

A2

meaning of words

A2.i Introduction

This chapter defines the meaning of words used in this Plan and in the Resource Management Act 1991, unless the context otherwise requires. Where a word is followed by an asterisk (*), the definition that follows is the meaning provided in the Act and is repeated here to assist readers. In the case of any inconsistency, the Act's definition prevails. Words marked with two asterisks (**) are from the Nelson Resource Management Plan.

A2.ii General rules of interpretation

- a) Any term which is not defined in this section has been used in its common meaning.
- b) Lists of items (for example, conditions, standards and terms in rules) and subparagraphs within paragraphs are to be read conjunctively (i.e. with 'ands' between them), where they are not otherwise specified.
- c) Singular includes plural and vice versa.
- d) Headings do not affect the interpretation of this Plan.
- e) Cross references are for the assistance of readers and are not necessarily exhaustive.

A2.iii Abbreviations and symbols

KW	kilowatt (kW) is a measure of power (the rate at which work is being done) 1 kW = 10 ³ (1000) Joules per second.
MW	megawatt (MW) is a measure of power (the rate at which work is being done) 1 MW = 10 ⁶ (1 million) Joules per second, or 1000 kW.
Micron	one millionth of a metre (10 ⁻⁶ m), or one µm.
µg/m³	micrograms per cubic metre
NRMP	Nelson Resource Management Plan

A2.iv Definitions

A2-1A	24-hour mean	<p>means a mean calculated every 24 hours at midnight for the preceding 24 hours, and</p> <p>in relation to a contaminant at a particular location for a particular 24-hour period, means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="820 472 1457 607">i) the mean level at which the contaminant is recorded in the air, by continuous sampling of the air at that location, throughout the 24-hour period, or <li data-bbox="820 622 1457 723">ii) the mean of the 1-hour means for that contaminant at that location for the preceding 24 hours. <p>(from National Environmental Standards for air quality, 2004 (see A2-59A))</p>
A2-1	Act*	means the Resource Management Act 1991.
A2-2	Abrasive Blasting	means the cleaning, smoothing, roughening, cutting or removal of part of the surface of any article by the use, as an abrasive, of a jet of sand, metal, shot or grit or other solid material propelled by a blast of compressed air or steam or water or by a wheel.
A2-3	Agrichemical	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. For the purposes of this Plan, it includes agricultural compounds, but excludes any dispersant approved for use on oil spills within the Coastal Marine Area.
A2-4	Agrichemical compound	means any substance, mixture of substances, or biological compound, used or intended for use in the direct management of plants and animals, or to be applied to the land, place, or water on or in which the plants and animals are managed.
A2-4A	Agricultural context	means any activity involving the management of land and water resources in the production of animals or plant crops.
A2-5	Ahi kaa	means the cultural practice of literally 'keeping the home fires burning' involving the use of a fire either indoors or outdoors during times of cultural celebration.

A2-6	Air Quality Categories	<p>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.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Less than 10 % of GL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>Between 10 % and 33 % of GL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Acceptable</td> <td>Between 33 % and 66 % of GL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alert</td> <td>Between 66 % and 100 % of GL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Action</td> <td>Exceeds the GL</td> </tr> </table>	Excellent	Less than 10 % of GL	Good	Between 10 % and 33 % of GL	Acceptable	Between 33 % and 66 % of GL	Alert	Between 66 % and 100 % of GL	Action	Exceeds the GL
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A2-6A	Airshed	<p>means:</p> <p>a) the region of a regional council excluding any area specified in a notice under paragraph b), and</p> <p>b) a part of the region of a regional council specified by the Minister for the Environment by notice in the Gazette to be a separate airshed.</p> <p>(from National Environmental Standards for air quality, 2004 (see A2-59A))</p>										
A2-7	Ambient Air Quality	<p>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.</p>										
A2-8	Amenity values*	<p>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.</p>										
A2-8A	Barbecue	<p>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 this Plan.</p>										
A2-9	Best practicable option*	<p>in relation to a discharge of a contaminant or an emission of noise, means the best method of preventing or minimising the adverse effects on the environment having regard, among other things, to:</p> <p>a) the nature of the discharge or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects, and</p> <p>b) the financial implications, and the effects on the environment, of that option when compared with other options, and</p> <p>c) the current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied.</p>										
A2-10	Boiler efficiency	<p>means a measure of how effective a boiler is at</p>										

