# ~~INTRODUCTION~~

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Note: Wherever words are i*talicised* a specific definition is contained in the Definitions table in the Interpretation Section of this Plan.

## Purpose

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

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

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

## Description of the District

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

The land area of the Gore District covers an area of 1,250km$^2$ and principally comprises the:

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

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

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

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

# ~~HOW THE PLAN WORKS~~

## Statutory Context

### Resource Management Act 1991

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) sets out those matters which must be addressed by Councils in the preparation of District Plans, to meet their obligations and functions. The key provisions are contained in Part 2 (Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8) and Sections 31, and 72 to 77 of the RMA. In summary, the Council's functions are:

1. To achieve integrated management of the effects of the use, development, or protection of *land* and associated natural and physical resources;
2. To ensure there is sufficient development capacity in respect of housing and business *land* to meeting the current and future demands of the District;
3. To control effects of the use, development, or protection of *land*, including for the purpose of:
    (a) avoiding or mitigating natural hazards;
    (b) the prevention or mitigation of any adverse effects of the development, subdivision, or use of contaminated land;
    (c) the maintenance of indigenous biodiversity;
    (d) manage adverse *effects* on Ngāi Tahu cultural values;
    (e) control the emission and effects of noise; and
    (f) control effects of activities on the surface of lakes and rivers.

As part of preparing a District Plan, the Council is also required under section 32 of the RMA to examine all objectives, policies, and rules in its District Plan to ensure they are necessary, efficient and effective in achieving the purpose of the RMA, and do not impose costs on the community that exceed their benefits. This District Plan has been prepared in accordance with this requirement and the costs and benefits of each provision have been assessed. The evaluations prepared under section 32 are not part of the Plan itself, but are available on the Council's website.

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| **Obligations to comply with the Act** | No person may use *land* in a manner that contravenes a rule in the District Plan, unless they have existing use rights or a resource consent granted by the Council (Sections 9, 10, 10A, and 10B). In the context of the RMA such use includes the use of the surface of *lakes* and *rivers* (Section 10A and 10B).<br><br>No person may subdivide *land* unless expressly allowed by a rule in the District Plan, a National Environmental Standard or a resource consent (Section 11). |

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| **Existing Use Rights** | Sections 10 and 10A of the Act provide for the existing and continued use of *land* and the surface of water in a manner which contravenes a rule in the District Plan, subject to the following:<br>1. *land* may be used in a manner that contravenes a rule in a District Plan or Proposed District Plan if<br>(a) either:<br>(i) the use was lawfully established before the rule became operative or the proposed plan was notified; and<br>(ii) the *effects* of the use are the same or similar in character, intensity, and scale to those which existed before the rule became operative or the proposed plan was notified:<br>(b) or –<br>(i) the use was lawfully established by way of designation; and<br>(ii) the effects of the use are the same or similar in character, intensity, and scale to those which existed before the designation was removed.<br><br>Existing use rights do not apply if:<br>(a) the use of *land* has been discontinued for a continuous period of more than 12 months after the rule in the District Plan the use contravenes took legal effect, unless the Council has granted an extension by way of application; Or<br>(b) reconstruction, alteration, or extension of any *building* that contravenes a rule in the District Plan increases its degree of non-compliance. |
| **Enforcement** | The Council will use its powers under Part 12 of the Act in requiring persons to cease or not commence an activity which is or is likely to:<br>(a) contravene the Act, any regulations, a rule in the District Plan, or any resource consent; or<br>(b) be noxious, dangerous, offensive, or objectionable to such an extent that it has or is likely to have an adverse *effect* on the *environment*.<br><br>Under the Act, the Council has recourse to several enforcement tools, including enforcement orders, abatement notices, prosecutions for offences, and the power to enter and inspect *land* in respect of ascertaining compliance, seizing and obtaining evidence, and carrying out emergency works. |

## ~~Legal Effect of Rules~~

~~A rule in a proposed Plan generally has legal effect once a decision on submissions relating to the rule is made by the council and publicly notified. There are however a number of exceptions:~~

1. ~~Where no submissions in opposition are lodged a rule is treated as operative when the time for making submissions has expired;~~
2. ~~Where the relevant rule protects or relates to *water*, air or soil, significant *indigenous vegetation*, significant habitats of indigenous fauna, *historic heritage*, or provides for or relates to aquaculture activities, the rule will have legal effect once the proposed rule is publicly notified;~~

~~3. The Environment Court can order that a rule will have legal effect from a different date; and~~
~~4. A local authority can resolve that a rule has legal effect only once the Plan is operative.~~

~~Rules which are to have early or delayed legal effect must be clearly identified in a proposed Plan. A rule which has "legal effect" must be complied with.~~

## Work or Activity of the Crown[1]

Section 4(3) of the RMA allows certain Crown activity to contravene a District Plan as follows:

(3) Section 9(3) does not apply to any work or activity of the Crown within the boundaries of any area of land held or managed under the Conservation Act 1987 or any other Act specified in Schedule 1 of that Act (other than land held for administrative purposes) that—
(a) is consistent with a conservation management strategy, conservation management plan, or management plan established under the Conservation Act 1987 or any other Act specified in Schedule 1 of that Act; and
(b) does not have a significant adverse effect beyond the boundary of the area of land.

## Relationship with other Plans and Documents

When developing its District Plan, Section 74, and 75 of the RMA requires the Council to give effect to any National Policy Statement, the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement, a National Planning Standard and any Regional Policy Statement; not be inconsistent with a Water Conservation Order or regional plan; and have regard to management plans and strategies prepared under other Acts. The following documents are of particular relevance:

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| **National Policy Statements and National Environmental Standards[2]** | The District Plan must give effect to National Policy Statements and must not duplicate, conflict with or otherwise be inconsistent with a National Environmental Standard/Regulation.<br><br>Refer to the National Planning Instruments chapter of the District Plan to understand how these are relevant to the Gore District. |
| ***Iwi* Management Plans** | 'Te Tangi a Tauira - The Cry of the People' the Ngāi Tahu Ki *Murihiku* Natural Resource and Environmental Management Plan contains a comprehensive suite of policies and objectives addressing the range of resource management matters of significance to Ngāi Tahu ki *Murihiku*. It can be found ~~here~~ at: Iwi Management Plan - Environment Southland (es.govt.nz)<br><br>Council must take into account any relevant document recognised by an *iwi* authority, including *Iwi* Management Plans when preparing or changing the District Plan, to the extent its content has a bearing on resource management issues of the District. |

[1] Decision 7, paragraph 3.7.2
[2] Decision 3, paragraph 3.2.3

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| **Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014** | The purpose of this Act is to promote the identification, protection, preservation, and *conservation* of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand.<br><br>Under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 it is unlawful to destroy, damage or *modify* an *archaeological site* (regardless of whether the *archaeological site* is identified in the District Plan or not) without obtaining an *archaeological authority* from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) before any work is started. If there is cause to suspect any works may encounter archaeology, an archaeological assessment should be undertaken by a consultant archaeologist to determine whether an *archaeological authority* is required to be obtained. An *archaeological authority* is required in addition to any resource consents required under the District Plan.<br><br>An *archaeological site* is defined in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 as any place in New Zealand (including *buildings*, *structures* or shipwrecks) that:<br><br>(i) 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<br><br>(ii) provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand. was associated with pre-1900 human activity, where there is evidence relating to the history of New Zealand that can be investigated using archaeological methods. |
| **Water Conservation (Mataura River) Order 1997** | The Mataura River and its tributaries are subject to the Mataura River Water Conservation Order 1997. The Order refers to outstanding fisheries and angling amenity features and includes various provisions to preserve and protect these features including a minimum flow regime, standards that must be met by any *discharges* into the *waters* and a prohibition on the construction of any dam on any of these waterways. |
| **Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998** | The Mataura River and its tributaries are a statutory acknowledgement area in terms of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, which recognises Ngāi Tahu's cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional association with the Mataura River. ~~The Settlement Act provides for Statutory Acknowledgements.~~ Gore District Councils legal obligations are to:<br><br>1. identify all Statutory Acknowledgement Areas in the District;<br><br>2. send Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu summaries of all new applications for resource consents that affect statutory areas as soon as practicable before any determinations are made under section 95; |

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|---|---|
| | 3. have regard to Statutory Acknowledgements when determining whether Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is adversely affected by applications;<br>4. obtain Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu written approval when processing any non-notified resource consent applications affecting statutory areas once the Council has decided they are a directly affected party; and<br>5. attach information relating to Statutory Acknowledgements to the District Plan.<br>*Note: In many cases, the responsibilities of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu within the Gore District are devolved to or shared with the local Paptipu Rūnanga, Hokonui Rūnanga.* |
| **Mataura River Mātaitai Reserve** | The Mataura River Mātaitai Reserve is established under the Fisheries Act 1996 and applies to a section of the Mataura River up and downstream of the Mataura Falls/ Te Au Nui Pihapiha Kanakana. The Reserve protects Ngāi Tahu customary rights and all *commercial fishing* is prohibited within the reserve. The Mataura River Mātaitai Reserve Bylaws applies. Under the bylaws no person, with the exception of customary fishing authorised by Tangata Tiaki/*Kaitiaki*, may take or possess Lamprey, Shortfin or Longfin eel; or use, set or possess any fyke net. |
| **Council's Long Term Plan** | The Local Government Act 2002 requires Councils to consult with their local communities to determine what public goods and services the community wants provided. Through this process a Council will adopt community outcomes that form part of the Long Term Plan. The Long Term Plan is a 10 year strategic planning document that covers all Council functions and sets out how they will be paid for.<br>A Long Term Plan does not override a District Plan, nor is there any requirement that a District Plan must comply with the requirement of a Long Term Plan. However, because the Long Term Plan records outcomes identified by the community and describes how the Council will contribute to these, there is an expectation that the Council will use this process to inform other plans and strategies. |
| **Council Strategies and Policies** | The Council has developed a large number of strategies and policies to which regard must be had in preparing the Plan. These strategies can be viewed on Gore District Council's website. |
| **Regional Plans** | Activities may require additional resource consents under regional plans administered by Southland Regional Council, including the damming, taking, use and *discharge* of *water*, the *discharge* of *contaminants* to *land*, *water* or air and the erection of *structures* in *riverbeds*. The Southland Land and Water Regional Plan is applicable to land use activities. |

# General Approach

## Plan Structure

This Plan is considered an activities-based plan. ~~Some issues are dealt with issue by issue (typically where they occur throughout a district regardless of activity type or zone) while others are zone-related, with certain issues and management solutions being dealt with solely within a zone or management area.~~ Some activities that span the district, are addressed as district wide matters in Part 2 of the Plan. Other activities are addressed as area specific matters in Part 3 of the Plan where they are contained within a zone, a development area or a designated *site*. ~~are dealt with issue by issue (typically where they occur throughout a district regardless of activity type or zone) while others are zone-related, with certain issues and management solutions being dealt with solely within a zone or management area.~~ All *land* in the district has an underlying zone which reflects the anticipated character and purpose of the area.

In addition to district-wide activities and area specific activities, overlays are applied to areas which have specific values or risks that need to be managed carefully. These are also addressed as district-wide matters, in Part 2 of the Plan. An overlay applies across an area on top of the zoning and can cover multiple zones or other identified areas.

The district-wide overlay rules, district-wide activity rules, zone rules and other area specific rules all apply in conjunction with each other to achieve an integrated management approach to the use, development or protection of *land* and associated *natural and physical resources*. However, Plan users should note that if an activity is addressed on a district-wide basis, these activity specific chapters may take precedence over the zone rules, such as Infrastructure, Energy or Temporary Activities, although other district-wide activity rules and/or overlay provisions may still apply. In general, the Plan should be read as a whole, and an activity must take into account the zone-specific provisions, district-wide activity provisions and overlay provisions. Where chapters take precedence over other chapters, this is detailed within that chapter, for example Temporary Activities. There are also some chapters that do not have rules, such as the strategic direction chapters and Mana Whenua Chapter that are implemented through the other chapters of the Plan.

~~Activities based plans allow for region or district-wide issues to be incorporated into the same plan as localised issues without repeating provisions in each zone or area-based chapter. Those issues that are found throughout a region or district are incorporated into 'District Wide Matters' are cross-referenced from other parts of the Plan; and those issues specific to an area or zone are dealt with in discrete chapters that relate solely to those 'Area Specific Matters'.~~

The ~~Proposed Gore District~~ Plan has two primary components, the written text which contains all of the resource management objectives, policies, and rules and the planning maps which indicate in graphic form the area to which certain rules in the written text apply. The written text should be read as a whole so that the common themes of the District Plan and the relationship between the various chapters can be understood.

As per the requirements of the National Planning Standards the ~~Proposed Gore District~~ Plan consists of four parts, which are summarised in the table below:

| Part | Summary |
|---|---|
| **Part 1 - Introduction and General Provisions** | These chapters explain the District Plan's context, how it works and provide definitions that assist to interpret the District Plan. They also provide context and process-related information in relation to *mana whenua.* |
| **Part 2 - District-Wide Matters** | This part of the Plan contains the Strategic Directions and the District Wide Matters.<br>1. The strategic objectives address key strategic and/or significant matters for the District and provide District-wide strategic considerations to guide decision making at a strategic level. ~~It is intended that all other objectives and policies in the District Plan are to be read and achieved in a manner consistent with the strategic objectives~~.[3]<br>2. District Wide Matter provisions relate to specific areas or activities that occur throughout the District, including overlays (e.g., Outstanding Natural Landscapes). An overlay spatially identifies distinctive values, risks, or other factors that require management in a different manner from underlying zone provisions. A number of overlays relate to matters of national importance under the Act. |
| **Part 3 - Area Specific Matters** | This part of the Plan contains Zones, Development Areas and Designations.<br>1. Zones – A zone spatially identifies and manages an area with common qualities and characteristics and / or where particular environmental outcomes are sought. The District Plan adopts a zone-based approach to ensure compatible activities are located together and that the character and *amenity values* of different parts of the District are maintained. ~~Different areas~~ Areas are identified as different zones on the planning maps and each area specific zone contains objectives, policies and rules that apply only within the specified zones.<br>2. Development Areas – A development area identifies and manages areas where future development must be undertaken in accordance with an outline development plan and the objectives, policies and rules relevant to the specific development area.<br>3. Designation - Designations are included in the District Plan under section 168, section 168A or clause 4 of Schedule 1 of the RMA. Designations authorise the use of *land* by requiring authorities for a particular project or public work. The District Plan rules do not apply to a public work, project or work undertaken by a requiring authority that is in accordance with the designation. However, if the designated *land* is used for a purpose other than the designated purpose, then the provisions of the District Plan do apply. Other people may not, without the prior written consent of the requiring authority, do anything in relation to the designated *land* that would impede the public work, project or work. |

[3] Decision 3, paragraph 3.2.6

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| **Part 4 - Appendices** | These contain technical information and data, such as standard construction drawings. Appendices help implement policies, rules and standards across the Plan. |
| **Planning Maps** | Electronic planning maps spatially define zones, areas, overlays, and features referred to within the District Plan chapters. Although most rules apply spatially, there are some that do not. |

## Layout of Rules[4]

The rules in the District Plan are set out in tables showing the status of the activity subject to the rule and where relevant a list of *conditions* that must be complied with for that status to apply. These *conditions* can include reference to Standards, either in that chapter or elsewhere.

If one or more of the stated *conditions* or standards is not complied with then the right hand column in the table lists the status of that consent, which can be controlled, restricted discretionary, discretionary or non-complying. The District Plan does not contain any prohibited activities. Where the matter of non-compliance is associated with one or more of the listed Standards, then the standard itself will set the status of a resource consent, which is frequently "restricted discretionary" and those matters listed as being Matters of Discretion associated with the standard need to be considered, along with any other matters listed in the rule itself.

In some cases, the status of the resource consent is subject to *conditions* also, with a more restrictive status potentially applying if those *conditions* are not met.

## Rule Numbering and Shortcodes

The National Planning Standards require numbering in the District Plan to take an alphanumeric approach therefore chapters have been given shortened descriptors, for example, the shortcode for the *Notable Trees* is 'TREE' and the Town Centre Zone is 'TCZ'. Short codes are referenced at the beginning of the relevant chapter and throughout the Plan as required.

~~You will notice that the~~ The 'shortcode' is referenced in the title of each chapter, as well as at the beginning of any Objective, Policy, Rule and Standard (e.g. TCZ-O, TCZ-P, TCZ-R, TCZ-S).

Within Part 2 (excluding the Strategic Direction chapters, which only contain objectives) and Part 3 of the District Plan, each chapter may contain objectives, policies, rules, and standards to address resource management issues:

[4] Decision 16, paragraph 6.1.2

| Term | Shortcode | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|
| **Objectives** | O | Goals, or end states to be strived for. They are expressed as broad statements of **what** is to be achieved. |
| **Policies** | P | Broad strategies of **how** to achieve the objectives. They give direction and represent a general course of action to be taken. |
| **Rules** | R | Rules **implement** the policies – they identify activities you can do as of right (permitted activities) and those activities for which resource consent must be obtained prior to being undertaken |
| **Standards** | S | Standards also **implement** the policies and relate to an *effects* threshold of an activity that must either be achieved or not exceeded for the activity to be deemed to have a permitted status. |

Advice notes are used within rules and standards to provide guidance about processes associated with the application of a rule or to otherwise highlight maters to assist in applying the rule or standard.

## Activity Status

No person is allowed to undertake any activity in a manner that contravenes a rule in the District Plan or a National Environmental Standard unless the activity is expressly allowed by a resource consent or is an existing use allowed by section 10, 10A or 10B of the Act. A resource consent is a consent granted by a *Consent Authority* which allows a person to carry out a certain activity, for instance land use activities or *subdivision*.

The District Plan classifies activities into six categories, known as activity statuses, which determine whether a resource consent is required or not. If resource consent is required, the activity status may set out the matters that can be considered when processing and determining the resource consent application.

The activity status is set by the rule, and may be subject to *conditions*, including compliance with standards. The standards only apply when there is a rule requirement for them to apply. The standards also have associated activity statuses for non-compliances. Where a standard has a different activity status than the rule, the more restrictive status applies.

An overview of the activity statuses, consent requirements and Council considerations are listed in the table below. A full list of definitions for activities are located in the Resource Management Act 1991.

| Activity Status | Consent requirements | Council considerations |
|---|---|---|
| Permitted | None | N/A |
| Controlled | Consent must be granted | The 'matters over which control is reserved' |
| Restricted Discretionary | Consent may be granted or declined | The 'matters over which discretion is restricted' |

| Activity Status | Consent requirements | Council considerations |
|---|---|---|
| Discretionary | Consent may be granted or declined | Any relevant matter |
| Non-complying | Consent may be granted or declined | Any relevant matter and consent can only be granted if the *Consent Authority* is satisfied that:<br>(a) The adverse *effects* of the activity on the *environment* will be minor; or<br>(b) The activity will not be contrary to the objectives and policies of the relevant Plan and any relevant proposed Plan. |
| Prohibited | N/A | No resource consent can be granted and the activity cannot be carried out unless a plan change is sought to change the activity status. There are no prohibited activities in the Plan. |

## Resource Consents

The District Plan provides for two types of resource consent: land use and *subdivision*. Various resource consents and permits are also issued by Environment Southland particularly in relation to the use of *beds* of *lakes* and *rivers* and discharges to *land*, *water* and air.

