

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

Part C: Region Wide Provisions (C9-C11)



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C9 NATURAL HERITAGE

The matters addressed in C9 are both regional plan and district plan matters. The exception is the urban ridgeline provisions, which is just district plan matter. The rules are to be interpreted as district rules.



Regional Plan



District Plan

Part C9 is operative

C9.1 Natural Heritage



C9.1.1 Introduction



This chapter considers the issues and sustainable management of the natural heritage resources of the Gisborne district, including:

- a) Natural character of wetlands, lakes and rivers and their margins
- b) Outstanding natural features and landscapes;
- c) Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna;
- d) Ridgelines of the Gisborne urban area; and
- e) Intrinsic values of ecosystems, including indigenous biodiversity.

For the natural character of the coastal environment refer to Part C3.

Five overlays have been developed in order to identify areas known to have significant or particularly vulnerable natural heritage values. They are not intended to encompass all natural heritage values and are not the sole measure of significance in the Gisborne district. The overlays are:

- a) Outstanding Landscape Areas (in the coastal environment);
- b) Protection Management Areas;
- c) Ridgelines of the Gisborne urban area;
- d) Riparian Management Areas; and
- e) Wetlands.

The first three overlays have been mapped and the remaining are defined in Part E – common definitions. However only those outstanding landscapes in the coastal environment have been identified. The inclusion of inland landscapes is under consideration. Policies and rules addressing the sustainable management of the district's natural heritage resource pertain to each of the above general overlays. This chapter also includes policies and rules which apply to all areas, irrespective of any particular overlay.

The Outstanding Landscape Overlay comprises regionally outstanding landscapes identified in the report "An Assessment of the Landscape Character of the Coastal Environment of Gisborne District": Boffa Miskell Ltd, Auckland. The assessment was undertaken in relation to section 6(b) of the RMA. As no definition for outstanding or significant is used in the RMA, the assessment used the collective experience of three landscape architects to identify and confirm regionally outstanding natural features and landscapes using a consistent evaluation methodology based on field surveys and secondary data.

Evaluation sheets included information and analyses on map references, landscape character type; physical description; visibility ranking based on the potential for the landscape unit to be viewed; visual quality ranking based on vividness, intactness and coherence; visual absorption capability ranking based on modification, relief and vegetative cover; enhancers and detractors; a ranking on a scale of five of visual sensitivity; and any outstanding natural features and landscapes which lay within or contributed to the unit.

All natural features and landscapes identified in the report are considered to be outstanding at a regional level, although four features/landscapes should be considered in a nationally significant context. All regionally outstanding landscapes and features are also outstanding at a district level and it is acknowledged that there are other areas which would rate as locally outstanding natural features and landscapes.

Many of the natural heritage values of the Gisborne district have been diminished as a result of historic land clearance practices and an underlying unstable geology.

In particular, the most productive classes of land (Land Use Capability (LUC) classes I, II, III and IV) now seldom contain areas of native vegetation. Although many landowners have taken steps to protect individual pockets of native bush, much of the remaining indigenous vegetation in the district is restricted to small remnants of questionable viability and is often subject to grazing pressure.

Natural heritage resources are valued differently among the district's communities.

Market trends over recent years and the introduction of Crown subsidies for forestry planting, mean that land now regenerating to scrub may again be cleared, this time to be replanted in plantation forestry. The visual effects of any change in vegetation type are likely to be considerable because the colour, form and scale will differ markedly from indigenous vegetation. The social, economic and cultural well-being of some rural communities may be reliant upon the potential economic benefits brought by converting reverting areas to other land uses. However, there is great potential for a loss of ecological integrity, areas of significant vegetation and significant habitats through vegetation clearance and the creation of small pockets of indigenous habitat that are isolated from seed sources.

Riparian vegetation can provide a crucial buffer between the adverse effects of land uses and in-stream or coastal water quality by impeding stormwater run-off and sediment loadings, and by regulating in-stream temperatures, for example. Riparian vegetation (particularly indigenous riparian vegetation) can also possess significant natural heritage values, including habitat and natural character values. The district's indigenous riparian vegetation is vulnerable to clearance for primary production such as forestry and pastoral grazing.

Exotic animals have thrived in the Gisborne district, in part as a consequence of pastoral farming but also through deliberate and accidental liberations.



C9.1.2 Issues



1. Loss or degradation of natural heritage through inappropriate subdivision, use and development. In particular, natural heritage resources such as landscape, natural character, areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna, and biodiversity have the potential to be further diminished through inappropriate land use. In some areas natural heritage resources have been depleted. Without intervention many of these areas may not be available to future generations.
2. Land use activities may directly or indirectly have adverse effects on the quality of water bodies or the CMA. In particular, activities that occur in upstream catchments or immediately adjacent to waterbodies or the CMA can diminish the natural heritage values of the aquatic systems these places support.



C9.1.3 Objectives



1. The maintenance and, where appropriate, enhancement of the abundance, distribution range and diversity of the Gisborne district's indigenous flora and fauna.

2. Protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation, significant habitats and outstanding natural features and landscapes.
3. Protection of the quality of water, wetlands and aquatic habitats, and the preservation of the natural character associated with lakes, rivers, wetlands and their margins.

Principal reasons:

- **Objective 1:** *Historic and current land use has reduced the quantity of intact indigenous vegetation in the district. Indigenous fauna has been lost from the district. Any further loss of diversity would be inconsistent with sustainable management. On the flats and lowlands the main sources of indigenous biodiversity exist predominantly as isolated stands, often subject to grazing pressure from farm animals or other adverse effects. Without recognition of the need to plan long term for these areas, and the need for physical links between them, the biodiversity supported by such areas could be lost.*
- **Objective 2:** *sections 6(b) and 6(c) of the Act require the protection of these areas.*
- **Objective 3:** *Integration of Council's regional and district functions and the activities on land and the effects on water.*



C9.1.4 Policies



1. To provide for protection management of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna; particularly those poorly represented within ecological districts and those that are rare or threatened¹. Regard to the following will be had when preparing plans or considering applications for plan changes, resource consents or designations that may affect Protection Management Areas:
 - a) the location of the area; in particular, where associated with dunelands, estuaries or freshwater wetlands; or where part of a succession of natural habitats;
 - b) the size and shape, to encourage the creation of large Protection Management Areas where appropriate;
 - c) the extent and composition of indigenous vegetation, the naturalness, diversity and any pattern within the area, recognising the ecosystems located across a succession of natural habitats (such as riparian areas, foreshores, soil gradients and coast-to-mountain forest sequences), or in areas which experience occasional stress events (such as seasonal wetlands, slip faces, exposed headlands) are likely to be more diverse than elsewhere;
 - d) the presence of threatened indigenous species or species unique to the district, and the importance of breeding, feeding, roosting or loafing areas used by threatened indigenous fauna on a regular or annual basis;
 - e) the long term viability of the area, including the level of disturbance within the area, pest impact, or threats, existing or proposed protection measures with particular regard to covenants or other mechanisms which ensure the long term protection of natural values including significant indigenous vegetation or habitat.
 - f) the use of buffering (preferably indigenous) within the Protection Management Area boundary in the establishment of Protection Management Areas;
 - g) the rarity, distinctiveness or representativeness of the site in regard to its vegetation, soil type and landform combination in national, regional and local ecological contexts. Particular regard should be had to ensuring that provision is made for the protection of ecosystems that are under-represented at a local (ecological district) level from the adverse effects of inappropriate subdivision, use and development; and

¹ "threatened" means plant or animal species identified as threatened in any of the following three publications:

UCN 1996. Red List of Threatened Animals, IUCN, Gland, Switzerland.

Molloy, J. and A. Davis for Department of Conservation (2nd ed. Collated by C. Tisdall), 1994 Setting Priorities for the Conservation of New Zealand's Threatened Plants and Animals, Department of Conservation, Wellington.

Cameron, ED, DeLange PJ, Given, PN and Ogle, CC – 1995. New Zealand Botanical Society Threatened and Local Plant Lists (1995 revision). NZ Botanical Society Newsletter 39: 15-28.

- h) the condition of the site compared to others in the district, with particular consideration to the protection of advanced primary and secondary indigenous forest species on Rural Productive Zone land;
 - i) the extent to which the site makes up part of an ecological corridor.
2. To protect, through the maintenance or enhancement of, the biodiversity of indigenous flora and fauna throughout the Gisborne district. Regard to the following will be had when preparing plans or considering applications for plan changes, resource consents or designations affecting natural heritage values not specifically provided for in Natural Heritage Overlays:
- a) the location of the area, particularly where associated with natural heritage values specifically considered in Policy C9.1.4(1) (such as ecological corridors); *and*
 - b) the extent and composition of indigenous vegetation; the naturalness, diversity and any pattern within the area, recognising that ecosystems located across a succession of natural habitats (such as riparian areas, foreshores, soil gradients and coast-to-mountain forest sequences), or in areas which experience occasional stress events (such as seasonal wetlands slip faces, exposed headlands) are likely to be more diverse than elsewhere; *and*
 - c) the presence of threatened indigenous species or species endemic to the district; *and*
 - d) the importance of breeding, feeding, roosting or loafing areas used by threatened indigenous fauna on a regular or annual basis; *and*
 - e) rarity, distinctiveness or representativeness of the site in regard to its fauna, vegetation, soil type and landform combination, in national, regional and local ecological contexts. Particular regard should be had to ensuring that provision is made for the protection of ecosystems that are under-represented at a local (ecological district) level from the adverse effects of inappropriate subdivision, use and development, with particular consideration given to the protection of primary and advanced secondary indigenous forest species on Rural Productive Zone land: *and*
 - f) the condition and long term viability of the area, including the level of disturbance within the site, pest impact, threats, existing or proposed protection measures, with particular regard to covenants or other mechanisms which ensure the long term protection of natural values including significant indigenous vegetation or habitat; *and*
 - g) encouraging the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded land through revegetation, using genetically suitable indigenous flora where appropriate, having regard when undertaking such planting to the habitat requirements of indigenous fauna, and giving priority to the rehabilitation of indigenous habitats found on class LUC class I, II and III land; *and*
 - h) the protection for buffer areas (preferably indigenous) to mitigate adverse effects on areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.
3. To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of activities on riparian areas and aquatic ecosystems including aquatic habitat, flora and fauna. Regard to the following will be had when preparing plans or considering applications for plan changes, resource consents or designations affecting areas within the Riparian Management Area:
- a) the adverse effects of activities that reduce or disturb riparian vegetation and indigenous riparian vegetation in particular; *and*
 - b) assessing options for the management of the entire catchment before targeting land use controls or management devices to any shingle water body; *and*
 - c) encouraging the management of the margins of lakes, rivers and wetlands to provide for the health of aquatic ecosystems including habitat, flora and fauna and for amenity, access, terrestrial habitat and natural character values and for the natural functioning of riparian ecosystems; *and*
 - d) avoiding, remedying or mitigating the adverse in-stream effects of activities that accelerate soil, water or nutrient run-off from land, increase directly or indirectly in-stream water temperatures, decrease levels of dissolved oxygen, or increase the concentration of toxic chemicals within waterbodies; *and*

- e) encouraging the establishment of tall woody vegetation with an extensive strong root network, on unstable land near waterways as soon as is practicable where no indigenous vegetation already exists.
4. To avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of activities on areas of outstanding landscape. Regard to the following will be had when preparing plans or considering applications for plan changes, resource consents or designations within Outstanding Landscape Areas:
- a) effect of the activity on the natural landform characteristics;
 - b) visual contrasts between the activity and the landscape;
 - c) effect of the activity on the skyline or prominent ridge;
 - d) effect of the activity on the natural vegetation cover;
 - e) existing protection mechanisms;
 - f) recognition that in order to achieve sustainable management given the technical and physical constraints which may be experienced by network utility operations including those associated with their scale, location, design and operation, a compromise of the natural and physical environment may occur.
5. To avoid, remedy or mitigate the effects of inappropriate subdivision, use and development on prominent ridges of the Coastal Environment or prominent ridges of the Gisborne urban area. Regard to the following will be had when preparing plans or considering applications for plan changes, resource consents or designations within the Coastal Environment:
- a) the integrity of the landscape and its tolerance to change;
 - b) effect of the activity on the natural landform characteristics;
 - c) visual contrasts between the activity and the landscape;
 - d) effect of the activity on the skyline or prominent ridge;
 - e) effect of the activity on the natural vegetation cover;
 - f) recognition that in order to achieve sustainable management given the technical and physical constraints which may be experienced by network utility operations including those associated with their scale, location, design and operation, a compromise of the natural and physical environment may occur.
6. To manage the adverse effects of activities on the health and functioning of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems including habitat, flora and fauna for the purpose of preserving the natural character of wetlands and protecting them from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
- Regard to the following will be had when preparing plans or considering applications for plan changes, resource consents or designations:
- a) consideration of whether or not the wetland was purposely created as such.
 - b) adverse effects associated with the timing, duration, area and location of the activity.
 - c) the adverse effects of activities that reduce or disturb vegetation and indigenous vegetation in particular, including any vegetation to be retained.
 - d) any adverse effects of activities on water quality and aquatic ecosystems.
 - e) any adverse effects of activities on stream bank stability.
 - f) any measures necessary or proposed to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of activities on significant habitat of indigenous fauna, biodiversity, amenity, access and natural character values and the natural functioning of wetland ecosystems.
7. To consider negotiating an agreement with landowners to provide public access to significant natural heritage areas. The creation of an access may be appropriate where land being subdivided includes, adjoins or can provide enhanced public access to a:
- a) strategically important water body
 - b) significant heritage feature

- c) protected area compatible with public access
 - d) significant wetland.
8. To consider requiring financial contributions on a case-by-case basis to offset adverse effects on significant indigenous vegetation, significant habitats, outstanding natural features or landscapes, water quality, wetlands or aquatic habitats or the natural character associated with the Coastal Environment, lakes, rivers, wetlands or their margins. Financial contributions will only be considered when all means of avoiding, mitigating or remedying adverse effects have been addressed, and then only if the remaining adverse effects are acceptable and the applicant offers and agrees to the requirement for the financial contribution.

Principal reasons:

- **Policy 1** - *This policy seeks to protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna which have been severely denuded through the use of the Protection Management Area Overlay. Without enhancing some habitats and indigenous species in the district the resource may not be available to future generations. When considering subdivision, use and development effects attention needs to be focused at the whole system – not just the physical Protection Management Area.*
- **Policy 2** - *Biodiversity is important to future generations and needs to be protected. The policy encourages conscious decisions to be made to ensure that common or unremarkable indigenous species are afforded protection. The use of indigenous species is also encouraged, where appropriate, but care needs to be taken when planting and managing these species. In order to maintain and enhance the quality of the environment, replanting with genetically appropriate indigenous species should be promoted.*
- **Policy 3** - *Council has a preference for managing riparian vegetation for in-stream and terrestrial riparian values. The natural character of rivers, streams, lakes and their margins is inextricably tied to the management of these areas for their ecological values. The dependency of in-stream values on riparian vegetation is high.*
- **Policy 4** - *This policy ensures that the visual impacts of activities are avoided, remedied or mitigated, and is particularly important in the Coastal Environment. This policy is necessary to ensure that sustainable management occurs and that sections 6(a) and 6(b) of the RMA are given effect.*
- **Policy 5** - *Subdivision, use and development can have a major impact on the Coastal Environment or the Gisborne urban area, where the activity projects above prominent ridgelines. This policy seeks to manage this impact.*
- **Policy 6** - *This policy recognises and provides for the preservation of the natural character of wetlands, and the protection of wetlands from inappropriate subdivision, use and development as a matter of national importance. The natural character of wetlands is dependent to a large extent on good water quality and intact wetland vegetation. The policy also allows for the consideration of appropriate subdivision, use and development within wetlands that are designed and managed for specific purposes unrelated to natural heritage.*
- **Policy 7** - *The RMA allows for the creation of easements with the agreement of Council and the landowner.*
- **Policy 8** - *Financial contributions are a means of compensating in some way for any significant unavoidable effects that remain after all avoidance, mitigation and remedial measures have been applied. They should only be applied after all avenues to avoid, mitigate or remedy the adverse effects of an activity have been exhausted, and then only if the adverse effects are acceptable.*

C9.1.5 Methods



Advocacy

1. Encourage awareness of natural heritage values and sustainable management through a programme of:
 - a) Individual property advice, including information on significant geological features in the district;
 - b) Promoting co-operation with and between landowners, users, iwi and runanga and other organisations with statutory responsibilities for resource management to advance the integrated management of natural resources;
 - c) Supporting programmes of other organisations that conform with the concept of sustainable management, Council policies and have community support. The type of programme could include "care" initiatives, QE II Trust land retirement and Nga Whenua Rahui. It could also mean support for industry-based training programmes and the development of guidelines appropriate to the Gisborne district. The degree of support would be higher where initiatives were on a district, catchment or sub-catchment basis. Support could include the provision of information, services or financial assistance. The type and amount would be determined through the Council's Annual Plan;
 - d) Submissions on policy to interest groups, government departments and industry;
 - e) Promoting the establishment of a community-based, contestable Natural Heritage Fund to assist the development of sustainable land management within the district.



Education

1. Promote the understanding of sustainable management of natural heritage resources within the community and interest groups through the Annual Plan by:
 - a) Publications and other pamphlets;
 - b) Seminars, field days and workshops on specific issues;
 - c) Prioritised extension to schools, tertiary institutes and industry.

Natural Heritage Fund

1. Council will investigate the establishment of a fund to assist community-based natural heritage enhancement projects. This would include consideration of the following:
 - a) The setting aside and practical protection of any area of predominantly indigenous vegetation;
 - b) Contracting expert advice on means to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of activities on the the margins of waterbodies;
 - c) The maintenance of the health of aquatic ecosystems;
 - d) The maintenance and enhancement of wetland ecosystems;
 - e) The maintenance of the health of ecosystems located within or associated with areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.

Research into Formally Protected Areas

1. Identify areas within the district which are voluntarily protected in a manner ensuring the long-term protection of natural heritage values contained within them. Propose inclusion of these areas in the Tairāwhiti Plan maps as Formally Protected Areas (FPAs) for information purposes only.

Research into Significant Waterbodies and Riparian Areas

1. Identify waterbodies and/or riparian areas within the district that warrant specific riparian protection management due to their associated aquatic or terrestrial biodiversity, habitat or ecosystem values, within the term of the Tairāwhiti Plan, prioritising forestry areas and areas with known high riparian values or threats.

2. Propose inclusion of these areas in the Tairāwhiti Plan maps as mapped Riparian Management Areas as information becomes available.

Regulation

1. District rules within the Tairāwhiti Plan to avoid, mitigate or remedy the adverse effects on natural heritage values of activities.
2. Identification of natural heritage overlays in the Tairāwhiti Plan. As one method to achieve Policies in C9.1.4, land is categorised into five natural heritage overlays in Part C9 (refer to C3 for a further overlay for the coastal environment). The overlays recognise the different sustainable management requirements of key natural heritage values. There five overlays are:
 - a) Outstanding Landscape Area (OLA) – which is a method of identifying and mapping important landscapes within the district. They are identified in order to reduce or eliminate adverse effects from activities;
 - b) Protection Management Area (PMA) – which identifies and maps areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna, and provides for their protection.
 - c) Riparian Management Area – which identifies a criteria-based zone for riparian protection based on the sensitivity of riparian ecosystems to disturbance, and provides for the preservation of the natural character of wetlands, lakes, rivers and their margins and their preservation from inappropriate subdivision, use and development. This overlay will be reconsidered as waterbodies and/or riparian management areas are identified, with a view to both narrowing its application to identified and mapped Riparian Management Areas, and re-assessing the adequacy of the provisions in protecting known natural heritage values.
 - d) Ridgelines in the Gisborne Urban Area – a method which identifies and maps the amenity landscape values of the ridgelines included within the Gisborne urban area.
 - e) Wetlands – which identifies a criteria based zone for protection of wetland values, based on the sensitivity of wetland ecosystems to disturbance, and provides for the preservation of the natural character of wetlands and their preservation from inappropriate subdivision, use and development

The determination of significant natural heritage values is aided by the criteria set out in B9.1.3(2) of the Tairāwhiti Plan.

Principal reasons

Advocacy

- **Method 1** - *Advocacy involves explaining to landholders why unsustainable resource use is occurring, what the best methods are to resolve the issue and how they can implemented. Emphasis is on direct contact with landholders, but there is also an advocacy role in ensuring that Council's policies are considered by other resource user groups in the community, and by central government.*

Education

- **Method 1** - *Education is a key method to engendering change in the community's perception of the environment and sustainable land management*

Natural Heritage Fund

- **Method 1** - *This fund is a method to directly assist the retention and enhancement of natural heritage features in appropriate circumstances.*

Research into Significant Waterbodies and Riparian Areas

- **Method 1 & 2** - This method acknowledges that while riparian areas are generally important as the transitional interface between wet and dry ecosystems, there are some riparian areas that are particularly vulnerable to the effects of vegetation clearance, land disturbance and structures. The method identifies a discrete set of riparian areas that provides certainty for land users as well as the ability to target and prioritise riparian management efforts. The method acknowledges data available outside of the Council, and provides that Council appropriately has a co-ordinating, collating and information repository role.

Regulation

- **Method 1** - Rules are used to implement the overlay approach, to provide certainty that defined environmental standards will be able to be achieved, and to provide certainty for the applicant and for the administration of the Tairāwhiti Plan.
- **Method 2** - Overlays recognise and provide for the matters of national importance specified in section 6(a)-(e) of the Act. The overlays are either mapped or are based on clear measurable criteria to indicate with some certainty to landowners or other resource users the sensitivity and importance of the district's natural heritage values. Affected landowners strongly favour voluntary methods over regulatory methods of implementing section 6(c) of the Act. The necessity for ongoing regulation will depend on the level of voluntary long-term protection of significant natural areas undertaken in the district.



C9.1.6 Rules for Natural Heritage Overlay



Note: The rules of C9 are to be interpreted as district rules with the exception of the rules for riparian management area overlay, which are both regional and district rules.

Activities shall also comply, where relevant, with the regional or district rules in C2 Built Environment, Infrastructure and Energy, C4 Cultural and Historic Heritage, C5 Environmental Risks, C6 Freshwater, C7 Land Management, C8 Natural Hazards, C11.1 Signs.

The rules for each overlay apply in addition to the zone rules for the area. The following permitted activities are for the avoidance of doubt. The list is not exhaustive (General Standard C9.1.6.1(A) a) states that activities are permitted activities unless listed as Controlled, Restricted Discretionary, Discretionary, Non-Complying or Prohibited in this chapter or any other chapter of the plan.

C9.1.6.1 General Standards

The following requirements shall apply in all Natural Heritage Overlays and the Coastal Environment Overlay:

- A. a) Subject to any other rule in the Plan, activities affecting natural heritage are permitted.
- b) Where an activity is required to comply with the rules contained in more than one overlay within C9 or the Coastal Environment Overlay in C3.14 the status of an activity shall be determined by that in the most restrictive overlay.

Note: In illustration of the general standard in C9.1.6.1(A)b) an application for a 4m high structure to be located within 200m of MHWS in the Coastal Environment which is also within an Outstanding Landscape Area, would be a Discretionary activity in accordance with Rule C3.14.3(13) (structures within 200m of MHWS), rather than a Restricted Discretionary activity in accordance with the rules for structures within Outstanding Landscape Areas) or a permitted activity as the criteria for structures within the Coastal Environment) would indicate.

C9.1.6.2 Specific Standards

A **Method of Certification:**

- a) When making a determination under Rule C9.1.6(34), the Consent Authority may take into account the extent to which any adverse effects of the indigenous vegetation clearance will be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

- b) Before making a determination under Rule C9.1.6(34), the Consent Authority must take into account the recommendations in an assessment report prepared by an approved ecologist as to whether the area to be cleared contains significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitat of indigenous fauna.
- c) Gisborne District Council will at all times make available a list of ecologists approved to provide assessment reports for the purposes of Rule C9.1.6(34). When preparing and amending the list Gisborne District Council must:
 - i. Consult with the Department of Conservation, iwi, Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand Incorporated, Eastland Wood Council Incorporated and Federated Farmers of New Zealand Gisborne Wairoa Province Incorporated (or any successor entities); *and*
 - ii. Take into account the professional qualifications and experience of any prospective ecologist, including experience within any East Coast area of the North Island. For the avoidance of doubt, it is not necessarily mandatory that any prospective ecologist have experience within any East Coast area of the North Island.

The list may be added to and/or amended from time to time as required. For the avoidance of doubt, the list may include an ecologist engaged by an applicant and/or an ecologist employed by Gisborne District Council.

- d) An assessment report for the purposes of Rule C9.1.6(34) need only include such detail as corresponds with the scale and significance of the effects that the proposed activity may have on the environment.
- e) An assessment report for the purposes of Rule C9.1.6(34) must:
 - i. Assess all indigenous vegetation within the same rating unit that is continuous (or nearly continuous) with the area/s proposed for clearance ("assessment area") as well as the effects of any indigenous vegetation enhancement measures within the same ecological district that will be implemented should some clearance proceed; *and*
 - ii. Include a scaled map and/or recent aerial photograph showing the assessment area and its context, provided that any aerial photograph must include the approximate date on which it was taken; *and*
 - iii. Include a vegetation map and description of the vegetation types making up the assessment area; *and*
 - iv. Assess the significance of the indigenous vegetation and habitat of indigenous faunas in the assessment area based on the following matters:
 - 1. representativeness – for instance whether the area is a good example of an indigenous vegetation or habitat type within the Gisborne district;
 - 2. diversity – for instance whether the area includes natural diversity of landform, ecosystems, flora or fauna;
 - 3. rarity – for instance whether the area contains nationally or regionally rare flora, fauna, ecosystems or landforms or is regularly used by nationally or regionally rare fauna;
 - 4. ecological viability (for instance the area's ability to maintain itself without active management);
 - 5. size and shape *and*
 - 6. context – for instance the area's relationship with other areas of indigenous vegetation including any ecological linkages or corridors to other areas of significant indigenous vegetation or habitats of indigenous fauna; *and*
 - 7. naturalness; *and*

8. the importance of the assessment area for breeding, feeding, roosting or loafing areas used by threatened indigenous fauna on a regular or annual basis.

For the avoidance of doubt the words “for instance” in paragraphs (1) to (4) and (6) are not limiting but are referring only to an example of the type of matter that might be considered in each paragraph.

Rule Table 9.1.6 – Outstanding Landscape Area Overlay

Rule Number	Rule	Zone/Overlay	Status	Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion
Outstanding Landscape Area Overlay				
9.1.6(1)	Minor upgrading and maintenance of lawfully established structures for network utility purposes (excluding roads, tracks or earth dams)	Outstanding Landscape Area Overlay	Permitted	
9.1.6(2)	Maintenance of lawfully established roads, fencelines, tracks or earth dams.	Outstanding Landscape Area Overlay	Permitted	
9.1.6(3)	Maintenance and repair of lawfully established structures excluding network utility structures.	Outstanding Landscape Area Overlay	Permitted	
9.1.6(4)	Vegetation clearance. <i>Note: this rule does not apply to vegetation clearance associated with a plantation forestry activity which is regulated under regulations 93-95 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulation 2017.</i>	Outstanding Landscape Area Overlay	Permitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The vegetation comprises trees or shrubs or other plants not exceeding 30cm d.b.h., and scattered amongst pasture; or b) The clearance is by grazing; or c) The clearance is plantation forest thinning resulting in at least 250 evenly distributed trees remaining per hectare; or d) The clearance is harvesting of agricultural and horticultural crops; or e) The clearance is required under a Regional Pest Management Strategy under the Biosecurity Act 1993; or f) The clearance is land preparation by discing, ploughing or ripping; or g) The clearance is for fencing, confined to the extent necessary to create and maintain a stable fenceline, and not more than 5m total width; or h) The clearance is of the indigenous understorey to plantation forest, and is incidental to permitted or otherwise authorised plantation forest clearance.
9.1.6(5)	Establishment and operation of telecommunication and radio communication structures located above or below ground within legal road and road reserve, including associated vegetation clearance and land disturbance.	Outstanding Landscape Area Overlay	Permitted	
9.1.6(6)	Overhead connections to individual properties from existing overhead lines and cables, limited to one extra support structure.	Outstanding Landscape Area Overlay	Permitted	
9.1.6(7)	Subject to Rule C3.14.3(13), and outside of legal road and road reserve, establishment and operation of telecommunication and radio communication lines and cables located below	Outstanding Landscape Area Overlay	Permitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the construction corridor does not exceed 2m in width.

Rule Number	Rule	Zone/Overlay	Status	Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion
	ground, including associated vegetation clearance and land disturbance, where			
9.1.6(8)	<p>Clearance of plantation forest vegetation planted prior to the notification of this plan Provided that:</p> <p>a) Vegetation clearance exceeds 2ha in any contiguous area and /or exceeds 2ha over any 12 month period.</p> <p><i>Note: this rule prevails over the harvesting regulations (62-71) in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017.</i></p>	Outstanding Landscape Area Overlay	Controlled	<p>Council shall limit its control to matters a) to f) below:</p> <p>a) the timing and duration of the activity;</p> <p>b) the area and location of the activity;</p> <p>c) any vegetation that is to be retained;</p> <p>d) potential effect on the values associated with natural character, biodiversity, significant habitat of indigenous fauna, amenity value and landscape, including revegetation type and density as they impact on these values;</p> <p>e) effect on the water quality of waterbodies;</p> <p>f) heritage values in the heritage alert layer.</p>
9.1.6(9)	<p>Subject to Rule C3.14.3(13), and outside of legal road and road reserve, establishment and operation of telecommunication and radio communication lines and cables located below ground, including associated vegetation clearance and land disturbance, where the construction corridor exceeds 2m in width.</p>	Outstanding Landscape Area Overlay	Restricted Discretionary	<p>Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a) to g) specified below:</p> <p>a) the timing and duration of the activity</p> <p>b) area, location and length of the activity with particular regard to conformity with existing landforms</p> <p>c) placement and management of cuts and fills likely to be visually dominant in the landscape</p> <p>d) potential effect, especially of any cut and fill areas, on the values associated with natural character, biodiversity, significant habitat of indigenous fauna, amenity value and landscape, including revegetation type, timing and density</p> <p>e) effects on water quality of waterbodies</p> <p>f) heritage values in the heritage alert layer</p> <p>g) any vegetation that is to be retained.</p>
9.1.6(10)	<p>Vegetation clearance, other than that specifically permitted or authorised by another rule. Provided that:</p> <p>a) Vegetation clearance exceeds 500m² in any contiguous area and/or exceeds 500m² over any 12 month period.</p> <p><i>Note: this rule does not apply to vegetation clearance associated with a plantation forestry activity which is regulated under regulations 93-95 of the Resource Management (National</i></p>	Outstanding Landscape Area Overlay	Restricted discretionary	<p>Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a) to f) specified below:</p> <p>a) the timing and duration of the activity</p> <p>b) the area and location of the activity</p> <p>c) any vegetation that is to be retained</p> <p>d) potential effect on the values associated with natural character, biodiversity, significant habitat of indigenous fauna, amenity value and landscape, including revegetation type and density as they impact on these values</p> <p>e) effect on the water quality of waterbodies</p> <p>f) heritage values in the heritage alert layer.</p>

Rule Number	Rule	Zone/Overlay	Status	Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion
	<i>Environmental Standard for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017.</i>			
9.1.6(11)	Tree planting, subject to LO3A Rule C7.1.6.(33). <u>Provided that:</u> a) The tree planting exceeds 500m ² in any contiguous area and/or exceeds 500m ² over any 12 month period. b) The tree planting activity is not a condition of a consent for subdivision, use or development.	Outstanding Landscape Area Overlay	Restricted discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a) - d) specified below: a) the area and location of the activity with particular regard to conformity with existing land and vegetation forms b) potential effect on the values associated with natural character, biodiversity, significant habitat of indigenous fauna, amenity value and landscape, with particular regard to ridgelines c) vegetation species with particular regard to maintaining species of local genetic stock d) heritage values in the heritage alert layer.
9.1.6(12)	Land disturbance. Provided that: a) The activity exposes more than 10m ² of earth measured in a vertical plane view in any three month period, or disturbs more than 10m ³ of earth in any three month period <i>Note: this rule prevails over the earthworks regulations (22-35) in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017.</i>	Outstanding Landscape Area Overlay	Restricted discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a) to f) specified below: a) the timing and duration of the activity; b) area, location and length of the activity with particular regard to conformity with existing landforms; c) placement and management of cuts and fills likely to be visually dominant in the landscape; d) potential effect, especially of any cut and fill areas, on the values associated with natural character, biodiversity, significant habitat of indigenous fauna, amenity value and landscape, including revegetation type, timing and density as they impact on these values; e) effects on water quality of waterbodies; f) heritage values in the heritage alert layer.
9.1.6(13)	Erection of new structures or alteration or additions to existing structures on land that is not within a residential zone. Provided that: a) The structure exceeds 2.5m in height; or b) Cannot be contained within a volume of 25m ³ .	Outstanding Landscape Area Overlay	Restricted discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a) to i) specified below: a) the timing and duration of the activity b) the cumulative effect of the activity c) proximity to existing structures d) conformity with the nature and extent of existing structures e) the area, location and size of the structure with particular regard to conformity with existing landforms f) the structure's visual dominance in the landscape g) any vegetation screening and backdrop h) potential effect on the values associated with natural character, biodiversity, significant habitat of indigenous fauna, amenity value and landscape i) heritage values in the heritage alert layer.