meaning of words

		extracting the thermal energy available in a fuel.
A2-11	Booth	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.
A2-12	Boundary**	<p>means any boundary of a site and includes any road boundary. Site boundary has the same meaning as boundary.</p> <p>In the case of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) land subdivided under the cross lease or company lease system or the Unit Titles Act 1972 (other than strata titles), the boundaries are the boundaries of the areas or units held in the exclusive possession of any person, and b) strata titles under the Unit Titles Act 1972, the boundaries are the boundaries of the underlying certificate of title of the entire land containing the strata titles, immediately prior to subdivision, and c) 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 Plan or a resource consent. <p>See A2-73 (Site) for the boundary of multiple allotments in a single use.</p>
A2-13	Brazier	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.
A2-14	Bulk material	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 as defined in A2-44 or under a regulation made under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, including its transitional provisions.
A2-15	Bulk petroleum storage	means 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.

A2-16	Chimney	means any structure designed for venting the airborne products of combustion upwards into the outside atmosphere, and stack and flue have a similar meaning.
A2-17	Clause	when used in relation to a permitted, controlled, discretionary, non-complying or prohibited activity rule in the Rule Table in this Plan, means standards, terms or conditions as defined by the Act.
A2-18	Composite material	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.
A2-19	Composting	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.
A2-20	Concrete products	means the production of concrete products but not manufacture of the raw materials such as cement used in its production.
A2-21	Conditions*	in relation to plans and resource consents, includes terms, standards, restrictions, and prohibitions.
A2-22	Contaminant*	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) when discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of water, or b) when discharged on to or into land or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the land or air on to or into which it is discharged.
A2-23	Contaminated site	means a site at which hazardous substances occur in the soil or buildings at concentrations above background levels and where assessment indicates it poses or is likely to pose an immediate or long-term hazard to human health or to the environment.

A2-24	Contractor	in relation to discharge of agrichemicals means any person who, by agreement with the owner, occupier, or manager of any land, applies or causes to be applied any agrichemical for hire or reward, but does not include any employee, owner, occupier, or manager of or in relation to the land to which the agrichemical is to be applied.
A2-24A	Daily annual average	means a level of contaminant calculated by averaging the daily recorded levels over a calendar year, and where 'daily' means '24-hour mean' as defined in A2-1A.
A2-24B	Destroyed	in the case of a fumigant, means 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 Air Quality Plan and the Nelson Resource Management Plan.
A2-24C	Determination of methyl bromide discharge rates	<p>in terms of rule AQR.41.2 b), the rate at which methyl bromide is removed from each fumigated volume, means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the rate in g/sec, calculated from measurements of the air flow entering the capture system or the discharge stacks from that fumigated volume and the concentration of methyl bromide in that air flow, determined by multiplying the concentration expressed in mg/m³ by the air flow expressed in m³/sec and dividing by 1000, and b) is the total of the rates calculated in accordance with a), either for each of the volumes ventilated to discharge stacks, or for each of the volumes opened to the atmosphere during the relevant 4 hour period, and c) is measured after the air flow through the fumigated volume is held constant for at least 30 minutes.
A2-25	Diesel	means a refined petroleum distillate having a viscosity and distillation range intermediate between those of kerosene and light fuel oil, whether or not it contains additives, intended for use as fuel in internal combustion equipment and external combustion equipment, but excludes re-refined oil and used oil or waste oil. Diesel must have properties that conform to the limits specified in Schedule 3 of the Petroleum Products Specifications Regulations 1988, when tested by the methods specified in that schedule.
A2-26	Discharge*	includes emit, deposit, and allow to escape.
A2-27	District	means the Nelson District and Region as defined

