

GUIDING GROWTH, PROTECTING RESOURCES

Celebrating our heritage, creating a healthy, green and fair future for all

1

Proposed District Plan – Draft (November 2024)

Mihi

[Placeholder]

Tararua District Council

Foreword to the District Plan

[Placeholder]

Contents

Contents	
Part 1: Introduction and General Provisions	Introduction Mihi Foreword Contents Purpose
	How the Plan Works Statutory Context General Approach Cross Boundary Matters Relationship between Spatial Layers
	Interpretation Definitions Abbreviations Glossary
	National Direction Instruments National Policy Statements and NZ Coastal Policy Statement National Environmental Standards Regulations Water Conservation Orders
	Tangata Whenua Ngā Tangata Whenua O Tamatea TW-SCHED1 — Schedule of Statutory Acknowledgement Areas
Part 2: District-Wide Matters	Strategic Direction RLR — Rural Land Resource SRC — Sustainability, Resilience, and Climate Change TW — Tangata Whenua UFD — Urban Form and Development
	Energy, Infrastructure and Transport NU — Network Utilities ENG — Renewable Energy TRAN — Transport
	Hazards and Risks CL — Contaminated Land HS — Hazardous Substances NH — Natural Hazards

	Historical and Cultural Values HH — Historical Heritage HH-SCHED — Schedule of Heritage Items SASM — Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori SASM-SCHED — Schedule of Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori NT — Notable Trees NT-SCHED — Schedule of Notable Trees
	Natural Environmental Values ECO — Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity ECO-SCHED — Schedule of Significant Natural Areas NATC – Natural Character NFL — Natural Features and Landscapes NFL-SCHED — Schedule of Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes, and Significant Amenity Features PA — Public Access
	Subdivision SUB — Subdivision
	General District-Wide Matters ASW — Activities on the Surface of Water CE — Coastal Environment LIGHT — Light NOISE — Noise SIGN — Signs TEMP — Temporary Activities
Part 3: Area-Specific Matters	Zones
	RESZ — Residential Zones GRZ — General Residential Zone
	RURZ — Rural Zones GRUZ — General Rural Zone RLZ — Rural Lifestyle Zone SETZ — Settlement Zone
	MUZ — Mixed-use Zone
	GIZ — General Industrial Zone

Designations TDC — Tararua District Council CNZ — Chorus New Zealand Limited HBRC — Horizons Regional Council KRH — KiwiRail Holdings Limited KL — Kordia Ltd MCOU — Minister for Courts MEDU — Minister of Education MPOL — Minister of Police NZTA — Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency SPK — Spark New Zealand Trading Limited TPR — Transpower New Zealand Limited Insert any more
 Schedules SCHED# — <mark>insert any necessary schedules</mark>
Maps - <mark>zoning</mark>

Purpose

The Tararua District Plan (the District Plan) has been prepared by the Tararua District Council under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA/the Act). The Act provides the regulatory framework which manages the use, development and protection of land and other natural and physical resources in New Zealand. The purpose of the plan is to achieve the purpose of the Act and to assist Tararua District Council to fulfil its functions under the RMA.

The purpose of the RMA is to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Sustainable management is defined as:

"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 –

- (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."

As a territorial authority, the functions of Tararua District Council are described in section 31 of the RMA. The key function is integrated management of the use, development, or protection of land and associated natural and physical resources of the district. This includes managing the adverse effects of land use activities, natural hazards, the subdivision of land, noise, activities on the surface of waterbodies, and maintaining indigenous biodiversity. Tararua District Council must also ensure that there is sufficient development capacity in respect of housing and business land to meet the expected demands of the district.

Accordingly, this plan contains objectives, policies, and rules about how land can be used, developed and subdivided, so that the community's aspirations and national policy outcomes are achieved, and environmental qualities and values are safeguarded for future generations.

Statutory Context

Resource Management Act 1991

The RMA defines natural and physical resources as 'land, water, air, soil, minerals, and energy, all forms of plants and animals (whether native to New Zealand or introduced) and all structures'.

Section 73 of the RMA requires Tararua District Council to have an operative district plan in place at all times. The purpose of a district plan is to achieve the purpose of the Act (as defined by Part 2), which is 'to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources'. Section 6 of the Act also places a duty on Tararua District Council to recognise and provide for a range of matters of national importance, and section 7 of the Act identifies other matters which Tararua District Council must have regard to in exercising its functions and powers under the Act. Section 8 of the RMA requires Tararua District Council to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

The District Plan forms part of a group of inter-related planning and policy documents. The intention of the RMA is that all these plans and documents should work together to achieve the integrated management of natural and physical resources.

District Plans must also give effect to National Policy Statements and Regional Policy Statements and must not be inconsistent with Regional Plans. District Plans are also required to give effect to the National Planning Standards. These planning and policy documents are discussed below.

These matters have been addressed in the objectives, policies and rules in this plan. In addition, this plan has been prepared to give effect to, have regard to (or not to be inconsistent with) other applicable documents to achieve the integrated management of natural and physical resources (as described in the section below). Section 32 of the Act sets out how territorial authorities must evaluate objectives and provisions in order to ensure that these are appropriate, including giving effect to the Act and other documents as required. This plan has been prepared in accordance with the process defined under section 32 of the Act.

References to the RMA and other legislation, statutory regulations, National Policy Statements, Regional Policy Statements and Regional Plans were accurate at the time this Plan was approved.

The Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) and the Resource Management Act

The RMA has a number of statutory provisions to ensure that the relationship between tangata whenua and natural and physical resources are recognised and appropriately addressed. Section 8 of the RMA requires that in achieving its purpose of sustainable management, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

The Treaty of Waitangi is a foundational legal document for New Zealand. The Crown is the primary Treaty Partner responsible for the treaty relationship. However, in delegating responsibilities to councils, Parliament acknowledges the need to ensure that councils give appropriate consideration to the principles of the Treaty as part of their statutory obligations to Māori.

This plan aims to ensure that the values of active involvement, partnership, ongoing consultation, tikanga Māori and the perspective of Te Ao Māori are appropriately considered and reflected in its provisions. The mana whenua chapter of this plan outlines Tararua District Council's legal obligations to mana whenua under the RMA. This chapter also describes treaty settlement interests and statutory acknowledgements, and details formal relationship agreements between Council and mana whenua. This plan recognises that Tararua District Council is required to:

- Recognise and provide for the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tapu, and other taonga (s6(e)), protect historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development (s6(f)) and recognise and provide for the protection of protected customary rights (s6(g)).
- Have particular regard to kaitiakitanga (s7(a)).
- Take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi (s8).

Statutory Acknowledgements recognise the association between XXX and a particular site or area and enhances their ability to participate in specified RMA processes. These areas are identified in TW- SCHED Schedule of Statutory Acknowledgement Areas in the PDP. The relationship between XXX, the Statutory Acknowledgement and the District Plan is outlined further in the Tangata Whenua chapter.

National Level	
At the National level the Resource	e Management Act provides for:
National Policy Statements:	which set out policy on matters of national significance relevant to achieving the purposes of the RMA. A number of National Policy Statements have been promulgated and the District Plan must give effect to these.
National Environmental Standards and Regulations:	technical standards in the form of regulations which relate to the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources. National and Environmental Standards and regulations are regulations issued under sections 43 and 44 of the RMA and apply nationally. They can prescribe technical standards, methods or other requirements for environmental matters. Each Regional, City or District Council must enforce the same standard. City or District Councils can amend their District Plan or Proposed Plan to include the reference to the National Environmental Standard without using the process set down in Schedule 1 of the RMA (which sets out the process for the preparation, change and review of policy statements and plans).
National Planning Standards:	set out requirements or other provisions relating to any aspect of the structure, format, or content of plans prepared under the RMA. The planning standards were introduced as part of the 2017 amendments to the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). Their development is enabled by sections 58B—58J of the RMA.

Regional Level	
At the regional level, the Horizons 'give effect to' or 'not be inconsiste	Regional Council produces policies and plans that the District Plan must ent with'. These include:
Regional Policy Statement:	which provides an overview of the significant resource management issues for the region and policies and methods to achieve the integrated management of the natural and physical resources of the whole region.
<u>Regional Plans:</u>	which are intended to focus on particular issues and areas and to assist the Regional Council in carrying out its functions under the RMA.
-	e effect to the Horizons Regional Policy Statement and must not be source Management Plan or Regional Coastal Environment Plan.
have regard. These include manages and degradation of soil, scarc activities, agrichemical use, groun	dicated matters of regional significance to which local authorities should ging the built environment, sustainable management of coastal resources, ity of indigenous vegetation and wetlands, effects of conflicting land use dwater and surface water quantity and quality, river bed gravel extraction, enhancement of physical resources, and recognition of matters of
	erned that development does not compromise the natural values of the coast se of our coastal environment is promoted by the Horizons Regional Coastal
	onal significance also necessitate a level of integration with the District Plans Issues such as landscape features, coastal management and tangata oundaries with the XXX Districts.
Local Level	
At the local level, the RMA provide	es for:
District Plans:	which set out objectives, policies and methods to achieve the integrated management of the effects of the use, development and protection of land and associated natural and physical resources of the Tararua District.
Other Plans	
Section 74 of the RMA also require	res the District Plan to take into account a range of other plans, as outlined.

	The Long-term Plan, required under the Local Government Act 2002, is a visionary document which describes the activities of the Council and outlines the nature and direction for District growth and development, over the next 10 years. It also establishes a vision of the type of community which the people of Tararua wish to see develop. Some elements of the Long- term Plan are reflected in this District Plan. However, a great deal of the Long-term Plan's vision is related to longer term development issues including socio-economic development and infrastructure planning. As such it is a complementary document providing policy direction for matters which cannot be dealt with by the District Plan.
	The Annual Plan, also required under the Local Government Act, is concerned with identifying the nature, scope and financing of the activities that the Council will undertake in the following financial year (July to June). The allocation of Council's financial resources is undertaken within a policy framework of objectives and policies that also form part of the Annual Plan. A number of the District Plan methods recognise the role of the Annual Plan. In addition, a number of the District Plan's financial mechanisms are updated regularly through the Annual Plan.
<u>lwi Management Plans:</u>	The RMA does not define lwi Management Plans, but requires that, when preparing or changing a district plan, local authorities must take into account <i>'any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority and lodged with the territorial authority'</i> , to the extent that its content is relevant to the resource management issues of the district.
	The development and adoption of Iwi/Hapū Management Plans will, over time, provide guiding principles and policies that Council can refer to when administering activities located within respective areas of iwi and hapū influence within the Tararua District.
<u>District Plans of Adjacent</u> Territorial Authorities:	Tararua shares territorial boundaries with XX other local authorities. The most significant of these is with XX District. The common movement of people and goods between these two authorities and the proximity of industrial, residential and commercial centres means that the planning undertaken by each authority will have potential implications for the adjoining district.
	The rohe of iwi and hapū also extend into and beyond the boundaries of Tararua District, particularly into the XX District. It is important for their rights and aspirations to be mutually respected by the different local authorities and for complementary provisions to be in place for the management of papakāinga, wāhi taonga, and marae, where possible.
<u>New Zealand Heritage List/</u> Rārangi Kōrero:	The New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero which is administered by the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, lists information about New Zealand's significant heritage places including archaeological sites, buildings or memorials that are of special or outstanding historical or cultural significance or value (Category 1) and those of historical or cultural heritage, significance or value (Category 2). It also lists historic areas, wāhi tupuna, wāhi tapu and taonga.