Rule Table 9.1.6 – Protection Management Area Overlay

Rule Number	Rule	Zone/Overlay	Status	Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion
Protection Management Area Overlay				
9.1.6(14)	Minor upgrading and maintenance of lawfully established structures for network utility purposes (excluding roads, tracks or earth dams)	Protection Management Area Overlay	Permitted	
9.1.6(15)	Maintenance of lawfully established roads, fencelines, tracks or earth dams.	Protection Management Area Overlay	Permitted	
9.1.6(16)	Maintenance and repair of lawfully established structures excluding network utility structures.	Protection Management Area Overlay	Permitted	
9.1.6(17)	Vegetation clearance. Provided that: a) The vegetation comprises exotic trees or shrubs or other exotic plants scattered amongst pasture; or b) The clearance is by grazing; or c) The clearance is plantation forest thinning resulting in at least 250 evenly distributed trees remaining per hectare; or d) The clearance is harvesting of agricultural and horticultural crops; or e) The clearance is required under a Regional Pest Management Strategy under the Biosecurity Act 1993; f) The clearance is land preparation by discing, ploughing or ripping; g) The clearance is for fencing, confined to the extent necessary to create and maintain a stable fenceline, and not more than 4m total width; h) The clearance is of the indigenous understorey to plantation forest, and is incidental to permitted or otherwise authorised plantation forest clearance.	Protection Management Area Overlay	Permitted	

	<i>Note: this rule does not apply to vegetation clearance associated with a plantation forestry activity which is regulated under regulations 93-95 of the Resource Management (National Environmental standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017.</i>			
9.1.6(18)	Establishment and operation of telecommunication and radio communication structures located above or below ground within legal road and road reserve, including associated vegetation clearance and land disturbance.	Protection Management Area Overlay	Permitted	
9.1.6(19)	Overhead connections to individual properties from existing overhead lines and cables, limited to one extra support structure.	Protection Management Area Overlay	Permitted	
9.1.6(20)	Subject to Rule C3.14.3.(13), and outside of legal road and road reserve, establishment and operation of telecommunication and radio communication lines and cables located below ground, including associated vegetation clearance and land disturbance	Protection Management Area Overlay	Permitted	The construction corridor does not exceed 2m in width.
9.1.6(21)	Clearance of plantation forest vegetation planted prior to the notification of this plan. Provided that: a) Vegetation clearance exceeds 2ha in any contiguous area and /or exceeds 2ha over any 12 month period. <i>Note: this rule prevails over the harvesting regulations (62-71) in the Resource Management (National Environmental standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017.</i>	Protection Management Area Overlay	Controlled	Council shall limit its control to the matters a) to f) specified below: a) the timing and duration of the activity; b) the area and location of the activity; c) any vegetation that is to be retained; d) potential effect on the values associated with natural character, biodiversity, significant habitat of indigenous fauna, amenity value and landscape, including revegetation type and density as they impact on these values; e) effect on the water quality of waterbodies; f) heritage values in the heritage alert layer.
9.1.6(22)	Subject to Rule C3.14.3(13), and outside of legal road and road reserve, establishment and operation of telecommunication and radio communication lines and cables located below ground, including associated vegetation clearance and land disturbance, where the construction corridor exceeds 2m in width.	Protection Management Area Overlay	Restricted Discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a) to g) specified below: a) the timing and duration of the activity b) area, location and length of the activity with particular regard to conformity with existing landforms c) placement and management of cuts and fills likely to be visually dominant in the landscape d) potential effect, especially of any cut and fill areas, on the values associated with natural character, biodiversity, significant habitat of

				<p>indigenous fauna, amenity value and landscape, including revegetation type, timing and density</p> <p>e) effects on water quality of waterbodies</p> <p>f) heritage values in the heritage alert layer</p> <p>g) any vegetation that is to be retained.</p>
9.1.6(23)	<p>Vegetation clearance, other than that specifically permitted or authorised by another rule.</p> <p>Provided that:</p> <p>a) Vegetation clearance exceeds 500m² in any contiguous area and/or exceeds 500m² over any 12 month period.</p> <p><i>Note: this rule does not apply to vegetation clearance associated with a plantation forestry activity which is regulated under regulations 93-95 of the Resource Management (National Environmental standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017.</i></p>	Protection Management Area Overlay	Restricted discretionary	<p>Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a)to f) specified below:</p> <p>a) the timing and duration of the activity</p> <p>b) the area and location of the activity</p> <p>c) any vegetation that is to be retained</p> <p>d) potential effect on the values associated with natural character, biodiversity, significant habitat of indigenous fauna, amenity value and landscape, including revegetation type and density as they impact on these values</p> <p>e) effect on the water quality of waterbodies</p> <p>f) heritage values in the heritage alert layer.</p> <p>Notification</p> <p>Subject to section 95A(2) of the RMA, an application for a restricted discretionary activity shall be notified. However such an application need not be publicly notified if, in the opinion of the consent authority, notification may be limited to service of notice of the application on all persons who may be adversely affected by the activity.</p>
9.1.6(24)	<p>Indigenous vegetation clearance by selective tree felling.</p> <p>Provided that:</p> <p>a) Vegetation clearance in a single rating unit per ten years exceeds the lesser of:</p> <p>i) 50m³ of roundwood, or</p> <p>ii) 10% of any single species exceeding 30cm d.b.h; and</p> <p>b) The vegetation is not vegetation that has become dangerous to human life or property as a result of natural causes.</p> <p><i>Note: this rule prevails over the harvesting regulations (62-71) in the Resource Management (National Environmental standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017.</i></p>	Protection Management Area Overlay	Restricted discretionary	<p>Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a)to f) specified below:</p> <p>a) the timing and duration of the activity</p> <p>b) the area and location of the activity</p> <p>c) any vegetation that is to be retained</p> <p>d) potential effect on the values associated with natural character, biodiversity, significant habitat of indigenous fauna, amenity value and landscape, including revegetation type and density as they impact on these values</p> <p>e) effect on the water quality of waterbodies</p> <p>f) heritage values in the heritage alert layer.</p> <p>Notification</p> <p>Subject to section 95A(2) of the RMA, an application for a restricted discretionary activity shall be notified. However such an application need not be publicly notified if, in the opinion of the consent authority, notification may be limited to service of notice of the application on all persons who may be adversely affected by the activity</p>
9.1.6(25)	<p>Land disturbance, provided that:</p> <p>a) The activity exposes more than 100m² of earth measured in a vertical plane view in</p>	Protection Management Area Overlay	Restricted discretionary	<p>Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a) - f) specified below:</p> <p>a) the timing and duration of the activity;</p>

	<p>any three month period, or disturbs more than 100m³ of earth in any three month period</p> <p><i>Note: this rule prevails over the earthworks regulations (22-35) in the Resource Management (National Environmental standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017.</i></p>			<p>b) area, location and length of the activity with particular regard to conformity with existing landforms;</p> <p>c) placement and management of cuts and fills likely to be visually dominant in the landscape;</p> <p>d) potential effect, especially of any cut and fill areas, on the values associated with natural character, biodiversity, significant habitat of indigenous fauna, amenity value and landscape, including revegetation type, timing and density as they impact on these values;</p> <p>e) effects on water quality of waterbodies;</p> <p>f) heritage values in the heritage alert layer.</p>
9.1.6(26)	<p>Erection of new structures or alteration or additions to existing structures. Provided that:</p> <p>a) The structure exceeds 2.5m in height; or b) Projects an area of more than 10m², measured in a plan view; or c) Cannot be contained within a volume of 25m³.</p>	Protection Management Area Overlay	Restricted discretionary	<p>Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a) to i) specified below:</p> <p>a) the timing and duration of the activity b) the cumulative effect of the activity c) proximity to existing structures d) conformity with the nature and extent of existing structures e) the area, location and size of the structure with particular regard to conformity with existing landforms f) the structure's visual dominance in the landscape g) any vegetation screening and backdrop h) potential effect on the values associated with natural character, biodiversity, significant habitat of indigenous fauna, amenity value and landscape i) heritage values in the heritage alert layer.</p>

Rule Table 9.1.6 – Indigenous Vegetation Clearance Outside the Protection Management Area Overlay

Rule Number	Rule	Zone/Overlay	Status	Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion
Indigenous Vegetation Clearance Outside the Protection Management Area				
9.1.6(27)	Indigenous vegetation clearance, which is not subject to any other rule in the Plan.	Indigenous Vegetation Clearance Outside the Protection Management Area Overlay	Permitted	
9.1.6(28)	Indigenous vegetation clearance where the vegetation to be cleared comprises trees, shrubs or other plants scattered amongst pasture.	Indigenous Vegetation Clearance Outside the Protection Management Area Overlay	Permitted	

9.1.6(29)	Indigenous vegetation clearance which is necessary for the maintenance and repair of lawfully established: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Structures (including structures for network utility purposes); or 2. Roads; or 3. Tracks; or 4. Firebreaks; or 5. Earth dams; or 6. Fences (provided that, in the case of fences, the clearance is not more than 4m in overall width and is confined to the extent necessary to maintain a stable fenceline). 	Indigenous Vegetation Clearance Outside the Protection Management Area Overlay	Permitted	
9.1.6(30)	Indigenous vegetation clearance for the purposes of establishing a new fenceline to exclude stock and/or pests from an area, provided that the clearance is not more than 4m in overall width.	Indigenous Vegetation Clearance Outside the Protection Management Area Overlay	Permitted	
9.1.6(31)	Indigenous vegetation clearance which is necessary for the minor upgrading of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lawfully established structures for network utility purposes (excluding roads, tracks and earth dams); or 2. Fences. 	Indigenous Vegetation Clearance Outside the Protection Management Area Overlay	Permitted	
9.1.6(32)	Indigenous vegetation clearance which is specifically provided for by the Management Plan of any areas that is subject to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A statutory instrument; or 2. A covenant required to be entered into as a condition of a resource consent; or 3. A covenant entered into in accordance with the Tasman Accord or the Erosion Control Funding Project (formerly ECFP); 4. A Gisborne District Council Kaitiaki Agreement. 	Indigenous Vegetation Clearance Outside the Protection Management Area Overlay	Permitted	
9.1.6(33)	Indigenous vegetation clearance associated with a plantation forestry activity is regulated under Regulation 93 and 94 of the Resource Management (National Environmental standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017 provided that the indigenous vegetation being cleared is not within a Riparian Management Overlay	Indigenous Vegetation Clearance Outside the Protection Management Area Overlay	Permitted	Clearance of indigenous vegetation is a restricted discretionary activity under the Resource Management (National Environmental standards for Plantation Forestry) 2017 if regulation 93(2), (3), or (4) is not complied with.
9.1.6(34)	Indigenous vegetation clearance where the Consent Authority has certified that the area to be cleared does not contain significant indigenous vegetation or significant habitat of indigenous fauna.	Indigenous Vegetation Clearance Outside the Protection Management Area Overlay	Permitted	Specific standard A in C9.1.6.2

9.1.6(35)	Subject to Rule C3.14.3(13), and outside of legal road and road reserve, establishment and operation of telecommunication and radio communication lines and cables located below ground, including associated vegetation clearance and land disturbance, where the construction corridor exceeds 2m in width.	Indigenous Vegetation Clearance Outside the Protection Management Area Overlay,	Restricted Discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a) to g) : a) the timing and duration of the activity b) area, location and length of the activity with particular regard to conformity with existing landforms c) placement and management of cuts and fills likely to be visually dominant in the landscape d) potential effect, especially of any cut and fill areas, on the values associated with natural character, biodiversity, significant habitat of indigenous fauna, amenity value and landscape, including revegetation type, timing and density e) effects on water quality of waterbodies f) heritage values in the heritage alert layer g) any vegetation that is to be retained
9.1.6(36)	Indigenous vegetation clearance where: 1) The vegetation to be cleared consists of naturally occurring indigenous tree species with a closed canopy and that canopy has an average height of more than 6m; and 2) The area to be cleared has more than 1ha per rating unit within any period of 12 months.	Indigenous Vegetation Clearance Outside the Protection Management Area Overlay	Restricted discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a) to g) specified below: a) the timing and duration of the activity. b) the area and location of the activity. c) the extent to which any adverse effects of the activity will be avoided, remedied or mitigated, where such avoidance, remedy or mitigation may include – but is not limited to – any indigenous vegetation that is to be retained and any indigenous vegetation that is to be protected by excluding stock or managing pests. d) whether the natural heritage values recognised in Policies C9.1.4(2) – C9.1.4(5) and C3.14.2(1) and C3.4.2(2) will be given effect to in the Gisborne district if the proposed vegetation clearance takes place. e) the extent to which any area of indigenous vegetation less than 5ha is practical to protect. f) any impact clearing or not clearing the area/s proposed for clearance will have on the economic viability of the land subject to the activity and to the economic, social and cultural opportunities available to the owner/s of that land. g) whether the adverse effects of the proposed activity on the environment will be mitigated by: i. the establishment of any other area which qualifies as a Formally Protected Area under

				<p>method C9.1.5 Research into Formally Protected Areas (1); <i>and/or</i></p> <p>ii. the extent of any other indigenous vegetation within the same rating unit which must be retained due to the operation of this Plan.</p>
9.1.6(37)	<p>Indigenous vegetation clearance where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The vegetation to be cleared consists of naturally occurring indigenous tree species with a closed canopy and that canopy has an average height of more than 6m or less; and 2) The canopy of the vegetation to be cleared has an actual or emerging predominance of naturally occurring indigenous tree species of any height (other than Kanuka or Manuka); and 3) The area to be cleared is more than 5ha per rating unit within any period of 12 months <p>For the purposes of this rule "actual or emerging predominance" means visible within the canopy.</p>	Indigenous Vegetation Clearance Outside the Protection Management Area Overlay	Restricted discretionary	<p>Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a) to g) specified below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the timing and duration of the activity. b) the area and location of the activity. c) the extent to which any adverse effects of the activity will be avoided, remedied or mitigated, where such avoidance, remedy or mitigation may include – but is not limited to – any indigenous vegetation that is to be retained and any indigenous vegetation that is to be protected by excluding stock or managing pests. d) whether the natural heritage values recognised in Policies C9.1.4(2) – C9.1.4(5) and C3.14.2(1) and C3.4.2(2) will be given effect to in the Gisborne district if the proposed vegetation clearance takes place. e) the extent to which any area of indigenous vegetation less than 5ha is practical to protect. f) any impact clearing or not clearing the area/s proposed for clearance will have on the economic viability of the land subject to the activity and to the economic, social and cultural opportunities available to the owner/s of that land. g) whether the adverse effects of the proposed activity on the environment will be mitigated by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. the establishment of any other area which qualifies as a Formally Protected Area under method C9.1.5 Research into Formally Protected Areas (1); <i>and/or</i> ii. the extent of any other indigenous vegetation within the same rating unit which must be retained due to the operation of this Plan.
9.1.6(38)	<p>Indigenous vegetation clearance where:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The vegetation to be cleared consists of naturally occurring indigenous tree species with a closed canopy; and 	Indigenous Vegetation Clearance Outside the Protection Management Area Overlay	Restricted discretionary	<p>Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a) to g) specified below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the timing and duration of the activity.

	<p>b) Clearance of the vegetation would have a significant adverse effect on the viability of any continuous link between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. two or more wetlands; or ii. any wetland and a Protection Management Area; or iii. any wetland and a Riparian Management Area; or iv. any Riparian Management Area and a Protection Management Area 			<p>b) the area and location of the activity.</p> <p>c) the extent to which any adverse effects of the activity will be avoided, remedied or mitigated, where such avoidance, remedy or mitigation may include – but is not limited to – any indigenous vegetation that is to be retained and any indigenous vegetation that is to be protected by excluding stock or managing pests.</p> <p>d) whether the natural heritage values recognised in Policies C9.1.4(2) – C9.1.4(5) and C3.14.2(1) and C3.4.2(2) will be given effect to in the Gisborne district if the proposed vegetation clearance takes place.</p> <p>e) the extent to which any area of indigenous vegetation less than 5ha is practical to protect.</p> <p>f) any impact clearing or not clearing the area/s proposed for clearance will have on the economic viability of the land subject to the activity and to the economic, social and cultural opportunities available to the owner/s of that land.</p> <p>g) whether the adverse effects of the proposed activity on the environment will be mitigated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the establishment of any other area which qualifies as a Formally Protected Area under method C9.1.5 Research into Formally Protected Areas (1); <i>and/or</i> ii. the extent of any other indigenous vegetation within the same rating unit which must be retained due to the operation of this Plan.
9.1.6(39)	<p>Indigenous vegetation clearance where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The vegetation to be cleared consists of naturally occurring indigenous tree species with a closed canopy; and 2) The area to be cleared is continuous with and forms part of the same catchment of a wetland. 	Indigenous Vegetation Clearance Outside the Protection Management Area Overlay	Restricted discretionary	
9.1.6(40)	<p>Indigenous vegetation clearance where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The vegetation clearance will be undertaken by selective felling of live trees; and 2) The vegetation to be cleared is not wind-thrown trees or standing trees that have died of natural causes; and 3) The trees to be felled include but are not limited to beech (any species), kahikatea, matai, miro, pohutukawa, northern rata, puriri, rimu, tanekaha, tawa or Hall's totara; and 4) The trees to be felled will yield more than 50m³ of round-wood per rating unit within any period of ten years. 	Indigenous Vegetation Clearance Outside the Protection Management Area Overlay	Restricted discretionary	
9.1.6(41)	Indigenous vegetation clearance where the area to be cleared contains naturally occurring regionally and/or nationally threatened montane-subalpine scrub community.	Indigenous Vegetation Clearance Outside the Protection Management Area Overlay	Discretionary	
9.1.6(42)	Indigenous vegetation clearance where the area to be cleared contains any plants listed in Schedule G7B and the owner and/or manager of the relevant rating unit knows or should reasonably have known about the existence of such plants.	Indigenous Vegetation Clearance Outside the Protection Management Area Overlay	Discretionary	
9.1.6(43)	Indigenous vegetation clearance where the area to be cleared contains any habitat important for and used by any animals listed in Schedule G7B and the owner and/or manager of the relevant rating unit knows or should reasonably have known about the existence of such habitat.	Indigenous Vegetation Clearance Outside the Protection Management Area Overlay	Discretionary	

9.1.6(44)	Indigenous vegetation clearance where the total area to be cleared in the rating unit within any 12 month period comprises 500m ² or greater of remnant primary forest.	Indigenous Vegetation Clearance Outside the Protection Management Area Overlay	Discretionary	
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Rule Table 9.1.6 – Urban Ridgeline Overlay

Rule Number	Rule	Zone/Overlay	Status	Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion
Urban Ridgeline Overlay				
9.1.6(45)	Minor upgrading and maintenance of lawfully established structures for network utility purposes (excluding roads, tracks or earth dams).	Urban Ridgeline Overlay	Permitted	
9.1.6(46)	Maintenance of lawfully established roads, tracks or earth dams.	Urban Ridgeline Overlay	Permitted	
9.1.6(47)	Maintenance and repair of lawfully established structures excluding network utility structures.	Urban Ridgeline Overlay	Permitted	
9.1.6(48)	Establishment and operation of telecommunication and radio communication structures located above or below ground within legal road and road reserve, including associated vegetation clearance and land disturbance.	Urban Ridgeline Overlay	Permitted	
9.1.6(49)	Overhead connections to individual properties from existing overhead lines and cables, limited to one extra support structure.	Urban Ridgeline Overlay	Permitted	
9.1.6(50)	Subject to Rule C3.14.3(13), and outside of legal road and road reserve, establishment and operation of telecommunication and radio communication lines and cables located below ground, including associated vegetation clearance and land disturbance, where the construction corridor does not exceed 2m in width.	Urban Ridgeline Overlay	Permitted	
9.1.6(51)	Subject to Rule C3.14.3(13), and outside of legal road and road reserve, establishment and operation of telecommunication and radio communication lines and cables located below ground, including associated vegetation clearance and land disturbance, where the construction corridor exceeds 2m in width.	Gisborne Urban Ridgeline overlay	Restricted Discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a) to g): a) the timing and duration of the activity b) area, location and length of the activity with particular regard to conformity with existing landforms c) placement and management of cuts and fills likely to be visually dominant in the landscape d) potential effect, especially of any cut and fill areas, on the values associated with natural character, biodiversity, significant habitat of indigenous fauna, amenity value and landscape, including revegetation type, timing and density e) effects on water quality of waterbodies f) heritage values in the heritage alert layer g) any vegetation that is to be retained.
9.1.6(52)	Erection of new structures or alteration or additions to existing structures that are not within a residential zone	Urban Ridgeline Overlay	Restricted Discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a) - k) specified below:

	<p>Provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The structure is not a dwelling unit on a site to be erected on a building platform for which a subdivision resource consent has been granted between 1 October 1991 and 8 November 1997. b) The structure exceeds 2.5m in height; and c) Projects above any prominent ridgeline. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the timing and duration of the activity b) the area, location and size of the structure with particular regard to conforming with existing landforms c) proximity to prominent ridgelines d) the cumulative effect of the activity e) proximity to existing structures f) conformity with the nature and extent of existing structures g) the structure's visual dominance in the landscape h) any vegetation screening and backdrop i) the means necessary to maintain values associated with natural character, biodiversity, amenity and landscape k) heritage values in the heritage alert layer.
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C9.1.7 Financial Contributions

Financial Contributions of Land for Access to Significant Natural Heritage Areas - Circumstances Imposed

Financial contributions of land – including easements – may be imposed on subdivision consent applications where the subdivision adjoins or can provide enhanced public access to a strategically important water body, significant heritage feature, protected area compatible with public access or significant wetland.

Provided that:

- a) Discretion or control is reserved over financial contributions, natural heritage, or over the values identified in the overlays of C9– Natural Heritage.
- b) The applicant and landowner agree to the requirement for the contribution.

The purpose of contributions is to enhance or provide access to a significant natural heritage area.

The amount and nature of the contribution will be determined on the facts of each application with particular regard to the following factors, and agreed to by the applicant and landowner:

- c) The availability or potential availability of other access to the significant natural heritage area. Access that does not require financial contribution of land will be preferred and a financial contribution will only be considered when no other reasonable access is available.
- d) The minimum contribution of land required to provide safe access to the significant natural heritage area.
- e) The impact on the remainder of the site. A contribution will not be required if it would have a significant impact.

Financial Contributions to Offset Adverse Effects on Natural Heritage Values - Circumstances Imposed

Financial contributions of money or land (including easements) may be imposed on resource consent applications to offset an adverse effect of the activity on:

- a) significant indigenous vegetation
- b) significant habitats, outstanding natural features or landscapes
- c) water quality, wetlands or aquatic habitats; or
- d) the natural character of the coastal environment, lakes, rivers, wetlands and their margins.

Provided that:

- a) Discretion or control is reserved over financial contributions, natural heritage, or over the values identified in the overlays of Chapter C9 – Natural Heritage.
- b) All means of avoiding, mitigating or remedying adverse effects have been addressed.

C9.2 Esplanade Reserves/Strips – Conservation Protection and Public Access

C9.2.1 Introduction

The principal purposes of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips and access strips are for:

- a) protection of conservation values;
- b) enabling public access;
- c) enabling public recreation compatible with conservation values;
- d) catchment protection; and
- e) mitigation of natural hazards.

Much of the district's coastal land is in private ownership with limited public access at specific locations. It has been modified by the clearance of indigenous vegetation and the development of smaller communities, urban areas and port development. The margins of lakes and rivers have also been substantially modified by the clearance of vegetation, stop-banking and river control works and the planting of forestry. In most instances this has reduced the value of the river, lake or stream with respect to conservation, habitat protection or recreation opportunity.

Presently within the district, access to waterways is obtained by a number of mechanisms, including existing esplanade reserves, esplanade and access strips, marginal strips, legal roads (formed and unformed), across public land and by agreement with landowners.

The district has many waterways and areas of coast which are significant for recreation activities. The most significant recreational and conservation worthy waterways have been identified as strategically important in the Plan. The entire area of land in the Gisborne district that abuts the CMA has been identified as a priority when opportunity exists for conservation or gaining public access.

C9.2.2 Issues

1. Inadequate protection of the riparian areas of lakes, rivers and the coastal environment that have high conservation value results in loss of aquatic and terrestrial habitats and the natural functioning of water bodies and the inappropriate management of riparian areas.
2. Lack of public access to and along the riparian areas of lakes, rivers and the CMA results in a loss of amenity and recreational opportunity.
3. Recreation use that is incompatible with conservation values at the margins of rivers, lakes and the coastal environment results in a loss of conservation values.
4. A lack of public access to waterways to provide for the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations.

C9.2.3 Objectives

1. Preservation of the natural character and protection of the riparian areas of lakes, rivers and the coast where appropriate.
2. The maintenance and enhancement of public access and recreation activity to and along the margins of rivers, lakes and the CMA that is compatible with conservation values.
3. Management of the riparian areas of rivers, lakes and CMA that promotes the avoidance, remedying and mitigating of adverse effects of land use on water quality.

Principal reasons:

- **Objectives 1-3** -The margins of water bodies often have high conservation values. These areas can contain different species and/or provide important feeding, resting or breeding areas. They can be of importance to the natural functioning of the water body or an essential part of both aquatic and terrestrial habitats.
- **Objective 2** - Water bodies and their margins may have high amenity values. The maintenance and enhancement of public access to and along rivers, lakes and wetlands and the CMA is considered a matter of national importance in the Act and was reflected in the consultation exercise with the community.
- The provisions of this Plan relating to esplanade reserves, esplanade strips and access strips are aimed at maintaining and enhancing public access to and along the CMA and the margins of rivers, lakes and streams, achieving the purposes of section 229 of the of the Act and ensuring the community's reasonable expectations of it are upheld.

C9.2.4 Policies

1. To provide for the preservation of the natural character of the margins of the district's rivers, lakes and the coastal environment and for the protection of the ecological and amenity values from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
2. To provide for the acquisition of esplanade reserves or esplanade strips on subdivision or road closure in the rural, urban and township areas – including any applicable access strip – for the maintenance and enhancement of conservation values, public access and recreation to and along the district's CMA and strategically important rivers.
3. To provide for the creation of esplanade strips to and along the district's CMA and strategically important rivers.
4. Particular attention to the following criteria should guide but not limit the esplanade reserve / strip requirement on subdivision:
 - a) conservation value of the site;
 - b) the ability to obtain access onto and between existing reserves or strips;
 - c) public access to or along the CMA or any strategically important river or stream;
 - d) recreational opportunity.
5. In considering whether to create an esplanade strip instead of an esplanade reserve the following assessment matters shall be applied:
 - a) the extent to which the riverbank or coastal margin may or has the potential to change position due to erosion or deposition or permanent changes in the watercourse or water level;
 - b) the extent to which the retention of ownership of the land subject to the esplanade reserve by the adjoining landowner is necessary to maintain or promote the effective or efficient use of the adjoining land provided that the
 - c) purposes of the esplanade strip under section 229 of the Act will not be significantly diminished by the creation of any such esplanade strip;
 - d) the extent to which public access to the river or coastal margin is unlikely to be facilitated or promoted by the creation of an esplanade reserve.
6. To provide for the width of an esplanade reserve or esplanade strip required under general standards C9.2.6.1(A) a) and b) and C9.2.6.1(B) to be increased.
 - a) where outstanding conservation, or recreation value warrant an increase in the width of any such esplanade reserve or esplanade strip;
 - b) where the maintenance or enhancement of the natural functioning of the adjacent water body warrants an increase to protect bank or dune stability, water quality, control shading or for sediment control;
 - c) where access to an existing or potential future reserve or resource of outstanding natural features would be enhanced by an increased width;
 - d) where provision of access recognises and provides for the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions.
7. To consider negotiating an agreement with landowners for an access strip under section 237B in place of an esplanade reserve or strip on land that is not subject to subdivision or where there is no "as of right" legislative ability to acquire esplanade reserves or strips.
8. To restrict public access along esplanade reserves/strips where priority has been given to significant conservation values.
9. In considering whether to grant a reduction in width or a waiver in respect of the requirement for an esplanade reserve or esplanade strip the following assessment matters shall be applied:
 - a) the extent to which any conservation values will be protected;

- b) whether a Queen Elizabeth II covenant is registered, or whether the Reserves Act 1977 or other protective mechanism exists in perpetuity;
 - c) the extent to which the natural functioning of the water body, water quality, land and water-based indigenous habitats and natural values associated with water margin will be affected by any reduction in the width, size or non-provision of
 - d) the reserve or strip;
 - e) the extent to which public access and recreational opportunity is reduced or removed;
 - f) the extent to which public safety issues associated with the waterway or risks from plant, machinery or structures outweigh the public benefit of acquiring the esplanade reserve or esplanade strip or maintaining the required width;
 - g) the extent to which public costs of provision and maintenance of an esplanade reserve or esplanade strip are greater than the benefit in respect of the esplanade reserve and esplanade strip requirements pursuant to section 229 of the Act;
 - h) where a reduction in the width could achieve the same purpose;
 - i) whether the esplanade reserve/esplanade strip requirement is the result of a subdivision which is an amalgamation of lots or a boundary adjustment where no additional lots are created.
10. To consider negotiating an agreement with landowners to obtain access to the margins of the CMA, lakes or rivers. The access could be implemented by way of financial contribution of land at subdivision, or by negotiating an easement section 237B of the Act.
11. To provide for the following water margins to be considered strategically important in the context of esplanade reserve and esplanade strip and access acquisition and negotiations:
- any part of or along the district's CMA;
 - Awatere River
 - Hamanatua Stream (mouth of stream up to and including Williamson Street/ Douglas Street intersection) and the length of river which is adjacent to the Residential Lifestyle Zone (Scarly's Way).
 - Hangaroa River
 - Karakatuwhero River
 - Karekare Stream and all tributaries
 - Karaua Stream from the sea to the State Highway (Main Road South)
 - Kopuawhara River
 - Koranga River
 - Mangapoike River
 - Maraetaha River
 - Mata River
 - Matokitoki Stream
 - Moanui Stream
 - Motu and all tributaries
 - Nuhaka River
 - Pakarae River
 - Ruakituri River
 - Raukokore River
 - Rereauria River
 - Ruatahanga River
 - Tapuaeroa River and tributaries
 - Taruheru River (rivermouth to Hansen Road)
 - Te Arai River
 - Turanganui River
 - Uawa River
 - Waiapu River
 - Waihuka River
 - Waikanae Stream
 - Waikohu River
 - Waikura River
 - Waimata River
 - Waingakia River
 - Waingata River
 - Waipaoa River
 - Waioeka River and all tributaries
 - Waitahaia River and tributaries
 - Waitangirua River
 - Whakarau River
 - Whangaparoa River
 - Wharekahika River

- Wharekopae River

Principal reasons:

- **Policy 1** - The margins of water bodies often have high conservation values. These areas can contain different species and/or provide important feeding, resting or breeding areas. They can be of importance to the natural functioning of the water body or an essential part of both aquatic and terrestrial habitats.
- **Policy 2** - Due to the high level of recreation activity within the rural, urban and township areas it is considered appropriate that esplanade reserves are required in order to provide sustainably for public access, and recreational values where this is consistent with conservation values. The difference in the width requirement is largely a factor of population and recreational pressures on reserves in the urban and township areas as opposed to the rural areas.
- **Policy 3 and Policy 5** - In the district, esplanade reserves can disappear with erosion. Rarely do abutting esplanade reserves join uniformly. The legal process involved with an esplanade strip is less intensive and expensive with no survey necessary to define the existing natural boundary. The strip will achieve the purpose of the Act with substantially less burden on all parties.
- **Policy 4** - The management of riparian and coastal areas have a number of values and serve a variety of functions. Their management is of interest to private landowners and the public. There needs to be careful consideration regarding the values of these sites and their function. Not all values will be protected in every instance
- **Policy 6** - The provision for the securing of esplanade reserves and esplanade strips in excess of the required width is included to further maintain and enhance the development of esplanade areas which are of District and national importance.
- **Policy 7** - The Act allows for the creation of easements with the agreement of Council and the landowner. It may be appropriate to use this mechanism where an esplanade reserve or strip will not be acquired through subdivision.
- **Policy 8** - Where conservation values exist recreation activities will need to be compatible with these values. Activities or works should be restricted either where conservation values or recreation opportunity are high and coastline or river margin topography provides easy access to facilitate this. The conservation of the natural character of the coastal environment, wetlands, and lakes and rivers and their margins and the maintenance and enhancement of public access are matters of national importance.
- **Policy 9** -
 - The registration of a QEII covenant or other perpetual protection mechanism may under certain circumstances remove the need for an esplanade reserve or esplanade strip.
 - There may also be circumstances where other mechanisms such as rules existing elsewhere in the Plan may remove the necessity for the provision of the esplanade reserve or strip.
 - In considering the taking of esplanade reserves and strips the natural functioning of ecosystems could be a major factor in reaching a decision. It may not be desirable to remove public access or enjoyment unless there are sound ecological or other reasons for doing so.
 - Unless the esplanade reserve or esplanade strip fulfils the purposes of section 229 then a waiver should be granted.
 - A reduction in the width is warranted if the reduced esplanade reserve or esplanade strip will achieve the purposes of section 229 of the Act.
- **Policy 10** - Access to significant esplanade reserves or strips may in some circumstances be enhanced by the creation of access across private land to the area.
- **Policy 11** - The protection of conservation values is a matter of national importance (section 6 of the Act). The prioritising of areas where esplanade reserves/strips and access strips should be taken ensures that public funding is spent in areas where they are most required to achieve national planning policies. It also ensures that the use and enjoyment of privately owned land is not restricted unnecessarily. Criteria for consideration of strategically important rivers include the following:

- *Actual or potential natural, scenic, amenity and recreational and public access values including fishery values, indigenous fish and their habitat, and the habitat of trout and ecological corridors for wildlife;*
- *The intensity of land uses, their proximity to watercourses and the actual or potential contamination from diffuse sources;*
- *Existing habitat including in-stream habitat and the importance of or extent of loss of existing vegetation and the ability to restore habitats where appropriate; and*
- *Existing water quality and the ability to restore water quality, where appropriate.*

C9.2.5 Methods

Advocacy

1. Liaise with statutory organisations, tangata whenua and community groups with an interest in the resource to advocate sustainable land management practices to be undertaken along the margins of rivers lakes and the coastline.
2. Keep, maintain and make publicly available a register of esplanade strips, reserves and access strips.
3. Liaise with Gisborne District Council flood control staff, lessees and landowners in areas where river control works have been constructed and where public access is desirable.
4. Seek voluntary agreements with landowners where esplanade reserves, esplanade strips or access strips are identified as strategically important and there is no as of right legislative ability to acquire the site.