		under the Local Government Act 2002, including the Coastal Marine Area.
A2-28	Dry cleaning	means the cleaning and washing of garments using solvents.
A2-29	Dry weight	in the context of measurement of moisture content of wood fuel, means 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 1080.1:1997 Section 5, is deemed to provide an equivalent measurement.
A2-30	Dust	means all solid particulate matter of greater than 20 microns individual particle diameter or with a settling velocity of greater than 3 centimetres per second. Dust includes but is not limited to sand, cement, fertiliser, coal, soil, paint, ash, animal products or wood particles.
A2-31	Ecosystem	means a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.
A2-32	Effect*	includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) any positive or adverse effect, and b) any temporary or permanent effect, and c) any past, present or future effect, and d) any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects, regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency of the effect, and also includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) any potential effect of high probability, and any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact.
A2-33	Emissions minimisation technology	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).
A2-33A	Enclosed building	means, for the purposes of fumigation in rule AQR.41.2, 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.

A2-34	Enclosed burner	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 woodburners, pellet fires, potbelly stoves, and coal ranges, but excludes any open fire.
A2-35	Environment*	includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities, and b) all natural and physical resources, and c) amenity values, and d) the social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in a) to c) of this definition or which are affected by those matters.
A2-36	Environmental results anticipated	means the intended results or outcomes on the environment as a consequence of implementing the policy or policies and methods of implementation. The term provides a means of assessing the success of the objectives, policies and methods.
A2-37	Experienced	in terms of this Plan means, in relation to an engineer or other professional person, a person who is acknowledged by their peers as qualified, experienced and competent in that particular field, and where the person is advising a client outside their organisation, carries professional indemnity insurance adequate to the advice or assessment they are giving.
A2-37A	Fertiliser	means any substance which is held out by its manufacturer, distributor, or vendor to be, or is in fact suitable for, sustaining or increasing the growth, productivity, or quality of plants by its application to those plants or the soil in which they grow or will grow; and includes a substance imported, manufactured, or being manufactured, with the intention that it be so held out, but it does not include materials discharged or applied as part of a waste treatment or disposal process.
A2-38	Flue	see chimney or stack.
A2-39	Free range poultry farming	means the keeping, rearing or breeding of 12 or more poultry, whether for the purpose of raising poultry for human consumption or for egg production where all of the birds farmed have daily access to open air runs, and where permanent vegetation cover exists on the land where the birds are permitted to range.

A2-39A	Fumigated volume	means the volume contained within the fumigation enclosure (being a shipping container or within gas-proof sheets).
A2-40	Fumigation	means the use of a fumigant for the purpose of the destruction of rodents, pests, or other undesirable plant or animal organisms (Section 2 Fumigation Regulations 1967) but excludes any substance used in an agricultural context (except for the fumigation of soil).
A2-41	[deleted]	
A2-42	[deleted]	
A2-43	Hangi	means earth oven in which food is cooked.
A2-44	Hazardous substance¹	means, unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations, any substance— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) With one or more of the following intrinsic properties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Explosiveness: ii) Flammability: iii) A capacity to oxidise: iv) Corrosiveness: v) Toxicity (including chronic toxicity): vi) Ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or b) Which on contact with air or water (other than air or water where the temperature or pressure has been artificially increased or decreased) generates a substance with any one or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a) of this definition.
A2-45	Heavy fuel oil	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.

