign which is movable and not supported by any fixed structure.
Sign (temporary)	Any sign advertising an activity or event of a fixed duration (including an event which may not occur for some time in the future).
Signage	A generic term meaning everything to do with signs.
Sign face area:	The area of the face of the sign.
Single landholding	<p>A contiguous area of land held in either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One Certificate of Title; or</li> <li>More than one Certificate of Title where the various certificates of title are held in common ownership and/or lease.</li> </ul>
Site	<p>Any area of land comprised wholly of one Certificate of Title or any allotment as defined by the Act.</p> <p>Front Site: a site where at least one boundary adjoins a road;</p> <p>Rear Site: a site situated generally to the rear of another site or to the rear of another dwelling unit developed or used independently as part of a multi-unit site, which adjoins a road via an access strip.</p> <p>Corner site: a site with frontages adjoining two roads.</p>
Site area	The total area of a site, excluding any part of the site subject to any proposed road widening, or any designation for a public work – and in relation to a rear site – <b>excludes</b> the area of any access strip.
Site coverage	<p>That portion of the site, which may be covered by buildings and structures but does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>eaves not exceeding 1m in width; or</li> <li>any parts of uncovered terraces or uncovered decks not exceeding 2.4m above ground level.</li> </ul>
Small dwelling unit	A dwelling which has a total gross floor area of 65m <sup>2</sup> or less.
Soil conservation	The management of land to maintain the quantity, quality, and availability of the soil resources of the Gisborne district, including works for the purpose of mitigating the impacts of land related hazards including flooding, subsidence and erosion.
Spandrel	The space on a building façade above the verandah (or shopfront if no verandah exists) and below the first floor windows. Refer to Figure C11.1 (C11.1 – Signs).
Spectrum	Components of a complex sound as a function of frequency.
Spiritual facilities	A building or part of a building used primarily for public and private worship, or for religious purposes – including ceremonies, services, instruction or education, or for meetings or social functions directly

TERM	DEFINITIONS
	<i>related to the work of a religious organisation – and includes all land which is held for any of the foregoing purposes.</i>
Sportsgrounds	<i>Any area of reserve land intended to be used for organised competitive recreation activity.</i>
Staff member	<i>In relation to parking, queuing and loading requirements, means the equivalent of one full time employee.</i>
Storage	<i>The containment of a substance or mixture of substances, either above ground or underground, and includes the filling and emptying of the container. Storage does not include substances in use, or those used as a cooling or heating medium.</i>
Subdivision	<i>Has the same meaning as in section 2 and 218 of the Act</i>
Suitably qualified or experienced person	<i>In relation to C11.2 - Noise, the term shall mean any person deemed by Gisborne District Council to be suitably qualified or experienced.</i>
Supermarket	<i>Means stores mainly engaged in retailing groceries, fresh fruit and vegetables, fresh meat, refrigerated and frozen foods and which also have a delicatessen department. Such stores employ ten or more persons (full time equivalents).</i>
Surface excavation	<i>The excavation of the ground surface to access the underlying material – includes trenching.</i>
Telecommunication	<i>Means the conveyance from one device to another of any sign, signal, impulse, writing, image, sound, instruction, information, or intelligence of any nature, whether for the information of any person using the device or not.</i>
Telecommunication activity	<i>Means facilities, services, transmission and equipment associated with the operation of a telecommunication network and includes microwave stations, radio stations, cell sites, telephone exchanges, towers, masts, aerials, antennas, cables, lines, radio links and satellite dishes and also includes other medium used for telecommunication and radio communication.</i>
Temporary	<i>In relation to C6.3 - Beds and Lakes of Rivers, a period limited to the season for which the structure is used and does not exceed a time span of 12 months.</i>
Temporary activities	<i>Any activity that is of a non-repetitive transient nature and includes entertainment, cultural and sporting events that are a maximum of four days' duration and that do not involve permanent structures. Also military training activity, carried out under the Defence Act, that is of a non-repetitive transient nature and maximum duration of 21 days and which does not involve the building of permanent structures.</i>
Temporary signs	<i>See definition for signs.</i>
Tephra	<i>Fragmental rock products ejected from a volcano. <u>Note</u> tephra may vary in size from ash particles to lava "bombs".</i>
Tone	<i>A sound produced in a consistent and definite pitch sensation.</i>
Top width	<i>The size of a river between the two bed boundaries. The top width is measured as between the two farthest points of the bed from the centre of the river.</i>
Topsoil	<i>The soil that forms the A horizon of a soil profile. In the field this is usually the dark, friable layer between the surface layer of humus and the sub-surface subsoil layers.</i>

