

PART 1

DEFINITIONS

1.1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 This Part sets out the definitions, meaning of terms and expressions used within this District Plan. In addition to the definitions contained in this Part, definitions for terms specific to hazardous substances, hazardous facilities, contaminated land covered by **Part 16** are contained in **16.3**. Where there is any difference in meaning between the two sets of definitions, those in **16.3** are to be used in relation to hazardous substance facilities unless the context requires another meaning.
- 1.1.2 This Part also includes in **1.3** the Glossary of Maori Terms which are used within Part 2 - Issues of Importance to Maori and throughout the Plan. **Appendix 6 – City Centre Design Guide** also contains a glossary of terms used within the Design Guide to aid in the understanding of key concepts within the Guide. A list of technical abbreviations used in the traffic impact part of Appendix 4 is contained within **Appendix 4 - Addendum A**.

DEFINITIONS FEEDBACK SOUGHT

The definitions are key to understanding the district plan. Terms that are used in the plan are used in a particular manner, this section of the plan defines how each of the terms is to be understood and determined for the purposes of the district plan.

The draft district plan makes use of a 'glossary approach', there are a number of questions around this:

Is the glossary approach favoured

- Presently the glossary's of the plan are included in three separate sections, should these all be included in this section?
- Some very technical terms for defining and managing noise effects are included in the definitions section, would these be better placed in a glossary that accompanies the definitions section?
- Are there are other matters that you believe would benefit from the inclusion of a glossary?

Council is interested in understanding what the most used terms in the definitions are, and what the most difficult terms to use are, we welcome feedback in this regard?

Having the right policy framework to improve lake water quality is a matter that the district plan will deliver on, key to this managing activities undertaken on the land. Key definitions that have been used in the text of the plan include 'High nutrient output agricultural production' and 'Low nutrient output agricultural production', as would be anticipated these are not easy terms to define. This is a matter where feedback is specifically requested. Read in the context of the rules in the Rural Zone(Part 10) and Subdivision(Part 13) Council is keen to canvass opinion on how these terms might best be defined.

1.2 DEFINITIONS

TERM	DEFINITION
A-weighting	is the process by which noise levels are corrected to account for the non-linear frequency response of the human ear.
Accessory activity	in relation to any site, means an activity which is incidental to that of any permitted activity, permitted building or buildings on the site, and in relation to a site on which no building has been erected, is incidental to any permitted activity. "Activity accessory to" shall have a corresponding meaning. For the avoidance of doubt accessory activities may include buildings or structures.
Accessory building	<p>in relation to any site, means a building the use of which is incidental to that of any other building or buildings on the site, and in relation to a site on which no building has been erected, is incidental to any permitted activity. "Buildings accessory to" shall have a corresponding meaning.</p> <p>In a residential or rural zone, an accessory building may include but is not limited to: a garage, a carport; a workshop; a glasshouse; a sleepout (but not a household unit); a recreation room; a spa pool or swimming pool to be used in the context of the above definition. An accessory building shall not include a kitchen sink or dishwashing facility.</p>
Access strip	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Active fault line hazard	Active fault lines shown on Planning Maps 111.
Active frontage	building frontages designed to provide for pedestrian access, interaction between the activities within the building and the public space in the road, or for the display of the actual goods and services for sale within the building.
Activities sensitive to aircraft noise	means conference facilities and communal lounges operated as part of a holiday park, community facilities, community housing, comprehensive residential developments, household units, additional household units, subsidiary household units, educational facilities, daycare centres, , home care facilities, hospitals, kohanga reo, wharenui, marae buildings used for assembly and/or cultural activities, medical centres, papakainga, paramedical care facilities, retirement homes and villages.
AEP	<p>means Annual Exceedence Probability. A 1% AEP identifies a 1% (1 in 100) chance of there being an event (e.g. a flood) of this size or larger in any given year. Also known as a 100 year return period event or primary risk zone.</p> <p>A 2% AEP identifies a 2% (1 in 50) chance of there being an event (e.g. a flood) of this size or larger in any given year. Also known as a 50 year return period event or secondary risk zone.</p> <p>With regard to river AEP flood levels, the levels include margins to cover design assumptions, estimate imprecision, and artificial interferences with flow paths. With regard to lake levels, the AEP flood levels include margins to cover estimate imprecision, waves and local wind set-up, seiche, and the length of time lake levels can remain high. For Lake Rotorua and Lake Rotoiti these are shown on Planning Maps 109.</p>
Aircraft engine testing	means aircraft engine testing for the purposes of engine maintenance and does not include normal operational aircraft engine run-ups (i.e. aircraft warming up prior to take off) or any noise generated by the taxiing or towing of aircraft to or from any engine testing location.
Aircraft flight path	means the actual path of an aircraft in flight, following takeoff from or prior to landing at the Airport for so long as that aircraft remains subject to air traffic control at the Airport. For flight paths in relation to helicopters see definition 'helicopter flight path'.
Aircraft operations	<p>means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the landing and taking off of any aircraft;