Economic Instruments

1. Negotiate and consider compensation to landowners where rivers, streams, and coastal riparian areas are strategically important or of outstanding significance or the land is required to be put into retirement to ensure its protection pursuant to the criteria of policy C9.2.4.6 of this Plan. Where subdivision or development occurs and there is no as-of-right legislative ability to acquire esplanade reserves or strips without compensation, Council will negotiate to have the land vested or set aside on a voluntary basis without compensation unless the conservation values, public access and recreational opportunity of the site are outstanding, in which case compensation shall be considered.
2. Seek voluntary agreements with landowners without compensation where esplanade strips and access strips are identified as strategically important and are on land not subject to subdivision or development unless the conservation values, public access and recreational opportunity of the site are outstanding in which case compensation shall be considered.
3. Seek voluntary agreements with tangata whenua without compensation where esplanade strips and access strips are identified as strategically important and are on Māori land. Where the conservation values, public access and recreational opportunity of the site are outstanding, compensation shall be considered.
4. In the following circumstances Council will seek and negotiate an esplanade reserve or esplanade strip in excess of the required width or an access strip:
 - a) to adequately protect outstanding natural features and conservation values;
 - b) to enable public access to and the use of locations of recreational value where there is a deficiency in the resource.
 - c) to adequately avoid or mitigate against the adverse effects of natural hazards.

Information/Research

1. Carry out research to assess the need for enhancement of public access to and along the coastal environment, rivers and lakes.
2. Carry out research to assess the need for enhancement of areas where conservation values are high.

3. Identify any further rivers that in the opinion of the Council are strategically important for conservation, public access and recreation use. In the context of this chapter "strategically important" means necessary for the protection of conservation value, maintenance and enhancement of public access and/or enabling recreation use.

Regulation

1. Rural planning maps identify esplanade reserves and esplanade strips with a boundary line on the adjacent coastal or river margin. They have been incorporated into the adjacent land use zone. Esplanade reserves are managed under the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977. Esplanade strips are protected by the instruments drawn up when the strip was created.
2. Urban and township planning maps identify or indicate:
 - a) Where access to and along the CMA, rivers lakes or streams is generally allowed by incorporating esplanade reserves, strips and access strips into the Amenity Reserve Zone.
 - b) Where access to and along the coastline, rivers lakes or streams is restricted by incorporating esplanade reserves, strips and access strips into the Heritage Reserve Zone.

Principal reasons:

Advocacy:

- **Methods 1-4** - Advocacy enables direct input into the identification and prioritising of locations that are important to the esplanade resource. It highlights Council policies and ensures that appropriate statutory and community groups consider them when they are planning or undertaking activities. The identification of areas where esplanade reserves, esplanade strips and access strips are required is a project where a number of interest groups need to be involved.

Economic instruments

- **Methods 1-4** - The securing of access strips or esplanade reserves and esplanade strips in excess of the required width or where there is no as-of-right legislative ability to acquire land for the esplanade resource is included to further maintain and enhance the development of esplanade areas which are of district and national importance. Access strips are an easement arrangement designed to obtain access from public places (eg. roads, recreation reserves) over private land to an esplanade reserve or strip. These can only be arranged through negotiation with the landowner and Council.

These instruments cannot be imposed as a condition of a resource consent. The option of compensation to landowners for esplanade reserves or esplanade strips where rivers, streams and coastal margins are of outstanding value ensures the possibility of protection balanced within community expectations and financial constraints.

Information and research

- **Methods 1-3** - Not all sensitive riparian and coastal areas have been identified. To ensure that Council has the opportunity to acquire those areas with conservation and recreation value that will rapidly experience degradation with inappropriate management, further research will be necessary. This may take place at the time the subdivision application is presented to the consenting authority but will not affect the outcome of that application.

Regulation

- **Method 1 & 2** - Different zones indicate the level of impact of activities on different values attached to the site. Public access is restricted where it is necessary to meet the purpose of section 229 of the Act. The difference in requirement is largely to do with the population and recreational pressures on reserves in the urban and township areas as opposed to the rural areas. Esplanade strips are instruments that leave the ownership of the riparian area in the hands of the property owner. In a rural region this may be desirable and the instrument created with the strip can protect both the public and the private property owner's rights. As a largely rural region this is a matter for consideration

C9.2.6 Rules for Esplanade Reserves

C9.2.6.1 General Standards

The following General Standards shall apply to the subdivision of land in all zones:

A. Subdivision in the Gisborne Urban Area and the district's Rural Township

- a) For any subdivision of land in the Gisborne urban area or the rural townships that results in the creation of an allotment of less than 4.0ha which abuts any part of or along the district's coastal marine area or any part of a river specified in General Standard C9.2.6.1(D) an esplanade reserve of not less than 20m shall be provided.
- b) For any subdivision of land in the Gisborne urban area or the rural townships that results in the creation of an allotment of 4ha or more which abuts any part of or along the district's coastal marine area or any part of a river specified in General Standard C9.2.6.1(D) an esplanade strip of not less than 10m shall be provided.
- c) For the purpose of determining the size of the allotment for the purpose of a) and b) the esplanade reserve shall be assumed to be included in the allotment.

B. Subdivisions outside of the Gisborne Urban Area and the district's Rural Townships

- a) For any subdivision of land outside of the Gisborne urban area and the district's rural townships that results in the creation of an allotment which abuts any part of or along the district's coastline or any part of a river specified in Rule C9.2.6.1D an esplanade strip of not less than 10m wide shall be provided.

C. Esplanade Reserves on Stopped Roads

- a) The requirement in section 345(3) of the Local Government Act 1974 to set aside stopped road as esplanade reserve shall be reduced to 0m in width where that road does not abut the district's Coastal Marine Area or a river specified in General Standard C9.2.6.1(D); and
- b) Where the stopped road is outside of the Gisborne urban area and district's rural townships an esplanade strip of 10m shall be required instead of a 20m esplanade reserve required under section 345(3) of the Local Government Act 1974.

D. Coastal marine area and list of specified rivers

- a) Rivers along which esplanade reserves or strips shall be provided:
 - Any part of, or along the district's Coastal Marine Area
 - Awatere River
 - Hamanatua Stream [mouth of stream up to and including Williamson Street/ Douglas Street intersection] and the length of river adjacent to the Residential Lifestyle Zone (Scarly's Way)
 - Hangaroa River
 - Karakatuwhero River
 - Karekare Stream and all tributaries
 - Karaua Stream from the sea to the state Highway (Main Road South)
 - Kopuawhara River
 - Koranga River
 - Mangapoike River
 - Maraetaha River
 - Mata River
 - Matokitoki Stream
 - Moanui Stream
 - Motu and all tributaries
 - Nuhaka River
 - Pakarae River
 - Ruakituri River
 - Raukokore River
 - Rereauira River
 - Ruatahanga River
 - Tapuaeroa River and tributaries
 - Taruheru River [rivermouth to Hansen Road]
 - Te Arai River
 - Turanganui river
 - Uawa River
 - Waiapu River
 - Waihuka River
 - Waikanae Stream
 - Waikohu River
 - Waikura River
 - Waimata River
 - Waingakia River

- Waingata River
- Waioeka River and all tributaries
- Waipaoa River
- Waitahaia River and all tributaries
- Waitangirua River
- Whakarau River
- Whangaparoa River
- Wharekahika River
- Wharekopae River

Rule Table C9.2.6

Rule Number	Rule	Zone/Overlay	Status	Permitted Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion
Restricted Discretionary Activities				
9.2.6(1)	Subdivision that does not comply with General Standards C9.2.6.1(A) and C9.2.6.1(B)	All zones	Restricted Discretionary	<p>Council shall restrict its discretion to matter a) specified below:</p> <p>a) Esplanade Reserves and Strips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The creation of an esplanade strip instead of an esplanade reserve. ii. The width of any such esplanade reserve or strip. iii. The appropriateness of the creation of an access strip. iv. Conservation value of the site. v. Public access to or along the coastal marine area or any strategically important river. vi. The ability to gain access onto and between an existing or potential future reserve. vii. Recreational opportunity. viii. The waiver or part waiver of any such esplanade reserve or esplanade strip.

C9.2.7 Financial Contributions

Financial contributions for access to the margins of rivers, lakes and the CMA

Financial contributions of land – including easements – may be imposed on subdivision consent applications for access to the margins of rivers, lakes and the CMA.

Provided that:

- a) Discretion or control is reserved over financial contributions or over access to the margins of rivers, lakes and the CMA.
- b) The applicant and landowner agree to the requirement for the contribution.

The purpose of contributions is to enhance or provide access to the margins of rivers, lakes and the CMA.

The amount and nature of the contribution will be determined on the facts of each application with particular regard to the following factors:

- a) Whether there is existing public access along the margin of the river, lake or CMA. A financial contribution to access this public access will generally only be imposed when there is a significant area of public access along the margin of the river, lake or coastal marine area.
- b) The availability or potential availability of other access to the river, lake or CMA. Access that does not require financial contribution of land will be preferred and a financial contribution will only be considered when no other reasonable access is available.
- c) The minimum contribution of land required to provide safe access.
- d) Ongoing costs associated with obtaining the public access e.g. maintenance costs.

The impact on the remainder of the site. A contribution will not be required if it would have a significant impact.

C10 SUBDIVISION

C10 provisions are district plan provisions.



District Plan

Part C10 is operative.

C10.1 Subdivision

C10.1.1 Introduction

The RMA distinguishes subdivision as a category of activity distinct from land use activities. Subdivision and land use are closely related as the subdivision of land is usually embarked upon in anticipation of a particular land use proposal. The subdivision process will directly or indirectly involve the use of water, soil and land. Subdivisions should be undertaken in an environmentally sensitive way to ensure that the adverse effects resulting from the subsequent use and development are avoided, remedied or mitigated. Subdivision may be able to enable tangata whenua aspirations for housing and development.

The process of subdivision relates to a number of chapters in the Tairāwhiti Plan as the process:

- a) provides an opportunity to conserve and manage natural features through the acquisition of esplanade reserves and strips;
- b) provides the ability to acquire esplanade reserves and strips to provide public access to and along waterways and the coast;
- c) has the ability to avoid or mitigate the effects of natural hazards;
- d) requires the assessment of the relationship between land use, site areas, site access onto roads, dimensions and related standards for buildings and surrounding space;
- e) requires the provision of essential services;
- f) may affect natural and cultural heritage values;
- g) implies a land use (any subdivision application will need to be tested against the rules contained in the relevant zone chapters); and
- h) often results in earthworks being required which can have an impact on natural ground levels, surface vegetation and groundwater.

It is not intended to repeat the rules in other chapters that exist and relate to subdivision.

C10.1.2 Issue

1. Subdivision gives rise to land use expectations which can have adverse environmental effects.

C10.1.3 Objectives

1. To enable subdivision provided that any consequent adverse environmental and cultural effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.
2. Subdivision is consistent with high quality urban environments. Subdivision should encourage a pattern of land use integrated with the provision of infrastructure to:
 - a) promote a high level of amenity value, especially in residential and commercial zones.
 - b) promote a safe and healthy urban environment.
 - c) encourage resource and energy efficiency.
 - d) avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the environment.

Principal reasons:

- **Objective 1 & 2** - Subdividing implies a consequent land use which can give rise to environmental effects. The consequent land use should be considered at the time of subdivision. Furthermore, the pattern of subdivision influences the future pattern of land use and supporting infrastructure. It is important that subdivisions encourage patterns of land use and supporting infrastructure that are consistent with promoting efficiency, a safe and healthy environment, a high level of amenity, while avoiding, remedying or mitigating adverse effects in the environment.

C10.1.4 Policies

1. When considering whether to grant consent or impose conditions in respect of any subdivision the Council shall have regard to the relevant policy contained in C2, C4, C7, C8, C9 as well as any relevant zone policy in addition to the following:
 - **Network Utility Infrastructure**
 - the potential adverse effects the subdivision activity may have on the ongoing operational maintenance, upgrading and protection requirements of any network utility infrastructure.
 - **Building Platform**
 - the ability to provide at least one stable building platform on each allotment whose formation does not cause or contribute to land instability.
2. When considering whether to grant consent or impose conditions in respect of any resource consent for a subdivision in the Rural Industrial A zone regard shall be given to:
 - The need for the area to develop as an integrated and efficient industrial precinct that specifically provides for small to medium sized industrial activities.
 - The extent to which the subdivision complies with the Roding Concept Plan in Appendix H11 **provided that**
 - a variation to the roading concept plan may be considered if the proposal enables the orderly development of a roading network to the entire area without compromising the integrity of the concept or requiring any site to obtain direct access to State Highway 35.
 - a) Where a proposed subdivision comprises sites of less than 1000m² area per site, then consideration shall be given to:
 - b) the ability of the utility network to cope with the increased density of development,
 - c) the potential cumulative effect on the operation of existing and provision of future infrastructure; and
 - d) Evaluate landscape provisions for the area at the time of subdivision and impose conditions relating to planting and landscape requirements for site frontages adjacent to State Highway 35 boundaries only to the extent necessary to remain consistent with Appendix H12.
 - e) To protect the safe and efficient operation of Gisborne Airport by ensuring that ground-based activities do not interfere with Airport and aircraft operations – including the use of navigation and communication devices.
3. Where a subdivision is located adjacent to or within an overlay identified in C3.14 – Coastal Environment Overlay or C9 – Natural Heritage, Council shall consider the following matters when assessing a resource consent for subdivision:

- a) the effect that the subdivision – including the effect of exotic flora and fauna may have on the values identified in C3.14 Coastal Environment Overlay or C9 – Natural Heritage;
- b) any measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on indigenous flora and fauna. Such measures may include – but are not limited to – buffer areas, fencing and covenants.

Note: The freshwater provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan also apply.

Principal reasons:

- **Policy 1** - In relation to network utility infrastructure, certain utilities may require specific requirements to maintain its protection and integrity. Consultation and advice should be sought from the network utility operator to ascertain possible impacts and protection requirements.
- **Policy 2** - Council has identified this area in recognition of the limited availability of suitable land for small to medium industrial activities. This is a strategic decision for which consideration should be given at subdivision stage, to ensure the strategic provision of such land is not compromised, by any individual circumstance.
 - The roading concept plan indicates the links required between sites for the provision of essential vehicular access to the entire zone. Deviations from the concept are encouraged **provided that** the objective of connecting all sites via a roading network is achieved.
 - The design of utility infrastructure for the zone has been based on assumptions about the types and density of industrial development as well as the level of discharge each will contribute to the system at peak times.
 - To ensure that an integrated approach is taken to planting adjacent to the state highway, landscaping conditions will be imposed on subdivision consents. This will also encourage positive consideration of landscaping in subdivision design processes.
 - The potential for aircraft accidents increases near the airport. Ground-based activities in the proximity of the Airport must be compatible to maintain the efficient operation and safety of aircraft using Gisborne Airport and its air space corridors. Threats to aircraft operations arising from nearby ground-based activities may include intrusions into aircraft flight corridors by the height of structures, dust, smoke or birds, significant thermal disturbances or electronic interference to navigation aids (e.g. reflection from large metal structures).
- **Policy 3** - The use of the land may result in an increase of exotic flora and fauna, which may impact indigenous flora and fauna. The appropriateness of any planning controls will need to be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Policies contained in C3.14 and C9 give further guidance in relation to the subdivision of land within the Protection Management Area Overlay and Coastal Environment Overlay.

C10.1.5 Methods

Regulation

1. Rules

Principal reasons:

- **Method 1** - Rules are the principal means of obtaining compliance as there is no other suitable non-regulatory method. Rules will ensure that any potential adverse effects that could stem from the subdivision process are avoided, remedied or mitigated.

C10.1.6 Rules for Subdivisions

Note: Activities shall comply, where relevant, with the regional or district rules specified in C3.14 Coastal Environment Overlay, C4 Cultural and Historic Heritage, C5 Environmental Risks, C6 Freshwater, C7 Land Management, C8 Natural Hazards, C9 Natural Heritage and C11.1 Signs.

Attention is drawn to the coastal and freshwater provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan.

C10.1.6.1 General Standards

The following General Rules shall apply to all subdivision activities:

- A. a) Subdivisions shall comply with C2 – Built Environment, Infrastructure and Energy and C9.2 Esplanade Reserves/Strips.
- B. **Allotment Sizes and Dimensions**
- a) Subdivisions shall comply with the rules for allotment sizes and shape factor and road frontage Requirements in C10.1, **provided that:**
1. In Rural Productive and Rural Residential zones where an existing site used for farming purposes is occupied by more than one dwelling-house erected prior to 31 March 1987, and any of those dwelling houses, excluding at least one to remain on the site, is no longer required for farming the site, a new site may be created notwithstanding that the site does not meet the requirements in Figure C10.1, but subject to compliance with the following:
 - i. minimum area - 1000m².
 - ii. maximum area - 2000m²,
 - iii. maximum shape factor and road frontage requirement. Every site shall be of such a shape as to contain a rectangle 13m x 18m without encroachment on to any yard,
 - iv. the new boundaries of the site to be created are to be so located as to ensure that the existing buildings conform with the requirements of the Plan.
 2. The rules for minimum allotment sizes and dimensions shall not apply to subdivisions for meteorological activities.

Zone	Minimum Net Area	Shape Factor and Road Frontage Requirements
Rural productive	8ha	Every site shall be capable of containing a rectangle of 100m x 200m.
Rural residential	1 hectare	Every site shall be capable of containing a rectangle of 50m x 80m.
<u>Rural lifestyle (Back Ormond Road Area)</u>	<u>5000m²</u>	<u>Nil</u>
<u>Rural Lifestyle Zone</u>	5000m ² or Existing sites held as separate Certificates of Title as at 1 October 1982 and comprising less than 1 hectare may be subdivided once only to create one new allotment and a balance allotment each comprising at least 2000m ²	Nil
Rural General	1000m ²	Nil
<u>Suburban Commercial (Reticulated)</u> <u>(Non-reticulated)</u>	<u>200m²</u> <u>1000m²</u>	<u>6m minimum frontage</u> <u>7.5m minimum frontage</u>
Rural Commercial (Reticulated) (Non-reticulated)	200m ² 1000m ²	6m minimum frontage 7.5m minimum frontage

General Residential Zone	400m ² per site or 200m ² minimum site area per residential unit if attached on one side to another residential unit	Nil
General Residential Zone (Unchanged)	400m ² per unit or 320m ² per unit attached on one side to another unit or 250m ² per dwelling unit attached on two or more sides (including vertically)	
General Residential Zone Heritage Overlay 5 (Residential Protection) - Reticulated	400m ² per unit or 320m ² per unit attached on one side to another unit or 250m ² per dwelling unit attached on two or more sides (including vertically)	Nil
General Residential Zone Heritage Overlay 5 (Residential Protection) - Un-Reticulated	1000m ² per unit	Nil
Medium Density Zone	350m ² per site or 150m ² minimum site area per residential unit if attached on one side (including vertically) to another residential unit or 100 m ² minimum site area per unit where a minimum of 3 residential units are attached on at least one side to another residential unit.	Nil
Local Centre Zone	400m ²	Nil
Neighborhood Centre Zone	400m ²	Nil
Future Urban Zone	1 hectare	Nil
Hospital Zone		
Residential dwellings Inner Residential Zone	350m ² per unit or 280m ² per unit attached on one side to another unit or 250m ² per dwelling unit attached on two or more sides (including vertically).	
General Residential Zone (Unchanged) and Heritage Overlay 5 (Residential Protection) (reticulated)	400m ² per unit or 320m ² per unit attached on one side to another unit or 250m ² per dwelling unit attached on two or more sides (including vertically)	Nil
General Residential Zone and Heritage Overlay 5 (Residential Protection) (non-reticulated)	1000m ² per unit	Refer Rule C10.1.6(8)
Residential Lifestyle Zone	3000m ²	
Taruheru Subdivision Block	800m ² per unit	
All residential zones covered by a site caution layer	1000m ² per unit	
Visitor Accommodation, associated buildings and activities (excluding	1000m ²	Nil

licensed facilities for the public, camping grounds and motor camps) Inner Residential Zone <u>City Centre Zone, Mixed Use Zone, Medium Density Zone, General Residential Zone, Rural Lifestyle Zone,</u> All other zones	2000m ²	Nil
Educational Institutions (including early learning and day care facilities for up to 20 children) All residential zones	1000m ²	Nil
Other Non-Residential Activities All <u>other</u> residential zones	600m ²	Nil
Provision of sites for network utility operators All zones	No minimum site area for the site accommodating the network utility, provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is used exclusively for network utility activities; and The site / activity complies with the rules of Chapter 8 (Utilities); 	Nil
General Industrial	800m ²	Nil
Rural Industrial A zone	1000m ²	Nil
Rural Industrial B Zone	2ha	Nil
Aviation Commercial Zone	1000m ²	Nil
Mixed Use Zone and Mixed Used Zone (Amenity Precinct) Mixed Used Zone (Business Precinct)	<u>No minimum provided that allotments are capable of accommodating a structure or activity which complies with the zone rules.</u>	<u>Minimum 6m street front</u>
Mixed Use Zone and Mixed Used Zone (Amenity Precinct) Mixed Used Zone (Business Precinct)	<u>No minimum provided that allotments are capable of accommodating a structure or activity which complies with the zone rules.</u>	<u>Minimum 20m street front</u>
Inner and Amenity Commercial	<u>200m²</u>	<u>Minimum 6m street front</u>
Fringe and Outer Commercial	<u>1000m²</u>	<u>Minimum 20m street front</u>
Port and Reserve	No minimum provided that allotments are capable of accommodating a structure or activity which complies with the zone rules.	

Figure C10.1 – Standards for Allotment Sizes and Dimensions

Note: The Rural Productive Zone minimum site areas have been determined in consultation with industry groups, landowners, leaseholders and other interest groups. Further rural land fragmentation was clearly identified by stakeholders as being unsustainable. Section 32 material is available.

C. Building Platforms

- a) Every site that is intended to be used for any building shall contain a building platform that is stable and not affected by any potentially unstable land.

D. Existing Buildings

- a) Any new boundaries created by subdivision shall be located such that any existing buildings comply with the rules of the relevant zone and (where relevant) overlay; or that the appropriate resource consents have been obtained.

E. Boundary Adjustment

- a) Boundary adjustments shall not create any additional sites or reduce any site below the minimum subdivision size for the zone except where a single site is being created exclusively for a network utility service. This provision shall not apply where sites are to be amalgamated.

F. Easements

- a) The granting of a subdivision consent may include a condition requiring the reservation of a memorandum of easement in respect of any of the following:
 - i. the creation of right of way access to any allotment pursuant to section 321 of the Local Government Act 1974;
 - ii. the right to maintain shelter belts;
 - iii. the right in respect of a dominant tenement or easement in gross to lay, construct, erect, convey, discharge or maintain an underground or overhead water, electric power, telecommunications, gas, sewage, or stormwater service;
 - iv. the right to construct and maintain a party wall;
 - v. any other easement that the specific situation may require.
- b) For stormwater pipes, sewer pipes and water supply pipes that are to be vested in the Gisborne district Council, easement widths shall be the larger of:
 - i. a width equal to 1.5 times the depth to the invert level with the service laid in the centre, or
 - ii. a minimum of 3m with the service laid in the centre.

Rule Table C10.1.6

Rule Number	Rule	Zone/Overlay	Status	Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion
Controlled Activities				
10.1.6(1)	Any subdivision (excluding subdivision in the Coastal Environment Overlay and Protection Management Area Overlay), which complies with the General Standards in this chapter	All zones	Controlled	<p>Council shall limit its control to the matters a) to f) specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Suitability of building platform; b) Suitability of Infrastructure, works and services; c) The extent to which the amenity values of the surrounding areas are affected; d) Financial contributions; e) Any adverse effects of exotic flora and fauna on values identified in the overlays of Chapter C9 - Natural Heritage (excluding the Coastal Environment Overlay and Protection Management Area Overlay); and f) In respect of any subdivision in the Rural Lifestyle Zone (Nelson Road) Council may exercise control over the reverse sensitivity effects of any rural lifestyle development in respect of any lawfully established agricultural activities and dog pound and cattery activities. This control may include the use of anti-complaint instruments and the requirement of planting trees acting as a buffer. <p>In the case of subdivisions to create sites of 250m² or less, for the purpose of exclusively accommodating network utility activities control is limited to financial contributions</p>
10.1.6(2)	<p>Any subdivision in the rural Industrial A zone which complies with the General Rules in this Chapter; provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Landscaping shall be provided in accordance with Appendix H12 in respect of boundaries adjacent to a state highway or a rural zone. 	Rural Industrial A	Controlled	<p>Council shall limit its control to the matters a) to c) specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Financial contributions; b) Provision for vehicular access across the site to be subdivided to either Aerodrome or MacDonald's Road for sites within the zone which otherwise only have frontage to State Highway 35; and c) Compatibility of the activity with maintenance of the efficient operation and safety of aircraft using Gisborne Airport and its air space corridors.
Restricted Discretionary Activities				
10.1.6(3)	Any subdivision, (excluding subdivision in the Coastal Environment Overlay and Protection Management Area Overlay),	All zones	Restricted discretionary	<p>Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a) to k) specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Compliance with zone rules; b) Health and safety;

Rule Number	Rule	Zone/Overlay	Status	Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion
	which does not comply with the General Standards with respect to: a) Allotment dimensions b) Street frontages c) Existing buildings d) Boundary adjustment e) Easements f) Financial contributions			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Amenity values; d) Access; e) Site function; f) Heritage values in the heritage alert layer; g) Financial contributions and bonds; h) Calculation of reserve contributions where an esplanade reserve is required for the subdivision; i) Any consequential impacts on network utility services; j) Effects on existing rural activities; and k) Any adverse effects of exotic flora and fauna on values identified in the overlays of Chapter C9 – Natural Heritage (excluding the Coastal Environment Overlay and Protection Management Area Overlay). <p>Notification Subject to section 95A(3) and 95B(2) of the Act, an application for a restricted discretionary activity resource consent for subdivision in the Taruheru subdivision block under Rule 10.1.6(3) shall not be notified.</p>
10.1.6(4)	Any subdivision in the Rural Industrial A zone which does not comply as a Controlled Activity in respect of: a) Allotment dimensions (including allotment site size) b) Street frontages c) Existing buildings d) Boundary adjustment e) Easements f) Financial contributions g) Landscaping provision	Rural Industrial A	Restricted discretionary	<p>Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a) to g) specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provision of landscaping and site function; b) Health and safety; c) Enhancement of amenity values; d) Compliance with the intent of the Rooding Concept Plan; e) Financial contributions; f) Provision of network utility services and any cumulative impact on such provision; and g) Mitigation of flood risk.
10.1.6(5)	Subdivision of land in Waimata Riverbank Erosion Hazard Overlay	All zones	Restricted Discretionary	<p>Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a) - e) specified below:</p>
10.1.6(6)	Subdivision of land in Site Caution Layer	All zones	Restricted Discretionary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ensuring that activities do not cause or contribute to land instability; b) Financial contributions and bonds; c) Site function; d) Any consequential impacts on network utility services, including safe access to and from roads; and

Rule Number	Rule	Zone/Overlay	Status	Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion
				e) Any adverse effects of exotic flora and fauna on values identified in the overlays of C9 – Natural Heritage (excluding the Coastal Environment Overlay and Protection Management Area Overlay).
10.1.6(7)	Subdivision of land within the Citrus Grove Development Control Area; provided that: a) The floodway and minimum ground levels set out in Schedule G10 have been constructed or the applicant proposed to construct the floodway and minimum ground levels; or b) The subdivision is necessary to ensure cadastral boundaries align with the appropriate zone boundary prior to the floodway and minimum ground levels set out in Schedule G10 being achieved.	All zones	Restricted Discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a) to d) specified below: a) Flood hazard effects; b) The controlled activity criteria listed in Rule C10.1.6(1); c) The restricted activity criteria listed in Rule C10.1.6(3); d) Compatibility of the activity with maintenance of the efficient operation and safety of aircraft using Gisborne Airport and its space corridors.
10.1.6(8)	Subdivision within the Residential Lifestyle Zone (Scarly's Way); Provided that: a) The maximum number of lots is limited to 21; b) Adjoining multiple access legs to serve rear lots are not provided.	Residential Lifestyle Zone	Restricted Discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a) to c) specified below: a) The controlled activity criteria listed in Rule C10.1.6(1); b) The restricted activity criteria listed in Rule C10.1.6(3); and c) The design and integration of the lot boundaries within the rural context of the surrounding area and the implementation of mitigation measures to address amenity issues. Notification An application for a restricted discretionary activity resource consent for subdivision in the Residential Lifestyle Zone (Scarly's Way) under Rule 10.1.6(8) shall not be publicly notified and shall be considered without the approval of affected parties.
Discretionary Activities				
10.1.6(9)	Activities which do not comply with the General Standards and are not listed as Controlled or Restricted Discretionary activities	All zones	Discretionary	
10.1.6(10)	Subdivision in Coastal Hazard Overlay 3 (moderate risk area)	All zones	Discretionary	
10.1.6(11)	Subdivision in Coastal Hazard Overlay 4 (safety buffer area)	All zones	Discretionary	

Rule Number	Rule	Zone/Overlay	Status	Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion
10.1.6(12)	Subdivision in the Coastal Environment Overlay	All zones	Discretionary	
10.1.6(13)	Subdivision in the Protection Management Area Overlay	All zones	Discretionary	
Non-complying activities				
10.1.6(14)	Subdivision within the Citrus Grove Development Control Area when the floodway and minimum ground levels set out in Schedule G10 a) to c) have not been constructed and the applicant does not propose to construct the floodway and minimum ground levels.	Citrus Grove Development Control Area	Non-complying	
Prohibited Activities				
10.1.6(15)	Subdivision, except for adjustment of boundaries which will not create any additional housing sites, or for the creation of esplanade reserves in Makorori Hazard Overlay	All zones	Prohibited	
10.1.6(16)	Subdivision to enable new development to occur, except for the provision of esplanade reserves in Coastal Hazard Overlay 1 (Extreme Risk)	All zones	Prohibited	
10.1.6(17)	Subdivision for new commercial or residential development in Coastal Hazard Overlay 2 (High Risk Area)	All zones	Prohibited	

C11 GENERAL CONTROLS

C11 provisions are district plan provisions. The exception are the provisions for noise in the coastal environment, which are Regional Plan and Regional Coastal Plan provisions.



Regional Plan



Regional Coastal Plan



District Plan

Rule C11.2.15 for the Heritage Reserve Zone is proposed. The hearing of submissions has not yet been held and there are submissions outstanding in relation to the cone of vision.

The provisions for noise in the coastal environment C11.2.10 to C11.2.13 and C11.2.16 are proposed. They reflect Council's decisions on the provisions but have not yet been made operative.

The remainder of Part C11 is operative.

