

## Part 1

### Intepretation

#### DEF – Definitions

This chapter defines the meaning of words used in the Nelson Plan and in the Resource Management Act 1991, unless the context otherwise requires.

##### DEF-1

General principles that apply to this chapter include:

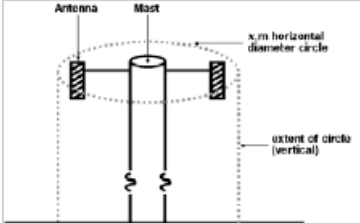
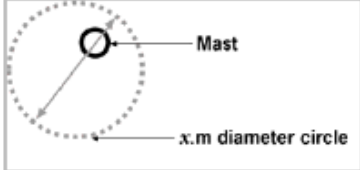
1. Any term which is not defined in this chapter has been used in its common meaning.
2. Lists of items (for example conditions, standards and terms in a definition) are to be read conjunctively where they are not otherwise specified.
3. Singular includes the plural and vice versa.
4. Cross-references are for the assistance of readers and are not necessarily exhaustive.

| Term                        | Definition/Translation   |
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| <b>24-hour mean</b>         | Means: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. a mean calculated every 24 hours at midnight for the preceding 24 hours; and</li><li>2. in relation to a contaminant at a particular location for a particular 24 hour period, means:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. the mean level at which the contaminant is recorded in the air, by continuous sampling of the air at that location, throughout that 24-hour period; or</li><li>b. the mean of the 1-hour means for that contaminant at that location for the preceding 24 hours.</li></ol></li></ol> |
| <b>Abrasive blasting</b>    | 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 solid material propelled by a blast of compressed air or steam or water or by a wheel.  |
| <b>Abstraction of water</b> | Means the taking of water from a water body for use or consumption.  |
| <b>Access</b>               | Means a practical permanent vehicular and pedestrian access from a formed road onto a site, either directly, or over another site subject to a registered easement of right of way appurtenant to the site.  |
| <b>Accessory building</b>   | 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 a minor residential unit.   |

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| <b>Accessway</b>                     | Means a corridor with a path for mobility scooters, pedestrians and cyclists that links roads and public places, and includes a footpath, walkway or cycleway as defined and provided for (including design requirements) in the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual 2019.  |
| <b>Acoustic certificate</b>          | Means a certificate signed by a qualified acoustic engineer certifying an acoustic treatment of a residential unit and specifying a certified level of port noise within a residential unit.  |
| <b>Acoustic certificate register</b> | Means the register kept by the Port operator that contains a list of all sites that have an Acoustic certificate, the date of the certificate and the certified level of port noise for that site.  |
| <b>Acoustic treatment</b>            | Means acoustic treatment of a residential unit to achieve an indoor design level of 40 dBA $L_{dn}$ within all habitable spaces, either with ventilating windows open or with mechanical ventilation installed and operating, when port noise is at or below the certified level of port noise and shall include the cost of testing and obtaining an Acoustic certificate. This does not apply to the following circumstances: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the property owner seeks a form of or level of acoustic treatment or mitigation that results in a different indoor design level; or</li> <li>2. it is impracticable to achieve the specified indoor design level due to the desirability of maintaining heritage features of a building, and instead the indoor design level of the habitable spaces will be reduced as far as practicable; or</li> <li>3. it is impracticable to achieve the specified indoor design level in habitable spaces at a cost of 50% of the value of the property (excluding land value), and instead the indoor design level in habitable spaces will be reduced as far as practicable while not exceeding the cost of 50% of the value of the property (excluding land value).</li> </ol> |
| <b>Active channel</b>                | Means the part of a river or stream carrying flowing water at the time.   |
| <b>Addition</b>                      | Means, for the purpose of historic heritage, any works undertaken to an existing building which have the effect of increasing the gross floor area or increasing the height of that building.   |
| <b>Aerial</b>                        | Means an antenna or similar communication device formed by a rod, wire, dish or other structure by which radio, telephone or electromagnetic signals are transmitted or received. It includes any support structure and guy wires. An aerial may include a single mast or pole supporting several antennas. Where a wire or other antenna is  |

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|  | supported between two or more poles, each pole is considered to be an aerial.  |
| <b>Aerial display</b>                      | Means any display of advertising material on or attached to a balloon, blimp or similar device that is tethered to the ground but otherwise free to move, and includes search-lights and laser light displays.   |
| <b>Aggregate</b>                           | Means includes clays, silts, sands, gravels, cobbles and boulders.   |
| <b>Agrichemical</b>                        | Means any substance, whether inorganic or organic, human-made or naturally occurring, modified or in its original state, that is used in any agriculture, horticulture or related activity, to eradicate, modify or control flora and fauna and for the purpose of this Nelson Plan includes agricultural compounds, but excludes any dispersant approved for use on oil spills within the CMA – Coastal marine area.  |
| <b>Ahi kaa</b>                             | Means the local tāngata whenua who are residing and living on the land.  |
| <b>Airport-related commercial activity</b> | Means commercial activity oriented to serving airport workers and passengers arriving and departing by air, and includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. limited convenience-based retail, such as newsstands, tourist shops and pharmacies; and</li> <li>2. limited service activities, such as car rentals, car storage and car grooming; and</li> <li>3. food and beverage retail within the terminal building.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>Air quality categories</b>              | Means levels stated in the Ambient Air Quality Guidelines (Ministry for the Environment, 2002) to provide a clear picture of the state of air quality. The Air quality categories are based on guideline (GL) values and have 5 categories: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Excellent    Less than 10% of GL; and</li> <li>2. Good        Between 10% and 33% of GL; and</li> <li>3. Acceptable   Between 33% and 66% of GL; and</li> <li>4. Alert        Between 66% and 100% of GL; and</li> <li>5. Action       Exceeds the GL</li> </ol> |
| <b>All weather surface</b>                 | Means a minimum layer of basecourse gravel generally all passing a 40mm sieve and compacted with a mechanical roller to a thickness above the subgrade of 150mm when compacted.<br><br>The expression “150mm compacted AP40 basecourse (min)” shall have the same meaning as all weather surface. This expression should be  |

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|                                    | used on plans and specifications for developments requiring an all weather surface under the Nelson Plan.  |
| <b>Allotment</b>                   | <p>Has the same meaning as in section 218 of the RMA:</p> <p><i>Means:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>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:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <i>the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been allowed, or subdivision approval has been granted, under another Act; or</i></li> <li>b. <i>a subdivision consent for the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been granted under this Act; or</i></li> </ol> </li> <li>2. <i>any parcel of land or building or part of a building that is shown or identified separately:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <i>on a survey plan; or</i></li> <li>b. <i>on a licence within the meaning of Part 7A of the Land Transfer Act 1952; or</i></li> </ol> </li> <li>3. <i>any unit on a unit plan; or</i></li> <li>4. <i>any parcel of land not subject to the Land Transfer Act 1952.</i></li> </ol> |
| <b>Alteration</b>                  | Means, for the purpose of historic heritage, any internal or external alterations to existing buildings and structures that do not have the effect of increasing the gross floor area of the building or structure   |
| <b>Amateur radio configuration</b> | Means aerials, antennas and associated poles and supporting structures which are owned and operated by a licensed amateur radio operator.  |
| <b>Ambient air quality</b>         | Means the air outside buildings or structures. It does not refer to indoor air, to air in the workplace, contaminated air being discharged from a source, or air that is enclosed or sheltered in a way which makes it untypical of the air in the surrounding area.   |
| <b>Amenity values</b>              | <p>Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA:</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>   |
| <b>Anchoring</b>                   | Means the temporary securing of a vessel to the bed of a waterway by means of an anchor, cable or other device that is removed with the vessel when it leaves the site or anchorage.   |

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| <p><b>Ancillary equipment</b></p>       | <p>Means telecommunication, radio communication, electrical or similar equipment that is necessary to install with a facility to enable the facility to operate as intended, but not a self-contained power unit or a lightning rod.</p>  |
| <p><b>Antenna</b></p>                   | <p>Means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In relation to network utilities, a device that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. receives or transmits radio-communication or telecommunication signals; and</li> <li>b. is operated by a network operator; and</li> <li>c. includes the mount, if there is one, for the device; and</li> <li>d. includes the shroud, if there is one, for the device; and</li> <li>e. includes all associated hardware for the functioning of the antenna.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. The diameter or area of an antenna is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. in relation to any panel antenna or other type of antenna that has a length and a width, the area measured by calculating the largest surface area; or</li> <li>b. in relation to any other antenna, the diameter measured by taking the cross-section of the widest part of the antenna.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>The requirement that antenna and aerials attached to a mast are to be located within a #m horizontal diameter circle of the centre of the mast, means that all antennas, aerials and mountings must be located within the horizontal diameter circle stipulated.</p> <p>For illustration purposes only:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="560 1318 958 1423"> <p><b>DEF – Figure 1:</b><br/> <b>Horizontal diameter circle</b><br/> (side Elevation centred on mast)</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1047 1318 1429 1423"> <p><b>DEF – Figure 2:</b><br/> <b>Horizontal diameter circle</b><br/> (Plan view – not centred on mast)</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;">   </div> |
| <p><b>Approved project arborist</b></p> | <p>Means a senior qualified arborist experienced in the management of notable trees that has been approved and is listed in the Nelson City Council's Approved Arborist Register.</p>   |

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| <b>Approved works arborist</b>  | Means a qualified arborist experienced in the pruning of notable trees that has been approved and is listed in the Nelson City Council's Approved Arborist Register.  |
| <b>Aquaculture activities</b>   | Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>means any activity described in section 12 of the RMA done for the purpose of the breeding, hatching, cultivating, rearing, or ongrowing of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed for harvest if the breeding, hatching, cultivating, rearing, or ongrowing involves the occupation of a Coastal marine area; and</i></li> <li>2. <i>includes the taking of harvestable spat if the taking involves the occupation of a Coastal marine area; but</i></li> <li>3. <i>does not include an activity specified in paragraph 1. if the fish, aquatic life, or seaweed</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <i>are not in the exclusive and continuous possession or control of the person undertaking the activity; or</i></li> <li>b. <i>cannot be distinguished or kept separate from naturally occurring fish, aquatic life, or seaweed; and</i></li> </ol> </li> <li>4. <i>does not include an activity specified in paragraph (a) or (b) if the activity is carried out solely for the purpose of monitoring the environment.</i></li> </ol> |
| <b>Aquifer</b>                  | Means a permeable geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation capable of receiving, storing, transmitting and yielding water.   |
| <b>Arawhito</b>                 | Means significant traditional and customary Maori trails, tracks and pathways.  |
| <b>Archaeological authority</b> | Means an authority granted by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 to undertake an activity that will or may modify or destroy one or more archaeological sites.  |
| <b>Archaeological site</b>      | Means, subject to section 42(3) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 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</li> <li>b. provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and</li> </ol> </li> </ol>   |

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|                                | <p>2. includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014; and</p> <p>3. includes (but is not limited to) archaeological sites and archaeological linear features.</p> <p>For the purpose of the Nelson Plan, it is not limited to the mapped archaeological sites as shown on the Nelson Plan Maps.</p>   |
| <b>Aroha</b>                   | Means love, compassion, empathy.   |
| <b>Artisan retail activity</b> | <p>Means the display and sale of goods and processed foods produced on site, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. food products; and</li> <li>2. beverages; and</li> <li>3. clothing, footwear and accessories; and</li> <li>4. craft and craftware; and</li> <li>5. jewellery and art; and</li> <li>6. cosmetics, health foods and health products; and</li> <li>7. furniture and homewares.</li> </ol>         |
| <b>Atua</b>                    | Means God or supernatural being.   |
| <b>Awa</b>                     | Means a generic term for waterways including rivers, streams, channels and tributaries.  |
| <b>Balcony</b>                 | Means a structure, which is part of a building, which provides outdoor living space for a residential unit and is located above ground floor level, roofed or unroofed, and completely open to the weather on at least one side, except for a balustrade.  |
| <b>Barbecue</b>                | Means the cooking of food outdoors using solid fuel, charcoal or gas in an appliance designed and used exclusively for that purpose. A brazier, open fire, outdoor burning (including an incinerator) or other combustion device if occasionally used for cooking is not deemed to be a barbecue. A barbecue device used for other than cooking of food outdoors is not deemed to be a barbecue for the purposes of the Nelson Plan. |
| <b>Beach recontouring</b>      | Means in relation to coastal areas, is the redistribution (using hand and/or mechanical methods) of in-situ, natural beach sediments in order to reshape the beach profile for hazard management, or beach or dune restoration.  |

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| <b>Beach nourishment</b> | Means the artificial placement of sand, shingle, shell, or other natural material on the foreshore, seabed or active beach area for the purposes of mitigating a coastal hazard or for maintaining shoreline location.   |
| <b>Bed</b>               | <p>Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA:</p> <p><i>Means:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>in relation to any river:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <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;</i></li> <li>b. <i>in all other cases, the space of land which the waters of the river cover at its fullest flow without overtopping its banks; and</i></li> </ol> </li> <li>2. <i>in relation to any lake, except a lake controlled by artificial means:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <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;</i></li> <li>b. <i>in all other cases, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its highest level without exceeding its margin; and</i></li> </ol> </li> <li>3. <i>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</i></li> <li>4. <i>in relation to the sea, the submarine areas covered by the internal waters and the territorial sea.</i></li> </ol> |
| <b>Bedroom</b>           | <p>Means in relation to a residential unit, includes any room capable of being used as a bedroom, whether within the principal residential unit or in an accessory building, with a floor area greater than 4m<sup>2</sup>, but excludes any:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. dining room, kitchen, bathroom, toilet, laundry, or internal parking space such as a garage; or</li> <li>2. lounge, family room or living room, within the principal residential unit; or</li> <li>3. conservatory or sunroom not exceeding 10m<sup>2</sup> where the walls and roof are at least 75% glazing, and where the conservatory or sunroom is not used or converted for sleeping accommodation.</li> </ol> <p>For the purpose of APP23 – Standards and terms for parking and loading and in the case of Visitor accommodation, this definition, as it applies to a residential unit, also applies to a unit.</p>   |



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| <b>Berthing structure</b>    | Means a structure intended for, or used for the berthing of vessels, and includes a wharf, jetty or dolphin.   |
| <b>Biocide</b>               | Means any chemical substance incorporated into anti-fouling coatings to prevent settlement or survival of aquatic organisms.   |
| <b>Biodiversity corridor</b> | Means a vegetated corridor of a minimum width of 20 metres that allows for the flow of indigenous organisms and biological resources along the corridor, for biological processes within the corridor, and connectivity between areas of ecological value that applies as a result of the subdivision of land in any RESZ – Residential zone or RURZ – Rural zone.   |
| <b>Biodiversity offset</b>   | Means a biodiversity offset is a measurable conservation outcome resulting from actions designed to compensate for residual, adverse effects arising from activities after appropriate avoidance, remediation, and mitigation measures have been applied.  |
| <b>Biofouling</b>            | Means accumulation of aquatic organisms (micro-organisms, plants and animals) on surfaces and structures immersed in or exposed to the aquatic environment.  |
| <b>Booth</b>                 | Means an enclosed cubicle within which an activity such as abrasive blasting or spray painting can be carried out, and may include a filtered air inlet and outlet.  |
| <b>Bore</b>                  | Means any hole drilled or constructed in the ground that is used to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. investigate or monitor conditions below the ground surface; or</li> <li>2. abstract gaseous or liquid substances from the ground; or</li> <li>3. discharge gaseous or liquid substances into the ground;</li> </ol> but it excludes test pits, trenches, soak holes and soakage pits.<br>For the purpose of LF – Land and freshwater, includes any structure advanced into the ground for the purpose of taking groundwater and includes investigative drill holes. |
| <b>Boundary</b>              | Means any boundary of a site, and includes any road boundary.<br>For the purpose of this definition: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. site boundary has the same meaning as boundary; and</li> <li>2. front boundary has the same meaning as road boundary; and</li> <li>3. rear and side boundaries are any boundary other than a front boundary or road boundary; and</li> </ol>  |

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|                            | <p>4. land subdivided under the cross lease or company lease system or the Unit Titles Act 2010 (other than strata titles), the boundaries are the boundaries of the areas or units held in the exclusive possession of any person; and</p> <p>5. strata titles under the Unit Titles Act 2010 the boundaries are the boundaries of the underlying certificate of title of the entire land containing the strata titles, immediately prior to subdivision; and</p> <p>6. multiple residential units built on one certificate of title without subdivision, e.g. rental units, the boundaries are to be nominated boundaries shown on the site plan submitted with the resource or building consent. The boundaries must define a site sufficient to comply with the requirements of the Nelson Plan or a resource consent.</p> |
| <b>Boundary adjustment</b> | Means a subdivision that alters the existing boundaries between adjoining allotments, without altering the number of allotments.   |
| <b>Brazier</b>             | Means a portable device constructed of metal or clay, used outdoors to provide heat and light for outdoor entertainment through the combustion of gaseous, liquid or solid fuel. A brazier excludes any drum or incinerator, or other device designed or used for the burning of garden or household waste.  |
| <b>Building</b>            | <p>Means a temporary or permanent movable or immovable physical construction that is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. partially or fully roofed; and</li> <li>2. fixed or located on or in land;</li> </ol> <p>but excludes any motorised vehicle or other mode of transport that could be moved under its own power.</p>  |
| <b>Building coverage</b>   | Means the percentage of the net site area covered by the building footprint.   |
| <b>Building footprint</b>  | 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.  |
| <b>Bulk material</b>       | Means includes all materials consisting of fragments or particles that could be discharged as dust or particulate. These materials include, but are not limited to: gravel, quarried rock, soil, sand, fertiliser, coal, cement, flour, rock aggregate, grains and wood chips, but excludes any hazardous substance.   |

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| <b>Bulk petroleum storage</b>         | Means the storage of petroleum products in a tank with a volume greater than 500,000 litres, and where the product is not for sale to the general public.   |
| <b>Cabinet</b>                        | Means the casing around equipment that is necessary to operate a telecommunication network, but not any of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a casing around an antenna, a small cell unit, ancillary equipment, or any part of a telecommunication line; or</li> <li>2. a casing that is wholly underground; or</li> <li>3. a casing that is inside a building; or</li> <li>4. a building.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Caretaker's house</b>              | Means a residential unit that can only be occupied by a person (and their family) that is employed to look after a building or site.  |
| <b>Cemetery</b>                       | Means any land held, taken, purchased, acquired, set apart, dedicated, or reserved, under the provisions of any Act or before the commencement of the Burial and Cremation Act 1964, exclusively for the burial of the dead generally, and, where the context so permits, includes a closed cemetery.   |
| <b>Cemetery activity</b>              | Means activities associated with funerals, cremations, burials and memorial services.   |
| <b>Certified level of Port noise</b>  | Means the maximum level of port noise that a residential unit subject to an Acoustic certificate for acoustic treatment can receive, provided that the certified level of port noise for any residential unit is set 3dBA $L_{dn}$ above the noise contour level for that site shown on the port noise contour map in the Port Noise Management Plan at the date the Certificate was issued.                                  |
| <b>Chimney</b>                        | Means any structure designed for venting the airborne products of combustion upwards into the outside atmosphere, and stack and flue have a similar meaning.  |
| <b>Classified road</b>                | Means roads with a hierarchical classification of Arterial, Principal or Collector. Refer to section 4.4.1 in Chapter 4 Transportation of the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual 2019.   |
| <b>Cleanfill / Cleanfill material</b> | Means virgin excavated natural materials including clay, gravel, sand, soil and rock that are free of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components; and</li> </ol>   |