An application for resource consent must be made in accordance with the Act. Forms and accompanying information for land use and *subdivision* consent are available from the Council offices or on the Council's website. An Assessment of Effects on the Environment and other relevant information prepared in accordance with Schedule 4 of the Act must also be provided.

## Applications Subject to Multiple Provisions

Resource consent is required for any activity that is not permitted. If more than one rule applies, and the activity status for each rule is different, then the most restrictive activity status will apply. If your activity is permitted then you can continue with planning for this activity provided that you meet the relevant permitted *conditions* and relevant performance standards that are identified in the Plan. If you are building a *structure* or a *building* then you may also need to apply for a building consent or meet other requirements.

If a *site* is subject to a designation, then the designation requirements of the RMA apply.

*Note: Council's duty planner is available to assist you to interpret the Plan requirements, either by phone or in person at the Council offices during normal office hours. The Council's duty planner may also refer you to Environment Southland for regional resource consent requirements.*

## Treatment of *Roads*, *River* and Railways

All formed public *roads*, including state highways, railways, and *rivers* are zoned, although they are not coloured on the planning maps to avoid confusion. All formed *Roads*~~, railways,~~ and *rivers* are zoned the same as the zoning of *adjoining* ~~*sites*~~ *land*. Some railway areas are zoned and this zoning applies. Where the

railway is not zoned it will take on the zoning of *adjoining land*. Where a different zone applies on either side of the *road*, railway or *river* then the zoning will apply to the centreline of the *road*, railway or *river*.

### Council Plans, Bylaws and Code of Practices

The Council has a number of Management Plans, Bylaws and/or Code of Practices which have specific requirements that also apply to activities and development. The provisions and processes contained in these documents must be complied with in addition to the rules and standards of the District Plan.

### Consultation and Engagement

There is no legal duty for an applicant to consult any person before they lodge a resource consent application. However, consultation is recognised as good practice in order to identify potential issues and ways in which those issues might be addressed, potentially saving costs and reducing time delays as a result. In some cases, such as where cultural issues are involved, engagement with *mana whenua* may be the only way in practice for the applicant to properly assess the potential adverse *effects* of a proposal and an applicant risks prejudicing the outcome of their application if they do not undertake consultation. *Iwi* Management Plans, which Council will have available for applicants to review, as well as being publicly available online, will assist in enabling identification of situations where cultural issues may be triggered by an application. The appropriate level of engagement will likely depend on the *effects* or impacts of the proposal. For more information on engaging with *mana whenua*, see Chapter 2 – Mana Whenua.

## Cross Boundary Matters

In accordance with Section 75(2)(f) of the RMA, the District Plan may contain the processes to be used to deal with issues that cross territorial boundaries. This section the District Plan sets out the concerns that have the potential to be cross boundary issues and indicates the processes that the Council will use to manage these. In addition, there are some activities, or different parts of the same activity, that are managed by both the Gore District Council and Environment Southland (the Regional Council). While the Gore District Council seeks to minimise as far as practical any jurisdictional duplication, that cannot always be achieved. Plan users should therefore also have regard to the provisions of any Regional Plan in determining whether any resource consent approvals are required under the RMA.

Authorities that the Council will have regard to when examining cross boundary issues are:

1. Southland District Council;
2. Clutha District Council;
3. Environment Southland; and
4. Otago Regional Council.

This list does not imply that all these authorities will be consulted but consultation with each where it is required will be undertaken. Even though Invercargill City Council does not directly abut the District, consultation and liaison over matters of concern will be undertaken with Invercargill City Council.

Below is a list of cross-boundary issues:

1. Growth Management (including integrated management of housing and business *land* supply and associated social, cultural, and physical infrastructure);
2. *Climate Change;*
3. Landscape and natural features;
4. Biodiversity;
5. *Water* and *Infrastructure* systems – Including the *National Grid;*
6. *Esplanade Strips*/Stream Margins;
7. Activities on the Surface of *Water;*
8. Transportation;
9. *Natural Hazards;*
10. Cultural Values;
11. High value soils and minerals; and
12. *Historic Heritage*

There may be other resource management issues or *effects* of land use activities that occur that will require cross boundary management.

The cross-boundary matters take two forms. The first is ensuring that the overall policies and rules in the District Plan take reasonable account of the effects on adjacent areas. The second category of cross boundary matters concern the consideration of the *effect* of activities in the District, on adjacent districts.

Cross-boundary issues are addressed by:

1. Ensuring consistency and a degree of integration between the District Plan and the Plans and Policy Statements of adjoining *territorial authorities*, as well as Environment Southland. This will ensure that the region's resources are managed in a coordinated manner, and provide the basis for an assessment of resource consent applications;
2. Consulting with adjoining authorities, including Councils, and *Iwi* Authorities, and *Papatipu Rūnanga*, on resource management matters, such as Plan reviews, Plan changes and resource consent applications as required under the RMA or as is necessary or appropriate. This will include discussions with Council officers, as well as relevant *mana whenua* mandated environmental entities, possible notification of applications for resource consent in adjoining authorities and, where appropriate, joint hearings with adjoining *territorial authorities* and/or Environment Southland;

3. Notifying affected resource users, developers or interest groups and adjoining local authorities where an application for a land use consent requires notification and where the *effects* of the land use activity are such that they may adversely affect adjoining *territorial authorities.; and*
4. Participating in joint hearings with other *territorial authorities*, and the Regional Councils pursuant to Section 102 of the RMA: Joint hearings by 2 or more *Consent Authorities*.

It is prudent for the Council to undertake monitoring programmes in conjunction with adjoining *territorial authorities* and Environment Southland. The Council will not always be the initiator of cross boundary consultation and liaison.

### Monitoring

The RMA requires Council to review the efficiency and effectiveness of the policies, rules, and methods in the Plan, to implement appropriate changes to address the findings of this monitoring and to publish the results within five years.

Council monitors the effectiveness and efficiency of the Plan by:

1. Undertaking the mandatory monitoring and reporting to implement National Policy Statements and National Environmental Standards;
2. Gathering and evaluating information to determine the appropriateness of proposed changes to the Plan, including Council led and privately initiated Plan changes and the implementation of national planning instruments and regulations;
3. Preparing and implementing non-statutory plans and strategies to address priority resource management issues; and
4. Integrating the Council's other monitoring functions, including responses to the identification of issues when processing resource consent applications, determining compliance with resource consent *conditions*, and measuring the state of the *environment*.

The outcomes of this monitoring may result in changes to the Plan. Monitoring information that is gathered when undertaking the above tasks and actions are made available to the public to encourage public participation in resource management processes.

Council has produced a District Plan effectiveness and efficiency monitoring report to inform the District Plan review and meet its reporting functions.

## Relationship Between Spatial Layers

### Spatial Layer Types

The District Plan uses a range of spatial layers that are shown on planning maps and illustrate where the different zones and overlays apply. These maps will assist you in determining which zone and/or overlays or features apply to a specific property. The function of each spatial layer is set out in the National Planning Standards, November 2019, as follows:

| Name | Function |
|---|---|
| **Zones** | A zone spatially identifies and manages an area with common environmental characteristics or where environmental outcomes are sought, by bundling compatible activities or *effects* together, and controlling those that are incompatible. |
| **Overlays** | An overlay spatially identifies distinctive values, risks or other factors which require management in a different manner from underlying zone provisions. |
| **Precincts** | A precinct spatially identifies and manages an area where additional place-based provisions apply to modify or refine aspects of the policy approach or outcomes anticipated in the underlying zone(s). |
| **Development Areas** | 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. |
| **Designations** | Spatially identifies where a designation is included in a plan under section 168 or section 168A or clause 4 of Schedule 1 of the RMA. |
| ~~**Heritage orders**~~ | ~~Spatially identifies heritage orders enabled under section 189 of the RMA.~~ |

The National Planning Standards provide the Council with a suite of zones to be applied in a manner that best reflects an area's environmental characteristics. In the circumstance where an area does not suitably align with one of the zones listed in the Planning Standards, Council is able to develop a 'Special Purpose zone' for that area.

All sites across the District will have an underlying zoning. *Roads*, *rivers*, and railways will take on the zone of the adjoining sites, where there is a different zone on either side of the *road*, *river* or railway then each zone will apply to the centreline. Some areas of the District will also be subject to precincts or overlays.

As outlined in the table above, precincts generally apply to a smaller area within a zone(s) where some different rules may apply to the underlying zoning for certain activities. The relationship between precinct and zone rules is identified in the relevant chapter, however, generally the objectives, policies, rules and standards of the underlying zone apply in addition to any specific provisions relating to the precinct. Where there is any conflict the precinct provisions will prevail.

Overlays are applied to areas which have specific values or risks that need to be managed carefully. An overlay may apply across an area that also has a precinct and may cover multiple zones. Part 2: District Wide Matters contains objectives, policies and rules relating to overlays, however, both the overlay rules and zone rules apply. Therefore, resource consent may be required for a rule relating to an overlay in addition to a rule within the zone chapter.

The Plan includes a chapter relating to Development Areas where the underlying zone provisions apply in addition to objectives, policies and rules in the Development Area Chapter. This is so development is undertaken in a manner which aligns with the Outline Development Plan.

The zones selected to be used in the Gore District and their intended purpose are as follows:

## Residential Zone Descriptions

| Name | Code | Description |
|---|---|---|
| **General Residential Zone** | **GRZ** | Areas used predominantly for *residential activities* with a mix of *building* types, and other compatible activities. |
| **Large Lot Residential Zone** | **LLRZ** | Areas used predominantly for *residential activities* and *buildings* such as detached houses on lots larger than those of the ~~Low~~ Medium Density Residential and General Residential Zones, and where there are particular landscape characteristics, physical limitations or other constraints to more intensive development. |
| **Medium Density Residential Zone** | **MDRZ** | Areas used predominantly for *residential activities* with moderate concentration and bulk of *buildings*, such as detached, semi-detached and terraced housing, low-rise apartments, and other compatible activities. |

## Rural Zone Descriptions

| Name | Code | Description |
|---|---|---|
| **General Rural Zone** | **GRUZ** | Areas used predominantly for *primary production* activities, including *intensive indoor primary production*. The zone may also be used for a range of activities that support *primary production* activities, including associated *rural industry*, and other activities that require a rural location. |
| **Rural Lifestyle Zone** | **RLZ** | Areas used predominantly for a *residential* lifestyle within a *rural environment* on ~~lots~~ allotments smaller than those of the General Rural ~~and Rural production~~ Zone~~s~~, while still enabling *primary production* to occur. |
| **Settlement Zone** | **SETZ** | Areas used predominantly for a cluster of residential, *commercial activities*, *light industrial activities* and/or community activities that are located in *rural areas* or coastal environments. |

## Commercial and Mixed Use Zone Descriptions

| Name | Code | Description |
|---|---|---|
| **Town Centre Zone** | **TCZ** | Areas used predominantly for a range of *commercial activities*, community, recreational and *residential activities*. |
| **Local Centre Zone** | **LCZ** | Areas used predominantly for a range of *commercial activities* and community activities that service the needs of the residential catchment. |
| **Neighbourhood Centre Zone** | **NCZ** | Areas used predominantly for small-scale *commercial activities* and community activities that service the needs of the immediate residential neighbourhood. |
| **Mixed Use** | **MUZ** | Areas used predominantly for a compatible mixture of *residential*, *commercial*, *light industrial*, recreational and/or community activities. |

## Industrial Zone Descriptions

| Name | Code | Description |
|---|---|---|
| **General Industrial Zone** | **GIZ** | Areas used predominantly for a range of *industrial activities*. The Zone may also be used for activities that are compatible with the adverse *effects* generated from *industrial activities.* |
| **Light Industrial Zone** | **LIZ** | Areas used predominantly for a range of *industrial activities*, and associated activities, with adverse *effects* (such as *noise*, odour, *dust*, fumes and smoke) that are reasonable to *residential activities* sensitive to these *effects.* |

## Open Space Zones

| Name | Code | Description |
|---|---|---|
| **Sport and Active Recreation Zone** | **SARZ** | Areas used predominantly for a range of indoor and outdoor *sport and active recreational activities* and associated facilities and *structures*. |
| **Natural Open Space Zone** | **NOSZ** | Areas where the natural *environment* is retained and activities, *buildings* and other *structures* are compatible with the characteristics of the zone. |

## Special Purpose Zone Descriptions

| Name | Code | Description |
|---|---|---|
| **Māori Purpose Zone** | **MPZ** | Areas used predominantly for a range of activities that specifically meet Māori cultural needs including but not limited to *residential activities* and *commercial activities*. |
| **Airport Zone** | **AIRPZ** | Areas used predominantly for the operation and development of *airports* and other aerodromes as well as operational areas and facilities, administrative, *commercial activities* and *industrial activities* associated with *airports* and other aerodromes. |
| **Camp Columba Zone** | **CCZ** | Area used predominantly for regional camping facilities for school and other community camping groups. |
| **Field Days Zone** | **FDZ** | Area used for regional Field Day Events including a wide range of sporting, community, social, and corporate events such as conferences and concerts. |

## Overlays

| Name | Description |
|---|---|
| ***Historical Heritage* Overlay** | Identifies a property where an item or *site* of *historical heritage* is located. This includes *heritage items* and their settings and *archaeological sites* and their extent or buffer where the extent of an *archaeological site* has not been identified. |
| **Natural Features and Landscapes Overlay** | Identifies areas of Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes. |
| ***Significant Natural Areas*** | Identify areas of significant *indigenous vegetation* and significant habitats of indigenous fauna. |
| ***Notable Trees*** | Identify trees that are prominent natural features and landscapes, are rare or botanically significant, are associated with special *sites* or events, and/or have special historical or cultural values. |
| **Rail~~way~~ Corridor Noise Control Overlays**[5] | Identifies a buffer along the *rail corridor* where *acoustic treatment* for *noise sensitive activities* is required. |

[5] Decision 34, paragraph 3.9.8

| Name | Description |
|---|---|
| **State Highway Noise Control Overlay** | Identifies buffers along the *rail corridor,* state highways where acoustic treatment for *noise sensitive activities* is required. |
| ~~**Stop Bank Overlay**~~ | ~~Identifies where stop banks are located across the district.~~ |
| **Mataura River Floodway** | Identifies areas where there is a flood hazard risk associated with the Mataura River. |
| **Areas of Actual of Potential Inundation** | Identifies areas where there is an actual or potential risk of land being inundated with floodwater and includes identification of stop bank protection areas. |
| ~~**Liquefaction Risk**~~[6] | ~~Identifies areas subject to liquefaction risk~~ |
| **National Grid** | Identifies Transpower High Voltage Lines and support structures |
| **Transport Street Categories** | Identifies the *Transport Network* street categories based on the NZ Transport Authority One Network Framework. |
| **Airfield Approach Vectors** | Identifies areas around airfields where the height of buildings and structures are restricted |
| **Motorised watercraft speed exemption area** | Identifies the area on the Mataura river subject to a speed exemption for motorised watercraft |
| ~~**Water Supply Treatment Facility Buffer Area**~~[7] | ~~Identifies the area around a Water Supply Treatment Facility where sensitive activities are restricted~~ |
| **Wastewater Treatment Facility Buffer Area** | Identifies the area around a Wastewater Treatment Facility where sensitive activities are restricted |

[6] Consequential to Decision 44, paragraph 6.5.2
[7] Decision 23, paragraph 3.3.6

## Precincts

| Name | Shortcode | Description |
|---|---|---|
| **Large Format Retail Precinct** | **PREC1** | The purpose of this Precinct is to enable *large format retail* activities to establish in a specific area of the Light Industrial Zone to complement rather than detract from the Town Centre Zone. |
| **Creamoata Precinct** | **PREC2** | The purpose of this Precinct is to enable the ongoing use of the former Creamoata building as an *industrial activity* while recognising the Heritage significance of the building. |
| **Town Centre Core Precinct** | **PREC3** | The purpose of this Precinct is to manage activities and guide urban design in the commercial core of Gore. |
| **Local Centre Core Precinct** | **PREC4** | The purpose of this Precinct is to manage activities and guide urban design in the commercial core of Mataura. |
| **Multi-Sports Precinct** | **PREC5** | The purpose of this Precinct is to provide for the existing level of multi-sports activity and enable further activities providing adverse *effects* can be appropriately ~~mitigated~~ managed |
| **Showground Precinct** | **PREC6** | The Purpose of this Precinct is to provide for the existing level of showground activity and enable further activities providing adverse *effects* can be appropriately ~~mitigated~~ managed |
| **Hospital Precinct** | **PREC7** | The purpose of this Precinct is to provide for the existing level of *hospital activities* occurring on the *site* and enable necessary extensions to these activities provided adverse *effects* can be appropriately ~~mitigated~~ managed |
| **Mandeville Aviation and Rail Precinct** | **PREC8** | The purpose of this Precinct is to provide for the existing heritage aviation and railway activities occurring in this area and enable new activities which support and contribute to the purpose of the precinct providing adverse *effects* can be appropriately ~~mitigated~~ managed |
| ~~**Historic Dairy Factory Precinct**~~[8] | ~~**PREC9**~~ | ~~The purpose of this precinct is to enable *commercial activities* and *light industrial activities* to be undertaken within the precinct to acknowledge the historic use of the *buildings*, and to continue and~~ |

[8] Decision 41, paragraph 4.4.15

| Name | Shortcode | Description |
|---|---|---|
| | | ~~provide for additional activities that meet the needs of the community, whilst managing residential amenity for adjacent *sites*.~~ [9] |
| **Mataura Mill Precinct** | ~~**PREC10**~~ **PREC9** | The purpose of this Precinct is to provide for the Mataura Mill site to continue to operate as an industrial and *office activity* and potential *community facility* while maintaining the significant heritage, cultural, access and natural values associated with the setting. |
| **Hokonui Hills Lifestyle Precinct** | ~~**PREC11**~~ **PREC10** | The purpose of this Precinct is to enable rural lifestyle opportunities, whilst protecting the landscape values of the area, through specific density and design controls over this area. |
| **Eversfield Precinct** | ~~**PREC12**~~ **PREC11** | The purpose of this Precinct is to recognise and protect the existing development pattern of larger lots in this residential area, and to continue to provide for low impact *agricultural activities* employed to maintain the land. |
| **Mataura Rural Industry Precinct** | ~~**PREC13**~~ **PREC12** | The purpose of this Precinct is to provide for larger scale *rural industry* activities which would support primary production, provide employment opportunities and benefit the economy of the Gore District. |
| **New Vale Precinct**[10] | **PREC13** | The purpose of the Precinct is to enable the *sustainable management*, operation and development of the New Vale Mine. [11] |
| **McNab Rural Industry Precinct** | **PREC14** | The purpose of this Precinct is to provide for larger scale *rural industry* activities and other compatible activities which would support *primary production*, provide employment opportunities and benefit the economy of the Gore District. [12] |

[9] Decision 41, paragraph 4.3.15
[10] Consequential to Decision 26
[11] Consequential to Decision 26
[12] Consequential to Decision 12

## Development Areas

Development Areas cover the following areas:

1. West Gore Residential Development Area; ~~and~~
2. South Gore Industrial Development Area; and
3. McNab Development Area.[13]

These development areas sit over underlying zonings and development must be undertaken in accordance with the Outline Development Plan. Outline Development Plans seek to provide integrated development within and adjacent to the development area. Outline Development Plans will include features such as cultural values, *roading*, open space, landscaping and three waters *infrastructure*.