C11.1 Signs

C11.1.1 Introduction

Signs are necessary to enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety. However any adverse effects of signs must be avoided, remedied or mitigated. The issues with regard to signage identified in the land (regional and district) provisions of the Tairāwhiti Plan include safety, access, and the maintenance and enhancement of amenity and heritage values.

The siting of signs is fundamental to both the effectiveness of a sign and matters of safety, access and amenity and heritage values. It is necessary to keep the scale and intensity of signs appropriate to the character of the local neighbourhood to maintain the amenity of the local environment. Signs located on sites other than the site to which they relate may, singularly or cumulatively, erode the amenity values and character of the vicinity in which they are erected, particularly in areas of high heritage or recreational value or where people generally pursue non-trading activities. In general, motorists anticipate more signage on roads with high volumes of traffic, and occupants on properties adjoining such roads may be more tolerant of signs for similar reasons.

C11.1.2 Issues

1. Inappropriate design (including clarity and conciseness), scale and location of signage may compromise road safety and efficiency by inhibiting driver visibility and obstructing pedestrian and vehicular traffic flows within the road reserve and distracting drivers.
2. Inappropriate design, scale and location of signage may adversely affect the amenity values and heritage values of the site and the surrounding environment.
3. The cumulative impact of signs on a site or on different sites in close proximity may adversely affect the amenity values of the surrounding environment.

C11.1.3 Objectives

1. Effective signage which does not compromise the safety and efficiency of the road transport network.
2. Signage that maintains or enhances the amenity values and heritage values of the environment in which such signage is located.

Principal reasons:

- **Objective 1** - The objective seeks to ensure that signage does not impinge on the safe and efficient functioning of the transport network as required by sections 5 and 7 of the RMA.

- **Objective 2** - The objective seeks to ensure that the scale, design and location of signage on any site reflects the character, amenity values and heritage values of the site, as required by sections 6 and 7 of the RMA.

C11.1.4 Policies

1. Manage the design, content and location of signage to ensure that signs do not either singularly or cumulatively restrict drivers' visibility, cause distraction, obstruct the pedestrian or vehicular traffic flows or adversely affect public safety.
2. Ensure that the illumination from signs does not adversely affect amenity values or distract drivers.
3. Ensure that signs are maintained and designed in a professional manner.
4. Ensure that signage will not adversely affect amenity values, natural heritage values and cultural heritage values of the area in which it is located, specifically:

Residential and Reserve and Open Space Zones

- a) The intensity and scale of signage in residential zones should be limited so as not to detract from the domestic quality of the environment. Signs associated with non-residential activities in Residential zones should not detract from residential character.

Inner Commercial Zone and Amenity Commercial City Centre and Mixed Use Zones

- a) Signs should be of an intensity and scale that implies a sense of vibrancy but which does not dominate the streetscape or the buildings to which signs are attached.
- b) Signs shall not detract from or obscure the architectural qualities of buildings.
 - o the scale and intensity of signs should be limited above verandah or first floor level, where architectural qualities of buildings are most expressed.
 - o signs that are affixed to buildings or verandahs should generally not project out from or above the buildings or verandahs, although small signs projecting perpendicular to a building's façade may be acceptable.
 - o signs should not cover or interrupt the architectural details of ornamentation of a building's façade, particularly above verandah level.
- c) The content and design of signs should not detract from heritage values, amenity values and sense of place.

Port Zones

- a) Signs should be located in a manner and of a scale and intensity that is consistent with the architectural qualities of the buildings to which they are affixed.
- b) Signs should be used to maintain or enhance the main entranceways into Gisborne city and the heart of the city centre and prominent locations in relation to tourist and recreational routes, including Lytton Road, Stanley Road, Grey Street, Customhouse Street, Awapuni Road, Gladstone Road and Main Road, Makaraka.
- c) Signs should not dominate the streetscape or otherwise adversely affect the character and amenity values of the surrounding environment, particularly with regard to views from principal or arterial roadway, residential zones, reserve zones, and areas where open space predominates.

Local and Neighbourhood Centre Zones and Rural Commercial Zones

- a) Signs should not dominate the streetscape.
- b) Signs should be located in a manner and of a scale and intensity that is consistent with the architectural qualities of the buildings to which they are affixed.
- c) The content and scale of signs should be consistent with the local and neighbourhood centre and rural context.

- d) Signs should not adversely affect the character and amenity values of the surrounding environment, particularly with regard to residential zones, reserve zones, **open space zones, and** areas where open space predominates or other areas where amenity values are sensitive.

Rural Zones

- a) Signage in areas with natural heritage values, cultural heritage values or scenic significance should be limited and shall be of a scale, intensity and design that respects the values of the environment.
- b) The intensity and scale of signs should not detract from rural character.

Heritage Items listed in Schedule G4 or G5

- a) The location, intensity, design and content of signs attached to and in close proximity to heritage items should not detract from the heritage values of these items.
5. Enable the erection of signs that provide community information, including:
- a) matters of public health and safety;
- b) the location of destinations, routes, distances and public facilities and the names of settlements, streets and features;
- c) site characteristics or features of historical, cultural, spiritual, aesthetic, environmental, scenic or scientific significance;
- d) recreation and access values and regulations.
6. Enable temporary erection of signs that do not adversely affect public safety, health or access, but may not otherwise comply with the rules of this Plan, to meet the social, cultural or economic needs of the community.

Principal reasons:

- **Policy 1** - Restrictions on the size, location, design and intensity of signs can help to ensure the efficient and safe operation of the roading network.
- **Policy 2** - Illuminated signs can increase the prominence of signs. However, if poorly located or designed, illuminated signs can adversely affect amenity values or create a hazard to vehicle movement and safety.
- **Policy 3** - Signs that are not designed and maintained appropriately can have an adverse effect on the visual amenity of the surrounding environment.
- **Policy 4** - Insensitively designed and located signs can impact upon heritage values and amenity values. Some areas are more sensitive to signs than other areas. Residential areas, reserves, open space areas and areas with cultural heritage, natural heritage and scenic values, the **Inner Commercial Zone and Amenity Commercial zone City Centre and Mixed Use zones** are particularly sensitive to signs.
Industrial and Commercial environments are likely to be consistent with a wider range and greater intensity of signage. However, even these locations the design, location, intensity of signs, and placement of signs is managed to protect areas of special amenity values or heritage values and the amenity values of adjoining areas. Signage is also managed along the entranceways to Gisborne city and adjacent to key recreational and tourist routes because the visual character and sense of identity in these areas are important for economic and social wellbeing.
- **Policy 5** - This policy provides for road safety and direction signs, public health signs, recreational and access regulatory signs and non-commercial signs giving information about the significance of a particular site.
- **Policy 6** - Where signs are erected for a limited duration until an event takes place, such as with real estate signs, provisions for temporary signs are necessary to balance their needs against the amenity values of the area. However, the safety, health and access rules, standards and terms for signs would generally take precedence over social and economic provisions.

C11.1.5 Other Methods

Other Legislation

1. There are a number of pieces of legislation other than the RMA that control the design and display of signage

Note: Situations may arise in which Gisborne District Council bylaws conflict with Tairāwhiti Plan policies or rules. In such situations, Tairāwhiti Plan requirements override that of the bylaws.

Regulation

1. Rules:
 - a) Develop rules which identify and protect the amenity values and heritage values of the surrounding areas.
 - b) The zoning system will be used as a basis for implementing rules for signs.

Principal reasons:

Regulation

- **Method 1a** - To identify the circumstances in which inappropriate signs will impact on the significant amenity values and heritage values of these areas and avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on these values.
- **Method 1b** - Different zones in which different activities take place have different amenity values. Greater provisions for signs may be allowed in areas where trading activities are anticipated, provided that the amenity values of the area are not compromised.

C11.1.6 Rules for Display of Signs

Note

Activities shall comply, where relevant, with the district or regional rules specified in C4 Cultural and Historic Heritage, C5 Environmental Risks, C6 Freshwater, C7 Land Management, C8 Natural Hazards, C9 Natural Heritage. Permitted activities also require to comply with the rules for lighting and glare (C11.3.1).

C11.1.6.1 General Standards

The following General Standards shall apply to the display of signage identified as permitted activities:

A. Location

- a) Signage on land zoned residential, reserve or Rural Industrial A, shall be located on the site/s to which they relate.
- b) Signs shall not be located on or protrude above any ridgeline.
- c) Signs shall not restrict visibility to or from intersections and property access.

Note: Attention is drawn to the requirements of the New Zealand Transport Agency's "Road and Traffic Standards No. 6 Guidelines for Visibility at Driveways."

B. Content and Design

- a) Signs shall be maintained to a professional standard so that they do not adversely affect the visual amenity of the area.
- b) The design does not conflict or cause confusion with traffic signs or signals;
- c) Portable signs (excluding traffic signs) shall be a maximum of 700mm wide and 1m in height;
- d) The message shall be clear, concise and easy to read;
- e) The minimum lettering height shall be 120mm where the posted speed limit is less than 70 km/hr and 160mm where the posted speed limit is 70km/hr or greater;
- f) The sign shall not reflect light onto road users.

C. Duration of Display

- a) Temporary signs shall be removed no later than seven calendar days after the completion of the event or the activity to which they relate.
- b) Portable signs shall only be displayed during the business hours of the activity to which the sign relates.
- c) Permanent signs shall be removed when no longer required.

D. Signs in the Road Reserve

- a) Signs (excluding traffic signs) shall not be placed on the median strip or carriageway of any road.
- b) Signs (excluding traffic signs) shall not be placed in Council road reserve unless provided for by another rule.
- c) Portable signs (excluding traffic signs but including sandwich boards) shall only be located on the grass berm or, where there is no berm, portable signs shall be located no more than 400mm from the kerb.
- d) Signs (excluding traffic signs) shall not be placed in the State Highway Road Reserve where the posted speed limit is greater than 50 km/h.

Note

- Attention is drawn to New Zealand Transport Agency bylaws for Signs within the Road Reserve of State Highways, and any subsequent amendments.

E. Heritage

- a) Signs on sites containing an item identified in Schedule G4 and on sites identified in Schedule G5 as having cultural landscape or townscape value shall be located on the site to which they relate.
- b) Signs on sites containing an item identified in Schedule G4 or G5 and signs located in the road reserve directly adjacent to sites containing an item identified in Schedule G4 or G5 shall not obscure any architectural feature of the heritage item, including but not limited to windows, columns, mouldings, cornices and balustrades, except that signs on buildings identified in Schedule G4 or G5 may be located on ground floor windows if contained within the face of the windows.
- c) Signs affixed to the façade or a building identified in Schedule G4 or G5 shall not extend above the façade.
- d) Signs shall not be located on the roof of any building identified in Schedule G4 or G5.
- e) Signs shall not be located on the roof of a verandah associated with a building identified in Schedule G4 or G5.
- f) The following signs shall be deemed to comply with C11.1.6.1(E)(c):
 - i. signs attached at right angles to a building with a maximum sign face area of 0.72m² and not projecting out from the building by more than 1200mm.
 - ii. signs on the spandrel panel of a building and contained within the structural bay of the building, with a maximum sign face area of 3m².
 - iii. signs under a verandah and contained within the depth of the verandah, perpendicular to the building façade and not exceeding 600mm in height.

Rule Table C11.1.6 - All Zones

Excluding sites subject to Rule Table C11.1.7 – ~~Fringe Commercial, Outer Commercial, Mixed Use~~, Aviation Commercial, Port Management & Industrial Zones

Rule Number	Rule	Zone/Overlay	Status	Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion
Permitted Activities				
11.1.6(1)	Community signs	All zones	Permitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maximum height of freestanding signs: 2.4m. b) Maximum sign face area: 3m² per face. c) Signs affixed to a building shall not protrude above the roofline. d) Signs in the Inner Commercial zone shall not be located above the verandah fascia and, for clarity, shall not be on the verandah roof. e) Signs in the Inner Commercial, Amenity Commercial, Residential, Reserve or Rural Industrial A zones shall be located on the site to which they relate.
11.1.6(2)	Temporary signs that advertise the intention to sell, lease or auction land or buildings	All zones	Permitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Signs are located on the site to which they relate; b) Maximum sign face area: 0.6m² per face; and c) In the case of auctions, one sign per property with a maximum sign face area of 1.5m² per face.
11.1.6(3)	Temporary signs that advertise construction activities or the intention to subdivide and sell land	All zones	Permitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Signs are located on the site to which they relate. b) Only one sign shall be displayed per road frontage.
11.1.6(4)	Temporary signs that advertise a forthcoming gala, sporting or other non-commercial public event	All zones	Permitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Signs are located on the site to which they relate.
11.1.6(5)	Temporary signs that advertise an electoral candidate or party	All zones	Permitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) One sign per political party or independent candidate may be erected at any approved site identified in Appendix H27. b) Signs may be located on private property, with the owner's consent. c) Signs may be displayed a maximum of six weeks prior to the date of the election. d) Maximum sign face area: 3m² per face. e) Signs are to be constructed and installed in a manner which minimises any danger or damage to persons or property. <p><i>Note:</i> It is advised that prior to the display of signage on or adjacent to a state highway the written consent of New Zealand Transport Agency New Zealand must first be obtained.</p>
11.1.6(6)	Official Signs	All zones	Permitted	
Restricted Discretionary Activities				

Rule Number	Rule	Zone/Overlay	Status	Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion
11.1.6(7)	Signs listed as Permitted activities which do not comply with respect to: a) Maximum sign face area Provided that The activity shall comply with all other general standards specified for a permitted activity	All zones	Restricted discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to the matter a) specified below: a) maximum sign face area.
Discretionary Activities				
11.1.6(8)	Permanent signs located in any Natural Heritage Overlay and not provided for as Permitted or Restricted Discretionary activities.	All zones	Discretionary	
11.1.6(9)	Signs listed as Permitted which do not comply with the rules, and are not provided for as Restricted Discretionary activities.	All zones	Discretionary	
11.1.6(10)	Signs not specifically provided for as Permitted or Restricted Discretionary activities	All zones	Discretionary	

Rule Table C11.1.7 - Fringe Commercial, Outer Commercial Mixed Use, Aviation Commercial, Port Management & Industrial Zones

(Excluding sites fronting Lytton Road, Awapuni Road, Stanley Road, Grey Street, Customhouse Street, Gladstone Road between Derby Street and Cobden Street and Main Road Makaraka)

Rule Number	Rule	Zone/Overlay	Status	Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion
Permitted Activities				
11.1.7(1)	Permanent and temporary signs	Fringe commercial, outer commercial Mixed Use, aviation commercial, port management and industrial zones	Permitted	a) Only one portable sign per road frontage may be displayed in the road reserve directly adjacent to the property to which the sign relates.
Restricted Discretionary Activities				
11.1.7(2)	Portable signs which do not comply as Permitted activities with respect to: a) Maximum sign face area b) Number of signs per road frontage Provided that the activity shall comply with all other general standards specified for a permitted activity	Fringe commercial, outer commercial Mixed Use, aviation commercial, port management and industrial zones	Restricted discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to the matter a) to b) specified below: a) Maximum sign face area b) Number of signs per road frontage
Discretionary Activities				
11.1.7(3)	Signs listed as Permitted which do not comply with the rules, and are not provided for as Restricted Discretionary activities.	Fringe commercial, outer commercial Mixed Use, aviation commercial, port management and industrial zones	Discretionary	
Non-complying Activities				
11.1.7(4)	Signs not specifically provided for as Permitted, Restricted Discretionary or Discretionary activities.	Fringe commercial, outer commercial Mixed Use, aviation commercial, port management and industrial zones	Non-Complying	

Rule Table C11.1.8 - Fringe Commercial, Outer Commercial & Industrial Zones

(Sites fronting Lytton Road, Awapuni Road, Stanley Road, Grey Street, Customhouse Street, Gladstone Road between Derby Street and Cobden Street and Main Road Makaraka)

Rule Number	Rule	Zone/Overlay	Status	Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion
Permitted Activities				
11.1.8(1)	Permanent or temporary signs (excluding signs listed for all zones).	Fringe commercial, outer commercial, Mixed Use, or industrial	Permitted	<p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Permanent signs shall only be located on the site to which they relate. b) Signs shall not be placed on the roof of any building. c) Signs shall cover a maximum of 30% of the area of a building (including any associated verandah fascias) visible from any one location in a road reserve or other public place. <p>Signs affixed to building façade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Permanent signs shall not obscure windows, except that signs may be located on the face of ground floor windows if contained within the face of the windows. b) Signs shall not extend above the façade of the building. c) Signs protruding out from the façade of a building shall be limited to one sign per business or activity having a maximum sign face area of 1.44m² per face and extending at right angles to the façade. <p>Signs on verandah fascia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Signs shall be contained within the depth of the verandah fascia or shall have a maximum height of 600mm. b) Signs must be set back a minimum of 500mm from a vertical line extending upwards from the edge of any adjacent road carriageway. <p>Signs under verandahs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Signs under verandahs shall be erected in a manner which ensures that a distance of at least 2.4m is maintained between the footpath and the sign. <p>Signs on verandah roof</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Signs on the verandah roof shall be limited to one sign per business or activity having a maximum sign face area of 1.44m² per face. <p>Signs not affixed to buildings or verandahs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maximum sign face area (per face) = 3m² b) Maximum total sign face area of all signs visible from any one location in the road reserve = 6m² c) Maximum height of signs = 2.4m d) Freestanding signs shall be at least 4m distance from the kerblines. e) Portable signs (including sandwich boards) located in the road reserve shall be limited to one sign per road frontage for each business or activity.

Restricted Discretionary Activities				
11.1.8(2)	Signs which do not comply as Permitted activities with respect to: Permanent or temporary signs.	Fringe commercial, outer commercial <u>Mixed Use</u> , or industrial	Restricted Discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a) to d) specified below: a) road safety b) amenity values c) heritage values d) cumulative effects
Discretionary Activities				
11.1.8(3)	Signs listed as Permitted which do not comply with the rules, and are not provided for as Restricted Discretionary activities.	Fringe commercial, outer commercial <u>Mixed Use</u> , or industrial	Discretionary	
Non-complying Activities				
11.1.8(4)	Signs not specifically provided for as Permitted, Restricted Discretionary or Discretionary activities.	Fringe commercial, outer commercial <u>Mixed Use</u> , or industrial	Non-Complying	

Rule Table C11.1.9 – Residential Zones, Rural Commercial Zone and Suburban Commercial Local and Neighbourhood Centre Zones

Rule Number	Rule	Zone/Overlay	Status	Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion
Permitted Activities				
11.1.9(1)	Permanent signs that identify the name of the property or building or business.	Residential Zones, Rural Commercial, Suburban Commercial Zones Zone, and Local and Neighbourhood Centre Zones	Permitted	a) Signs are located on the site to which they relate. b) Maximum sign face area (per face), per road frontage: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Residential zones = 1.0m² ii. Rural and suburban commercial zones = 1.5m².
11.1.9(2)	Permanent signs associated with retail activities in residential zones.	Residential Zones, Rural Commercial, Suburban Commercial Zones Zone, and Local and Neighbourhood Centre Zones	Permitted	a) Signs are located on the site to which they relate. b) Signs shall only be located: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. on any part of a building front below verandah level; ii. on any wall of a building (excluding sites adjacent to a residential zone); iii. within the verandah fascia and shall have a maximum height of 600mm.
11.1.9(3)	Permanent signs associated with Permitted activities in Rural Commercial and Suburban Commercial Local and Neighbourhood Centre zones.	Residential Zones, Rural Commercial, Suburban Commercial Zones Zone, and Local and Neighbourhood Centre Zones	Permitted	a) Signs are located on the site to which they relate. b) Signs shall only be located: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. on any part of a building front below verandah level; ii. on any wall of a building provided that the written consent of adjoining property owners is obtained and submitted to the consent authority; iii. within the verandah fascia and shall have a maximum height of 600mm.
11.1.9(4)	Portable signs (including sandwich boards).	Residential Zones, Rural Commercial, Suburban Commercial Zones Zone, and Local and Neighbourhood Centre Zones	Permitted	a) Signs are located on the site to which they relate. b) There is a maximum of one such sign per frontage.
Restricted Discretionary Activities				
11.1.9(5)	Signs which do not comply as Permitted activities with respect to:	Residential Zones, Rural Commercial,	Restricted Discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to matter a) below: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maximum sign face area

	a) Maximum sign face area. Provided that the activity shall comply with all other rules specified for a permitted activity	<u>Suburban Commercial Zones</u> <u>Zone, and Local and Neighbourhood Centre Zones</u>		
Discretionary Activities				
11.1.9(6)	Permanent signs located in any Natural Heritage Overlay and not provided for as Permitted or Restricted Discretionary activities.	<u>Residential Zones, Rural Commercial, Suburban Commercial Zones</u> <u>Zone, and Local and Neighbourhood Centre Zones</u>	Discretionary	
11.1.9(7)	Signs listed as Permitted which do not comply with the rules, and are not provided for as Restricted Discretionary activities.	<u>Residential Zones, Rural Commercial, Suburban Commercial Zones</u> <u>Zone, and Local and Neighbourhood Centre Zones</u>	Discretionary	
Non-complying Activities				
11.1.9(8)	Signs not specifically provided for as Permitted, Restricted Discretionary or Discretionary activities.	<u>Residential Zones, Rural Commercial, Suburban Commercial Zones</u> <u>Zone, and Local and Neighbourhood Centre Zones</u>	Non-Complying	

Rule Table C11.1.10 - Inner Commercial and Amenity Commercial City Centre and Mixed Use Zones

Rule Number	Rule	Zone/Overlay	Status	Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion
Permitted Activities				
11.1.10(1))	Permanent and temporary signs (excluding signs listed for all zones and permanent freestanding signs).	Inner commercial and amenity commercial City Centre and Mixed Use zones	Permitted	<p>General</p> <p>a) Permanent signs shall not obscure windows.</p> <p>b) Signs shall only be located on the site to which they relate.</p> <p>c) Unless otherwise specified, the height of signs shall be no greater than 75% of the height of the spandrel panel.</p> <p>Signs above verandah level</p> <p>a) Signs shall not be located on the verandah roof.</p> <p>b) No signs shall be located above the verandah fascia except the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. signs identifying activities located solely above ground level; having a maximum sign face area of 0.72m² per face; and limited to one sign per activity located solely above ground level; and located at right angles to the building and not projecting out from the building by more than 1200mm and not exceeding a width of 200mm; ii. one sign that identifies the name of the building and/or the date of construction and contained and attached to the building, within a structural bay of the building, having a maximum sign face area of 3m²; iii. signs located within the spandrel panel of the building and contained within a structural bay of the building, having a maximum sign face area of 3m². <p>Signs on verandah fascia</p> <p>a) Signs shall be contained within the depth of the verandah fascia or shall have a maximum height of 600mm.</p> <p>Signs under verandahs</p> <p>a) Signs under verandahs shall be erected in a manner which ensures that a distance of at least 2.4m is maintained between the footpath and the sign.</p> <p>b) Signs shall be contained within the depth of the verandah, perpendicular to the building façade and shall not exceed 600mm in height.</p> <p>c) Signs shall be limited to one per business or activity.</p> <p>Signs below verandah level</p> <p>a) Portable signs (including sandwich boards) located in the road reserve shall be limited to one sign per road frontage for each business or activity.</p> <p><i>Note: Refer to general standard C11.1.6.1(B) for content and design requirements. And Refer to general standard C11.1.6.1(D) for road reserve restrictions.</i></p>
Restricted Discretionary Activities				
11.1.10(2)	Signs which do not comply as Permitted activities with respect to:	Inner commercial and amenity	Restricted Discretionary	<p>Council shall restrict its discretion to matter a) below:</p> <p>a) Maximum sign face area</p>

	a) Maximum sign face area Provided that the activity shall comply with all other general rules specified for a permitted activity	commercial City Centre and Mixed Use zones		
Discretionary Activities				
11.1.10(3)	Permanent signs located in any Natural Heritage Overlay and not provided for as Permitted or Restricted Discretionary activities.	inner-commercial and amenity commercial City Centre and Mixed Use zones	Discretionary	
11.1.10(4)	Signs listed as permitted which do not comply with the rules and are not provided for as Restricted Discretionary Activities	inner-commercial and amenity commercial City Centre and Mixed Use zones	Discretionary	
11.1.10(5)	Permanent freestanding signs and supporting structures which are 3m or less in height.	inner-commercial and amenity commercial City Centre and Mixed Use zones	Discretionary	
Non-complying Activities				
11.1.10(6)	Permanent freestanding signs and supporting structures which are greater than 3m in height.	inner-commercial and amenity commercial City Centre and Mixed Use zones	Non-Complying	
11.1.10(7)	Signs not specifically provided for as Permitted, Restricted Discretionary or Discretionary activities.	inner-commercial and amenity commercial City Centre and Mixed Use zones	Non-Complying	

Rule Table C11.1.11 - Rural Zones

Rule Number	Rule	Zone/Overlay	Status	Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion
Permitted Activities				
11.1.11(1)	Permanent and temporary signs (excluding signs listed for all zones),	Rural Zones	Permitted	<p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maximum height = 3m b) Maximum sign face area (per face) = 3m² c) On sites adjoining the state highway, only one permanent double-sided sign is permitted per site. <p>Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Advertising signs or signs advising the name or use of a property on sites adjacent to a state highway shall be erected generally at right angles to the road frontage but angled off the direction of the traffic by approximately 5 degrees to reduce headlight glare. b) Minimum distance between signs on the same site on site frontages adjacent to arterial (excluding state highways), principal or collector roads = 80m c) Signs on site frontages adjacent to minor roads shall be located on the site to which they relate.
Restricted Discretionary Activities				
11.1.11(2)	Signs which do not comply as Permitted activities with respect to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Height b) Maximum sign face area c) Location Provided that: that activity shall comply with all other general rules specified for a permitted activity	Rural zone	Restricted Discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to the matters a) – c) specified below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) height b) maximum sign face area c) location
Discretionary Activities				
11.1.11(3)	Permanent signs located in any Natural Heritage Overlay and not provided for as Permitted or Restricted Discretionary activities.	Rural zone	Discretionary	
11.1.11(4)	Signs listed as Permitted which do not comply with the rules, and are not provided for as Restricted Discretionary Activities.	Rural zone	Discretionary	

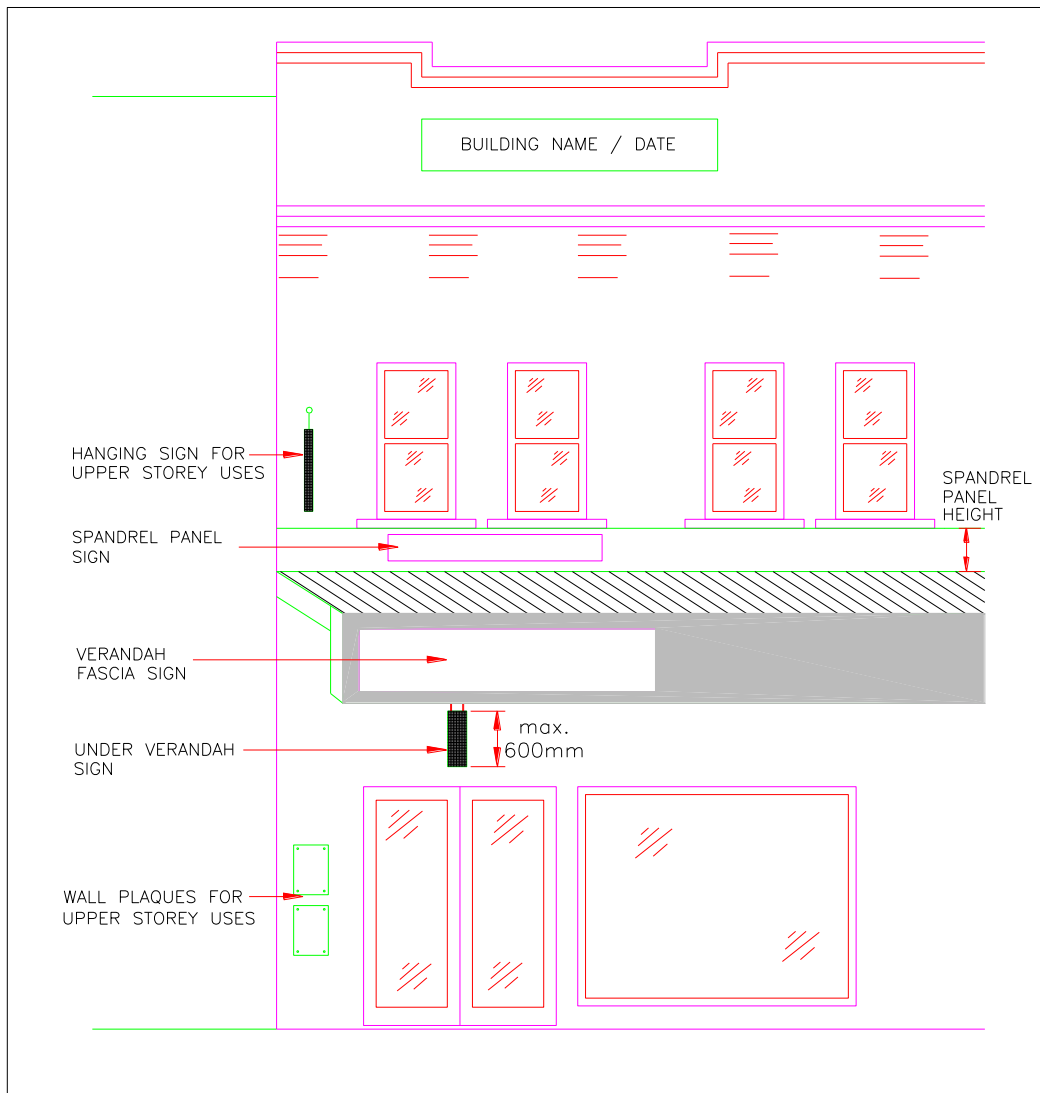


Figure C11.1 – Concepts for placement of signs (Inner commercial zones)

C11.2 Noise and Vibration

C11.2.1 Structure of this chapter

Noise and vibration occurs throughout the Gisborne district. For the purposes of clarity, the provisions controlling these effects will be divided into the following categories:

- a) noise and vibration provisions for all zones throughout the Gisborne district;
- b) noise provisions for transportation (land and air); and
- c) noise provisions for the coastal environment.

This chapter includes rules for noise and vibration and details regarding assessment of these effects. Rules for zone-specific activities which generate noise are not included in this chapter. They are instead addressed in the respective zone chapters to which the activity relates. Under the Act, the definition of noise includes vibration.

C11.2.2 Introduction

Noise and vibration are effects that have the ability to move beyond the boundary of the site of emission and impact on other areas, sometimes adversely. Noise or the type or level of noise is an important component of the character an area and the level of noise occurring in the proximity of a particular site may significantly alter the amenity of the site or impact upon human health.

C11.2.3 Issues

1. The community's health, safety and well-being may be adversely affected by noise and vibration.
2. Inappropriate noise and vibration emissions may adversely impact on the amenity and character of the zone that is being affected.

C11.2.4 Objectives for Noise and Vibrations

1. To enable noise and vibration at levels which do not have an adverse effect on human health.
2. An acoustic environment within each zone that is compatible with the character of the area.

Principal reasons:

- **Objective 1** - *Noise has the potential to adversely impact upon the community if it is not adequately controlled. Maintaining an environment in which noise does not adversely impact on people's health and safety is therefore necessary.*
- **Objective 2** - *Zoning has been used throughout the district to identify areas where varying levels and types of effects are expected to occur and to ensure that adverse effects do not inappropriately affect the environment. There are expectations for each zoning as to the level and types of effects with respect to noise based on acceptable levels for their differing sensitivity to adverse effects.*

C11.2.5 Policies for Noise including Vibrations

1. To ensure that noise emissions are contained at levels or in locations in a manner which provides for the health and safety of individuals and the community.
2. To maintain noise at limits that reflect the amenity values and character associated with the locality in which the noise is having an effect.
3. To maintain the character and amenity values of the rural zones with respect to noise, without unduly restricting farming activities. Noise limits for noise received by occupants of rural dwellings will be set to avoid restrictions on farming activities, where such farming activities adopt the best practicable option.

4. In assessing applications for resource consents in respect of noise, requirements for designations or modification to designations to exceed noise standards, consideration shall be given to the following factors:
 - a) the impact the noise will have on individuals and communities' health and safety, in particular the effects of night time sleep interference such as through awakening by startle effect, difficulty getting to sleep or disturbed sleep patterns
 - b) the character and amenity of the areas which will be affected by noise emissions, and the appropriateness of the noise for that area;
 - c) in the case of reserves, any Reserve Management Plan which is developed for the reserve;
 - d) the extent that the characteristics of noise emitted contribute to the adverse effects of emission such as:
 - o the level of noise,
 - o the duration, number and timing of events throughout the 24 hour day or over a year when the noise limit is exceeded,
 - o the characteristics of the location in which noise will impact including the background noise levels in this area (L95) and stipulated standards for noise in the Plan,
 - o noise characteristics – including but not limited to – the frequency, tone, impulse and spectrum of noise,
 - o the cumulative effect that the noise has on background (L95) of the area.
5. To manage noise on reserves in a manner which reflects both the amenity of the reserve and the character of the surrounding landscape in recognition of the diversity of situations in which reserves are located.
6. When assessing applications for resource consents, requirements for designations or modification to designations where:
 - a) internal noise standards for residential dwellings are contravened; or
 - b) visitor accommodation, camp grounds and motor camps, hospitals, health and medical centres, residential care housing, education institutions and structures for the purposes of, or activities involving public assembly (excluding structures required for airport activities are described in the conditions of the designation) occur in the Noise Impact Overlay;
 - o consideration shall include but not be limited to the following factors,
 - o the characteristics of the noise experienced (on the site to which the activity relates) and the extent that noise adversely impacts upon the activity for which consent is sought,
 - o exacerbates the background noise levels,
 - o whether, and the extent to which, the activity for which consent is sought,
 - o whether the potential adverse effects of noise will be confined to the site for which the activity relates.