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|                            | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. hazardous substances and materials; and</li> <li>3. products and materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, stabilisation or disposal practices; and</li> <li>4. medical and veterinary wastes, asbestos, and radioactive substances; and</li> <li>5. contaminated soil and other contaminated materials; and</li> <li>6. liquid wastes.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>Coastal environment</b> | <p>Means the area shown on the planning maps where the coast usually is a significant part or element.</p> <p><i>[The following is for description purposes only and is not part of the definition. The Coastal environment will vary from place to place, depending upon the extent to which it affects or is (directly) affected by coastal processes and the management issue concerned. It includes at least three distinct, but inter-related, parts:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>the CMA – Coastal marine area, which extends from the Mean High Water Springs to the outer limits of the territorial sea (12 nautical mile limit); and</i></li> <li>2. <i>the active coastal zone; and</i></li> <li>3. <i>the land backdrop.</i></li> </ol> <p><i>The Coastal environment includes at least the CMA – Coastal marine area, the water, plants, animals, and the atmosphere above it; and all tidal waters and foreshore (whether above or below the Mean High Water Springs), dunes, beaches, areas of coastal vegetation and coastal associated animals, areas subject to coastal erosion or flooding, salt marshes, sea cliffs and coastal wetlands including estuaries.]</i></p> |
| <b>Coastal margin</b>      | <p>Means the area shown on the planning maps, of land adjacent to the CMA – Coastal marine area.</p> <p><i>[The following is for description purposes only and is not part of the definition. The coastal margin is measured horizontally and at right angles from the line of Mean High Water Springs.]</i></p>   |
| <b>Coastal marine area</b> | <p>Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA:</p> <p><i>Means the foreshore, seabed, and coastal water, and the air space above the water, of which:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>the seaward boundary is the outer limits of the territorial sea; and</i></li> <li>2. <i>the landward boundary is the line of mean high water springs, except that where that line crosses a river, the landward boundary at that point shall be whichever is the lesser of:</i></li> </ol>  |

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|                                     | <p><i>a. 1 kilometre upstream from the mouth of the river; or</i></p> <p><i>b. the point upstream that is calculated by multiplying the width of the river mouth by 5.</i></p>  |
| <b>Coastal water</b>                | <p>Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA:</p> <p><i>Means seawater within the outer limits of the territorial sea and includes:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>1. seawater with a substantial fresh water component; and</i></li> <li><i>2. seawater in estuaries, fiords, inlets, harbours, or embayments.</i></li> </ol>  |
| <b>Commercial activity</b>          | <p>Means any activity trading in goods, equipment or services. It includes any ancillary activity to the commercial activity (for example administrative or head offices).</p>  |
| <b>Commercial service activity</b>  | <p>Means the use of land and/buildings for activities that provide personal, property, financial, household, private or business services and/or advice and includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. offices for businesses; and</li> <li>2. professional services, e.g. lawyers, accountants, engineering, surveying, veterinary services, insurance, financial, not for profit organisations, banks, travel agents, local and government agencies; and</li> <li>3. post offices; and</li> <li>4. personal services, e.g. hairdressing, beauty therapy, dry cleaning, funeral homes and shoe repairs.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Community activity</b>           | <p>Means the use of land and/or buildings for activities that promote and support the well-being of the community for recreational, sporting, cultural, safety, health, welfare, or worship purposes, generally on a not for profit basis. It includes provision for any ancillary activity that assists with the operation of the community facility.</p>  |
| <b>Community stormwater network</b> | <p>Means any network of reticulation pipes, equipment and facilities used to collect, convey, detain, treat and dispose of stormwater generated on a site or multiple sites.</p>  |
| <b>Community water supply</b>       | <p>Means includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. reticulated urban water supply, being a water supply managed by Nelson City Council and delivered to residents and businesses through a reticulated system; and</li> <li>2. reticulated private supply, being a water supply directly managed by or on behalf of the owners of properties served by it.</li> </ol>   |

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| <b>Composite material</b>    | Means material which is built up from two (or more) components. Usually one component is a fibrous material (e.g. glass or carbon fibre) which is bound into a matrix with a resin (e.g. epoxy). Emissions of contaminants to air occur when the resin is applied to the fibres and is drying in the mould.   |
| <b>Composting</b>            | Means the biological reduction of organic matter to a relatively stable product, but it does not include bedding material (for example, straw) used as part of deep litter housing systems in intensive pig farming nor does it include silage or slash left on-site from forestry operations.  |
| <b>Concrete products</b>     | Means the production of concrete products but not manufacture of the raw materials such as cement used in its production.   |
| <b>Conditions</b>            | Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA:<br><i>Means in relation to plans and resource consents, includes terms, standards, restrictions, and prohibitions.</i>  |
| <b>Conservation planting</b> | Means planting for soil and water conservation, wastewater disposal or purification, landscape preservation or enhancement, preservation for particular historic or archaeological value, and conservation for scientific or ecological value.  |
| <b>Construction</b>          | Means in the case of a building or structure, the relocation of a building or structure.  |
| <b>Contaminant</b>           | Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA:<br><i>Means includes any substance (including gases, odorous compounds, liquids, solids, and micro-organisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy, or heat</i><br><br><ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>when discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of water; or</i></li> <li>2. <i>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.</i></li> </ol> |
| <b>Contaminated land</b>     | Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA:<br><i>Means land that has a hazardous substance in or on it that:</i><br><br><ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>has significant adverse effects on the environment; or</i></li> <li>2. <i>is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment.</i></li> </ol>   |

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| <b>Core allocation</b>                  | Means the maximum amount of water that can be abstracted from surface water (including groundwater that is strongly connected to surface water) within a freshwater management unit, excluding supplementary allocation.   |
| <b>Critical lifeline infrastructure</b> | <p>Means infrastructure, including associated structures and activities, that are essential to Whakatū Nelson’s resilience to hazard and emergency events, and which if interrupted, damaged or destroyed would require immediate reinstatement to support the community’s essential needs. Critical lifeline infrastructure includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nelson Airport; and</li> <li>2. Port Nelson; and</li> <li>3. fuel storage and distribution facilities; and</li> <li>4. electricity substations, networks and distribution installations; and</li> <li>5. public water supply and treatment facilities; and</li> <li>6. public stormwater and wastewater disposal networks and facilities; and</li> <li>7. telecommunications networks and facilities; and</li> <li>8. classified roads; and</li> <li>9. public healthcare institutions, including hospitals and medical centres; and</li> <li>10. fire stations, police stations, ambulance stations, civil defence and other emergency coordination facilities.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Crossing</b>                         | Means in relation to vehicle and stock crossings (verb), a single trip across a waterway (not a return trip).  |
| <b>Cultivation</b>                      | 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.  |
| <b>Cultural harvesting</b>              | <p>Means when undertaken by tāngata whenua of Whakatū for cultural purposes, in accordance with tikanga Māori, includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the removal of selected rocks from such areas as the Boulder Bank/ Te Taero a Kereopa as quarry stones for the traditional practice of pākohe (argillite) mining; and</li> <li>2. the extraction of pākohe (argillite); and</li> <li>3. the gathering of indigenous or wild-growing species for mahinga kai, medicines, weaving materials or carving materials; and</li> <li>4. the gathering of wilding exotic plants, such as puha and watercress.</li> </ol>   |

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| <b>Cultural heritage</b>   | Means any: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Site of significance to Māori, as identified on the planning maps and detailed in APP44 – Sites of significance to Māori; or</li> <li>2. Area of significance to Māori, as identified on the planning maps.</li> </ol>  |
| <b>Culvert</b>             | Means a pipe or covered channel that conveys water.  |
| <b>Customary access</b>    | Means access onto or over public land for the purposes of cultural harvesting or conducting of traditional rites.  |
| <b>Customer connection</b> | Means a connection from a network utility distribution point to a premises for the purposes of enabling a network utility operator to provide a services to a customer, excluding roads and railways.  |
| <b>Dam</b>                 | Means any structure which impounds water, including weirs.   |
| <b>Debris</b>              | Means includes any natural or non-natural materials, that have been washed up or deposited by flowing water and which may cause damage to structures or blockage to structures, and in the CMA – Coastal marine area includes any natural or non-natural materials that have the potential to be a navigation safety hazard.   |
| <b>Defensible space</b>    | Means: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In relation to fire safety, an area maintained as a fire break or planted in low-flammability species to protect a structure from fire in surrounding vegetation or to protect vegetation from a fire in a structure. The area shall be at least the following dimensions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. on flat land and slopes up to 10° – 25 metres from the structure; or</li> <li>b. on slopes greater than 10° – 10 metres up hill, 15 metres each side, 30 metres downhill, from the structure; or</li> <li>c. an area less than those described in a. or b. above if approved in writing by the Principal Rural Fire Officer.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Low flammability species include some broad leaf, evergreen native species including, but not limited to, the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <i>Fuchsia excorticata</i> (Kotukutuka); and</li> <li>b. <i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i> (Horoeka/Lancewood); and</li> <li>c. <i>Pseudopanax arboreus</i> (Five finger); and</li> <li>d. <i>Coprosma robusta</i> (Karamu); and</li> <li>e. <i>Coprosma grandifolia</i> (Raurekau/Kanono); and</li> </ol> </li> </ol> |



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|                                   | <p><i>f. Geniostoma ligustrifolium</i> (Hangehange); and</p> <p><i>g. Coprosma australis</i> (Raurekau); and</p> <p><i>h. Coprosma repens</i> (Taupata).</p> <p>3. Along with fuel reduced conditions where fine fuel such as grasses, gorse, bracken, dead or fallen material, twigs and branches are maintained below a maximum height of 100mm.</p>  |
| <b>Destroyed</b>                  | Means in the case of a fumigant, the removal of the fumigant from the fumigated volume, and its destruction by chemical or physical means to render compounds that are able to be discharged without obtaining a resource consent pursuant to the Nelson Plan.  |
| <b>Diesel</b>                     | Means a refined petroleum distillate, or other liquid hydrocarbon fuel, having a viscosity and distillation range that is intermediate between those of kerosene and light lubricating oil, whether or not it contains additives, and that is intended for use as fuel in compression-ignition internal combustion engines and includes diesel containing up to 5% biodiesel by volume.   |
| <b>Discharge</b>                  | Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA:<br><i>Means includes emit, deposit, and allow to escape.</i>  |
| <b>Disturbance</b>                | Means in relation to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the CMA – Coastal marine area, the alteration, re-distribution, or movement of sediments on the foreshore or seabed by any means including vehicles, machinery, drilling, tunnelling, excavation or extraction; and</li> <li>2. an archaeological site, area or linear feature, or a cultural heritage item, includes excavation; and</li> <li>3. any river or lake bed, includes the alteration, re-distribution, or disturbance of the bed material by any means including vehicles, machinery, drilling, tunnelling, and reclamation, excavation or extraction, but does not include disturbance by hand tools.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Diversion</b>                  | Means the redirection of water from its original flow path, and returning the water back to its original flow path at a different point with no abstraction taking place.   |
| <b>Domestic wastewater system</b> | Means the pipes, tanks, equipment and facilities used within a site to collect, store, treat and dispose of wastewater generated only by activities within the site.  |
| <b>Drain</b>                      | Means any artificial watercourse designed, constructed, or used for the drainage of surface or subsurface water, but excludes artificial  |

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|                                 | watercourses used for the conveyance of water for electricity generation, irrigation, or water supply purposes.  |
| <b>Drive-through activities</b> | Means an activity, other than a service station, where vehicles queue while awaiting service, or an activity in which the customer obtains, gains access to or orders goods or services from their vehicle, and includes activities utilising vehicle control points such as remote ordering points or service booths.   |
| <b>Dry cleaning</b>             | Means the cleaning and washing of garments using solvents.   |
| <b>Dry weight</b>               | Means in the context of measurement of moisture content of wood fuel, is the weight of moisture removed by completely drying the wood, expressed as a percentage of the weight of the dried wood. A reading obtained through use of a moisture meter such as that referred to in Electrical Resistance Method AS/NZ 1080.1:2012 Section 5, is deemed to provide an equivalent measurement.   |
| <b>Dune restoration</b>         | <p>Has the same meaning as Restoration:</p> <p>Means in relation to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a heritage item, is returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state by reassembly, reinstatement and/or the removal of additions unsympathetic to the style of the building; and</li> <li>2. LF – Land and freshwater, is returning a river or lake to a more natural state, for example restoring a piped section of a water body to natural river bed; and</li> <li>3. beaches and dunes, is returning a coastal environment into as natural state as possible, with the aim of allowing the coastal environment to function as a natural system, operating by natural processes with minimal interference from human activities. This includes activities such as removal of exotic flora and fauna, removal of hard protection structures, rock, rubble or other introduced materials, beach renourishment, dune or beach recontouring, and re-introduction or improvement of native plant species.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Dune stabilisation</b>       | <p>Means soft engineering works to stabilise dunes, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. revegetation; and</li> <li>2. wind fencing; and</li> <li>3. dune reshaping.</li> </ol> <p>Excludes hard protection structures.</p>  |

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| <b>Dust</b>                    | 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 or and wood.   |
| <b>Earthworks</b>              | 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.   |
| <b>Ecosystem</b>               | Means a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.   |
| <b>Education activity</b>      | Means the use of land and/or buildings for the provision of regular instruction, education or training and includes childcare centres, kindergartens, schools and hostels associated with a secondary school, tertiary education institutions, work skills training centres, outdoor education centres and sports training establishments, including any ancillary activities.   |
| <b>Effect</b>                  | Means unless the context otherwise requires, the term effect includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. any positive or adverse effect; and</li> <li>2. any temporary or permanent effect; and</li> <li>3. any past, present, or future effect; and</li> <li>4. 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</li> <li>5. any potential effect of high probability; and</li> <li>6. any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Effluent disposal field</b> | Means a structure either above or below ground for disposal by infiltration, evaporation or transpiration of predominantly liquid effluent, derived from toilets, sewage and silage water, or from intensive livestock farming operations, including piggeries and cowsheds.   |
| <b>Election signage</b>        | Means an advertisement displayed in a public place or on private property that does not exceed 3m <sup>2</sup> in size and that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. encourages or persuades or appears to encourage or persuade voters to vote for a party registered under Part 4 of the Electoral Act 1993; or</li> </ol>   |

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|   | <p>2. is used or appears to be used to promote or procure the election of a constituency candidate; but</p> <p>3. does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. an advertisement published in any newspaper, periodical, or handbill, or in any poster less than 150cm<sup>2</sup> in size; or</li> <li>b. an advertisement broadcast over any television station or by any electronic means of communication.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Elevated feature</b>                 | Means in relation to a heritage building the parapet or roofline of the building, including any fretwork, chimney, cornice or other decoration or design on the parapet or roofline.   |
| <b>Emergency tree works</b>             | Means the alteration or removal of any tree or vegetation immediately necessary to avoid any actual and imminent threat to the safety of persons or damage to property, or to maintain or restore utility services.  |
| <b>Emission minimisation technology</b> | Means equipment which when installed and operated appropriately will reduce the amount of contaminants discharged into the air from a particular activity (e.g. a fibre filter on the outlet of a spray painting booth).   |
| <b>Enclosed building</b>                | Means for the purposes of fumigation, a shed, warehouse or similar building that can be completely closed to the elements during fumigation except for ventilation along the ridgeline, and where openings such as windows and doors have closures that are solid.   |
| <b>Enclosed burner</b>                  | Means a small-scale solid fuel burning appliance, where combustion of the solid fuel occurs within a firebox enclosed by a door, and where there is generally a regulated supply of air to the fire. It includes, but is not limited to, free-standing or built-in wood burners, pellet fires, potbelly stoves, and coal ranges, but excludes any open fire.   |
| <b>Enclosed shopping centre</b>         | <p>Means a fully enclosed building or buildings accommodating multiple retail premises operated by a single management entity, including enclosed shopping malls but excluding food and produce markets, which generally feature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. limited, shared, points of entry and egress between the building and public roads that are closed outside business hours to prevent public pedestrian movement along the internal corridors and laneways connecting individual commercial premises; and</li> <li>2. retail premises, enclosed within a building, which have shop fronts and frontages predominantly facing the interior of the building with no direct frontage or public access from public roads; and</li> </ul> |

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|   | 3. blank or largely glazed walls fronting adjoining public roads.   |
| <b>Entertainment and hospitality activity</b> | Means the use of land and/or buildings for activities where the primary business is providing entertainment, hospitality and/or leisure services and experiences and includes, but is not limited to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. cinemas; or</li> <li>2. bars and nightclubs; or</li> <li>3. taverns; or</li> <li>4. restaurants; or</li> <li>5. theatres; or</li> <li>6. concert venues; or</li> <li>7. privately owned indoor fitness centres/gymnasiums/play areas; or</li> <li>8. conference and private function facilities.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Environment</b>                            | Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA:<br><i>Means includes:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and</i></li> <li>2. <i>all natural and physical resources; and</i></li> <li>3. <i>amenity values; and</i></li> <li>4. <i>the social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in paragraphs 1. to 3. or which are affected by those matters.</i></li> </ol>  |
| <b>Ephemeral stream</b>                       | Means a river that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. has a bed that is predominantly vegetated; or</li> <li>2. only conveys or temporarily holds water during or immediately following heavy rainfall events; and</li> <li>3. does not convey or retain water at other times.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>Erection</b>                               | Means in the case of a building or structure, the relocation of a building or structure.  |
| <b>Erosion</b>                                | Means the process of wearing away the land surface or the foreshore or seabed by natural agents and the transport of the rock debris or marine sediments that results.  |
| <b>Essential community infrastructure</b>     | Means assets owned and operated by or on behalf of Nelson City Council for the maintenance of the transport network and for maintenance of public health and safety and environmental monitoring,   |

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|                             | including bridges, culverts, stormwater outlets, water supply and wastewater reticulation pipes, fords, flood protection works (including constructed and placed rock bank protection), and flow gauging equipment.   |
| <b>Estuary</b>              | Means the wide tidal mouth of a river. The physical landward extent of each estuary is defined by the boundary of the CMA – Coastal marine area, as agreed between the Minister of Conservation and the Nelson City Council in [date to be inserted]. The seaward boundaries of each estuary are shown on the Nelson Plan Maps.   |
| <b>Exotic plants</b>        | Means for the purpose of the LF – Land and freshwater, plants which are not indigenous to New Zealand and excludes pest plants.   |
| <b>Exotic plant species</b> | Means for the purpose of the CMA –Coastal marine area, species that are not indigenous to New Zealand and includes pest plant species.  |
| <b>Exotic vegetation</b>    | Means vegetation that comprises plant species that are not indigenous (naturally occurring) in the area in question.  |
| <b>Farming</b>              | <p>Means the use of land and/or buildings for horticulture (including viticulture) and agriculture (including the rearing of animals), whether for profit or not, and includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. fencing and stock yards; and</li> <li>2. shelterbelt and amenity tree planting; and</li> <li>3. field-based horticultural and agricultural research; and</li> <li>4. ancillary outdoor storage areas and offices; and</li> <li>5. horticultural structures.</li> </ol> <p>Farming excludes intensive farming.</p>   |
| <b>Fertiliser</b>           | <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, calcium, chlorine, and sodium as major nutrients; or</li> <li>2. manganese, iron, zinc, copper, boron, cobalt, molybdenum, iodine, and selenium as minor nutrients; or</li> <li>3. fertiliser additives to facilitate the uptake and use of nutrients; or</li> <li>4. non-nutrient attributes of the materials used in fertiliser.</li> </ol> |

