

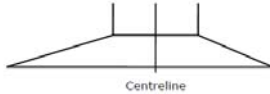
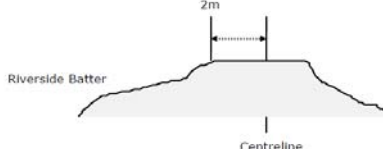
Definitions

Defined terms	
Term	Definition
Access	<p>means that area of land over which a site or lot obtains legal vehicular and/or pedestrian access to a legal road. This land may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — an access leg; — an access lot; — 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 (NPS)	<p>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.</p>
Accessway	<p>has the same meaning as defined in Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974, which, at the notification date of this Plan, means:</p> <p><i>any passage way, laid out or constructed by the authority of the council or the Minister of Works and Development, [or on or after the 1st day of April 1988, the Minister of Lands] 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.</i></p>
Act	<p>means the Resource Management Act 1991.</p>

<p>Adjoining</p>	<p>land shall be deemed to be adjoining other land, notwithstanding that it is separated from the other land only by a road, railway, drain, water race, river or stream.</p>
<p>Aircraft</p>	<p>has the same meaning as defined in Section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, which at the notification date of this Plan, 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, except that for the purpose of this Plan, this definition is confined to any motorised machine, but includes hot air balloons.</p>
<p>Allotment</p>	<p>has the same meaning as in Section 218 of the Resource Management Act 1991, except that for the purpose of this Plan, in the case of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — land being subdivided, the word allotment shall be extended to include an area of land or volume of space the boundaries of which are separately shown on a plan submitted with an application for subdivision consent, including two or more areas, whether adjoining or not which are held, intended to be held, or required to be held together in a single certificate of title, and any balance area; and/or — land being subdivided under the cross lease or company lease systems under the Unit Titles Act 1972, the word allotment shall be extended to have the same meaning as site.
<p>Alluvial Land</p>	<p>means an area of land which is flat or gently sloping where the predominant slope is 5 degrees or less, including floodplains, valley floors, wetlands and terraces.</p>
<p>All Weather Surface</p>	<p>means a pavement which has been excavated to a sound subgrade, backfilled and compacted to properly designed drainage gradients with screened and graded aggregate, is dust free and is useable by motor vehicles under all weather conditions, and includes asphalt, concrete, paving, tiles and gobi blocks but excludes metalled, gravelled or limestone surfaces.</p>

<p>Amenity or Amenity Values</p>	<p>has the same meaning as defined in Section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, which at the notification date of this Plan, means:</p> <p><i>"those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes."</i></p>
<p>Ancillary Residential Unit</p>	<p>means any residential building established on a site in the General Rural zone which is incidental to the principal residential buildings, use or activity on the site and for which there is no anticipation of further subdivision of the site to allow the Ancillary Residential Unit to obtain a separate certificate of title.</p>
<p>Aquaculture</p>	<p>means land-based propagation, whether on land or waterbodies, cultivation or production of fresh water or marine fauna or flora for any end purpose and includes associated processing and storage.</p> <p>Aquaculture has the same meaning as marine farming and includes paua farming and abalone farming.</p>
<p>Archaeological Area</p>	<p>Areas that contain a number of individually important archaeological sites which warrant consideration in the event of any proposed development in order to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the site's particular values.</p>
<p>Archaeological Site</p>	<p>Individual sites recorded by the NZ Archaeological Association which warrant consideration in the event of any proposed development in order to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on the site's particular values.</p>
<p>Associated Land Area</p>	<p>means the area of land surrounding a residential unit, which incorporates the residential unit and complies with the net site area as if it was a subdivided allotment and doesn't overlap with the associated land area of any other residential unit.</p>

<p>Average Recurrence Interval</p>	<p>means the average time period between natural hazard events of a certain size.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For example, a 500 year ARI flood will occur once every 500 years on average. • The size of natural hazard events can also be described using Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP). • A 500 year ARI flood has a 0.2% chance of occurring in any given year, and therefore it is also referred as having a 0.2% AEP. • A 100 year ARI flood has a 1% chance of occurring in any given year, and therefore it is also referred as having a 1% AEP.
<p>Berm</p>	<p>means the area of grass and/or footpath within the legal road and adjoining the road carriageway.</p>
<p>Boundary</p>	<p>means any boundary of the net area of a site and includes any road boundary or internal boundary. Site boundary shall have the same meaning as boundary.</p>
<p>Building (NPS)</p>	<p>Means a temporary or permanent movable or immovable physical construction that is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. partially or fully roofed; and b. fixed or located on or in land; <p>but excludes any motorised vehicle or other mode of transport that could be moved under its own power.</p>
<p>Building Coverage (NPS)</p>	<p>Means the percentage of the net site area covered by the building footprint.</p>
<p>Camping Ground</p>	<p>means an area of land set aside for authorised temporary accommodation provided by any means, including tent, cabin, motorhome and caravan. Camping grounds may or</p>