Principal reasons:

- **Policy 1** - Noise emitting activities must be undertaken in a sustainable manner. People's health and safety is an important aspect that must be provided for when undertaking a range of activities.
- **Policy 2** - Zoning provides a useful tool to contain noise in areas where adverse effects may be avoided, remedied or mitigated to the extent required. Zones have been identified according to their sensitivity to effects. Any noise emitted should occur in a manner which maintains the values of the zones.
- **Policy 3** - The bulk of rural land is not affected by noise limits so farming activities should be largely unrestricted. Noise controls apply only in proximity to rural dwellings or at residential zone boundaries. Noise from farming activities of a limited duration, such as harvesting, which are operated no louder than necessary are exempt from the noise limits.

- **Policy 4** - This policy contains criteria to be considered during the assessment of resource consent applications and designations. It allows site-specific consideration for each application. This policy will guide decisions on applications in addition to the guidance given in the Act and other statutory plans.
- **Policy 5** - Although neighbourhood reserves are always located within residential zones, amenity and recreation reserves are situated across the district throughout a range of zones. Rules for noise for these areas therefore need to accommodate the varying sensitivity of these areas to the effects of noise.
- **Policy 6** - Noise-sensitive activities may be located within a noisy environment. This policy gives guidance for assessment of consent applications in these circumstances. Perception of the extent to which adverse effects of noise are considered to be occurring should be included as an aspect of the consent application assessment.

C11.2.6 Transport Noise

The transportation network is an important physical resource which provides for people's social, economic and cultural wellbeing. However land and air transportation may cause adverse effects on public health and safety or alter the character or amenity of an area in which noise is being emitted. The generation of land-based transportation noise is generally associated with the roading network. The traffic characteristics, the proximity to residential areas and the zones through which the roads traverse will determine the level of adverse effects which occur. Heavy trucks operating in a residential area, for example, will potentially have a greater adverse effect than trucks travelling through an industrial area.

Air transport noise is concentrated around arrival and departure sites (airports, airfields and helipads) and along flight paths. The effects of noise generated from these areas on the surrounding environment varies due to the difference in scale of the operations and the location in which the activity is situated. It is necessary that the operations of the airport are undertaken in a manner which provides for the safe operation of the airport, field or helipad and addresses the adverse effects of noise on the area, including impacts upon human health and amenity.

New activities, which are sensitive to the effects of noise may wish to locate in the vicinity of transport centres. This is often referred to as "reverse sensitivity". This occurrence may result in demands on the transport operators to change or curtail their existing activities.

The operation of vehicles to control the levels of noise emitted is addressed in other legislation. Unreasonable noise provisions also applies to land-based activities by requiring that the best practicable option is used to ensure that noise emitted does not exceed an unreasonable level.

C11.2.7 Issues

1. Public health and safety may be compromised as a result of noise generated by land and air transportation activities. Location of noise sensitive activities (such as residential) in close proximity to traffic networks or airports may also result in adverse effects.
2. Noise generated from the road network has the potential to impact upon the amenity values of the zones through which roads are established.
3. Aircraft operations are characteristically noisy and activities may adversely affect a wide area, in particular sites in close proximity to arrival and departure points.

C11.2.8 Objectives for Transport Noise

1. Mitigation of the adverse effects on residential sites of traffic noise generated by vehicles using the roading network.
2. The safe and efficient operation of the airports, airfields, heliports and helipads in a manner in which any adverse effects of noise on the environment is avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Principal reasons:

- **Objective 1** - For properties already located adjacent to busy roading networks, the avoidance or remediation of the effects of traffic noise is not possible. Mitigation of the adverse effects of noise is therefore required. Avoidance of traffic noise is not generally possible, although options exist for reducing noise levels generated through the use of alternative roading design.
- **Objective 2** - Maintaining continuing operational capability of existing air operations in a manner which addresses adverse effects of noise is required. The establishment of new operations must also be performed in an appropriate manner so that the viability of the operations and the adverse effects of noise are addressed.

C11.2.9 Policies for Transport Noise

1. To require new residential development on front sites adjacent to arterial roads or within the Airport Noise Impact Overlay be constructed in a manner which mitigates the adverse effects of noise from the roading network or the airport operation.
2. To address the adverse effects of traffic noise, when making alteration to the roading network (such as development of new roads or alteration to the roading hierarchy) consideration of the following criteria may be used:
 - a) adopting measures which assist in the reduction of creation of noise such as through design of roads, and use of alternative roading materials and surfaces during construction which lessen noise generation,
 - b) evaluation of alternative routes,
 - c) adopting measures to mitigate the adverse effects of noise such as through the use of screening, evaluation or other noise barriers.
3. Noise-sensitive activities may only be established in the Noise Impact Overlay area if they are insulated to ensure that the potential adverse effects of noise, from airport operations, would not adversely affect the health of occupants.
4. When considering applications for resource consents, designations or modifications to designations to construct or modify an airport, airfield, heliport or helipad, regard shall be had to the following factors:
 - a) the impact the noise will have on people and communities' health and safety – in particular regard should be had for the adverse effects of night time sleep interference;
 - b) the character and amenity of the areas which will be affected by noise emissions – including the background noise (L95) of the location in which the aircraft will be arriving or departing;
 - c) provisions of the appropriate New Zealand Standards developed by Standards Association of New Zealand for the purposes of management of noise;
 - d) the adverse effect of the characteristics of noise emitted such as:
 - o the level of noise to be emitted;
 - o the noise characteristics – including but not limited to– the frequency, tone, impulse and spectrum of noise and type of craft used,
 - o the frequency and timing of flights, and the duration of aircraft activities,
 - o flight paths, including the height and direction of any manoeuvres and ground and air space required for emergency procedures

Principal reasons:

- **Policy 1** - For established areas, the avoidance and remediation of adverse effects of noise is not a possibility. Adverse effects of traffic noise on new houses will therefore need to be mitigated through acoustic insulation.

- **Policy 2** - During construction of new roads or modification to existing roads, consideration should be given to the manner in which these developments occur with respect to the effect of the level of noise generated by traffic. Road design also complements other measures adopted to address noise effects.
- **Policy 3** - Consideration must be given to the airport with regard to the potential effect (reverse sensitivity) caused by poor location of noise sensitive activities.
- **Policy 4** - These criteria give guidance for assessment of applications and designations. Criteria include consideration of aspects and characteristics of noise which contribute to the adverse effects of noise. New Zealand Standards for noise are generally based around volume control. This policy allows wider consideration of characteristics of noise.

C11.2.10 Noise in Coastal Environment

The emission of noise in the Coastal Environment does not typically result in significant adverse effects to values associated with that environment. Exposed coasts are common throughout the region and are often dominated by natural background noise and, in most instances, noise has no long-term adverse effects on them. Noise is an issue when it threatens people's appreciation of the natural character of the CMA, or when it adversely affects values in the CMA that are sensitive to noise (wildlife for example). Excessive noise can diminish the amenity of the Coastal Environment and, taken to a real excess, can impact upon the health of people and ecosystems.

C11.2.11 Issues for Noise in the Coastal Environment

1. The adverse effects of noise are often an unavoidable by-product of activities located in the CMA. The effects of noise are highly dependent on the values of a given location, and change over time.

C11.2.12 Objectives for Noise in Coastal Environment

1. No interference with the peace, comfort or convenience of people in the Coastal Environment as a consequence of noise emanating from the CMA.
2. The management of space within the CMA to accommodate activities which create significant noise as a consequence of their operational requirements.
3. The avoidance of the effects of noise on sensitive ecosystems.

Principal reasons:

- **Objective 1** - The perception of people in the Coastal Environment of that environment reflect its amenity. This objective is required in order to provide recognition of an important adverse effect on excessive noise. This objective is consistent with the NZCPS.
- **Objective 2** - Providing for the management of necessarily noisy activities is consistent with sustainable management if the adverse effects can be avoided, remedied or mitigated.
- **Objective 3** - Noise may adversely affect sensitive ecosystems - such as breeding or roosting birds or mammals. It is important to avoid adversely affecting these ecosystems to preserve natural character.

C11.2.13 Policies for Noise in Coastal Environment

1. To ensure that activities located within the CMA do not create noise emissions which exceed standards set landward of the Mean High Water Spring mark.
2. To recognise that some activities, especially those associated within the Port Management Area, create noise and to manage the effects of this noise with regard to the operational requirements of ports.

3. Where doubt arises as to the ability of a proposed activity to comply with the noise performance standards to require applicants for resource consents to supply an acoustic design certificate from a qualified acoustic consultant demonstrating that the performance standards will be met.
4. Where noise may disrupt or have an adverse effect on significant habitats of indigenous fauna to require adequate measures be taken to avoid the adverse effect.
5. Noise Levels in the CMA shall be measured and assessed in accordance with the requirements of New Zealand Standards NZS6801:1991 "Measurement of Sound" and NZS6802:1991 "Assessment of Environmental Sound".
6. Construction noise arising from any activity in the CMA shall meet the limits recommended in, and be measured and assessed in accordance with, New Zealand Standard NZS6803P:1984 "The Measurement and Assessment of Noise from Construction, Maintenance and Demolition Work".

Principal reasons:

- **Policy 1** - *There are well established standards for maintaining a healthy human environment. It is appropriate to utilise these standards as the main regulatory tool for activities located in the CMA as standards seaward of MHWS are likely to be very difficult to monitor.*
- **Policy 2** - *In a port management area, or adjacent to any industrial type activity noise is likely to be a problem for occupiers that are sensitive to it. This policy is necessary to direct such sensitive occupiers away from these areas.*
- **Policy 3** - *In circumstances where noise has the potential to create significant adverse effects it may be appropriate to require professional assessment of that noise. This policy is needed to ensure that the risk associated with a project is minimised.*
- **Policy 4** - *This policy is needed to ensure that natural values are assessed and had regard to.*
- **Policy 5 & 6** - *These policies are required to maintain consistency with national standards.*

C11.2.14 Methods

Advocacy

1. Council will develop guidelines or codes of practice and provide information to the public advising how rules for noise may be met. The manner in which noise emissions with special audible characteristics, such as tonality or impulsiveness, which cause adverse effects, may be managed will also be addressed.
2. To provide information and advice to encourage and support the development of a Gisborne Field Airport Management Plan. This Plan should assist the airport authority in managing the use of the Airport in a manner consistent with the provisions of this Plan and the requirements of the Act.
3. Encourage compliance with the appropriate industry protocols, voluntary guidelines and codes of practice for farming operations.

Information Provision

1. To develop and make available to interested members of the public information regarding measures which may be used to mitigate the adverse effects of traffic and airport noise on residential amenity and internal noise levels.

Regulation

1. An air noise boundary and outer control boundary will be established around the Gisborne Airport in accordance with NZS 6805:1992 "Airport Noise Management and Land Use Planning" and district rules controlling residential development and land use within these areas will be developed. These boundaries will act as an overlay with the existing zoning provisions retained and overlay specific rules developed as appropriate.

2. Rules
 - a) District rules will be developed to manage the effects of noise and vibration for each of the generic zones identified.
 - b) District rules will be developed to address the adverse effects of the arterial roading network and airport noise on new residential dwellings.
3. Zones will be used as a tool for the setting of noise and vibration rules. The following groupings will be used when establishing rules:

Generic Zone Referred to	Zones Included in this Grouping
Residential	General Residential (Unchanged), General Residential Inner Residential, Medium Density Residential, Residential Protection
Industrial	General Industrial, Rural Industrial A and Rural Industrial B
Port	Port Management A, B, C & Cook "Cone of Vision"
Commercial	Inner Commercial, Amenity Commercial, Fringe Commercial, Outer City Centre, Mixed Use
Suburban Commercial Centres	Suburban Commercial Local Centre, Neighbourhood Centre
Rural	Rural Residential, Rural Production, Rural General, Rural Lifestyle, Rural Lifestyle (Back Ormond/ Glenelg)
Amenity	Amenity Reserves
Heritage	Heritage Reserves
Neighbourhood	Neighbourhood Reserves
Recreation	Recreation Reserves
Open Space	Open Space Zone, Natural Open Space Zone, Sport and Active Recreation Zone

Figure C11.2 – Generic Zone Categories

Road Hierarchy

1. The roading hierarchy will be utilised as a method to identify areas where residential amenity may be adversely affected by traffic noise emitted from the road network.

Multi-disciplinary Approach

1. Establishment of a consultative committee in Council – including members able to offer expertise in engineering, environmental health and planning – will be undertaken. The purpose of this committee is to annually review and report on the roading hierarchy measures to mitigate adverse effects of noise based on criteria such as traffic characteristics, including total flows and proportions of heavy traffic, traffic growth projections, proposed network changes, noise levels and state highway planning.

Principal reasons:

Advocacy

- **Method 1** - It is possible that new or evolving activities may result in new noise issues emerging and Council may choose to provide information to the public regarding how adverse effects may be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

- **Method 2** - The development of a management plan for the airport would assist in the avoidance or mitigation of adverse effects of airport operations on people in the vicinity of the airport who are affected by noise and also provide guidance for future decisions.
- **Method 3** - Adherence to industrial protocols and guidelines will help to achieve sustainable management. However, such documents are best referred to outside the Tairāwhiti Plan.

Information Provision

- **Method 1** - Mitigating the effects of noise through the use of acoustic insulation may be achieved by utilising specific building materials and techniques. Council will provide this information to people on request to assist in compliance with rules regarding insulation of new residential homes.

Regulation

- **Method 1** - Rules and the establishment of air noise and outer control boundaries are required to provide clarity and certainty regarding the mitigation of adverse effects of transportation noise on the health and safety of people.
- **Method 2** - Rules are required to give guidance and certainty as to the level of noise expected for each zone and to establish requirements for residential dwellings affected by transportation noise.
- **Method 3** - Zoning provides a useful tool to contain noise in areas where adverse effects may be avoided, remedied or mitigated to the extent required. Categorising zones throughout the district into ten generic groupings is undertaken because the adverse effects of noise on these areas are comparable and should therefore be managed in a consistent manner.

Road Hierarchy

- **Method 1** - The adverse effects of traffic noise on residential dwellings are based upon road utilisation. The roading hierarchy is a method to identify which roads require noise mitigation rules.

Multi-disciplinary approach

- **Method 1** - Many factors contribute to the levels of noise emitted from a particular road. Traffic flow and roading use is dynamic and changes to the roading hierarchy may be required. These changes should be done in a manner in which consideration is given to a range of traffic, environmental health and planning considerations on a regular basis.

C11.2.15 Rules for Noise

C11.2.15.1 General Rules and Standards for Permitted Activities

Note: These rules do not apply to noise associated with plantation forestry activities regulated under the Resource Management (National Environmental standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017. Regulation 98 and 99 of those regulations apply to noise associated with plantation forestry activities and prevail over the rules and Standards in this chapter.

Note: Because of the designation status of Gisborne Airport, and the special provisions stated in Appendix H2 relating to airport noise, airport activities undertaken on land identified in the planning maps as Dg4 (Gisborne Airport) are exempt from Rules in C11.2.15.1.

The following general rules shall apply to all permitted activities with respect to noise (excluding vibration):

A All Zones

1. At any boundary where the zones differ, the appropriate noise limit shall be the lowest average maximum noise level (L10) permitted by either zone.
2. Outdoor activities associated with educational institutions conducted on the site of the institutions between 7am and 9pm shall not exceed a maximum of the noise standard at the boundary of the zone in which it is being received, increased numerically by 10dBA.

3. Noise associated with emergency warning devices used by emergency services shall be exempt from all rules contained in C11.2.15.1.

B Residential and Neighbourhood Reserve and Open Space Zones

1. The average maximum noise level (L10) and maximum noise level (Lmax) as measured at or within the boundary of any site zoned residential or at, or within the boundary of any site zoned Neighbourhood Reserve or Open Space Zone shall not exceed the following limits:

Residential Zones, and Neighbourhood Reserves and Open Space Zones	Monday to Saturday				Sundays and Public Holidays			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM NOISE LEVEL (L 10) dBA			(Lmax) dBA	(L 10) dBA			(Lmax) dBA
	day 7am-6pm	evening 6pm-10pm	night 10pm-7am	night 10pm-7am	day 7am-6pm	evening 6pm-10pm	night 10pm-7am	night 10pm-7am
Front sites adjacent to arterial, principal roads, front and rear sites adjacent to railway lines or commercial or industrial zones	55	50	45	70	50	45	45	70
All other sites	55	45	40	65	45	45	40	65

Figure C11.3 – Standards for Noise in the Residential, and Neighbourhood Reserves and Open Space Zones

2. Awapuni Road

- a) Any new residential dwelling erected or re-erected on sites specified in Appendix H28 shall comply with rules specified in Figure C11.5 below.

C Industrial, Port, Commercial, Aviation Commercial, Rural Commercial, City Centre, Inner Residential Mixed Use, Local Centre and Neighbourhood Centre Suburban Commercial zones

1. The average maximum noise level (L10) as measured at or within the boundary of any industrial, port, commercial, City Centre, Mixed Use, Local Centre and Neighbourhood Centre or Suburban Commercial zone shall not exceed the following limits:

Generic Zone	AVERAGE MAXIMUM NOISE LEVEL (L ₁₀) dBA at all times
Industrial and Port	75
Commercial Aviation Commercial Rural Commercial City Centre Mixed Use	70
Suburban Commercial Local Centre Neighbourhood Centre	65

Figure C11.4 – Standards for Noise in the Industrial, Port, commercial, Aviation Commercial, Rural Commercial, City Centre, Mixed Use, Local Centre and Neighbourhood Centre, Suburban Commercial Zones

2. Where buildings for permanent residential and visitor accommodation are permitted in industrial, port, commercial, Aviation Commercial, Rural Commercial, City Centre, Mixed Use, Local Centre and Neighbourhood Centre Inner Residential or Suburban Commercial zones, the developer shall design and construct the building so as to comply with the

following internal noise limits (Maximum level of permitted noise for each zone shall be assumed to occur as specified in Figure C11.4 above):

Permanent residential & visitor accommodation permitted in Industrial, Port, City Centre, Mixed Use, Local Centre and Neighbourhood Centre Commercial, Suburban Commercial Inner Residential	TIME	AVERAGE MAXIMUM INTERNAL NOISE LEVEL (L ₁₀) dBA	MAXIMUM NOISE LEVEL INTERNAL (L _{max}) dBA
Industrial, Port, City Centre, Mixed Use, Local Centre and Neighbourhood Centre, Aviation Commercial, Rural Commercial Commercial, Suburban Commercial, Inner Residential	DAY AND EVENING 7am-10pm	65 60 55	-
Industrial, Port, City Centre, Mixed Use, Local Centre and Neighbourhood Centre, Aviation Commercial, Rural Commercial Commercial, Suburban Commercial, Inner Residential	NIGHT 10pm-7am	35	65

Figure C11.5 Rules for permanent residential accommodation in Residential, Industrial, Port, City Centre, Mixed Use, Local Centre and Neighbourhood Centre, Aviation Commercial, Rural Commercial, Commercial, Inner Residential and Suburban Commercial Zones

D Rural Zones

- The average maximum noise level (L₁₀) and maximum noise levels (L_{max}) as measured at or within the boundary of any site zoned Rural Residential, Rural Lifestyle, Rural Lifestyle (Back Ormond and Glenelg) or the notional boundary of any dwelling zoned Rural Production, Rural General, and shall not exceed the following limits.

ZONE	AVERAGE MAXIMUM NOISE LEVEL (L ₁₀) dBA		(L _{max}) dBA
	DAY 0600-2100	NIGHT 2100-0600	NIGHT 2100-0600
Rural	55	45	70

Figure C11.6 – Rules for Noise in the Rural Zone

- Rule C11.2.15.1 (Rural zones – 1) shall exclude farming activities (not specifically provided for by a rule other than Rule DD4.6.1.1), and provided that the best practicable option is adopted to ensure noise does not exceed a reasonable level.

Note: Attention is drawn to the requirements of section 16 of the Act.

Note: Refer to Regulation 98 and 99 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017 for noise associated with a plantation forestry activity. Those regulations prevail over this rule.

- New dwellings located within the Rural P or Rural G zones (where the dwelling site is adjacent to either an industrial or commercial zone), shall provide an acoustic design certificate to show that the dwelling can comply with the noise limits specified in Figure C11.5 above in all habitable rooms with the windows closed, using appropriate noise mitigation measures as necessary.

E Heritage Reserve and Natural Open Space Zone

- The average maximum noise level (L10) and maximum noise level (Lmax) arising from any zone as measured at or within the boundary of any site zoned Heritage Reserve **or Natural Open Space** shall not exceed the following limits:

ZONE	AVERAGE MAXIMUM NOISE LEVEL (L ₁₀) dBA		(L _{max}) dBA
	DAY 7am and 9pm	NIGHT 2100 - 7am	NIGHT 2100 - 7am
Heritage Reserve	50	50	50

Figure C11.7 – Rules for Noise in the Heritage Reserve **and Natural Open Space Zone**

F **Amenity, Recreation Reserve, and Natural Open Space and Open Space Zones**

- The average maximum noise level (L10) arising from any zone as measured at or within the boundary of any site zoned Amenity Reserve or Recreation Reserve, **and Natural Open Space Zones, Open Space Zone** shall not exceed the following limits: or

ZONE Amenity Reserve Recreation Reserve Natural Open Space Zone Open Space Zone	AVERAGE MAXIMUM NOISE LEVEL (L ₁₀) Dba At all times
Reserves adjacent to Suburban Commercial Reserves and Open Space adjacent to Local and Neighbourhood Centres	65
Reserves and Open Space adjacent to Commercial, Aviation Commercial, Rural Commercial.	70
Reserves and Open Space adjacent to Industrial or Port	75
Reserves and Open Space adjacent to Residential	Refer to Figure C11.3
Reserves and Open Space adjacent to Rural	Refer to Figure C11.6

Figure C11.8 – Rules for Noise in the Amenity, Recreation Reserves, **and Open Space and Natural Open Space Zones**

- The average maximum noise level (L10) arising from any site zoned Amenity Reserve or Recreation Reserve, **or Open space Zone, or Natural Open Space Zone**, as measured at or within the boundary of any other zone shall comply with the following conditions:
 - noise levels are not exceeded by more than a maximum for 10dBA from 7am and 9pm;
 - noise incidents do not occur more than six times in any 12 month period;
 - noise incidents have a duration of not more than three hours on any single occasion.

G **Port Management Zones**

1. **General**

- The longer term average sound level (L_{dn}) from "essential port activities" within the Port Management zones shall not exceed 55dBA at any point outside the 55dBA noise contour nor 65dBA at any point outside the 65dBA noise contour.
- Non-essential port activities conducted in the Port Management zones shall comply with noise limits specified in C11.2.15.1.
- The short term average sound level (L_{eq}) shall not exceed 60dBA between 10pm and 7am.
- The night time maximum sound level (L_{max}) shall not exceed 85dBA between the hours of 10pm and 7am at any point outside the 65dBA noise contour.

- e) Persons carrying out essential port activities shall provide, on the third anniversary of the Plan becoming operative – and every three years thereafter – certification that noise produced complies with standards a)–d) above.
2. No structure or additions to existing structures associated with a noise sensitive activity shall be erected on land located between the 55dBA Noise Contour Boundary and the 65dBA Noise Contour Boundary for the Port of Gisborne, except where the internal Ldn of 45dBA in all habitable rooms with doors and windows closed is achieved.

C11.2.15.2 Rules and Standards for Noise for Construction Activities- All Zones

A Long Term Construction

- Emissions of construction noise shall not exceed 168 calendar days in any 12 month period.
- The construction activity shall comply with the noise limits specified in Figure C11.9.

B Shorter Term Construction Noise Standards

- Emission of construction noise shall not exceed 15 calendar days in any 12 month period.
- Noise limits specified in Figure C11.9 may be exceeded by 5 dBA except for residential zone between 6pm - 7am and rural zone dwellings between 6pm – 6am.
- The background sound level (L₉₅), average maximum noise level (L₁₀) and maximum noise level (L_{max}) arising from any zone as measured at or within the boundary of any site zoned residential, city centre, mixed use, local or neighbourhood centre, Aviation Commercial, Rural Commercial, commercial, Suburban Commercial, industrial, port or reserve, or Open Space zone, Natural Open Space zone, or Sport and Active Recreation zone, or the notional boundary of any dwelling in a rural zone shall not exceed the following limits:

Construction & temporary activity noise measured within the	Time Period	AVERAGE MAXIMUM NOISE LEVEL (dBA)		
		L ₉₅	L ₁₀	L _{MAX}
Residential Zone	Mon – Sat 7am-6pm	60	75	90
	all other times	Refer to Figure C11.3	Refer to Figure C11.3	Refer to Figure C11.3
<u>Commercial and Suburban Commercial, City Centre, Mixed Use, Local and Neighbourhood Centre Zones</u>	Mon – Sat at all times	60	75	90
	all other times	-	Refer to Figure C11.4	-
Industrial and Port Zones	Mon – Sat at all times	-	90	-
	Sun & Public Holidays at all times	-	Refer to Figure C11.4	-
Rural Zone	Mon – Sat 0600-6pm	60	75	90
	all other times	Refer to Figure C11.6	Refer to Figure C11.6	Refer to Figure C11.6
Reserves Zone <u>Open Space Zone, Natural Open Space Zone, Sport and Active Recreation Zone</u>	Mon – Sat at all times	60	75	90
	Sun & Public Holidays at all times	-	Refer to Figures C11.3, C11.7 and C11.8	Refer to Figures C11.3, C11.7 and C11.8

Figure C11.9 – Rules for Construction Noise in all Zones

C11.2.15.3 Rules for Vibration

General Rules

Note: These rules do not apply to vibration associated with plantation forestry activities regulated under the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017. Regulation 98 and 99 of those regulations apply to vibration associated with plantation forestry activities and prevail over the rules and standards in this chapter.

The following General Rules shall apply to all activities with respect to vibration:

A Residential and Rural Zones

General

- Vibration shall not be noticeably discernible at or within the boundary of any site zoned residential or Rural Lifestyle or Rural Lifestyle (Back Ormond/Glenelg) or the notional boundary of any dwelling zoned Rural Residential, Rural Production, Rural General, by a suitably experienced person using unaided senses; or
- The maximum weighted vibration level (Wb or Wd) arising from any zone as measured at or within the boundary of any site zoned residential, or Rural Lifestyle or Rural Lifestyle (Back Ormond/Glenelg), or the notional boundary of any dwelling zoned Rural Production, Rural General, shall not exceed the following limits:

Zone	Time	Maximum Weighted Vibration Level (Wb or Wd)
Residential	7am-6pm Monday to Saturday	45 mm/s ²
	At all other times	15 mm/s ²
Rural	0600-6pm Monday to Saturday	45 mm/s ²
	At all other times	15 mm/s ²

Figure C11.10 – Rules for Vibration in the Residential and Rural Zones

B Industrial, Port, city centre, mixed use, local or neighbourhood centre, Aviation Commercial, Rural Commercial, Commercial, Suburban Commercial, Reserves Zones, Open Space zone, Natural Open Space zone, or Sport and Active Recreation zone

General

- Vibration shall not be noticeably discernible at or within the boundary of any site zoned industrial, port, city centre, mixed use, local or neighbourhood centre, Aviation Commercial, Rural Commercial, commercial, Suburban Commercial, or reserve, or Open Space zone, Natural Open Space zone, or Sport and Active Recreation zone by a suitably experienced person using unaided senses; or
- Vibration shall not exceed the rules specified in Figure C11.11, at or within the boundary of any site zoned industrial, port, city centre, mixed use, local or neighbourhood centre, Aviation Commercial, Rural Commercial, commercial, Suburban Commercial, or reserve, or Open Space zone, Natural Open Space zone, or Sport and Active Recreation zone.
- The maximum weighted vibration level (Wb or Wd) arising from any zone as measured at or within the boundary of any site zoned industrial, port, city centre, mixed use, local or neighbourhood centre, Aviation Commercial, Rural Commercial, commercial, Suburban Commercial or reserve, or Open Space zone, Natural Open Space zone, or Sport and Active Recreation zone shall not exceed the following limits:

Zones	Time	Maximum Weighted Vibration Level (Wb or Wd)

Industrial Port Commercial Centres Suburban Commercial Reserves Open Space	At all times	60 mm/s ²
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Figure C11.11 – Rules for Vibration in Industrial, Port, city centre, mixed use, local or neighbourhood centre, Aviation Commercial, Rural Commercial, Commercial, Suburban Commercial and Reserves Zones, or Open Space zone, Natural Open Space zone, or Sport and Active Recreation zone

C11.2.15.4 Rules for Vibration for Construction Activities – All Zones

A Residential and Rural Zones

Short Term Construction

1. The period for which vibration is emitted shall not exceed 15 calendar days in any 12 month period; and
2. All activities shall comply with the rules specified in Figure C11.12.
3. The maximum weighted vibration level (Wb or Wd) arising from any zone as measured at or within the boundary of any site zoned residential, or Rural Lifestyle, or Rural Lifestyle (Back Ormond/Glenelg) or the notional boundary of any dwelling zoned Rural Production, Rural General, shall not exceed the following limits:

Zones	Time	Maximum Weighted Vibration Level (Wb or Wd)
Residential	7am - 6pm Monday to Saturday	60mm/s ²
	All other times	15mm/s ²
Rural	0600 - 6pm Monday to Saturday	60mm/s ²
	At all other times	15mm/s ²

Figure C11.12 – Rules for Vibration Construction in Residential and Rural Zones

B Industrial, Port, city centre, mixed use, local or neighbourhood centre, Commercial, Suburban Commercial or Reserve Zones or Open Space zone, Natural Open Space zone, or Sport and Active Recreation zone

1. Activities shall comply with rules specified in Figure C11.11 for each respective zone.
2. There shall be no restriction on the duration of construction activities.

C11.2.15.5 Rules for Arterial Roads

1. No new residential dwelling shall be erected adjacent to an arterial road, except where the following rules can be satisfied:
 - a) An external Leq (24 hour) level of 60 dBA measured at a point 1m from the façade of the building; or
 - b) An internal Leq (24 hour) level of 40 dBA in all habitable rooms with the windows closed.

C11.2.15.6 Rules for Airport Noise

1. No building shall be used or erected, (or subject to additions or alterations), for a noise-sensitive activity in the Noise Impact Overlay except where an internal Ldn of 45dBA with windows closed is achieved.

2. An acoustic design certificate is to be provided to show how these levels can be met using appropriate noise mitigation measures.

C11.2.15.7 Rules for Lot 1 DP 2888 and Kaiti 65ML 802 (17 and 19 Hirini Street)

1. No new residential dwelling shall be erected except where an internal Ldn of 45dBA in all habitable rooms with the windows closed is achieved.
2. An acoustic design certificate is to be provided to show how these levels can be met using appropriate noise mitigation measures.

C11.2.15.8 Method of Assessment of Noise

A General Noise Assessment

1. All measurements shall be taken in accordance with:
 - a) NZS6801:1991 "Measurement of Sound";
 - b) NZS 6802:1991 "Assessment of Environmental Sound"; NZS 6802:1999 "Acoustics – Assessment of Environmental Sound" and
 - c) NZS 6803P:1984 "The measurement and Assessment of Noise from Construction, Maintenance and Demolition Work", NZS6803:1999 "Acoustics – Construction Work" and
 - d) Draft New Zealand Standard DZ 6808:1997, Acoustics -The assessment and measurement of sound from wind turbine generators.
 - e) NZS 6809:1999 " Acoustics – Port Noise Management and Land Use Planning"
2. Where it is not practicable to assess and/or measure noise outside:
 - a) internal noise will be measured in accordance with New Zealand Standards; and
 - b) the rules for internal noise for each respective zone will be the relevant noise rules for that zone numerically reduced by 10dBA.
3. Where noise is of a type which is intermittent and/or varying over long time intervals, then the relevant noise performance standards are considered to be exceeded when:

Zone	Time	Assessment Provisions
Rural	DAY Mon – Sat 0600-1900	The logarithmic average of three measurement periods (22 minutes duration) exceeds the specified limit
	EVENING Mon – Sat 1900-10pm Sun & Public Holidays 6pm-10pm	The logarithmic average of two measurement periods (12 minutes duration) exceeds the specified limit
	NIGHT At all other times	1 measurement period (10 minutes duration) exceeds the specified limit
All other zones	DAY Mon – Sat 7am-6pm	The logarithmic average of three measurement periods (22 minutes duration) exceeds the specified limit
	EVENING 1900-10pm Sun & Public Holidays 6pm-10pm	The logarithmic average of three measurement periods (12 minutes duration) exceeds the specified limit
	NIGHT All other times	1 measurement period (10 minutes duration) exceeds the specified limit

Figure C11.13 – Assessment for intermittent/ varying noise over long time intervals

B Method for Assessment of Noise – Reserves, Open Space Zones

1. Where more than one type of zone is bounding the reserve, rules shall be set in accordance with the more lenient of the noise rules applicable.
2. Where **Amenity and Recreation Reserves, Open Space Zone, and Natural Open Space zone, and Sport and Active Recreation zone.** share a common boundary with another reserve, noise rules will be established on a case-by-case basis as the need arises using the Act.
3. The noise performance standards for Recreation Reserve, **or Sport and Active Recreation zone** do not apply to spectator or player noise generated from outdoor sporting activities between 7am and 9pm.