## Designations

More information about Designation codes is located in the Designations section.

[13] Consequential to Decision 12

# INTERPRETATION

## Relationship Between Definitions ~~Nesting tables~~ [1]

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

Activities are listed with the more general above and the more specific below. For example, under *commercial activities*, *retail activities* is the more specific activity. Th~~ose~~ere may also be additional subcategories under the specific activities that are not listed, ~~more specific components may also include more specific activities that are not listed~~ for example "yard *based retail* activity" is a subcategory of "*retail activity*" and is not listed. Where an activity table for an overlay, zone, District-wide or precinct lists a general activity, that general activity includes all of the specific activities listed below unless otherwise specified. [2]

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

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

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

Commercial activities

- Retail activity
- Commercial service activity
- Food and beverage activity
- Car parking activity
- Service station
- Office activity
- Entertainment and hospitality activities
    - Conference facility
- Rural commercial recreation activity
- Animal boarding activity
- Equestrian facilit~~y~~ies

[1] Decision 3, paragraph 3.3.3
[2] Decision 3, paragraph 3.3.3

- Rural produce retail activity~~ies~~
- Visitor accommodation
  - Homestay
  - Camping grounds
- Home business

Community facility

- Emergency services facility
- Hospital activity
- Healthcare activity

Educational facility

- Trade and industrial training facility
- Early childhood ~~Education f~~facility
- Home-based child care services

Residential activity

- Supported residential accommodation activity
- Residential unit
- Minor residential unit
- Comprehensive residential development
- Cluster housing
- Retirement village

Industrial activity

- Light industrial activities

Primary production

- Agricultural, horticultural and pastoral activities
- ~~Mining, quarrying activities and/or~~ Commercial forestry activities
- Plantation forestry
- Exotic continuous-cover forests

- ~~Prospecting for and~~ Mining ~~Minerals~~
- Quarrying activities

Aviation activity

- Agriculture aviation activity

## Definitions

| A | Term | Definition |
|---|---|---|
| | **~~abrasive blasting~~** | ~~Means the cleaning, smoothing, roughening, cutting or removal of part of the surface of any article by the use, as an abrasive, of a jet of sand, metal, shot or grit or other material propelled by a blast of compressed air or steam or *water* or by a wheel.~~ [3] |
| | **access** | Means that area of *land* over which a *site* or *allotment* obtains legal vehicular and/or *pedestrian access* to a legal *road*. This *land* includes an *access* leg, a *private way*, common *land* as defined on a cross-lease or company lease, or common property as defined in Section 2 of the Unit Titles Act 1972. |
| | **access lot** | Means an *allotment* which provides the legal *access* or part of the legal *access* to one, or more than one *allotment*, and which is held in the same ownership or by tenancy-in-common in the same ownership as the *allotment* or *allotments* to which it provides legal *access*. |
| | **access strip** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>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 Schedule 1 of that Act) |
| | **accessory building** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>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*. |
| | **~~accidental discovery~~**[4] | ~~Means the discovery of previously unrecorded human remains/kōiwi, an *archaeological site*, a Māori cultural artefact/taonga tūturu, a protected New Zealand object as defined in the Protected Objects Act 1975 (including any fossil or sub-fossil).~~ |

[3] Decision 3, paragraph 3.3.4
[4] Consequential to Decision 37 Earthworks

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | ~~Note: In the event of an *accidental discovery* the Accidental Discovery Protocol set out in EW-S7 should be followed as well as the procedures set out in MW-4.1 in the case of human remains/ kōiwi, taonga or Māori cultural artefact, and in-situ (natural state) pounamu/greenstone.~~ |
| | **acoustic treatment** | Means *building* modifications or improvements to reduce external *noise* levels inside a *building*. The primary means of providing acoustic treatment includes the provision of mechanical ventilation and cooling to enable occupants to remain thermally comfortable when windows and doors are closed to reduce external *noise*. In some cases where external *noise* levels are high, *acoustic treatment* means additional measures such as improved glazing and window frames, solid core doors, additional wall and / or ceiling linings and other specific *building* treatments. |
| | **active transport** | Has the same meaning as per the National Policy Statement Urban Development -<br>means forms of transport that involve physical exercise, such as walking or cycling, and includes transport that may use a mobility aid such as a wheelchair. |
| | **activity streets** | Means *activity streets* that provide *access* to shops and services by all modes. There is significant demand for *movement* as well as place with a need to manage competing demands within the available *road* space. *Activity streets* aim to ensure a high-quality public realm with a strong focus on supporting businesses, traders and neighbourhood life. *Activity streets* are where people spend a significant amount of time, working, shopping, eating, residing, and undertaking recreation. |
| | **adaptive reuse** | In relation to *historic heritage* means changing the use of a *heritage item* and/or its *heritage setting* to a compatible use while retaining its heritage value. |
| | **additions** | In relation to an historic *heritage item* it means an extension or increase in floor area, number of stories, or *height* of a scheduled *building* or *structure*. It includes the construction of new floors, walls, ceilings, and roofs. |
| | **adjoining land** | *Adjoining land* shall be deemed to be adjoining other *land*, notwithstanding that it is separated from the other *land* only by a *road*, railway, *drain*, water race, *river* or stream, or combination thereof. |
| | **agricultural aviation activity** [5] | Means the use of *aircrafts*, unmanned aerial vehicles or helicopters used ancillary to and in association with *primary production* and / or *conservation activity*. |
| | **agricultural, horticultural and pastoral activities**[6] | Means the use of *land* and / or *buildings* ~~which are used~~ for producing livestock, crops and other agricultural produce that is reliant on the soil resource of the land and includes storage of equipment and machinery associated with the activity and shelterbelt planting but excludes any processing, *quarrying* or direct sales. |

[5] Decision 34, paragraphs 3.1.3
[6] Decision 16, paragraph 5.5.6

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **aircraft** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act - *aircraft* means any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air otherwise than by reactions of the air against the surface of the earth |
| | **airport** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act - *airport* means any defined area of *land* or *water* intended or designed to be used, whether wholly or partly, for the landing, departure, *movement*, or servicing of *aircraft.* |
| | **allotment** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>(2) In this Act, the term *allotment* means—<br>(a) any parcel of *land* under the Land Transfer Act 2017 that is a continuous area and whose *boundaries* are shown separately on a survey plan, whether or not—<br>(i) the *subdivision* shown on the survey plan has been allowed, or *subdivision* approval has been granted, under another Act; or<br>(ii) a *subdivision* consent for the *subdivision* shown on the survey plan has been granted under this Act; or<br>(b) any parcel of *land* or *building* or part of a *building* that is shown or identified separately—<br>(i) on a survey plan; or<br>(ii) on a licence within the meaning of subpart 6 of Part 3 of the Land Transfer Act 2017; or<br>(c) any unit on a unit plan; or<br>(d) any parcel of *land* not subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017.<br>(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), an *allotment* that is—<br>(a) subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017 and is comprised in 1 record of title or for which 1 record of title could be issued under that Act; or<br>(b) not subject to that Act and was acquired by its owner under 1 instrument of conveyance— shall be deemed to be a continuous area of *land* notwithstanding that part of it is physically separated from any other part by a *road* or in any other manner whatsoever, unless the division of the *allotment* into such parts has been allowed by a *subdivision* consent granted under this Act or by a subdivisional approval under any former enactment relating to the *subdivision* of *land*.<br>(4) For the purposes of subsection (2), the balance of any *land* from which any *allotment* is being or has been subdivided is deemed to be an *allotment*. |
| | **alteration** | In relation to an historic *heritage item* it means any changes to the fabric or characteristics of a *building* involving, but not limited to, the removal and replacement of walls, windows, ceilings, floors or roofs, and foundations, and includes the *addition* of any *signs* to a *building*. It does not include *repair or maintenance.* |
| | **amenity values** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | means those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes. |
| | **ancillary activity** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means an activity that supports and is subsidiary to a primary activity. |
| | **animal boarding activity** | Means a facility where animals are temporarily housed as a commercial service for owners, or for animal welfare or quarantine purpose. This does not include pet shops or veterinary clinics. |
| | **annual exceedance probability (AEP)** | The probability of exceedance of a given occurrence, generally a storm, in a period of one year. |
| | **aquifer** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means a *permeable* geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation, beneath the ground, capable of receiving, storing, transmitting and yielding *water*. |
| | **archaeological authority** | Has the same meaning as Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 –<br>means an authority granted by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga under section 48, 56, or 62 to undertake an activity that will or may *modify* or destroy 1 or more *archaeological sites.* |
| | **archaeological site** | Has the same meaning as Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 –<br>means, subject to section 42(3),—<br>(a) any place in New Zealand, including any *building* or *structure* (or part of a *building* or *structure*), that—<br>(i) 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<br>(ii) provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and<br>(b) includes a *site* for which a declaration is made under section 43(1). |
| | **Areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna**[7] | means areas that meet the criteria for significance in Appendix 4. |
| | **artificial outdoor lighting** [8] | Any exterior or non-*residential* interior lighting that emits directly into the outdoor *environment* ~~and includes~~ including lighting associated with *signs*. |

[7] Decision 45, paragraph 11.2.14
[8] Decision 27, paragraphs 3.1.3

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **audible bird scaring device** [9] | means gas guns and avian distress alarms used for the purposes of disturbing or scaring birds. |
| | **aviation activity** | Means the use of *land* and / or *buildings* for commercial and non-*commercial activities* associated with *aircraft* operation, maintenance, navigation and / or education, including: *aircraft* landing, take off and taxiing; *airport* freight, luggage and passenger facilities; *airport* navigational, control and safety equipment; *aviation* education, training and recreational facilities and activities; maintenance, servicing and manufacturing of *aircrafts* and associated parts; refuelling of *aircrafts*; warehouse and storage. |
| **B** | | |
| | **bed** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>*bed* means, —<br>(a) in relation to any *river*—<br>(i) for the purposes of *esplanade reserves*, *esplanade strips*, and *subdivision*, the space of *land* which the *waters* of the *river* cover at its annual fullest flow without overtopping its banks:<br>(ii) in all other cases, the space of *land* which the *waters* of the *river* cover at its fullest flow without overtopping its banks; and<br>(b) in relation to any *lake*, except a *lake* controlled by artificial means,—<br>(i) for the purposes of *esplanade reserves*, *esplanade strips*, and *subdivision*, the space of *land* which the *waters* of the *lake* cover at its annual highest level without exceeding its margin:<br>(ii) in all other cases, the space of *land* which the *waters* of the *lake* cover at its highest level without exceeding its margin; and<br>(c) in relation to any *lake* controlled by artificial means, the space of *land* which the *waters* of the *lake* cover at its maximum permitted operating level; and<br>(d) in relation to the sea, the submarine areas covered by the internal *waters* and the territorial sea. |
| | **best practicable option** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>*best practicable option*, in relation to a *discharge* of a *contaminant* or an emission of *noise*, means the best method for preventing or minimising the adverse *effects* on the *environment* having regard, among other things, to—<br>(a) the nature of the *discharge* or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving *environment* to adverse *effects*; and<br>(b) the financial implications, and the *effects* on the *environment*, of that option when compared with other options; and |

[9] Decision 34, paragraphs 3.9.2

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| | | (c) the current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied. |
| | **biodiversity compensation** [10] | Has the same meaning as per the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity and means: a conservation outcome that meets the requirements in the NPSIB Appendix 4 and results from actions that are intended to compensate for any more than minor residual adverse *effects* on indigenous biodiversity after all appropriate avoidance, minimisation, remediation, and biodiversity offsetting measures have been sequentially applied. |
| | **biodiversity covenant** | Has the same meaning as the definition of Covenant or Kawenata from the NPSIB –<br>means a covenant or kawenata that is:<br>(a) registered against the record of title or lease agreement (as relevant), under any of the following:<br>(i) section 22 of the Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977:<br>(ii) Section 27 or section 27A of the Conservation Act 1987:<br>(iii) Section 76 and 77 of the Reserves Act 1977; and<br>(b) is identified, with the agreement of the relevant landowner or lessee and the prior written consent of the covenantee, by the relevant local authority as a specified covenant or kawenata. |
| | **biodiversity management plan**[11] | means an implementation plan that results from an assessment of the biodiversity values of an area prepared by a suitably qualified or experienced ecologist to ensure that *areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna* are protected and indigenous biodiversity is maintained. |
| | **biodiversity offset** [12] | Has the same meaning as per the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity and means: a measurable conservation outcome that meets the requirements in the NPS-IB Appendix 3 and results from actions that:<br>a. redress any more than minor residual adverse *effects* on indigenous biodiversity after all appropriate avoidance, minimisation, and remediation measures have been sequentially applied; and<br>b. achieves a measurable net gain compared to that lost. |
| | ~~**biological diversity (or biodiversity)**~~[13] | ~~Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –~~<br>~~means the variability among living organisms, and the ecological complexes of which they are a part, including diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.~~ |
| | **bore** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means any hole drilled or constructed in the ground that is used to:<br>(a) investigate or monitor *conditions* below the ground surface; or |

[10] Decision 45, paragraph 6.10.2
[11] Decision 45, paragraph 6.3.3
[12] Decision 45, paragraph 6.10.2
[13] Decision 45, paragraph 6.2.4

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| | | (b) abstract gaseous or liquid substances from the ground; or<br>(c) *discharge* gaseous or liquid substances into the ground; but it excludes test pits, trenches, soak holes and soakage pits. |
| | **boundary** | Means any *boundary* of the *net site area*. *Site boundary* ~~shall have~~ has the same meaning as *boundary*. Internal *boundary* means any *boundary* of the net area of a *site* other than a *road boundary*. *Road boundary* means any *boundary* of a *site* abutting a legal *road*, other than an accessway or service lane, or contiguous to a *boundary* of a *road* designation. See also *notional boundary*. |
| | **boundary adjustment** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means a *subdivision* that alters the existing *boundaries* between adjoining *allotments*, without altering the number of *allotments*. |
| | **building** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means a temporary or permanent movable or immovable physical construction that is: (a) partially or fully roofed; and (b) fixed or located on or in *land*; but excludes any motorised vehicle or other mode of transport that could be moved under its own power. |
| | **building coverage** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means the percentage of the *net site area* covered by the *building footprint*. |
| | **building footprint** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means, in relation to *building coverage*, the total area of *buildings* at ground floor level together with the area of any section of any of those *buildings* that extends out beyond the ground floor level limits of the *building* and overhangs the ground. |
| **C** | | |
| | **camping ground** | Means the use of any *land*, *building* or *structure* for the establishment or operation of *visitor accommodation* in the form of a *camping ground*. *Camping ground* has the meaning set out in the Camping Ground Regulations 1985: *Camping ground* means any area of *land* used, or designed or intended to be used, for rent, hire, donation, or otherwise for reward, for the purposes of placing or erecting on the *land* temporary living places for occupation, by two or more families or parties (whether consisting of one or more persons) living independently of each other, whether or not such families or parties enjoy the use in common of entrances, water supplies, cookhouses, sanitary fixtures, or other premises and equipment |
| | **car parking activity** | Means a *site* where the parking of vehicles, either in the open or a *building*, is the dominant activity on that *site*. Car parking associated with any use of a *site*, such as staff or customer parking is deemed to be an ancillary part of that use and not a separate activity. *Car parking activity* does not include on-street parking. |
| | **carriageway** | That part of a *road* consisting of the *movement lane*, sealed shoulder, and includes parking and loading areas when provided within the *road*. |

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| | **city hubs** | *City Hubs* are dense and vibrant places that also have a high demand for people *movement*. They are also places providing focal points for businesses and culture. These streets should aim to reduce the impact of high traffic volumes while accommodating high *pedestrian* numbers, multi-modal journeys and access to public transport and essential *emergency services*. Managing the large number of competing demands along *city hubs* requires careful consideration and generally involves significant trade-offs. These streets have a high number of people moving through and across them and so require efficient modes of transport, with lateral *movement* access prioritised to mitigate the impacts of congestion and ensure a safe *environment*. Examples include major city centre streets such as Queen Street in Auckland and Lambton Quay in Wellington. |
| | **civic spaces** | *Civic spaces* are the parts of the network that have a low *movement* function but an important place function. They are streets that are generally intended for significant *pedestrian* activity, both in terms of attracting people to the street as a destination its own right, as well as providing permeability to a city walking network. These streets have a higher Place classification representing the increased level of on-street activity and higher density adjacent *land* use generating that activity. The lower *movement* classification indicates that these streets are mainly intended for localised on-street activity with little or no through *movement*. The lateral *movement* of *pedestrians* is usually given priority in these spaces. Examples include pedestrianised streets, plazas and low speed shared streets. These are spaces that people are encouraged to spend time in, and where people on foot can relax and move freely. |
| | **cleanfill area** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards<br>means an area used exclusively for the disposal of *cleanfill material*. |
| | **cleanfill material** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards<br>means virgin excavated natural materials including clay, gravel, sand, soil and rock that are free of:<br>(a) combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components;<br>(b) *hazardous substances* and materials;<br>(c) products and materials derived from hazardous *waste* treatment, stabilisation or disposal practices;<br>(d) medical and veterinary wastes, asbestos, and radioactive substances;<br>(e) contaminated soil and other contaminated materials; and<br>(f) liquid wastes. |
| | **climate change** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>*climate change* means a change of climate that is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and that is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods |
| | **cluster housing** | In relation to the *Māori* Purpose Zone *cluster housing* means two to ten primarily *residential units*, with shared *infrastructure* and *ancillary* communal facilities for the primary use of the residents, that is intended to function as an extended familial community. *Ancillary activities* may include multi-purpose shared indoor areas (including, |

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| | | where desired, kitchen or ablution facilities), outdoor recreation or *community facilities*, and small-scale community or *commercial activities* for the primary use of residents. |
| | **commercial activity** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards -<br>means any activity trading in goods, equipment or services. It includes any *ancillary activity* to the *commercial activity* (for example administrative or head offices). |
| | **commercial fishing** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>means taking fish, aquatic life, or seaweed in circumstances where a fishing permit is required by section 89 of the Fisheries Act 1996. |
| | **commercial filming** | Means activities associated with the creation of a film or video product where undertaken by a professional production company for commercial purposes. |
| | **commercial forest or commercial forestry**[14] | Has the same meaning as per the National Environmental Standards for Commercial Forestry: *Commercial forest or commercial forestry* means *exotic continuous-cover forestry* or *plantation forestry*. |
| | **commercial service activity** | means *commercial activities* where the primary business is providing and/or offering services to the general public rather than goods. It includes but is not limited to: dry cleaners; funeral director premises; hair dresser; real estate agent; travel agent; veterinary clinic. |
| | **common wall** | A dividing partition between two adjoining *buildings* that is shared by the occupants and / or owner of each *building*. |
| | **community corrections activity** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards -<br>means the use of *land* and *buildings* for non-custodial services for safety, welfare and community purposes, including probation, rehabilitation and reintegration services, assessments, reporting, workshops and programmes, administration, and a meeting point for community works groups. |
| | **community facility** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards -<br>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*. |
| | **community market** | A market which is community based and run by a non-profit organisation. |
| | **comprehensive residential development** | Means a group of four (4) or more *residential units* that are designed, positioned and built in an integrated manner. |
| | **conditions** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>*conditions*, in relation to plans and resource consents, includes terms, standards, restrictions, and prohibitions |