	may not include ablution facilities and may or may not be managed, and include commercial and free-camping areas
Carport	means a structure consisting of a flat roof supported on poles with no more than two sides enclosed.
Carriageway	means that portion of a road devoted particularly to the use of motor vehicles, inclusive of shoulders in a General Rural Zone and from the face of kerb to face of kerb in a General Residential, Commercial, or Settlement Zone, or Ocean Ridge Development Area.
Centreline of a Conventional Stopbank	<p>For a conventional stopbank, the centreline is mid-way at the top of the bank between the river side and landward side of the embankments.</p> 
Centreline of a Modified Stopbank	<p>For a modified stopbank (i.e., one that has been modified for various reasons), the centre line is 2.0 metres landwards from the change of grade between the riverside batter and the contoured top of the bank.</p> 
Coastal Broadleaved Vegetation	means coastal vegetation where 75% or more of the vegetation comprises mahoe and fivefinger and elements of indicator tree species such as akeake, ngaio, and wharangi. This vegetation is found generally up to the first major ridgeline within 5km of the coast on hill country, and up to 15km from the coastline on plains.
Coastal Protection Work	means works, structures or planting for the protection of property and people from coastal erosion or inundation from the sea; and includes areas of vegetation maintained or planted adjacent to the foreshore, embankments, access

	tracks, rock work, anchored trees, wire rope, iron structures and other structures.
Commercial	means involving payment, exchange or other consideration.
Commercial Activity (NPS)	Means any activity trading in goods, equipment or services. It includes any ancillary activity to the commercial activity (for example administrative or head offices).
Commercial Forestry	means the management of land for commercial wood production and includes harvesting and replanting but does not include the milling or processing of timber (other than through the use of a portable mill). This definition does not include protection or conservation forestry.
Community Scale Natural Hazard Mitigation Works	Means natural hazard mitigation works that serve multiple properties and are constructed and administered by the District Council, the Crown, the Regional Council or their nominated contractor or agent.
Community Sewerage System	means a reticulated sewerage disposal and treatment system servicing 10 or more individual residential units or any mix of commercial activities and 10 or more residential units.
Commercial Livestock	means livestock bred, reared and/or kept on a property either primarily or partly for the purpose of commercial gain, but excludes domestic livestock.
Community Activity	means the use of land and buildings for the primary purpose of health, welfare, care, safety, education, research, culture and/or spiritual well-being, but excludes recreational activities. A community activity includes schools, hospitals, rest homes, doctors' surgeries and other health professionals, churches, marae, halls, libraries, community centres, police stations, fire stations, courthouses, probation and detention centres.
Community Drinking Water Supply	a publicly or privately owned drinking water supply which serves 25 or more people for at least 60 days per year.

<p>Contaminated Sites</p>	<p>means a site at which hazardous substances have been released into the environment, usually over a period of time, such that the concentrations of these substances are above background levels and where assessment indicates the site possesses an immediate or long-term hazard to human health or the environment. Background levels refer to the ambient levels of a contaminant in the local area of the site under consideration.</p>
<p>Controlled Activity</p>	<p>refer to "Status of activities" in "How the Plan Works" of this Plan.</p>
<p>Conservation Forestry</p>	<p>means the management of areas of indigenous shrub and forest, including where necessary planting and replanting where the primary purpose is to preserve the vegetation for amenity and landscape values.</p>
<p>Council</p>	<p>means the Kaikōura District Council or any Committee, Sub-Committee, Commissioner or person to whom any of the Council's powers, duties or discretion under this Plan have been lawfully delegated pursuant to the provisions of the Act. District Council shall have the same meaning.</p>
<p>Coverage</p>	<p>refer building coverage.</p>
<p>Critical Infrastructure</p>	<p>means infrastructure necessary to provide services which, if interrupted, would have a serious effect on the communities within the Region or a wider population, and which would require immediate reinstatement. This includes any structures that support, protect or form part of critical infrastructure. Critical infrastructure includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. regionally significant airports 2. regionally significant ports 3. gas storage and distribution facilities 4. electricity substations, networks and distribution installations, including the electricity distribution network 5. supply and treatment of water for public supply 6. storm water and sewage disposal systems 7. telecommunications installations and networks (excluding those which are regulated by the NESTF, as well as all poles and antennas)

	<p>8. strategic road and rail networks (as defined in the Regional Land Transport Strategy).</p> <p>9. Petroleum storage and supply facilities</p> <p>10. Public healthcare institutions including hospitals and medical centres</p> <p>11. Fire stations, police stations, ambulance stations, emergency coordination facilities.</p> <p>Note: Clause 57 of the National Environmental Standards – Telecommunications Facilities reads as follows:</p> <p>57 District rules about natural hazard areas disapplied</p> <p>(1) A territorial authority cannot make a natural hazard rule that applies to a regulated activity.</p> <p>(2) A natural hazard rule that was made before these regulations came into force, does not apply in relation to a regulated activity.</p> <p>(3) In this regulation, natural hazard rule means a district rule that prescribes measures to mitigate the effect of natural hazards in an area identified in the district plan as being subject to 1 or more natural hazards.</p>
Day Care Facility	means land and/or buildings used for the care during the day of people other than those residing on the site. This definition only applies to the car parking requirement rules.
dBA	means a frequency weighted sound pressure level in decibels relative to a reference sound pressure of 20 micropascals.
Designation	has the same meaning as defined in Section 166 of the Resource Management Act 1991, except that for the purpose of this Plan, it includes an area of land designated by a requiring authority for a specific purpose. Requiring authority has the same meaning as defined in Section 166 of the Resource Management Act 1991 which at the date of notification of the Plan means a Minister of the Crown or, a local authority or, a network utility operator approved under section 167 of the Act.