C Method for Assessment of Vibration

1. Assessment of vibration will initially involve assessment by a suitably experienced person using unaided senses.
2. If, during initial unaided senses, assessment vibration is detected and further clarification of the level of vibration emitted is required, a secondary assessment of weighted vibration levels (Wb and Wd) shall be measured according to BS6841:1987. The average vibration shall be measured over a time period not less than 60 seconds and not longer than 30 minutes. The vibration shall be measured at any point where it is likely to affect the comfort or amenity of persons occupying an adjacent site.
3. Under Regulation 98 of the Resource Management (National Environmental standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017, vibration associated with a plantation forestry activities must be measured and assessed in accordance with ISO 4866.

C Methods for Assessment of Transport Noise

1. All measurements will be taken in accordance with:
 - a) NZS6805:1992 "Airport Noise Management and Land Use Planning"; and
 - b) NZS6807: 1994: "Noise Management and Land use Planning for Helicopter Landing Sites".

D Methods for Assessment of Industrial Noise

1. Noise from motor vehicles within the boundaries of an industrial, port or commercial site shall be included in the calculation of noise emission from that site.

C11.2.16 Rules for Noise in Coastal Environment

C11.2.16.1 General Standards

The following General Standards shall apply to the generation of noise in the coastal environment identified as a permitted activity.

A. Significant Values Management Area

- a) The average maximum noise level (L10) and maximum noise level (Lmax), as measured at or within the boundary generated within any part of the coastal marine area of a Significant Value Management Area shall not exceed the following limits set out in Figure C11.14.

Management Areas (within the coastal marine area only)	Average Maximum Noise Level (L10) dBA at all times	Maximum Noise Level (Lmax) dBA at all times
Significant Value Management Area	50	75

Figure C11.14 – Noise Standards for the Significant Value Management Area

- b) Noise shall not reach a level or be of such a nature that it results in the long-term modification of the behaviour of aggregations of marine mammals or birds. Long-term, for the purpose of this standard, means any change in behaviour which is not corrected within 30 minutes and repetitive modifications to behaviour which culminate in more than 60 minutes of response to

noise. Modification of behaviour includes any visible flight or flee response to noise - especially movement for a nesting or rearing site but does not include accommodation responses such as re-orientation to the source of noise; or

- c) The noise is generated by any siren, bell, foghorn or any other device used for navigation and/or warning purposes.

B. Port Management Area

- a) The average maximum noise level (L10) and maximum noise level (Lmax) generated within the Coastal Marine Area of the Port Management Area as measured at or within the boundary of (respectively) the General Management Area, the CMA of the Port Management Area and the Significant Value Management Area, shall not exceed the following limits set out in Figure C11.15.

Management Areas (within the Coastal Marine Area only)	Average Maximum Noise Level (L10) dBA at all times	Maximum Noise Level Between 9pm – 7am (Lmax)
General Management Area and CMA Boundary of the Port Management Area	70	70
Significant Value management Area	50	70 – (at all times)

Figure C11.15 – Noise Standards for the Port Management Area

- b) Noise shall not reach a level or be of such a nature that it results in the long-term modification of the behaviour of aggregations of marine mammals or birds. Long-term, for the purpose of this standard, means any change in behaviour which is not corrected within 30 minutes and repetitive modifications to behaviour which culminate in more than 60 minutes of response to noise. Modification of behaviour includes any visible flight or flee response to noise - especially movement from a nesting or rearing site but does not include accommodation responses such as re-orientation to the source of noise; or
- c) The noise is generated by any siren, bell, foghorn or any other device used for navigation and/or warning purposes.

C. General Management Area

- a) Except as provided for in Standard and Term d), the average maximum noise level (L10) and maximum noise level (Lmax) generated within the Coastal Marine Area of the General Management Area as measured at or within the CMA adjoining (respectively) residential, rural, amenity and heritage reserve zones in the Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan and adjoining Significant Values Management Areas within the Coastal Marine Area shall not exceed the following limits set out in Figure C11.16.

Land Adjoining the CMA of the General Management Area and Adjoining Protection Management Areas within the CMA	Monday – Saturday Maximum Average Noise Level (L10)				Sunday & Public Holidays Maximum Average Noise Level (L10)			
	7am– 6pm	6pm– 10pm	10pm – 7am	Lmax 10pm – 7am	7am – 6pm	6pm – 10pm	10pm – 7am	Lmax 10pm – 7am
Adjoining Residential Zones	55	45	40	65	55	45	40	65
Time Periods	7am– 9pm	9pm– 7am	Lmax 9pm – 7am		7am – 9pm	9pm – 7am	Lmax 9pm – 7am	
Adjoining Rural Zones	55	45	70		50	45	70	
Adjoining Amenity/Recreation Reserves/ <u>Open space Zone/ Natural Open Space Zone/ Sport and Active Recreation Zone</u>	55	45	70		50	45	70	
Adjoining Heritage Reserves/ <u>Natural Open Space Zone</u>	50	50					50	

Figure C11.16 – Noise Standards for the CMA of the General Management Area

- b) Noise shall not reach or be of such a nature that it results in the long-term modification of the behaviour of aggregations of marine mammals or birds. Long-term, for the purpose of this standard, means any change in behaviour that is not corrected within 30 minutes and repetitive modifications to behaviour that culminate in more than 60 minutes of response to noise. Modification of behaviour includes any visible flight or flee response to noise – especially movement from a nesting or rearing site but does not include accommodation responses such as re-orientation to the source of noise; or
- c) The noise is generated by any siren, bell, foghorn or any other device used for navigation and/or warning purposes.
- d) The noise standards established in the figure C11.16 shall not apply within or at the boundaries of the Specific Activity Area established for the exclusive use of personal watercraft.

Rule Table C11.2.16

Rule Number	Rule	Zone/Overlay	Status	Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion
Permitted Activities				
11.2.16(1)	Subject to all other relevant rules in this Plan, any activity which generates noise located within the Coastal Marine Area of the Significant Values Management Area	Significant Values Management Area	Permitted	C11.2.16.1 General Standards
11.2.16(2)	Subject to all other relevant rules in this plan, any activity which generates noise located within the coastal marine area of the General Coastal Management Area	General Coastal Management Area	Permitted	C11.2.16.1 General Standards
11.2.16(3)	Subject to all other relevant rules in this plan, any activity which generates noise located within the coastal marine area of the Port Management Area	Port Management Area	Permitted	C11.2.16.1 General Standards
Discretionary activities				
11.2.16(4)	Subject to all other relevant rules in this plan, any activity which generates noise located within the coastal marine area of the General Coastal Management Area that does not comply with the General Standards in section C11.2.16.1	General Coastal Management Area	Discretionary	
11.2.16(5)	Subject to all other relevant rules in this plan, any activity which generates noise located within the coastal marine area of the Port Management Area that does not comply with the General Standards in section C11.2.16.1	Port Management Area	Discretionary	
Non-complying activities				
11.2.16(6)	Subject to all other relevant rules in this Plan, any activity which generates noise located within the Coastal Marine Area of a Significant Values Management Area that does not comply with the General Standards in section C11.2.16.1	Significant Values Management Area	Non- Complying	

C11.3 Lighting and Glare

C11.3.1 Lighting and Glare Rules

C11.3.1.1 General Standards

Permitted activities in all zones and papakainga and marae settlements shall comply with the following requirements.

- A. All exterior lighting shall be directed away from adjacent properties and roads so that the spill of light is contained within the external boundaries of the property.
- B. Any welding activities (excluding construction activities) shall be screened so that they are not visible from residential or reserve zones and roads.
- C. Activities shall not emit artificial lighting greater than:
 - i. 10 lux spill (horizontal and vertical) of light as measured at or within the boundary of any site zoned residential or the notional boundary of any rural dwelling;
 - ii. 20 lux spill (horizontal and vertical) of light as measured at or within the boundary of any property zoned commercial;
 - iii. 10 lux spill (horizontal and vertical) of light as measured within any road carriageway, other than from road lighting, activities in reserve zones, activities in port management zones and network utilities.
- D. In reserve zones **and Open Space Zone, Natural Open Space Zone, and Sport and Active Recreation Zone**:
 - i. between the hours of 6pm and 10pm the limits apply at the boundary of residential or rural zones directly adjoining reserve **and open space** sites or 20m from a residential building in a rural area, and are measured in a vertical plane parallel to the relevant boundary, to a height equal to the height of the potentially affected dwellings.
 - ii. between the hours of 10pm and 7am limits apply in the plane of the windows of the habitable rooms of dwellings on nearby residential properties.
- E. In industrial and reserve zones **and Open Space Zone, Natural Open Space Zone, and Sport and Active Recreation Zone**:
 - i. between the hours of 6pm and 10pm the limits apply at the boundary of residential or rural zones directly adjoining industrial or reserve **and open space** sites or 20m from a residential building in a rural area, and are measured in a vertical plane parallel to the relevant boundary, to a height equal to the height of the potentially affected dwellings.
 - ii. between the hours of 10pm and 7am limits apply in the plane of the windows of the habitable rooms of dwellings on nearby residential properties.
- F. Activities shall not emit lighting or glare that may compromise aircraft safety or the safe movement of air traffic nearing the vicinity of the Gisborne Airport by constituting a hazard in navigable air space pursuant to Civil Aviation Rule Part 77.
- G. Activities (including signs) shall not include revolving, flashing, animated or moving lights, lasers or images which could produce glare, except on any site in the **Inner Commercial City Centre and Mixed Use** zones which is more than 100m from a state highway boundary.

Rule Table C11.3.1

Rule Number	Rule	Zone/Overlay	Status	Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion
Permitted Activities				
11.3.1(1)	Lighting and glare	All zones and in Papakainga and Marae settlements and all zones	Permitted	
Restricted Discretionary Activities				
11.3.1(2)	Network utility activities and structures that do not comply with the general standards for lighting and glare	All zones	Restricted Discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to matters a)- as relevant: a) health and safety; b) traffic c) location d) amenity values
11.3.1(3)	Activities (excluding industrial and commercial and activities for which Rules C2.1.8(1) and C2.1.8.(4) apply) on Māori land that do not comply with the general standards for lighting and glare.	All Zones	Restricted Discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to matter a): a) lighting and glare.
11.3.1(4)	Industrial and commercial activities (excluding industrial and commercial and activities for which Rule C2.1.8.(4) applies) that do not comply with the general standards for lighting and glare.	All Zones	Restricted Discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to matter a): a) lighting and glare.
11.3.1(5)	The: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Construction, addition to or alteration of minor dwelling units, residential dwelling units and residential accessory buildings; or ii. Home-occupation activities; or iii. Visitor accommodation, associated buildings and activities (excluding licensed facilities for the general public, camping grounds and motor camps; or iv. Educational institutions (including early-learning and day-care facilities) for up to 20 pupils and the erection of associated buildings and structures; 	Residential Zone	Restricted Discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to matter a): a) lighting and glare.

Rule Number	Rule	Zone/Overlay	Status	Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion
	that do not comply with the general standards for lighting and glare.			
11.3.1(6)	Activities that do not comply with the general standards for lighting and glare.	Commercial and City Centre, Mixed Use, Local Centre and Neighbourhood Centre Zones	Restricted Discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to matters a) to m) as relevant: a) amenity values b) human health and comfort c) financial contributions d) parking and access e) landscaping, fencing and walling f) Safety g) design & appearance & orientation to harbour h) heritage values in the Heritage Alert Layer i) infrastructure, works and services; j) structure Plan for the Citrus Grove Development Control Area k) operation of the Airport l) aircraft safety m) reverse sensitivity
11.3.1(7)	Activities that do not comply with the general standards for lighting and glare.	Industrial Zone	Restricted Discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to matters a) to g) as relevant: a) impact on amenity values b) impact on character of surrounding vicinity c) effects on human health and comfort d) shading e) aviation safety and requirements relevant to Gisborne Airport f) heritage values in the heritage alert layer g) financial contributions, works and services.
11.3.1(8)	Activities that do not comply with the general standards for lighting and glare.	Port Management Zone	Restricted Discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to matters a) to g) as relevant: a) amenity values including shading b) health and safety c) landscaping, fencing and walling d) parking & access, including alternative sites, volumes, existing areas e) heritage values in the heritage alter layer f) financial contributions g) infrastructure, works and services .

11.3.1(9)	Activities that do not comply with the general standards for lighting and glare.	Rural Zones	Restricted Discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to matters a) to f) as relevant: a) amenity values including shading b) health and safety c) parking and access d) heritage values in the heritage alert layer e) financial contributions, works and services f) effect on neighbours and on the soil resource.
11.3.1(10)	Activities that do not comply with the general standards for lighting and glare.	Reserves Zone <u>Open Space Zones</u>	Restricted Discretionary	Council shall restrict its discretion to matter a): a) lighting and glare.

C11.4 Radiofrequency

C11.4.1 Rules for radiofrequency and electro and magnetic fields

- a) All activities shall comply with the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2016, AS/NZS 2772.2:2016 Radiofrequency fields – Part 2: Principles and methods of measurement and computation – 3 kHz to 300 GHz, and NZS 2772.1:1999 Radiofrequency fields – Part 1 Maximum exposure levels – 3 kHz to 300 GHz.
- b) All activities shall comply with the International Commission on Non-ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) Guidelines (1998).

C11.5 Petrochemical Exploration and Production and Mining

C11.5.1 Introduction

There continues to be an interest in petrochemical exploration in the area and it will be necessary to identify the effects of exploration, testing and any eventual extraction processes to ensure adverse effects on the environment and other activities are able to be avoided, mitigated or remedied.

Gisborne district contains hydrocarbon resources which are likely to be subject to investigation to determine the location of sites which could be mined commercially. As the location of exploration and mining activities will be determined by the potential hydrocarbon resource, rules for these industrial activities will extend outside of the industrial zones and cover all of the Gisborne district area. The effects from the various activities associated with petrochemical exploration will vary depending on the characteristics of the location.

Exploration for other minerals could also occur within the district and could generate a variety of environmental effects depending on the exploration and extraction processes used.

C11.5.2 Issues

1. Adverse environmental effects from industries can degrade the environment and adversely affect other activities.
2. Reduction in the life-supporting capacity of the district's soil resources from the adverse effects of industrial activity.
3. Lack of acknowledgement of the importance of amenity values and environmental quality within industrial areas to those who visit and work within industrial areas.

C11.5.3 Objectives

1. Industrial activity that avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects on adjacent land use activity.
2. Avoid, remedy, or mitigate the adverse effects of industrial activities upon the natural heritage values of the receiving environment with particular reference to C9: Natural Heritage.
3. Sustainable management of the district's infrastructural resources.
4. Where industrial activities or areas meet with other zones or activities the environment is to be maintained or enhanced as far as practicable to avoid, mitigate or remedy adverse environmental effects on adjoining sites and areas.
5. The avoidance, remediation or mitigation of the adverse effects of industrial activities upon the life supporting capacity of the district's soil resources.

Principal reasons:

- *Industries vary considerably in their size, scale and the range of effects they create. Some effects only occur because of the sensitive nature of neighbouring activities and residential areas are sensitive to many of the effects which may be generated by industry.*
- *Industrial uses may create effects which could adversely impact upon the natural values of the immediate and wider environment.*
- *Industrial activities often require substantial infrastructural support – including roads, sewers, waste disposal, water and energy supplies. The supply of these support networks can have major environmental impacts and it is important that these effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated.*
- *To achieve a reasonable level of amenity for people carrying out other activities including residential, adjacent to industrial areas.*
- *Efficient use of water and soil resources will reduce conflict between potential users.*

C11.5.4 Policies

Compatibility

1. To ensure that the adverse effects of industrial land use on the soil and water resources of the district are avoided, remedied or mitigated.
2. To ensure that the adverse effects of industrial activity on adjacent land use activity is avoided, remedied or mitigated.
3. In relation to the adverse effects from an industrial activity, regard will be had to the following when considering applications for plan changes or resource consents:
 - the location of the industrial activity, in particular where associated with the life-supporting soils on the Poverty Bay and Tolaga Bay flats
 - visual contrasts between the activity and the landscape
 - effects on and proximity to adjacent land use activity
 - proximity to existing industrial activity, use and development
 - the cumulative adverse effects of industrial activity, use and development on the productive capacity of the district's soil and water resource
 - the heritage values of the landscape and their tolerance to change.

Natural Heritage Policies

1. To avoid locating industries on sites which are important for the functioning of ecosystems, natural features and landscapes, areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna, or the life supporting capacity of air, water and soil, with particular reference to C9 Natural Heritage, unless the effect of locating on the site can be mitigated by some method.
2. To ensure that industries do not create, either alone or in combination with other activities, adverse effects which will reduce the quality of the natural environment.
3. Recognition that in some areas the quality of the environment and ecosystems has been degraded, and enhancement may be required in association with any industrial development.

Infrastructure Policies

1. Industrial activities to provide a standard of servicing which meets their operational needs while avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse environmental effects.
2. In areas where connection to reticulated water and sewer systems is unavailable industries operating only where they can provide for their water supply waste water and effluent treatment and other waste disposal in a manner which will avoid mitigate or remedy any adverse environmental effects.

3. Evaluate landscape provisions for the area and impose conditions relating to planting and landscape requirements for the area to the extent necessary to establish planted areas consistent with Appendix H12 and to ensure protection of watercourses and maintenance and, where possible, enhancement of amenity values. To protect the safe and efficient operation of Gisborne Airport by ensuring that ground-based activities do not interfere with Airport and aircraft operations including the use of navigation and communication devices.

Amenity Policies

1. Industrial development along road frontages at the zone boundary and other zone boundaries to be located and landscaped or otherwise designed to enhance the level of visual amenity. To ensure the landscaping will enhance visual amenity the scale, height and nature of the industrial development, existing landscape setting, and likely effectiveness of proposed screening will need to be taken into account.

Location Policies

1. To locate industrial activities, where possible, on land that is of comparatively low productive capacity.

Principal reasons:

- **Compatibility 1:** *This policy is intended to reduce or eliminate adverse effects which arise due to the location of industries in or near areas which are sensitive to the environmental effects generated by industrial activity.*
- **Compatibility 2:** *Areas have been identified within the district for industrial development. These areas currently have a mix of industrial and non-industrial land uses which can give rise to conflicts. Where Council has identified areas for industrial development, there will be a transition of land use type and amenity values over time.*
- **Compatibility 3:** *To allow flexibility for industries where it is difficult to predict their effects, or in areas where it is difficult to predict demand for industry.*
- **Natural Heritage 1:** *The Act places considerable emphasis on the protection of natural systems in sections 5, 6 and 7. This policy is intended to protect natural systems from adverse effects from industries.*
- **Natural Heritage 2:** *To allow flexibility for industries where it is difficult to predict their effects, or in areas where it is difficult to predict demand for industry.*
- **Natural Heritage 3:** *Maintenance and enhancement of the quality of the environment.*
- **Infrastructure 1:** *Avoidance of adverse effects from overtaxing existing infrastructure network and ensuring new systems are appropriate for the industry they serve and will not create adverse environmental effects.*
- **Infrastructure 2:** *To ensure industries in unserviced areas are able to obtain and provide services and disposal systems which will not adversely impact upon the environment, and ensure infrastructure services operate efficiently.*
- **Amenity 1:** *Avoidance of adverse effects on visual amenity from industrial development.*
- **Location 1:** *To preserve the productive potential of high quality soils, where possible.*

C11.5.5 Methods

- a) Rules related to petrochemical prospecting, exploration and mining will apply across all zones as the location of these activities will vary depending on the location of the resource being investigated or mined.

C11.5.5 Rules for Petrochemical Exploration and Production and Mining

Note: Activities shall comply, where relevant, with the regional or district rules and general standards specified in C4 Cultural and Historic Heritage, C5 Environmental Risks, C6 Freshwater, C7 Land Management, C8 Natural Hazards, C9 Natural Heritage, C10 Subdivision, C11 General Controls.

Activities shall also comply, where relevant, with the rules in the Proposed Gisborne Regional Freshwater Plan.

Rule Table C11.5.1

Rule Number	Rule	Zone/Overlay	Status	Activity Standards; Matters of Control or Discretion
Permitted Activities				
11.5.1(1)	Geological and geophysical prospecting activities	Rural G, Rural P and Industrial zones	Permitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Notice shall be given to landowners within 100m of any prospecting activities, to the district Council and to tangata whenua at least 30 days prior to commencement of operations. The notice is to include information on the nature, location, timing and effects of the activity. b) Public notice in a newspaper circulating in the prospecting area shall be printed 7 days prior to commencement of operations. c) The minimum distance between a shot hole and any dwelling shall be 100m unless the written approval of the owner and occupier has been obtained. d) Restoration and rehabilitation of disturbed areas including access tracks, shot holes, drainage areas, vegetation and gates and fences shall be carried out. e) All activities must comply with the General Standards specified in C2 – Built Environment, Infrastructure and Energy and C11.2: Noise and Vibration.
Discretionary Activities				
11.5.1(2)	Geophysical prospecting	Any zone except Rural P, Rural G and industrial zones	Discretionary	
11.5.1(3)	Exploration and development appraisal well drilling	Rural P, Rural G and industrial zones	Discretionary	
11.5.1(4)	Production (Mining)	Rural P, Rural G and industrial zones	Discretionary	
11.5.1(5)	Geological and geophysical prospecting activities that do not comply with the permitted activity standards.	Rural P, Rural G and industrial zones	Discretionary	
Non-complying Activities				
11.5.1(6)	Petrochemical exploration and production and mining activities which are not provided for as Permitted or Discretionary activities.	All zones	Non-complying	



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

Part E: Definitions



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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>
Papakainga	<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. Papakainga 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>
Wahi 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>
Community Facility	<i>means land and buildings used by members of the community for recreational, sporting, cultural, safety, health, welfare, or worship purposes. It includes provision for any ancillary activity that assists with the operation of the community facility. (as defined in the National Planning Standards 2019).</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>

TERM	DEFINITION
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Explosiveness: ii. Flammability: iii. A capacity to "oxidise" iv. Corrosiveness: v. Toxicity (including chronic toxicity): vi. Ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or <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	<p>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.</p>
Indigenous vegetation	<p>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</p>
Industrial or trade Premises	<p>as defined in the Act</p>
Industrial or trade process	<p>as defined in the Act</p>
Intrinsic values	<p>as defined in the Act</p>
Lake	<p>A body of freshwater which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land.</p>
Land	<p>as defined in the Act</p>
Landfill	<p>Any premises used for the lawful deposit or disposal of waste materials into or onto land.</p>
Landfill gas	<p>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.</p>
Lawfully established	<p>means established by resource consent or under legislation that was in place at the time of establishment.</p>
Local authority	<p>as defined in the Act</p>
Method of Implementation	<p>means a specific action, procedure, programme or technique adopted to carry out a policy.</p>
Mineral	<p>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.</p>

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	as defined in the Act
Non-complying activity	as defined in the Act
Permanently flowing stream	Flowing between March and December, inclusive, during a year with normal rainfall.
Permitted activity	as defined in the Act
Places of assembly	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.
Pollution	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.
Prohibited activity	as defined in the Act
Property	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.
Protection Management Area (PMA)	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.
Recommended area for protection (RAP)	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.
Recharge	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).
Region	as defined in the Act
Regional council	as defined in the Act
Regional plan	as defined in the Act
Regional Policy Statement	as defined in the Act
Regional rule	as defined in the Act
Reserve Management Plan	means a plan prepared under section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977.
Resource consent	A consent to do something that is not otherwise permitted by a Plan or the Act.
Restoration	Returning a place as nearly as possible to an earlier known state by reassembly, reinstatement and/or the removal of extraneous additions.
Restricted coastal activity (RCA)	as defined in the Act

TERM	DEFINITION
Riparian Management Area	<p>The area of land which includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 5m measured in a horizontal plane extending from the outside edge of the bed of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) any river with a bed-width of 2m or more; or b) 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). 2. 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 200m²; and 3. The area of land measured 20m inland in a horizontal plane from the landward boundary of the coastal marine area.
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> <p>a) Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations;</p> <p>b) Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil and ecosystems; and</p> <p>c) Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.</p>
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 not include areas which:</p> <p>a) are rivers or lakes; or</p> <p>b) are unable to contain surface water naturally; or,</p> <p>c) comprise wetted pasture or ponded rainfall which is wet for less than three consecutive months per calendar year; or</p> <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"> • identify the future land transport needs of the region; • 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; • identify an appropriate role for each land transport mode in the region – including freight traffic, public passenger transport, cycling and pedestrian traffic; and • state the best means of achieving its objective.
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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the maintenance of the productive potential of the nation's soil resources to retain sustainable land use options for present and future generations; b) the maintenance of catchments to provide high quality water resources for downstream users; c) land management practices that further enhance the protection of waterways from suspended sediments, nutrients, harmful micro-organisms and other pollutants; d) the mitigation of the impacts of land-related hazards including flooding, subsidence and erosion; e) the maintenance of aesthetic and scientific values related to land and water.
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 excluded 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 ² .
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 not include land administered under Crown Forestry Licences.)
Qualification	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Is independent from the certificate holder; b) Is experienced and knowledgeable in the subject matter; c) Uses methods that effectively assess the competency of the holder in the subject matter. <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 not 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	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; 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; c) Domestic and community water supplies where the discharge may result in adverse effects on human health; 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; 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; 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; 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; h) Sites of special significance to tangata whenua, as identified in the Part Operative Gisborne District Combined Regional Land and District Plan.
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>

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	<i>ecosystems and, more generally, the environment. The primary focus of ecosystem management is the protection of life support capacity.</i>
Emergency	<i>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.</i>
Endangered	<i>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.</i>
Endemic	<i>Species of plants or animals, which are unique to an area, or animals which may migrate but breed only in the area.</i>
Estuarine	<i>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.</i>
Exotic plant	<i>A plant which is not native to New Zealand.</i>
Fauna	<i>Animal life of a place or time.</i>
Financial contribution	<i>Money, land, works, services or any combination thereof made for the purposes specified in the Plan.</i>
Flora	<i>Plant life of a given place or time.</i>
Freshwater fish	<i>Species of finfish (classes Agnatha and Osteichytheyes) and shellfish (classes Mollusca and Crustacea) that spend all or part of their life histories in fresh water.</i>
Generic landscape areas	<i>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.</i>
Guardian	<i>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.</i>
Hand-held appliance/application	<i>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.</i>
Headlands	<i>Prominent landforms which project out into the sea.</i>
Heritage values	<i>means those values, whether they be physical or not, that alone or in combination give a site or thing historical importance.</i>
Impounding	<i>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.</i>
Indigenous	<i>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.</i>
Intactness	<i>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</i>

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	<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"> <i>a) has a fully enclosed hull; and</i> <i>b) does not take on water if capsized; and</i> <i>c) is designed to be operated by a person standing, sitting astride, or kneeling on it, but not seated within it.</i>
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>

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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"> • <i>its restoration to some former state; and</i> • <i>its augmentation, enhancement, or expansion (Conservation Act, 1987).</i>
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"> <i>a) 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> <i>b) 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>
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"> <i>a) a barge, lighter, or other like vessel.</i> <i>b) 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> <i>c) a submarine or other submersible.</i>
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>

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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	<i>Adverse effects caused by a toxic agent occurring within a short time following exposure to that agent.</i>
Advanced on-site wastewater-treatment unit	<i>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.</i>
Agrichemicals	<i>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. (<u>Note</u>: this definition excludes fertilisers and vertebrate poisons but includes animal remedies).</i>
Allocation cap	<i>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.</i>
Animal effluent	<i>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.</i>
Aquifer management area	<i>In relation to C6.2.5 – C6.2.7 means the area identified in Schedule G23.</i>
Artificial watercourse	<i>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.</i>
Authorised discharge point	<i>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.</i>
Awa	<i>A natural watercourse including a river, stream, creek, canal, gully or gorge.</i>
Background levels	<i>Ambient levels of contaminant in the local area of the site under consideration.</i>
Biodiversity offsets	<i>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.</i> <i>Advice Note: Refer to the NZ Government Guidance on Good Practice Biodiversity Offsetting in New Zealand August 2014 (or any</i>

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	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"> • investigating or monitoring conditions below the ground surface; or • abstracting liquid substances or gas from the ground; or • discharging liquid substances or gas into the ground, 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"> • Seawater with a substantial freshwater component; and • Seawater in estuaries, fiords, inlets, harbours, or embayments.
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.

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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	<p>a. Where a freshwater body does not meet a freshwater objective, limit or target set in a relevant catchment plan; or,</p> <p>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</p>
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 ² /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 ² /day or mm/day as applied to the horizontal design are 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

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	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: The flow path is an entrenched dry gully greater than 1 metre deep. There is clear evidence of a channel within the valley system where overland flow occurs from time to time. There is clear evidence of erosion (such as gulying or headward gully erosion) associated with short-term water flow from time to time within the valley system.</p> <p>An ephemeral stream excludes the following: 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

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	<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.

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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 excludes 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"> 1. Cattle or deer grazed on irrigated land or contained for breakfeeding of feed crops; 2. Dairy farming; 3. Farming of more than nine pigs per hectare of land; and 4. Sheep farmed for milk production that are contained for breakfeeding of feed crops.
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"> • a defined water channel and banks; and • connects with a permanently flowing surface water body; and • provides habitat for aquatic flora and/or fauna species.

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Inundation	<i>With regard to C6.2.17 – C6.2.20, includes flooding, overland flow, storm surge, tidal effects and ponding.</i>
Irrigation	<i>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.</i>
Land application area	<i>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 not include soak pits.</i>
Land application system	<i>The system used to apply effluent from a wastewater treatment unit or onto the soil for further in-soil treatment and absorption.</i>
Leachate	<i>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.</i>
Limit	<i>Is the maximum amount of resource use available, which allows a freshwater objective to be met.</i>
Maintenance	<i>In relation to C6.3: 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. 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. In relation to Rule C6.3.13.(3) – the clearance and maintenance of drains, see the definition for "clearance and maintenance".</i>
Mean annual low flow (MALF)	<i>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.</i>
Minimum flow	<i>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.</i>
Modification	<i>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.</i>
Modified watercourse	<i>A watercourse that:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><i>Is a river or stream that has been channelled or diverted; or</i>

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"> <i>• has been allocated to users beyond a limit; or</i> <i>• is being used to a point where a freshwater objective in a catchment plan is no longer being met.</i> <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 (BOD₅) 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 not 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 not 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"> • primary treatment, which means physical processes – including screening, filtering, primary sedimentation or flocculation; and • secondary treatment which means aerobic or anaerobic biological treatment processes; and • tertiary treatment processes, which means advanced treatment or disinfection of effluent following secondary treatment.
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>servicing 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	<i>In relation to a rear site, an area of land extending from the road frontage to provide access to that site.</i>
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>
Accessory building	<i>means a detached building, the use of which is ancillary to the use of any building, buildings or activity that is or could be lawfully established on the same site, but does not include any minor residential unit. (as defined in the National Planning Standards 2019)</i>
Access Leg	<i>means that part of any lot or site between the road and the main body of the lot or site, utilised for vehicle access to the main body of the lot or site.</i>
Access Lot	<i>means a lot owned in common in undivided shares by the owners of two or more lots in a subdivision for the principal purpose of access from all or any of the other lots in the subdivision and to an existing road or street where the interests in the access lot are recorded in the Record of Title for the lots having the benefit of the access lot.</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 m³, 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.</i>

TERM	DEFINITIONS
	<i>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)	Annual average daily traffic means the total annual traffic volume divided by 365.
Antenna	That part of a radio communication facility or telecommunication facility used for transmission or reception – including dish antennas and antenna mountings – but not any supporting mast or similar structure.
Architectural detailing	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. Typically this building will be the main office for an industrial development with architecture worthy of showcasing.
Artisan Activity	<u>means an industrial activity that manufactures, fabricates, processes, packages, distributes, repairs, stores, or disposes of materials (including raw, processed, or partly processed materials) or goods. It includes any ancillary activity to the industrial activity. It includes but is not limited to:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>Butchers shops; and</u> b) <u>Boutique distiller</u>
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"> • Airfreight and mail services • Aircraft passenger services • Aircraft catering • Aviation-based tourism activities – such as sky diving, scenic flights and photography • Aerial topdressing • Emergency services – such as rescue helicopter and medic services, rural and Airport firefighting • Aeroclubs • Airport security • Aviation equipment storage.
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"> • Vehicle rentals • Airport shuttle, bus and taxi services • Freight distribution and couriers • Long and short term vehicle parking.
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 ³ , at 101.3 kPa and 20 °C, for compressed gases) of a substance that has been assessed as generating no

TERM	DEFINITIONS
	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 not include facilities for sale of liquor.
Buffer area	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Building	<p>An enclosed or partially enclosed structure built with a roof. A building shall not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • play or sporting equipment and letterboxes; • any pergola, or any temporary storage stack of goods or materials to be used for the erection, repair or alteration of a building. <p>Refer also to Residential Buildings</p>
Building	<p>means a temporary or permanent movable or immovable physical construction that is:</p> <p>(a) partially or fully roofed; and</p> <p>(b) fixed or located on or in land;</p> <p>but excludes any motorised vehicle or other mode of transport that could be moved under its own power.</p> <p>(as defined in the National Planning Standards 2019)</p>
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 may 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).