Plans for Public Reserves:	Within Tararua, there are a number of reserves administered under the provisions of the Reserves Act 1977 as well as being controlled by the District Plan. The Reserves Act, which is primarily administered by the Department of Conservation, makes provision for the acquisition, control, management, maintenance, preservation, development and use of public reserves, and for public access to the coastline and countryside.
Conservation Management Strategy and Conservation Management Plans:	All natural and historic resources that are managed by the Department of Conservation are subject to Conservation Management Strategies and Conservation Management Plans required by the Conservation Act 1987. Natural and historic resources include protected natural areas and walkways. Conservation Management Strategies are designed to implement general policies and establish objectives for the management of the natural and historic resources managed by the Department of Conservation. Conservation Management Plans implement Conservation Management Strategies and establish detailed objectives for the management of conservation assets.

General Approach

District Plan Framework

The Plan takes an integrated management approach to the subdivision, use, development, and protection of land and associated natural and physical resources. In some cases, the integrated management of effects requires the use of other mechanisms such as bylaws, advocacy, education and incentives to help achieve environmental outcomes. Where a rule or a regulatory approach, is the best solution to an issue, this plan contains those provisions.

The District Plan is comprised of the following four interrelated parts:

Part 1 — Introduction and General Provisions

Introduction - How the Plan Works - Interpretation - National Direction - Mana Whenua

These chapters explain the District Plan's context and how it works, and provide definitions that assist to interpret the District Plan. They also provide context and process-related information in relation to tangata whenua.

Part 2 — District-Wide Matters

These relate to:

- Strategic Direction
- Energy, Infrastructure & Transport
- Hazards & Risks
- Historical & Cultural Values
- Natural Environmental Values
- Subdivision
- General District-Wide Matters

The rules in these chapters apply generally across the District and are not separately covered in Part 3 Area Specific Matters. The strategic direction chapter contains objectives which address key strategic matters and provide district-wide strategic considerations. The objectives in this chapter have the same status as all other objectives in the plan but provide guidance across the district.

The district-wide provisions apply to the use and development of natural and physical resources across the district regardless of the zone or precinct in which they occur.

The provisions for overlays, scheduled sites and features are also contained within this section. Overlays, scheduled sites and features manage the protection, maintenance or enhancement of particular values associated with an area or resource. These can apply across zones and precincts, however their boundaries do not generally align to zone or precinct boundaries and often they do not align to land parcel boundaries. The plan has the following overlays, scheduled sites and features:

Historical & Cultural Values	 Heritage buildings Significant archaeological sites Sites and areas of significance to Māori
Natural features and landscapes	Significant natural AreasOutstanding natural landscapes

Part 3 — Area-Specific Matters

a. <u>Zones:</u>

Zones manage the way in which areas of land are used, developed or protected. The spatial application of zones identifies where similar uses and activities are anticipated. The zones provide the main provisions to direct activities. Zones are identified on the planning maps.

A zone spatially identifies and manages an area with common qualities and environmental characteristics or where particular environmental outcomes are sought.

The entire district is zoned and all land is identified as part of a 'zone' on the Planning Maps, with rules which specifically address zone-based activities and effects. The zones seek to enable similar, compatible activities or effects to be located in appropriate areas together, while managing those that are incompatible.

b. <u>Designations:</u> This part contains the designations that have been included in the District Plan under section 168, section 168A or clause 4 of Schedule 1 of the RMA.

Designations authorise the use of land by requiring authorities for a particular project or public work. The District Plan rules do not apply to a public work, project or work undertaken by a requiring authority that is in accordance with the designation. However, if the designated land is used for a purpose other than the designated purpose, then the provisions of the District Plan do apply. Other people may not, without the prior written consent of the requiring authority, do anything in relation to the designated land that would impede the public work, project or work.

Part 4 — Appendices and Maps

- a. <u>Appendices:</u> These contain technical information and data, such as schedules of identified sites, areas, items and features, where these have not been included in relevant chapters in Parts 2 and 3.
- b. <u>Maps:</u> Planning maps spatially define zones, areas, items and features referred to within the District Plan chapters.

Application of Part 2 District-Wide Matters

Tararua District Plan has provisions contained in Part 2 District-Wide Matters, that apply across the District in different ways:

1. Strategic Direction chapters

The following chapters provide a framework of objectives that set the overarching direction for the District Plan:

- RLR Rural Land Resource
- SRC Sustainability, Resilience, and Climate Change
- UFD Urban Form and Development
- TW Tangata Whenua

The objectives and policies may also be relevant when considering resource consent applications for Discretionary and Non-Complying Activities.

2. Overriding District-Wide chapters

The following chapters contain provisions and rules relating to specific types of activities that take precedence over the Zone provisions and rules (unless otherwise specified within the chapters):

- NU Network Utilities
- RE Renewable Energy
- ASW Activities on the Surface of Water
- TEMP Temporary Activities (temporary buildings, temporary events, and temporary military training activities)

Note: the provisions and rules in other Part 2 District-Wide chapters (refer below) may also apply.

3. All Other District-Wide chapters

The following remaining chapters contain provisions and rules that may apply alongside/in addition to the Zone provisions and rules (some of which respond directly to features and areas shown on the Planning Maps):

- TRAN Transport
- CL Contaminated Land
- HS Hazardous Substances
- NH Natural Hazards
- HH Historic Heritage
- SASM Sites and Areas of Significance to Māori
- NT Notable Trees
- ECO Ecosystems and Indigenous Biodiversity
- NFL Natural Features and Landscapes
- PA Public Access
- SUB Subdivision
- CE Coastal Environment
- LIGHT Light
- NOISE Noise
- SIGNS Signs

Format and Using the Plan

Each chapter contains objectives, policies and rules. Objectives are a statement which seek to direct or resolve an identified resource management issue. All of the chapters in Part 2 District-Wide Matters and Part 3 Area-Specific Matters contain objectives and policies which set the policy framework for the plan. Policies set the course of action to achieve or implement an objective. Within Part 2 District-Wide Matters and Part 3 Area-Specific Matters of the Plan, each chapter generally follows the format and order of provisions as set out below:

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Issues (if stated)
- 3. Objectives
- 4. Policies
- 5. Rules (if any)
- 6. Standards (if any)
- 7. Assessment Matters (if any)
- 8. Methods (if stated)
- 9. Principal Reasons (if stated)
- 10. Anticipated Environment Results (if stated)

Each chapter has a unique acronym which identifies the topic being covered. For example, the General Residential Zone is identified as GRZ and the Earthworks chapter is identified as EW.

The introduction provides an overview of the topic covered by the chapter.

The issues (if stated) identify existing or potential problems that the District Plan is trying to resolve. Each issue has a specific number; for example EW-I1.

The objectives set out the outcome to be achieved for the topic. There may be a number of objectives that apply. Each objective has a specific number; for example EW-O1 or GRZ-O2.

The policies set out the direction to be taken to achieve the objective. There may be a number of policies that apply. Each policy has a specific number; for example EW-P3.

The rules (if any) have the effect of regulations and set out the activity status for different activities that may be proposed (refer Table 1 – Classes of Activities below). There may be a number of rules that apply (or none at all). Each rule has a specific number; for example GRZ-R4.

Rules are presented in two formats – as provisions in an Activities Rules table and as provisions in a Performance Standards table.

Activities rules are rules applicable to the type of activity that is being undertaken and provide the activity status. Where activities rules are used, they are usually found as Table 1 in the chapter. Activities provided for in Table 1 as permitted, controlled or restricted discretionary activities are normally subject to performance standards. Performance standards set limits on the extent to which an activity is permitted or may be assessed as a controlled or restricted discretionary activity. Exceedance of a performance standard normally results in the activity being considered as a more restrictive class of activity. The performance standards are found in Table 2 of most chapters. Some chapters do not have performance standards.

Rules may refer to standards that need to be complied with. Again, there may be a number of standards that apply. Each standard has a specific number; for example GRZ-S4.

Rules may also refer to assessment matters that may be considered when assessing an application for resource consent. There may be a number of assessment matters that apply. Each assessment matter has a specific number; for example GRZ-AM4.

Methods (if stated) outline other means of achieving the objectives and policies, other than District Plan rules, where relevant. Each method has a specific number; for example EW-M2.

Principal reasons (if stated) provide an overview of the reasoning behind adoption of the objectives, policies and methods in the Plan.

Anticipated environmental results (if stated) outline what environmental results are expected from implementing the stated policies and methods. Each anticipated environmental results section has a specific number; for example EW-ER3.

Wherever there is a conflict or inconsistency between rules, the most restrictive rule status applies to the activity in the first instance. Wherever there is a conflict or inconsistency between policies or between objectives, in the first instance, the most specific policy approach applies.

Please note:

- Any activity not expressly provided for within this plan is a non-complying activity.
- Where "all zones" is used in a rule, it applies to all precincts within that zone, unless otherwise specified.
- For precincts, the provisions relating to the underlying zone apply unless specifically stated otherwise.
- Formed roads are not subject to the provisions of coastal/hazard areas, overlays, scheduled sites and features unless otherwise specified in a rule.

For avoidance of doubt, where there is an inconsistency between the rules, the more stringent rule applies.

Activity St	atus	Requires a Resource Consent	Explanation
PER	Permitted	No	Permitted activities do not require resource consent, provided standards and all other relevant rules are met. A Certificate of Compliance can be applied for stating that an activity can be done lawfully in a particular location without resource consent.
CON	Controlled	Yes Consent must be granted	Council must grant consent for a controlled activity, except for in specific circumstances under sections 104 and 106 of the RMA, and can only consider matters, or impose conditions, over which the District Plan or a national environmental standard has specifically reserved control. The activity may need to meet specified standards.
RDIS	Restricted Discretionary	Yes Consent may be granted or declined	Council may or may not grant consent or impose conditions for a restricted discretionary activity but only on the matters over which the District Plan has restricted its discretion. These matters of discretion will be listed in the relevant rule or standard. The activity may need to meet specified standards.
DIS	Discretionary	Yes Consent may be granted or declined	Council may or may not grant consent or impose conditions for a discretionary activity and may consider any relevant matter. The activity may need to meet specified standards.