¹ Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996

2-46	Industrial or trade premises*	<p>means-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) Any premises used for any industrial or trade purposes; or e) 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 f) Any other premises from which a contaminant is discharged in connection with any industrial or trade process- <p>but does not include any production land.</p>
A2-47	Industrial or trade process*	<p>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.</p>
A2-48	Intensive commercial livestock farming	<p>means the keeping of livestock, either in a building or in open site conditions, where the regular feed source for the livestock is substantially provided other than from grazing the site concerned or at a density which precludes the maintenance of pasture or vegetative ground cover, and where the primary purpose of the activity is for commercial gain. It excludes areas such as feeding out pads used for a maximum period of 6 months in any calendar year, the keeping of animals for quarantine or disease control purposes, free range poultry farming or the keeping of fewer than 12 birds, or the farming of worms.</p>
A2-49	Issue	<p>means a matter of concern to a community regarding activities affecting the natural and physical resources and the environment of the district.</p>
A2-50	Iwi authority*	<p>means the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.</p>
A2-51	Kaitiakitanga*	<p>means the exercise of guardianship; and in relation to a resource, includes the ethic of guardianship and stewardship based on the nature of the resource itself.</p>
A2-52	Kerosene	<p>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, and 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.</p>

A2-53

Large-scale fuel burning appliances

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 **70 kilowatts** for any gaseous or liquefied gaseous fuel, or greater than **40 kilowatts** 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 as defined in A2-74.

A2-54

Land*

includes land covered by water and the air space above land.

A2-55

Lawfully approved

means a small-scale solid fuel burning appliance or an open fire which:

- a) has a building permit issued under the Local Government Act 1974, or
- b) has a building consent issued under the Building Act 1991, or
- c) 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
- d) has been authenticated as having a date of installation earlier than 23 August 2003.

The following will be taken as authentication under d):

- i) a valuation report or sale and purchase agreement dated prior to 23 August 2003 showing the open fire or burner as a chattel, or
- ii) the original invoice of the burner's installation, or
- iii) a copy of the installer's office record (certified by a Justice of the Peace), or
- iv) an authentication report from a person approved by the 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' (in terms of the definition in A2-63A),

provided that in every instance an aerial photograph showing a chimney or flue in the appropriate location prior to 23 August 2003 is provided.

For the purposes of this 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 this plan, provided the application for that consent was

		lodged prior to the date of notification of the Plan.
A2-56	Light fuel oil	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 Sources), and contains less than 2% sulphur by weight. This does not include distillate oils such as kerosene and diesel.
A2-57	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	is butane, propane or a mixture of the two.
A2-58	Metal degreasing	means the process carried out using solvent baths for the purpose of preparing metal surfaces for coating or heat treatment.
A2-59	Metal work processes	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.
A2-59A	National Environmental Standards for air quality	means the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards Relating to Certain Air Pollutants, Dioxins, and Other Toxics) Regulations 2004 (SR 2004/309), as amended by SR 2004/433 and SR 2005/214, and 'NES' has the same meaning.
A2-60	Natural and physical resources*	includes land, water, air, soil, minerals, and energy, all forms of plants and animals (whether native to New Zealand or introduced), and all structures.
A2-61	Natural hazard*	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.
A2-62	Odour	means the human perception of one or more chemical compounds in the air we breathe and for the purposes of this Plan includes the contaminants that create an odour.
A2-63	Open fire	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) any enclosed burner, and b) any equipment capable of burning solid fuel with a net heat output of more than 40 kilowatts (kW). <p>Examples of open fires include (but are not limited to) fireplaces, open hearths, visors, 'Jetmaster'—</p>

		type insert fireplaces and similar devices.
A2-63A	Operable	in relation to an open fire means 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 the date of notification of this Plan. It excludes, among other things, any fireplace where at or since the date of notification of this 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.
A2-64	Organic farm	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 discharge activity is commenced and appropriate signs are displayed on the boundary of the property at the road frontage.
A2-65	Outdoor burning	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.
A2-66	Papakāinga	means the use and occupancy of Maori land registered under the Maori Land Act 1993, involving the use of the land for customary purposes.
A2-67	Particulates	includes smoke, deposited particulates, suspended particulates, respirable particulates and visibility-reducing particulates. Particles range in size from 100 microns down to aggregations of molecules.
A2-67AA	Passenger ship	(and 'passenger') has the meaning in the Shipping and Seamen Act 1952.
A2-67A	Pellet burner	and 'pellet fire' have the same meaning as 'Small-scale pellet burning appliance', see A2-74A.
A2-67B	Plastic-coated wood	means timber or reconstituted wood board with synthetic or natural decorative or protective finishes such as but not limited to melamine that are used in manufacture of joinery and other value-added wood products (see rule AQR.31A.3).