TERM	DEFINITIONS
Classroom equivalent	<i>In relation to parking and loading provisions, means 30 full-time students.</i>
Closed canopy	<i>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.</i>
Clubrooms	<i>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).</i>
Coastal environment	<i>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.</i>
Commercial activities	means any activity trading in goods, equipment or services. It includes any ancillary activity to the commercial activity (for example administrative or head offices). (as defined in the National Planning Standards 2019)
Commercial fishing activities	<i>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.</i>
Commercial service activities	means any activity that trades in services rather than goods. It includes but not limited to: Government agencies; banks; Legal services; professional and financial services; funeral director premises; hair dresser; real estate agent; and travel agent.
Community facilities (reserves)	<i>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.</i>
Comprehensive Residential Development	means a comprehensively planned and designed residential development in the Medium Density Residential zone where: a) the application site is greater than 3,000m²; or b) where less than the area in (a), it is the subsequent development of an allotment created through a previous Comprehensive Residential Development consent.
Conservation	<i>The processes of caring for a place so as to safeguard its cultural heritage value.</i>
Conservation plan	<i>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.</i>
Conservation values	<i>Includes but is not limited to flora and fauna and their habitats, ecosystems, landscape, landforms and heritage items.</i>

TERM	DEFINITIONS
Construction	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any building, erection, edifice, structure, wall, fence, or chimney, whether constructed wholly or partially above or below ground; • any road, motorway, harbour works, railway, cableway, tramway, canal or aerodrome; • any drainage, irrigation, or river control work; • any electricity, water, gas, telephone or telegraph reticulation; • any bridge, viaduct, dam, reservoir, earthworks, pipeline, aqueduct, culvert, drive, shaft, tunnel, or reclamation; • any scaffolding; <p>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.</p>
Contiguous	Adjoining or neighbouring or touching.
Corner site	A site with frontages adjoining two roads.
Cultural heritage value	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.
Cuts	Earthworks which remove part of the side of a hill, usually to create a flat area or area of uniform slope.
dbh	Diameter at breast height.
Demolition	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.
Development	<p>In relation to C2 – Built Environment, Infrastructure and Energy, the development or redevelopment (other than subdivision) by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructing, erecting or altering any one or more buildings or other works for the purpose of providing additional household units; or • 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.
Development Area	A development area spatially identifies and manages areas where plans such as concept plans, structure plans, outline development plans, master plans or growth area plans apply to determine future land use or development. When the associated development is complete, the development areas spatial layer is generally removed from the plan either through a trigger in the development area provisions or at a later plan change.
Drain	Any natural channel which has been modified to lower the water table or divert water.
Drive through restaurant	means any land or building on or in which food and beverages are prepared, served and sold to the public inclusive of a facility designed to serve customers in their vehicles, for the consumption on or off the premises and may include an ancillary cafe or playground area.

TERM	DEFINITIONS
Dwelling curtilage	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.
Dwelling unit	The self contained home or residence of a single housekeeping unit, whether of one or more persons comprising 60 m² or more gross floor area.
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.
Early learning and child-care facilities	means the care or education of children: and includes but is not limited to: creches; early childhood centres; day care centres; kindergartens; kohanga reo; playgroups and day nurseries; Home based childcare and education activities.
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	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. 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.
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.
Educational facility	means land or buildings used for teaching or training by child-care services, schools, or tertiary education services, including any ancillary activities. (as defined in the National Planning Standards 2019)

TERM	DEFINITIONS
Effective tree cover	<p>In relation to C7 – Land Management means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> ○ similar to that occurring under natural undisturbed forest cover on equivalent land; and ○ resulting from weather conditions up to an expected 1:10 year intensity; or • 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 • Any combination of (i) and (ii) and direct seeding (oversowing) with indigenous or introduced species.
Effects group	<p>One of three groups of effects generated when a hazardous or environmentally damaging substance is released:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) fire/explosion effects group b) human health effects group c) environmental effects group.
Effects ratio	<p>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.</p>
Emergency plans	<p>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.</p>
Employee facilities	<p>Facilities for ablutions, preparation and consumption of food and rest areas for people employed on the site.</p>
Entertainment facility	<p>means the use of land and buildings for activities where the primary business is providing entertainment or leisure services and experiences and includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cinemas; • nightclubs; • theatres; • concert venues; and • conference and private function facilities.
Environmentally damaging substance	<p>Any substance which, by effects other than toxicity, is able to damage an ecosystem (for example, milk or oil).</p>
Environmentally persistent substance	<p>The resistance of a hazardous substance to the natural breakdown in the environment. The measure used for environmental persistence in this document is the BOD₅ /COD ratio.</p>
Environmentally sensitive areas	<p>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.</p>
Esplanade reserve resource	<p>The overall distribution and location of esplanade reserves/esplanade strips/access strips and the potential for these to be linked to form a</p>

TERM	DEFINITIONS
	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"> 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 250m² or less; b) The housing and care and use of farm machinery and vehicles required for farming the property on which they are located; c) Plantation forestry, horticultural produce and cropping; 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 250m² or less.
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.
Food and beverage	means any activity where the primary business is selling food or beverages for immediate consumption on or off-site. It includes:

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>restaurants;</u> • <u>cafes;</u> • <u>bars;</u> • <u>taverns;</u> • <u>take-away food bars;</u> • <u>food trucks and pop-up stalls.</u> <p><u>It excludes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>retail shops;</u> • <u>supermarkets; and</u> • <u>drive-through restaurants.</u>
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.
<u>General retail activities</u>	<p><u>means activities where the primary business is displaying, offering or supplying goods for sale or hire of a kind ordinarily acquired for personal, domestic, or household use or consumption. It includes but is not limited to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing;</u> • <u>antique and used goods, second hand or charity shops;</u> • <u>furniture and homeware retail stores;</u> • <u>recreational goods and sports stores;</u> • <u>electrical retailing;</u> • <u>stationery shops.</u>
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.
<u>Gross floor area (GFA)</u>	<p><u>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.</u></p> <p><u>For the purposes of calculating parking spaces, gross floor area excludes the internal dimensions of any internal parking space for vehicles, such as garages.</u></p>
<u>Gross floor area (GFA)</u>	<p><u>means the sum of the total area of all floors of a building or buildings (including any void area in each of those floors, such as service shafts, lift-wells or stairwells) measured:</u></p>

TERM	DEFINITIONS
	<p>(a) where there are exterior walls, from the exterior faces of those exterior walls;</p> <p>(b) where there are walls separating two buildings, from the centre lines of the walls separating the two buildings;</p> <p>(c) where a wall or walls are lacking (for example, a mezzanine floor) and the edge of the floor is discernible, from the edge of the floor.</p>
Ground level	<i>In relation to height standards, shall be the natural ground level or the finished ground level for a newly created allotment.</i>
Ground levelling	<i>Is the formation of a flat area or area of uniform slope other than for a track, road or building.</i>
Ground surface area	<i>The area of land (in m²) on which a structure rests</i>
Group housing	<i>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.</i>
Habitable building	<i>A building which includes at least one habitable room.</i>
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.
Habitable room	means any room used for the purposes of teaching or used as a living room, dining room, sitting room, bedroom, office or other room specified in the Plan to be a similarly occupied room.
Hard-surfaced	<i>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.</i>
Hazardous activity	<i>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).</i>
Health and medical centres	Land and buildings used for the practice of registered medical practitioners, dentists, or other health professionals and their support services.
Healthcare activities	<p>means the use of land and/or buildings for providing physical or mental health or welfare services, including but not limited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. medical practitioners; b. dentists and dental technicians; c. opticians; d. physiotherapists; e. medical social workers and counsellors; f. midwives; g. paramedical practitioners; h. alternative therapists; i. providers of health and wellbeing services; j. diagnostic laboratories; and k. accessory offices <p>but excluding hospitals.</p>

TERM	DEFINITIONS
Heavy rainfall event	N/A
Heavy vehicle	A motor vehicle, the gross laden weight of which exceeds 3,500 kg.
Height	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Height	means the vertical distance between a specified reference point and the highest part of any feature, structure or building directly above that point.
Height in relation to boundary	means the height of a structure, building or feature, relative to its distance from either the boundary of: (a) a site; or (b) another specified reference point.
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.
Home business	means a commercial activity that is: (a) undertaken or operated by at least one resident of the site; and (b) incidental to the use of the site for a residential activity.
Hospital	Means the use of land and/or buildings for the primary purpose of providing medical, surgical, mental health, oral health, maternity, geriatric and convalescent or hospice services to the community. This includes: a. medical and psychiatric assessment, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and in-patient care services, including operating theatres; b. dispensaries; c. outpatient departments and clinics; d. medical research and testing facilities; e. training and education; f. helicopter landing and ambulance facilities;

TERM	DEFINITIONS
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	Means: a) Any indigenous woody plant species which attains a diameter at breast height of 30cm or greater; and b) Any indigenous woody plant species which ultimately forms part of the canopy of a naturally occurring forest in the locality under consideration.
Industry	The carrying out of any industrial activity including cleaning, grading and packing of produce, processing, manufacturing, (including energy production) bulk storage, warehousing, energy transmission, service and repair activities. Also includes waste treatment and processing.
<u>Industrial activity</u>	<u>means an activity that manufactures, fabricates, processes, packages, distributes, repairs, stores, or disposes of materials (including raw, processed, or partly processed materials) or goods. It includes any ancillary activity to the industrial activity.</u>
Infrastructure	Has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
<u>Intensive farming</u>	<u>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.</u>
<u>Intensive Indoor Primary Production</u>	<u>means primary production activities that principally occur within buildings and involve growing fungi, or keeping or rearing livestock (excluding calf-rearing for a specified time period) or poultry. (as defined by National Planning Standards 2019)</u>
<u>Intensive Outdoor Primary Production</u>	<u>means primary production activities that occurs outside of buildings and involve growing fungi, or keeping or rearing livestock (excluding calf-rearing for a specified time period) or poultry.</u> <u>Includes:</u> <u>(a) intensive pig farming; and</u> <u>(b) intensive poultry farming; and</u> <u>(c) animal feedlots</u> <u>Excludes:</u> <u>(a) free range poultry and pig farming; and</u> <u>(b) shelter for a single animal and their offspring; and</u> <u>(c) plant nurseries.</u> <u>(as defined by National Planning Standards 2019)</u>
<u>Intensive Primary Production</u>	<u>means any activity defined as intensive indoor primary production or intensive outdoor primary production. (as defined by National Planning Standards 2019)</u>

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Internal boundary	<i>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.</i>
L10	<i>L_n is the percentile exceeded level - the sound level which is equal or exceeded a given percentage of the total measurement time. L₁₀ is the 10% exceedance level.</i>
L95	<i>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 L₉₅ 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.</i>
Land disturbance	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i. cultivation</i> <i>ii. land disturbance associated with replacement, maintenance and minor upgrading of existing structures</i> <i>iii. land disturbance within paved roads and modified berms</i> <i>iv. land disturbance in accordance with the survey regulations 1972 and subsequent amendments</i> <i>v. fencing provided that in respect of the exclusions i)-iii) the land disturbance does not extend beyond the area or depth previously disturbed.</i>
Land 3A	<i>Refer to definition of Land Overlay 3A.</i>
Land Overlay 3A	<i>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 (1st edition NZLRI) VIIe 12-16, 18 and 20, VIIIe 1-6; and (2nd edition NZLRI) VIIe 18-19, VIIe 21-25 and VIIIe 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.</i>
Land use capability	<i>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</i>

TERM	DEFINITIONS
	<i>third detailed level is the individual inventory units. The units are mapped at a scale of 1:50,000.</i>
Large format retail activities	means any individual retail activity/tenancy exceeding 500m² gross floor area. It does not include supermarkets.
Legal Road	<i>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.</i>
Leisure strategy	<i>Gisborne District Council Recreation Plan 1998 – 2003.</i>
L _{dn}	<i>The day/night sound level - L_{dn} 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.</i>
Leq	<i>Equivalent continuous noise level – the constant noise level which would contain an equal amount of sound energy to the actual fluctuating noise level.</i>
Licensed facilities	<i>Any place or building authorised to sell liquor under the Sale of Liquor Act.</i>
Light industrial activities	<i>The carrying out of any manufacturing, bulk storage, warehousing, service and repair activities.</i>
Line	<i>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.</i>
Lithology	<i>The study of rock characteristics, particularly their grain size, particle size and their physical and chemical character.</i>
L _{max}	<i>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 pressure of 20 micropascals. Unless otherwise stated the time weighting shall be F response.</i>

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Low impact design (LID)	<p><i>Low Impact Design (LID) is a comprehensive, integrated land planning and engineering design approach. LID offers an innovative approach to urban stormwater management.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p>Sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - http://www.lid-stormwater.net/background.htm#What_is_LID - http://www.epa.gov/owow.nps/lid#guide <p><i>'Low Impact Development Design Strategy', Prince George's County, Maryland, Department of Environmental Resources Programs and Planning Division June 1999.</i></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/m² (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 ² gfa.
m ²	Square metres. Any reference to m ² 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><i>In relation to C4 – Cultural and Historic Heritage, shall mean the process of maintaining or being maintained (refer also maintain).</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>In relation to the clearance and maintenance of drains, see the definition for “clearance and maintenance”.</i></p>

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Maintenance works	means works undertaken to maintain effective tree cover – including pruning, fencing and plant and animal pest control. Refer also to the definition of Works.
Material	Any physical matter which is the product of human activity or has been modified by human activity.
Metalled	Surface covered in gravel or stone chips.
Meteorological activities	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.
Minimal architectural detailing	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.
Mining	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.
Minor dwelling unit	A dwelling which comprises less than 60m ² gross floor area.
Minor residential unit	means a self-contained residential unit that is ancillary to the principal residential unit and is held in common ownership with the principal residential unit on the same site.
Minor upgrading	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Minor works	<p>In relation to post European Contact and Central Business District Heritage Items, minor works means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning or washing with materials or techniques not detrimental to the heritage fabric. • 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. • Repainting and revarnishing of surfaces. The application of other finishes provided that the materials used are similar to the existing or earlier finishes. • Activities that have an insignificant effect on the heritage fabric of the item, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ hanging planter pots. ○ the installation and refurbishment of services where the work does not affect significant fittings or features.
Mobilisation	Destabilisation and subsequent scouring of the base or sides of a drain, river, lake or wetland as a result of disturbance.
Motor camp	Refer to Camp ground.

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Net area	Is the area of a site excluding any access strip used to obtain access to a rear site.
Noise Impact Overlay	A defined area surrounding an airport which lies between the air noise boundary and the outer control boundary.
Noise-sensitive activities	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.
Non-residential activity	Any activity which is not included in the definition of a residential activity.
Non-reticulated site	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.
Notional boundary	A line 20m from the wall of any rural dwelling, or the legal boundary where this is closer to the dwelling.
Offices	Land and buildings used for clerical, administrative or professional purposes but excludes health and medical centres.
<u>Office</u>	<u>means an activity conducted within a building and focusing on clerical, administrative or professional purposes but excludes health and medical centres.</u>
Offset	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.
Open space	Any area of land that is characterised by few or a lack of buildings or structures.
<u>Organised sport and recreation activities</u>	<u>means the use of land and/or buildings for organised sport, recreation activities, tournaments and sports education and club e.g. parks, playgrounds, sportsgrounds, swimming pools, stadia, sailing and boating clubs and multi-sports facilities. It includes ancillary administrative activities to sport and recreation activities.</u>
Other yards	A yard, other than a front yard, between a boundary of the site and a line parallel thereto.
Outer Control Boundary	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).
Outstanding Landscape Area	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.
Overburden disposal	Temporary or permanent placement of spoil
Overlay	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.
Parking space	An area formed and set aside exclusively for the parking of motor vehicles to meet the parking standards of the Plan.
Passive and outdoor recreation	Any activity whose primary aim is the casual and passive or active enjoyment of leisure – whether competitive or non-competitive – but excluding organised competitive recreation.
Pergola	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

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	used principally as a decorative feature or to support vegetation. A pergola is a structure and not a building.
Peri-urban	<p>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.</p> <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 not 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.
Playground equipment	means equipment designed for recreation and play, including, but not limited to, swings, slides, seesaws and merry go rounds.
Primary Production	<p><u>means:</u></p> <p>(a) any aquaculture, agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, mining, quarrying or forestry activities; and</p> <p>(b) includes initial processing, as an ancillary activity, of commodities that result from the listed activities in a);</p> <p>(c) includes any land and buildings used for the production of the commodities from a) and used for the initial processing of the commodities in b); but</p> <p>(d) excludes further processing of those commodities into a different product</p>
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,

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	<i>beach or public place, and includes the Gisborne Urban Ridgeline Overlay as identified on the Rural and Urban planning maps.</i>
Prospecting	<i>Any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying land likely to contain exploitable mineral deposits or occurrences, and includes:</i> a) <i>Geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys; and</i> b) <i>The taking of samples by hand-held methods; and</i> c) <i>Aerial surveys</i> – and “to prospect” has a corresponding meaning.
Public access	<i>The right or opportunity of the public to use, visit or pass over – on foot – an area of land.</i>
Pylon`	<i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Exceeds 0.5m in diameter in the case of a round section structure; or</i> • <i>Exceeds 0.5m across the widest face in the case of a triangular or rectangular structure; or</i> • <i>Comprises of two or more poles, latticework towers or like structures linked by a cross-arm or platform.</i>
Radio communication	<i>Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images sounds or intelligence of any nature by electromagnetic waves or 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</i>

TERM	DEFINITIONS
	<i>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>
Recreation activity	<i>means the use of land, the surface of waterbodies and/or buildings and structures for the purpose of the active or passive enjoyment of recreation or leisure activity, including organised sport whether competitive or non-competitive.</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>
Residential activity	<i>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.</i>
Residential activity	<i>means the use of land and building(s) for people's living accommodation. (as defined by National Planning Standards 2019)</i>
Residential buildings	<i>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.</i>
Residential care homes	<i>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.</i>
Residential unit	<i>means a building(s) or part of a building that is used for a residential activity exclusively by one household, and must include sleeping, cooking, bathing and toilet facilities.</i>
Retail	<i>For the purposes of the Plan, the sale or hire of goods or services to the public, (including betting facilities, but excluding casinos). Note: the definition of retail shall be divided into two components; small retail and large retail (see following definitions).</i>
Retail: (small)	<i>For the purposes of the Plan, the sale or hire of goods or services to the public, (including betting facilities, but excluding casinos) where the premises are less than 1500m² GFA.</i>

TERM	DEFINITIONS
Retail (large)	For the purposes of the Plan, the sale or hire of goods or services to the public, (including betting facilities, but excluding casinos) where the premises are 1500m ² or more GFA.
Reticulated services	Those utilities such as sewerage and water which are provided via a communal network.
Retirement Village	means a managed comprehensive residential complex or facilities used to provide residential accommodation for people who are retired and any spouses or partners of such people. It may also include any of the following for residents within the complex: recreation, leisure, supported residential care, welfare and medical facilities (inclusive of hospital care) and other non-residential activities.
Right of Way	means a portion of one lot which an owner of another lot is legally permitted to use to gain access to and from the latter lot.
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. <i>Note:</i> 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.
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.
Rural activity	means the use of land and/or buildings for agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, and forestry activities (not covered by the NES-PF); and includes:

TERM	DEFINITIONS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the storage of products and initial processing as an ancillary activity of horticultural and agricultural products produced on the site; and the storage and disposal of solid and liquid animal waste. Intensive indoor primary production, rural industry, quarrying and mining activities, top soil stripping and turf farming are excluded.
Rural tourism activity	<p>means the use of land or buildings for people to visit and experience the rural environment. It does not include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rural production retail Rural production manufacturing Visitor accommodation Home business
Sealed surface	<p>A pavement surface constructed from either of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compacted stone or metal with a chip seal or asphalt surface. Concrete. Concrete, fired clay, or similar paving stones on a compacted stone or metal base. Other materials which provide an impervious, dust-free surface and allow the passage of vehicles under all weather conditions.
Selective shrub or tree felling	<p>Is vegetation clearance by felling scattered shrubs or trees from any stand of closed canopy vegetation.</p>
Separation distance	<p>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.</p>
Service area	<p>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.</p>
Service area	<p>In relation to a household residential unit, an area for the location of domestic facilities such as rubbish bins, clotheslines and implement sheds.</p>
Service lane	<p>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.</p>
Service station	<p>means a facility where the primary business is selling motor vehicle fuels.</p>
Shape factor	<p>In regard to subdivision, the allotment must be able to accommodate a rectangle of the dimensions specified in the subdivision rules in C10.</p>
Shelterbelt	<p>A row or rows of trees or hedges planted to partially block wind flow, primarily on cultivated land.</p>
Shopfront	<p>The walls containing the shop window display.</p>
Sidecutting	<p>Contiguous cuts across the side of a hill usually on a uniform grade</p>
Side yard	<p>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.</p>
Sign	<p>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.</p>
Sign (community)	<p>Any sign that is erected:</p>

TERM	DEFINITIONS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by any consent authority for reasons of public health and safety; • for any public purpose or public activity such as recreation grounds, scenic reserves, churches, museums, hospitals, educational institutions and community halls; • to advise the public of regulations affecting use of public lands or waterways; • to provide information required by legislation such as the Health and Safety Employment Act 1992; • for community information, such as 'Welcome to...' type signs and signs associated with community road safety campaigns. • community signs shall exclude any sign that incorporates symbols or logos that promote any particular product or business.
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	A contiguous area of land held in either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Certificate of Title; or • More than one Certificate of Title where the various certificates of title are held in common ownership and/or lease.
Site	Any area of land comprised wholly of one Certificate of Title or any allotment as defined by the Act. Front Site: a site where at least one boundary adjoins a road; 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. Corner site: a site with frontages adjoining two roads.
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 – excludes the area of any access strip.
Site coverage	That portion of the site, which may be covered by buildings and structures but does not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eaves not exceeding 1m in width; or • any parts of uncovered terraces or uncovered decks not exceeding 2.4m above ground level.
Sleepout	Is an accessory building containing sleeping facilities which is not self-contained. Sleepouts may include but are not limited to prefabricated transportable or movable buildings built off-site, portable cabins and trailer homes moved onto the site for a 12 month period or more. To be a sleepout the building must be held in common ownership with the principal residential unit on the same site
Small dwelling unit	A dwelling which has a total gross floor area of 65m ² 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

TERM	DEFINITIONS
	<i>the purpose of mitigating the impacts of land related hazards including flooding, subsidence and erosion.</i>
Spandrel	<i>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).</i>
Spectrum	<i>Components of a complex sound as a function of frequency.</i>
Spiritual facilities	<i>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 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>
Supermarket	<u>means a retail shop selling a wide range of foodstuffs for consumption off-site, including but not limited to fresh produce, meat, fish and dairy; chilled, frozen, packaged, canned and bottled foodstuffs and beverages; non-food grocery items and household goods including pharmacy-related items and services, cooking, cleaning and washing products, kitchenwares and toiletries, where foodstuffs comprise more than 80% of the total retail floor space. It includes discount stores, hypermarkets and warehouse club stores where foodstuffs comprise more than 80% of the total retail floor space. It excludes small scale superettes and dairies.</u>
Supported residential care facility	<u>A building or buildings which provides live-in accommodation for people who require ongoing health care or supervision provided by paid staff – including public or private hospitals and rest homes. The definition excludes retirement villages</u>
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>

TERM	DEFINITIONS
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>
Toxic	<i>Includes-</i> a) <i>Any poison or harmful substance;</i> b) <i>Any acaricide, insecticide, fungicide, larvicide, nematocide, pesticide, or herbicide;</i> c) <i>Any substance capable of causing death, ill health or injury to human beings;</i> d) <i>Any substance that by reason of its chemical or biochemical properties may directly or indirectly adversely affect the environment.</i>
Track	<i>Any path or road built to a standard capable of carrying routinely a farm vehicle, 4WD or tractor.</i>
Track construction	<i>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.</i>
Tradesperson's depot	<i>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.</i>
Trade supplier	<u>means a business engaged in sales to businesses and institutional customers (but may also include sales to the general public) and consists only of suppliers of goods in one or more of the following categories:</u> a) <u>automotive and/or marine suppliers;</u> b) <u>building suppliers;</u> c) <u>catering equipment suppliers;</u> d) <u>farming and agricultural suppliers;</u> e) <u>garden and patio suppliers;</u> f) <u>hire services (except hire or loan of books, videos, DVDs and other similar home entertainment items);</u> g) <u>industrial clothing and safety equipment suppliers; and</u> h) <u>office furniture, equipment and systems suppliers.</u>
Transfer Station	<i>A facility for the temporary deposit, storage and collection of waste materials (which are to be transported to another site for disposal or</i>

TERM	DEFINITIONS
	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.
Visitor accommodation	means land and/or buildings used for accommodating visitors, subject to a tariff being paid, and includes any ancillary activities. This includes boarding houses, hotels, motels, and backpacker facilities. The definition excludes camp grounds and motor camps. (as defined in National Planning Standards 2019)
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.
Works	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.
Works and Services	In relation to C2 – Built Environment, Infrastructure, and Energy, means the provision of infrastructure required for a subdivision or development.
Works Plan	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.
Yard	A part of a site unoccupied and unobstructed by buildings above ground level. Front Yard: a yard between the road boundary thereto and extending across the full width of the site, provided that where there is a

TERM	DEFINITIONS
	<p><i>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 ₂	<i>Carbon Dioxide</i>
RMA	<i>Resource Management Act 1991</i>
SO ₂	<i>Sulphur Dioxide</i>
SOX	<i>Sulphur Oxide</i>



G25 Schedule: DESIGNATIONS

Map Reference	Requiring Authority	Purpose	Legal Description	Location	Restrictions / Comments	Additional Information
Dg109 CNZ-01	Chorus New Zealand Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Lot 3 DP 1287	Cliff Road – Te Karaka	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg140 CNZ-02	Chorus New Zealand Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Sec 388 Town of Gisborne	Cnr Customhouse St & Childers Road – Gisborne	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg144 CNZ-03	Chorus New Zealand Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Pt Sec 57 Town of Ormond	Cnr Helyer St & Domain Road – Ormond	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg142 CNZ-04	Chorus New Zealand Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Pt A9B Whangara	Cnr SH 35 & Pa Road – Whangara	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg143 CNZ-05	Chorus New Zealand Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Pt Sec 168 Patutahi Rural	Cnr Wharekopae & Patutahi Roads – Patutahi	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg144 CNZ-06	Chorus New Zealand Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Pt Sec 11 Blk XIII Town of Tolaga Bay	Cook Street – Tolaga Bay	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg146 CNZ-07	Chorus New Zealand Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Pt Sec 5 Blk II Motu Village	Motu Road – Motu	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg147 CNZ-08	Primary: Chorus New Zealand Limited Telecom New Zealand Ltd Secondary: Spark New Zealand Trading Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Sec 28 & 30 Blk III Ngatapa SD	Makaretu Road – Makaretu	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with minor modification to Requiring Authority name
Dg122 CNZ-09	Chorus New Zealand Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Sec 2 Blk XVI Waimata SD	Off Goodwin Road – Holdens Hill	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg123	Chorus New Zealand Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Sec 1 SO 7964	Busbys Hill Off SH 35 – Tokomaru Bay	Conditions: See property file.	Previously deleted as shown in operative TRMP Schedule.
Dg125 CNZ-10	Primary: Chorus New Zealand Limited Telecom New Zealand Ltd Secondary: Spark New Zealand Trading Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Pt Sec 1 Blk I and Pt Sec 1 Blk V Mata SD	On Hikurangi Spur Off Matahiia Road – Hikurangi	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with minor modification to Requiring Authority name and conditions
Dg127 CNZ-11	Chorus New Zealand Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Lot 5 DP 4998	Whatatutu Road – Whatatutu	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg129 CNZ-12	Primary: Chorus New Zealand Limited Telecom New Zealand Ltd Secondary: Spark New Zealand Trading Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Pts 7B of Kaiti 337 (1) NLK, Sec 18 Blk VII Turanganui SD Pt Lot 6 DP 2004 & Pt Lot 2A DP 1998, Pt Lot 2 DP 5159	Kaiti Hill Queens Drive – Gisborne	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with minor modification to Requiring Authority name
Dg134 CNZ-13	Chorus New Zealand Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Lot 1 DP 9631	Rangitukia Road – Tikitiki	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with minor modification to maps. Designation relates only to 5 Rangitukia Road, Tikitiki. 7 Rangitukia Road is not within the designation.
Dg132 CNZ-14	Chorus New Zealand Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Sec 1 SO 5891 Blk XII Ngatapa SD	Wharekopae Road – Rere	See property file.	Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg134 CNZ-15	Chorus New Zealand Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Pt Oweta 2B3	SH 2 – Manutuke	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with no modifications

Map Reference	Requiring Authority	Purpose	Legal Description	Location	Restrictions / Comments	Additional Information
Dg135 CNZ-16	Chorus New Zealand Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Lot 1 DP 8897	SH 2 – Bartletts	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg136 CNZ-17	Chorus New Zealand Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Sec 1 SO 5876	SH 35 – Te Araroa	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg137 CNZ-18	Chorus New Zealand Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Sec 148 Te Puia Suburban	SH 35 – Te Puia Springs	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg139 CNZ-19	Chorus New Zealand Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Sec 12 Blk V Tutamoe SD	Tarndale Road – Wairangi	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg140 CNZ-20	Chorus New Zealand Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Pt Lot 8 DP 1104	Tauwhareparae Road – Tauwhareparae	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg141 CNZ-21	Chorus New Zealand Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Lot 2 DP 9615	Waimana St (SH 35) – Tokomaru Bay	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg143 CNZ-22	Chorus New Zealand Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Sec 1 SO 8775	Waingake Road – Waingake	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg144 CNZ-23	Chorus New Zealand Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Manutahi A10	Waiomatatini Road – Ruatoria	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg145 CNZ-24	Chorus New Zealand Limited	Telecommunication, radio- communication and ancillary purposes	Part Lot 3 on DP 6807 CT 5D/23	Potae Avenue – Gisborne	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg151 FLN-01	Transpower New Zealand Ltd Firstlight Network Limited	Electricity substation and ancillary activities including telecommunications	Pt Lot 6 DP 7059	Cnr Valley Road & Massey Road – Gisborne	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with minor modification. Amend Requiring Authority to Firstlight Network Limited as amended in the New Zealand Gazette dated 31 August 2023
Dg152 FLN-02	Transpower New Zealand Ltd Firstlight Network Limited	Electricity substation and ancillary activities including telecommunications	Secs 59 – 61, Mangahauini 7 Blks IV & VII Tokomaru SD	Toa Street – Tokomaru Bay	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with minor modification. Amend Requiring Authority to Firstlight Network Limited as amended in the New Zealand Gazette dated 31 August 2023
Dg153 KRH-01	The New Zealand Railways Corporation KiwiRail Holdings Limited	Railway purposes	Various	Various – refer to maps		Rollover designation with modifications to Requiring Authority and map correcting minor cartographical errors.
Dg157 KL-01	Kordia Limited	Broadcasting, telecommunications (including radio communications) and ancillary and associated purposes	The leased land parcel being Lot 1 DP 5352A-C	The access road and leased area on the Summit of Whakapunake		Rollover designation with no modification
Dg40 MSNZ-01	MetService New Zealand	Meteorological purposes	Anemometer mast site at New Zealand MS 2942700 6270200 on Sec 36 Blk II Turanganui SD	Gisborne Airport		Rollover designation with no modification
Dg44 MSNZ-02	MetService New Zealand	Meteorological purposes	Leased area containing MetService Offices on Sec 35 Blk II Turanganui SD	Oates Street – Gisborne		Rollover designation with no modification
Dg2 MCOR	Minister of Corrections	Periodic Detention Centre	Pt Lot 4 DP 3444 Blk XVI Mangaoporo SD	137 Waiomatatini Road - Ruatoria		Rollover designation with no modification
Dg1 MCOU-01	Minister of Justice Justice Minister for Courts	Gisborne Courthouse Judicial, court, tribunal and related purposes including collection of fines and reparation.	Sec 387 & Sec 386 Gisborne Township	Customhouse Street - Gisborne	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with modifications to wording of Requiring Authority and Purpose
Dg43	Minister of Defence	Small Arms Rifle Range and Defence Training Ground	Papawhariki Pt DP 3092; Pt Kaiti 336D 2A, Pt Kaiti 336D 2B and Pt Kaiti 336D 2C ML 2307 & Pt Kaiti 336A ML 950	Wainui Road – Gisborne	Conditions: See property file.	Delete designation. Range closed in December 2022.