Discretionary Activity	refer to "Status of activities" in "How the Plan Works" of this Plan.
District	means the Kaikōura District.
Domestic Livestock	<p>means:</p> <p>Not more than 2 sows and their progeny up to weaner stage or not more than 5 weaned pigs; and not more than 12 adult poultry in a General Residential or Settlement Zone or not more than 50 adult poultry in a General Rural Zone; bred, reared and/or kept on a property; and</p> <p>Any number of livestock bred, reared and/or kept on a property for family consumption, or as pets, or for hobby purposes and from which little or no financial gain is derived.</p>
Domestic Water Supply	means any potable water supply, including a well and piped intake, used for human drinking water.
Earthworks (NPS)	Means the alteration or disturbance of land, including by moving, removing, placing, balding, cutting, contouring, filling or excavation of earth (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock); but excludes gardening, cultivation, and disturbance of land for the installation of fence posts.
Educational Facility (NPS)	Means any land or buildings used for teaching or training by childcare services, school, or tertiary education services, including any ancillary activities.
Elderly Persons Housing Unit	means one of a group of residential units developed or used for the accommodation of elderly persons, and where the group is held under either one title or unit titles under the Unit Titles Act with a body corporate and which, is encumbered by a bond or other appropriate legal instrument which ensures that the use of the unit is confined to elderly persons.

<p>Environment (NPS)</p>	<p>has the same meaning as defined in Section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. ecosystems and their constituent parts including people and communities; b. all natural and physical resources; 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.
<p>Erection of a Building</p>	<p>in relation to a subdivision means the completion of all framing, firewalls, fire ceilings and fire floors, and the affixing of all roof materials</p>
<p>Esplanade reserve (RMA)</p>	<p>Means a reserve within the meaning of the Reserves Act 1977—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. which is either— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>which is vested in the territorial authority, regional council, or the Crown for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229.</p>
<p>Esplanade strip (RMA)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Exotic</p>	<p>in relation to trees and plants means species not indigenous to the Kaikōura District.</p>
<p>Exploration</p>	<p>means any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying mineral deposits or occurrences and evaluating the feasibility of mining particular deposits or occurrences of one or more minerals; and includes any drilling, dredging, or excavations (whether surface or sub-surface that are</p>

	reasonably necessary to determine the nature and size of a mineral deposit or occurrence).
Farming Activity	means the use of land and buildings for the primary purpose of the production of vegetative matter including agriculture, viticulture and horticulture and/or commercial livestock, but excludes intensive farming, aquaculture and any residential activity.
Financial Contribution	has the same meaning as defined in Section 108 of the Resource Management Act 1991, which at the notification date of this Plan, means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. money or; b. land, including an esplanade reserve or esplanade strip (other than in relation to a subdivision consent), but excluding Māori land within the meaning of the Māori Land Act 1993 unless that Act provides otherwise; or c. any combination of money or land.
Flood Protection Works	means the undertaking of any work or the construction of any structure, which is necessary for the mitigation, avoidance or prevention of flood hazard risk.
Formed Road	means a road with a carriageway constructed to an all-weather standard with a minimum carriageway width of 3m and includes roads which have metalled surfaces.
Frontage	means the road boundary of any site.
Full-Time Equivalent Person	means the engagement of a person or persons in an activity on a site for an average of 30 hours per week.
Garage	is included within the meaning of Residential Unit and means a building or part of a building principally used for housing motor vehicles and other ancillary miscellaneous items owned by persons living on the site.
Gravel Extraction	means the extraction of gravel, including road metal.

<p>Gross Floor Area (GFA) (NPS)</p>	<p>Means the sum of the total area of all floors of a building or buildings (including any void area in each of those floors, such as service shafts, lift wells or stairwells) measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>Ground Level (NPS)</p>	<p>Means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>Ground Slope</p>	<p>means the slope of the ground measured across the above ground level.</p>
<p>Habitable Building</p>	<p>means any building which provides overnight accommodation for people.</p>
<p>Handcrafts</p>	<p>means goods produced by hand, by the use of hand tools or the use of mechanical appliances where such appliances do not produce the goods in a repetitive manner according to a predetermined pattern for production run purpose. The person producing such goods must design the goods and have direct, complete and variable control over the production of every stage of the product.</p>