Classes of Activities

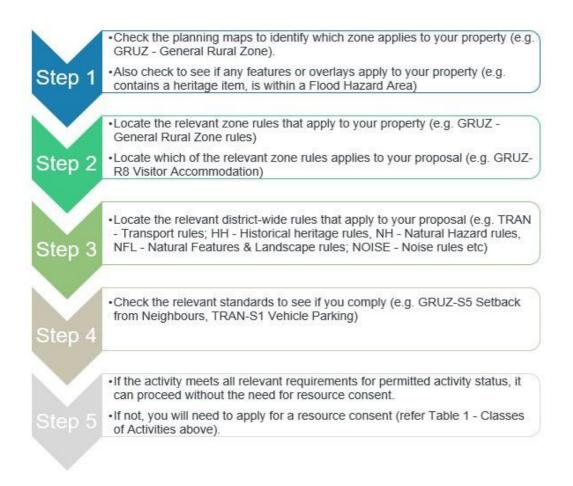
NC		Consent may be granted or declined	Council may or may not grant consent or impose conditions for a non-complying activity and may consider any relevant matter. Council must first be satisfied that the effects of a proposal are no more than minor or that the proposal is not contrary to the objectives and policies of the District Plan (and any relevant proposed plan), before determining whether or not to grant consent.
PR	Prohibited	possible	No resource consent can be applied for or granted for a prohibited activity. If you are wanting to undertake a prohibited activity, you would need the activity status to be changed through a plan change process.

- The type of resource consent required is generally dependent on the degree of change anticipated and the effects that the proposed change is likely to have on the environment.

- For controlled and restricted discretionary activities, the plan lists matters over which the Council reserves its control (for controlled activities) and restricts its discretion (for restricted discretionary activities).

- The most restrictive activity status used in the plan is 'prohibited'. Applicants may not apply for a resource consent to undertake any activity that is prohibited.
- Any activity which is not permitted (PER) or prohibited (PR) requires a resource consent.

Step by Step Guide for Using the District Plan



To find out more about applying for a Resource Consent refer to the Ministry for the Environment's 'An everyday guide to the RMA, Applying for a Resource Consent'.

Application forms and detailed guidance on how to make an application and the information that is to be submitted with an application are available on the Council's 'Resource Consents' webpage.

Activities Subject to Multiple Chapters/Rules

The overall activity status of a proposal will be determined on the basis of all rules which apply to the proposal. When a proposal involves several activities that are subject to multiple rules with different activity statuses, and/or involves an activity/activities across multiple zones, overlays or features, and it is appropriate to "bundle" the activities, the proposal will be assessed as a whole, on the basis of the most stringent activity status classification.

Material incorporated by reference

This plan occasionally refers to publications that act as a measure to help applicants comply with rules or provisions in the plan. These publications are known as 'material incorporated by reference'. Council is unable to provide copies of standards (New Zealand and international) due to matters of copyright. These must be obtained directly from the source: http://www.standards.co.nz/default.htm

Cross Boundary Matters

The Act states that the process by which cross boundary matters will be resolved can be stated in the District Plan.

The Tararua District has boundaries with XXX.

Cross boundary matters refer to situations where an activity takes place on or near a territorial boundary (e.g. residential subdivision), or where the effects of a particular activity impact on the territory of an adjacent authority (e.g. where an activity will result in traffic effects on a road in another District).

The cross-boundary matters take two forms. The first is ensuring that the overall policies and rules in the District Plan take reasonable account of the effects on adjacent areas (for example, recognising the Ruahine Ranges, which traverse the District's boundaries with Rangitīkei District, Manawatu District and Tararua District, as an outstanding natural landscape which is consistent with the Manawatu and Rangitīkei District Plans.

The second category of cross boundary matters concern the consideration of the effect of activities in the District, on adjacent Districts.

- 1. The following procedure will be followed for cross boundary matters:
 - a. By seeking to determine, before a resource consent application is received, whether any resource consents are required from any other consent authorities. If so, section 102 of the Act sets out the circumstances and procedures for joint hearings.
 - b. By encouraging applicants for resource consent for activities which might have effects on an adjoining District to consult with that District's consent authority,
 - c. By including the adjacent consent authority in the requirements for written approvals, where applicable,
 - d. By notifying the adjacent consent authority of proposals for which an application has been received where it is considered that a cross-boundary effect is likely.
- 2. Where a resource consent application is received by the Council and deemed to fall into the classification of being a cross-boundary matter, the Council will seek to adopt the following process (subject to the particular circumstances, the approach adopted by the other consent authorities concerned, and any relevant matters relating to delegations):
 - a. Where the adjacent authority does not require a resource consent application for the proposed activity, the application will proceed as provided for in this District Plan.
 - b. Where both the Council and the adjacent consent authority require a resource consent application, and that application is provided for as a non-notified application, the consent and any conditions be decided by the authorities with a single decision being issued.
 - c. Where at least one authority requires a resource consent to be notified, all authorities will notify the application and the consent and any conditions be decided by the authorities jointly with a single decision being issued. Wherever practicable, any application which requires the consent of two or more local authorities shall be heard jointly by an equal number of elected officials from both organisations and/or agreed commissioners at a mutually agreeable time and location. The Council will encourage practices which enable resource consent applications to be considered in a similar manner.

Relationships Between Spatial Layers

The Tararua District Plan uses a range of spatial layers that are shown on Planning Maps. The spatial layers used are outlined below. The function of each spatial layer is set out in the National Planning Standards, November 2019.

<u>Zones</u>

A zone spatially identifies and manages an area with common environmental characteristics or where environmental outcomes are sought, by bundling compatible activities or effects together, and controlling those that are incompatible.

The zones used in the Tararua District Plan and shown on the Planning Maps are:

- GRZ General Residential Zone
- GRUZ General Rural Zone
- RLZ Rural Lifestyle Zone
- SETZ Settlement Zone
- MUZ Mixed-Use Zone
- GIZ General Industrial Zone
- OS Open Space Zone

Overlays, scheduled sites and features

Used where the protection, maintenance or enhancement of particular values associated with an area or resource requires management in a different manner from the underlying zone provisions.

Coastal hazard areas and hazard areas

Identify areas where specific provisions are required to address the risk associated with a natural hazard.

Specific controls

Where a site or area requires provisions that are different from other spatial layers or district-wide provisions, a spatial component is identified on the planning maps.

Designations

Where the provision for a public work or project has been made as a designation, these are shown spatially on the planning maps.

Statutory Acknowledgement Areas

These areas are shown spatially on the planning maps. The general approach chapter explains the different spatial layers and their purpose, including how they relate to each other. Additional details are also included in the overview section of the applicable chapters.

Definitions

Term	Definition	
Access	the area of land over which a site or lot obtains legal vehicular and/or pedestrian access to a legal road. This land may include an access leg, a private way, common land as defined on a cross-lease or company-lease, or common property as defined in section 2 of the Unit Titles Act 1972.	
Accessory building	means a detached building, the use of which is ancillary to the use of any building, buildings or activity that is or could be lawfully established on the same site, but does not include any minor residential unit.	
Accessory buildings and structures (primary production)	means buildings and structures that support and are subsidiary to a primary production activity, including implement sheds, dairy sheds, mobile livestock shelters, barns, stockyards, artificial crop protection structures, crop support structures, frost fans and audible bird scaring devices.	
Accessway	any passage way, laid out or constructed by the authority of the council or the Minister of Works and Development, or the Minister of Lands (on or after 1 April 1988) for the purpose of providing the public with a convenient route for pedestrians from any road, service lane, or reserve to another, or to any public place or to any railway station, or from one public place to another public place, or from one part of any road, service land, or reserve to another part of that same road, service land or reserve.	
Addition	means any works undertaken to an existing building which has the effect of increasing the gross floor area of that building.	
Adjoining	land is deemed to be adjoining other land, when it abuts other land including when it is separated from that land only by a road, railway, drain, water race, river or stream.	
Agricultural Aviation Activity	means intermittent operation of an aircraft or helicopter for primary production, biosecurity and biodiversity purposes, including stock management, pest control, the application of fertiliser or agrichemicals, frost mitigation, and associated refuelling.	
Air Noise Boundary	the area generally within the 65dB Ldn future noise contours as shown on the Planning Maps containing the Dannevirke Aerodrome.	
Aircraft	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)	
	means any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air otherwise than by reactions of the air against the surface of the earth.	
Aircraft movement	means a single flight operation (landing or departure) of any aircraft, excluding helicopters.	
Airport / Aerodrome	has the same meaning as 'airport' in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)	
	means any defined area of land or water intended or designed to be used, whether wholly or partly, for the landing, departure, movement, or servicing of aircraft.	
Allotment	has the same meaning as in section 218 of the RMA (as set out below)	
	(2) In this Act, the term allotment means—	
	(a) any parcel of land under the Land Transfer Act 2017 that is a continuous area and whose boundaries are shown separately on a survey plan, whether or not—	

	(i) the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been allowed, or subdivision approval has been granted, under another Act; or
	(ii) a subdivision consent for the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been granted under this Act; or
	(b) any parcel of land or building or part of a building that is shown or identified separately—
	(i) on a survey plan; or
	(ii) on a licence within the meaning of subpart 6 of Part 3 of the Land Transfer Act 2017; or
	(c) any unit on a unit plan; or
	(d) any parcel of land not subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017.
	(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), an allotment that is—
	(a) subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017 and is comprised in 1 record of title or for which 1 record of title could be issued under that Act; or
	(b) not subject to that Act and was acquired by its owner under 1 instrument of conveyance— shall be deemed to be a continuous area of land notwithstanding that part of it is physically separated from any other part by a road or in any other manner whatsoever, unless the division of the allotment into such parts has been allowed by a subdivision consent granted under this Act or by a subdivisional approval under any former enactment relating to the subdivision of land.
	(4) For the purposes of subsection (2), the balance of any land from which any allotment is being or has been subdivided is deemed to be an allotment.
Alteration	means any work to existing buildings or structures which involves the change, removal, or replacement of walls, windows, or features which results in an external appearance different to its existing appearance and does not increase the gross floor area of the building or structure.
Amenity values	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)
	means those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes.
Ancillary activity	means an activity that supports and is subsidiary to a primary activity.
Antenna	has the same meaning as in the National Environmental Standard for Telecommunication Facilities (as set out below):
	Means a device that receives or transmits radiocommunication or telecommunication signals, but not a small cell unit
Boundary adjustment	means a subdivision that alters the existing boundaries between adjoining allotments, without altering the number of allotments.
Building	means a temporary or permanent movable or immovable physical construction that is:
	(a) partially or fully roofed; and
	(b) fixed or located on or in land;
	but excludes any motorised vehicle or other mode of transport that could be moved under its own power.