TERM	DEFINITIONS
Toxic	Includes- a) Any poison or harmful substance; b) Any acaricide, insecticide, fungicide, larvicide, nematocide, pesticide, or herbicide; c) Any substance capable of causing death, ill health or injury to human beings; d) Any substance that by reason of its chemical or biochemical properties may directly or indirectly adversely affect the environment.
Track	Any path or road built to a standard capable of carrying routinely a farm vehicle, 4WD or tractor.
Track construction	For the purpose of land disturbance is the building of access ways up to 4m wide and includes any water table. Tracks are usually unmetalled.
Tradesperson's depot	A premises in which tradespersons conduct all or part of their trade and store plant and materials in connection with the business of a tradesperson.
Transfer Station	A facility for the temporary deposit, storage and collection of waste materials (which are to be transported to another site for disposal or recycling). A transfer station may include a facility for the safe temporary storage of hazardous waste.
Trenching	Land disturbance in the style of a trench temporarily formed and backfilled.
Understorey	The shrubs and smaller trees between the forest canopy and the ground cover.
Unit	One unit of visitor accommodation.
Use	The manufacturing, processing or handling of a substance or mixture of substance/s for a particular activity without necessarily changing the physical state or chemical structure of the substance. Use includes mixing, blending and packaging operations, but does not include the filling or drawing of substances from bulk storage tanks unless the processing is permanently connected to the bulk storage, and does not include loading out and dispensing of petroleum products.
Vehicles (reserves)	Any motorised form of land transport with either two, three or four wheels.
Visitor accommodation	Any building, buildings or area of land used principally for the day-to-day accommodation of travellers or other semi-transient persons for the payment of a tariff and includes any services or amenities provided on-site for the exclusive use of patrons. Visitor accommodation includes boarding houses, hotels, motels and backpacker facilities. It also includes motor camps and camping grounds unless specifically excluded in the text.
Warehouse	For the purposes of the Plan buildings whose primary purpose is the storage of raw materials or manufactured/processed goods for distribution or wholesale sales, and shall exclude buildings used for retail purposes.
Waste Plan	The Waste Management and Hazardous Substances Plan for Gisborne District (operative or proposed).
Water table	Surface drainage channel parallel to and on the inside of a track or road.
Woodlot	A forest plantation raised for the main purpose of wood production but secondary to the main use of the property for farming or rural residential purposes.  <u>Note:</u> the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017 applies to woodlot plantation forests that meet the definition of plantation forest in the regulations.



TERM	DEFINITIONS
Works	<i>In relation to C7 – Land Management, means: activities that establish or maintain effective tree cover, including the maintenance of effective tree cover existing as at 1 July 2011.</i>
Works and Services	<i>In relation to C2 – Built Environment, Infrastructure, and Energy, means the provision of infrastructure required for a subdivision or development.</i>
Works Plan	<i>In relation to C7 – Land Management, means: a sustainable hill country works project plan, that is, a plan to achieve the establishment and maintenance of effective tree cover.</i>
Yard	<p><i>A part of a site unoccupied and unobstructed by buildings above ground level.</i></p> <p><i>Front Yard: a yard between the road boundary thereto and extending across the full width of the site, provided that where there is a building line restriction shown in the Plan then this shall, for the purposes of all front yard requirements, be substituted for existing roadline.</i></p> <p><i>Other Yards: a yard, other than a front yard, between a boundary of the site and a line parallel thereto.</i></p> <p><i>In the case of a corner site only one front yard is required. This shall be nominated by the owner.</i></p>

## E8 ACRONYMS

Part E8 provides some of the acronyms and abbreviations used in the Tairāwhiti Plan.

Acronym	Full Text
ANZECC	<i>Australia and New Zealand Environment and Conservation Council comprising Ministers of the Environment of Australian States, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea</i>
CMA	<i>Coastal Marine Area</i>
CSA	<i>Coastal Sensitivity Area</i>
DOC	<i>Department of Conservation</i>
GDC	<i>Gisborne District Council</i>
HFSP	<i>Hazardous Facility Screening Procedure</i>
HPT	<i>Historic Places Trust</i>
MHWS	<i>Mean High Water Spring</i>
NZAA	<i>New Zealand Archaeological Association</i>
NZLRI	<i>New Zealand Land Resource Inventory</i>
OLA	<i>Outstanding Landscape Area</i>
PMA	<i>Protection Management Area</i>
QEII	<i>Queen Elizabeth II National Trust</i>
RPS	<i>Regional Policy Statement</i>
SSWI	<i>Site of Significant Wildlife Interest</i>
AAQG	<i>Ambient Air Quality Guidelines</i>
CO	<i>Carbon Monoxide</i>
CO <sub>2</sub>	<i>Carbon Dioxide</i>
RMA	<i>Resource Management Act 1991</i>
SO <sub>2</sub>	<i>Sulphur Dioxide</i>
SOX	<i>Sulphur Oxide</i>