<p>Hard surfacing</p>	<p>in relation to any site means any part of that site which is impermeable and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. concrete, bitumen or similar driveways, paths or other areas paved with a continuous surface or with open jointed slabs, bricks, gobi or similar blocks; or hardfill driveways that effectively put a physical barrier on the surface of any part of a site; b. any area used for parking, manoeuvring, access or loading of motor vehicles. c. But excludes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. paths of less than 1m in width; ii. shade houses, glasshouses and tunnel houses not having solid floors.
<p>Hazardous Substance</p>	<p>means any substance with one or more of the following intrinsic characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explosiveness b. Flammability c. A capacity to oxidise d. Corrosiveness e. Toxicity (both acute and chronic) f. Eco-toxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or g. Which on contact with air or water (other than air or water where the temperature or pressure has been artificially increased or decreased) generates a substance with any one or more of the properties specified in paragraph a to this definition. <p>Hazardous substances include asbestos.</p>
<p>Hazardous Wastes</p>	<p>means solid or liquid wastes which have properties that could pose dangers to human health, property of the environment if they are not properly treated, stored, transported, disposed of or otherwise properly managed. Without limiting this definition, a waste is considered hazardous if it is ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic or radioactive; and includes Health Care, Clinical and related wastes, with the exception of general and recyclable wastes</p>

	<p>as defined in AS 3816: 1998 Health Care Waste Management.</p>
<p>Hazard Sensitive Building</p>	<p>means any building which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is used as part of the primary activities on the site; or 2. contains habitable rooms; or 3. serviced with a sewage system and connected to a potable water supply, <p>For the purposes of clause 1, the following buildings are not included.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. farm sheds used solely for storage; or ii. animal shelters which comply with v below: or iii. carports; or iv. garden sheds; or v. any buildings with a dirt/gravel or similarly unconstructed floor; or vi. critical and non-critical infrastructure.
<p>Health Care Facility (Medical)</p>	<p>means land and/or buildings used for the provision of services relating to the physical and mental health of people and animals and includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. hospitals and/or ancillary gymnasiums and/or pools which are part of a hospital service and treatment programme; b. care facilities for the elderly and/or the disabled which include medical facilities and may incorporate on-site accommodation; c. based facilities for the provision of off-site health services; d. accessory buildings and activities <p>but excludes facilities used for the promotion of physical fitness or beauty such as gymnasium and/or pools, weight control clinics or beauty clinics. Also refer to the definition community activity.</p>

<p>Heavy Vehicle</p>	<p>means a motor vehicle (other than a motor car) that is not used, kept or available for the carriage of passengers for hire or reward. The gross laden weight of which exceeds 3500kg; but does not include a traction engine or vehicle designed solely or principally for the use of fire brigades in attendance at fires.</p>
<p>Height (NPS)</p>	<p>Means the vertical distance between a specified reference point and the highest part of any feature, structure or building above that point.</p>
<p>Height in relation to boundary (NPS)</p>	<p>Means the height of a structure, building or feature, relative to its distance from either the boundary of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a site; or b. another specified reference point.
<p>Heritage Item</p>	<p>means any historic building listed in HH Appendix 1, any protected tree listed in TREE Appendix 1, or any archaeological site, waahi tapu, or historic area listed in HH Appendix 2.</p>
<p>High Flood Hazard Area</p>	<p>High Flood Hazard Areas are subject to inundation events where the water depth (metres) x velocity (metres per second) is greater than or equal to 1 or where depths are greater than 1 metre, in a 500 year ARI flood event.</p>
<p>High Traffic Generating Activities</p>	<p>means any activity that generates more than 100 vehicle movements per day (VPD) and includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. service stations; and b. retail activities (or groups of retail activities using common vehicle crossings containing a total gross floor area of more than 400m²).
<p>Home Business</p>	<p>means the use of a site for an occupation, business, trade or profession which is secondary and incidental to the use of that site for a residential activity and which is undertaken by person(s) living permanently on the site, and which employs no more than one person who does not reside on the site. This definition excludes visitor accommodation. Where an activity described above employs more than one</p>

	<p>person who does not reside on-site, or where it is undertaken by a person not living permanently on the site, it shall be deemed to be a commercial activity or industrial activity as appropriate.</p>
Hospital	<p>means any building in which two or more persons are accommodated for the purposes of receiving any medical treatment. Also refer to the definition community activity</p>
Hotel	<p>means any building and associated land where accommodation is provided and which is the subject of a liquor licence, and may include restaurants, bars, accommodation, solarium, conference and other ancillary facilities associated therewith as part of an integrated complex. Hotel is also included in the definition of visitor accommodation.</p>
Indigenous Forest	<p>means an area of naturally occurring vegetation in which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the cover of trees and other woody plants in the canopy is greater than 50%; and b. tree cover exceeds that of any other single growth form; and c. at least 50% of the canopy cover comprises species indigenous to the Kaikōura district area and at least 30% of those species are trees. <p>For the purpose of this definition, trees are woody plants, including tree ferns, manuka and kanuka, 6 metres or more tall.</p>
Indigenous Vegetation	<p>means any area where the cover of naturally occurring plants native to Kaikōura district area exceeds that of exotic plants; or, if native plants are structurally dominant over exotic plants, the cover of native plants is 30% or more of the area.</p>
Industrial Activity (NPS)	<p>Means an activity that manufactures, fabricates, processes, packages, distributes, repairs, stores, or disposes of materials (including raw, processed, or partly processed</p>