	T
Building footprint	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.
Business services (including professional services)	means activities where the primary business is offering and/or supplying for hire or sale services, rather than goods. It includes but is not limited to:
	a. Offices for businesses, local and government agencies, community entities;
	b. Professional services, e.g. lawyers, accountants, engineering, surveying, insurance, financial services, not for profit organisations, banks, travel agents;
	c. Personal services, e.g. hairdressing, beauty therapy, dry cleaning, shoe repairs; and
	d. Postal services.
Cabinet	Has the same meaning as in the National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities (as set out below):
	Means a casing around equipment that is necessary to operate a telecommunication network, but not any of the following:
	a. a casing around an antenna, a small cell unit, ancillary equipment, or any part of a telecommunication line
	b. a casing that is wholly underground
	c. a casing that is inside a building d. a building
Central Retail Area	means the area shown on the planning maps for the Dannevirke, Woodville and Pahiatua townships.
Coastal water	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)
	means seawater within the outer limits of the territorial sea and includes—
	(a) seawater with a substantial fresh water component; and
	(b) seawater in estuaries, fiords, inlets, harbours, or embayments.
Commercial activity	means any activity trading in goods, equipment or services. It includes any ancillary activity to the commercial activity (for example administrative or head offices).
Community facility	means land and buildings used by members of the community for recreational, sporting, cultural, safety, health, welfare, or worship purposes. It includes provision for any ancillary activity that assists with the operation of the community facility.
Community garden	means land used as a garden by a group or collective, for the purpose of growing fruit, vegetables, and flowers. Includes composting.
Community scale renewable electricity generation	means electricity generated for supplying an immediate community, with or without exporting excess supply back into the distribution network.
Conservation activities	means the use of land or buildings for activities undertaken for the purposes of maintaining, protecting, and/or enhancing the natural, historic, and/or ecological values of a natural or historic resource. It may include activities which assist to enhance the public's appreciation and recreational enjoyment of the resource and includes planting, pest and weed control, and plant nurseries.
	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)
Contaminant	
Contaminant	means land that has a hazardous substance in or on it that—

	(b) is recorded, likely to have significant advance offerto on the environment	
	(b) is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment.	
Customary activity	means the use of land or buildings for Māori cultural activities that provide for the special relationship between tangata whenua and places of customary importance.	
Digital sign	means a sign with an electronic display that uses technologies such as LCD, LED, projection, and e-paper to display digital images, video, web pages, weather data, restaurant menus, or text. Includes illumination.	
Distribution network	has the same meaning as in the National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation (as set out below):	
	Means a distributor's lines and associated equipment used for the conveyance of electricity of lines other than lines that are part of the national grid.	
Drain	means any artificial watercourse designed, constructed, or used for the drainage of surface or subsurface water, but excludes artificial watercourses used for the conveyance of water for electricity generation, irrigation, or water supply purposes.	
Drive-through activity	means any activity with a substantial focus on drive-through transactions, including service stations and drive-through retail and services outlets and restaurants.	
Dust	means all non-combusted solid particulate matter that is suspended in the air, or has settled after being airborne. Dust may be derived from materials including rock, sand, cement, fertiliser, coal, soil, paint, animal products and wood.	
Earthworks	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 includin soil, clay, sand and rock); but excludes gardening, cultivation, and disturbance of land for the installation of fence posts.	
Education facility	means land or buildings used for teaching or training by child care services, schools, or tertiary education services, including any ancillary activities.	
Effect	has the same meaning as in section 3 of the RMA (as set out below)	
	includes—	
	(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—	
	(e) any potential effect of high probability; and	
	(f) any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact.	
Emergency service facilities	means facilities associated with organisations responsible for the safety and physical welfare of people or property in the community, and includes fire, ambulance, and police stations.	
Entertainment activities	means the use of any facility for the purpose of providing entertainment and includes any cinema, theatre, concert venue, conference centre, and private function facilities.	
Environment	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)	
	includes—	
	(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 paragraphs (a) to (c) or which are affected by those matters.
Esplanade reserve	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)
	means a reserve within the meaning of the Reserves Act 1977—
	(a) which is either—
	(i) a local purpose reserve within the meaning of section 23 of that Act, if vested in the territorial authority under section 239; or
	(ii) a reserve vested in the Crown or a regional council under section 237D; and
	(b) which is vested in the territorial authority, regional council, or the Crown for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229.
Esplanade strip	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)
	means a strip of land created by the registration of an instrument in accordance with section 232 for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229.
Farm quarry	means the extraction of minerals taken for use ancillary to farming and horticulture, and only used within the property of extraction. It includes the extraction of material for farm and forestry tracks, accessways, and hardstand areas on the property of origin. It does not include the exportation or removal of extracted material (including any aggregate) from the property of origin or retail or other sales of such material.
Finished floor level	means the level at the bottom of the floor joists or the base of the concrete floor slab.
Food & beverage activity (including	Means any activity where the primary business is selling food or beverages for immediate consumption, primarily on site. It includes:
hospitality)	a. restaurants;
	b. cafes;
	c. bars;
	d. taverns;
	It excludes:
	a. food and beverage retail stores e.g. supermarkets, dairies, superettes, bakeries, and takeaway food bars; and
	b. drive-through activities.
Foreshore protection area	means the area being 50 metres landward of Mean High-Water Springs in all areas of the Coastal Environment,
Functional need	means the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because the activity can only occur in that environment.
Green infrastructure	means a natural or semi-natural area, feature or process, including engineered systems that mimic natural processes, which are planned or managed to: (a) provide for aspects of ecosystem health or resilience, such as maintaining or improving the quality of water, air or soil, and habitats to promote biodiversity; and (b) provide services to people and communities, such as stormwater or flood management or climate change adaptation.
Greywater	means liquid waste from domestic sources including sinks, basins, baths, showers and similar fixtures, but does not include sewage, or industrial and trade waste.
Gross floor area	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:
	(a) where there are exterior walls, from the exterior faces of those exterior walls;

	(b) where there are walls separating two buildings, from the centre lines of the walls separating the two buildings;
	(c) where a wall or walls are lacking (for example, a mezzanine floor) and the edge of the floor is discernible, from the edge of the floor.
Ground level	means:
	(a) the actual finished surface level of the ground after the most recent subdivision that created at least one additional allotment was completed (when the record of title is created);
	(b) if the ground level cannot be identified under paragraph (a), the existing surface level of the ground;
	(c) if, in any case under paragraph (a) or (b), a retaining wall or retaining structure is located on the boundary, the level on the exterior surface of the retaining wall or retaining structure where it intersects the boundary.
Groundwater	means water occupying openings, cavities, or spaces in soils or rocks beneath the surface of the ground.
Habitable room	means any room used for the purposes of teaching or used as a living room, dining room, sitting room, bedroom, office or other room specified in the Plan to be a similarly occupied room.
Hazardous substance	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)
	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—
	(a) with 1 or more of the following intrinsic properties:
	(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 1 or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a).
Height	means the vertical distance between a specified reference point and the highest part of any feature, structure or building above that point.
Height in relation to boundary	means the height of a structure, building or feature, relative to its distance from either the boundary of:
	(a) a site; or
	(b) another specified reference point.
Highly productive land	has the same meaning as in the National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land (as set out below):
	means land that has been mapped in accordance with clause 3.4 and is included in an operative regional policy statement as required by clause 3.5 (but see clause 3.5(7) for what is treated as highly productive land before the maps are included in an operative regional policy

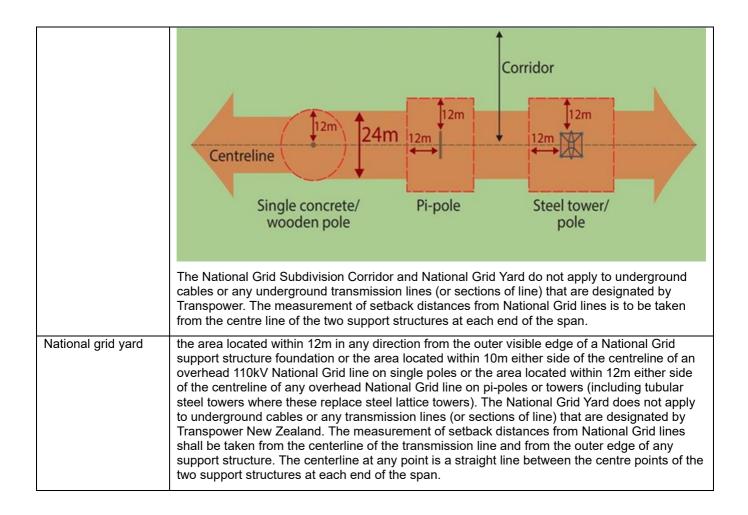
	statement and clause 3.5(6) for when land is rezoned and therefore ceases to be highly productive land)
Historic Heritage	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)
	(a) means those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities:
	(i) archaeological:
	(ii) architectural:
	(iii) cultural:
	(iv) historic:
	(v) scientific:
	(vi) technological; and
	(b) includes—
	(i) historic sites, structures, places, and areas; and
	(ii) archaeological sites; and
	(iii) sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu; and
	(iv) surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources.
Home business	means a commercial activity that is:
	(a) undertaken or operated by at least one resident of the site; and
	(b) incidental to the use of the site for a residential activity.
Industrial activity	means an activity that manufactures, fabricates, processes, packages, distributes, repairs, stores, or disposes of materials (including raw, processed, or partly processed materials) or goods. It includes any ancillary activity to the industrial activity.
Industrial and trade waste	means liquid waste, with or without matter in suspension, from the receipt, manufacture or processing of materials as part of a commercial, industrial or trade process, but excludes sewage and greywater.
Infrastructure	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)
	a. pipelines that distribute or transmit natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy:
	i. network for the purpose of telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001: ii. iii. iv.
	<i>ii. a network for the purpose of radiocommunication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989:</i>
	iii. facilities for the generation of electricity, lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, and support structures for lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity excluding facilities, lines, and support structures if a person—
	iv. uses them in connection with the generation of electricity for the person's use; and
	v. does not use them to generate any electricity for supply to any other person:
	b. a water supply distribution system, including a system for irrigation:
	c. a drainage or sewerage system:
	d. structures for transport on land by cycleways, rail, roads, walkways, or any other means:

	e. facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers transported on land by any means:
	f. an airport as defined in section 2 of the Airport Authorities Act 1966:
	g. a navigation installation as defined in section 2 of the Civil Aviation Act 1990:
	h. facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers carried by sea, including a port related commercial undertaking as defined in section 2(1) of the Port Companies Act 1988:
	<i>i.</i> anything described as a network utility operation in regulations made for the purposes of the definition of network utility operator in section 166
Intensive primary production	means any activity defined as intensive indoor primary production or intensive outdoor primary production.
Intensive indoor primary production	means primary production activities that principally occur within buildings and involve growing fungi, or keeping or rearing livestock (excluding calf-rearing for a specified time period) or poultry.
L _{A90}	has the same meaning as the 'Background sound level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound.
LAeq	has the same meaning as 'time-average A-weighted sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics -Measurement of Environmental Sound.
LAF(max)	has the same meaning as the 'maximum A-frequency weighted, F-time weighted sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement Of Environmental Sound.
Lake	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)
	means a body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land.
Land	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)
	(a) includes land covered by water and the airspace above land; and
	 (a) includes land covered by water and the anspace above land, and (b) in a national environmental standard dealing with a regional council function under section 30 or a regional rule, does not include the bed of a lake or river; and
	(c) 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.
Land disturbance	means the alteration or disturbance of land (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock) that does not permanently alter the profile, contour or height of the land.
Landfill	means an area used for, or previously used for, the disposal of solid waste. It excludes cleanfill areas.
Large-scale renewable electricity generation	means electricity generation activities utilising renewable energy sources for the purpose of exporting electricity directly into the distribution network or National Grid. It includes all ancillary components and activities such as substations, battery energy storage systems, climate/environmental monitoring equipment, earthworks, roading, maintenance buildings, temporary concrete batching plants, internal transmission and fibre networks, vegetation clearance, and site rehabilitation works
L _{dn}	has the same meaning as the 'Day night level, or day-night average sound level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound.
L _{peak}	has the same meaning as 'Peak sound pressure level' in New Zealand Standard 6801:2008 Acoustics – Measurement of Environmental Sound.
Lifestyle site	a site created and used for rural residential living in the GRUZ — General Rural Zone and the RLZ — Rural Lifestyle Zone.

Line	has the same meaning as in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001 and section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992 (as set out below)	
	 means a wire or a conductor of any other kind (including a fibre optic cable) used or intended to be used for the transmission or reception of signs, signals, impulses, writing, images, sounds, instruction, information, or intelligence of any nature by means of any electromagnetic system; 	
	b. means works that are used or intended to be used for the conveyance of electricity; and	
	c. includes—	
	 any pole, insulator, casing, fixture, tunnel, or other equipment or material used or intended to be used for supporting, enclosing, surrounding, or protecting any of those wires or conductors; and 	
	ii. any part of a line	
Living area	any room in a residential unit other than a room used principally as a bedroom, laundry or bathroom.	
Loading space	a portion of a site, whether covered or not, clear of any road or service lane upon which a vehicle can stand while being loaded or unloaded, including also the adjustment or covering of any load and the fuelling of a vehicle. Such loading space will have vehicular access to a road or service lane and must be provided separately from any other designated car park onsite and not be part of internal traffic movement lanes.	
Lot(s)	has the same meaning as 'allotment'.	
Mahinga kai	the customary gathering of food and natural materials, the food and resources themselves and the places where those resources are gathered.	
Maintenance	to keep in existing order, to prevent loss or deterioration, or to restore to working order. Does not include extending, replacing, removing or demolishing a structure, or any substantive change to the form, orientation, or outline of the structure.	
	Specifically in relation to network utilities, 'maintenance' means:	
	any replacement, repair or renewal work or activity necessary to continue the operation and/or functioning of an existing network utility. Includes the replacement of an existing line of the same voltage or diameter, building, structure or other facilities 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 does not include minor upgrading or upgrading.	
	Specifically in relation to renewable energy, 'maintenance' means: the undertaking of work necessary to keep a renewable electricity generation activity operating at an efficient and safe level (e.g. activities include erosion, sediment and flood control, weed control, access requirements, maintenance of plant, machinery or structures and monitoring of operations).	
Maintenance (of a heritage item)	means regular and ongoing protective care of a place to prevent deterioration and to retain its values. Maintenance excludes alterations, additions, restoration, or reconstruction.	
Minor residential unit	means a self-contained residential unit that is ancillary to the principal residential unit, and is held in common ownership with the principal residential unit on the same site.	
Major hazardous	a. any facility which involves one or more of the following activities:	
facility	 manufacturing and associated storage of hazardous substances (including industries manufacturing agrochemicals, fertilisers, acids/alkalis or paints) 	
	ii. oil and gas exploration and extraction facilities	
	iii. purpose-built bulk storage facilities for the storage of hazardous substances (other than petrol, diesel or LPG) for wholesale supply	

	iv.	the storage/use of more than 6 tonnes of LPC
	iv.	the storage/use of more than 6 tonnes of LPG
	v.	galvanising plants
	vi.	electroplating and metal treatment facilities
	vii.	tanneries
	viii.	timber treatment
	ix.	meat processing, and rendering plants
	х.	wastewater treatment plants
	xi.	metal smelting and refining (including battery refining or re-cycling)
	xii.	milk treatment plants
	xiii.	fibreglass manufacturing
	xiv.	polymer foam manufacturing
	xv.	asphalt/bitumen manufacture or storage
	xvi.	landfills
	xvii.	the storage and/or treatment of hazardous waste (including reuse and recycling facilities) or hazardous substances awaiting reuse, recycling, or treatment
	xviii.	any facility designated a Major Hazard Facility under the Health and Safety at Work (Major Hazard Facilities) Regulations 2016
	b. The follow	ving activities are not considered to be major hazardous facilities:
	i.	the incidental use and storage (including for disposal) of hazardous substances in minimal domestic-scale quantities
	ii.	retail outlets for hazardous substances intended for domestic usage (e.g.
	iii.	supermarkets, hardware stores and pharmacies) the incidental use and storage (including for disposal) of agrichemicals,
		fertilisers and fuel for primary production activities.
	iv. v.	the mixing of fertilisers service stations, truck stops and commercial refuelling activities
	vi.	pipelines used for the transfer of hazardous substances such gas, oil,
	vii.	trade waste and sewage fuel in motor vehicles, boats, airplanes and small engines
	viii.	military training activities
	ix. x.	the transport of hazardous substances (e.g. in trucks or trains) the incidental use and storage (including for disposal) of hazardous substances for emergency service activities
Manoeuvring area	part of a site us	ed by vehicles to move from the vehicle crossing to any parking, garage or
-	loading space,	including all driveways and aisles, or as part of an access strip.
Māori Land	Has the same r	neaning as in section 4 of the Te Ture Whenua Act (as set out below)
	as being Māori	customary land and Māori freehold land.
Mast	see definition o	f 'Pole'
Mineral	has the same n	neaning as in section 2 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 (as set out below)
	whether or not minerals, precio	ally occurring inorganic substance beneath or at the surface of the earth, under water; and includes all metallic minerals, non- metallic minerals, fuel ous stones, industrial rocks and building stones, and a prescribed substance ning of the Atomic Energy Act 1945
Mining	has the same n	neaning as in section 2 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 (as set out below)

	a. means operations in connection with mining, exploring, or prospecting for any Crown owned mineral; and
	 b. includes, when carried out at or near the site where the mining, exploration, or prospecting is undertaken,—
	i. the extraction, transport, treatment, processing, and separation of any mineral or chemical substance from the mineral; and
	 ii. the construction, maintenance, and operation of any works, structures, and other land improvements, and of any related machinery and equipment connected with the operations; and
	iii. the removal of overburden by mechanical or other means, and the stacking, deposit, storage, and treatment of any substance considered to contain any mineral; and
	iv. the deposit or discharge of any mineral, material, debris, tailings, refuse, or wastewater produced from or consequent on the operations; and
	v. the doing of all lawful acts incidental or conducive to the operations; and
	c. includes any activities relating to the injection into and extraction of petroleum from an underground gas storage facility
Minor upgrading	means an increase in the carrying capacity, efficiency, safety or security of existing electricity and telecommunication lines, utilising existing support structures or replacement structures, and where the effects of the utility remain the same or similar in character, scale and intensity as those that existed prior to the commencement of the minor upgrading. It includes:
	a. adding new circuits;
	b. reconductoring with higher capacity conductors;
	c. re-sagging of conductors; fitting longer or more efficient insulators;
	 d. placement of support structures within a similar location as the support structure that is replaced;
	 e. adding earthwires which may contain telecommunication lines, earthpeaks and lighting rods;
	f. adding electrical or telecommunication fittings;
	 g. replacement of existing cross arms, including cross arms of different design but similar scale; and
	h. installation of fibre-optic cables onto existing transmission lines.
	It excludes any increase in the voltage of a line, unless the line was originally constructed to operate at the higher voltage.
Motorised craft	any boat powered by an engine.
National grid	as defined in the National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission (2008) (as set out below), and as identified as the 'National Grid Line' on the Planning Maps.
	means the assets used or owned by Transpower NZ Limited.
National grid	the area measured either side of the centreline of above ground National Grid line as follows:
subdivision corridor	a. 14m for 110kV national grid lines on single poles
	b. 32m for 110kV transmission lines on towers



Nationally significant infrastructure	 means: a. State Highways; b. the National Grid electricity transmission network; c. national renewable electricity generation facilities that connect with the National Grid; d. major gas or oil pipeline services (such as the gas transmission pipeline from Taranaki); e. any railway (as defined in the Railways Act 2005). telecommunications networks.
Natural and physical resources	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below) Includes land, water, air, soil, minerals, and energy, all forms of plants and animals (whether native to New Zealand or introduced), and all structures.
Natural hazard mitigation activities Natural hazard	activities that are carried out to reduce the risks posed by natural hazards (includes stopbanks, sea walls, vegetation planting, and river control and drainage works). has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)
	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.