A2-68	Plastic moulding	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.
A2-68A	Port Security Area	means the area of land at the Port of Nelson as shown in Figure A2.3 (located at the end of Chapter A2).
A2-69	Production of plastic components	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.
A2-69A	Recovery	in the case of a fumigant, means removal of the fumigant from the fumigated volume, and its concentration and, if necessary, reprocessing for re-use in a future fumigation.
A2-69B	Replace	<p>in relation to the replacement of small-scale fuel burning appliances or open fires, means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 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 Plan, or b) 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 c) 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).
A2-70	Residential activity**	<p>means the use of land and buildings by people for living accommodation where the occupiers intend to live at the site for a period of one month or more, and will generally refer to the site as their home and permanent address; and includes accessory buildings and leisure activities.</p> <p>For the purpose of this definition, residential activity (irrespective of the length of stay) shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) accommodation offered to not more than four travellers for a daily tariff in association with a permanent resident as described above, or b) emergency and refuge accommodation, or

		c) accommodation for supervision staff and residents, where residents are subject to care or supervision (e.g. homes for persons with disabilities, and homes for the elderly), but not places where residents are subject to detention.
A2-71	Residential unit	means a single self-contained household unit, used principally for residential activities, whether by one or more persons, including accessory buildings. Where more than one kitchen facility is provided on the site, there shall be deemed to be more than one residential unit.
A2-72	Sensitive receptor	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) any land zoned Residential or Open Space and Recreation in the Nelson Resource Management Plan, or b) any area encompassed by the notional boundary of an occupied residential unit, where the notional boundary is 20 metres from the façade of any residential or the legal boundary, which ever is lesser, or c) any place of public assembly, or d) any water bodies used for public water supply, or e) any papakāinga development, or any Archaeological Site listed in Appendix 3 of the Nelson Resource Management Plan, or f) any school or preschool or childcare facility registered under the Education Act 1989 or Childcare Regulations 1998, or g) any sensitive crop.
A2-73	Site**	means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) an area of land which is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) comprised of a single allotment, or other legally defined parcel of land and held in a single certificate of title, or ii) comprised of a single allotment or legally defined parcel of land for which a separate certificate of title could be issued without further consent of the Council, being in any case the smaller of land area i) or ii), or b) an area of land which is comprised of two or more adjoining legally defined parcels of land held together in one certificate of title in such a way that the lots cannot be dealt with separately without prior consent of the Council, or c) an area of land which is comprised of two or more adjoining certificates of title where such titles are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) subject to a condition imposed under section 37 of the Building Act or section 240 Resource Management Act 1991, or ii) held together in such a way that they cannot

		<p>be dealt with separately without the prior consent of the Council, and</p> <p>d) in the case of land subdivided under the cross lease or company lease systems (other than strata titles), site shall mean an area of land containing:</p> <p>i) a building or buildings for residential or business purposes with any accessory building, plus any land exclusively restricted to the users of that building, or</p> <p>ii) a remaining share or shares in the fee simple creating a vacant part of the whole for future cross lease or company lease purposes, and</p> <p>e) in the case of land subdivided under the Unit Titles Act 1972 (other than strata titles), site shall mean an area of land containing a principal unit or proposed unit on a unit plan together with its accessory units</p> <p>f) in the case of strata titles, site shall mean the underlying certificate of titles, immediately prior to subdivision, and</p> <p>g) in the case of an activity that occupies more than one adjoining allotment, whether held in single legal title or multiple titles, for the purpose of compliance with any rules that specify a level of effect at the boundary or that specify capacities or discharge quantities, then the site shall be the total area of land occupied by that activity, and boundary shall be the boundary around that area of land. "Adjoining" (in the context of this definition) includes otherwise contiguous allotments which are straddled by a vehicle access or a legal road.</p>
A2-73A	Sludge	means any accumulated solid or semi-solid material previously suspended in, or transported by, liquid.
A2-73B	Small-scale application	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).
A2-74	Small-scale fuel burning appliance	<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 70 kilowatts (kW) for any gaseous or liquefied gaseous fuel, or not greater than 40 kW 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</p>