	materials) or goods. It includes any ancillary activity to the industrial activity.
Intensive Farming	means the use of land and buildings for the primary purpose of the production of vegetative matter, commercial livestock and/or, animal produce, where the predominant productive processes are not dependent on the soil characteristics of the site on which it is situated. Processes may involve livestock (such as poultry, pigs, rabbits, fitches and opossums), production of compost from mushroom by-products or fish by-products; and feedlots for commercial livestock such as cattle. It excludes aquaculture, glasshouses, horticulture and those activities where production requires pasture or ground cover to be maintained. Intensive farm has the same meaning.
Internal Boundary	of a site means any boundary of the net area of a site other than a road boundary.
Lake	means any naturally occurring body of fresh water which is entirely or almost entirely surrounded by land.
Land Disturbance	<u>means the alteration 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.</u>
Landscaping	means the provision of tree and/or shrub plantings and may include any ancillary lawn, water, rocks, paved areas or amenity features, the whole of such provision being so arranged as to improve visual amenity, and/or to partially or wholly screen activities or buildings, and/or to provide protection from climate.
Leq	means the value of the A-frequency weighted sound pressure level of a continuous steady sound that, within a measurement sample time (t), has the same mean square sound pressure as a sound under investigation whose level varies with time.

Lmax	means the maximum A-frequency-weighted sound level (dBA Lmax) during a stated time period.
Licensed Premises	means any premises or business for which a liquor licence has been granted pursuant to the Sale of Liquor Act 1989 or any subsequent amendment to or replacement of that Act.
Lifestyle Living Area	means the area shown as Lifestyle Living Area on DEV1 Appendix 1, which does not exceed 3.5 hectares in total area.
Limestone Substrates	means any area of limestone rock or substrates derived from adjacent limestone rock.
Line	means <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. any line or wire used or intended to be used as aerial support for a pipe, such as a water pipe; or b. any line or wire or a conductor of any kind used or intended to be used for conveying electricity including electric fence lines and any insulator, casing, minor fixture, tunnel, or other equipment or material used or intended to be used for enclosing, surrounding, or protecting such line, wire or conductor; and also includes any part of a line, but excludes utility support structures; or c. any Telecommunications Line, being a wire or wires of a conductor of any other kind (including a fibre optic cable) used or intended to be used for telecommunications and includes any part of any line and any insulator, casing, minor fixture, tunnel or other equipment for enclosing, surrounding or protecting any such wire or conductor, except for utility support structures.
Liquefaction Hazard	means land potentially at risk from liquefaction and lateral spread during an earthquake
Loading Space	means 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.

Lot	shall have the same meaning as allotment.
Manoeuvre Area	means that part of a site used by vehicles to move from the vehicle crossing to any parking, garage or loading space and includes all driveways and aisles and may be part of an access.
Meteorological Activities	means the establishment, operation, maintenance and upgrade of facilities and installations or equipment to measure, collect and distribute meteorological information. This includes telecommunication, radio and satellite links associated with such activities.
Mineral	means a naturally occurring inorganic substance beneath or at the surface of the earth, whether or not under water and includes all metallic minerals, non-metallic minerals, fuel minerals, precious stones, industrial rocks and building stones and gravel.
Mineral Extraction	means the use of land and buildings for the principal purpose of the extraction, winning, quarrying and/or associated processing of minerals; and includes associated excavation, blasting, crushing, screening, washing, blending, storing, deposition of overburden, treatment of wastewater and rehabilitation of sites.
Mineral Prospecting	means any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying land likely to contain exploitable mineral deposits or occurrences; and includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys; and b. the taking of samples; and c. aerial surveys.
Minor residential unit (NPS)	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.

<p>Mobile Vendor</p>	<p>means a retail vendor selling food or beverages, or a tourist operator, who operates from a driveable or towable, trailer, van, or light truck</p>
<p>Natural Hazard</p>	<p>means any atmospheric or earth or water related occurrence, the action of which affects or may adversely affect human life, property, or other aspects of the environment. Natural hazards include earthquake, tsunami, erosion, volcanic and geothermal activity, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire caused by natural events, flooding and storms, and over-exposure to the sun.</p>
<p>Natural Hazard Mitigation Works</p>	<p>means works intended to control the effects of natural hazards</p>
<p>Natural Hazard Overlays</p>	<p>Identifies areas subject to a natural hazard. Natural hazard overlays include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Urban Flood Assessment Overlay b. Non-urban Flood Assessment Overlay c. Fault Avoidance Overlay d. Fault Awareness Overlay e. Debris Inundation Overlay f. Liquefaction Overlay
<p>Net Site Area (NPS)</p>	<p>in relation to a site or lot, means the total area of the site or lot less any area subject to a designation for any purpose, and/or any area contained in any access to any site or lot, and/or any strip of land less than 6m in width.</p>
<p>Network Utility Operator</p>	<p>has the same meaning as defined in the Act, as at the date of notification of this Plan.</p>
<p>Noise Limit</p>	<p>means an Leq or L max sound level in A-frequency-weighted decibels that is not to be exceeded in any assessment period.</p>
<p>Non-Complying Activity</p>	<p>refer to "Status of activities" in "How the Plan Works" of this Plan.</p>