TERM	DEFINITION
	<p>2. aircraft taxiing; or aircraft flying along any Aircraft flight path (as defined in Part 1 of this Plan) within the Outer Control Area, the Inner Control Area or the Air Noise Area (as defined in Part 1 of this Plan and shown on the Planning Maps).</p>
Building	<p>means any building or construction or part of a building and in addition to its ordinary and usual meaning shall include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. any construction having a roof thereto and a height from floor to ceiling (or to the underside of the rafters where no ceiling is provided) over any portion of the floor of more than 1.7 metres; 2. any grandstand, stadium or other construction which supplies seating or standing accommodation at any racecourse, sports ground, recreation ground or similar place, whether or not such construction is enclosed or covered; 3. any retaining wall or breastwork exceeding 1.5 metres in height; 4. any fence or wall exceeding 2 metres in height; 5. any pool or tank more than 1.2 metres in height above ground level immediately below, (including a retention tank, swimming pool, spa pool, swirl pool, plunge pool and hot tub) 6. any vehicle, caravan or construction whether movable or immovable used as a place of residence or business or for assembly or storage purposes; 7. any verandah, bridge or other construction over a public place or any tunnel or excavation beneath the same; 8. any flagpole, mast, radio or television aerial or dipole antenna which exceeds 7 metres in height above the point of attachment or its base support; 9. any pole supporting lighting which exceeds 7 metres in height above natural ground level; 10. any permanent tent or marquee or air supported canopy; exceeding 30 square metres; 11. any part of a deck or terrace which is more than 1 metre above ground level but does not include any fence or wall, other than a retaining wall, not exceeding 2 metres in height from the lowest ground level adjacent; 12. any satellite dishes exceeding 1.0 metre in height above ground level.
Building base	<p>In the context of the City Centre Zone means the lower portion of a tall building, designed to “provide definition and support at an appropriate scale for adjacent streets, parks and open spaces, integrate with adjacent buildings, minimise the impact of parking and servicing uses.</p>
Building line	<p>In the context of the City Centre Zone means the line along main section of building frontage.</p>
Building middle (shaft)	<p>In the context of the City Centre Zone means the mid portion of a taller building with the floor plate size and shape located and oriented on the site to form an appropriate relationship to the building base and adjacent buildings.</p>
Building top	<p>In the context of the City Centre Zone means the uppermost part of a tall building, designed “to contribute to the skyline character and integrate roof top mechanical systems into the design.”</p>
Cafe	<p>means a shop where customers select and purchase food and drink from a display counter and includes facilities where customers can eat on the premises.</p>
Carrier	<p>means the use of any land or buildings which is primarily used for the receipt, dispatch or consolidation of goods in transit being transported by road, where the goods are not owned or processed by the owner or occupier of that land or building, and includes a transport operator’s depot.</p>
Casino	<p>means rooms or buildings or parts thereof used for the purpose of gambling.</p>
Catteries	<p>means land and buildings used for the boarding and/or breeding of cats.</p>
Cleanfill	<p>means inert materials such as earth, rock, concrete, brick or demolition products, but excluding asphalt and combustible and organic materials, and which are free of voids.</p>