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|                                  | 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.  |
| <b>Flood hazard overlay</b>      | <p>Means the area of land that is inundated by 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) rainfall event, taking into account the effects of climate change over a 100 year timeframe in respect of the frequency and duration of rain fall events and a 1 metre sea level rise.</p> <p>The Flood hazard overlay is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the area shown in the Nelson City Council's publicly available online GIS viewer as the modelled extent of affected land for a 1% AEP return period event and a 1 metre sea level rise; or</li> <li>2. as identified in a site-specific technical report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced professional acceptable to the Nelson City Council.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Flood tolerant activities</b> | <p>Means flood tolerant activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. recreation and leisure activities and organised sports and recreation, including sports fields, courts or associated open space facilities (including structures but excluding buildings); and</li> <li>2. public amenities, including bicycle stands, lighting, park benches, shelters, rubbish bins, toilet facilities; and</li> <li>3. farming and intensive farming; and</li> <li>4. forestry; and</li> <li>5. mineral extraction activities; and</li> <li>6. temporary events; and</li> <li>7. at grade parking and loading areas.</li> </ol>  |
| <b>Flow regime</b>               | Means specified water flow levels in a river which relate to rules controlling takes from a river (as shown in APP32 – Surface water allocation limits).  |
| <b>Food and beverage outlet</b>  | Means land and buildings used for the sale to the general public of food or beverages prepared for immediate consumption, including restaurants, taverns, cafes, bakeries and takeaway restaurants, and excluding supermarkets and drive-through restaurants.   |
| <b>Food and produce market</b>   | Means land and buildings used for the sale to the general public of food or beverages prepared for immediate consumption, including restaurants, taverns, cafes, bakeries and takeaway restaurants, and excluding supermarkets and drive-through restaurants.   |

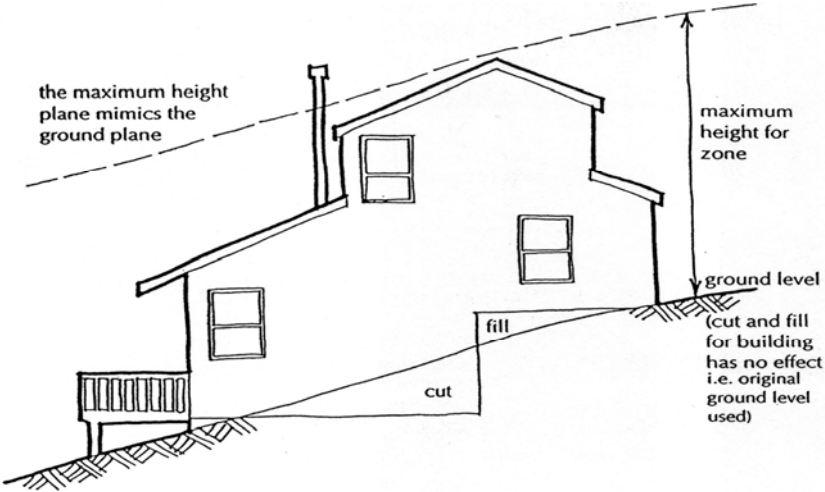
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| <b>Ford</b>  | Means an artificial, permanent and shallow place in a river or stream designed to be crossed by people, vehicles or livestock.   |
| <b>Foreshore</b>   | Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA:<br><br><i>Means any land covered and uncovered by the flow and ebb of the tide at mean spring tides and, in relation to any such land that forms part of the bed of a river, does not include any area that is not part of the CMA – Coastal marine area.</i>                                |
| <b>Forested catchment</b>                                | Means for the purposes of LF-R37.1.b., where 80% of the catchment is managed for forestry purposes.  |
| <b>Founders Heritage Park</b>                            | Means an area of OSZ – Open space zone in PREC9 – Public garden precinct that comprises land at and adjacent to 87 Atawhai Drive under the following legal titles: Part Section 9 Block H Wakatu SO 13384, Part Section 112 Suburban North SO 12694, Part Lot 1 DP 6968, Lot 1 DP 10735, Lot 2 DP 10735, Lot 3 DP 10735, Part Lot DP 8500. |
| <b>Freestanding sign / Freestanding advertising sign</b> | Means a sign which is freestanding, self-supporting and not attached to, on or within any other building or structure, but excludes small portable footpath signs, including sandwich board signs. For the purpose of this definition ‘self-supporting’ means the sign shall not be braced by guy wires or the like.                       |
| <b>Freestanding traffic directional sign</b>             | Means a freestanding sign which provides direction to traffic in the form of symbols or directional words.   |
| <b>Freshwater</b>  | Means all water except coastal water and geothermal water.<br><br>For the purpose of the Nelson Plan freshwater also includes the beds, banks, riparian margins and waters in rivers, groundwater aquifers and natural wetlands.   |
| <b>Freshwater management sub-catchment</b>               | Means any of the sub-catchments described in APP28 – Freshwater values by FMU.   |
| <b>Freshwater management unit</b>                        | Means the geographic unit comprising freshwater resources and their catchment for which the Nelson Plan sets management objectives. There are five freshwater management units identified in the Nelson Plan.  |
| <b>Front yard</b>  | Means in any RESZ – Residential zones, the area of a site which is located adjoining a road boundary.  |
| <b>Fumigated volume</b>                                  | Means the volume contained within the fumigation enclosure (being a shipping container or within gas-proof sheets).  |

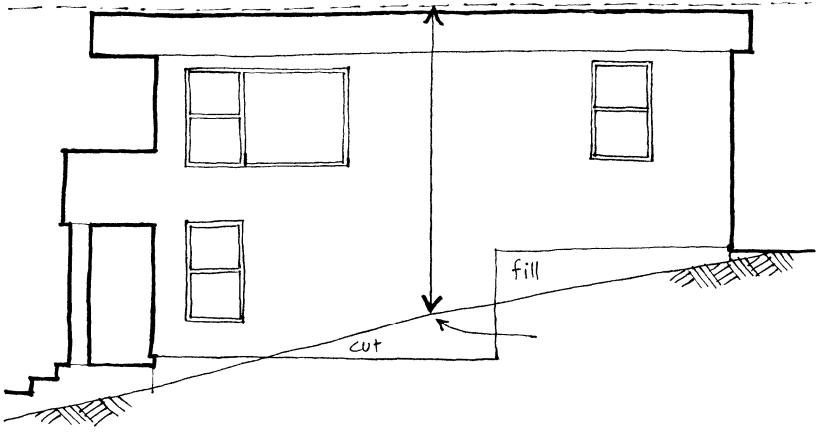


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| <b>Functional need</b>                               | Means the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, location or operate in a particular environment because the activity can only occur in that environment.  |
| <b>Garage</b>  | Means a building used for the housing or care of vehicles, and includes a carport.   |
| <b>Greenspace</b>                                    | Means an area of open or vegetated space as shown on the Nelson Plan Maps. Roading, servicing, walkways and cycleway connections are permitted to cross 'greenspace' provided all other relevant Nelson Plan provisions are satisfied.   |
| <b>Gross floor area</b>                              | 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, liftwells or stairwells), measured: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. where there are exterior walls, from the exterior faces of those exterior walls; and</li> <li>2. where there are walls separating two buildings, from the centre lines of the walls separating the two buildings; and</li> <li>3. where a wall or walls are lacking (for example, a mezzanine floor) and the edge of the floor is discernible, measured from the edge of the floor.'</li> </ol> |
| <b>Ground level</b>                                  | Means: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 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);</li> <li>2. if the ground level cannot be identified under paragraph 1. (above), the existing surface level of the ground;</li> <li>3. if, in any case under paragraph 1. or 2. (above), 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.</li> </ol>  |
| <b>Groundwater</b>                                   | Means water occupying openings, cavities, or spaces in soils or rocks under the surface of the land.   |
| <b>Groundwater poorly connected to surface water</b> | Means Plio-pleistocene clay-bound gravel formations, in the areas shown on the Nelson Plan Maps that have low permeability resulting in hydraulic discontinuity from overlying aquifers and surface water.   |

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| <b>Groundwater strongly connected to surface water</b> | Means Quaternary aquifers (including alluvial terraces and flood plain deposits and anthropogenic material in reclaimed marine areas), in the areas shown on the Nelson Plan Maps, that have variable permeability resulting in near complete hydraulic continuity with surface water.   |
| <b>Habitable space</b>                                 | Means the interior parts of a building used for any residential activity but excluding any bathroom, laundry, water closet, pantry, walk-in-wardrobe, corridor, hallway, lobby, clothes drying room, garage, carport or other space of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods.  |
| <b>Habitat</b>   | Means the place or type of site where an organism or population naturally occurs.  |
| <b>Hangi</b>   | Means the traditional Māori covered earth oven where food is cooked on hot rocks.  |
| <b>Hapū</b>  | Means kinship group or subtribe.   |
| <b>Hard protection structure</b>                       | Means includes a seawall, rock revetment, groyne, breakwater, stop bank, retaining wall or comparable structure, or modification to the seabed, foreshore or coastal land that has the primary purpose or effect of protecting an activity from a coastal hazard, including erosion and/or inundation by the sea.<br><br>(As defined in the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010).  |
| <b>Hazardous facility</b>                              | Means an activity or activities that involves the use, storage, disposal and/or transport of hazardous substances, as well as the management of hazardous facilities, where controlled under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, including any Hazardous Substances Notice, the Land Transport Act 1998 and the Radiation Safety Act 2016, but excludes facilities used for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. storage of substances in or on vehicles being used in transit on public roads; and</li> <li>2. installations where the combined transformer oil capacity of the electricity transformers is less than 1,000l; and</li> <li>3. fuel in mobile plant, motor vehicles, boats and small engines; and</li> <li>4. gas and oil pipelines and associated equipment that are part of a utility; and</li> <li>5. retail outlets selling domestic scale usage of hazardous substances, such as supermarkets, trade suppliers, and pharmacies; and</li> <li>6. the accessory use and storage of hazardous substances in minimal domestic scale quantities; and</li> </ol> |

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|                            | <p>7. fire-fighting substances, and substances required for emergency response purposes, on emergency service vehicles and at emergency service facilities; and</p> <p>8. activities involving substances of Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO) sub-classes 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 6.1D, 6.1E, 6.3, 6.4, 9.1D and 9.2D unless other hazard classification applies; and</p> <p>9. the temporary storage, handling and distribution of national or international cargo containers; and</p> <p>10. waste treatment and disposal facilities (except when these are located within any High flood hazard overlay area, Flood hazard overlay area or the North Nelson flood overlay area), and waste in process in the Nelson City Council's trade waste sewers, municipal liquid waste treatment and disposal facilities (except where these are located within High flood hazard overlay area, Flood hazard overlay area or the North Nelson flood overlay area) which may contain hazardous substance residues; and</p> <p>11. vehicles applying agrichemicals and fertilisers for their intended purpose.</p> |
| <b>Hazardous substance</b> | <p>Means 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. with 1 or more of the following intrinsic properties: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. explosiveness; or</li> <li>b. flammability; or</li> <li>c. a capacity to oxidise; or</li> <li>d. corrosiveness; or</li> <li>e. toxicity (including chronic toxicity); or</li> <li>f. ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. 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 1. (above).</li> </ol>   |
| <b>He ara haere</b>        | Means navigation paths or channels.   |

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| <b>Healthcare activity</b> | Means for the purpose of papakāinga development, the use of land or buildings for the provision of health-related services, including diagnosis and treatment, counselling, screening and in-patient facilities.  |
| <b>Heavy fuel oil</b>      | Means the residual fuel oil remaining after light fuel oil and the lighter fractions have been removed from crude oil during the refining process. Heavy fuel oil is more dense and viscous and has a higher sulphur content than light fuel oil.   |
| <b>Heavy vehicle</b>       | Means a motor vehicle exceeding 3500kg gross laden weight (refer Heavy Motor Vehicle regulations 1974).   |
| <b>Height</b>              | Means the vertical distance between a specified reference point and the highest part of any feature, structure or building above that point.  |
| <b>Height measurement</b>  | <p>Means:</p> <p>The two methods of height measurement are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DEF – Figure 3: Rolling ground level method</b></li> </ol>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DEF – Figure 4: Average ground level method</b></li> </ol> |

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|   |  <p>Whether using 1.DEF – Figure 3: Rolling ground level method or 2.DEF – Figure 4: Average ground level method) above, height is measured from a level which is the average original ground level (as defined in Ground level) determined from points around the foundations and cantilevered portions of the building. Building plans should show in plan view the points used in calculating mean ground level.</p> <p>These definitions do not apply to buildings in the MRZ – Medium density residential zone at Wakefield Quay where they are subject to 5.b. of APP42 – Design guide and rules for Wakefield Quay.</p> |
| <p><b>Heritage building</b></p>         | <p>Means a heritage A or B building, as listed in APP42 – Design guide and rules for Wakefield Quay and shown on the Nelson Plan Maps.</p>   |
| <p><b>Heritage overlay</b></p>          | <p>Means an overlay or icon identifying a cultural or historic heritage item or overlay, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Historic heritage item; and</li> <li>2. Heritage streetscape overlay; and</li> <li>3. Regionally significant archaeology; and</li> <li>4. Archaeological overlay; and</li> <li>5. Sites and areas of significance to Māori.</li> </ol>   |
| <p><b>High flood hazard overlay</b></p> | <p>Means the area of land that is inundated by 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) rainfall event, taking into account the effects of climate change over a 100 year timeframe in respect of the frequency and duration of rain fall events and a 1 metre sea level rise, where the flood flows exceed 300mm in depth or flows greater than 2.0 metres per second.</p> <p>The High flood hazard overlay is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the area shown in the Nelson City Council's publicly available online GIS viewer as the modelled extent of affected land for a 1% AEP</li> </ol>  |

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|   | <p>return period event and a 1 metre sea level rise where flood flows are identified as exceed 300mm in depth or flows greater than 2.0 metres per second; or</p> <p>2. where flood flows exceed 300mm in depth or have a velocity greater than 2.0 metres per second as identified in a site-specific technical report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced professional acceptable to Nelson City Council.</p>  |
| <b>Historic heritage</b>                | <p>Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA:</p> <p>1. <i>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:</i></p> <p><i>a. archaeological; and</i></p> <p><i>b. architectural; and</i></p> <p><i>c. cultural; and</i></p> <p><i>d. historic; and</i></p> <p><i>e. scientific; and</i></p> <p><i>f. technological; and</i></p> <p>2. <i>includes:</i></p> <p><i>a. historic sites, structures, places, and areas; and</i></p> <p><i>b. archaeological sites; and</i></p> <p><i>c. sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu; and</i></p> <p><i>d. surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources</i></p> |
| <b>Historic heritage item</b>           | <p>Means a Group A or B heritage building, place or object listed in APP34 – Design guide and rules for Wakefield Quay and shown on the Nelson Plan Maps.</p>   |
| <b>Home business</b>                    | <p>Means a commercial activity that is:</p> <p>1. undertaken or operated by at least one resident of the site; and</p> <p>2. is incidental to the use of the site for a residential activity.</p>   |
| <b>Hospital and healthcare activity</b> | <p>Means the use of land and/or buildings for the primary purpose of providing medical, surgical, mental health, disability, oral health, maternity, geriatric and convalescent or hospice services to the community. This includes:</p> <p>1. medical and psychiatric assessment, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and in-patient care services, including operating theatres; and</p>   |

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|  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. dispensaries; and</li> <li>3. outpatient departments and clinics; and</li> <li>4. medical research and testing facilities, including diagnostic laboratories; and</li> <li>5. medical training and education; and</li> <li>6. helicopter landing and take-off facilities; and</li> <li>7. ambulance facilities; and</li> <li>8. first aid and other health-related training facilities; and</li> <li>9. rehabilitation facilities, including gymnasiums and pools; and</li> <li>10. palliative facilities; and</li> <li>11. supported residential care facilities; and</li> <li>12. mortuaries; and</li> <li>13. operations and maintenance support services, including laundries, kitchens, cafeterias, refreshment facilities, generators, boiler house, substation, storage facilities and workshops; and</li> <li>14. ancillary non-medical, support activities, including health education, spiritual support, marae, childcare services, administrative offices, overnight visitor accommodation, temporary staff accommodation and staff rooms; and</li> <li>15. ancillary retail activities, including pharmacies, food and beverage outlets and florists; and</li> <li>16. ancillary commercial services, including banks and dry cleaners.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Hui</b>                                 | Means coming together of people: a meeting, assembly or group.  |
| <b>Identified building area</b>            | Means an area identified on an approved plan of a subdivision on which a building is anticipated.   |
| <b>Identified network utility corridor</b> | Means a corridor identified on an approved plan of subdivision within which an above ground network utility is anticipated.   |
| <b>Īnanga</b>                              | <p>Means Īnanga (<i>Galaxias maculatus</i>) are the most common of the native fish species that make up the 'whitebait catch'.</p> <p>Key periods are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1 January to 31 March – critical period for spawning habitat re-establishment following disturbances; and</li> <li>2. 1 March to 30 June – peak spawning period; and</li> <li>3. 1 August to 31 December – migration period.</li> </ol>  |

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| <b>Indigenous vegetation</b>                  | Means any local indigenous plant community in Whakatū Nelson through the course of its growth or succession consisting primarily of native species and habitats normally associated with that vegetation type, soil or ecosystem or having the potential to develop these characteristics. It includes vegetation with these characteristics that has been regenerated with human assistance following disturbance or as mitigation for another activity, but excludes plantations and vegetation that have been established for commercial harvesting. |
| <b>Individual's reasonable domestic needs</b> | Means in relation to water abstraction, the minimum volume of water necessary for a person's drinking, personal hygiene, cooking, laundry and domestic cleaning.  |
| <b>Industrial activity</b>                    | 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.   |
| <b>Industrial or trade premises</b>           | Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA:<br><i>Means:</i><br><i>1. any premises used for any industrial or trade purposes; or</i><br><i>2. any premises used for the storage, transfer, treatment, or disposal of waste materials or for other waste-management purposes, or used for composting organic materials; or</i><br><i>3. any other premises from which a contaminant is discharged in connection with any industrial or trade process;</i><br><i>but does not include any production land.</i>  |
| <b>Industrial or trade process</b>            | Means includes every part of a process from the receipt of raw material to the dispatch or use in another process or disposal of any product or waste material, and any intervening storage of the raw material, partly processed matter, or product.   |
| <b>Intake structure</b>                       | Means any pipe or similar structure used to take water from the CMA – Coastal marine area.  |
| <b>Intensive farming</b>                      | Means the intensive production of livestock and/or plants, or aquatic animals, within a building or structure (excluding greenhouses, shade houses and poultry hatcheries) or on animal feed lots with limited or no dependence on natural soil quality on the site, and food is required to be brought to the site. It includes:<br><i>1. intensive pig farming; and</i><br><i>2. intensive poultry farming; and</i>   |