Non-Critical Infrastructure	Infrastructure (as defined by the RMA) that does not meet the definition of Critical Infrastructure
Notional Boundary	means a line 20 metres from any side of a dwelling or the legal boundary where this is closer to the dwelling.
Office	<p>means any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Administrative offices where the administration of any entity, whether trading or not, and whether incorporated or not, is conducted; b. Commercial offices such as banks, insurance agents, typing services, duplicating services and real estate agents, being places where trade (other than that involving the immediate exchange for goods or the display or production of goods) is transacted; c. Professional offices such as the offices of accountants, solicitors, architects, surveyors and engineers. <p>Also refer to the definition commercial activity.</p>
Open Space	means any land or space which is not substantially occupied by buildings and which provides benefits to the general public as an area of visual, cultural, educational, or recreational amenity values.
Operational Need	means the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because of technical, logistical, operational characteristics or constraints.
Outdoor Entertainment Event (applies to the Kaikōura Peninsula Tourism Development Area)	means an event undertaken outdoors (including events in tents or marquees) for the purpose of meetings, performances, amusement, gatherings or sporting events (including any special golf event that attracts public galleries), whether a charge is made for admission or not.
Outdoor Living Space (NPS)	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 Recreational Activity	means a recreation activity undertaken entirely outdoors with buildings limited to use for public shelter, toilet facilities, information and ticketing.
Outdoor Storage Area	means any area not enclosed by walls which is used principally for the storage of goods, produce, products or other materials.
Outline Development Plan	means the Plan(s) defining the areas in the Kaikōura Peninsula Tourism and Ocean Ridge Development Areas within which specific activities may take place in accordance with the rules for those Zones and attached as DEV1 Appendix 1 and DEV2 Appendix 2
Overall Structure Plan	means a plan for a specified Residential Development, which includes the whole Lifestyle Living Area and identifies the layout of any proposed subdivision and buildings and includes the subdivision scheme plan, road layout, vehicles access, any stormwater facilities, reserve area/s, water and sewer lines and connections, and landscaping. The plan shall include building height, site coverage and design details for all buildings, and outline the location and scale of any buildings and earthworks in relation to the landform.
Parking Area	means that part of a site or buildings within which vehicle parking spaces required by this Plan or otherwise provided are accommodated, and includes all parking spaces, associated manoeuvre areas and required landscape areas.
Parking Space	means a space on a site or building available at any time for accommodating one stationary motor vehicle. Such parking space shall not be located on any access or outdoor living space and shall have vehicular access to a road or service lane.
Personal Care	means a commercial activity entity devoted to enhancing overall health or well-being through a variety of professional services that encourage the repair or renewal of mind, body and spirit offering a variety of professionally administered services to clients on a day-use basis and includes:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Physical fitness such as gymnasiums; b. Hairdressers, Beauty and Day Spa Clinics; and c. Doctors or Dentists Offices. <p>But excludes Brothel (as defined in the Prostitution Reform Act 2003) Creche, Child Day Care Facilities and Health Care Facility (Medical).</p>
Place of Assembly	<p>means any building or place used principally as the meeting place for any organisation, event, club, group or religion. Place of assembly includes churches, marae and halls, except for those associated with educational facilities.</p>
Plantation Forestry	<p>Plantation forest or plantation forestry means a forest deliberately established for commercial purposes, being -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a shelter belt of forest species, where the tree crown cover has, or is likely to have, an average width of less than 30m; 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 (vi) willows and poplars space planted for soil conservation purposes
Potable Water	<p>means drinking water that does not contain any determinants that exceed the Maximum Acceptable Values (MAVs). given in the Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand 2000 or any subsequent replacement or amendment thereof. Determinant means a constituent or property of the water that is determined, or estimated, in a sample, for example: microbial determinant: total coliforms; chemical determinant: chloride; physical determinant: turbidity; and radiological determinant: radon.</p>

Principal Building	means a building, buildings or part of a building accommodating the activity for which the site is primarily used.
Private Road	means any roadway, place, or arcade laid out or formed within a district on private land, whether before or after the commencement of this Part of this Act, by the owner thereof, but intended for the use of the public generally.
Private Way	means any way or passage whatsoever over private land within a district, the right to use which is confined or intended to be confined to certain persons or classes of persons, and which is not thrown open or intended to be open to the use of the public generally; and includes any such way or passage as aforesaid which at the commencement of this Part of this Act exists within any district.
Prohibited Activity	refer to "Status of activities" in "How the Plan Works" of this Plan.
Protection Forestry	means the planting and maintaining and harvesting of trees for soil conservation or shelter.
Public Area	means those parts of a building normally available for use by the general public exclusive of any service or access areas of the building.
Radio Communication Facilities	means any transmitting/receiving devices such as aerials, dishes, antenna, cables, lines, wires and associated equipment/apparatus, as well as support structures such as towers, masts and poles, and ancillary buildings.
Recreational Activity	means the use of land and/or buildings for the primary purpose of recreation and/or entertainment which is not commercial and includes the sale of food and beverage for consumption on the site, provided it is ancillary to the recreational activity. Recreational activities include sport clubs, art, craft and hobby clubs (i.e., painting, pottery, bridge, chess, photography clubs. and outdoor recreation