Natural wetland	refer 'Wetland (Natural)'.
Net floor area	means the sum of any gross floor area; and
	(a) includes:
	(i) both freehold and leased areas; and
	(ii) any stock storage or preparation areas; but
	(b) excludes:
	(i) void areas such as liftwells and stair wells, including landing areas;
	(ii) shared corridors and mall common spaces;
	(iii) entrances, lobbies and plant areas within a building;
	(iv) open or roofed outdoor areas, and external balconies, decks, porches and terraces;
	(v) off street loading areas;
	(vi) building service rooms;
	(vii) parking areas and basement areas used for parking, manoeuvring and access; and
	(viii) non-habitable floor spaces in rooftop structures.
Net site area	means the total area of the site, but excludes:
	(a) any part of the site that provides legal access to another site;
	(b) any part of a rear site that provides legal access to that site;
	(c) any part of the site subject to a designation that may be taken or acquired under the Public Works Act 1981.
Network utility(ies)	a project, work, system or structure that is a network utility operation undertaken by a network utility operator.
Network utility operator (or operation)	has the same meaning as in s166 of the RMA (as set out below)
	means a person who—
	a. undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution or transmission by pipeline of natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy; or
	b. operates or proposes to operate a network for the purpose of—
	i. telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; or
	ii. radiocommunication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989; or
	c. is an electricity operator or electricity distributor as defined in section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992 for the purpose of line function services as defined in that section; or
	 d. undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution of water for supply (including irrigation); or
	e. undertakes or proposes to undertake a drainage or sewerage system; or
	f. constructs, operates, or proposes to construct or operate, a road or railway line; or
	g. is an airport authority as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966 for the purposes of operating an airport as defined by that Act; or
	h. is a provider of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; or
	i. undertakes or proposes to undertake a project or work prescribed as a network utility operation for the purposes of this definition by regulations made under this Act,—

	and the words network utility operation have a corresponding meaning.		
Noise	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)		
	includes vibration.		
Noise rating level	means a derived noise level used for comparison with a noise limit.		
Noise sensitive	means any:		
activity	a. buildings used for residential activity		
	b. marae & urupa		
	c. place of worship		
	d. visitor accommodation		
	e. teaching areas and sleeping/wellness rooms in an educational facility		
	f. home-based education and care service		
	g. day care facility		
	h. hospital or sleeping/wellness rooms in a health care facility		
	i. rest home or retirement village		
	but does not include an activity if it was not lawfully established.		
Notional boundary	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.		
Noxious or offensive	means an industrial activity involving:		
industry	a. blood or offal treating; bone boiling or crushing; dag crushing; fellmongering; fish cleaning		
	or curing; gut scraping and treating; and tallow melting;		
	i. flax pulping; flock manufacture or teasing of textile materials for any purpose; and		
	wood pulping;		
	ii. storage and disposal of sewage, septic tank sludge, or refuse;iii. any industrial activity which involves the discharge of odour or dust beyond the site		
	boundary. iv. slaughtering of animals; storage, drying or preserving of bones, hides, hoofs or		
	skins; tanning; and wool scouring;		
	 any other processes involving fuel-burning equipment, which individually or in combination with other equipment, have a fuelburning rate of up to 1000 kg/hr; 		
	vi. burning out of the residual content of metal containers used for the transport or		
	storage of chemicals; vii. the burning of municipal, commercial or industrial wastes, by the use of incinerators		
	for disposal of waste;		
	viii. any industrial wood pulp process in which wood or other cellulose material is cooked with chemical solutions to dissolve lining, and the associated processes of bleaching		
	and chemical and by-product recovery;		
<u>O</u> #	ix. crematoriums;		
Offensive process (or activity)	means one of the following processes:		
· • /	a. processes requiring offensive trade licenses under the Health Act 1956;		
	b. the manufacture and processing of chemical fertilisers;		
	 meat processing or any associated processing of meat and meat by-products or co- products; 		
	d. fish curing, cleaning, treatment, preserving and storage;		
	e. cement and concrete products manufacture;		

	f. hot-mix asphalt paving manufacture;
	g. glass or fibre-glass manufacture;
	h. wood-pulp manufacture and processing;
	 foundry processes, electro-plating works, melting of metals, steel manufacture and galvanising;
	j. natural gas, oil or petroleum distillation or refining;
	k. manufacture of hardboard, chipboard or particle board;
	I. timber treatment;
	m. wool scouring; and
	motor body building and auto dismantling.
Official sign	means all signs required or provided for under any statute or regulation, or are otherwise related to aspects of public safety.
Operation (renewable energy)	the working of a renewable electricity generation activity on a day-to-day basis to generate and transmit electricity.
Operational need	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.
Outdoor living space	means an area of open space for the use of the occupants of the residential unit or units to which the space is allocated.
Outdoor service space	an area of service space to be provided for the exclusive use of each household unit to which the space has been allocated, for such functions or structures as clotheslines, storage of rubbish bins and wood. No outdoor service space is to be occupied by an access or parking space, or the units outdoor living space.
Outdoor storage	land used for the purpose of storing vehicles, equipment, machinery, natural and processed products and wastes, outside a fully enclosed building for periods in excess of 4 weeks in any one year.
Outstanding natural features and landscapes	means an area of outstanding natural features and landscapes identified in SCHED - Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes.
Papakāinga	means a group of houses, of three or more, on whenua Māori as a 'community' which may include broader support and occupant involvement. housing and any ancillary activities (including residential, social, cultural, educational, economic, conservation, commercial or recreation activities) for tangata whenua on their ancestral land.
	Whenua Māori in the context of papakāinga refers to:
	 i. Māori Freehold Land registered in the Māori Land Court as a Māori title, OR ii. Land in General Title where it once was Māori title (pre the compulsory conversion to General Title from 1967 for example), OR iii. Land in the process or intention of being converted back into Māori title OR iv. Land that is considered to be Māori 'customary' land with clear and demonstrated tikanga, history or other matters of significance (for example adjacent to a Marae) meaning it is 'attached' to the ownership and kaitiaki of the whānau/hapū.
Parking area	that part of a site within which vehicle parking spaces required by this Plan or otherwise provided are accommodated, and includes all parking spaces, manoeuvring areas and required landscape areas.
Parking space	a space of usable dimensions and condition, including access and manoeuvring area. A garage or carport may count as one or more parking space for a household unit, depending on its size.
Plantation forest / plantation forestry	as defined in the Resource Management (National Environment Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017 (as set out below)

	means a forest deliberately established for commercial purposes, being—
	 a. at least 1 ha of continuous forest cover of forest species that has been planted and has or will be harvested or replanted; and
	b. includes all associated forestry infrastructure; but
	c. does not include—
	 a shelter belt of forest species, where the tree crown cover has, or is likely to have, an average width of less than 30 m; or
	ii. forest species in urban areas; or
	iii. nurseries and seed orchards; or
	iv. trees grown for fruit or nuts; or
	v. long-term ecological restoration planting of forest species; or
	willows and poplars space planted for soil conservation purposes
Planted indigenous forestry	planting and management (including thinning) of indigenous timber trees or tree ferns, or areas specifically planted in indigenous vegetation for the purpose of harvesting or commercial use.
Pole	As defined in clause 4 of the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2016 (as set out below)
	means a pole, mast, lattice tower, or similar structure, of a kind that is able to be used (with or without modification) to support antennas
Primary production	means:
	 a. any aquaculture, agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, mining, quarrying or forestry activities; and
	 b. includes initial processing, as an ancillary activity, of commodities that result from the listed activities in a);
	 c. includes any land and buildings used for the production of the commodities from a) and used for the initial processing of the commodities in b); but
	excludes further processing of those commodities into a different product.
Principal building	a building, buildings or part of a building accommodating the activity for which the site is primarily used.
Private road	any roadway, place, or arcade laid out or formed on private land by the owner of the land, but intended for the use of the public generally.
Private way	any way or passage over private land, the use of which is confined or intended to be confined to certain persons or classes of persons, and which is not intended to be used by the public generally.
Prospecting (minerals)	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991 (as set out below)
	 means any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying land likely to contain mineral deposits or occurrences; and
	b. includes the following activities:
	i. geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveying:
	ii. aerial surveying:

	taking small samples offshore by low-impact mechanical methods
Public place	any public thoroughfare, park, reserve, lake, river or place to which the public has access with or without the payment of a fee, and which is under the control of the District Council, Regional Council, Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency or the Department of Conservation or the Crown.
Quarry	means a location or area used for the permanent removal and extraction of aggregates (clay, silt, rock or sand). It includes the area of aggregate resource and surrounding land associated with the operation of a quarry and which is used for quarrying activities.
Quarrying activities	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.
Radiocommunication	As defined in the Radiocommunications Act 1989 (as set out below)
	Means any transmission or reception of signs, writing, images, sounds or intelligence of any nature by radio waves.
Radio communication facility(ies)	As defined in the Radiocommunications Act 1989 (as set out below)
	means any mast/pole, aerial, antenna dish or other structure, facility or apparatus used or intended for the purpose of facilitating radiocommunication
Recreation activity	means any activity whose primary purpose is the passive or active enjoyment of leisure on a non-profit basis, whether competitive or non-competitive, casual or organised, including (but not limited to) the following facilities and their use:
	- grass fields, hard courts and artificial surfaces;
	- playgrounds and skate parks;
	- walkways, cycleways and trails;
	 changing rooms, club rooms, shelters, public toilets, and other buildings or facilities accessory to recreational activities.
	Refer 'community facility'.
Regionally significant	means necessary services and installations which are of greater than local significance, including:
infrastructure	 a. transport networks of regional significance, including State Highways and arterial roads (as defined in the District Plan, the Regional Land Transport Strategy and the State Highway Classification System), and the rail network;
	b. the electricity transmission network and electricity distribution networks;
	c. telecommunications and radiocommunications facilities
	d. public or community renewable electricity generation activities;
	 e. pipelines and gas facilities used for the transmission and distribution of natural and manufactured gas;
	 f. public or community sewage treatment plants and associated reticulation and disposal systems;
	g. public water supply intakes, treatment plants and distributions systems;
	h. public or community rural water storage infrastructure, including distribution systems;
	i. public or community drainage systems, including stormwater systems;
	j. flood proteciton schemes;