TERM	DEFINITION
Commercial vehicle	refer definition of Vehicle
Community facility	means land or buildings which are used in whole or in part for the assembly of persons for such purposes as deliberation, or social entertainment or similar purposes and includes such buildings used for clubrooms, arts, museum and cultural community premises, cinemas, theatres, conference rooms, churches, marae and meeting rooms.
Community housing	means a place of residence for a maximum of eight persons with psychiatric or other health issues, victims of rape, violence, and domestic violence, and includes home care facilities.
Comprehensive development plan	means a Plan prepared by an applicant, as part of an application for resource consent showing the details of the proposed development.
Comprehensive residential development exclusive of the Wharenui Road Area	means a residential development including more than three household units.
Comprehensive residential development for the Wharenui Road Area	A residential development comprehensively designed in accordance with 4.5.7 within a parent lot of at least 3000m ² in size. The parent lot may be subdivided by way of fee simple title, strata title or leasehold title to any lot size provided the intensity of development of the parent lot complies with Appendix A5.2 .
Comprehensive residential development plan	means a plan of a comprehensive residential development that specifies: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the subdivision of the land including dimensions and areas; 2. building envelopes within which all buildings will be erected and an indication of the location of the lounge, service rooms and garage (or garages) within each specific envelope; 3. the provision and layout of living and service courts, vehicle access and turning areas, off-street parking and landscaping amenities such as fences, clotheslines, paths and planting; 4. the provision and development of public recreation reserves to serve the specific neighbourhood; 5. the provision and design of engineering aspects such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. road reserves including dimensions and cross-sectional details; ii. carriageways including information regarding landscaping and surfacing materials; iii. vehicle access points; iv. on-street car parking; v. pedestrian access; easements; vi. any recontouring of landform; and vi. any services whether they be in accordance with Council's subdivisional engineering standards or otherwise.
Comprehensive retail development	means a retail development not aligned to a public footpath, comprising more than two individual retail premises and designed to facilitate convenient and common usage of the component premises by the general public, but does not include a mall or arcade or other retail grouping in the City Centre 3 Zone.
Concept plan	means the plan of a proposed subdivision of land into more than 20 lots or a subdivision which, in the opinion of Council, will have special or unusual features.
Contaminant	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act. See also 16.3 for definitions specific to hazardous substances, hazardous facilities, contaminated land covered by Part 16.
Contaminated land	means 'an area or part of a site' at which hazardous substances have contaminated land at concentrations above background levels and where assessment indicates that it poses, or is likely to pose, an immediate or long term hazard to human health or the environment. See also 16.3 for definitions specific to hazardous substances, hazardous facilities, contaminated land covered by Part 16.
Corner site	means a site having one frontage of not less than the minimum prescribed by this Plan for the particular zone in which the site is situated to each of two or