	pursuits) but excludes any recreational activity within the meaning of residential activity.
Recreational Boat Parking	means a parking area set aside exclusively for the parking of vehicles, boats and trailers used for non-commercial recreation.
Regional Council	means the Canterbury Regional Council, which is also known by its promotional name as Environment Canterbury.
Relocation	means in relation to a building, means the removal and re-siting of any building from any site to another site. This definition does not apply to a new building that is being built off-site for the express purpose of being located to the subject site.
Reserve	means any land set apart for any public purpose; for full definition see the Reserves Act 1977.
Residential Activity (NPS)	Means the use of land and building(s) for people's living accommodation.
Residential Curtilage	means land within a General Rural Zone used principally for residential activities, and includes the residential unit and accessory buildings, parking and manoeuvring areas for residential activities, and outdoor living space, but does not include gardens or landscaping.
Residential Site	means a site or allotment which contains one or more residential units.
Residential Unit (NPS)	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	means 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, including such premises which a licence has been granted pursuant to the Sale of Liquor Act 1989.

<p>Retirement Village (NPS)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Restricted Discretionary Activity</p>	<p>refer to "Status of activities" in "How the Plan Works" of this Plan.</p>
<p>Retail Sales / Retail / Retailing</p>	<p>means 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 excludes recreational activities.</p>
<p>Reverse Sensitivity</p>	<p>means a situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. where an existing lawfully established activity has the potential to adversely affect a proposed or subsequent activity which is in the vicinity of, or adjacent to, the existing activity; or b. where a proposed activity restricts, or has the potential to restrict, the operation of a lawfully established existing activity.
<p>Right of Way</p>	<p>means 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. Right of way is included in the definition of private way.</p>
<p>River</p>	<p>has the same meaning as defined in Section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, which at the notification date of this Plan means:</p> <p><i>"a continually or intermittently flowing body of fresh water; and includes a stream and modified water course; but does not include any artificial watercourse (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal) for the supply of water for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal."</i></p>

<p>Riverbed</p>	<p>has the same meaning as defined in Section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, which at the notification date of this plan means:</p> <p><i>"the space of land which the waters of the river [or stream] cover at its annual fullest flow without overtopping its banks, or the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its highest level without exceeding its margins."</i></p>
<p>River Protection Work</p>	<p>means works, structures and plantings for the protection of property and people from floods; and includes areas of vegetation maintained or planted in the berm margins of flood fairways or lakes, the clearance of vegetation and debris from flood fairways, stopbanks, access tracks, rock work, anchored trees, wire rope and other structures.</p>
<p>Road</p>	<p>has the same meaning as defined in the Local Government Act 1974, which at the notification date of this Plan means the whole of any land which is within a district, and which</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Was a road or street or public highway prior to April 1st, 1979, or for the purposes of this plan, was a state highway alignment created after April 1st, 1979; or b. Immediately before the inclusion of any area in the district was a public highway within that area; or c. Was laid out by the council as a road or street after April 1st, 1979; 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 to street pursuant to any other enactment. <p>Road includes -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Except where elsewhere provided in the Local Government Act 1974, any access way or service lane which, prior to April 1st 1979, was under the control of any council or which is laid out or constructed by or vested in any council as an access way or service lane or which was declared

	<p>by the Minister of Works and Development as an access way or service land after April 1st 1979 or which was declared by the Minister of Lands as an access way or service land on or after the 1st day of April 1988.</p> <p>b. 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; -</p> <p>but, except as provided in the Public Works Act 1981, or in any regulation under that Act does not include a motorway within the meaning of that Act.</p>
Road Boundary	means any boundary of a site abutting a legal road (other than an accessway or service lane) or contiguous to a boundary of a road designation. Frontage or road frontage shall have the same meaning as road boundary.
Rockland	means an area of land where the area of bedrock exceeds that of any one class of vegetation (forest, shrubland, grasslands etc). These are primarily steep land areas of bluffs and cliffs.
Separation Distance	means the distance between a building and the boundary of its site. Where any building is required to be separated from any site boundary, no part of that building shall be closer to the site boundary than the minimum distance specified. Where any road widening is required by this Plan, the separation distance shall be calculated from the proposed final site boundary.
Service Lane	means any lane laid out or constructed whether by the authority of the council or the Minister of Works and Development (or, on or after the 1st day of April 1988, the Minister of Lands) for the purpose of providing the public with a side or rear access for vehicular traffic to any land.
Service Station	means any site where the predominant activity is the retail sales of motor vehicle fuels, including petrol, LPG, CNG,