[14] Decision 16, paragraph 5.1.7

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| | **conductor** | (a) means wire or cable used for carrying electric current along a *transmission line*; and<br>(b) includes any hardware and insulation associated with the wire or cable |
| | **conference facility** | Means a *commercial activity* that uses rooms or spaces for conferences or private functions including the serving and preparation of food and drinks but excludes rooms or spaces for overnight accommodation. |
| | **consent authority** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>*consent authority* means a regional council, a *territorial authority*, or a local authority that is both a regional council and a *territorial authority*, whose permission is required to carry out an activity for which a resource consent is required under this Act. |
| | **consent notice** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>*consent notice* means a notice issued under section 221. |
| | **conservation** | In relation to *historic heritage*, has the same meaning as per the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014:<br>*conservation* includes the processes of preserving, maintaining, and restoring historic places and historic areas so as to safeguard their historical and cultural values. |
| | **conservation activity** | Means the use of *land* for the management, maintenance and enhancement of ecological values for *indigenous vegetation* and fauna and their habitats. It includes:<br>(a) both western Science or *mātauranga Māori*;<br>(b) weed and *pest* control;<br>(c) *fencing*; and<br>(d) restoration planting. |
| | **construction activity** | In relation to *noise* means any work in connection with the construction, erection, installation, carrying out, repair, maintenance, cleaning, painting, renewal, alteration, dismantling, or demolition of:<br>(a) Any *building*, erection, edifice, *structure*, wall, *fence*, or chimney, whether constructed wholly or partly above or below ground;<br>(b) Any *road*, motorway, harbour works, railway, cableway, tramway, canal, or aerodrome;<br>(c) Any drainage, irrigation or *river* control work;<br>(d) Any electricity, *water*, gas, telephone, or telegraph reticulation;<br>(e) Any bridge, viaduct, dam, reservoir, *earthworks*, pipeline, aqueduct, culvert, drive, shaft, tunnel, or *reclamation*;<br>(f) Any scaffolding;<br>and includes any work in connection with any excavation, *site* preparation or preparatory work carried out for the purpose of any construction; and also includes use of any plant, tools, gear, or materials for the purpose of any construction but does not include petroleum exploration, *quarrying* or *mining*. |
| | **contaminant** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act – |

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| | | includes any substance (including gases, odorous compounds, liquids, solids, and microorganisms) or energy (excluding *noise*) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy, or heat—<br>(a) when *discharged* into *water*, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of *water*; or<br>(b) when *discharged* onto or into *land* or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the *land* or air onto or into which it is *discharged*. |
| | **contaminated land** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>means *land* that has a *hazardous substance* in or on it that—<br>(a) has significant adverse *effects* on the *environment*; or<br>(b) is reasonably likely to have significant adverse *effects* on the *environment*. |
| | **~~Council Authorised Biodiversity Management Plan~~** [15] | ~~means a management plan that is approved by the Council and mana whenua as part of an assessment of the biodiversity values of an area undertaken or reviewed by a ecologist. This plan will ensure that Significant Natural Area and taonga species values are protected~~ |
| | **crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)** | Has a set of four principles: surveillance, *access* management, territorial reinforcement, and quality *environments* of the built *environment*. These CPTED principles lead to a reduction in the incidence and fear of crime as well as an improvement in the quality of life. |
| | **critical infrastructure** [16] | means those necessary facilities, services, and installations which are critical or of significance to either New Zealand, Southland Region, or Gore District. This may include but is not limited to:<br>• strategic *land transport network* including the State Highway network ~~and arterial *roads*~~;<br>• rail network activities within the *rail corridor*;<br>• *telecommunication* facilities;<br>• national, regional and local *renewable electricity generation activities* of any scale;<br>• the electricity transmission network (the *National Grid*) and *electricity distribution networks*;<br>• *sewage* collection, treatment and disposal networks;<br>• community *land* drainage *infrastructure*;<br>• community potable water systems;<br>• established community-scale irrigation and stock water *infrastructure*;<br>• transport hubs and bulk fuel supply *infrastructure* including terminals and pipelines. |

[15] Decision 45,
[16] Decision 39, paragraph 3.1.7

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| | **cultural markers** | *Pouwhenua* (carved posts), interpretation panels, *Māori* art installations, and other *kaupapa Māori* markers of place, or relationship of *mana whenua* to place. |
| | **cultivation** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards -<br>means the alteration or disturbance of *land* (or any matter constituting the *land* including soil, clay, sand and rock) for the purpose of sowing, growing or harvesting of pasture or crops. |
| **D** | | |
| | **dams** | The impounding of all or part of the natural flow of any *water* that may involve an associated temporary or permanent *structure*. |
| | **dead holes** | Means an offal pit for on-farm disposal of dead stock. |
| | **defences against water** | Means any *structure* or equipment, including any bund, weir, spillway, floodgate, bank, ~~stopbank~~ flood bank, retaining wall, rock or erosion protection *structure*, groyne, vegetation (including anchored tree protection) or reservoir, that is designed to have the *effect* of stopping, diverting, controlling, restricting or otherwise regulating the flow, energy or spread of *water*, including floodwaters, within, into or out of a *waterbody*, artificial watercourse, or artificial *lake*, for the purposes of flood mitigation. |
| | **demolition** | In relation to *historic heritage* means the complete destruction of the *building* or *structure*. |
| | **depositional landform** | Has the same meaning as the NPSIB -<br>means a landform that is alluvial (matter deposited by *water*, (eg, fans, *river* flats, and terraces), colluvial (matter deposited by gravity at the base of hillslopes, (eg, talus), or glacial (matter deposited by glaciers, (eg, moraines and outwash). |
| | **discharge** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>includes emit, deposit, and allow to escape. |
| | **drain** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards<br>means any artificial watercourse designed, constructed, or used for the drainage of surface or subsurface *water*, but excludes artificial watercourses used for the conveyance of *water* for electricity generation, irrigation, or water supply purposes. |
| | **drinking water** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards -<br>means *water* intended to be used for human consumption; and includes *water* intended to be used for food preparation, utensil washing, and oral or other personal hygiene |
| | ~~**dry abrasive blasting**~~[17] | ~~Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards -~~ |

[17] Decision 3, paragraph 3.3.4

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| | | ~~means abrasive blasting using materials to which no *water* has been added.~~ |
| | **dust** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards -<br>means all non-combusted solid particulate matter that is suspended in the air, or has settled after being airborne. *Dust* may be derived from materials including rock, sand, cement, *fertiliser*, coal, soil, paint, animal products and wood. |
| **E** | | |
| | **earthworks** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards -<br>means the alteration or disturbance of *land*, including by moving, removing, placing, blading, cutting, contouring, filling or excavation of earth (or any matter constituting the *land* including soil, clay, sand and rock); but excludes gardening, *cultivation*, and disturbance of *land* for the installation of *fence* posts. |
| | **Ecological district** [18] | Has the same meaning as per the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity and means: the *ecological districts* as shown in McEwen, W Mary (ed), 1987. Ecological regions and districts of New Zealand. Wellington: Department of Conservation. |
| | **ecosystem** [19] | the complexes of organisms and their associated physical *environment* within an area (and comprise: a biotic complex, an abiotic *environment* or complex, the interactions between the biotic and abiotic complexes, and a physical space in which these operate) |
| | **educational facility** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards<br>means *land* or *buildings* used for teaching or training by child care services, schools, or tertiary education services, including any *ancillary activities*. |
| | **effect** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>includes—<br>(a) any positive or adverse *effect*; and<br>(b) any temporary or permanent *effect*; and<br>(c) any past, present, or future *effect*; and<br>(d) any cumulative *effect* which arises over time or in combination with other *effects*— regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency of the *effect*, and also includes—<br>(e) any potential *effect* of high probability; and<br>(f) any potential *effect* of low probability which has a high potential impact. |

[18] Decision 45,
[19] Decision 45,

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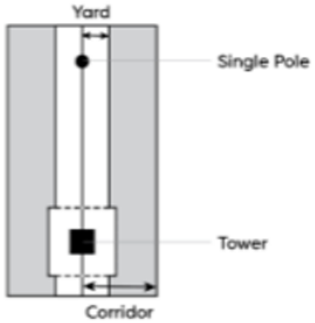
| | **effects management hierarchy** | Has the same meaning as the NPSIB –<br>means an approach to managing the adverse *effects* of an activity on indigenous biodiversity that requires that:<br>(a) adverse *effects* are avoided where practicable; then<br>(b) where adverse *effects* cannot be avoided, they are minimised where practicable; then<br>(c) where adverse *effects* cannot be minimised, they are remedied where practicable; then<br>(d) where more than minor residual adverse *effects* cannot be avoided, minimised, or remediedv is provided where possible; then<br>(e) where *biodiversity offsetting* of more than minor residual adverse effects is not possible, *biodiversity compensation* is provided; then<br>(f) if *biodiversity compensation* is not appropriate, the activity itself is avoided. |
| | **electricity distribution network** [20] | means the conveyance of electricity via electricity sub-transmission and distribution lines, cables, support *structures*, substations, transformers, switching stations, kiosks, cabinets, and *ancillary buildings* and *structures*, including communication equipment, by a *network utility operator*. |
| | **electricity distribution yard** [21] | means the area located within 10 metres of the centreline of a 110kV, 66kV or 33kV electricity distribution line on single poles / towers or within 10 metres of a foundation of an associated support *structure* as shown below.<br>  <br><br>*Note: The Electricity Distribution Yard does not apply to underground cables or any distribution lines (or sections of line) that are designated. The location of electricity distribution lines is shown as an information layer on Gore District Council online maps.* |
| | **emergency management** | Activities required in response to a situation that: |

[20] Decision 39, paragraph 3.14.2
[21] Decision 39, paragraph 3.15.6

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| | | (a) is the result of any happening, whether natural or otherwise, including any accident, explosion, earthquake, eruption, tsunami, *land* movement, flood, storm, tornado, cyclone, fire, leakage or spillage of any dangerous gas or substance, technological failure, infestation, plague, epidemic, failure or disruption to any *emergency service* or lifeline utility, or actual or imminent attack or warlike act; and<br>(b) causes or may cause loss of life or injury or illness or distress or in any way endangers the safety of the public or property in New Zealand or any part of New Zealand.<br>And includes the erection and use of tents or *buildings* in response to an emergency situation, for the purpose of temporary accommodation, shelter or facilities for:<br>(i) people required to work as part of the immediate disaster/emergency relief efforts or post disaster/emergency development team;<br>(ii) people displaced by the disaster/emergency event; and<br>(iii) disaster/emergency event management. |
| | **emergency services facility** | Means *land* and *buildings* used by organisations that respond to and deal with accidents, emergencies, or urgent problems such as fire, illness, or crime. It includes but is not limited to:<br>(a) police, fire and ambulance stations;<br>(b) surf lifesaving activities;<br>(c) administration related to *emergency services*;<br>(d) vehicle and equipment storage and maintenance;<br>(e) personnel training; ~~and~~<br>(f) any *ancillary activities*~~.~~; and<br>(g) defence facilities.<br>It excludes:<br>(h) healthcare activities;<br>(i) hospitals; and<br>(j) private security companies. |
| | **emergency service training activity** [22] | Means emergency response training exercises. It includes, but is not limited to, training for first aid, civil defence and *emergency management* and response, firefighting, search and rescue, police response. |
| | **entertainment and hospitality activities** | Means the use of *land* and/or *buildings* for *commercial activities* where the primary business is providing entertainment, hospitality and/or leisure services and experiences and includes, but is not limited to:<br>• cinemas; or<br>• bars and nightclubs; or |

[22] Decision 29, paragraph 3.1.2

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| | | • taverns; or<br>• theatres; or<br>• concert venues; or<br>• *conference facilities* and private function facilities.<br>It excludes cafes and restaurants. |
| | **environment** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>includes—<br>(a) *ecosystems* and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and<br>(b) all *natural and physical resources*; and<br>(c) *amenity values*; and<br>(d) the social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) or which are affected by those matters. |
| | **equestrian facilities** | means the use of *land* and *buildings* as a *commercial activity* for:<br>(a) the keeping and agistment of horses;<br>(b) horse training;<br>(c) horse breading; and/or<br>(d) pony clubs and riding schools. |
| | **esplanade reserve** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>means a reserve within the meaning of the Reserves Act 1977—<br>(a) which is either—<br>(i) a local purpose reserve within the meaning of section 23 of that Act, if vested in the *territorial authority* under section 239; or<br>(ii) a reserve vested in the Crown or a regional council under section 237D; and<br>(iii) which is vested in the *territorial authority*, regional council, or the Crown for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229. |
| | **esplanade strip** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>means a strip of *land* created by the registration of an instrument in accordance with section 232 for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229. |
| | **event management plan** | An event overview document, approved by Council, which includes the following:<br>(a) A description of the proposed event, including the type, scale, and duration, and number of persons catered for;<br>(b) Health and safety;<br>(c) How the event will minimise and manage *waste* from the event; |

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| | | (d) Adequate sanitation facilities for the event;<br>(e) The protocol for receiving, processing and responding to complaints related to the event;<br>(f) The steps taken to minimise any potential adverse impacts on the *environment*; and<br>(g) Where applicable, practices for ensuring animal welfare, including provision of *drinking water* and effluent management. |
| | **exotic continuous-cover forest**[23] | (a) means a forest that is deliberately established for commercial purposes, being at least 1 ha of continuous forest cover of exotic forest species that has been planted and<br>(i) will not be harvested or replanted; or<br>(ii) is intended to be low intensity harvested or replanted; and<br>(b) includes all associated forestry infrastructure; but<br>(c) does not include—<br>(i) a shelter belt of forest species, where the tree crown cover has, or is likely to have, an average width of less than 30 metres: ~~or~~<br>(ii) forest species in *urban areas*; ~~or~~<br>(iii) nurseries and seed orchards; ~~or~~<br>(iv) trees grown for fruit or nuts; ~~or~~<br>(v) long-term ecological restoration planting of indigenous forest species; or<br>(vi) willows and poplars space-planted for soil conservation purposes. |
| | **exotic pasture species** | has the same meaning as the NPSIB –<br>means a pasture species identified in the National List of *Exotic Pasture Species* National list of exotic pasture species \| Ministry for the Environment |
| **F** | | |
| | **farm infrastructure**[24] | Means those *structures* reasonably necessary to enable *primary production* activities relating to irrigation, and the provision of stock *water*, but excludes *fences*, *farm tracks*, *dams* and reservoirs |
| | **farm quarry** | Means a location or area intermittently used in association with *agricultural activities* for the permanent removal and extraction of aggregates (clay, silt, rock or sand) for non-commercial use within the same farming operation ~~*site*~~ [25] where it is extracted. It includes the area of aggregate resource and surrounding *land* associated with the operation of a *farm quarry* and which is used for *farm quarrying activities*. It does not include *earthworks* or the use |

[23] Decision 15, paragraph 3.8.3
[24] Decision 15, paragraph 3.13.7
[25] Decision 15, paragraph 3.3.3

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| | | of *land* and *accessory buildings* for offices, workshops and car parking areas associated with the operation of the *farm quarry*. |
| | **farm track** [26] | Means ~~*vehicle access*~~ tracks <u>for the *movement* of vehicles and/or stock</u> associated with *agriculture, pastoral and horticultural activities* |
| | ~~**Feedlot**~~ [27] | ~~Means a stockholding area where cattle —~~<br>~~(a) are kept for at least 80 days in any 6-month period; and~~<br>~~(b) are fed exclusively by hand or machine.~~ |
| | **Fences** [28] | Means any *structure*, intended to be a permanent division, screen or barrier. ~~but shall not include a post and wire fence or a temporary fence such as an electric fence or construction hoarding.~~ |
| | **fertiliser** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means a substance or biological compound or mix of substances or biological compounds in solid or liquid form, that is described as, or held out to be suitable for, sustaining or increasing the growth, productivity or quality of soils, plants or, indirectly, animals through the application to plants or soil of any of the following:<br>(a) nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, calcium, chlorine, and sodium as major nutrients; or<br>(b) manganese, iron, zinc, copper, boron, cobalt, molybdenum, iodine, and selenium as minor nutrients; or<br>(c) *fertiliser* additives to facilitate the uptake and use of nutrients; or<br>(d) non-nutrient attributes of the materials used in *fertiliser*. It does not include livestock effluent, human effluent, substances containing pathogens, or substances that are plant growth regulators that modify the physiological functions of plants. |
| | <u>**firebreak**</u> | <u>has the same meaning as the Fire and Emergency Services Act 2017 and means a natural or an artificial physical barrier against the spread of fire from or into any area of continuous flammable material.</u> |
| | **floodway** | Means that area bounded by the landward toe of a flood protection *structure*, or work, to the landward toe of the flood protection *structure*, or work, on the opposite side of the *river* or *stream*. |
| | **food and beverage activity** | Means a *commercial activity* involving the sale of food and, or beverages prepared for immediate consumption on or off the premises including restaurants, cafes and takeaway bars, but does not include taverns, night clubs, supermarkets, dairies or bottle stores. |
| | **footpath** | That part of any *road* or other area as is laid out or constructed by authority of the Council primarily for *pedestrians*; and may include the edging, *kerbing*, and channelling of the *road*. |

[26] Decision 37, paragraph 3.2.3
[27] Decision 15, paragraph 3.4.2
[28] Decision 15, paragraph 3.5.2

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| | **freshwater or [29]fresh water** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>means all *water* except coastal *water* and geothermal *water*. |
| | **functional need** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards -<br>means the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular *environment* because the activity can only occur in that *environment*. |
| **G** | | |
| | **glare** | Means the discomfort or impairment of vision experienced when parts of the visual field are excessively bright in relation to the general surroundings or as a result of reflected sunlight or *artificial outdoor lighting*. |
| | **green infrastructure** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means a natural or semi-natural area, feature or process, including engineered systems that mimic natural processes, which are planned or managed to:<br>(a) provide for aspects of *ecosystem* health or resilience, such as maintaining or improving the quality of water, air or soil, and habitats to promote biodiversity; and<br>(b) provide services to people and communities, such as s*tormwater* or flood management or *climate change* adaptation. |
| | **greywater** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means liquid *waste* from domestic sources including sinks, basins, baths, showers and similar fixtures, but does not include *sewage*, or *industrial and trade waste*. |
| | **gross floor area** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>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:<br>(a) where there are exterior walls, from the exterior faces of those exterior walls;<br>(b) where there are walls separating two *buildings*, from the centre lines of the walls separating the two *buildings*;<br>(c) where a wall or walls are lacking (for example, a mezzanine floor) and the edge of the floor is discernible, from the edge of the floor. |
| | **ground level** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means:<br>(a) the actual finished surface level of the ground after the most recent *subdivision* that created at least one additional *allotment* was completed (when the record of title is created); |