Map Reference	Requiring Authority	Purpose	Legal Description	Location	Restrictions / Comments	Additional Information
Dg44 MEDU-01	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Pt Lot 1 DP 2609; Pt Lot 1 DP 2609; Lot 1 DP 2856; Pt Lot 2 DP 2856; Pt Lot 2 DP 2856; Pt Lot 3 DP 2856; Pt Lot 3 DP 2856	Awapuni School 129 Awapuni Road – Gisborne		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg47 MEDU-02	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Lots 8 & 9 DP 4295, Pt Lots 18, 19 & 20 DP 4285 & Pt Lot 1 DP 1312, Sec 1 SO 8872 & Pt Lot 6 DP 4787	Elgin School 2 Knox Street – Gisborne		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg48 MEDU-03	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Lot 9 DP 3459; Pt Lot 8 DP 1266, Lot 1 DP 3585, Pt Lots 3 & 4 DP 3940, Pt Lots 28 & 29 DP 1767, Pt Sec 175 of Gisb Subn; Lot 1 DP 4429; Lots 14 & 15 DP 1399, Sec 14 Blk III Turanganui SD; Lots 4 & 5 DP 1975, Lot 1 DP 2433, Pt Lot 12 DP 3459, Sec 484 Tn of Gisb DP 4; Lots 1, 2 & 3 DP 1794, Pt Lot 1 DP 1214, Sec 170 Gisb. Subn.	Gisborne Boys High School 80 Stanley Road – Gisborne		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg45 MEDU-04	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Pt Lot 10 DP 214, Pt Lot 1 DP 3096, Pt Lot 2 DP 3096, Pt Lot 2 DP 3096, Pt Lot 2 DP 5581, Pt Lot 9 DP 214, Pt Lot 10 Blk D DP 214, Pt Lot 1 DP 256, Pt Lot 1 DP 3526, Lot 3 DP 3264, Pt Lot 1 DP 3799, Pt Lot 1 DP 3799, Pt Lot 1 DP 3799, Lot 2 DP 3799 Pt Lot 10 DP 214, Pt Lot 1 DP 3096, Pt Lot 2 DP 3096, Pt Lot 2 DP 3096, Pt Lot 2 DP 5581, Pt Lot 9 DP 214, Pt Lot 10 Blk D DP 214, Pt Lot 1 DP 256, Pt Lot 1 DP 3526, Lot 3 DP 3264, Pt Lot 1 DP 3799, Pt Lot 1 DP 3799, Pt Lot 1 DP 3799, Lot 2 DP 3799	Gisborne Central School 7 Central Street, Whataupoko, Gisborne		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg49 MEDU-05	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Lots 1 & 2 DP 2716, Lot 2 DP 4513, , Lots 28, 29 & 32 DP 1433, Lot 1 DP 2466, Sec 149 & Pt Sec 121 & Pt Sec 221 Gisborne Subn, Lot 27 DP 1433; Lot 14 DP 2177, Lot 1 DP 1433 Section 149 Gisborne SBRN, Part Section 121 Gisborne SBRN, Part Section 221 Gisborne SBRN; Lots 1, 28-29, and 32 DP 1433; Lot 1 DP 2466, Lot 2 and 2 DP 2716, Lot 14 DP 2177, and Lot 2 DP 4513.	Gisborne Girls High School 555 Gladstone Road – Gisborne		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg50 MEDU-06	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Sec 384 Tn of Gisb SO 4881, Pt Sec 218A Tn of Gisb CT 540; Lot 2 DP 3451; Waikanae Pt 2A ML 111, Waikanae Pt ML 111 Part Waikanae 4 Block, Section 384 TN OF Gisborne, Part Section 218A TN OF Gisborne, Lot 2 DP 3451, Part Waikanae 2A Block	Gisborne Intermediate School 156 Roebuck Road – Gisborne		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg52 MEDU-07	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Pt Sec 1 & Sec 2 Blk X Tuatini Maori Township; Pt Sec 4 Blk X Tuatini Maori Township & Pt Mangahauini 9 VIII Tokomaru SD, Sec 1 & Sec 4 SO 8577 Part Section 1 Block X Tuatini MAORI TNSP, Part Section 4 Block X Tuatini MAORI TNSP, Section 4 SO 8577, Section 2 Block X Tuatini MAORI TNSP, Section 1 SO 8577, Part Mangahauini 9 Block	Hatea A Rangi School 6 School Road – Tokomaru Bay		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg53 MEDU-08	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Ahiateatua A in Block Blk II Mata SD	Hiruharama School SH 35 – Hiruharama 45 Hiruharama Road, Waipiro		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps

Map Reference	Requiring Authority	Purpose	Legal Description	Location	Restrictions / Comments	Additional Information
Dg55 MEDU-09	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Lot 9 DP 5097, Lot 1 DP 1391, Lot 1 DP 2508, Lot 1 DP 2842 & Stopped Street DP 2948 Section 1 SO 546099	Kaiti School 517 Wainui Road – Gisborne		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg56 MEDU-10	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Pt Lot 3 DP 2895, Pt Lot 5 DP 2895, Pt Lot 6 DP 2895, Pt Lot 7 DP 2895, Lots 2 & 4 DP 2895, Lot 1 DP 3755, Pt Lot 1 DP 4357, Sec 46 & Sec 47 Blk II Turanganui SD Lot 4 DP 2895, Part Lot 3 DP 2895, Lot 1 DP 3755, Lot 2 DP 2895, Part Lots 5 – 7 DP 2895, Part Lot 1 DP 4357, Section 46 Block II Turanganui SD and Section 47 Block II Turanganui SD	Lytton High School & Te Kura Kaupapa Maori O Nga Uri A Maui, 347 & 349 Nelson Road – Gisborne		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg57 MEDU-11	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Lots 36 & 37 Deed 13 Blk II Turanganui SD, Lot 1 DP 3074 Lot 1 DP 3071, Lot 37 DEEDS 13, Lot 36 DEEDS 13	Makaraka School 137 Main Road – Makaraka		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg58 MEDU-12	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Lot 1 DP 3261, Lot 2 DP 3419, Sec 15 Blk VI Mata SD SO 4438, Sec 15 Blk VI Mata SD SO 4438, Sec 15 Blk VI Mata SD SO 4438, Sec 17 Blk VI Mata SD SO 5029 Lot 1 DP 3261, Section 17 Block VI Mata SD, Section 15 Block VI Mata SD, and Lot 2 DP 3419	Makarika School 17 Makarika Road – Ruatoria		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg59 MEDU-13	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Pt Lot 1 DP 1251, Pt Lots 1, 2, 3 & 3 DP 1761, Lot 30 DP 76, Sec 1 & Sec 2 SO 8789 Lot 30 DP 764, Part Lots 1 – 3 DP 1761, Sections 1 and 2 SO 8789.	Makauri School 120 King Road, Gisborne		Rollover with minor modifications
Dg60 MEDU-14	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Pt Lots 2 & 3 DP 1813; Lots 9, 10 & 21 DP 539; Lot 1 DP 1813; & Lot 1 DP 2603 Lots 9, 10 and 21 DP 539; Lot 1 DP 1813; Part Lot 2 DP 1813 and Lot 3 DP 1813.	Mangapapa School 5 Rua Street – Gisborne		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg64	Minister of Education	School	Manutahi Pt 2B ML 1885; Pt Sec 11 Blk XVI Mangaoporo SD SO 2414, ; Manutahi Pt A23 ML 3362	Manutahi School Tuparea Road – Ruatoria		Designation to be removed
Dg62 MEDU-15	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Sec 19 Blk V Turanganui SD SO 1562A; Te Aroi Pt 2 ML 539A; Sec 18 and 19 Blk V Turanganui SD Part Te Aroi 2 Block, Section 18 Block V Turanganui SD and Section 19 Block V Turanganui SD.	Manutuke School 59 Waingake – Mangapoike Road – Manutuke		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg64 MEDU-16	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Sec 15 & 16 Blk X Motu SD SO 5663, Lot 16 Blk III DP 1879 Blk X Motu SD, Closed Road Blk X Motu SD, Lots 14 – 19 Blk II DP 1879 Lot 16 Block III DP 1879, Lots 14-19 Block II DP 1879, Sections 15 and 16 Block X Motu SD, Closed Road Survey Office Plan 1321	Matawai School 29 Kirk Street – Matawai		Rollover with minor modifications
Dg65 MEDU-17	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Sec 1 Blk II Motu Village Section 1 Block II Motu VILL	Motu School Bridge Street – Motu 6 Motu Falls Road, Motu		Rollover with minor modifications

Map Reference	Requiring Authority	Purpose	Legal Description	Location	Restrictions / Comments	Additional Information
Dg66 MEDU-18	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Lot 1 DP 3561	Muriwai School SH2— Muriwai		Rollover with minor modifications
Dg67 MEDU-19	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Lots 16 & 17 DP 6868, Lots 1 & 2 DP 3075, Sec 4, Pt Sec 8, Pt Lot 1 of Sec 6, Pt Sec 8 & 9, Pt Lot 1 of Sec 6, Pt Sec 34, Pt Lot 2 of 6, Pt Sec 8, Pt Sec 9, Manutahi Pt 1B4 all of Block XVI Mangaoparo SD & Sec 1 SO 337624 Part Sections 8, 9 and 34 Block XVI Mangaoparo SD, Section 4 Block XVI Mangaoparo SD; Part Lots 1 and 2 Sec 6 Block XVI Mangaoparo SD; Lots 1 and 2 DP 3075, Part Manutahi 1B4 Block, Section 1 SO 337624, and Lots 16 and 17 DP 6898.	Ngata Memorial College and Te Kura Kaupapa Maori O Nga Uri A Maui O Ngati Porou Tuparoa Road & Manutahi Drive— Ruatoria 1 College Road North, Ruatoria, and 13 Tuparoa Road, Ruatoria		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg68 MEDU-20	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Pt Sec 12 Blk XV Waikohu SD Part Section 12 Block XV Waikohu SD and Section 1 SO 8523	Ngatapa School 1590 Wharekopa Wharekopa Road – Ngatapa		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg69 MEDU-21	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Pt Lot 13 DP 1288 Blk VIII Waimata SD Part Lot 13 DP 1288	Ormond School 45 Whitmore Road – Ormond		Rollover with minor modifications
Dg71 MEDU-22	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Sec 141 & 142 Patutahi Suburban Blk I Turanganui SD, Sec 23 & Sec 149 Town of Patutahi Blk I Turanganui SD Section 142 Patutahi SBRN, Section 141 Patutahi SBRN, Section 23 TN OF Patutahi, and Section 149 TN OF Patutahi.	Patutahi School 29 Atkins Street – Patutahi		Rollover with minor modifications
Dg72 MEDU-23	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Wharekahika Pt 1B2 ML 2036 Part Wharekahika 1B2 Block	Potaka School SH 35 – Potaka 7162 Te Araroa Road, Opotiki/ Hicks Bay		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg74 MEDU-24	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Pt Lot 1 DP 3447 & Lot 1 DP 4378 Section 4 SO 601305 and Section 6 SO 601305	Rere School 3294 Wharekopa Road Wharekopa Road – Rere		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg75 MEDU-25	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Pt Lots 6, 6, 7 & 7 DP 168 Lot 1 DP 586706, Section 1 SO 536980	Riverdale School 324 Stout Street – Gisborne		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg77 MEDU-26	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Lots 30 – 34 DP 1179	Te Hapara School 31 Mill Road – Gisborne		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg78	Minister of Education	School	Pt Lot 1 DP 2696, Lot 1 & Lot 2 DP 8413	Te Karaka School Iopa Road – Te Karaka		Designation to be removed.
Dg155 MEDU-27	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Lots 16, 17, 18, 25 & 26, Pt Lots 19, 20, 21, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, & 28 DP 1378 Blk IV Waikohu SD; Lots 12, 13, 14 DP 1366 Blk IV Waikohu SD; Lots 1 & 7 Part Lot 24 DP 1145, Karaka 22 Block, Lots 1 – 2 DP 2852, Lots 4 – 6 DP 2852, Lots 1, 3 and 7 DP 8242, Lots 16 – 28 DP 1378, Closed Road Survey Office Plan 5955, Part Section 8 Block IV Waikohu SD, Lots 1 – 3 DP 3465 and Lots 12 -14 DP 1366	Waikohu College Waikohu Road – Te Karaka 5 Kananakanaia Road, Te Karaka		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps Remove Lot 2 DP 8242 (10A Barry Street) from Designation.

Map Reference	Requiring Authority	Purpose	Legal Description	Location	Restrictions / Comments	Additional Information
Dg46 MEDU-28	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Pt Lot 1 DP 2536 & Lot 52 DP 4866	Gebham School Lytton Road—Gisborne Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Hawaiki Hou 264A Lytton Road		Rollover with minor modifications
Dg160 MEDU-29	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Lot 202 DP 4803, Lot 1 DP 4803, Lot 13 DP 1461, Lot 14 DP 1461, Lot 1 DP 3093, Lot 3 DP 3566, Lot 4 DP 3566, Part Lot 6 DP 2935, Lot 5 DP 2710, Lot 2 DP 4803 and Lot 3 DP 4803 Lots 1 – 3 DP 4803, Section 1 SO 589992, Lot 1 DP 3093, Lot 14 DP 1461, Lot 13 DP 1461, Lot 3 DP 3566, Lot 4 DP 3566, Part Lot 6 DP 2935, and Lot 5 DP 2710	Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Horouta Wananga Ranfurly Street and Crawford Road, Gisborne 17 Ranfurly Street, Gisborne.	Yes	Rollover with minor modifications
Dg95 MEDU-30	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Te Rahui ML717, School Reserve Rahui Block	Wharekahika School Wharf Road—Hicks Bay Te Kura Kaupapa Māori O Kawakawa Mai Tawhiti 22 Wharf Road, Hicks Bay		Rollover with minor modifications
Dg79 MEDU-31	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Kopuatarakahi Pt 2A ML 1581, Kopuatarakahi Pt 2A ML 1581 Part Kopuatarakahi 2A Block	Te Kura Kaupapa Maori O Mangatuna, SH 35, Mangatuna		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg73 MEDU-32	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Hahau A6 ML 1054, Hahau Pt ML 662 Part Hahau Block	Te Kura Kaupapa Māori O Tapere Nui A Whatonga 524 Rangitukia – East Cape Road, Tikitiki		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg158 MEDU-33	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Block IV Tuatini Maori Township Sections 8A, 8B, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, and Section 21 Tokomaru Bay Section 8A Block IV Tuatini MAORI TNSP, Section 8B Block IV Tuatini MAORI TNSP, Sections 9 – 13, 21 Block IV Tuatini MAORI TNSP, 3 Block III Tuatini MAORI TNSP and Section 4 Block III Tuatini MAORI TNSP.	Te Kura Kaupapa Maori O Tokomaru 11 Moana St, 18 Tokomaru St Tokomaru Bay	Yes	Rollover designation with modification to conditions Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg97 MEDU-34	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Lot 1 DP 3915, Whatatutu Pt B3A3 DP 3915 Lot 1 DP 3915, Part Whatatutu B3A3 Block	Whatatutu School Te Kura Kaupapa Maori o Whatatutu Whatatutu Road—Whatatutu 18 Te Hau Road, Whatatutu		Rollover with minor modifications
Dg63 MEDU-35	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Located on Lot 6 DP 7690 (Precise boundaries undetermined) Lot 1 DP 9828	Mata School Te Kura o Mata Huiaarua Station Mata Road—Mata. Huiaarua Station Road, Raukūmara		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps

Map Reference	Requiring Authority	Purpose	Legal Description	Location	Restrictions / Comments	Additional Information
Dg154 MEDU-36	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Secs 17 & 19 and Pt Secs 16 & 18 Te Araroa Maori Township Blk IX East Cape SD, and Sec 102 Te Araroa Maori Township Blk IX East Cape SD Part Sections 16 and 18 Te Araroa MAORI TNSP; and Sections 17, 19 and 102 Te Araroa MAORI TNSP; Te Araroa Block	Te Waha O Rerekohu Area School Wiira Street – Te Araroa <u>3 Arewhana Street, Te Araroa</u>		Rollover with minor modifications
Dg80	Minister of Education School Lot 1 DP 4149 Te Puia Springs School	Minister of Education School Lot 1 DP 4149 Te Puia Springs School	Minister of Education School Lot 1 DP 4149 Te Puia Springs School	Minister of Education School Lot 1 DP 4149 Te Puia Springs School		Designation to be removed.
Dg84 MEDU-37	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Lot 1 DP 4069, Lots 1 – 12, 15-33 DP 2742, Lots 1 – 3 DP 3949, DP 3612 & Stopped Road SO 4623 Lot 1-12, 15-22, 24, 26-33 Deposited Plan 2742, Stopped Street Survey Office Plan 4623, Lot 1 DP 4069, Lot 1 DP 1103 and Part Lot 2 DP 1103	Te Wharau & Ilminster Schools, <u>2 8 Graham Road & 70 De Lautour Road – Gisborne</u>		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg82 MEDU-38	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Pt Tikitiki ML 697, Sec 2 Blk VI Waiapu SD SO 1318 Part Tikitiki Block and Section 2 Block VI Waiapu SD, and Part Section 3 Block VI Waiapu SD	Tikitiki School, <u>33 Rangitukia Road – Tikitiki</u>		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg83 MEDU-39	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Sec 71 Tiniroto Village SO 1854, Sec 12 & Pt Sec 13 Tiniroto Village SO 3914 Section 1 SO 546675, and Section 12 Tiniroto VILL	Tiniroto School <u>14 School Road – Tiniroto</u>		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg84 MEDU-40	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Secs 7 – 18, 21 & 22 Blk XV Town of Tolaga Bay, Pt Secs 10, 12 & 15 Blk XVI Town of Tolaga Bay; Secs 8, 11, 13, 14 Blk XVI Town of Tolaga Bay; Secs 7 & 9 Blk XVII Town of Tolaga Bay; Wairoro 3, 4A, 4B, 4C1, 4C2, 4C3, 4D, 4E; Lot 1 DP 4322 Wairoro 3 Block, Wairoro 4E Block, Wairoro 4A Block, Wairoro 4B Block, Wairoro 4C3 Block, Wairoro 4C2 Block, Wairoro 4C1	Tolaga Bay Area School <u>24 Resolution Street – Tolaga Bay</u>		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg85 MEDU-41	Minister of Education	School Education purposes	Pt Lot 2 DP 3545	Waerenga O Kuri School Tinoroto Road – Waerenga O Kuri <u>1763 Tinoroto Road, Waerengaokuri</u>		Rollover with minor modifications

Map Reference	Requiring Authority	Purpose	Legal Description	Location	Restrictions / Comments	Additional Information
Dg86 <u>MEDU-42</u>	Minister of Education	School <u>Education purposes</u>	Pt Lot 1 DP 4168, Pt Kaiti 290B2 ML 3164, Lots 79 & 81 DP 5310, Pt Kaiti 290B2 ML 3164, Lot 68 DP 5375, & Lot 82 DP 5310 <u>Lot 81 DP 5310, Section 1 SO 5334, Section 2 SO 5334, Part Kaiti 290B2 Block, Lot 68 DP 5375, Lot 79 DP 5310, and Lot 82 DP 5310</u>	Waikirikiri School 7 Pickering Street – Gisborne		Rollover with minor modifications
Dg90 <u>MEDU-43</u>	Minister of Education	School <u>Education purposes</u>	Sec 1 SO 5164	Wainui Beach School 56 Wairere Road – Wainui		Rollover with minor modifications Update spatial boundaries for accuracy on planning maps
Dg91	Minister of Education	School	Pt Sec 1 Blk II Mangatu SD (Precise boundaries undetermined)	Waipaea Station School Armstrong Road – Whatatutu		Designation to be removed.
Dg92	Minister of Education	School	Secs 5 & 6 Blk V Waipiro Maori Township	Te Kura Kaupapa Maori O Waipiro Te Puia Springs – Waipiro Bay Road – Waipiro Bay		Designation to be removed.
Dg94 <u>MEDU-44</u>	Minister of Education	School <u>Education purposes</u>	Sec 1 & Sec 3 SO 4248 <u>Section 1 SO 4248 and Section 2 SO 4248</u>	Whangara School 44 Pa Road – Whangara		Rollover with minor modifications
Dg99 <u>MPOL-01</u>	Minister of Police	Manutuke Police Station	Pt Tauranga Blk Blk V Turanganui SD SO 5408	Manutuke Police Station 82 Whakato Road – Manutuke		Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg100 <u>MPOL-02</u>	Minister of Police	Matawai Police Station	Lots 6, 7, 10 & 11 Blk 1 DP 1879	Matawai Police Station Matawai Road, SH 2 – Matawai		Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg101 <u>MPOL-03</u>	Minister of Police	Ruatoria Police Station	Lot 1 DP 9267	Ruatoria Police Station Waiomatatini Road – Ruatoria		Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg102 <u>MPOL-04</u>	Minister of Police	Te Araroa Police Station	Pt Sec 34 Te Araroa Maori Township	Te Araroa Police Station 13 Rata Street Te Araroa		Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg103 <u>MPOL-05</u>	Minister of Police	Te Karaka Police Station	Lot 4 DP 1287	Te Karaka Police Station 46 Cliff Road – Te Karaka		Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg104 <u>MPOL-06</u>	Minister of Police	Tokomaru Bay Police Station	Sec 6 & Pt Sec 3 Blk I Tuatini Maori Township	Tokomaru Bay Police Station Cnr Tokomaru Street & SH 35 – Tokomaru Bay <u>8 Tokomaru Street, Tokomaru Bay</u>		Rollover designation with minor modification to location address
Dg105 <u>MPOL-07</u>	Minister of Police	Tolaga Bay Police Station	Sec 15 Blk XIII Township of Tolaga Bay	Tolaga Bay Police Station 13 Monkhouse Street – Tolaga Bay		Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg159 <u>MPOL-08</u>	Minister of Police	Police purposes <u>Gisborne Police Station</u>	Lots 1 – 3, Pt Lot 4 & Lot 5 DP 1437, Lots 1 & 2 DP 4914 and Lot 1 Sec 30 Town of Gisborne; <u>Lot 1 DP 375082</u>	8 Gladstone Road, Gisborne	Conditions: See Property File PR5 2320.8.	Rollover designation with minor modification to Purpose and Legal Description.
Dg147 <u>NZME-01</u>	The Radio Network Ltd <u>NZME Radio Limited</u>	Radiocommunication, telecommunication and ancillary purposes and land uses	Secs 99 & 100, Tn of Gisborne	Cnr Grey Street & Childers Road – Gisborne	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with no modifications

Map Reference	Requiring Authority	Purpose	Legal Description	Location	Restrictions / Comments	Additional Information
Dg148	The Radio Network Ltd	Radiocommunication, telecommunication and ancillary purposes and land uses	Blk VIII Turanganui SD Pt Kaiti 314 Blk	Lloyd George Road – Wainui	Conditions: See property file.	Designation to lapse.
Dg106 RNZ-01	Radio New Zealand Ltd	Radiocommunication, telecommunication and ancillary purposes and land uses	Blk VIII Turanganui SD Pt Kaiti 314 Blk	Lloyd George Road – Wainui	Conditions: See property file.	Rollover designation with no modifications
Dg4 GDC-01	Gisborne District Council	Airport activities (as described in S3 and S4 of the Airport Authorities Act 1966 and subsequent amendments)	Sec 22 Blk VI, Sec 37 Blk II Turanganui SD, Sec 36 Blk II Turanganui SD, Sec 35 Blk II Turanganui SD, Sec 26 Blk VI Turanganui SD, Sec 24 Blk VI Turanganui SD, Sec 23 Blk VI Turanganui SD, Pt Avenue A2 Sec 6, Sec 25 Blk VI Turanganui SD	Aerodrome Road Gisborne	Noise conditions (Refer to Appendix 11 & 19).	Rollover designation with no modification
Dg5 GDC-02	Gisborne District Council	Car Park	Sec 97 Town of Gisborne; Lots 1 & 2 DP 3608	Grey Street – Bright Street – Gisborne	Conditions: See Property file.	Rollover designation with no modification
Dg6 GDC-03	Gisborne District Council	Rural Fire Depot & Stock paddocks	Sec 31, 32 & 39 Te Puia Suburban Blk XVI Mata SD	SH 35 – Te Puia	Conditions: See Property file.	Rollover designation with no modification
Dg7 GDC-04	Gisborne District Council	Offices (Te Puia)	Sec 39 Te Puia SBRN, Sec 31 Te Puia SBRN, Sec 32 Te Puia SBRN, Sec 30 Te Puia SBRN	SH 35 – Te Puia	Conditions: See Property file.	Rollover designation with no modification
Dg8 GDC-05	Gisborne District Council	Drainage Purposes	Pt Lot 26 DP 484 & Pt Lot 3 DP 4453 in Blks III & VII Turanganui SD	Between De Latour Road & Tyndal Road – Gisborne		Rollover designation with no modification
Dg9 GDC-06	Gisborne District Council	Drainage Reserve	Lot 1 DP 2217 Blk III Turanganui SD	Matokitoki Stream Howarth Street – Gisborne		Rollover designation with no modification
Dg10 GDC-07	Gisborne District Council	Information Layby	Lot 3 DP 8213 Blk II Turanganui SD	Gladstone Road – Makaraka		Rollover designation with no modification
DG11 GDC-08	Gisborne District Council	Library	Pt Lot 1 & Pt Lot 4 DP 2155; Pt Lot 1 DP 1316; Sec 122 & 123 Town of Gisb DP 4	Peel Street – Bright Street – Gisborne	Conditions: See Property file.	Rollover designation with no modification
Dg12 GDC-09	Gisborne District Council	Offices & Civic Centre	Lots 1-3 DP 3003 ; Lots 2-4, 15, Pt Lots 5, 14, 16 & 18 DP 1007 ; Lot 1 DP 3625 ; Pt Lot 17 DP 1165; Lot 17 DP 1165	Fitzherbert Ave – Ormond Road – Vogel Street – Gisborne	Conditions: See Property file.	Rollover designation with no modification
Dg13 GDC-10	Gisborne District Council	Wastewater Treatment Plant	Sec 1 & 2 SO 49714	31 Banks Street-Gisborne	Conditions: See Property file.	Rollover designation with no modification
Dg14a GDC-11	Gisborne District Council	Proposed Service Lane	Lot 9 DP 2028; and portions of Lot 11 DP 2028; Pt Lot 1 DP 2525	Between Cobden & Derby Streets, and Gladstone & Palmerston Roads – Gisborne	3.3m in width.	Rollover designation with no modification
Dg14b GDC-12	Gisborne District Council	Proposed Service Lane	Lot 2 DP 1929; Lots 3 & 4 DP 3862; Lot 4 DP 3441; and a portion of Lot 1 DP 3441	Between Derby & Cobden Streets, and Gladstone & Palmerston Roads – Gisborne	3.3m in width.	Rollover designation with no modification
Dg15 GDC-13	Gisborne District Council	Proposed Service Lane	Lot 2 DP 2267; and portions of Lots 1, 4 & 6 DP 2267; Lot 1 DP 1064; Pt Lot 1 DP 136; Pt Sec 146 Town of Gisb DP 4; Lots 1, 2 & 4 DP242; Lots 1 & 2	Between Derby & Grey Sts, and Gladstone & Palmerston Roads – Gisborne	4.5m in width.	Rollover designation with no modification
Dg17 GDC-14	Gisborne District Council	Proposed Service Lane	Lots 4 & 5 DP 3250; Lot 5 DP 3705.	Between Grey & Bright Sts, and Childers & Gladstone Roads – Gisborne	3.05m in width.	Rollover designation with no modification
Dg18 GDC-15	Gisborne District Council	Proposed Service Lane	Pt Lot 5 DP 1887; and portions of Lot 3 DP 2976; Sec 76 Town of Gisb.	Between Bright & Peel Sts, and Childers & Gladstone Roads – Gisborne	3m width.	Rollover designation with no modification
Dg19 GDC-16	Gisborne District Council	Proposed Service Lane	Pt Lot 2 DP 9187, Lot 2 DP 3263, Pt Lot 3 DP 3263, Pt Lot 1 DP 3689, Pt Lot 1 DP 4204, Pt Lot 4 DP 4204, Pt Lot 1 DP 5612, (Service Lane)	Between Peel & Lowe Streets, and Gladstone & Palmerston Roads – Gisborne		Rollover designation with no modification

Map Reference	Requiring Authority	Purpose	Legal Description	Location	Restrictions / Comments	Additional Information
Dg20 GDC-17	Gisborne District Council	Proposed Service Lane	Lot 1 DP 3552	Between Palmerston & Gladstone Rds, and Peel & Lowe Sts – Gisborne	3.3m in width.	Rollover designation with no modification
Dg23 GDC-18	Gisborne District Council	Public Facilities	Lot 2 DP 5765	Cliff Road – Te Karaka	Conditions: See Property file.	Rollover designation with no modification
Dg24 GDC-19	Gisborne District Council	Pump Station	Lot 2 DP 8213	Main Road – Makaraka		Rollover designation with no modification
Dg25 GDC-20	Gisborne District Council	Pump Station	Lot 1 DP 6355	Wilson Street – Gisborne		Rollover designation with no modification
Dg26 GDC-21	Gisborne District Council	Refuse Disposal Site	Lot 3 DP 7503	89 Thatcher Road – Ruatoria		Rollover designation with no modification
Dg27 GDC-22	Gisborne District Council	Refuse Disposal Site	Sec 86 Mangahauini No.7 Block Blk VIII Tokomaru SD	31 Paikea Street – Tokomaru Bay		Rollover designation with no modification
Dg28 GDC-23	Gisborne District Council	Refuse Disposal Site	The Maori Trustee Herupara B ML 405246	Awapuni Road – Tikitiki		Rollover designation with no modification
Dg30 GDC-24	Gisborne District Council	Road Widening (by 4m each side)	portions of Lots 4, 7 – 16 DP 50 City of Gisborne; Sec 255 & 256 Tn of Gisborne	Leith Street – Gisborne	Conditions: See Property file.	Rollover designation with no modification
Dg31 GDC-25	Gisborne District Council	Sewage Outfall Station & Plantation Reserve	Pt Waiohiorore A, B & C, Pt stopped Road City of Gisborne	Awapuni Road – Centennial Marine Dr – Stanley Road – Gisborne	Conditions: See Property file.	Rollover designation with no modification
Dg32 GDC-26	Gisborne District Council	Sewage Treatment & Oxidation Ponds	Pt Karaka 7 Blk ML 286A	SH 2 – Te Karaka		Rollover designation with no modification
Dg34 GDC-27	Gisborne District Council	Water Reservoir	Lot 20 DP 9198.	Hospital Hill – Gisborne		Rollover designation with no modification
Dg35 GDC-28	Gisborne District Council	Water Reservoir	Lot 1 DP 3245	Back Ormond Road – Gisborne		Rollover designation with no modification
Dg36 GDC-29	Gisborne District Council	Water Reservoir	Pt Lot 1 DP 4899	Wallis Road – Gisborne	Conditions: See Property file.	Rollover designation with no modification
Dg37 GDC-30	Gisborne District Council	Waterworks Purposes	Pt Rangai-o-Hinehau 4B1 Blk Blk XV Patutahi SD	Patemaru Road – Manutuke		Rollover designation with no modification
Dg38 GDC-31	Gisborne District Council	Waterworks Purposes	Lot 1 DP 3892 & Pt Maraetaha 2 Sect 8 in Blk VII Nuhaka Nth SD; Puninga 3B1, Sec 3R in Blk VII Nuhaka Nth SD; Pt Puninga 3A2 & 3B2 & Pts of Maraetaha 2C & Pt of Maraetaha 2 Sec 3	Tarewa Road – Waingake		Rollover designation with no modification
Dg39 GDC-32	Gisborne District Council	Waterworks Purposes	Lot 1 DP 5299	Wallis Road – Gisborne	Conditions: See Property file.	Rollover designation with no modification
Dg156 GDC-33	Gisborne District Council	Landfill for the permanent disposal of waste materials	Lot 5 DP 4529; Pt Paokahu 3E1; Pt Paokahu 3F; Paokahu 3E2	Centennial Marine Drive - Gisborne	Conditions: See Property file.	Rollover designation with no modification