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|                               | <p>3. land-based aquaculture; and</p> <p>4. mushroom farming.</p>   |
| <b>Intermittent stream</b>    | Means a river or stream that does not permanently convey or hold water but is dry at times.   |
| <b>Iwi</b>                    | Means for the purposes of the Nelson Plan, it refers to the eight iwi of Te Tau Ihu. The word iwi refers to an extended tribal group or large natural tribal grouping of people, who descend from a common ancestor and are associated with a distinct geographical location and environment.   |
| <b>Iwi authority</b>          | <p>Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA:</p> <p><i>Means the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.</i></p>  |
| <b>Kaimoana/ Kai moana</b>    | Means seafood.  |
| <b>Kāinga</b>                 | Means village or settlement.  |
| <b>Kaitiaki/Kaitiakitanga</b> | Means carer of (to care for) the physical environs to nurture, protect and manage for sustainable utilisation. An active role to provide for the guardianship, stewardship, trusteeship, of a specific taonga, customary resources, sites and areas of significance, environment, building, people and location.  |
| <b>Karakia</b>                | Means Prayer; recitation of ritual chants.  |
| <b>Kaupapa</b>                | Means topic, programme.   |
| <b>Kawa</b>                   | Means ceremonial rites, enactment of specific rites for protection and/or removal of tapu. Rites required and acted upon according to the situation and custom.   |
| <b>Kawanatanga</b>            | Means government, dominion, rule, authority, governorship.  |
| <b>Kerosene</b>               | Means a low volatility, clear, colourless hydrocarbon liquid. It is a highly refined fuel, also known as paraffin oil, used whenever a pure, low contamination liquid fuel is required, as in certain types of lamps, domestic heating devices, and industrial fuel burning equipment. Kerosene fuels are characterised by low volatility and moderately high flash points which make them difficult to ignite and burn cleanly without preheating. |
| <b>Ki uta ki tai</b>          | Means from the mountains to the sea.  |

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| <b>Kitchen</b>                 | Means a room or area, the principal purpose of which is the preparation and cooking of food. A kitchen will generally include a sink bench, and a means of cooking food such as a stove, gas or electric cooker, or microwave.  |
| <b>Kōiwi/ kōiwi tangata</b>    | Means human remains (particularly bones) that have not been made, or incorporated into an artefact.   |
| <b>Kōrerorero</b>              | Means dialogue, discussion.   |
| <b>Kotahitanga</b>             | Means unity.  |
| <b>Kotahitanga mō te taiao</b> | Means united for the environment; a strategy and alliance for improving conservation outcomes and other co-benefits across Te Tau Ihu.  |
| <b>Land</b>                    | Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA:<br><i>Means:</i><br><ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>includes land covered by water and the airspace above land; and</i></li> <li>2. <i>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</i></li> <li>3. <i>in a national environmental standard dealing with a territorial authority function under section 31 or a district rule, includes the surface of water in a lake or river.</i></li> </ol>   |
| <b>Land disturbance</b>        | Means 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; but excludes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. earthworks; and</li> <li>2. gardening; and</li> <li>3. disturbance of land for the installation of fence posts; and</li> <li>4. harvesting of crops, including plantation forests; and</li> <li>5. vegetation clearance, including the removal of roots and attached soil; and</li> <li>6. installation and maintenance of survey lines; and</li> <li>7. conservation planting; and</li> <li>8. burial of marine mammals; and</li> <li>9. internments in burial grounds, cemeteries or urupā; and</li> <li>10. installation and maintenance of effluent disposal systems; and</li> </ol> |

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|  | <p>11. repair and maintenance of network utilities and service connections; and</p> <p>12. repair, maintenance, sealing, resealing or surfacing of State Highways, roads, driveways, tracks, paths, parking areas or sports fields.</p>  |
| <b>Landfill</b>  | Means an area used for, or previously used for, the disposal of solid waste. It excludes cleanfill areas.  |
| <b>Landscaping</b>   | Means the provision of planted areas, which may include ancillary lawn, rocks, paved areas (with no ability for vehicle access), or amenity features. Landscaping area, landscape strip, landscaped or any variation to these terms, have the same meaning.  |
| <b>Large format retail</b>                                   | <p>Means the display and sale, by wholesale or retail, of predominantly large and bulky items and household contents, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. household furniture and furnishings, household textiles, bedding and curtains; and</li> <li>2. household appliances and whiteware; and</li> <li>3. household glassware, tableware and utensils; and</li> <li>4. garden furniture; and</li> <li>5. swimming and spa pools; and</li> <li>6. garden plants, garden tools, materials and equipment, and</li> <li>7. in which each single retail unit or leasable floor area is operated by one business entity operating under a single store brand or trading logo, and no other business operates from that retail unit or leased area by way of any lease, sub-lease, licence, agency, partnership, joint venture or other similar arrangement.</li> </ol> <p>Large format retail premise excludes supermarkets and enclosed shopping centres.</p> |
| <b>Large-scale fuel burning appliances</b>                   | Means any boiler, furnace, engine or other device designed to burn fuel for the primary purpose of energy production having a net heat or energy output of more than 70kW for any gaseous or liquefied gaseous fuel, or greater than 40kW for any other fuel, but excluding motor vehicles, boats and aircraft. This definition specifically excludes waste incineration devices and crematoria and any small-scale fuel burning appliance.  |
| <b>Large-scale renewable electricity generation facility</b> | 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, and includes all ancillary components and activities such as substations,  |

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|                             | climate/environmental monitoring equipment, earthworks, roading, maintenance buildings, temporary concrete batching plants, internal transmission and fibre networks, vegetation clearance, and site rehabilitation works.  |
| <b>Lawfully approved</b>    | <p>Means a small-scale solid fuel burning appliance or an open fire which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. has a building permit issued under the Local Government Act 1974, or</li> <li>2. has a building consent issued under the Building Act 1991, or</li> <li>3. is the subject of an unauthorised building work report that has been accepted in writing by the Consents Department of the Nelson City Council, or</li> <li>4. has been authenticated as having a date of installation earlier than 23 August 2003.</li> </ol> <p>The following will be taken as authentication under 4:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. a valuation report or sale and purchase agreement dated prior to 23 August 2003 showing the open fire or burner as a chattel, or</li> <li>b. the original invoice of the burner's installation, or</li> <li>c. a copy of the installer's office record (certified by a Justice of the Peace), or</li> <li>d. an authentication report from a person approved by the Nelson City Council stating that the small-scale solid fuel burning appliance or open fire existed in the building in question prior to 23 August 2003, and in the case of an open fire an opinion as to whether that fire is operable; or</li> <li>e. provided that in every instance an aerial photograph showing a chimney or flue in the appropriate location prior to 23 August 2003 is provided.</li> </ol> <p>For the purposes of the Nelson Plan, 'lawfully approved' is deemed to include any small-scale solid fuel burning appliance or open fire which has a building consent issued after the date of notification of the Nelson Plan, provided the application for that consent was lodged prior to the date of notification of the Nelson Plan.</p> |
| <b>Lawfully established</b> | Means activities permitted through a rule in a plan, a resource consent, a national environmental standard, or by an existing use right.  |
| <b>Light fuel oil</b>       | Means residual oil of grade No. 5 or less (as described in USEPA Chapter 1 of the Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, AP-42, (January 1995) Fifth Edition, Volume I: Stationary Point and Area   |

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|                                     | Sources), and contains less than 2% sulphur by weight. This does not include distillate oils such as kerosene and diesel.  |
| <b>Light industrial activity</b>    | Means any manufacturing, processing, storage, logistics or distribution activity that involves only permitted activity discharges to air and excluding any fumigation, processing of animal skins, seed cleaning, chemical treatment of timber and abrasive blasting.  |
| <b>Light overspill</b>              | Means artificial illumination from both direct and indirect sources which is emitted beyond the boundaries of the site from within which it originated.  |
| <b>Liquefied petroleum gas</b>      | Means butane, propane or a mixture of the two.   |
| <b>Liquor</b>                       | Means any fermented, distilled, or spirituous liquor (including spirits, wine, ale, beer, porter, honeymead, stout, cider and sherry) containing 1.15% or more alcohol by volume.  |
| <b>Livestock</b>                    | Means animals farmed or raised for food or other products, or kept for use, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. farm animals; and</li> <li>2. meat and dairy cattle; and</li> <li>3. pigs; and</li> <li>4. deer; and</li> <li>5. horses; and</li> <li>6. goats; and</li> <li>7. sheep.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>Living area</b>                  | Means in relation to a residential unit, any lounge, living room, family room, dining room or kitchen, but excludes any bedroom, study or similar room.  |
| <b>Loading space</b>                | Means an on-site marked space where vehicles load or unload goods or people.   |
| <b>Low impact stormwater design</b> | Means the use of natural processes, natural features and soil media to provide sustainable stormwater management which: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. minimises the flow of stormwater from the site; and</li> <li>2. addresses the effects of stormwater as close as possible to the stormwater source; and</li> <li>3. mimics natural systems and processes for stormwater drainage and management; and</li> </ol> |

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|                                | 4. protects and enhances the natural values and function of natural ecosystems.  |
| <b>Mahinga kai</b>             | Means a specific place where iwi have traditionally or currently grow and harvest kai (food). Garden, cultivation, or food-gathering place.  |
| <b>Mahinga mataitai</b>        | Means places for gathering seafood.  |
| <b>Maintenance</b>             | <p>Means any repair or renewal work or activity necessary to continue the operation and/or functioning of an existing structure or network utility. It includes the replacement of an existing line, building, structure or other facility with another of the same or similar height, size and scale, within the same or similar position and for the same or similar purpose. It also includes the addition of extra lines to existing or replacement poles or other support structures, and in respect of overhead lines may include the replacement of a conductor with a larger size conductor, but does not include the replacement of towers, pylons, or insulators with larger size towers, pylons, or insulators.</p> <p>In relation to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. roading infrastructure, maintenance includes works to repair or to prevent damage to infrastructure so that it remains in good working order, including soil disturbance and vegetation clearance. In this context, maintenance does not include any discernible change to the scale or nature of the infrastructure; and</li> <li>2. the CMA – Coastal marine area, works or activities to ensure the integrity, robustness or operational effectiveness of a structure, or repairs to maintain the structure in good operational order, or replacement of component parts. For the avoidance of doubt, it does not include extensions to structures or to reclamations.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Mana</b>                    | Means prestige, influence, authority.  |
| <b>Manaakitanga</b>            | Means hospitality, kindness, generosity, support - the process of showing respect, generosity and care for others. The act of providing for and caring, and reciprocity.   |
| <b>Māori cultural activity</b> | <p>Means traditional and contemporised activities that express or reflect Māori cultural crafts and including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Marae and wharekai; and</li> <li>2. activities associated with the use of marae and wharekai, such as whaikōrero and karanga; and</li> <li>3. traditional and contemporary handcrafts, such as weaving, carving and pottery; and</li> </ol>   |

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|                                    | <p>4. Museums or the display of taonga or other artefacts; and</p> <p>5. broadcasting.</p>  |
| <b>Māori land</b>                  | Means Māori customary land and Māori freehold land, as defined under Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993.   |
| <b>Māoritanga</b>                  | Means Māori culture, practices and beliefs.   |
| <b>Marae</b>                       | Means Community meeting place and surrounds.  |
| <b>Mātauranga Māori</b>            | Means customary and contemporary systems of knowledge including traditions, values, concepts, philosophies, world views, observations and understandings derived from uniquely Māori cultural points of view.   |
| <b>Maunga</b>                      | Means mountain/s.   |
| <b>Mauri</b>                       | Means life principle, vital essence, special nature, a material symbol of a life principle, source of emotions - the essential quality and vitality of a being or entity. Also used for a physical object, individual, ecosystem or social group in which this essence is located.  |
| <b>Mean High Water Springs</b>     | Means the average of each pair of successive high waters during that period of about 24 hours in each semi-lunation (approximately every 14 days) where the range of tides is the greatest.   |
| <b>Mean Low Water Springs</b>      | Means the average of each pair of successive low waters during that period of about 24 hours in each semi-lunation (approximately every 14 days), when the range of tides is greatest.  |
| <b>Mechanical ventilation</b>      | Means a mechanical system or mechanical ventilation systems as described in APP40 – Acoustic insulation and requirements.   |
| <b>Median flow</b>                 | Means the flow (level) at the mid-point of an ordered range of flows. Median flow can be determined by ordering the range of flow levels over a period of time (generally a year). The median flow will be the flow level at the mid-point of that range of flow levels, being the flow that will be exceeded 50% of the time.  |
| <b>Medical and health activity</b> | <p>Means the use of land and/or buildings for provision of physical or mental health or welfare services, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. medical practitioners; and</li> <li>2. dentists, and dental technicians; and</li> <li>3. opticians; and</li> <li>4. physiotherapists; and</li> <li>5. medical social workers and counsellors; and</li> </ol> |

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|                               | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. midwives; and</li> <li>7. paramedical practitioners; and</li> <li>8. alternative therapists; and</li> <li>9. providers of health and well-being services; and</li> <li>10. diagnostic laboratories; and</li> <li>11. accessory offices.</li> </ol>  |
| <b>Metal degreasing</b>       | Means the process carried out using solvent baths for the purpose of preparing metal surfaces for coating or heat treatment.  |
| <b>Metal work processes</b>   | Means the metal work processes involving arc welding, soldering, mechanical grinding, cutting by application of heat and metal plating, shaping metal mechanically or by working it when heated, and smelting of less than 1 kg per day of metal but does not include smelting of quantities greater than this.   |
| <b>Mineral prospecting</b>    | Means any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying land likely to contain exploitable mineral deposits or occurrences; and includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys; and</li> <li>2. the taking of samples; and</li> <li>3. aerial surveys.</li> </ol>  |
| <b>Mihi</b>                   | Means a speech of greeting, acknowledgement or tribute.   |
| <b>Minimum flow</b>           | Means river flow below which continued takes from a river are considered to have adverse effects on ecosystem health and natural processes.   |
| <b>Minor residential unit</b> | 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.  |
| <b>Minor upgrade</b>          | Means an increase in the carrying capacity, efficiency or security of transmission and distribution electric line utilising the existing support structures or structures of a similar scale, intensity and character, and includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the addition of circuits and conductors; and</li> <li>2. the reconducting of the line with higher capacity conductors; and</li> <li>3. the resagging of conductors; and</li> <li>4. the bonding of conductors; and</li> <li>5. the addition of longer or more efficient insulators; and</li> </ol> |



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|                               | <p>6. the addition of earthwires which may contain telecommunication lines, earthpeaks and lightning rods; and</p> <p>7. the addition of electrical fittings; and</p> <p>8. support structure replacement within the same location as the support structures that are to be replaced including tower replacement within the existing alignment of the National Grid Corridor or pole replacement in adjacent footings; and</p> <p>9. the replacement of existing cross-arms with cross-arms of an alternative design'; and</p> <p>10. an increase in support structure height required to comply with NZCEP34:2001 by not more than 15% of the base height of the support structure, and where the base height is defined as the height of the structure at (NOTIFICATION DATE).</p>  |
| <b>Moana</b>                  | Means ocean/s or sea/s.   |
| <b>Mooring</b>                | Means an anchor block on the seabed for the purpose of securing a vessel by way of rope, cable or chain.  |
| <b>Moving display</b>         | Means a display in which any parts of the sign or its message involves movement or apparent movement aimed at drawing attention to the sign.  |
| <b>National Grid</b>          | Means the assets used or owned by Transpower NZ Limited. .  |
| <b>National Grid corridor</b> | <p>Means the area measured either side of the centreline of the aboveground National Grid transmission lines, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 16 metres for 110kV transmission lines on pi poles; and</li> <li>2. 32 metres for 110kV transmission lines on towers; and</li> <li>3. 37 metres for 220kV transmission lines.</li> </ol> <p>The National Grid subdivision corridor does not apply to underground cables or any transmission line (or sections of lines) that are designated by Transpower. The measurement of setback distances from National Grid lines shall be taken from the centre line of the transmission line and the outer edge of any support structure. The centre line at any point is a straight line between the centre points of the two support structures at each end of the span.</p> |

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| <p><b>National Grid Yard</b></p>             | <p>Means the area located within:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 12 metres in any direction from the outer visible edge of a National Grid support structure foundation; and</li> <li>2. 12 metres either side of the centreline of an overhead National Grid transmission line.</li> </ol> <p>The National Grid Yard does not apply to underground cables or any transmission lines (or sections of line) that are designated. The measurement of setback distances from National Grid lines shall be taken from the centre line of the transmission line and the outer edge of any support structure. The centre line at any point is a straight line between the centre points of the two support structures at each end of the span.</p> |
| <p><b>Natural and physical resources</b></p> | <p>Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA:</p> <p><i>Means includes land, water, air, soil, minerals, and energy, all forms of plants and animals (whether native to New Zealand or introduced), and all structures.</i></p>  |
| <p><b>Natural coastal processes</b></p>      | <p>Means the action of natural physical forces on the shoreline and adjoining seabed. Coastal processes include hydrodynamic processes and sediment transport and deposition processes.</p>   |
| <p><b>Natural defences</b></p>               | <p>Means includes beaches, estuaries, wetlands, intertidal areas, coastal vegetation, dunes and barrier islands that protect coastal land uses, or sites of significant biodiversity, cultural or historic heritage or geological value, from coastal hazards.</p>  |
| <p><b>Natural hazard</b></p>                 | <p>Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA:</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>  |
| <p><b>Naturalised flow</b></p>               | <p>Means recorded flows (or flow statistics) adjusted to remove the influence of existing abstraction, so that they reflect the 'natural' flow regime in the absence of abstraction.</p>  |
| <p><b>Natural wetland</b></p>                | <p>Means a wetland that occurs naturally and excludes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. wetted pasture, or pasture with patches of rushes; and</li> <li>2. areas of wetland habitat that have established or been artificially established in or around bodies of water specifically designed, installed and maintained for any of the following purposes:</li> </ol>  |

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|   | <p>a. water storage ponds for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. public water supply; or</li> <li>ii. firefighting; or</li> <li>iii. irrigation; or</li> <li>iv. stock watering; or</li> </ul> <p>b. ponds for containing or treating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. wastewater; or</li> <li>ii. stormwater; or</li> <li>iii. nutrients; or</li> <li>iv. sediment; or</li> <li>v. animal effluent; or</li> </ul> <p>c. beautification, landscaping, amenity; or</p> <p>d. drainage.</p> |
| <b>Navigation aid</b>                             | <p>Means includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. any lightship and any floating or other light exhibited for the guidance of ships and aircraft; or</li> <li>2. any type of fog signal not carried on a ship; or</li> <li>3. all marks and signs in aid of marine and aircraft navigation; or</li> <li>4. any electronic, radio, or other aid to aircraft navigation and marine navigation not carried on board any ship; and</li> <li>5. any associated building works.</li> </ol>                 |
| <b>Nelson Marlborough Institute of Technology</b> | <p>Means includes allotments owned by the Nelson Marlborough Institute of Technology within the block bounded by Hardy Street, Collingwood Street, Nile Street and Alton Street; and the corner of Nile Street and Alton Street.</p>  |
| <b>Net area</b>                                   | <p>Means the total area of the site, but excludes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. any part of the site that provides legal access to another site; or</li> <li>2. any part of a rear site that provides legal access to that site; or</li> <li>3. any part of the site used for access to the site; or</li> <li>4. any part of the site subject to a designation that may be taken or acquired under the Public Works Act 1981.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>Net floor area</b>                             | <p>Means the sum of any gross floor area; and</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. includes:</li> </ol>  |