[29] Decision 15, paragraph 3.6.2

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| | | (b) if the *ground level* cannot be identified under paragraph (a), the existing surface level of the ground;<br>(c) if, in any case under paragraph (a) or (b), a retaining wall or retaining *structure* is located on the *boundary*, the level on the exterior surface of the retaining wall or retaining *structure* where it intersects the *boundary*. |
| | **groundwater** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means *water* occupying openings, cavities, or spaces in soils or rocks beneath the surface of the ground. |
| **H** | | |
| | **habitable room** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means any room used for the purposes of teaching or used as a living room, dining room, sitting room, bedroom, office or other room specified in the Plan to be a similarly occupied room. |
| | **hazardous substance** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>includes, but is not limited to, any substance defined in section 2 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 as a *hazardous substance*. The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 defines *hazardous substances* as meaning, unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations or an EPA notice, any substance—<br>(a) with 1 or more of the following intrinsic properties:<br>(i) explosiveness:<br>(ii) flammability:<br>(iii) a capacity to oxidise:<br>(iv) corrosiveness:<br>(v) toxicity (including chronic toxicity):<br>(vi) ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or<br>(b) which on contact with air or *water* (other than air or *water* where the temperature or pressure has been artificially increased or decreased) generates a substance with any 1 or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a). |
| | **healthcare activity** | Means *land* and or *buildings* used for the provision of services relating to the physical and mental health of people, excluding the overnight accommodation of patients. |
| | **heavy vehicle bypass route** | Means the following *roads*:<br>• Hyde Street<br>• River Street from Hyde Street to Medway Street (State Highway 1)<br>• Avon Street<br>• Richmond Street<br>• Norfolk Street from Medway Street. |
| | **height** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards – |

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| | | means the vertical distance between a specified reference point and the highest part of any feature, *structure* or *building* above that point. |
| | **height in relation to boundary** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>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. |
| | **helicopter landing Area** | Any area of *land*, *building* or *structure* outside of the Airport Zone intended or designed to be used, whether wholly or partly, for helicopter *movement* or servicing, including heliports and helipads. |
| | **heritage expert** | Means a person with a degree or recognised post-graduate qualification in a field related to heritage *conservation* or management and at least five years of experience in a heritage *conservation* or management role. |
| | **heritage fabric** | Means any physical aspect of a *heritage Item* or *heritage setting* which contributes to its heritage values. *Heritage fabric* includes:<br>(a) original and later material and detailing which forms part of, or is attached to, the interior or exterior of a *building*, *structure*, or feature;<br>(b) the patina of age resulting from the weathering and wear of construction material over time;<br>(c) fixtures and fittings that form part of the design or significance of a *Historic Heritage* Item, but excludes inbuilt museum and artwork exhibitions and displays; and<br>(d) for open space *heritage items*, built or non-built elements independent of *buildings*, *structures* or features, such as historic paths, paving and garden layout. |
| | **heritage item** | Means any type of *historic heritage sites*, *buildings*, *structures* and areas listed in HH-SCHED2 fulfilling the criteria as identified in HH-SCHED 1. |
| | **heritage record** | Means the heritage assessment based on the HH-SCHED1 criteria. |
| | **heritage setting** | Means the area of *land* shown on the planning maps and as identified in the *heritage record* around and adjacent to a *heritage item* that is integral to its function, meaning and relationships and may include individually listed *heritage items*. |
| | **highly productive land** [30] | Has the same meaning as the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land<br>Means *land* that has been mapped in accordance with clause 3.4 of the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land and is included in an operative regional policy statement as required by clause 3.5 (but see clause 3.5(7) of the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land for what is treated as *highly productive land* before the maps are included in an operative regional policy statement and clause 3.5(6) for when *land* is rezoned and therefore ceases to be *highly productive land*). |

[30] Decision 15, paragraph 3.7.4

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| | **historic character** | Means the qualities, attributes and features of a related group of historic places, *buildings* and *structures* and/or *sites* and that make a contribution to the history, identity and visual amenity of Gore District. |
| | **historic heritage** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>(a) means those *natural and physical resources* that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities:<br>(i) archaeological:<br>(ii) architectural:<br>(iii) cultural:<br>(iv) historic:<br>(v) scientific:<br>(vi) technological; and<br>(b) includes—<br>(i) historic *sites*, *structures*, places, and areas; and<br>(ii) *archaeological sites*; and<br>(iii) *sites* of significance to *Māori*, including *wāhi tapu*; and<br>(iv) surroundings associated with the *natural and physical resources*. |
| | **home business** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means a *commercial activity* that is:<br>(a) undertaken or operated by at least one resident of the *site*; and<br>(b) incidental to the use of the *site* for a *residential activity* |
| | **homestay** | Means the use of a *residential unit* including a *minor residential unit* by paying guests at the same time that either the *residential unit* or *minor residential unit* is occupied by residents for use as a *residential activity*. Includes bed & breakfasts. |
| | **hospital activity** | Means an activity providing medical assessment, treatment and care services for patients, health administration, community health services: and includes associated *infrastructure*, support activities including non-clinical support services and activities that are required for the functioning of the hospital, emergency *land* and air transportation services, mortuary and ancillary commercial and *residential activities*. |
| **I** | | |
| | **improved pasture** | Has the same meaning as the NPSIB –<br>means an area of *land* where *exotic pasture species* have been deliberately sown or maintained for the purpose of pasture production, and species composition and growth has been modified and is being managed for livestock grazing. |
| | **indigenous vegetation** | Has the same meaning as per the National ~~Planning Standard~~ Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity – |

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| | | means vascular and non-vascular plants that, in relation to a particular area, are native to the *ecological district* in which that area is located. |
| | **indigenous vegetation clearance** [31] | Means <u>any activity that destroys, damages, or removes</u> ~~the clearing or removal of~~ *indigenous vegetation* by any means, including cutting, crushing, *cultivation*, irrigation, chemical application, drainage, ~~stopbanking~~ flood banking, overplanting, burning or any other mechanical means ~~as well as mob stocking~~. |
| | **industrial activity** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>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*. |
| | **industrial and trade waste** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means liquid *waste*, with or without matter in suspension, from the receipt, manufacture or processing of materials as part of a *commercial*, *industrial* or trade process, but excludes *sewage* and *greywater*. |
| | **infrastructure** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>Means<br>(a) pipelines that distribute or transmit natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy:<br>(b) a network for the purpose of *telecommunication* as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001:<br>(c) a network for the purpose of radiocommunication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989:<br>(d) facilities for the generation of electricity, lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, and support *structures* for lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, excluding facilities, lines, and support *structures* if a person—<br>(i) uses them in connection with the generation of electricity for the person's use; and<br>(ii) does not use them to generate any electricity for supply to any other person:<br>(e) a water supply distribution system, including a system for irrigation:<br>(f) a drainage or sewerage system:<br>(g) *structures* for transport on *land* by cycleways, rail, *roads*, *walkways*, or any other means:<br>(h) facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers transported on *land* by any means:<br>(i) an *airport* as defined in section 2 of the Airport Authorities Act 1966:<br>(j) a navigation installation as defined in section 2 of the Civil Aviation Act 1990: |

[31] Decision 45, paragraph 6.6.3

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| | | (k) facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers carried by sea, including a port related commercial undertaking as defined in section 2(1) of the Port Companies Act 1988:<br>(l) anything described as a *network utility* operation in regulations made for the purposes of the definition of *network utility operator* in section 166. |
| | **intensive indoor primary production** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards -<br>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. |
| | **intensive winter grazing:**[32] | Grazing of stock between May and September (inclusive) on forage crops (including brassica, beet and root vegetable crops), excluding pasture and cereal crops. |
| | **interregional connectors** | Means *interregional connectors* that provide safe, reliable and efficient *movement* of people and goods between regions and strategic centres in a rural context. The focus of *interregional connectors* is to provide for efficient *movement* of people and goods over significant distances, and therefore these *roads* will usually have reduced *land* use *access* along them, many being designated as limited *access roads* (LARs). |
| **K** | | |
| | **kerb** | A raised border of rigid material (eg. concrete) formed between the roadway and the *footpath*. |
| **L** | | |
| | **LA90** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards -<br>has the same meaning as the 'Background sound level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound. |
| | **LAeq** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards -<br>has the same meaning as 'time-average A-weighted sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics -Measurement of Environmental Sound. |
| | **$LA_F$(max)** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards -<br>has the same meaning as the 'maximum A-frequency weighted, F-time weighted sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound. |
| | **lake** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>means a body of fresh *water* which is entirely or nearly surrounded by *land*. |
| | **land** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>(a) includes *land* covered by *water* and the airspace above *land*; and |

[32] Decision 15, paragraph 3.13.9

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| | | (b) in a national environmental standard dealing with a regional council function under section 30 or a regional rule, does not include the *bed* of a *lake* or *river*; and<br>(c) in a national environmental standard dealing with a *territorial authority* function under section 31 or a rule, includes the surface of *water* in a *lake* or *river*. |
| | **land disturbance** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means the alteration or disturbance of *land* (or any matter constituting the *land* including soil, clay, sand and rock) that does not permanently alter the profile, contour or *height* of the *land*. |
| | **land transport infrastructure**[33] | means any *infrastructure*, *building*, equipment or devices that support the *movement* of people and goods by *land*, including:<br>(a) Cycle facilities including cycleways, cycle parking, cycle hire stations and cycle maintenance stands;<br>(b) *Pedestrian* facilities and accessways, including *footpaths*, footways and foot bridges;<br>(c) Railway tracks, <u>including</u> bridges, <u>culverts, erosion protection *structures*, *defences against water*</u> tunnels, signalling, *access* tracks and facilities;<br>(d) *Roads* including *carriageways*, pavements, bridges, tunnels, retaining walls, underpasses, overpasses, verge and berms, <u>culverts, erosion protection *structures*, *defences against water*</u>;<br>(e) Lighting, signals, <u>official *signs*</u> and control *structures* and devices associated with intelligent transport systems including vehicle detection systems (electronic vehicle identification and infra-red vehicle occupancy counters), incident detection, emergency telephones, cables and ducting;<br>(f) Safety devices including handrails, bollards, cameras, *road* markings, rumble strips, barriers, *fences*, speed tables and speed cushions and traffic separators <u>raised safety platforms, turnaround bays, intersection speed zones, and skid resistance</u>;<br>(g) Other traffic control devices including traffic islands, level crossings, *pedestrian* crossings, roundabouts and intersection controls, traffic and cycle;<br>(h) monitoring devices;<br>(i) Parking control devices;<br>(j) *Site access* including *vehicle crossings*;<br>(k) Street and rail furniture, artworks, passenger shelters and ticketing and tolling facilities;<br>(l) Ancillary equipment and *structures* associated with public transport systems including seats, shelters, real time information systems and ticketing facilities, bicycle storage and cabinets; <u>and</u><br>~~(m) *Stormwater* management facilities, ventilation *structures*, drainage devices and erosion control devices; and~~<br>(~~n~~m)Equipment, *structures* and *infrastructure* associated with charging of electric vehicles. |

[33] Decision 30, paragraph 3.1.3

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| | **landfill** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means an area used for, or previously used for, the disposal of solid *waste*. It excludes *cleanfill areas*. |
| | **~~landscape gardening~~** [34] | ~~The design, construction and maintenance of ornamental gardens and outdoor areas and growing and caring for plants. It includes the alteration or disturbance of *land* (or any matter constituting the *land* including soil, clay, sand and rock) that does not permanently alter the profile, contour or *height* of the *land*.~~ |
| | **landscape permeable area** | Means any part of a *site* which is grassed or planted in trees or shrubs and is capable of absorbing *water*. |
| | **large format retail** | Means a commercial *retail activity* where the *gross floor area* and outdoor storage space or *yard* areas is greater than 450 ~~square metres~~ $m^2$. It includes integrated *retail activities* where multiple tenancies are operated or managed as a single entity and shares public *access* and servicing facilities, such as shopping malls and indoor markets. |
| | **Ldn** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards -<br>has the same meaning as the 'Day night level, or day-night average sound level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound. |
| | **light industrial activity** | Means any manufacturing, processing, storage, logistics, repair or distribution activity that does not generate objectionable odour, *dust* or *noise* or elevated risk to people's health and safety. *Light industrial activities* include, but are not limited to, warehouse storage, automotive repairs, minor engineering and light manufacturing activities, product assembly. |
| | **light spill** | Artificial illumination from both direct and indirect sources which falls outside the *boundaries* of the *site* from which it originated. |
| | **local streets** | Means streets that provide quiet and safe *residential access* for all ages and abilities and foster community spirit and local pride. They are part of the fabric of our neighbourhoods, where we live our lives and they facilitate local community *access*. *Local streets* are the most common and most diverse streets in *urban areas*. They are generally important components of walking and cycling networks and should support these transport choices for local trips. |
| | **Lpeak** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards<br>has the same meaning as 'Peak sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound. |
| | **LUC 1, 2 or 3** | Has the same meaning as the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land<br>LUC 1, 2, or 3 ~~land~~ means *land* identified as Land Use Capability Class 1, 2, or 3, as mapped by the New Zealand Land Resource Inventory or by any more detailed mapping that uses the Land Use Capability classification |

[34] Decision 37, paragraph 3.4.4

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| | **mahinga kai** [35] | ~~Means the same as outlined in MW-2.3 3.3~~ is an all-inclusive term that refers to the ability to access resources for harvesting, the *site* where gathering of these resources occurs, the act of gathering and using the resource, and the good health of the resource. ~~As a result of this practical focus, mahinga kai is considered by Hokonui Rūnanga to be, in today's language, the principal 'environmental indicator' in natural systems. If mahinga kai is not present, or is unsafe to harvest, then that natural system is under stress and requires remedial action. Mahinga kai was and is central to the Ngāi Tahu and Hokonui way of life. The collection and processing of mahinga kai is an important social, cultural, environmental, and economic activity contributing to the overall well-being of Ngāi Tahu whānui. Mahinga kai practices rely on thriving and abundant biodiversity, safe and aesthetically pleasing places to practice, and the active transfer of knowledge between people. These attributes are dependent on the sustainable management of many other natural resources in the takiwā, especially waterbodies and the management of stormwater. Hokonui Rūnanga expect to be able to practice mahinga kai in our takiwā at multiple locations that are deliberately selected for the quality of the resource and its ability to sustain itself.~~<br>*Note: Further explanation of the meaning of mahinga kai can be found in section MW-1.2.10.3* |
| | **maintenance or repair** | Means in relation to *historic heritage*, to replace or mend in-situ, decayed or damaged *heritage fabric* architectural feature using identical, or closely similar materials, form, appearance and profile of the *heritage fabric* or architectural feature. It includes temporary securing of *heritage fabric* for purposes such as making a *structure* safe or weathertight. |
| | **maintenance of improved pasture** | Has the same meaning as the NPSIB –<br>includes the removal of *indigenous vegetation* for the purpose of maintaining the *improved pasture*, whether the removal is by way of cutting, crushing, applying chemicals, draining, burning, cultivating, over-planting, applying seed of *exotic pasture species*, mob stocking, or making changes to soils, hydrology, or landforms. |
| | **main streets** | Means streets that have an important place function but a relatively important *movement* function as well. They aim to support businesses, on-street activity and public life while ensuring connections with the wider *transport network*. While not having the scale of through *movement* of *city hubs*, they provide a similar function, needing to balance the interaction between people and goods *movement* and on-street activity. Examples include rural or district townships and provincial cities where the main through *road* also doubles as the main commercial centre. |
| | **mana whenua** | In the context of the Gore District, the term *mana whenua* refers to *Ngāi Tahu whānui*. In practice, this often refers to their local representative body, *Hokonui Rūnanga*. In some instances, this may also extend to the Post Settlement Governance Entity that represent *Ngāi Tahu whānui* at a national level, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu. |

[35] Decision 14, paragraph 3.2.3

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| | **Māori customary activities** | Activities relating to the expression and revitalisation of *Māori* culture, including *mahinga kai* activities, performing arts/sporting activities, *tangihanga* and other mourning rituals, *Matariki* or *Pūanga* observance activities, *wānanga*, *hui*, short-term (under 7 days) events or festivals, temporary (under 14 days) camping that facilitates involvement in *Māori customary activities,* and other activities that reflect the special relationship *mana whenua* and *tangata whenua* have to place, including any ancillary *structures*. |
| | **marae or papatipu Rūnanga complex** | Means *kaupapa Māori* cultural complex centred around a wharenui (meeting house) and/or *Papatipu Rūnanga*. A complex can also include a range of ancillary *structures* and activities such as wharekai (kitchen & dining facilities), a whare moe (sleeping spaces), whare *hui* (meeting spaces), ablution blocks, administration spaces, whare *taonga* (spaces for displaying treasures), permanent *hāngī* pits, outdoor food preparation areas, small-scale associated storage areas, carving installations, and landscaped outdoor areas. |
| | **mining** | Has the same meaning as in the Crown Minerals Act 1991:<br>a. Means to take, win, or extract, by whatever means,<br>(i) A mineral existing in its natural state in *land*; or<br>(ii) A chemical substance from a mineral existing in its natural state in *land*; and<br>b. Includes<br>(i) The injection of petroleum into an underground gas storage facility; and<br>(ii) The extraction of petroleum from an underground gas storage facility; but<br>c. Does not include prospecting or exploration for a mineral or chemical substance referred to in paragraph (a). |
| | **minor residential unit** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>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*. |
| | **modify** | In relation to an *archaeological site*, includes to damage the *site* |
| | **movement** | Means a single journey to or from a particular *site* that is either an arrival or departure but not both. A return journey equates to two movements. |
| | **movement lane** | Means that part of the formed and sealed *road* that serves the link function in a *road*. It may have a shared use for other activities such as walking, cycling, and parking ~~and play~~.[36] |
| **N** | | |

[36] Decision 30, paragraph 3.2.2

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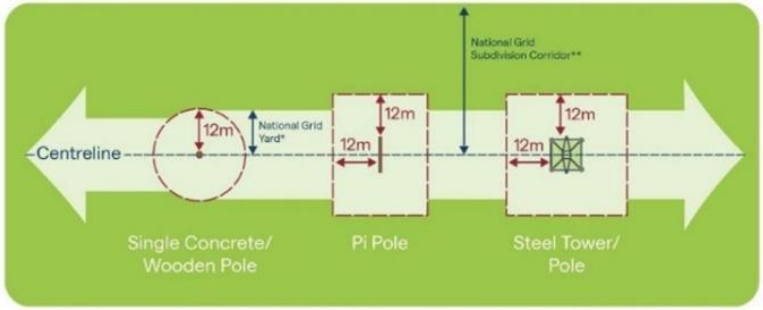
| | **~~N~~national ~~G~~grid** [37] | Means the network that transmits high-voltage electricity in New Zealand and that, ~~at the commencement of these regulations~~, is owned, used or operated by Transpower New Zealand Limited, including—<br>(a) *transmission lines*; and<br>(b) electricity substations |
| | **~~N~~national ~~G~~grid** [38] **subdivision corridor** | The area measured either side of the centreline of above ground *National Grid transmission lines* as follows (and illustrated in green below):<br>(a) 16 metres from the centreline of a 110kV *National Grid transmission line* on pi poles;<br>(b) 32 metres from the centreline of a 110kV *National Grid transmission line* on towers or mono-poles;<br>(c) 37 metres from the centreline of a 220kV *National Grid transmission line* on towers.<br><br>The *National Grid Subdivision Corridor* excludes *transmission lines* that are designated in the District Plan.<br>  <br><br>* National Grid Yard: 10m for single concrete/wooden pole lines, 12m for all other line types<br>** National Grid Subdivision Corridor: 14m, 32m, 37m or 39m depending on line voltage |