	<p>and diesel, by way of dispensing pump or bowser. Service station may also include any one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 motorcycles, caravans, boat motors, trailers); c. warrant of fitness testing and/or certification; d. the sale of other merchandise where this is an ancillary activity to the sale of motor vehicle fuels; e. truck stops.
Setback	has the same meaning as separation distance.
Shelterbelt	means any trees planted primarily to provide shelter for stock, crops, or buildings from wind, and which are no greater than 30m wide.
Sign (NPS)	<p>Means any device, character, graphic or electronic display, whether temporary or permanent, which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. is for the purposes of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (NPS)	<p>Means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. an area of land comprised in a single record of title under the Land transfer Act 2017; or b. an area of land which comprises two or more adjoining legally defined allotments in such a way

	<p>that the allotments cannot be dealt with separately without the prior consent of the council; or</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>
Stopbank	means an embankment to prevent flooding. For the definition of stopbank centre, see Centreline of Stopbank.
Storage of Hazardous Substances	means the containment of a substance or mixture of substances, either above ground or underground, and includes the filling and emptying of the container. Storage does not include substances in use, or those used as a cooling or heating medium.
<i>Structure (RMA)</i>	Means any building, equipment, device, or other facility, made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft.
Telecommunication Facility	means any telecommunication line, telephone exchange, telephone booth, telephone cabinet or pay phone, or any other structure, facility or apparatus intended for the purpose of effecting telecommunication.
Temporary Activity	<p>means any:</p> <p>a. sporting events, public meetings, galas, market days, temporary retail activities, festivals, entertainment events, or other events of a similar nature, (including any associated buildings) provided that the event does not exceed 14 consecutive days in duration;</p> <p>b. temporary storage of goods or materials;</p>

	<p>c. for the purpose of section 17 of this plan, this definition does not include temporary military training activities.</p>
Temporary Building	<p>means any buildings, scaffolding and falsework, builders' storage yards, builders' workshops and buildings or uses of similar character, where such activities are ancillary to a building or construction project (e.g., boat building).</p>
Use of Hazardous Substances	<p>means the manufacturing, processing or handling of a substance or mixture of substances for a particular activity without necessarily changing the physical state or chemical structure of the substance. Use includes mixing, blending and packaging operations, but does not include the filling or drawing of substances from bulk storage tanks unless the processing is permanently connected to the bulk storage, and does not include loading out and dispensing of petroleum products.</p>
Utility	<p>means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. utility buildings; b. lines and necessary incidental structures and equipment for the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, excluding solar panels where the electricity generated by the panels is not distributed beyond the same site on which the panels are located; c. pipes and necessary incidental structures and equipment for transmitting and distributing gas; d. storage facilities, pipes and structures and equipment necessary for the supply, drainage and treatment of water or sewage; e. water and irrigation races, drains, channels, pipes and necessary incidental structures and equipment; f. structures, lines, facilities, plant, equipment and associated works for receiving and transmitting radio communications and telecommunications; g. meteorological activities including structures, lines, facilities, plant equipment and associated works for

	<p>monitoring, observation and transmission of information on weather and natural hazards;</p> <p>h. structures, facilities, plant, equipment and associated works for the protection of the community from natural hazards;</p> <p>i. structures, facilities, plant and equipment necessary for navigation by water or air;</p> <p>j. any area of land used principally for the disposal, storage, recovering, or separation of waste or recyclable material, including any associated buildings and on-site retail activities.</p>
Utility Building	means a building, container, cabinet or other similar structure used or intended to be used principally for housing or protecting equipment associated with the operation, maintenance or functioning of a utility, except that this definition does not include structures associated with lines or utility support structures as defined in this Plan.
Utility Support Structure	means any mast, pole, tower or other structure for the express purpose of providing support or elevation for any line or antenna.
Vegetation Clearance	means the felling, clearing or modification of trees or any vegetation by cutting, crushing, cultivation, spraying or burning. Clearance of vegetation has the same meaning.
Vehicle Crossing	means the formed and constructed vehicle entry/exit from the carriageway of any 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.
Vehicle Movements per Day (VPD)	<p>means one single car trip to or from a site. Equivalent car movements are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 1 car to and from a site = 2 VPD — 1 truck to and from a site = 6 VPD — 1 truck and trailer to and from a site = 10 VPD

	— a single residential unit generates 10 VPD
Visitor Accommodation (NPS)	Means the land and/or buildings used for accommodating visitors, subject to a tariff being paid, and includes any ancillary activities.
Waste	means discarded materials, substances or objects which originate from domestic, business and industrial sources, including household wastes which are typically disposed of in municipal landfills, but not including hazardous wastes.
Waterbody	means any lake, river or wetland as defined in this section of the plan and includes any other permanent or intermittent body of water including any stream, dam or pond.
Wetland	has the same meaning as defined in Section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991, which at the notification date of this Plan 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. For the purpose of this Plan, a wetland may be brackish, saline, or freshwater, and include lakes, rivers, estuarine marshes and swamps, but does not include areas of exotic pasture where water ponds after rain.
Wetland Boundary	means the boundary of a natural wetland where indigenous wetland plants (i.e., indigenous plants such as sedges and rushes), adapted to living in wet conditions., give way to other species. The boundary of a tidal wetland is defined as the part of mean high water springs.
Woodlot	means a stand of trees for the purposes of firewood, the creation of other wood products, a carbon sink, erosion control, pest, or wilding tree management purposes, but excluding plantation forestry.