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|                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. both freehold and leased areas; and</li> <li>b. any stock storage or preparation areas; but</li> </ul> <p>2. excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. void areas such as liftwells and stair wells, including landing areas; and</li> <li>b. shared corridors and mall common spaces; and</li> <li>c. entrances, lobbies and plant areas within a building; and</li> <li>d. open or roofed outdoor areas, and external balconies, decks, porches and terraces; and</li> <li>e. off street loading areas; and</li> <li>f. building service rooms; and</li> <li>g. parking areas and basement areas used for parking, manoeuvring and access; and</li> <li>h. non-habitable floor spaces in rooftop structures.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Net gain</b>        | Means where biodiversity values are generated that are greater than they would be without the impact or offset  |
| <b>Network utility</b> | <p>Means a network for any of the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. telecommunication facility as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2016, and includes a Radiocommunication Facility; or</li> <li>2. cable television; or</li> <li>3. the transformation, transmission or distribution of electricity; or</li> <li>4. the distribution of water for supply, including irrigation; or</li> <li>5. drainage or sewerage reticulation; or</li> <li>6. construction, operation and maintenance of roads and railways, including any lighting, signalling or other equipment relating to the safe use of the road or railway; or</li> <li>7. operation and maintenance of an airport as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966, including the provision of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; or</li> <li>8. undertaking a project or work described as a “network utility operation” by regulations made under the Resource Management Act 1991; or</li> <li>9. lighthouses, meteorological facilities, navigation aids and beacons; or</li> </ul> |

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|                                  | <p>10. pipes for the distribution or transmission of petroleum, or natural or manufactured gas; or</p> <p>11. all structures and incidental facilities such as lines support structures, pipes, pumping stations, aerials and similar structures which directly form part of the network; and</p> <p>12. private connections to the network utility.</p>  |
| <b>Network utility building</b>  | Means a building (which is not or does not contain a substation) which is directly part of a network utility, and it and any equipment it holds.  |
| <b>Ngā atua kaitiaki</b>         | Means nurturer and creators of the environments.  |
| <b>Ngā taonga tuku iho</b>       | Means heritage, treasures handed down from previous generations.  |
| <b>Ngahere</b>                   | Means forests and bush.   |
| <b>No net loss</b>               | <p>Means in relation to biodiversity, the point at which the adverse effects of a project on biodiversity are balanced by measures taken to avoid and minimise the project's impacts, such that no net loss of biodiversity results, including no net reduction in the type, amount, condition or quality of biodiversity, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. species composition; and</li> <li>2. habitat structure; and</li> <li>3. ecosystem function; and</li> <li>4. ecosystem health; and</li> <li>5. taonga species and their habitats.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Noa</b>                       | Means free from tapu and other restrictions. Denotes absence of limitations or conditions.  |
| <b>Noise</b>                     | Means unwanted sound, including vibration. For the purpose of the Nelson Plan, it does not include the sound of warning devices being used by emergency services or in an emergency situation.  |
| <b>Noise affected property</b>   | Means a site used for residential purposes that is situated in any RESZ – Residential zones adjacent to the Port and identified on the Nelson Plan Maps as receiving levels of port noise at or above 55 dBA L <sub>dn</sub> . This does not apply to properties that have received acoustic treatment in accordance with NOISE-R24 and are receiving port noise at or below the certified level of port noise.   |
| <b>Noise generating activity</b> | Means an activity that takes place at a site or building located in the CCZ – City centre zone or MUZ – Mixed use zone, involving:  |

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|                                     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the assembly of people within a building for a commercial activity involving the playing of amplified sound (from a sound system with greater than 100W output) between the hours of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 11:00pm and 7:00am Sunday to Thursday nights, and for the nights of Friday, Saturday, Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve 1:00am and 7:00am where the activity is located within the CCZ – City centre zone; and</li> <li>b. 10.00pm and 7:00am seven days a week where the activity is located within the MUZ – Mixed use zone; or:</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. the assembly of people in an outdoor area (i.e. an area that is outside of the main part of the building such as garden bars, outdoor dining and smoking areas) associated with a commercial activity between the hours of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 11:00pm and 7:00am Sunday to Thursday nights, and for the nights of Friday, Saturday, Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve 1:00am and 7:00am where the activity is located within the CCZ – City centre zone; and</li> <li>b. 10:00pm and 7:00am seven days a week where the activity is located within the MUZ – Mixed use zone.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>For the avoidance of doubt, temporary events occurring no more than once per year in any one site or building are excluded from this definition.</p> |
| <p><b>Noise Management Plan</b></p> | <p>Means for the purposes of NOISE-R1.7., a plan prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced acoustic professional for the purposes of managing noise generating activities in any CCZ – City centre zone, and which contains the following information (as a minimum):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the intended outcomes of the Noise Management Plan, including the design sound level to be received outside of the building and site of the proposed noise generating activity; and</li> <li>2. a description of the premises including details of walls, roof, cladding, door openings and windows, ventilation, site layout, outdoor areas and any acoustic insulation or noise barriers that have been, or will be, installed, and a description of how these assist to reduce noise and meet the design sound level specified in 1. above; and</li> <li>3. a description of the surrounding land uses and in particular any residential or short-term living accommodation units, and a description of the existing sound environment in the area; and</li> <li>4. a description of all noise generating activities carried out in the premises or on the site; and</li> </ol>  |

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|  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. a floor plan of the premises, including outdoor areas, with the noise sources marked on it; and</li> <li>6. the hours of operation of the noise generating activities; and</li> <li>7. the specifications of the sound systems and any mechanisms to govern the maximum noise output; and</li> <li>8. details of any noise data that has been recorded, and any noise modelling; noise monitoring; auditing and reporting procedures, including methods used; and</li> <li>9. any methods proposed to manage noise produced by patrons, including where leaving the venue or queuing for entry; and</li> <li>10. the name and contact details of the manager responsible for noise generating activities on the premises; and</li> <li>11. complaint handling and recording procedures; and</li> <li>12. procedures for achieving noise reduction through operational procedures and staff training.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Noise sensitive activity</b>          | <p>Means in relation to NOISE – Noise and any RURZ – Rural zones:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. residential activities; or</li> <li>2. education activities, including preschools but excluding educational activities or training associated with industrial or trade activities; or</li> <li>3. visitor accommodation; or</li> <li>4. medical and health activities.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>North Nelson flood hazard overlay</b> | <p>Means the area of land that is inundated by 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) rainfall event, taking into account the effects of climate change over a 100 year timeframe in respect of the frequency and duration of rain fall events and a 1 metre sea level rise.</p> <p>The Nelson North flood hazard overlay is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the area shown in the Nelson City Council's publicly available online GIS viewer as the modelled extent of affected land for a 1% AEP return period event and a 1 metre sea level rise; or</li> <li>2. as identified in a site-specific technical report prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced professional acceptable to Nelson City Council.</li> </ol>  |
| <b>Notional boundary</b>                 | <p>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.</p>   |

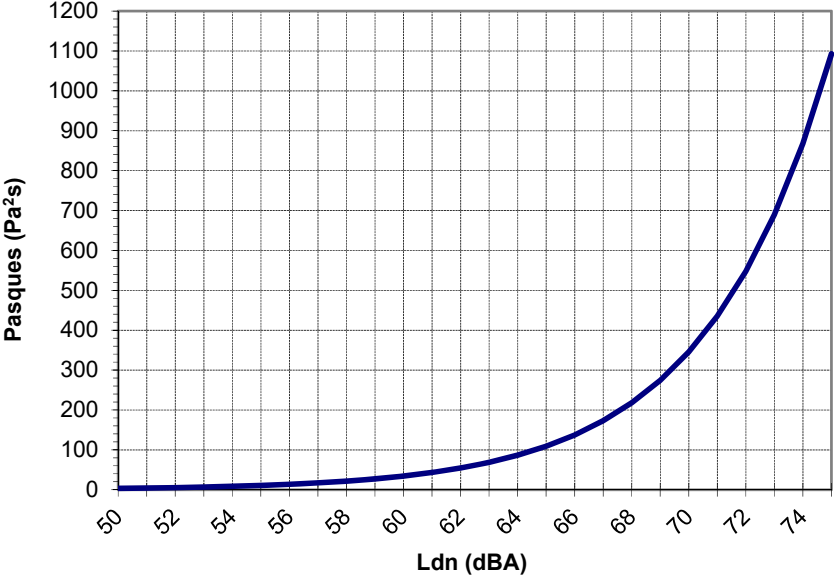
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| <p><b>Notable tree</b></p>       | <p>Means includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. any Heritage or Landscape tree, as listed in APP47 – Notable trees and shown on the Nelson Plan Maps; or</li> <li>2. any tree in a woodland (as listed in APP49 – Notable groups of trees and shown on the Nelson Plan Maps) that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. is not a pest species; and</li> <li>b. is taller than 6 metres in height; or</li> <li>c. has a diameter of 200mm or more at breast height, or where the trunk diverges below this level, at ground level.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Any tree in a woodland that is not individually listed and that is considered a Notable tree under b. (above) is a Landscape tree.</p> |
| <p><b>Obsolete structure</b></p> | <p>Means any structure which is not required for its original use, or which has not been used as intended for a continuous period of two years or more, and for which no future use is anticipated.</p>  |
| <p><b>Occupy</b></p>             | <p>Means to occupy land or any part of the CMA – Coastal marine area necessary for the activity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. to the exclusion of other persons who do not have a right of occupation to the space by a resource consent or under a rule in a regional coastal plan; and</li> <li>2. or a period of time and in a way that, but for CMA – Coastal marine area or the holding of a resource consent under the Nelson Plan, a lease or licence to occupy that part of the CMA – Coastal marine area would be necessary.</li> </ol> <p>and “occupation” has a corresponding meaning.</p>   |
| <p><b>Odour</b></p>              | <p>Means the human perception of one or more chemical compounds in the air we breathe and for the purposes of the Nelson Plan includes the contaminants that create an odour.</p>  |
| <p><b>Office activity</b></p>    | <p>Means the use of land and buildings for administration, consultation, or management and shall include any of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. administrative offices where the administration of any entity, whether trading or not, and whether incorporated or not, is conducted; and</li> <li>2. commercial offices such as banks, insurance agents, or real estate agents where trade (other than for the immediate exchange of money for goods) is transacted; and</li> </ol>  |



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|                         | <p>3. professional offices where professional services are available and carried out, such as offices of accountants, training and education, solicitors, architects, surveyors, consultants and engineers.</p>  |
| <b>Off-line storage</b> | <p>Means any storage reservoir or structure which impounds surface water but which is not located on the bed of a river, stream or natural wetland.</p>  |
| <b>Open fire</b>        | <p>Means includes any small-scale fuel burning device or construction installed in or attached to any building that is capable of burning solid fuel, but excludes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. any enclosed burner; or</li> <li>2. any equipment capable of burning solid fuel with a net heat output of more than 40kW.</li> </ol> <p>Examples of open fires include (but are not limited to) fireplaces, open hearths, visors, 'Jetmaster' type insert fireplaces and similar devices.</p>  |
| <b>Operable</b>         | <p>Means in relation to an open fire, a fireplace and chimney in a condition, and with the features necessary, to safely support a fire, and that has functioned solely as an open fire since prior to the date of notification of the Nelson Plan. It excludes, among other things, any fireplace where at or since the date of notification of the Nelson Plan, the chimney has been removed or blocked, or the firebricks have been removed, or the fireplace has been boarded up, or where another appliance has been installed into the fireplace, so that the open fire is incapable of use, and excludes any open fire on a property where that fire has been closed under the Nelson City Council's Clean Heat-Warm Homes programme or any similar programme using public funds.</p> |
| <b>Organic farm</b>     | <p>Means any property registered or certified by the Biological Producers and Consumers Council or the Biodynamic Farming and Garden Association as an organically farmed property, provided that this registration or certification was established before any air discharge activity is commenced and appropriate signs are displayed on the boundary of the property at the road frontage.</p>  |
| <b>Organic waste</b>    | <p>Means waste which is composed of plant or animal products.</p>  |
| <b>Operational need</b> | <p>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</p>   |
| <b>Outdoor burning</b>  | <p>Means the combustion of any material in the open air, including any fire or bonfire or burning of material in an incinerator, drum, fireplace or similar device.</p>  |

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| <b>Outdoor living court</b>   | Means an area of open space for the use of the occupants of the residential unit or units to which the space is allocated.  |
| <b>Outdoor storage area</b>   | Means the area identified on a site for outdoor storage of goods and materials, including for residential activities the drying of washing and the storage of items, such as barbecues and gardening tools and equipment.   |
| <b>Outfall structure</b>      | Means where referred to in a regional rule, excludes any culvert other than culverts on streams that are piped as part of an urban stormwater system and which have no significant diadromous fish populations.   |
| <b>Pā</b>                     | Means fortified villages.   |
| <b>Pākohe</b>                 | Means metamorphosed indurated mudstone or metasomatised argillite. A local stone used to make tools. Also called Uriuri (dark coloured stone) and Manutea (grey coloured stone), or argillite, baked argillite or Adzite.   |
| <b>Papakāinga development</b> | <p>Means the use and occupancy of land and buildings in accordance with the principles of tikanga and kaitiakitanga. It may involve the development of the land for both living and working.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In any RESZ – Residential zones, papakāinga development must include residential activities and may include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Māori cultural activities; and</li> <li>b. community activities; and</li> <li>c. commercial activities; and</li> <li>d. education activities; and</li> <li>e. healthcare activities; and</li> <li>f. office activities; and</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. in any RURZ – Rural zones, papakāinga development must include residential activities and may include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Māori cultural activities; and</li> <li>b. community activities; and</li> <li>c. commercial activities; and</li> <li>d. education activities; and</li> <li>e. healthcare activities; and</li> <li>f. office activities; and</li> <li>g. rural industry.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> |

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|                                 | <p>3. Papakāinga development can only occur on land that is vested in a Trust whose authority is defined in a Trust Order or other empowering instrument, and that instrument ensures that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the land remains vested in the trustees or the incorporation without power of sale; and</li> <li>b. the possession and/or beneficial interest on the land is restricted to the beneficiaries of the Trust; and</li> <li>c. the land is unable to be subdivided or otherwise removed from the effect of the Trust.</li> </ol> <p>A copy of the Certificate of Title and the Trust Order or empowering instrument, must be provided to the Nelson City Council when resource consents (if required) or building consents are lodged.</p> |
| <b>Parking space</b>            | Means a useable, on-site, formed, marked space where vehicles can park.  |
| <b>Park management activity</b> | <p>Means the day-to-day management, operations and maintenance of parks and reserves. It includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. repair, maintenance and development of facilities, structures and buildings; and</li> <li>2. planting, removal, trimming and maintenance of turf, trees and other vegetation and associated earthworks; and</li> <li>3. wild animal and pest control operations; and</li> <li>4. repair, maintenance and development of walkways, cycleways, or vehicle tracks and associated earthworks.</li> </ol>  |
| <b>Park management facility</b> | <p>Means land and/or buildings used for, and ancillary to, park management activities. It includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. vehicle, machinery and equipment depots; and</li> <li>2. storage sheds; and</li> <li>3. greenhouses and propagation sheds; and</li> <li>4. offices.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>Particulate</b>              | Means includes smoke, deposited particulates, suspended particulates, respirable particulates and visibility-reducing particulates. Particles range in size from 100 microns down to aggregations of molecules.  |
| <b>Pasques</b>                  | Means a unit of measurement of environmental noise exposure in A-frequency weighted pascal squared seconds, as defined in NZS 6805:1992 Airport Noise Management & Land Use Planning. Sound exposure shall be night weighted in accordance with NZS 6805:1992.   |

|  | <p>Environmental noise exposure measured as Ldn (dBA units) shall be converted to pasques using the equation.</p> <p>Pasques = <math>[3.456 \times 10^{-5}] \times [10^{Ldn/10}]</math></p> <p>This equation provides the following relationship between Pasques and Ldn:</p> <p><b>DEF – Figure 5: Relationship between Pasques and Ldn</b></p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="613 478 1442 1054"> <caption>Data points for Figure 5: Relationship between Pasques and Ldn</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Ldn (dBA)</th> <th>Pasques (Pa²s)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>50</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>52</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>54</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>56</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>58</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>60</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>62</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>64</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>66</td><td>80</td></tr> <tr><td>68</td><td>160</td></tr> <tr><td>70</td><td>320</td></tr> <tr><td>72</td><td>640</td></tr> <tr><td>74</td><td>1280</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Ldn (dBA) | Pasques (Pa²s) | 50 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 56 | 0 | 58 | 0 | 60 | 10 | 62 | 20 | 64 | 40 | 66 | 80 | 68 | 160 | 70 | 320 | 72 | 640 | 74 | 1280 |
|--|--|-----------|----------------|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|------|
| Ldn (dBA)                              | Pasques (Pa²s)   |           |                |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |      |
| 50                                     | 0  |           |                |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |      |
| 52                                     | 0  |           |                |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |      |
| 54                                     | 0  |           |                |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |      |
| 56                                     | 0  |           |                |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |      |
| 58                                     | 0  |           |                |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |      |
| 60                                     | 10   |           |                |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |      |
| 62                                     | 20   |           |                |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |      |
| 64                                     | 40   |           |                |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |      |
| 66                                     | 80   |           |                |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |      |
| 68                                     | 160  |           |                |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |      |
| 70                                     | 320  |           |                |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |      |
| 72                                     | 640  |           |                |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |      |
| 74                                     | 1280   |           |                |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |      |
| <p><b>Passenger ship</b></p>           | <p>Means a ship which carries more than twelve passengers, where ‘passenger’ means any person carried on a ship, other than:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a person employed or engaged in any capacity on board the ship on the business of the ship; or</li> <li>2. a person on board the ship either in pursuance of an obligation laid upon the master to carry shipwrecked, distressed, or other persons, or by reason of any circumstance that neither the master nor the owner nor the charterer (if any) could have prevented or forestalled; or</li> <li>3. a child under one year of age.</li> </ol>   |           |                |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |      |
| <p><b>Passive recreation areas</b></p> | <p>Means areas for informal recreation activities where the activity is carried out on an individual or ad hoc level and includes non-commercial playgrounds.</p>  |           |                |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |      |
| <p><b>Pellet burner</b></p>            | <p>Has the same meaning as Small-scale pellet burning appliance:</p> <p>Any small-scale solid fuel burning appliance that burns pellets of compressed wood sawdust, and where the pellets and air are</p>  |           |                |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |      |