[37] Decision 38, paragraph 3.1.3
[38] Decision 38, paragraph 3.1.5

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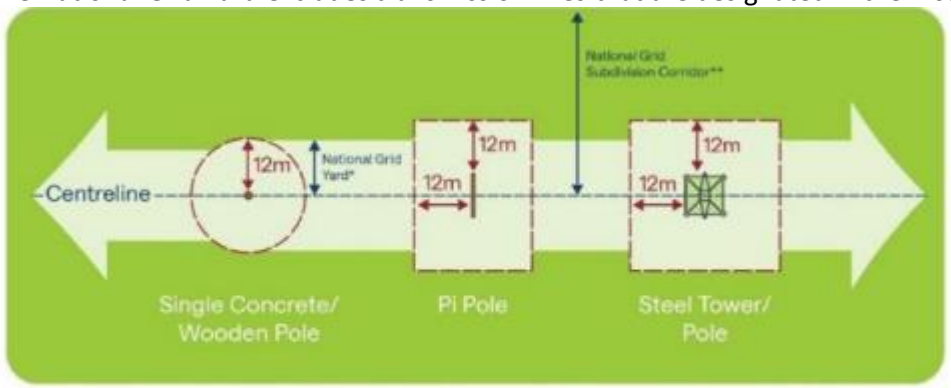
| | **N~~n~~ational G~~g~~rid Yard** [39] | The area located (as illustrated below):<br>(a) 12 metres in any direction from the outside edge of a *National Grid* support *structure* foundation;<br>~~(b) 12 metres from the *boundary* of a *National Grid* substation;~~<br>(c) 10 metres either side of the centreline of an overhead 100kV *National Grid transmission line* on poles<br>(d) 12 metres either side of the centreline of any other overhead *National Grid transmission line*.<br><br>The *National Grid Yard* excludes *transmission lines* that are designated in the District Plan.<br>  <br><br>* National Grid Yard: 10m for single concrete/wooden pole lines, 12m for all other line types<br>** National Grid Subdivision Corridor: 14m, 32m, 37m or 39m depending on line voltage |
| | **natural and physical resources** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act -<br>Includes *land*, *water*, air, soil, minerals, and energy, all forms of plants and animals (whether native to New Zealand or introduced), and all *structures*. |
| | **natural hazard** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>means any atmospheric or earth or *water* related occurrence (including earthquake, tsunami, erosion, volcanic and geothermal activity, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire, or flooding) the action of which adversely affects or may adversely affect human life, property, or other aspects of the *environment*. |

[39] Decision 38, paragraph 3.1.8

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| | **nature-based solutions** [40] | means solutions that are inspired and supported by nature, cost-effective and simultaneously provide environmental, social and economic benefits and help build resilience. |
| | **net floor area** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means the sum of any *gross floor area*; and<br>(a) includes:<br>(i) both freehold and leased areas; and<br>(ii) any stock storage or preparation areas; but<br>(b) excludes:<br>(i) void areas such as lift wells and stair wells, including landing areas;<br>(ii) shared corridors and mall common spaces;<br>(iii) entrances, lobbies and plant areas within a *building*;<br>(iv) open or roofed outdoor areas, and external balconies, decks, porches and terraces;<br>(v) off street loading areas;<br>(vi) *building* service rooms;<br>(vii) parking areas and basement areas used for parking, manoeuvring and *access*; and<br>(viii) ~~(viii)~~ non-habitable floor spaces in rooftop *structures*. |
| | **net site area** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means the total area of the *site*, but excludes:<br>(a) any part of the *site* that provides legal *access* to another *site*;<br>(b) any part of a rear *site* that provides legal *access* to that *site*;<br>(c) any part of the *site* subject to a designation that may be taken or acquired under the Public Works Act 1981. |
| | **network utility~~ies~~** [41] | means any activity undertaken by a *network utility operator* ~~relating to any or all of the following:~~<br>~~(a) distribution or transmission of natural or manufactured gas petroleum or geothermal energy by pipeline;~~<br>~~(b) telecommunications or radio communications;~~<br>~~(c) transformation, transmission, or distribution of electricity;~~<br>~~(d) transmission and distribution of *water*, (whether treated or untreated), for supply including irrigation;~~<br>~~(e) *stormwater* drainage or sewerage reticulation systems;~~<br>~~(f) rail corridor, tramways and *roads;*~~ |

[40] Decision 39, paragraph 3.16.3
[41] Decision 39, paragraph 3.6.5

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| | | ~~(g) *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;~~<br>~~(h) lighthouse, navigation aids and beacons;~~<br>~~(i) meteorological services;~~<br>~~(j) a project or work described as a *network utility* operation by regulations made under the Resource Management Act 1991.~~<br>and ~~I~~includes:<br>(a) all *structures* necessary for operation; and<br>(b) the operation and maintenance of the network. |
| | **network utility operator** [42] | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>means a person who—<br>(a) undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution or transmission by pipeline of natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy; or<br>(b) operates or proposes to operate a network for the purpose of—<br>(i) *telecommunication* as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; or<br>(ii) radiocommunication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989; or<br>(c) is an electricity operator or electricity distributor as defined in section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992 for the purpose of line function services as defined in that section; or<br>(d) undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution of *water* for supply (including irrigation); or<br>(e) undertakes or proposes to undertake a drainage or sewerage system; or<br>(f) constructs, operates, or proposes to construct or operate, a *road* or railway line; or<br>(g) is –<br>(i) is an *airport* authority as defined ~~by~~ in the Airport Authorities Act 1966, for the purposes of operating an *airport* as defined by that Act; or<br>(ii) an airport operator as defined in section 5 of the Civil Aviation Act 2023, for the purpose of operating an aerodrome in relation to which the airport operator is registered under that Act; or<br>~~(h) is a provider of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; or~~<br>(ha) is a responsible SPV that is constructing or proposing to construct eligible *infrastructure*; or<br>(hb) operates –<br>(i) an inland port (not contiguous with the coastal marine area) associated with a coastal port operated under the Port Companies Act 1988; or |

[42] Decision 39, paragraph 3.6.5

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| | | (ii) the landward operations of a seaward port operated under the Port Companies Act 1988; or<br>(iii) Northport Limited, or an inland port associated with Northport Limited; or<br>(i) undertakes or proposes to undertake a project or work prescribed as a *network utility* operation for the purposes of this definition by regulations made under this Act,—<br>and the words *network utility* operation have a corresponding meaning |
| | **noise** | Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA –<br>*Noise* includes vibration. |
| | **noise rating level** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards -<br>means a derived *noise* level used for comparison with a *noise* limit. |
| | **noise sensitive activity** | *Noise sensitive activity* means any:<br>(a) health care centre or hospital where overnight accommodation is provided.<br>(b) *educational facility*, excluding *trade and industrial training facility.*<br>(c) *residential activity.*<br>(d) *visitor accommodation.*<br>(e) places of worship.<br>(f) *marae or Papatipu Rūnanga complex.*<br>(g) Graveyard or *urupā.* |
| | **non-renewable electricity generation** | Means the construction, operation and maintenance of *structures* associated with electricity generation from non-*renewable* energy sources such as coal, oil and gas. |
| | **notable tree** | A tree assessed and identified utilised the Standard Tree Evaluation Method (STEM) with a score of 100 and above and listed in TREE-SCHED. |
| | **notional boundary** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards -<br>means a line 20 metres from any side of a *residential unit* or other *building* used for a *noise sensitive activity*, or the legal *boundary* where this is closer to such a *building*. |
| **O** | | |
| | **office activity** | Means an activity conducted within a *building* and focusing on business, government, professional or financial services and includes the personal service elements of these activities. |
| | **official sign** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means all *signs* required or provided for under any statute or regulation, or are otherwise related to aspects of public safety. |
| | **operational need** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular *environment* because of technical, logistical or operational characteristics or constraints. |

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| | **outdoor living space** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means an area of open space for the use of the occupants of the *residential unit* or units to which the space is allocated. |
| **P** | | |
| | **park management activity** | Means the day-to-day management, operation and maintenance of parks and reserves. It includes:<br>(a) Repair, maintenance and development of facilities, *structures* and *buildings*.<br>(b) Planting, removal, trimming and maintenance of turf, trees (except *Notable Trees*) and other non-*indigenous vegetation* and associated *earthworks*;<br>(c) Animal and *pest* control operations; and<br>(d) Repair, maintenance and development of walkways, cycleways, or *vehicle tracks* and associated *earthworks*. |
| | **partial demolition** | In relation to *historic heritage* means to demolish a part of any *building* or *structure*. Partial *demolition* includes façade retention which involves the *demolition* of the rear or a substantial part of a *building* behind the facade. |
| | **peak particle velocity** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means, to the extent used for the assessment of the risk of structural damage to a fixed *structure*, the instantaneous maximum velocity reached by a vibrating surface as it oscillates about its normal position. |
| | **pedestrian** | Means any person on foot or who is using a powered wheelchair or mobility scooter or a wheeled means of conveyance propelled by human power, other than a cycle. |
| | **pedestrian frontage** | Means street frontages in the ~~commercial core~~ ~~precincts~~ Town Centre Precinct (PREC3) and Local Centre Precinct (PREC4) identified on the planning maps with significant *pedestrian* activity. |
| | **permeable** | Means a ground surface comprised of a material that enables surface *water* to pass through where the runoff co-efficient is less than 0.7. |
| | **peri urban roads** | Means *roads* that primarily provide *access* from *residential* property on the urban fringe, where the predominant adjacent *land*-use is residential, but usually at a lower density than that found in urban *residential* locations. On street activity is discernible and local in nature but also at lower levels than in *urban areas*. The level of people and goods *movement* on peri-urban *roads* can range from low volume through to regional. |
| | **pests** | Has the same meaning as in the Southland Regional Pest Management Plan |
| | **plantation forestry** | Has the same meaning as per the National Environmental Standards for ~~Plantation~~ Commercial[43] Forestry<br>Means a forest deliberately established for commercial purposes, being— |

[43] Decision 15, paragraph 3.8.3

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| | | (a) at least 1 hectare of continuous forest cover of forest species that has been planted and has or will be harvested or replanted; and<br>(b) includes all associated forestry infrastructure; but<br>(c) does not include—<br>(i) a shelter belt of forest species, where the tree crown cover has, or is likely to have, an average width of less than 30 metres; or<br>(ii) forest species in *urban areas*; or<br>(iii) nurseries and seed orchards; or<br>(iv) trees grown for fruit or nuts; or<br>(v) long-term ecological restoration planting of forest species; or<br>(vi) willows and poplars space planted for soil conservation purposes. |
| | **primary production** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means:<br>(a) any aquaculture, *agricultural, pastoral, horticultural*, *mining*, *quarrying* or forestry activities; and<br>(b) includes initial processing, as an *ancillary activity*, of commodities that result from the listed activities in (a);<br>(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<br>(d) excludes further processing of those commodities into a different product. |
| | **private road** | Any roadway, place, or arcade laid out within a district on private *land* by the owner of that *land* intended for the use of the public generally and has the same meaning given to it by Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974. |
| | **private way** | Any way or passage over private *land* within the Gore District, the right to use which is confined or intended to be confined to certain persons or classes of persons, and which is not thrown open or intended to be open to the use of the public generally and includes any shared *access* or right of way and has the same meaning given to it by Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974 |
| | **public place** | Means publicly accessible *roads*, reserves and *footpaths*/tracks. |
| **Q** | | |
| | **quarry** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means a location or area used for the permanent removal and extraction of aggregates (clay, silt, rock or sand). It includes the area of aggregate resource and surrounding *land* associated with the operation of a *quarry* and which is used for *quarrying activities.* |
| | **quarrying activities** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means the extraction, processing (including crushing, screening, washing, and blending), transport, storage, sale and recycling of aggregates (clay, silt, rock, sand), the deposition of overburden material, rehabilitation, landscaping |

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| | | and *cleanfilling* of the *quarry*, and the use of *land* and *accessory buildings* for offices, workshops and car parking areas associated with the operation of the *quarry*. |
| **R** | | |
| | **raft** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>means any moored floating platform which is not self-propelled; and includes platforms that provide buoyancy support for the surfaces on which fish or marine vegetation are cultivated or for any cage or other device used to contain or restrain fish or marine vegetation; but does not include booms situated on *lakes* subject to artificial control which have been installed to ensure the safe operation of electricity generating facilities. |
| | **rail corridor**[44] | Means *land* shown designated on the District Plan maps as "Main Trunk Line" by KiwiRail Holdings Limited. |
| | **reclamation** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means the manmade formation of permanent dry *land* by the positioning of material into or onto any part of a *waterbody*, *bed* of a *lake* or *river* or the coastal marine area, and:<br>(a) includes the construction of any causeway; but<br>(b) excludes the construction of *natural hazard* protection *structures* such as seawalls, breakwaters or groynes except where the purpose of those *structures* is to form dry *land*. |
| | **relocation** | In relation to any *heritage item* means to physically shift the location of a *building* either within the *site* or to another property. Relocation includes permanently raising a *building* or *structure* above existing *ground level* but does not include the temporary raising of a *building* to replace foundations.<br>In relation to other *buildings* which are not *heritage items* means the removal, relocation or re-siting of an existing *building* from any *site* to another *site*, excluding the movement of a *building* within the same title or a new *building* built off-*site* that has not been used and is for the express purpose of being located to the subject *site*. |
| | **renewable electricity generation** [45] | means generation of electricity from solar, wind, hydroelectricity and biomass. |
| | **renewable electricity generating activities** | Has the same meaning as per the National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation (2011) -<br>means the construction, operation and maintenance of *structures* associated with *renewable electricity generation*. This includes small and community-scale distributed renewable generation activities and the system of electricity conveyance required to convey electricity to the distribution network and/or the *national grid* and electricity storage technologies associated with renewable electricity. |

[44] Decision 2, paragraph 4.4.38
[45] Decision 39, paragraph 3.8.2

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| | **renewable electricity generation activities - small scale** | Means small scale and community scale *renewable electricity generation* at a capacity of no greater than 20 kW for the purpose of using or generating electricity on a particular *site*, or supplying an immediate community, or connecting into the distribution network, and includes generation using solar, wind, hydro and biomass energy resource. |
| | **renewable electricity generation activities - large scale** [46] | means electricity generation activities utilising renewable energy sources with a capacity of 20kW or greater for the purpose of exporting electricity directly into the distribution network or *National Grid*. It includes all ancillary components, *structures* and activities such as substations, climate/environmental monitoring equipment, *earthworks*, *roading*, maintenance *buildings*, temporary concrete batching plants, internal transmission and fibre networks, vegetation clearance, and site rehabilitation works. |
| | **reserve land** | Means areas administered under the Reserves Act 1977 |
| | **residential activity** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means the use of *land* and *building*(s) for people's living accommodation. |
| | **residential unit** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>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. |
| | **restoration** | In relation to a *heritage item* means to return a *heritage item* listed in HH-SCHED2 to a known earlier form by putting the material components of an item or *historic heritage site* back into position through reassembly and reinstatement. *Restoration* includes:<br>(a) the reuse of mainly existing materials and may include the use of similar materials; and<br>(b) the removal of non-original elements that detract from the identified heritage value. |
| | **retail activity** | Means a *commercial activity* where the primary business is displaying and/or offering goods for sale or hire to the general public. |
| | **retirement village** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>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*. |

[46] Decision 39, paragraph 3.9.2

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| | **reverse sensitivity** [47] | The potential for an existing approved (~~whether~~ including by resource consent, certificate of compliance or designation), or lawfully established activity ~~existing~~ or permitted activity to be compromised, constrained, or curtailed by the more recent establishment or alteration of another activity which may be sensitive to the actual, potential or perceived adverse environmental *effects* generated by an existing approved, or lawfully established activity ~~existing~~ or permitted activity. |
| | **river** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>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** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>has the same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974; and includes a motorway as defined in section 2(1) of the Government Roading Powers Act 1989 Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974 road definition:<br>*road* means the whole of any *land* which is within a district, and which—<br>(a) immediately before the commencement of this Part was a *road* or street or public highway; or<br>(b) immediately before the inclusion of any area in the district was a public highway within that area; or<br>(c) is laid out by the council as a *road* or street after the commencement of this Part; or<br>(d) is vested in the council for the purpose of a *road* as shown on a deposited survey plan; or<br>(e) is vested in the council as a *road* or street pursuant to any other enactment;—<br>and includes—<br>(f) except where elsewhere provided in this Part, any *access* way or service lane which before the commencement of this Part was under the control of any council or is laid out or constructed by or vested in any council as an *access* way or service lane or is declared by the Minister of Works and Development as an *access* way or service lane after the commencement of this Part or is declared by the Minister of Lands as an *access* way or service lane on or after 1 April 1988:<br>(g) every square or place intended for use of the public generally, and every bridge, culvert, *drain*, ford, gate, *building*, or other thing belonging thereto or lying upon the line or within the limits thereof;—<br>but, except as provided in the Public Works Act 1981 or in any regulations under that Act, does not include a motorway within the meaning of that Act or the Government Roading Powers Act 1989 Section 2(1) of the Government Roading Powers Act 1989 |

[47] Decision 4, paragraph 3.3.11

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| | | Motorway definition: motorway—<br>(a) means a motorway declared as such by the Governor-General in Council under section 138 of the Public Works Act 1981 or under section 71 of this Act; and<br>(b) includes all bridges, *drains*, culverts, or other *structures* or works forming part of any motorway so declared; but<br>(c) does not include any local *road*, *access* way, or service lane (or the supports of any such *road*, way, or lane) that crosses over or under a motorway on a different level. |
| | **road controlling authority** | The road control authorities are:<br>(a) ~~Waka Kotahi~~ New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi for all state highways<br>(b) the Gore District Council for all other *roads*, including unformed legal *roads*. |
| | **road hierarchy** | See *street category*. |
| | **~~root protection area~~** [48] | ~~Means the circular area of ground surrounding a *notable tree*, for a distance of 12 times the diameter of the tree 1.5 metres above *ground level*.~~ |
| | **rural airstrip** | Means any area of *land* in the *rural environment* intended or designed to be used, whether wholly or partly, for *aircraft* movement or servicing, excluding helicopters. |
| | **rural area** [49] | In relation to transport means *land* that is located outside the built-up area of towns and settlements, and includes *land* within the General Rural Zone, Rural Lifestyle Zone, ~~and~~ Natural Open Space Zone, Airport Zone, Field Days Zone, Camp Columba Zone and some *Māori* Purpose Zones. |
| | **rural commercial recreation activity** | Means a *commercial activity* relating to the guiding, training, instructing, transportation or provision of equipment to clients for recreational purposes including the use of any *building* or *land* associated with the activity. |
| | **rural connectors** | Means *rural connectors* that provide the link between *rural roads* and *interregional connectors*. They support an increased level of through traffic, while also providing *access* from the adjacent *land* they pass through. Examples include feeder *roads* into townships and *roads* to regionally significant tourist attractions. |
| | **rural environment** | Means *land* within the General Rural Zone, Rural Lifestyle Zone, Settlement Zone and Natural Open Space Zone. |
| | **rural industry** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards -<br>means an industry or business undertaken in a *rural environment* that directly supports, services, or is dependent on *primary production*. |