TERM	DEFINITION
	more roads or private roads, if the frontages are contiguous and the included angle measured within the site between two such minimum frontages is not greater than 135 degrees.
CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a multi-disciplinary approach to deterring criminal behavior through environmental design. Key features of CPTED are an increase in natural surveillance, natural access control, natural territorial reinforcement, maintenance and activity support.
Dairy	means a shop selling food and beverages and deriving a substantial part of its trade from the retail sale of milk, bread and other day to day convenience merchandise requirements of the local community with a maximum trading floor space of 100m ² .
Day spa	means spa services offered over a day or part of a day. For the avoidance of doubt accommodation is not provided on site as part of a day spa.
Daycare centre	means any premises for the care of five or more children under the age of seven years, by the day or for part of the day, whether for reward or not, but does not include any child facility referred to in the following Acts of Parliament: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Infants Act Repeal Act 1989</i> 2. <i>Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment and Treatment) Act 1992</i> 3. <i>Education Act 1964</i> 4. <i>Child Support Act 1991</i> 5. <i>Hospitals Act 1957</i> or any child care facility under the control of the Minister of Education, Department of Health or Crown Health Enterprises.
dB	decibels are a logarithmic unit used to measured sound pressure. A doubling of sound pressure results in a 3 dB increase in sound level.
Designation	has the same meaning as in Section 166 of the Act.
Destination spas	means spa services that provide a specialised 'total immersion' spa experience, including meals and accommodation. A wide range of spa services are offered as for day spas.
Disturbance	Means the removal, clearance, destruction, cutting, crushing, desiccation or burning of <i>exotic</i> or <i>indigenous vegetation</i> ; except: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For normal domestic-scale trimming and maintenance; and 2. The day to day maintenance of walking tracks; and 3. The collection of plant material for scientific purposes, and 4. The collection of plant material by the Tangata Whenua for maintaining traditional practices of rongoa (medicinal purposes), raranga (weaving) and mahi whakairo (carving).
Drainage	means sanitary drainage and/or stormwater drainage and includes open drains and sewerage treatment plans and "drain" has a corresponding meaning.
Driveway	means the part of the site that is used by vehicular traffic to reach a parking and or turning area but does not include a right of way.
Earthworks	means the disturbance of land surfaces by excavation or filling, but excludes normal domestic and reserve gardening activities, normal turf and pasture maintenance and renovation practices, and the maintenance of walking tracks, farm and forestry tracks, driveways and roads.
Educational facilities	includes learning activities such as pre-school, primary, secondary and tertiary institutions and institutions delivering educational services for groups such as unemployed people, youth, elderly or groups with special educational needs.
Enclosed floor area	means the area of a building enclosed by outer walls, including storage and processing areas, but excluding vehicular loading areas.
Enclosure of livestock	activities involving the enclosure of livestock, animals and poultry including kennels, catteries, intensive pig farming, and sale yards. For the avoidance of doubt the definition of 'enclosure of livestock' does not include herd homing of livestock for part of the year such as for homing of dairy cows through the winter months or raising of calves indoors from birth to weaning for example.

Environment	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act and includes— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and 2. all natural and physical resources; and 3. amenity values; and 4. the social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in paragraphs (1) to (4) of this definition or which are affected by those matters.
Esplanade reserve	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Esplanade strip	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Exploration	means any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying mineral deposits or geothermal resources or occurrences and evaluating the feasibility of extracting these particular deposits, resources or occurrences and includes any drilling, dredging or excavation (whether surface or sub-surface) that is reasonably necessary to determine the nature and size and characteristics of the deposit, resource or occurrence.
Extractive industry	means any prospecting, quarrying, or mining industry for which a licence is not required under the <i>Crown Minerals Act 1991</i> or which is not otherwise subject to the <i>Crown Minerals Act 1991</i> .
Farming	means the productive utilisation of the land and includes pastoral or animal farming, horticulture, animal husbandry, bee keeping, market gardening, the growing of nuts, fruit and grain, but excludes forestry of any kind.
Farmstay	refer Homestay Tourism Activities
Fault avoidance zone	The areas surrounding active fault lines and shown in yellow on Planning Maps 111.
Finished ground level	refer Natural ground level
Forestry	means the management of forests, including planting of trees, silvicultural activities, production of timber, soil conservation, regulation of water, recreation, landscaping and management for cultural or scientific purposes.
Forest processing	means the processing of logs into other products.
Frontage	means that boundary of a site which abuts a road or abuts a private road.
Front site	means a site having one road frontage of not less than the minimum prescribed by this Plan for the particular zone in which the site is situated to a road or private road.
Front yard	refer Yard .
Funeral home	means premises used as a mortuary; a viewing room associated with a funeral business; a workshop, service area and/or garage associated with a funeral business; a facility for the purposes of directing or conducting funerals.