	the any railway (as defined in the Bailways Act 2005)
	k. any railway (as defined in the Railways Act 2005).
Relocated building (or dwelling)	the removal, relocation, re-siting or demolition of an existing building (excluding the relocation or demolition of heritage buildings that are listed in HH-SCHED — Schedule of Heritage Items) from any site to another site, excluding the movement of a building within the same title or a new building built off-site that has not been used and is for the express purpose of being located to the subject site.
Renewable electricity generation activities	the construction, operation, maintenance and upgrading of structures associated with renewable electricity generation. Includes small and community-scale distributed renewable electricity generation activities and the system of electricity conveyance required to convey electricity to the distribution network and/or the national grid and electricity storage technologies associated with renewable electricity.
Renewable energy	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)
	means energy produced from solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, biomass, tidal, wave, and ocean current sources.
Repairs (of a heritage item)	means to make good decayed or damaged fabric using identical, closely similar, or otherwise appropriate material.
Requiring authority	has the meaning set out in section 166 of the RMA (as set out below)
	means—
	a. a Minister of the Crown; or
	b. a local authority; or
	c. a network utility operator approved as a requiring authority under section 167
Reserve	any land set apart for any public purpose, including reserves vested under the Reserves Act as defined in section 2 of the Reserves Act 1977 (as set out below)
	except as hereinafter provided in this definition, means any land set apart for any public purpose; and includes—
	a. any land which immediately before the commencement of this Act was a public reserve within the meaning of the Reserves and Domains Act 1953:
	 b. any land vested in the Crown which after the commencement of this Act is reserved or set apart under Part 12 of the Land Act 1948 or other lawful authority as a reserve, or alienated from the Crown for the purpose of a reserve:
	c. any land which after the commencement of this Act is vested in the Crown by or under the authority of any Act as a reserve:
	 any land which after the commencement of this Act is taken, purchased, or otherwise acquired in any manner whatever by the Crown as a reserve or in trust for any particular purpose:
	 e. any land acquired after the commencement of this Act in any manner by an administering body as a reserve within the meaning of this Act, and any land vested in any local authority which, not theretofore being a public reserve, is by resolution of the local authority pursuant to section 14 declared to be set apart as a reserve:
	f. any private land set apart as a reserve in accordance with the provisions of any Act:
	g. any land which immediately before the commencement of this Act was a domain or public domain within the meaning of the Reserves and Domains Act 1953:
	h. any land, other than a national park within the meaning of the National Parks Act 1980, administered under the Tourist and Health Resorts Control Act 1908:

	has the same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974; and includes a motorway as defined in section 2(1) of the Government Roading Powers Act 1989 Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974 road definition: road means the whole of any land which is within a district, and which—
Road	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)
	means a continually or intermittently flowing body of fresh water; and includes a stream and modified watercourse; but does not include any artificial watercourse (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal).
River	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)
Right of way	an area of land over which there is registered a legal document giving rights to pass over that land to the owners and occupiers of other land.
Reverse sensitivity	the potential for the operation of an existing lawfully established activity to be compromised, constrained or curtailed by the more recent establishment or alteration of another activity which may be sensitive to the actual, potential or perceived environmental effects generated by an existing activity
Retirement village	means a managed comprehensive residential complex or facilities used to provide residential accommodation for people who are retired and any spouses or partners of such people. It may also include any of the following for residents within the complex: recreation, leisure, supported residential care, welfare and medical facilities (inclusive of hospital care) and other non-residential activities.
Retail sales / Retail / Retailing	the direct sale or hire to the public from any site and/or the display or offering for sale or hire to the public on any site of goods, merchandise or equipment, but excluding recreational activities.
Residential unit	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.
Restaurant (includes hospitality activities)	any land and/or buildings, or part of a building, in which meals are regularly supplied for sale to the general public for consumption on the premises, or for takeaway, including such premises for which a licence has been granted pursuant to the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.
Residential activity	means the use of land and building(s) for people's living accommodation.
Reserve management plan	a management plan prepared pursuant to section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977, that provides for and ensures the use, enjoyment, maintenance, protection, and preservation, as the case may require, and the development, as appropriate, of a reserve for the purposes for which it is classified.
	 any land taken, purchased, or otherwise in any manner acquired, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, by a local authority, unless the land is acquired subject to a trust or a condition that it shall be held by the local authority as a reserve: any Maori reservation
	k. any land to which section 167(4) of the Land Act 1948 applies:
	j. any land taken or otherwise acquired or set apart under the Public Works Act 1981 or any corresponding former Act, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, for any purpose not specified in paragraph (i):
	agricultural showground, or a tourist and health resort: but does not include—
	i. any land taken or otherwise acquired or set apart by the Crown under the Public Works Act 1981 or any corresponding former Act, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, for the purposes of a reserve, a recreation ground, a pleasure ground, an

	a. immediately before the commencement of this Part was a road or street or public highway; or
	b. immediately before the inclusion of any area in the district was a public highway within that area; or
	c. is laid out by the council as a road or street after the commencement of this Part; or
	d. is vested in the council for the purpose of a road as shown on a deposited survey plan; or
	e. is vested in the council as a road or street pursuant to any other enactment;
	_
	and includes—
	f. except where elsewhere provided in this Part, any access way or service lane which before the commencement of this Part was under the control of any council or is laid out or constructed by or vested in any council as an access way or service lane or is declared by the Minister of Works and Development as an access way or service lane after the commencement of this Part or is declared by the Minister of Lands as an access way or service lane on or after 1 April 1988:
	g. every square or place intended for use of the public generally, and every bridge, culvert, drain, ford, gate, building, or other thing belonging thereto or lying upon the line or within the limits thereof;—
	but, except as provided in the Public Works Act 1981 or in any regulations under that Act, does not include a motorway within the meaning of that Act or the Government Roading Powers Act 1989 Section 2(1) of the Government Roading Powers Act 1989 motorway definition motorway—
	 a. means a motorway declared as such by the Governor-General in Council under section 138 of the Public Works Act 1981 or under section 71 of this Act; and
	 b. includes all bridges, drains, culverts, or other structures or works forming part of any motorway so declared; but
	c. does not include any local road, access way, or service lane (or the supports of any such road, way, or lane) that crosses over or under a motorway on a different level.
Road boundary	any boundary of a site abutting a legal road (other than an accessway or service lane) or contiguous to a boundary of a road designation. Frontage or road frontage has the same meaning as road boundary.
Rural airstrip	means any defined area of land in the rural area, intended or designed to be used, whether wholly or partly, for aircraft movement or storage, or the servicing of aircraft excluding any airstrip on land where the principal use of that land is for primary production and is used intermittently for agricultural aviation activities (farm airstrips).
Rural Industry	means an industry or business undertaken in a rural environment that directly supports, services, or is dependent on primary production.
Rural produce retail	means the use of land and/or buildings on, or within which, rural produce grown or produced on site, and products manufactured from it, are offered for sale. This includes the further processing of products manufactured on site.
Safety alterations (of a heritage item)	works necessary for the primary purpose of improving structural performance, fire safety or physical access. Improving structural performance includes seismic strengthening work.
Seasonal workers accommodation (including farmworkers)	any premises used for residential accommodation purposes directly associated with the seasonal labour requirements of the District's agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, and cropping industries, including both existing permanent buildings and new relocatable structures. Seasonal workers accommodation includes ancillary kitchen, dining and ablution facilities and other ancillary living and recreation facilities for the exclusive use of resident seasonal workers, whether in one building or multiple buildings.
•	

Sensitive activity	activities which are sensitive to noise, dust, the use and storage of hazardous substances, spray residue, odour or visual effects of nearby activities. Includes residential activities, marae, urupā, visitor accommodation, camping grounds, rest homes, retirement villages, day care facilities, educational facilities, community facilities, health care facilities and hospitals.
Sensitive activity (national grid)	has the same meaning as in clause 3 of the National {olicy Statement for Electricity Transmission (2008) (as set out below)
	includes schools, residential buildings and hospitals.
Service activity	the use of land and buildings for the primary purpose of the transport, storage, warehousing, maintenance or repair of goods and materials, excluding relocatable building depots.
Service lane	any lane laid out or constructed for the purpose of providing the public with a side or rear access for vehicular traffic to any land.
Service station	any site where the dominant activity is the retail sale of motor vehicle fuels (including petrol, LPG, CNG, and diesel), and may also include any one or more of the following:
	 a. the sale of kerosene, alcohol based fuels, lubricating oils, tyres, batteries, vehicle spare parts and other accessories normally associated with motor vehicles;
	 b. mechanical repair and servicing of motor vehicles (includes motor cycles, caravans, boat motors, trailers), except that in any Residential zone, the mechanical repairs of motor vehicles and domestic garden equipment does not include panel beating, spray painting and heavy engineering such as engine reboring and crankshaft grinding;
	c. inspection and/or certification of vehicles;
	d. mechanical washing and cleaning of motor vehicles;
	e. the sale of other merchandise where this is an ancillary activity to the main use of the site
	Refer also 'commercial activity'.
Setback	the distance between any part of a building (including eaves and guttering) and the legal boundary of its site.
Sewage	means human excrement and urine.
Sign	means any device, character, graphic or electronic display, whether temporary or permanent, which:
	(a) is for the purposes of:
	(i) identification of or provision of information about any activity, property or structure or an aspect of public safety;
	(ii) providing directions; or
	(iii) promoting goods, services or events; and
	(b) is projected onto, or fixed or attached to, any structure or natural object; and
	(c) includes the frame, supporting device and any ancillary equipment whose function is to support the message or notice.
Site	means:
	a. an area of land comprised in a single record of title under the Land Transfer Act 2017; or
	 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
	c. the land comprised in a single allotment or balance area on an approved survey plan of subdivision for which a separate record of title under the Land Transfer Act 2017 could be issued without further consent of the Council; or

	d. despite paragraphs (a) to (c), in the case of land subdivided under the Unit Titles Act 1972 or the Unit Titles Act 2010 or a cross lease system is the whole of the land subject to the unit development or cross lease.
Small cell unit	has the same meaning as in clause 4 of the NES-TF (as set out below)
	small cell unit means a device—
	a. that receives or transmits radiocommunication or telecommunication signals; and
	 b. the volume of which (including any ancillary equipment, but not including any cabling) is not more than 0.11m3
Small scale renewable energy generation (including community based generation)	small scale and community scale renewable electricity generation at a capacity of no greater than 20 kW for the purpose of using or generating electricity on a particular site, or supplying an immediate community, or connecting into the distribution network, and includes generation using solar, wind, hydro and biomass energy resource.
Special audible characteristic	has the same meaning as 'special audible characteristic' in section 6.3 of New Zealand Standard 6802:2008 Acoustics – Environmental Noise.
Solid waste	any solid material regardless of form, including containers and their contents which require permanent disposal, or storage until such time that they can be reused or recycled, and includes residues from incineration.
Statutory acknowledgment area	a statement under a Treaty of Waitangi settlement (claims settlement legislation), between the Crown and iwi that is intended to recognise the cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association of iwi with specified sites and areas on Crown-owned land.
Stormwater	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.
Structure	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)
	means any building, equipment, device, or other facility, made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft.
Subdivision	has the same meaning as "subdivision of land" in section 218 of the RMA (as set out below)
	means-
	a. the division of an allotment—
	 by an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title for any part of the allotment; or
	 ii. by the disposition by way of sale or offer for sale of the fee simple to part of the allotment; or
	iii. by a lease of part of the allotment which, including renewals, is or could be for a term of more than 35 years; or
	iv. by the grant of a company lease or cross lease in respect of any part of the allotment; or
	 v. by the deposit of a unit plan, or an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title for any part of a unit on a unit plan; or
	 b. an application to the Registrar-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title in circumstances where the issue of that certificate of title is prohibited by section 226.