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|                                  | mechanically delivered to an enclosed combustion chamber at a controlled rate.  |
| <b>Permanent surface</b>         | Means a drained hard and durable surface of bituminous chip seal, asphalt, concrete, interlocking paving blocks, or other such approved solid and durable paving (see APP22 – Figure 6: Typical examples of complying permanent surface) and includes a timber deck, where above ground level.  |
| <b>Permeable surface</b>         | Means land surface that facilitates the soakage of rainwater into the ground and excludes sealed or paved surfaces, compacted metal surfaces, concrete surfaces and other impermeable surfaces.   |
| <b>Pest species / pest plant</b> | Means includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. any species listed in the National Pest Plant Accord; or</li> <li>2. any species listed in the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan 2018-2028.</li> </ol>  |
| <b>Pesticide</b>                 | Means any chemical mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying or controlling any pest, and includes: herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, vertebrate toxic agents, plant growth regulators, timber treatments, antifouling paints, biocides, substances applied to crops to protect from deterioration during storage and transport.  |
| <b>Pipeline</b>                  | Means a pipeline constructed or used to convey any matter or substance; and includes all machinery, tanks and fittings connected to the pipeline.   |
| <b>Plantation forestry</b>       | Means for any forestry that is at least 1 hectare of continuous area: a forest deliberately established for commercial purposes, being: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. at least 1 hectare of continuous forest cover of forest species that has been planted and has or will be harvested or replanted; and</li> <li>2. includes all associated forestry infrastructure; but</li> <li>3. does not include <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 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</li> <li>b. forest species in urban areas; or</li> <li>c. nurseries and seed orchards; or</li> <li>d. trees grown for fruit or nuts; or</li> <li>e. long-term ecological restoration planting of forest species; or</li> </ol> </li> </ol> |

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|                                 | <p>f. willows and poplars space planted for soil conservation purposes.</p> <p>For all other forestry, is the planting, management, harvesting and replanting of trees, where the stock and density of any plantation is 100 or more stems per hectare. Plantation forest has a corresponding meaning.</p>   |
| <b>Plastic moulding</b>         | Means the moulding of plastic for a variety of purposes including but not limited to roofing material, wall material, garden equipment, recreational goods, homeware, decorative goods, but does not include the production of plastic raw material.   |
| <b>Playground equipment</b>     | Means equipment designed for recreation and play including swings, slides, seesaws and merry-go-rounds.  |
| <b>Point source discharge</b>   | Means a discharge of contaminants onto or into land, air, or water from a specific and identifiable outlet or location e.g. a drain or pipe.   |
| <b>Pole</b>                     | <p>Means any pole, mast, lattice tower, or similar structure, of a kind that is able to be used (with or without modification) to support antennas, and includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. in relation to the National Grid, has the same meaning as the definition in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009, and</li> <li>2. in relation to telecommunication facilities, has the same meaning as the definition in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2016.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Polytechnic</b>              | Means Nelson Polytechnic or any similar successor education organisation, whether of the same or different name.   |
| <b>Pond</b>                     | Means for the purpose of LF – Land and freshwater, a small body of still water constructed by hollowing or embanking. It does not include wetlands (which are separately defined) or naturally formed ponds.   |
| <b>Pono</b>                     | Means true, truth, genuinely true to the principles of Māoritanga.   |
| <b>Port industrial activity</b> | <p>Means activities undertaken within the Special Purpose PORTZ – Port zone, including the following;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. handling, storage, processing, consignment and transportation of cargo;</li> <li>2. embarking and disembarking of passengers and ship crew;</li> <li>3. construction, maintenance or repair of port operational facilities;</li> </ol>   |

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|                                  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. building, maintenance and repair of vessels;</li> <li>5. ancillary office, residential, support and personnel facilities;</li> <li>6. activities associated with vessel navigation, berthing, manoeuvring, refuelling, storage, servicing, maintenance and re-supply;</li> <li>7. navigational aids and equipment;</li> <li>8. commercial fishing facilities and ancillary support services;</li> <li>9. marine research facilities;</li> <li>10. marine related trade and industry training;</li> <li>11. bulk fuel storage and ancillary pipeline networks; and</li> <li>12. marine storage.</li> </ol>  |
| <b>Port noise</b>                | <p>Means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Noise generated within the Port zone and includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. noise emanating from ships and boats at berth; and</li> <li>b. noise associated with the handling of cargo; and</li> <li>c. noise from trucks and machinery; and</li> <li>d. noise from administrative, repair, storage and maintenance activities;</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. but excludes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. noise from ships and boats not at berth; and</li> <li>b. noise associated with construction of permanent port facilities within the Port zone; and</li> <li>c. noise from an emergency situation; and</li> <li>d. noise from vehicles on public roads.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> |
| <b>Port noise contour map</b>    | Means the noise contour map referred to in (APP39.3.b.i.A.) and contained in the Port Noise Management Plan showing port noise $L_{dn}$ levels based on a busy 5 day operating scenario to provide for the identification of noise affected properties.  |
| <b>Port operational precinct</b> | Means the operational area under the day-to-day control of the entity which manages the Port of Nelson, as shown on the Planning Maps.   |
| <b>Port operator</b>             | Means Port Nelson Limited or its successors.   |
| <b>Pou whenua</b>                | Means land marker post, a post (usually carved) placed prominently in the ground to mark possession of an area or jurisdiction over the area.  |

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| <b>Private parking areas</b>            | Means any privately provided area where parking is available to be used on a casual, rental or leased basis, with or without a fee, by members of the public, or provided as staff or visitor parking for a particular business or activity.  |
| <b>Production of plastic components</b> | Means the manufacturing of plastic goods to produce a wide variety of products including plastic foils, plastic films, plastic sheets, plastic bags, plastic packaging material, plastic floorings, floor coverings, plastic sealing devices, plastic containers and plastic components but does not include the production of plastic raw material.  |
| <b>Professional technician arborist</b> | Means a professional arborist who: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. has a recognised arboricultural degree or diploma and on the job experience; and</li> <li>2. has demonstrated experience in the inspection and evaluation of mature trees; and</li> <li>3. has completed Level 6 NZQA Diploma in Arboriculture standard (or an equivalent arboricultural standard).</li> </ol> |
| <b>Professional works arborist</b>      | Means a professional arborist who: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. has a recognised arboricultural degree, diploma or certificate and on the job experience; and</li> <li>2. has completed Level 4 NZQA Certificate in Horticulture Services (Arboriculture) standard (or an equivalent arboricultural standard).</li> </ol>  |
| <b>Professional staff</b>               | Means medical practitioners, dentists, physiotherapists, practice nurses and any other specialist employed at a health facility whose patients may consult for the provision of medical advice independently. For the purpose of this definition, it includes veterinary surgeons, but excludes medical receptionists and general nursing assistants.                                       |
| <b>Proposed cycleway/walkway</b>        | Means a future cycleway/walkway identified on the Nelson Plan maps that will be created as a new cycleway/walkway through land subdivision and which identifies the indicative route and connection points to existing transport networks.  |
| <b>Proposed road</b>                    | Means a future road identified on the Nelson Plan Maps that will be created as a new road through subdivision and which identifies the indicative route and connection points with the existing road network.   |
| <b>Protected part</b>                   | Means in relation to a historic heritage item, the part or parts of an item detailed in APP34 – Heritage items under the heading 'protection required'.   |



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| <b>Public art</b>        | Means artistic works created for, or located in, part of a public space or facility and accessible to members of the public, including works of a permanent or temporary nature located in the public domain. A public space is all those spaces which the public has access to or can view, including, but not limited to, parks, streets, squares, gardens walkways, public plazas and building foyers. It excludes use as a sign or for any purpose other than as public art.   |
| <b>Public open space</b> | Means a place that, at any particular time (including for the duration of an event), is accessible to or is being used by the public whether free or on payment of a charge. Excludes internal areas of buildings.   |
| <b>Public realm</b>      | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Means the publicly-accessible environment of a road or square and includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the road or square, including pedestrian footpaths and open spaces; and</li> <li>b. the public and private assets, structures, landscaping within the road or square; and</li> <li>c. the facades and verandahs of the buildings that abut and surround the road or square; and</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. The quality of the public realm includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. the convenience of the space for people moving within and through the space (on foot, using mobility devices and with infants' wheeled pushchairs); and</li> <li>b. the amenity values of the space; and</li> <li>c. the visual experience for people within and moving through the road or square; and</li> <li>d. the influence of the facades of the buildings adjoining the road or square on the amenity experience of people within and moving through the space (including architectural complexity, activated frontages).</li> </ol> </li> </ol> |
| <b>Public safety</b>     | Means any risk to life, limb, or property such that without remedial action there is a high probability of loss of life, injury, or serious damage to property.  |
| <b>Quarry activity</b>   | Means the extraction, processing (including crushing, screening, washing, and blending), transport, storage, sale and recycling of aggregates (clay, silt, rock, sand), the deposition of overburden material, rehabilitation, landscaping and cleanfilling of the quarry, and the use of land and accessory buildings for offices, workshops and car parking areas associated with the operation of the quarry.   |

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| <b>Queuing space</b>             | Means a useable, on-site, formed space, which complies with the relevant standards in APP23 – Standards and terms for parking and loading and APP24 – Tracking curves, where vehicles can stand while awaiting goods or services.   |
| <b>Queuing lane</b>              | Means an on-site vehicle access lane containing one or more queuing spaces, where vehicles can queue one behind the other, in line, while awaiting goods or services.   |
| <b>Raft</b>                      | Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA:<br><br><i>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.</i>  |
| <b>Rangatira</b>                 | Means high ranking, chief or chiefly, leader.   |
| <b>Rangatiratanga</b>            | Means the chiefly right to determine use and management of the natural environment and resources, (e.g.) by imposing rāhui – prohibition, provision and protection of customary rights and traditions of iwi.   |
| <b>Rear site</b>                 | Has the same meaning as Site:<br><br>Means:<br><br><ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. an area of land comprised in a single record of title under the Land Transfer Act 2017; or</li> <li>2. 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</li> <li>3. 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</li> <li>4. despite paragraphs 1. to 3. (above), in the case of land subdivided under the Unit Titles Act 1972 or the Unit Titles Act 2010 or a cross lease system, is the whole of the land subject to the unit development or cross lease.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Reasonable domestic needs</b> | Means the water usage of an individual home or household including the needs of domesticated animals and of a household garden, where   |

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|   | the production of the garden is for that household's domestic consumption but does not include water for flower gardens or lawns.   |
| <b>Reasonable drinking water needs of livestock</b> | Means water required to maintain livestock health and, approximates the following volumes per head per day: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. for milking dairy cows, up to 70 litres; and</li> <li>2. for dry dairy stock, up to 45 litres; and</li> <li>3. for beef cattle, up to 55 litres; and</li> <li>4. for sheep; up to 5 litres; and</li> <li>5. for deer, up to 12 litres; and</li> <li>6. for horses, up to 70 litres; and</li> <li>7. for goats, up to 7 litres; and</li> <li>8. for non-breeding pigs, up to 18 litres; and</li> <li>9. for brood sow, up to 35 litres.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Reasonable mixing area</b>                       | Means for the purpose of CMA – Coastal marine area, the area within which a discharge into water does not need to achieve the standards specified in the water management class for the receiving water body.   |
| <b>Recovery</b>                                     | Means in the case of a fumigant, the removal of the fumigant from the fumigated volume, and its concentration and, if necessary, reprocessing for re-use in a future fumigation.  |
| <b>Recreation activity</b>                          | Means the use of land, water bodies and/or buildings for the purpose of the active or passive enjoyment of organised sports, recreation or leisure, whether competitive or non-competitive, and whether a charge is made for admission or not, but excludes gambling machines.  |
| <b>Regionally identified marine pest species</b>    | Means species that are listed in the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan 2018-2028.   |
| <b>Regionally significant infrastructure</b>        | Means includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. reticulated community wastewater systems (including the pipe network, treatment plants and associated infrastructure); and</li> <li>2. public drainage systems and reticulated community stormwater networks; and</li> <li>3. reticulated community water supply intakes, networks and water treatment plants; and</li> <li>4. the regional landfill, transfer stations and the resource recovery centre; and</li> </ol>  |

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|                                       | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. the national electricity grid; and</li> <li>6. the local electricity distribution network; and</li> <li>7. facilities for the generation of large scale electricity where the electricity generated is supplied to the national electricity grid or the local electricity distribution network (including infrastructure for the transmission of the electricity into the national electricity grid or local electricity distribution network);</li> <li>8. telecommunications and radiocommunication networks and facilities; and</li> <li>9. Nelson Airport; and</li> <li>10. the State Highway Network and arterial roads; and</li> <li>11. The Port of Nelson; and</li> <li>12. Nelson Marina; and</li> <li>13. York and Marsden Quarries; and</li> <li>14. Nelson Hospital and associated healthcare facilities; and</li> <li>15. Emergency services facilities.</li> </ol>   |
| <p><b>Repairs and maintenance</b></p> | <p>Means in relation to a heritage item, is general maintenance and/or repair of materials. An exhaustive list of activities is impractical, but repairs and maintenance may include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. routine maintenance, redecoration of already decorated surfaces, plumbing, guttering, patching, piecing-in, splicing and consolidating existing materials; or</li> <li>2. restoration works to return the fabric of a building or structure to its original form by reassembling and reinstating components in accordance with known earlier details using new or original materials (includes the removal of later additions, except where they are specifically protected in APP34 – Heritage items; or</li> <li>3. replacement of minor components such as individual bricks, cut stone, timber sections, tiles and slates, telecommunication or electricity connections made to the same or similar location on the building; or</li> <li>4. replacement of heating appliances including heat pumps or wood burners (subject to AIR – Air); or</li> <li>5. removal and replacement of walls windows or roofs providing replacement materials are of the same or closely similar material, colour, texture, form and design as the original it replaces; or</li> <li>6. re-piling where no change in floor height occurs; or</li> </ol> |

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|                             | 7. installation and refurbishment of services where the work does not affect significant fittings or features regular and ongoing protective care of an archaeological site or area, or a site of significance to Māori, to prevent deterioration (including activities associated with planting grasses and shrubs to stabilise land or dunes).  |
| <b>Replace</b>              | Means in relation to the replacement of small-scale fuel burning appliances or open fires, includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the complete physical removal of an appliance or open fire from the house and site and its replacement with a new appliance authorised by the Nelson Plan; or</li> <li>2. in the case of an open fire, the removal of the firebricks and other masonry or construction from the fireplace, rendering the open fire inoperable, and the insertion of an authorised appliance into the space created; or</li> <li>3. the placement of a new authorised appliance in the same room as an open fire, provided that open fire is rendered inoperable (for example, by having the chimney removed or having the chimney blocked by concrete).</li> </ol> |
| <b>Replacement</b>          | Means replacement of a structure of the same scale, character and same or similar dimensions and located in the same or similar position.   |
| <b>Rere-ki-tanga</b>        | Means innovation.   |
| <b>Residential activity</b> | Means the use of land and buildings for people's living accommodation.  |
| <b>Residential building</b> | Means a building used or intended to be used for a residential activity, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a residential unit; or</li> <li>2. a minor residential unit; or</li> <li>3. a retirement centre; or</li> <li>4. a residential care facility for people with disabilities or for elderly persons; or</li> <li>5. accessory buildings.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>Residential unit</b>     | 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.  |
| <b>Restoration</b>          | Means in relation to:   |

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|                                     | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a heritage item, is returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state by reassembly, reinstatement and/or the removal of additions unsympathetic to the style of the building; and</li> <li>2. LF – Land and freshwater, is returning a river or lake to a more natural state, for example restoring a piped section of a water body to natural river bed; and</li> <li>3. beaches and dunes, is returning a coastal environment into as natural state as possible, with the aim of allowing the coastal environment to function as a natural system, operating by natural processes with minimal interference from human activities. This includes activities such as removal of exotic flora and fauna, removal of hard protection structures, rock, rubble or other introduced materials, beach renourishment, dune or beach recontouring, and re-introduction or improvement of native plant species.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Retail activity</b>              | <p>Means activities, excluding enclosed shopping centres, supermarkets and large format retail premises, where the primary business is displaying and/or offering goods for sale or hire to the public for personal, family or household use or to trade and includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. clothing, footwear and personal accessories; and</li> <li>2. antiques used and second hand goods; and</li> <li>3. furniture and homewares; and</li> <li>4. recreational goods and sports equipment; and</li> <li>5. electrical appliances; and</li> <li>6. vehicle sales; and</li> <li>7. food and beverage outlets; and</li> <li>8. department stores.</li> </ol>  |
| <b>Retaining wall</b>               | <p>Means a structure that is used to retain or hold back material, generally earth, and prevents it from sliding or eroding away.</p>   |
| <b>Revegetation</b>                 | <p>Means the establishment of trees, plants or grasses to achieve coverage of soil surfaces.</p>  |
| <b>Riparian and coastal margins</b> | <p>Means the area of land adjacent to any water body measured horizontally and at right angles from the top of the bank of the water body, or for coastal margins, from Mean High Water Springs (MHWS).</p>   |

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| <b>Riparian yard</b> | Means the area along the top of a permanent or intermittent river or stream measured horizontally and at right angles from the top of the bank.  |
| <b>River</b>         | <p>Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA:</p> <p><i>Means a continually or intermittently flowing body of freshwater; and includes a stream and modified water course; 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).</i></p>   |
| <b>Road</b>          | <p>Has the same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974; and includes a motorway as defined in section 2(1) of the Government Roding Powers Act 1989</p> <p>Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974 road definition:</p> <p>Road means the whole of any land which is within a district, and which</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. immediately before the commencement of this Part was a road or street or public highway; or</li> <li>2. immediately before the inclusion of any area in the district was a public highway within that area; or</li> <li>3. is laid out by the council as a road or street after the commencement of this Part; or</li> <li>4. is vested in the council for the purpose of a road as shown on a deposited survey plan; or</li> <li>5. is vested in the council as a road or street pursuant to any other enactment; and</li> </ol> <p>includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. 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;</li> <li>7. 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;</li> </ol> |

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|                         | <p>but, except as provided in the Public Works Act 1981 or in any regulations under that Act, does not include a motorway within the meaning of that Act or the Government Roding Powers Act 1989.</p> <p>Section 2(1) of the Government Roding Powers Act 1989 motorway definition:</p> <p>Motorway</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 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</li> <li>2. includes all bridges, drains, culverts, or other structures or works forming part of any motorway so declared; but</li> <li>3. 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.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Rohe</b>             | Means area or tribal territory.   |
| <b>Rongoā</b>           | Means traditional Māori medicine.   |
| <b>Rural activity</b>   | <p>Means the use of land and/or buildings for productive activities involving the cultivation of land, raising crops, and feeding, breeding and raising livestock, which include, but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. domestic animal boarding and breeding; and</li> <li>2. farming and grazing, including intensive farming; and</li> <li>3. plantation forestry; and</li> <li>4. farm quarries; and</li> <li>5. stock sale yards; and</li> <li>6. beekeeping; and</li> <li>7. rural research.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>Road boundary</b>    | <p>Means any boundary of a site abutting a legal road, including a common vehicle access serving more than four actual or potential residential units.</p> <p>Where a designation for a proposed road is shown on the Nelson Plan Maps, the road boundary, for the purposes of the Nelson Plan, is the proposed new road boundary.</p>  |
| <b>Rural industry</b>   | Means an industry or business undertaken in a rural environment that directly supports, services, or is dependent on primary production.  |
| <b>Rural production</b> | Means farming, intensive farming, and plantation forestry.  |