		home. It also excludes stationary internal combustion engines as defined in A2-79. See also A2-53 'Large-scale fuel burning appliance'.
A2-74A	Small-scale pellet burning appliance	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. 'Pellet burner' and 'pellet fire' have the same meaning.
A2-75	Small-scale solid fuel burning appliance	<p>means any small-scale fuel burning appliance that burns or is capable of burning solid fuel, which has a net heat output of 40 kilowatts (kW) or less, regardless of the nature of the premises where the device is installed (but excluding any boat, caravan or motor home).</p> <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 as defined in A2-63.</p>
A2-76	Small-scale ultra-low emission burning appliance	<p>means any small-scale solid fuel burning appliance that has been shown, following the authorisation process in Appendix AQ2B.1 and AQ2B.2, to meet either of the following emissions and efficiency standards under real-life testing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 38 milligrams per megajoule; or b) no more than 0.5 grams of total suspended particulate per kilogram of fuel burned and a thermal efficiency of 65% or greater. <p>For the purposes of this definition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) "real-life testing": <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) means Canterbury Method 1 for testing of ultra-low emission wood burners (Revision 1.5, January 2015); and ii) includes any other testing method approved in writing by 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; d) the appliances on the Council's 'List of Authorised small-scale ultra-low emission burning appliances' described in Appendix AQ2B satisfy the above standards for real-life testing; and e) ultra-low emission burning appliances do not

include:

- i) small-scale pellet burning appliances, which are authorised under Appendix AQ2A; and
- ii) small-scale solid fuel burning appliances, which are authorised under Appendix AQ2.

A2-77	Solid fuel	includes wood (not including treated or manufactured wood products containing chemical adhesives), coal and its derivatives, and manufactured fuel pellets.
A2-78	Stack	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, and chimney has a similar meaning.
A2-79	Stationary internal combustion	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.
A2-80	Structure*	means any building, equipment, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any raft.
A2-81	Sustainable management*	<p>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 wellbeing and for their health and safety while:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations, and b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems, and c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.
A2-82	Taonga	means prized resource.
A2-83	Tangata whenua*	in relation to a particular area, means the iwi, or hapu, that holds mana whenua over the area.
A2-84	Tikanga Maori*	means Maori customary values and practices.
A2-85	Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi)*	has the same meaning as the word 'Treaty' as defined in Section 2 of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975.

A2-86	Urban Area	<p>means the land shown on Figure A2-1, plus outside but immediately adjoining that land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the foreshore of the Coastal Marine Area and any structure attached to the land in Figure A2-1 and extending into or over the Coastal Marine Area, and b) any land subject to a notified variation or plan change to the Nelson Resource Management Plan (NRMP) that re-zones the land as Residential, Inner City, Suburban Commercial, Open Space and Recreation, or Industrial Zone, and such re-zoned land as is adopted for inclusion into the proposed or operative NRMP, and c) any rural land which has been subdivided since the notification of the Plan for any residential purpose where the area of the site is less than 0.5 hectares.
A2-87	Urupa	means burial site.
A2-88	Waahi tapu	means place of significance
A2-89	Waste oil	means any oil that has been used in machinery but not including oil that has been re-refined or purified to remove hazardous contaminants.

meaning of words

A2-90	Water*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) means water in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or under the ground b) includes fresh water, coastal water, and geothermal water c) does not include water in any form while in any pipe, tank, or cistern.
A2-91	Wood pellet fuel	means pellets made from wood shavings or sawdust bonded together by the wood's natural resins through the process of pelletisation.