Sustainable	has the same meaning as in section 5 of the RMA (as set out below)
management	has the same meaning as in section 5 of the RMA (as set out below)
	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—
	(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.
Telecommunication	the conveyance by electromagnetic means from one device to another of any encrypted or non-encrypted sign, signal, impulse, writing, image, sound, instruction, information, or intelligence of any nature, whether for the information of any person using the device or not. Where Telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunication Act 2001 (as set out below)
	means the conveyance by electromagnetic means from one device to another of any encrypted or non-encrypted sign, signal, impulse, writing, image, sound, instruction, information, or intelligence of any nature, whether for the information of any person using the device or not
Temporary event	the short term or intermittent use of any land, buildings and structures for an activity not carried out on the site on a regular basis, or the carrying out of an activity outside the limits on hours or scale prescribed in Plan standards. It excludes temporary military training activity and short-term social or cultural gatherings where these are ancillary to a permitted activity or in compliance with the standards and terms for permitted activities. Any event for which a Special Licence under the Sale of Liquor Act 2012 is required will be deemed to be a temporary event.
Temporary military training activity	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:
	 a. the defence of New Zealand, and of any area for the defence of which New Zealand is responsible under any Act:
	b. the protection of the interests of New Zealand, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere:
	c. the contribution of forces under collective security treaties, agreements, or arrangements:
	 d. the contribution of forces to, or for any of the purposes of, the United Nations, or in association with other organisations or States and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations:
	 e. the provision of assistance to the civil power either in New Zealand or elsewhere in time of emergency:
	f. the provision of any public service.
Territorial authority	has the same meaning as in section 5 of the Local Government Act 2002 (as set out below)
	means a city council or a district council named in Part 2 of Schedule 2.
Trade supplier	means a business engaged in sales to businesses and institutional customers and consists only of suppliers of goods in one or more of the following categories:
	a. automotive and/or marine suppliers;
	b. building suppliers;
	c. catering equipment suppliers;

	d. farming and agricultural suppliers;
	e. garden and patio suppliers;
	f. hire services (except hire or loan of books, videos, DVDs, and other similar home entertainment items);
	g. industrial clothing and safety equipment suppliers; and
	h. office furniture, equipment, and systems suppliers.
Trade waste	any liquid or solid waste, produced in the course of any trade, industrial process or operation, or in the course of any activity or operation of a like nature, other than waste from staff ablutions or staff kitchen facilities.
Traffic signs	any sign permitted as per the Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency standards 'Manual of Traffic Signs and Markings, Parts 1 and 2' (August 2010).
Upgrading (network utilities)	means an increase in the carrying capacity, efficiency, safety or security of existing network utilities, but excludes maintenance and minor upgrading.
Upgrading (renewable energy)	the upgrade, replacement or renewal of existing plant, machinery or structures to gain efficiency in generating and transmitting electricity provided this does not increase the consented or authorised footprint of the activity. Includes work involving all structures, infrastructure and buildings, access roads and tracks, earthworks and the deposit of materials. A gain in efficiency of generation under this definition includes and increase in installed generation capacity of the consented or authorised footprint by replacement of turbines that have higher energy generation capacity.
Vehicle access	the area of land within the site which provides a vehicle access to and from the road to any parking area within the site.
Vehicle access leg	in relation to a rear lot or rear site, means the strip of land that is included in the ownership of that lot or site, and which provides the legal and physical access from the frontage legal road to the net area of the lot or site.
Vehicle access lot	a lot which provides the legal access or part of the legal access to one or more lots, and which is held in the same ownership or by tenancy-in-common in the same ownership as the lot(s) to which it provides legal access.
Vehicle crossing	the formed and constructed vehicle entry/exit from the edge of the formed road up to and including that portion of the road boundary of any site across which vehicle entry or exit is obtained to and from the site, and includes any culvert, bridge or kerbing, and includes the access space on the site.
Vehicle orientated commercial activities	any service station, truck stop, coach park, supermarket, shopping centre, drive-in retail outlet, rural selling place, visitor accommodation, recreation and entertainment activity.
Visitor accommodation	means land and/or buildings used for accommodating visitors, subject to a tariff being paid, and includes any ancillary activities.
	Note: Freedom camping (as defined in section 5 of the Freedom Camping Act 2011) is not managed by this District Plan, and is managed through a Tararua District Council bylaw.
Waste	any contaminant, whether liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, which is discharged, emitted or deposited in the environment in such volume, constituency or manner as to cause an adverse effect on the environment, including all unwanted and economically unusable by- products at any given place and time, and any other matter which may be discharged, accidentally or otherwise, into the environment.
Wastewater	means any combination of two or more the following wastes: sewage, greywater or industrial and trade waste.
Water	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)

	 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.
Waterbody	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below) 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.
Wetland	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below) 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.
Wind monitoring mast	 a mast for the purpose of wind resource measurement. This includes guy wires, radio telemetry equipment (for transmitting meteorological data), and meteorological instruments erected at varying heights, including: a. anemometers to measure the average wind speed, wind gust speeds, turbulence intensity and wind sheer b. wind vanes to measure wind direction c. other meteorological instruments to measure temperature, air pressure, humidity and rainfall.

Abbreviations

CDEM	Civil Defence Emergency Management
TDC	Tararua District Council
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
HNC	High Natural Character Area
HNZPT	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
TGS	TDC Growth Strategy 2024-2054
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
NES	National Environmental Standards
NES-CS	Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011
NES-FM	Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020
NES-PF	Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017
NES-TF	Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2016
NPS	National Policy Statement
NPS-HPL	National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land
NPS-IB	National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity
NPS-UD	National Policy Statement on Urban Development
NZAA	New Zealand Archaeological Association
NZCPS	New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement
NZS	New Zealand Standard
ONF	Outstanding Natural Feature
ONL	Outstanding Natural Landscape
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
SAF	Significant Amenity Feature
SNA	Significant Natural Area

Glossary

HAPŪ	district tribe.	
IWI	tribe or people.	
IWI AUTHORITY	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)	
	means the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.	
KAINGA	a settlement.	
KAITIAKI	guardian or guardians.	
KAITIAKITANGA	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)	
	means the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship.	
Kaupapa Māori	Māori approach, Māori topic, Māori customary practice, Māori institution, Māori agenda, Māori principles, Māori ideology — a philosophical doctrine, incorporating the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values of Māori society.	
KOIWI TANGATA	unidentified Māori remains.	
Mahinga kai	The customary gathering of food and natural materials, the food and resources themselves and the places where those resources are gathered.	
MANA WHAKAHONO Ā ROHE	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)	
	means an iwi participation arrangement entered into under subpart 2 of Part 5.	
MANA WHENUA	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)	
	means customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapū in an identified area.	
MĀORI LAND	has the same meaning as in section 4 of the Te Ture Whenua Act (as set out below): means Māori customary land and Māori freehold land.'	
MARAE	a site reserved under the Māori Affairs Act 1953 which is owned or administered by legally appointed trustees or a trust body for the common benefit of a defined group of Māori people.	
PAPAKĀINGA OR KAUMĀTUA HOUSING	one or more houses on whenua Māori functioning as a 'community' (refer also 'whenua Māori').	
TANGATA WHENUA	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)	
	in relation to a particular area, means the iwi, or hapū, that holds mana whenua over that area	
TAONGA	treasures.	
TIKANGA MĀORI	has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out below)	

	means Māori customary values and practices.	
TINO RANGATIRATANGA	the right of Māori to self-determination/self government.	
WĀHI TAONGA	a treasured possession.	
WĀHI TAPU	has the same meaning as in section 6 of the HNZPTA 2014 (as set out below) means a place sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual, or mythological sense.'	
WHAKAPAPA	genealogy.	
WHĀNAU	extended family, family group, a familiar term of address to a number of people — the primary economic unit of traditional Māori society.	
WHENUA	land.	
WHENUA MĀORI	 in the context of papakāinga and kaumātua housing and marae-based development, refers to any of the following: a. Māori Freehold Land registered in the Māori Land Court as a Māori title b. land in the process or intention of being converted back into Māori title c. land that is considered to be Māori customary land with clear and demonstrated tikanga, history or other significance (e.g. adjacent to a marae) meaning it is associated with the ownership and kaitiaki of the whānau/hapū. 	

National Policy Statements and NZ Coastal Policy Statement

National Policy Statements and New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

National Policy Statements (NPSs) and the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) form part of the Resource Management Act's policy framework and are prepared by central government. NPSs and the NZCPS contain objectives, policies and methods that must be given effect to by policy statements and plans. NPSs and the NZCPS must also be given regard to by consent authorities when making decisions on resource consent applications, alongside other considerations.

The following table provides an overview of whether any relevant review/s have been undertaken in relation to NPSs and the NZCPS.

National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020	The policy statement has not yet been reviewed.
National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020	The policy statement has not yet been reviewed.
National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation 2011	The policy statement has not yet been reviewed.
New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010	The policy statement has not yet been reviewed.
National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission 2008	The policy statement has not yet been reviewed.
National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022	The policy statement has not yet been reviewed.
National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity	XXX

National Environmental Standards

National Environmental Standards

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

Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020

Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017 (amended 2018)

Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities) Regulations 2016

Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health) Regulations 2011

Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities) Regulations 2009

Resource Management (National Environmental Standard for Sources of Human Drinking Water) Regulations 2007

Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Air Quality) Regulations 2004 (amended 2011)

Regulations

Regulations		
The regulations in this chapter come under the Resource Management Act 1991 (excluding the national environmental standards listed above). These regulations are:		
Resource Management (Discount on Administrative Charges) Regulations 2010		
Resource Management (Exemption) Regulations 1996		
Resource Management (Exemption) Regulations 2017		
Resource Management (Forms, Fees, and Procedure) Regulations 2003		
Resource Management (Infringement Offences) Regulations 1999		
Resource Management (Marine Pollution) Regulations 1998		
Resource Management (Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes) Regulations 2010		
Resource Management (Network Utility Operations) Regulations 2016		
Resource Management (Transitional, Fees, Rents, and Royalties) Regulations 1991		

Water Conservation Orders

Water Conservation Orders

Regional policy statements, regional plans and district plans cannot be inconsistent with the provisions of a water conservation order. A water conservation order can prohibit or restrict a regional council issuing new water and discharge permits, although it cannot affect existing permits.

There are no water conservation orders in the Tararua District.