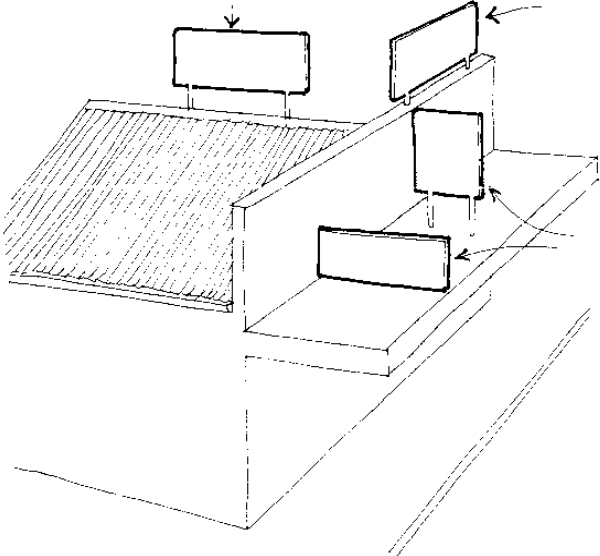


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| <p><b>Rural tourism activity</b></p> | <p>Means the use of land and/or buildings for agri-tourism, eco-tourism, nature tourism, wine tourism and adventure tourism activities, which may be provided at a tariff, with participants attracted to experience farming or conservation activities and/or the rural or natural environment.</p> <p>It includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. guiding, training, education and instructing; and</li> <li>2. ancillary services such as booking offices and transportation; and</li> <li>3. ancillary retail activity, including sale of alcohol to participants; and</li> <li>4. walking and cycling tracks; and</li> <li>5. facilities to provide opportunities for viewing scenery.</li> </ol> <p>but excludes visitor accommodation.</p> |
| <p><b>Sandwich board</b></p>         | <p>Means any signboard or other advertising device, whether rigid or flexible, including “floppy” signs, flags, banners, “A” frame boards and the like designed to be free standing, and which are designed and used for the purpose of advertising any commercial operation or service or product provided by any commercial operation and which stand on any footpath or protrude onto any footpath in a position less than 2.2 metres above such footpath. For the avoidance of doubt the term “sandwich board” does not include any advertising board or flyer or poster holder which is fastened to or otherwise set against and displayed parallel to, the front wall of the business concerned.</p>   |
| <p><b>Sedimentation</b></p>          | <p>Means the deposition of soil, silt or vegetation debris on the surface of land, or on the bed of any river, water body or CMA – Coastal marine area.</p>  |
| <p><b>Sensitive activity</b></p>     | <p>Means for the purpose of any RESZ – Residential zone includes any residential activity, care centre or healthcare facility with overnight stay facilities, school, visitor accommodation, community activity and residential accommodation within any papakāinga, but excludes temporary events.</p> <p>For the purpose of NH – Natural hazards is any residential activity, care centre or healthcare facilities with overnight stay facilities, school, and including any of these activities within a papakāinga development. Excludes temporary events.</p> <p>For the purpose of any RURZ – Rural zone includes any residential, visitor accommodation and community activity.</p>   |
| <p><b>Sensitive receptor</b></p>     | <p>Means includes:</p>   |

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|                        | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. any land zoned RESZ – Residential zone or OSRZ – Open space and recreation zone in the Nelson Plan; or</li> <li>2. any area encompassed by the notional boundary of an occupied residential unit, where the notional boundary is 20 metres from the facade of any residential or the legal boundary, whichever is lesser; or</li> <li>3. any place of public assembly; or</li> <li>4. any water bodies used for public water supply; or</li> <li>5. any papakāinga development, or</li> <li>6. any Regionally significant archaeological site listed in APP35 – Regionally significant archaeology; or</li> <li>7. any Site of significance to Māori listed in APP44 – Sites of significance to Māori; or</li> <li>8. any school or preschool or childcare facility registered under the Education Act 1989 or Education (Early Childhood Services) Regulations 2008; or</li> <li>9. any sensitive crop.</li> </ol>   |
| <p><b>Services</b></p> | <p>Has the same meaning as Network utility:</p> <p>Means a network for any of the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. telecommunication facility as defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2016, and includes a Radiocommunication Facility; or</li> <li>2. cable television; or</li> <li>3. the transformation, transmission or distribution of electricity; or</li> <li>4. the distribution of water for supply, including irrigation; or</li> <li>5. drainage or sewerage reticulation; or</li> <li>6. construction, operation and maintenance of roads and railways, including any lighting, signalling or other equipment relating to the safe use of the road or railway; or</li> <li>7. operation and maintenance of an airport as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966, including the provision of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; or</li> <li>8. undertaking a project or work described as a “network utility operation” by regulations made under the Resource Management Act 1991; or</li> </ol> |

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|                          | <p>9. lighthouses, meteorological facilities, navigation aids and beacons; or</p> <p>10. pipes for the distribution or transmission of petroleum, or natural or manufactured gas; or</p> <p>11. all structures and incidental facilities such as lines support structures, pipes, pumping stations, aërials and similar structures which directly form part of the network; and</p> <p>12. private connections to the network utility.</p>   |
| <b>Service station</b>   | <p>Means a vehicle orientated facility where the principal activity is the refuelling of motorised vehicles, the sale of products and services associated with fuels and/or motor vehicles including lubricating oils, kerosene, LPG, spare parts, carwash facilities, the repair and servicing of motor vehicles (including warrant of fitness testing), or other drive-through vehicle service or inspection facilities.</p> <p>They may include ancillary activities such as the sale of food and beverage and trailer hire, which are ancillary to the principal activity.</p> <p>Service station excludes panel beating, chassis straightening, body building, spray painting, and heavy engineering such as engine reboring and crankshaft grinding.</p> |
| <b>Setback</b>           | <p>Means the distance between a structure or activity and the boundary of its site, or other feature specified in the Nelson Plan.</p>   |
| <b>Setting</b>           | <p>Means, for the purpose of historic heritage, the area around and/or adjacent to a place of cultural heritage value that is integral to its function, meaning, and relationships. Setting includes the structures, outbuildings, features, gardens, curtilage, airspace, and accessways forming the spatial context of the place or used in association with the place.</p>  |
| <b>Shellfish seeding</b> | <p>Means the placement of juvenile or mature breeding shellfish species on the seabed, for the purpose of restoring or enhancing the population of shellfish in an area.</p>   |
| <b>Ship</b>              | <p>Has the same meaning as Vessel:</p> <p>Means includes any ship, boat or other floating craft, or drilling rig or exploration platform (whether powered, self-propelled or towed).</p>   |
| <b>Sign</b>              | <p>Means any device, character, graphic or electronic display, whether temporary or permanent, which,</p> <p>1. is for the purposes of:</p>  |

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|                              | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. identification of or provision of information about any activity, property, or structure or an aspect of public safety;</li> <li>b. providing directions: or</li> <li>c. promoting goods, services or events; and</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. is projected onto, fixed or attached to, any structure or natural object; and</li> <li>3. includes the frame, supporting device and any associated ancillary equipment whose function is to support the message or notice.</li> </ol>   |
| <b>Significant viewpoint</b> | Means in relation to a heritage item, a location 1.8 metres above the surface of any road adjoining the site containing the heritage item or any public space.   |
| <b>Site</b>                  | <p>Means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. an area of land comprised in a single record of title under the Land Transfer Act 2017; or</li> <li>2. 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</li> <li>3. 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</li> <li>4. despite paragraphs 1. to 3. above, in the case of land subdivided under the Unit Titles Act 1972 or the Unit Titles Act 2010 or a cross lease system, is the whole of the land subject to the unit development or cross lease.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Site work</b>             | Means work on a building site, including earthworks, preparatory to or associated with the construction, alteration, demolition or removal of a building.  |
| <b>Sky sign</b>              | <p>Means a sign erected:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. above the parapet line of a building; or</li> <li>2. above the eave line of a building; or</li> <li>3. on any part of the roof of a building; or</li> <li>4. on any part of the roof of a verandah or on the fascia of a verandah which extends above the parapet line or eave line of the verandah.</li> </ol> <p><b>DEF – Figure 6: Sky sign</b></p>  |

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| <p><b>Sludge</b></p>                                   | <p>Means any accumulated solid or semi-solid material previously suspended in, or transported by, liquid.</p>  |
| <p><b>Small-scale application</b></p>                  | <p>Means the application of agrichemicals on a site involving, over any 24-hour period, less than 500g of agrichemical when applied in solid form, or 15 litres of agrichemical mixture applied in liquid form (when mixed as specified on the product label).</p>   |
| <p><b>Small-scale fuel burning appliance</b></p>       | <p>Means any appliance burning gas, solid fuel, diesel, oil or other liquid fuels for cooking, space or water heating or other purposes, regardless of the nature of the premises where the appliance is installed, where the net heat output from the combustion is not greater than 70kW for any gaseous or liquefied gaseous fuel, or not greater than 40kW for any other fuel.</p> <p>It excludes portable unflued heaters fuelled by gas, alcohol or other liquid fuels, and gas hobs or gas ranges used for cooking, and any fuel burning appliance installed in a boat, caravan or motor home. It also excludes stationary internal combustion engines.</p> |
| <p><b>Small-scale pellet burning appliance</b></p>     | <p>Means any small-scale solid fuel burning appliance that burns pellets of compressed wood sawdust, and where the pellets and air are mechanically delivered to an enclosed combustion chamber at a controlled rate.</p>  |
| <p><b>Small-scale solid fuel burning appliance</b></p> | <p>Means any small-scale fuel burning appliance that burns or is capable of burning solid fuel, which has a net heat output of 40kW or less, regardless of the nature of the premises where the device is installed (but excluding any boat, caravan or motor home).</p>   |

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|  | <p>It includes (but is not limited to) appliances for interior space heating in buildings, such as wood burners, pellet burners, pot belly and domestic ranges and stoves, water heaters or central heating units, multi-fuel (coal/wood and waste burning systems), and similar appliances, but excludes small-scale domestic devices for smoking food. A small-scale solid fuel burning appliance does not include any incinerator or open fire.</p>  |
| <p><b>Small-scale ultra-low emission burning appliance</b></p> | <p>Means any small-scale solid fuel burning appliance that has been shown, following the authorisation process in APP8 – Requirements for small-scale ultra-low emission burning appliances, to meet either of the following emissions and efficiency standards under real-life testing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 38 milligrams per megajoule; or</li> <li>2. no more than 0.5 grams of total suspended particulate per kilogram of fuel burned and a thermal efficiency of 65% or greater; and</li> </ol> <p>For the purposes of this definition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. “real-life testing”: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. is Canterbury Method 1 for testing of ultra-low emission wood burners (Revision 1.5, January 2015); and</li> <li>b. includes any other testing method approved in writing by the Nelson City Council which represents real life operating conditions, including start up and wood as it would be typically available from a local firewood merchant, such as hardwood, softwood or unseasoned wood; and</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. the appliances on the Nelson City Council’s ‘List of Authorised small-scale ultra-low emission burning appliances’ described in APP8 – Requirements for small-scale ultra-low emission burning appliances satisfy the above standards for real-life testing; and</li> <li>5. ultra-low emission burning appliances do not include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. small-scale pellet burning appliances, which are authorised under APP5 – Emission requirements – small-scale pellet burning appliances; and</li> <li>b. small-scale solid fuel burning appliances, which are authorised under APP11 – Small-scale solid fuel burning appliances.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> |
| <p><b>Small-scale wind turbine</b></p>                         | <p>Means a wind turbine for the purpose of using or generating electricity on a given site with a maximum generation output rating of 5kW.</p>  |
| <p><b>Small unstaffed network utility building</b></p>         | <p>Means a building (which is not or does not contain a substation) which is directly part of a network utility, and it and any equipment it holds is</p>   |

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|                                       | unstaffed, and the building does not exceed 20m <sup>2</sup> in ground floor area and does not exceed 5 metres in height.  |
| <b>Solid fuel</b>                     | Means includes wood (not including treated or manufactured wood products containing chemical adhesives), coal and its derivatives, and manufactured fuel pellets.  |
| <b>Sports court</b>                   | Means an open, covered or enclosed area for playing court and greens sports and games.   |
| <b>Square</b>                         | Means areas within the CCZ – Commercial centre zone, MUZ – Mixed use zone and LCZ – Local centre zone that serve as carparks and circulating areas for vehicles and pedestrians. They may be either privately or publicly owned, and may at times be used for markets and temporary events. Current squares in Whakatū Nelson are Montgomery, Buxton, Whakatū and Morrison Squares in the centre of the city, and the central square within the Stoke LCZ – Local centre zone. |
| <b>Stabilised</b>                     | Means the process of making an area of disturbed soil or site of earthworks resistant to erosion, achieved by paving, metaling, building over or revegetating. Where seeding or grassing is used on a surface that is not otherwise resistant to erosion, the surface is stabilised once 80% vegetative ground cover has been established over the entire area.  |
| <b>Stack</b>                          | Means any structure designed for venting the airborne products of combustion upwards and above the ceiling height of the topmost floor of the building to which it is attached. Chimney has a similar meaning.   |
| <b>Stationary internal combustion</b> | Means the combustion of fuel in an internal combustion engine where the engine is not self-propelled and includes but is not limited to aerial lifts, pumps, material handling equipment (such as conveyors) and generators generally for emergency electricity generation. Typically the primary fuel for these engines is diesel.  |
| <b>Stock</b>                          | Has the same meaning as Livestock:<br>Means animals farmed or raised for food or other products, or kept for use, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. farm animals; and</li> <li>2. meat and dairy cattle; and</li> <li>3. pigs; and</li> <li>4. deer; and</li> <li>5. horses; and</li> </ol>   |

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|                             | <p>6. goats; and</p> <p>7. sheep.</p>  |
| <b>Stock crossing point</b> | Means a location where livestock are allowed to cross a river from one bank to the other bank, where the points of entry into and exit from the river are directly opposite each other and the crossing activity occurs within a confined width no greater than 20 metres wide, measured parallel with river flow.   |
| <b>Storage</b>              | Means, in relation to hazardous substances, the containment, either above ground or underground, of a hazardous substance which is not being used for manufacturing, as a cooling or heating medium or being altered to another substance. Storage excludes the filling and emptying of the container.   |
| <b>Stormwater</b>           | 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.  |
| <b>Stormwater drainage</b>  | Means a drain which collects rain water off roofs, roads and hard standing surfaces and discharges it to a river, stream or into the sea.  |
| <b>Stream</b>               | <p>Has the same meaning as River:</p> <p>Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA:</p> <p><i>Means a continually or intermittently flowing body of freshwater; and includes a stream and modified water course; 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).</i></p> |
| <b>Streetscape</b>          | Means, for the purpose of historic heritage, groupings of interrelated, but not necessarily contiguous, items, places or features that collectively create neighbourhood character and a shared public realm, and which may collectively reflect historic heritage values.   |
| <b>Structure</b>            | <p>Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA:</p> <p><i>Means any building, equipment, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft.</i></p>   |
| <b>Subdivision</b>          | <p>Means:</p> <p>1. the division of an allotment</p> <p>a. by an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate record of title for any part of the allotment; or</p>  |



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|                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. by the disposition by way of sale or offer for sale of the fee simple to part of the allotment; or</li> <li>c. by a lease of part of the allotment which, including renewals, is or could be for a term of more than 35 years; or</li> <li>d. by the grant of a company lease or cross lease in respect of any part of the allotment; or</li> <li>e. by the deposit of a unit plan, or an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate record of title for any part of a unit on a unit plan; or</li> </ul> <p>2. an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate record of title in circumstances where the issue of that record of title is prohibited by section 226 of the RMA.</p> |
| <b>Substance</b>   | <p>Means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. any element, defined mixture of elements, compounds, or defined mixture of compounds, either naturally occurring or produced synthetically, or any mixtures thereof; or</li> <li>2. any isotope, allotrope, isomer, congener, radical, or ion of an element or compound which has been declared by the Authority, by notice in the Gazette, to be a different substance from that element or compound; or</li> <li>3. any mixtures or combinations of any of the above; or</li> <li>4. any manufactured article containing, incorporating, or including any hazardous substance with explosive properties.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Substation</b>  | <p>Means those parts of works or electrical installations, being a building, structure or enclosure, incorporating fittings that are used for the purposes of the control of the transformation, transmission, or distribution of electricity, but excluding electricity distribution substations occupying less than 36m<sup>2</sup>.</p>  |
| <b>Supermarket</b> | <p>Means a retail premise selling a wide range of foodstuffs for consumption off-site, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. fresh produce, meat, fish or dairy; and</li> <li>2. chilled, frozen, packaged, canned or bottled foodstuffs or beverages; and</li> <li>3. non-food grocery items and household goods, including cooking, cleaning and washing products, kitchenware and toiletries; and</li> <li>4. in which foodstuffs comprise more than 90% of the total retail floor space; and</li> </ul>   |

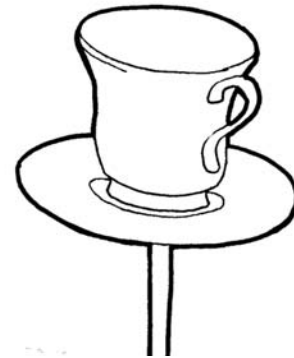
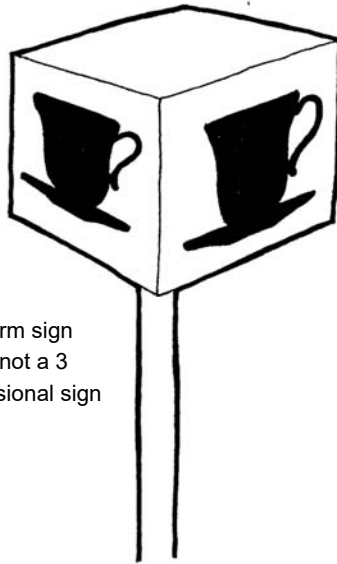
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|   | 5. includes discount stores, hypermarkets, and warehouse club stores where foodstuffs comprise more than 90% of the total retail floor space.  |
| <b>Supplementary allocation</b>           | Means water available for abstraction, in addition to the core allocation, abstracted during high flow events for off-line storage.  |
| <b>Surface water / surface water body</b> | Means freshwater in rivers, lakes and wetlands, and includes groundwater strongly connected to surface water.  |
| <b>Sustainable additions</b>              | Means in relation to a heritage building, are the installation of equipment which seek to provide efficiencies in the use of energy, heat or water, and include, but are not limited to, insulation, solar panels, double-glazing and rainwater collection tanks.  |
| <b>Sustainable management</b>             | 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 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and</li> <li>2. safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and</li> <li>3. avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Taiao</b>                              | Means natural environment pertaining to all environs, including flora, fauna, aquatic-marine, estuarine, freshwater, air, lands, mountains, glacial, snow, foreshore, seabed, riverbeds, lakes, streams, or rivers.  |
| <b>Taiāpure</b>                           | Means a stretch of coast, reef or fishing ground set aside as a reserve for particular groups to gather shellfish or to fish.  |
| <b>Take (of water)</b>                    | Means the extraction of water for a specific use.  |
| <b>Tane Mahuta</b>                        | Means Atua (god) of the Forests.   |
| <b>Tāngata whenua</b>                     | Means local people, hosts, indigenous people - people born of the whenua, i.e. of the placenta and of the land where the people's ancestors have lived and where their placenta are buried.  |
| <b>Taonga</b>                             | Means treasures or prized resource.  |