[48] Decision 42, paragraph 3.2.2
[49] Consequential to Decision 30

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| | **rural produce retail activity** | Means the sale of plant and/or animal products (excluding meat) grown or produced on that *site* by a *home business*. |
| | **rural roads** | Means *rural roads* that primarily provide *access* to rural *land*, for those that live there, and in support of the *land*-use activity being undertaken. *Rural roads* are the most common and most diverse *roads* in *rural areas*. They have no appreciable on-street activity occurring and in many parts of the country are unsealed. Some *rural roads* are important for freight, collecting dairy and forestry and other primary produce from their source, while others, where volumes of vehicular traffic are very low, can provide safe and pleasant recreational and tourism routes, including the New Zealand Cycle Trail and Te Araroa (New Zealand's walking trail). In some parts of New Zealand, *rural roads* are utilised more by people riding horses than by vehicles. |
| **S** | | |
| | **sedimentation control measures** | Means *structures* or measures to slow or stop *water* with sediment in it, so that the sediment will drop out of suspension before the *water* from the *site* reaches a *waterbody*. |
| | **sensitive activity** | *Sensitive activity* means any:<br>(a) health care centre or hospital.<br>(b) *educational facility*, including school, early childhood facility, play centre.<br>(c) *residential activity*, including *retirement village* and supported *residential* accommodation.<br>(d) *visitor accommodation.*<br>(e) places of worship.<br>(f) *marae or Papatipu Rūnanga complex.*<br>(g) Graveyard or *urupā.* |
| | **sensitive environments**[50] | For the purpose of the *hazardous substances* provisions, means *land* identified on the Planning Maps as Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes~~,~~ or Significant Natural Area. ~~Areas of Indigenous Biodiversity.~~ |
| | **sensitive material** | In relation to *accidental discovery* means human remains/ *kōiwi*, artefacts associated with an *archaeological site*, a *Māori* cultural artefact/*taonga tūturu*, in situ (natural state) pounamu/greenstone or a protected New Zealand object as defined in the Protected Objects Act 1975 (including any fossil or sub-fossil). |
| | **service station** [51] | Means an activity where the dominant activity is the retail sales and storage of motor vehicle fuels (including petrol, LPG, CNG and diesel) and also includes:<br>(a) Retail sales of kerosene, alcohol based fuels, lubricating oils, tyres and batteries, vehicle spare parts and other accessories normally associated with motor vehicles (including motorcycles, caravans, boats and trailers) and domestic equipment; |

[50] Decision 33, paragraph 3.1.4
[51] Decision 10, paragraph 3.1.2

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| | | (b) Warrant of fitness testing;<br>(c) Car wash facilities;<br>(d) Equipment, *structures* and *infrastructure* associated with charging of electric vehicles; and<br>(~~d~~e)Other retail sales subsidiary to the main use of the *site*. |
| | **setback** | Means the distance measured horizontally from a feature or *boundary* that creates a buffer within which certain activities cannot take place. |
| | **sewage** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means human excrement and urine. |
| | **sign** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means any device, character, graphic or electronic display, whether temporary or permanent, which:<br>(a) is for the purposes of:<br>(i) identification of or provision of information about any activity, property or *structure* or an aspect of public safety;<br>(ii) providing directions; or<br>(iii) promoting goods, services or events; and<br>(b) is projected onto, or fixed or attached to, any *structure* or natural object; and<br>(c) includes the frame, supporting device and any ancillary equipment whose function is to support the message or notice. |
| | **sign face area** | Means the area when viewed from any one direction. Excludes any support *structure* unless it forms part of the *sign's* message. |
| | **significant hazardous facility** [52] | Means the use of *land* and/or *buildings* (or any part of) for one or more of the following activities:<br>(a) Manufacturing and associated storage of *hazardous substances* (including manufacture of agrichemicals, *fertilisers*, acids/alkalis or paints).<br>(b) Petroleum exploration and petroleum production.<br>(c) The storage/use of more than 50,000L of petrol.<br>(d) The storage/use of more than 100,000L of diesel.<br>(e) The storage/use of more than 6 tonnes of LPG.<br>(f) Galvanising plants.<br>(g) Electroplating and metal treatment.<br>(h) Tanneries. |

[52] Decision 33, paragraph 3.2.3

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| | | (i) Timber treatment.<br>(j) ~~Freezing works~~ Meat processing and rendering plants.<br>(k) *Wastewater* treatment plants.<br>(l) Metal smelting and refining (including battery refining or recycling).<br>(m) Milk processing plants (except where milk processing plant is specifically designed to contain and store milk so that any reasonably potential spillage of milk is contained within the *site* of the plant until it can be disposed of to an approved *wastewater* system).<br>(n) Fibreglass manufacturing.<br>(o) Polymer foam manufacturing.<br>(p) Any *Major Hazard Facility* under the Health and Safety at Work (Major Hazard Facilities) Regulations 2016.<br>For (c) and (d), it does not include the underground storage of petrol and diesel at *service stations* undertaken in accordance with HSNOCOP 44 Below Ground Stationary Container Systems for Petroleum – Design and Installation and HSNOCOP 45 Below Ground Stationary Containers Systems for Petroleum – Operation. |
| | ***significant indigenous vegetation*** [53] | *Indigenous vegetation* that meets the Significance Assessment Criteria in Appendix 3 of the Southland Regional Policy Statement 2017 (Refer to Appendix 4) or the Criteria for Identifying Areas that Qualify as Significant Natural Areas in Appendix 1 of the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity 2023 (refer to Appendix ~~5~~4) |
| | **significant natural area** [54] | ~~Has the same meaning as per the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity and means:~~<br>~~(a) Areas identified as SNA (Waterfall Range) and SNA (Pukerau Red Tussock Reserve) on the planning maps until a suitably qualified ecologist engaged by Gore District Council determines that it is not an SNA; or~~<br>~~(b) any~~ Any area that is notified or included in a district plan as an SNA ~~following an assessment of the area in accordance with Appendix 4~~ |
| | **silage pit** [55] | Means an area constructed and used for the purpose of ~~fermentation~~ ensilement of pasture and storage of silage for animal feed. |
| | **site** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means:<br>(a) an area of *land* comprised in a single record of title under the Land Transfer Act 2017; or<br>(b) an area of *land* which comprises two or more adjoining legally defined *allotments* in such a way that the *allotments* cannot be dealt with separately without the prior consent of the council; or |

[53] Decision 45, paragraph
[54] Decision 45, paragraph 6.7.8
[55] Decision 37, paragraph 3.5.3

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| | | (c) the *land* comprised in a single *allotment* or balance area on an approved survey plan of *subdivision* for which a separate record of title under the Land Transfer Act 2017 could be issued without further consent of the Council; or<br>(d) despite paragraphs (a) to (c), in the case of *land* subdivided under the Unit Titles Act 1972 or the Unit Titles Act 2010 or a cross lease system, a site is the whole of the *land* subject to the unit development or cross lease. |
| | **small scale wind turbine** | Means a wind turbine or other device used to derive energy from the wind with a blade length of no greater than 9 metres and a nacelle *height* of no greater than 20 metres from the ground. For other wind generating devices where a swept blade area is not applicable, then the output from the device shall be rated at no greater than 15kW. It does not include wind generating turbines/devices, where there are more than one installed on any one *site*. |
| | **special audible characteristic** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>has the same meaning as *'special audible characteristic'* in section 6.3 of New Zealand Standard 6802:2008 Acoustics – Environmental *Noise*. |
| | **specified highly mobile fauna** | Has the same meaning as the NPSIB –<br>means the *threatened or at risk* species of highly mobile fauna that are identified in Appendix 2 of the NPSIB. |
| | **specified Māori land**[56] | Means:<br>(a) *Māori* customary *land* and *Māori* freehold *land* (as defined in Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993);<br>(b) *land* set apart as a *Māori* reservation under Part 17 of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 or its predecessor, the Māori Affairs Act 1953;<br>(c) *land* held by or on behalf of an *iwi* or a *hapū* if the *land* was transferred from the Crown, a Crown body, or a local authority with the intention of returning the *land* to the holders of *mana whenua* over the l*and*; and<br>(d) *land* vested in the *Māori* Trustee that is constituted as a *Māori* reserve by or under the Māori Reserved Land Act 1955, and remains subject to that Act:<br>and<br>In the context of implementing the National Policy Statement ~~on~~ for Indigenous Biodiversity, also means:<br>(e) Treaty settlement *land*, being *land* held by a post-settlement governance entity (as defined in the Urban Development Act 2020) where the *land* was transferred or vested and held (including *land* held in the name of a person such as a tipuna of the claimant group, rather than the entity itself):<br>(i) as part of redress for the settlement of Treaty of Waitangi claims; or |

[56] Decision 45, paragraph 10.14.12

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| | | (ii) by the exercise of rights under a Treaty settlement Act or Treaty settlement deed. |
| | **specified infrastructure** [57] | ~~Has the same meaning as the NPSIB –~~<br>means any of the following:<br>~~1.~~a. *infrastructure* that delivers a service operated by a lifeline utility (as defined in the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002):<br>~~2.~~b. regionally or nationally significant *infrastructure* identified as such in a National Policy Statement, the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement, or a regional policy statement or plan:<br>~~3. infrastructure that is necessary to support housing development, that is included in a proposed or operative plan or identified for development in any relevant strategy document (including a future development strategy or spatial strategy) adopted by a local authority, in an urban environment (as defined in the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020):~~<br>4~~3.~~c. any public flood control, flood protection, or drainage works carried out:<br>~~(a)~~ (i) by or on behalf of a local authority, including works carried out for the purposes set out in section 133 of the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941; or<br>~~(b)~~ (ii) for the purpose of drainage, by drainage districts under the Land Drainage Act 1908~~:~~;<br>5~~4.~~ d. when giving *effect* to the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity also means: *infrastructure* that is necessary to support housing development, that is included in proposed or operative plan or identified for development in any relevant strategy document (including a future development strategy or spatial strategy) adopted by a local authority, in an urban *environment* (as defined in the National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020):<br>~~5.~~e. defence facilities operated by the New Zealand Defence Force to meet its obligations under the Defence Act 1990. |
| | **sport and recreation activity** | Means the use of *land*, *waterbodies* and/or *buildings* for the purpose of active or passive enjoyment of organised sports (excluding motorsport), tournaments and sports education, whether competitive or non-competitive; and the use of *land*, *waterbodies* and/or *buildings* for the purpose of recreation or leisure. |
| | **stormwater** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means run-off that has been intercepted, channelled, diverted, intensified or accelerated by human modification of a *land* surface, or run-off from the surface of any *structure*, as a result of precipitation and includes any *contaminants* contained within. |

[57] Decision 30, paragraph 3.11.2

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| | **stopping places** | Means *stopping places* where people gather in a rural setting. There is adjacent *land*- use generating on-street activity, and lateral *movement* across the roadway can be expected. They have levels of on-street activity or adjacent *land*- use generating activity that is above the level normally generated by local residents. Examples include rural schools, community halls, *marae*, and *sites* of scenic interest. They can occur on quiet *rural roads* through to *interregional connectors*, and a stopping place will only encompass the short length of *road* in the immediate vicinity of the location of interest generating the on-street activity. |
| | **stream**[58] | Means a continually or intermittently flowing natural or modified body of fresh *water* and includes headwaters and smaller tributaries to *rivers* or other *streams*. *Streams* are included in the definition of "*River*" under the Resource Management Act 1991. |
| | **street categories** | Means *street categories* that are based on the type of *movement*, location, use and function and include the following:<br>Rural<br>(a) *Interregional Connectors*<br>(b) *Stopping Places*<br>(c) *Rural Connectors*<br>(d) *Peri urban Roads*<br>(e) *Rural Roads*<br>Urban<br>(a) *Transit Corridors*<br>(b) *Urban Connectors*<br>(c) *City Hubs*<br>(d) *Civic Spaces*<br>(e) *Main Streets*<br>(f) *Activity Streets*<br>(g) *Local Streets* |
| | **street furniture** [59] | Means equipment within the *footpath* such as signal poles, lighting columns, *signs*, parking meters, seats, benches, bollards, drinking fountains, rubbish and recycling bins, cycle parking and landscaping ~~etc.~~ |
| | **structure** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>means any *building*, equipment, device, or other facility, made by people and which is fixed to *land*; and includes any *raft*. |

[58] Decision 15, paragraph 3.11.2
[59] Decision 30, paragraph 3.3.2

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| | **subdivision** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>means—<br>(a) the division of an *allotment*—<br>(i) by an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title for any part of the *allotment*; or<br>(ii) by the disposition by way of sale or offer for sale of the fee simple to part of the *allotment*; or<br>(iii) by a lease of part of the *allotment* which, including renewals, is or could be for a term of more than 35 years; or<br>(iv) by the grant of a company lease or cross lease in respect of any part of the *allotment*; or<br>(v) by the deposit of a unit plan, or an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title for any part of a unit on a unit plan; or<br>(b) an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title in circumstances where the issue of that certificate of title is prohibited by section 226. |
| | **suitably qualified ecologist**[60] | Has the same meaning as the NPS-IB and means a professional ecologist with a background and expertise in conducting terrestrial ecological assessments |
| | **supported residential accommodation activity** | Means the use of a *residential unit*(s) by people who live together and receive supervision, assistance, care and/or ~~wellbeing~~ well-being respite support on a 24 hour basis or less to assist with independent living. This definition does not include *retirement villages* (and ancillary nursing and medical facilities) or regular and ongoing home-based care and assistance to a dependent person. |
| | **supporting activity** [61] | Has the same meaning as per the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land and means: in relation to *highly productive land*, those activities reasonably necessary to support l*and*-based *primary production* on that *land* (such as on-*site* processing and packing, equipment storage, and animal housing). |
| | **sustainable management** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>means managing the use, development, and protection of *natural and physical resources* in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being and for their health and safety while—<br>(a) sustaining the potential of *natural and physical resources* (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and<br>(b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, *water*, soil, and *ecosystems*; and<br>(c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse *effects* of activities on the *environment*. |

[60] Decision 45,
[61] Decision 15, paragraph 3.13.12

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| | **tangata whenua** | In the context of the Gore District, the term *tangata whenua* means all community members with *Māori whakapapa*/genealogy. |
| | **taonga species** | means those species identified in Te Tangi A Tauira – The Cry of the People Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 – Schedule 97 – Taonga Species Appendix. |
| | **telecommunication** [62] | has the same meaning as per the Telecommunications Act 2001 – means the conveyance by electromagnetic means from one device to another of any encrypted or non-encrypted sign, signal, impulse, writing, image, sound, instruction, information, or intelligence of any nature, whether for the information of any person using the device or not |
| | **temporary activity** | Means activities and their ancillary *buildings* or *structures* that are intended to have a limited duration and are not part of a permanent activity that occurs on the *site*. This includes but are not limited to:<br>(a) *Temporary events;*<br>(b) Temporary *commercial filming*;<br>(c) *Temporary military training;*<br>(d) *Emergency services* training;<br>(e) Temporary storage;<br>(f) *Temporary activities* related to *building* and construction. |
| | **temporary event** | Means the use of *land*, *buildings*, tents and marquees and *structures*, for a limited duration, including for the following activities:<br>(a) carnivals;<br>(b) fairs;<br>(c) public art;<br>(d) festivals;<br>(e) fundraisers;<br>(f) galas;<br>(g) markets;<br>(h) meetings;<br>(i) exhibitions (Including Southern Field Days);<br>(j) concerts;<br>(k) community, recreation, or ceremonial events; |

[62] Decision 39, paragraph 3.1.8

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| | | (l) parades;<br>(m) rallies;<br>(n) shows (including the A&P Show);<br>(o) musical and theatrical entertainment;<br>(p) uses similar in character.<br>*Note: Temporary Events do not include Temporary Military Training Activities* |
| | **temporary military training activity** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means a *temporary activity* undertaken for the training of any component of the New Zealand Defence Force (including with allied forces) for any defence purpose. Defence purposes are those purposes for which a defence force may be raised and maintained under section 5 of the Defence Act 1990 which are:<br>(a) the defence of New Zealand, and of any area for the defence of which New Zealand is responsible under any Act:<br>(b) the protection of the interests of New Zealand, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere:<br>(c) the contribution of forces under collective security treaties, agreements, or arrangements:<br>(d) the contribution of forces to, or for any of the purposes of, the United Nations, or in association with other organisations or States and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations:<br>(e) the provision of assistance to the civil power either in New Zealand or elsewhere in time of emergency:<br>(f) the provision of any public service. |
| | **territorial authority** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>means a city council or a district council named in Part 2 of Schedule 2. |
| | **Threatened or At Risk, and Threatened or At Risk (declining)** | Has the same meaning as the NPSIB –<br>have, at any time, the meanings given in the New Zealand Threat Classification System Manual (Andrew J Townsend, Peter J de Lange, Clinton A J Duffy, Colin Miskelly, Janice Molloy and David A Norton, 2008. Science & Technical Publishing, Department of Conservation, Wellington), available at: https://www.doc.govt.nz/globalassets/documents/science-andtechnical/sap244.pdf, or its current successor publication. |
| | **trade and industrial training facility** | Means a premises accommodating specialised education and training facilities where a group of people are given trade or industry tuition and training on a formal basis. |
| | **trade suppliers** | Means a *retail activity* that involves the sale of wholesale goods to businesses, as well as limited retail sales to the general public, which fall into the following categories:<br>(a) automotive and marine suppliers;<br>(b) *building* suppliers;<br>(c) catering equipment suppliers; |

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| | | (d) farming and agricultural suppliers;<br>(e) garden and patio suppliers;<br>(f) hire premises (except hire or loan of books, video, DVD and other home entertainment items);<br>(g) *industrial* clothing and safety equipment suppliers;<br>(h) landscape suppliers; and<br>(i) office furniture, equipment and systems suppliers. |
| | **traffic management plan** | Means a plan prepared in conformity with the New Zealand Transport Agency Code of Practice for Temporary Traffic Management. The plan must be approved by the applicable *road controlling authority*.<br>The *Traffic Management Plan* ~~shall~~ must include:<br>(a) A description of the method/s proposed to record the number of traffic movements and trip distribution for each event. temporary *road* closures and/ or *signage*;<br>(b) Protocols for the sharing of traffic *movement* data with Council~~.~~; and<br>(c) The protocol for receiving, processing and responding to complaints related to traffic. |
| | **transit corridors** [63] | Means ~~*transit*~~ corridor*s* that provide for the fast and efficient long-distance *movement* of people and goods within the urban realm. This includes motorways and urban expressways. By definition all dedicated, high *movement* and mode specific transport corridors such as ~~heavy~~ rail networks and busways are included in this classification. |
| | **transmission line** | Has the same meaning as per the National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities (2009) -<br>(a) the facilities and *structures* used for, or associated with, the overhead or underground transmission of electricity in the *national grid*; and<br>(b) includes *transmission line* support *structures*, *telecommunication* cables, and *telecommunication* devices to which paragraph (a) applies; but<br>(c) does not include an electricity substation. |
| | **transport network** | Means any transport route that supports the *movement* of people and goods, including ~~and includes~~ trains, motorised vehicles, non-motorised modes of transport, ~~and~~ *pedestrians* and cyclists.[64] |
| | **tree protection zone** [65] | Means is a circle taken from the centre of the trunk with a radius equal to 12 times the diameter of the trunk measured at 1.4 metres diameter at breast *height* (DBH) above *ground level*. |
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[63] Decision 30, paragraph 3.4.2
[64] Decision 30, paragraph 3.5.2
[65] Decision 42, paragraph 3.2.2

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| | **urban area** | In relation to transport means *land* that is located in or around the built up area of towns and settlements and that is typically serviced by Council reticulated services. It includes *land* within the *Residential* Zones, *Commercial* or Mixed Use Zones, *Industrial* Zones, ~~and~~ Settlement Zone and some *Māori* Purpose Zones. |
| | **urban connectors** | Means *urban connectors* that provide safe, reliable and efficient *movement* of people and goods between regions and strategic centres and mitigate the impact on adjacent communities. The purpose of *urban connectors* is to provide for efficient *movement* of people and goods from A to B. There are low levels of interaction between the adjacent *land* use and the street. Servicing adjacent *land* has a lower priority, as the key role of these streets is to move along them rather than accessing adjacent properties. |
| | **Urupā** | Means *kaupapa Māori* cemetery/burial grounds, both historic and under active use, including any ancillary *structures*. |
| **V** | | |
| | ~~**vegetation clearance**~~ [66] | ~~Means~~<br>~~(a) the disturbance, damage, destruction, or removal of vegetation by any means (for example, by cutting, crushing, application of chemicals, or burning); and~~<br>~~(b) includes activities that result in the disturbance, damage, destruction, or removal of vegetation (for example, over-planting, applying the seed of exotic pasture species, mob-stocking, or draining away water); but~~<br>~~(c) does not include—~~<br>~~(i) the removal of sphagnum moss for the purpose of a harvest in accordance with regulation 48 or 49; or~~<br>~~(ii) the crushing of other vegetation for the purpose of maintaining the dominance of sphagnum moss, if the crushing is carried out during a harvest of sphagnum moss or to rehabilitate the moss after it is harvested; or~~<br>~~(iii) an activity described in paragraph (a) or (b) that is for the maintenance or construction of fencing for the purpose of excluding stock or marking property *boundaries*; or~~<br>~~(iv) an activity described in paragraph (a) or (b) that is for the maintenance of shelter belts; or~~<br>~~(v) the grazing of *improved pasture* within the relevant *setback* from a natural *wetland*.~~ *[HS10]* |
| | **vehicle access** | Means that area of *land* which is included in the ownership of that ~~lot~~ *allotment* or *site*, over which vehicular *access* to legal *road* is obtained. |

[66] Consequential to Decision 45, paragraph 6.6.3

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| | **vehicle crossing** | Means the formed and properly constructed vehicle entry/exit point from the *carriageway* of any *road* up to and including that portion of the *road boundary* of the *site* across which a vehicle entry or exit point is permitted or consented. It includes any culvert, bridge or *kerbing*. |
| | **vehicle movement** [67] | Has the same meaning as *movement.* |
| | **vehicle track**[68] | A defined and maintained track or route for the passage of vehicles, including off-*road access* ways, not forming part of the public *road* network. |
| | **vehicle trip** | Has the same meaning as *movement*. |
| | **vehicle parking area** | Means that part of a *site* or *building* within which vehicle parking spaces and manoeuvring areas are accommodated. |
| | **vintage aviation and transport activity** | Means the use of *land* and *buildings* for the preservation, operation and display of *aircrafts*, rail vehicles, motorcars and motorcycles, steam machines and other transport modes and associated *ancillary activities* and *infrastructure.* |
| | **visitor accommodation** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means *land* and/or *buildings* used for accommodating visitors, subject to a tariff being paid, and includes any *ancillary activities*. |
| **W** | | |
| | **walkway**[69] | A pathway or track primarily used for *pedestrian access*. |
| | **Waste** [70] | Means<br>(a) anything disposed of or discarded;<br>(b) includes a type of *waste* that is defined by its composition or source (for example, organic *waste*, electronic *waste*, or construction and demolition *waste*); and<br>(c) to avoid doubt, includes any component or element of diverted material, if the component or element is disposed of or discarded. |
| | **wastewater** | Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –<br>means any combination of two or more the following wastes: *sewage*, *greywater* or *industrial and trade waste*. |
| | **water** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>(a) means *water* in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or under the ground;<br>(b) includes fresh *water*, coastal *water*, and geothermal *water*;<br>(c) does not include *water* in any form while in any pipe, tank, or cistern. |

[67] Decision 30, paragraph 3.6.3
[68] Decision 45, paragraph ???
[69] Consequential to Decision 30
[70] Decision 3, paragraph 3.3.6

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| | **waterbody** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>means *fresh water* or geothermal *water* in a *river*, *lake*, *stream*, pond, *wetland*, or *aquifer*, or any part thereof, that is not located within the coastal marine area. |
| | ~~**wet abrasive blasting**~~[71] | ~~Has the same meaning as per the National Planning Standards –~~<br>~~means abrasive blasting using material to which *water* has been added.~~ |
| | **wetland** | Has the same meaning as per the Resource Management Act –<br>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. |
| | **woodlot** [72] | Means a stand of trees for the purposes of firewood, the creation of other wood products, a carbon sink, erosion control, *pest*, or wilding tree management purposes that is less than one hectare in area.~~, but excluding *plantation forestry*~~. |
| **Y** | | |
| | **yard** | Means a part of a *site* adjacent to a *boundary* which is required by this Plan to be unoccupied and unobstructed by *buildings* from the ground upwards, except as otherwise provided by this Plan.<br>Front *Yard* means a *yard* between a *road boundary* and a line parallel thereto extending across the full width of the *site*.<br>Other *Yard* means a *yard* between an internal *boundary* and a line parallel thereto extending the length of that *boundary*, but not including the portion of any front *yard*. |
| | **yard based retail** | Means activities where the primary business is displaying and/or offering goods for sale or hire to the general public that require outdoor storage and/or display areas. It includes but is not limited to garden centres, hardware stores, *building* supplies, landscaping supplies, furniture, sale or hire of vehicles and machinery. |

## Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| **ACNZ** | Airways Corporation of New Zealand Ltd |
| **AEP** | Annual exceedance probability |
| **AIRPZ** | Airport Zone |
| **APP** | Appendix |

[71] Decision 3, paragraph 3.3.4
[72] Decision 16, paragraph 5.5.3

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| **ARI** | Average Recurrence Interval |
| **ASW** | Activities on the Surface of *Water* |
| **BA04** | Building Act 2004 |
| **CL** | *Contaminated Land* |
| **CMUZ** | *Commercial* and Mixed Use Zones |
| **CNZ** | Chorus New Zealand |
| **CON** | Controlled Activity Status |
| **CPTED** | Crime prevention through environmental design |
| **DB** | Decibel |
| **dBC** | is the C-frequency weighted sound level |
| **DEV** | Development Area |
| **DIS** | Discretionary Activity Status |
| **ECO** | *Ecosystems* and indigenous biodiversity |
| **ENRG** | Energy |
| ~~**ECO**~~ | ~~Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity~~ |
| **EIT** | Energy, *Infrastructure*, and Transport |
| **ES** | Environment Southland |
| **EW** | *Earthworks* |
| **FDS** | Future Development Strategy |
| **GDC** | Gore District Council |
| **GFA** | *Gross floor area* |
| **GIZ** | General *Industrial* Zone |
| **GLFA** | Gross leasable floor area |
| **GRUZ** | General Rural Zone |
| **GRZ** | General *Residential* Zone |
| **ha** | Hectare |
| **HAZ** | Hazards And Risks |
| **HAZS** | *Hazardous Substances* |
| **HDCA** | Housing Development Capacity Assessment |

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| **HH** | *Historic Heritage* |
| **HHA** | Hokonui Hills Area |
| **HSNO** | Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 |
| **HSW** | Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 |
| **IV** | *Indigenous Vegetation* |
| **INFR** | *Infrastructure* |
| **km** | Kilometre |
| **km/h** | Kilometres per hour |
| **KRH** | KiwiRail Holdings Ltd |
| **LAE** | is the A-weighted Sound Exposure Level (previously known as SEL). This means the sound level of one second duration which has the same amount of energy as the actual *noise* event measured. |
| **LCZ** | Local Centres Zone |
| **LGA02** | Local Government Act 2002 |
| **LIGHT** | Light |
| **LIZ** | Light *Industrial* Zone |
| **LLRZ** | Large Lot *Residential* Zone |
| **LUC** | Land Use Capability |
| **m** | Metres |
| **m²** | square metre |
| **m³** | cubic metre |
| **MAT** | Matter for Control or Discretion |
| **MCHI** | Minister for Children |
| **MCOR** | Minister of Corrections |
| **MDEF** | Minister of Defence |
| **MEDU** | Minister of Education |
| **MKS** | *Mahinga Kai Site* |
| **mm** | Millimetres |
| **MPOL** | Minister of Police/New Zealand Police |

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| **MPZ** | *Māori* Purpose Zone |
| **MRZ** | Medium Density *Residential* Zone |
| **MSNZ** | Meteorological Service of New Zealand |
| **MUZ** | Mixed Use Zone |
| **NC** | Non-Complying Activity Status |
| **NCZ** | Neighbourhood Centre Zone |
| **NESCS** | National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011 |
| **NESETA** | Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009 |
| **NESTF** | Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2015 |
| **NFL** | Natural Features and Landscapes |
| **NH** | *Natural Hazards* |
| **NOISE** | *Noise* |
| **NOSZ** | Natural Open Space Zone |
| **NTS** | Not to scale |
| **NZS** | New Zealand Standard |
| **NZTA** | New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi |
| **ODA** | Outdoor display area |
| **ODP** | Outline development plan |
| **ORION** | Orion New Zealand Ltd |
| **PA** | Public *access* |
| **PER** | Permitted Activity Status |
| **PREC** | Precinct |
| **PRO** | Prohibited Activity Status |
| **PSL** | Posted speed limit |
| **RDIS** | Restricted Discretionary Activity Status |
| **REQ** | Rule Requirement |

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| **RLZ** | Rural Lifestyle Zone |
| **RMA** | Resource Management Act 1991 |
| ~~**SASM**~~ | ~~Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori~~ |
| **SARS** | Sport and Active Recreation Zone |
| **SCHED** | Schedule |
| **SD** | Strategic Directions |
| **SETZ** | Settlement Zone |
| **SIGN** | *Signs* |
| **SIV** | *Significant Indigenous Vegetation* |
| **SNA** | *Significant Natural Area or Areas* |
| **SPK** | Spark New Zealand Trading Ltd |
| **SPZ** | Special Purpose Zones |
| **SPZ-FD** | Field Days Zone |
| **SPZ-CC** | Camp Columba Zone |
| **STEM** | Standard Tree Evaluation Method |
| **SUB** | *Subdivision* |
| **TCZ** | Town Centre Zone |
| **TEMP** | *Temporary Activities* |
| **TPR** | Transpower New Zealand Ltd |
| **TPZ** | *Tree Protection Zone* |
| **TRANS** | Transport |
| **TREE** | *Notable Trees* |
| **UFD** | Urban Form and Development |
| **UG** | Urban Growth |

## Glossary

| Te reo *Māori* term | English definition |
|---|---|
| **Ara tawhito** | Ancient walking trails established and used by *Ngāi Tahu whānui* to traverse *Te Waipounamu* |

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| **Hāngī** | Method for cooking food within the ground |
| **Hapū** | *Māori* kinship group, subtribe |
| **Hauora** | Health |
| **Hokonui Rūnanga** | The *Papatipu Rūnanga* with *mana whenua* authority within the Gore District |
| **Hui** | Meeting, gathering |
| **Iwi** | *Māori* kinship group, tribe |
| **Kaitiaki** | Custodian, someone with a responsibility to a place or resource |
| **Kaitiakitanga** | ~~see MW-2.3~~ See MW-1.2 |
| **Kāti Māmoe** | One of the *iwi* that make up the collective known as *'Ngāi Tahu whānui'* |
| **Kaupapa Māori** | Anchored in *Māori* cultural practices and/or values |
| **Kōiwi** | human bones |
| **Mahinga kai** | ~~see MW-2.3~~ See MW-1.2 |
| **Mana** | Prestige, authority, control, power, influence, status |
| **Mana whenua** | see Definitions chapter |
| **Māori** | The indigenous peoples of New Zealand |
| **Marae** | see Definitions chapter (*Marae or Papatipu Rūnanga complex*) |
| **Mātaitai** | Customary fishing area established under the Fisheries Act 1996 |
| **Matariki** | A star cluster signalling the beginning of the *Māori* new year |
| **Mātauranga** | ~~see MW-2.3~~ See MW-1.2 |
| **Mātāwaka** | To be comprised of *Māori* individuals with a range of different *iwi* affiliations |
| **Mauri** | ~~see MW-2.3~~ See MW-1.2 |
| **Murihiku** | The southern part of *Te Waipounamu* |
| **Ngāi Tahu whānui** | the *Māori* tribal grouping comprising of *Kāti Māmoe*, *Waitaha*, and Ngāi Tahu, that hold *mana whenua* status in the Gore district |
| **Papakāinga** | *Māori* collective living on ancestral or tribal lands. *Papakāinga* developments usually involves housing and *marae* facilities, but in its true sense includes a *raft* of facilities and activities associated with *whānau* or *hapū* providing for their social, cultural, and economic well-being on ancestral *land* |
| **Papatipu Rūnanga** | A tribal council of *Ngāi Tahu whānui* referred to in section 9 of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 |
| **Pouwhenua** | A ceremonial post used to mark places of significance~~.~~ |
| **Pūanga** | A star signalling the end of the *Māori* year |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Rangatiratanga** | ~~see MW-2.3~~ See MW-1.2 |
| **Takiwā** | Tribal area of influence, region |
| **Tangata whenua** | see definitions chapter |
| **Tangihanga** | *Māori* funeral, mourning of the dead |
| **Taonga/taonga tuku iho/taonga tūturu** | Treasures, gifts passed down (physical or metaphysical) intergenerationally, *Māori* artifacts |
| **Tapu** | To be in a state of restriction |
| **Te Tiriti o Waitangi** | The founding document of New Zealand, signed between the British Crown and various *Māori* rangatira (leaders) in 1840 |
| **Te Waipounamu** | The South Island of New Zealand |
| **Tikanga** | Traditional and customary rules found in *Māori* culture |
| **Tūpuna** | Ancestors |
| **Urupā** | see definitions chapter |
| **Wāhi tapu** | A location with restrictions placed upon it |
| **Waitaha** | One of the *iwi* that makes up the collective of '*Ngāi Tahu whānu*i' |
| **Wānanga** | an event held to learn, discuss, and/or deliberate |
| **Whakapapa** | ~~see MW-2.3~~ See MW-1.2 |
| **Whānau** | Family |
| **Whanaungatanga** | ~~see MW-2.3~~ See MW-1.2 |

# NATIONAL DIRECTION INSTRUMENTS

## National Policy Statements and New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

National policy statements (NPSs) and the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) form part of the Resource Management Act's policy framework and are prepared by central government. NPSs and the NZCPS contain objectives, polices and methods that must be given effect to by Policy Statements and Plans. NPSs and the NZCPS must also be given regard to by *Consent Authorities* when making decisions on resource consent applications, alongside other considerations. The following table provides an overview of whether any relevant review/s of the District Plan has been undertaken in relation to NPSs and the NZCPS

| | |
|---|---|
| National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022 | This Policy Statement has been reviewed (~~October 2022~~ May 2024) |
| National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020 | This Policy Statement has been reviewed (~~August 2022~~ May 2024) |
| National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management 2014 (amended in August 2017) | This Policy Statement has been reviewed (~~August 2022~~ May 2024) |
| National Policy Statement on Renewable Electricity Generation 2011 | This Policy Statement has been reviewed (~~August 2022~~ May 2024) |
| New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 | This Policy Statement does not apply to the Gore District Plan. |
| National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission 2008 | This Policy Statement has been reviewed (~~August 2022~~ May 2024) |
| National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity 2023 | This Policy Statement has been reviewed (~~July 2023~~ May 2024) |
| National Policy Statement for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Industrial Process Heat 2023 | This Policy Statement has been reviewed (May 2024) |

## National Environmental Standards

National Environmental Standards (NESs) are prepared by Central Government and can prescribe technical standards, methods (including rules) and/or other requirements for environmental matters throughout the whole country or specific areas. If an activity doesn't comply with an NES, it is likely to require a resource consent. NESs must be observed and enforced by Local Authorities. The following NESs are currently in force:

1. Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Storing Tyres Outdoors) Regulations 2021;
2. Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Marine Aquaculture) Regulations 2020;
3. Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020;
4. Resource Management (National Environmental Standard on ~~Plantation~~ Commercial Forestry) Regulations 2017;
5. Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2016;

6. Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011;
7. Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009
8. Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Sources of Drinking Water) Regulations 2007; ~~and~~
9. Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Air Quality) Regulations 2004 (amended 2011)~~.~~;

10. Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Industrial Process Heat) Regulations 2023.

## Regulations

The regulations included in this chapter come under the Resource Management Act 1991 (excluding the National Environmental Standards listed above). These regulations are:

1. Resource Management (Stock Exclusion) Regulations 2020;
2. Resource Management (Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes) Amendment Regulations 2020;
3. Resource Management (Exemption) Regulations 2017;
4. Resource Management (Network Utility Operations) Regulations 2016;
5. Resource Management (Discount on Administrative Charges) Regulations 2010;
6. Resource Management (Forms, Fees, and Procedure) Regulations 2003;
7. Resource Management (Infringement Offences) Regulations 1999;
8. Resource Management (Marine Pollution) Regulations 1998;
9. Resource Management (Exemption) Regulations 1996;
10. Resource Management (Transitional, Fees, Rents, and Royalties) Regulations 1991; and
11. Fisheries (Mataura River Mataitai Reserve Bylaws) Notice 2009 (No.F485).

## Water Conservation Orders

Regional policy statements, Regional Plans and District Plans cannot be inconsistent with the provisions of a Water Conservation Order. A Water Conservation Order can prohibit or restrict a Regional Council issuing new *water* and *discharge* permits, although it cannot affect existing permits. The following table provides an overview of whether any relevant review/s of the District Plan have been undertaken in relation to relevant Water Conservation Orders.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mataura River Water Conservation Order 1997 | This Order has been reviewed (August 2022) |

## Statutory Acknowledgement and Mataitai

| | |
|---|---|
| Mataura River Statutory Acknowledgement | This Statutory Acknowledgement has been reviewed (August 2022) |
| Mataura River Mataitai | This Statutory Acknowledgement has been reviewed (August 2022) |