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| <b>Tapu</b>                         | Means under restriction, sacred, quality or condition of being subject to religious, ceremonial or superstitious restriction.  |
| <b>Taonga tuku iho</b>              | Means heirloom, cultural property.   |
| <b>Tauranga waka</b>                | Means waka launching and landing sites.  |
| <b>Te Aotūroa</b>                   | Means world, earth, nature.  |
| <b>Te Mana o te Wai</b>             | Means the integrated and holistic well-being of a freshwater body.   |
| <b>Te reo</b>                       | Means the Māori language.  |
| <b>Te Tau Ihu</b>                   | Means the top of the South Island and the prow of Maui's waka.   |
| <b>Te Tiriti o Waitangi</b>         | Means The Treaty of Waitangi.  |
| <b>Telecommunication facilities</b> | Means an antenna, pole, cabinet, telecommunication line or small cell unit and ancillary equipment, and includes radiocommunication facilities.  |
| <b>Telecommunication kiosk</b>      | Means a publicly accessible structure, whether free-standing or attached to a building, for the provision of telecommunication and radiocommunication services to the public. It includes phone boxes and public Wi-Fi access points.  |
| <b>Telecommunication line</b>       | Means a wire, or conductor of any kind (including fibre optic cable), used or intended to be used for telecommunication, and includes any pole, support structure, and ancillary equipment. It does not include lines as part of an amateur radio configuration.   |
| <b>Temporary event</b>              | Means: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Activities and events that are intended to be undertaken over a short or intermittent duration rather than permanently, and includes (but are not limited to): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. one-off, occasional or recurring community or special events such as carnivals, festivals, fairs, galas, ceremonies, parades, markets, public meetings, outdoor concerts and exhibitions; or</li> <li>b. the temporary use of land or buildings for filming activities; and</li> <li>c. includes associated vehicle parking and ancillary buildings, tents, marquees and other structures.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Temporary events do not include activities which are anticipated or ancillary uses of a site, such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. barbecues or parties on residential sites; or</li> </ol> </li> </ol> |

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|   | <p>b. use of community halls for cultural, recreational, social or civic purposes; or</p> <p>c. use of hotel conference facilities for conferences, galas or other events; or</p> <p>d. use of sportsgrounds for general recreation.</p>  |
| <b>Temporary military training activity</b> | <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the defence of New Zealand, and of any area for the defence of which New Zealand is responsible under any Act; or</li> <li>2. the protection of the interests of New Zealand, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere; or</li> <li>3. the contribution of forces under collective security treaties, agreements, or arrangements; or</li> <li>4. 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; or</li> <li>5. the provision of assistance to the civil power either in New Zealand or elsewhere in time of emergency; or</li> <li>6. the provision of any public service.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Territorial sea</b>                      | <p>Means the territorial sea of New Zealand comprises those areas of the sea having, as their inner limits, the baseline described in sections 5 and 6 and 6A of the Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977 and, as their outer limits, a line measured seaward from that baseline, every point of which line is distant 12 nautical miles from the nearest point of the baseline.</p>  |
| <b>Threatened species habitat</b>           | <p>Means the habitat of threatened species that have critical habitat requirements associated with freshwater. Threatened species include indigenous fish (including īnanga), invertebrates and plants that are considered to be nationally threatened or at risk. Threatened species habitat includes habitat required for critical life stages, including spawning.</p>   |
| <b>Three dimensional sign</b>               | <p>Means a sign having length, breadth and depth, or appearing to have length, breadth and depth by displaying the image as embossed in relief or similar, and includes a model of the logo, or the thing being advertised, as a sign, but does not include a cubiform shaped sign,</p>   |

such as sign box for an internally illuminated sign. See Illustration below of this definition:

**DEF – Figure 7: Illustration of three dimensional sign definition**



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| <b>Tika</b>                 | Means to be right, correct, direct straight, just, fair.   |
| <b>Tikanga</b>              | Means rule, plan, method, custom or habit according to Māori custom, and to be applied correctly and with truth.   |
| <b>Tower</b>                | Means: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A steel-lattice structure and any associated network utility; and</li> <li>2. in relation to the National Grid, has the same meaning as the definition in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009.</li> </ol>               |
| <b>Traditional rites</b>    | Means Māori cultural practices, in accordance with tikanga Māori, which include karakia and ahi kaa.   |
| <b>Transport corridor</b>   | <i>Definition awaiting direction from NCC Transport team, in conjunction with NZTA.</i>  |
| <b>Tree protection zone</b> | Means the minimum area required to ensure a tree's health and stability is safeguarded. The tree protection zone is determined by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. calculating the following formula: tree protection zone (radius) = <math>DBH^* \times 12</math>; or</li> <li>2. as otherwise determined by an approved arborist.</li> </ol> |

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|                                   | <p>*DBH = diameter at breast height (in NZ this is the diameter of the stem 1.4 metres above ground level. If the tree has multiple stems that branch below breast height, the measurement for the formula should be taken at the narrowest part of the main stem below the fork, or, where the tree branches out less than 300mm from ground level, measure each trunk separately, The DBH for the tree is then = <math>\sqrt{((\text{trunk1})^2 + (\text{trunk2})^2 + \dots)}</math> etc.</p>   |
| <p><b>Tree removal report</b></p> | <p>Means in relation to notable trees, a report prepared by an approved arborist, and including the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. information to identify the tree including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. species (botanical and common name); and</li> <li>b. address; and</li> <li>c. protection category; and</li> <li>d. Nelson City Council database asset number; and</li> <li>e. a description or map showing the location; and</li> <li>f. photographs or diagrams; and</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. a description of the damage or problem and the risk if the situation is left untended; and</li> <li>3. a description of the work to be carried out (or previously carried out in a situation requiring urgency); and</li> <li>4. a brief assessment of the risk that the works may have for the tree in terms of further infection, weakness, etc. (none if the entire tree is deemed to be dead); and</li> <li>5. comments on future maintenance and related work (if applicable), including shaping or replacements required; and</li> <li>6. comments on any ongoing difficulties with the site or immediate environment that may require work or the ultimate removal of a specimen based on the physical and biological constraints; and</li> <li>7. potential cross boundary issues (e.g. likelihood of damage to neighbouring property) or affected neighbours and notice required (and later confirmation); and</li> <li>8. any relevant comments on the operation, including safety; and</li> <li>9. any recommendations relating to removal of Landscape trees; and</li> <li>10. any recommendation in the case of a dead or near dead Heritage tree for its removal; and</li> <li>11. any recommendation for the replanting of a specimen tree or trees; and</li> </ol> |

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|                          | <p>12. reasons for conducting emergency works (if a post operational report); and</p> <p>13. an arborist's report shall not take into account nuisance issues or matters not related to the health of the tree such as conflicts with existing or intended land uses, but mention shall be made of any suspicious damage and reliable information available on its cause.</p>   |
| <b>Unclassified road</b> | Means roads with a hierarchical classification of Sub-Collector, Local Roads and Residential Lanes. Refer to chapter 4 Transportation of the Nelson Tasman Land Development Manual 2019.  |
| <b>Unit</b>              | <p>Means for the purpose of APP23 – Standards and terms for parking and loading and in the case of visitor accommodation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a room for sleeping guests let for a single tariff (for example, in a studio motel, hotel room, studio apartment, cabin), or a dormitory style room let to multiple parties generally for individual tariffs (for example, some backpacker or hostel accommodation) or</li> <li>2. a collection of rooms for sleeping guests which form an entity and which are usually let together for a single tariff (for example, a multi bedroom motel, hotel suite, or apartment).</li> </ol>  |
| <b>Upgrade</b>           | Means in relation to roading infrastructure, works to improve the operation of existing infrastructure that discernibly changes the scale or nature of the infrastructure.  |
| <b>Upgrading</b>         | Means as it applies to LF – Land and freshwater, an increase in the carrying capacity, efficiency or security of existing structures, or structures of a similar scale and character.   |
| <b>Urban activity</b>    | <p>Means any activity undertaken on land within any RESZ – Residential zone, CMUZ – Commercial and mixed use zone, or INZ – Industrial zone, and:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the foreshore of the CMA – Coastal marine area and any structure attached to the land and extending into or over the CMA – Coastal marine area; and</li> <li>2. any area subject to a notified variation or plan change to the Nelson Plan that re-zones the land as RESZ – Residential zone, CMUZ – Commercial and mixed use zone, or INZ – Industrial zone; and</li> <li>3. any rural land which is being or has been subdivided since the notification of the Nelson Plan for any residential purpose where the area of the site is less than 0.5 hectares.</li> </ol> |

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| <b>Urban area</b>                | <p>Means the land shown on the Nelson Plan Maps as ‘Nelson Urban Area’, and for the purpose of AIR – Air, plus outside but immediately adjoining that land:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the foreshore of the CMA – Coastal marine area and any structure attached to the land in Nelson Urban Area and extending into or over the CMA – Coastal marine area; and</li> <li>2. any land subject to a notified variation or plan change to the Nelson Plan that re-zones the land as RESZ – Residential zone, CMUZ – Commercial and mixed use zone, OSRZ – Open space and recreation zone, or INZ – Industrial zone, and such re-zoned land as is adopted for inclusion into the Nelson Plan; and</li> <li>3. any rural land which has been subdivided since the notification of the Nelson Plan for any residential purpose where the area of the site is less than 0.5 hectares.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Urban zone</b>                | <p>Means one or more of any of the RESZ – Residential zones, CMUZ – Commercial and mixed use zones, INZ – Industrial zones, or any part of any OSRZ – Open space and recreation zone that is surrounded by one of these zones.</p>   |
| <b>Urgent or emergency works</b> | <p>Means any work required to urgently:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. avert imminent flood hazard; or</li> <li>2. prevent or repair imminent damage to any public infrastructure asset, including flood drainage and erosion protection structures; or</li> <li>3. address an immediate hazard to public health or safety; or</li> <li>4. prevent any imminent risk of hazard to any land or building; and includes any emergency work, in circumstances defined in section 330 (1) of the RMA or urgent works necessary to avert the circumstances defined in section 330 (1) of the RMA.</li> </ol>  |
| <b>Urupā</b>                     | <p>Means Māori burial grounds established under section 338 Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 or a large cluster of koiwi.</p>   |
| <b>Use</b>                       | <p>Means, in relation to hazardous substances, the manufacturing, processing or handling of a substance for a particular activity without necessarily changing the physical state or chemical structure of the substance involved. This includes mixing, blending and packaging operations, but does not include the filling or drawing of substances from bulk storage tanks unless the processing is permanently connected to the bulk storage, nor the loading out and dispensing of petroleum products.</p>  |
| <b>Utu</b>                       | <p>Means reciprocity or response.</p>  |



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| <b>Vegetation</b>            | Means includes trees, shrubs, plants or grasses.  |
| <b>Vegetation clearance</b>  | <p>Means any process that involves the removal, loss or destruction of live vegetation through draining, burning, milling, crushing, felling, cutting, in situ poisoning, spraying (subject to compliance with rules relating to the use of agrichemicals), hand removal, over-planting or any combination of these. Includes soil disturbance associated with vegetation clearance, including the removal of roots and attached soil. Excludes clearance of vegetation associated with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. grazing; or</li> <li>2. harvesting of crops including plantation forests; or</li> <li>3. installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment control measures; or</li> <li>4. installation and maintenance of fences and survey lines; or</li> <li>5. gardening; or</li> <li>6. cultural harvesting; or</li> <li>7. conservation planting; or</li> <li>8. burial of marine mammals; or</li> <li>9. internments in burial grounds, cemeteries or urupā; or</li> <li>10. installation and maintenance of effluent disposal systems; or</li> <li>11. repair and maintenance of network utilities and service connections; or</li> <li>12. repair, maintenance, sealing, resealing or surfacing of state highways, roads, driveways, tracks, paths, parking areas or sports fields; or</li> <li>13. maintenance of the beds of water bodies for flood management purposes by or on behalf of the Nelson City Council; or</li> <li>14. control or removal of pest plant species; or</li> <li>15. maintenance of public reserves by or on behalf of the Nelson City Council.</li> </ol> |
| <b>Vegetation management</b> | Means includes the control of vegetation by trimming and by herbicide spraying.   |
| <b>Vehicle</b>               | Means a self-propelled vehicle, or a caravan, trailer or boat.  |
| <b>Vehicle access</b>        | Has the same meaning as Access:   |

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|   | Means a practical permanent vehicular and pedestrian access from a formed road onto a site, either directly, or over another site subject to a registered easement of right of way appurtenant to the site.  |
| <b>Vehicle oriented commercial activity</b> | Means includes service stations, truck stops, supermarkets, shopping malls and drive-in or drive-through retail outlets.   |
| <b>Vehicle parking facility</b>             | Means an activity where the service provided is parking for vehicles, and includes commercial car and truck parks and also includes parking ancillary to the predominant activity, where the traffic flow or parking is controlled by of a vehicle control point, such as a service booth or automated entry control device. |
| <b>Vessel</b>                               | Means includes any ship, boat or other floating craft, or drilling rig or exploration platform (whether powered, self-propelled or towed).   |
| <b>Visitor accommodation</b>                | Means visitor accommodation means land and/or buildings used for accommodating visitors subject to a tariff being paid, and includes any ancillary activities.   |
| <b>Visually permeable</b>                   | Means a surface or structure that is not solid and can be seen through, incorporating materials or vegetation that has visible gaps or spaces allowing visual connection from one side to the other.   |
| <b>Wāhi tapu</b>                            | Means a place sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual or mythological sense.  |
| <b>Wāhi taonga</b>                          | Means a place important to Māori for its ancestral significance and associated cultural and traditional values.  |
| <b>Wai māori</b>                            | Means freshwater.  |
| <b>Wairua</b>                               | Means spirit or soul.  |
| <b>Wairuatanga</b>                          | Means spirituality.  |
| <b>Wāriu</b>                                | Means values.  |
| <b>Waste</b>                                | Means materials which are unwanted or surplus to process requirements that the holder discards, or intends to, or is required to discard.  |
| <b>Waste oil</b>                            | Means any oil that has been used in machinery but not including oil that has been re-refined or purified to remove hazardous contaminants.   |
| <b>Wastewater</b>                           | Means any combination of two or more of the following wastes: sewage, greywater or industrial and trade waste.   |

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| <b>Wastewater network</b>       | Means the network of pipes, system pumps and treatment plant associated with Wastewater, and has the same meaning as sewerage in relation to pipes and system pumps.  |
| <b>Water</b>                    | Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA:<br><i>Means:</i><br><ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. means water in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or under the ground; and</li> <li>2. includes fresh water, coastal water, and geothermal water; and</li> <li>3. does not include water in any form while in any pipe, tank, or cistern.</li> </ol>  |
| <b>Water body</b>               | Has the same meaning as section 2 of the RMA:<br><i>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.</i>   |
| <b>Water conservation plan</b>  | Means a plan prepared by Nelson City Council, a water users' group or an individual which has been approved by Nelson City Council, and which specifies what water conservation measures will be undertaken, and how they will be administered in the event of Nelson City Council giving notice in writing to water users' groups that river flows have fallen to or below trigger levels.   |
| <b>Water craft</b>              | Means any vessel, vehicle, or craft designed to operate in, on, or under water. Motorised water craft is any watercraft powered by an internal combustion engine or electric motor.   |
| <b>Water shortage direction</b> | Means restrictions on the abstraction of water that may be imposed by the Nelson City Council from time to time to manage water demand during times of low river flow.  |
| <b>Well</b>                     | Has the same meaning as bore:<br>Means any hole drilled or constructed in the ground that is used to:<br><ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. investigate or monitor conditions below the ground surface; or</li> <li>2. abstract gaseous or liquid substances from the ground; or</li> <li>3. discharge gaseous or liquid substances into the ground.</li> </ol> But it test pits, trenches, soak holes and soakage pits.<br>For the purpose of LF – Land and freshwater, includes any structure advanced into the ground for the purpose of taking groundwater and includes investigative drill holes. |

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| <b>Wetland</b>             | <p>Means includes permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions.</p> <p>See also definition for Natural Wetland:</p> <p>Means a wetland that occurs naturally and excludes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. wetted pasture, or pasture with patches of rushes; and</li> <li>2. areas of wetland habitat that have established or been artificially established in or around bodies of water specifically designed, installed and maintained for any of the following purposes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. water storage ponds for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. public water supply; or</li> <li>ii. firefighting; or</li> <li>iii. irrigation; or</li> <li>iv. stock watering; or</li> </ol> </li> <li>b. ponds for containing or treating: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. wastewater; or</li> <li>ii. stormwater; or</li> <li>iii. nutrients; or</li> <li>iv. sediment; or</li> <li>v. animal effluent; or</li> </ol> </li> <li>c. beautification, landscaping, amenity; or</li> <li>d. drainage.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> |
| <b>Wet weather</b>         | Means for the purposes of LF – Land and freshwater, any day on which there is 1 millimetre or more of rainfall.  |
| <b>Whaikōrero</b>          | Means oratory or ceremonial speeches made during formal gatherings.  |
| <b>Whakamahere Whakatū</b> | Means the development of the Nelson Plan.  |
| <b>Whakatū</b>             | Means Nelson.  |
| <b>Whakatū Nelson</b>      | Means the Nelson District and Region as defined under the Local Government Act, including the CMA – Coastal marine area administered by the Nelson City Council.   |
| <b>Whanaungatanga</b>      | Means kinship ties and relationships. The importance of acknowledging shared resources and areas of interest. Iwi relationships to shared areas, access to mahinga kai and kaimoana.   |

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| <b>Whānau</b>                    | Means extended family.  |
| <b>Wood pellet fuel</b>          | Means pellets made from wood shavings or sawdust bonded together by the wood's natural resins through the process of pelletisation.   |
| <b>Workplace travel plan</b>     | Means a document describing the methods adopted by a work place to reduce parking demands. Methods may include; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. managing the number of vehicle trips to and from the activity by encouraging higher vehicle occupancies; and</li> <li>2. sharing parking spaces between complementary uses and spreading peak loads; and</li> <li>3. encouraging more use of public transport, walking and cycling; and</li> <li>4. provision of facilities that support cycle use, such as showers, lockers, cycle parking and storage space.</li> </ol>                                     |
| <b>Zone of reasonable mixing</b> | Means for the purpose of LF – Land and freshwater, for all discharge permits for point source discharges to surface water, a zone of reasonable mixing shall be provided for, comprising a portion of the receiving environment downstream of the point of discharge within which the relevant water quality limits specified in APP33 – Water quality limits may be exceeded in order to allow the discharge to become reasonably, but not necessarily fully, mixed with the receiving water. The zone of reasonable mixing will be determined on a case-by-case basis for all applications for consent for discharge. |