Geothermal surface feature	<p>means any landform, heated or chemically altered waters, rocks and soils created by a geothermal system. A 'geothermal system' is a connected region of the earth where the rock has been raised to elevated temperatures by natural processes.</p> <p>Features may be cold and inactive, extinct or dormant, or actively altering or depositing rocks, minerals soils and waters at or near to the ground surface. Features are created by hot water or steam and/or gases given off from an underlying geothermal system or tectonic fault zone.</p> <p>Features include structures formed by deposition from geothermal water, phenomena and manifestations caused by the release of geothermal water, steam and gases from geothermal fields and any resulting earthforms, any geothermally activated geysers, fumaroles, sinter cones, tomos, mud pools, hot and cold water pools, springs, steam and gas vents, pressure domes, fissures and also includes inactive structures formed by extinct or geothermal activity.</p>
Habitable room	means a space used for activities normally associated with domestic living, including a bedroom, but excludes any conservatory, bathroom, laundry, water closet, pantry, walk-in wardrobe, corridor, hallway, lobby, clothes-drying room, or other space of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently nor for an extended period.
Hazardous substance	means any substance with hazardous properties including those substances defined as hazardous for the purpose of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO Act). See also definitions in R18.13 for definitions relating to Part 18 Hazardous Substances.
Height	<p>means the vertical distance between the highest point on the building at any point and natural ground level at that point. Refer also to Natural ground level. For the purpose of this definition a building shall be deemed to exclude chimneys, ornamental towers, turrets, lift towers, machinery rooms, water towers, aerials and rural accessory structures such as silos and windmills, provided that such structures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. do not exceed a height of 6 metres above the maximum height normally permitted by the performance standards requirements in the relevant zone provided that this clause is read subject to the provisions of the <i>Resource Management Act 1991</i>; 2. do not exceed a floor area equal to 10% of the area of the roof to the storey immediately below; and 3. does not increase the area of shadow on any affected footpath by more than 10%.
Helicopter flight path	means the clear path selected for helicopter flight extending upward and outward from the edge of the landing and the take off area, and the alighting area of the pick up area. In relation to flight paths from the airport see definition of 'aircraft flight path'.
Helicopter landing area	is a defined area of land either at ground level or elevated on a structure used or intended to be used for the take-off and landing of helicopters and includes land used or intended to be used for the movement and servicing of helicopters and also includes land used or intended to be used for the reception of passengers.
Heavy vehicle	refer Vehicle
High land slide susceptibility or potential	Land shown as 'High' land slide potential on Planning Maps 112.
High nutrient output agricultural production	Definition to be added once further work has been undertaken in consultation with regional councils.
Historic place	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. means— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Any land (including an archaeological site); or b. Any building or structure (including part of a building or

	<p>structure); or</p> <p>c. Any combination of land and a building or structure; or</p> <p>d. Any combination of land, buildings or structures, and associated buildings or structures (including any part of those buildings or structures, or associated buildings or structures) that forms a place that is part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand and lies within the territorial limits of New Zealand; and</p> <p>2. Includes anything that is in or fixed to such land:</p>
Holiday park	means an area of land used for rent, hire or reward by holiday makers for tourist accommodation including tents, caravans, motorhomes or other mobile living accommodation, and includes cabins.
Home based business	<p>means any home arts and crafts, professional, trade or consultancy business, other than Prohibited Activities, which are carried out as incidental to the use of the site and complies with the following in all respects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the performance standards for the Zone in which the business is located; 2. No more than one person living away from the site can be employed on site at any one time; 3. The business generates no more than 12 vehicle movements per day; 4. The business does not involve outdoor storage of goods, materials or waste products; 5. The business does not involve the parking of commercial or heavy vehicles on site; and 6. no display of goods for sale may take place from the site.
Home care facility	means the provision of residential services in a household unit for no more than five persons who are not related to the home owner but who by virtue of their age or infirmity are in need of limited care and supervision.
Homestay tourism activities	means providing accommodation and meals within a family-type atmosphere in an established household unit where the total number of persons accommodated at any one time shall not exceed ten, including those persons permanently resident in that household unit.
Hospital	<p>means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. any hospital or other institution for the reception and treatment of persons requiring medical treatment or suffering from any disease; or 2. any maternity hospital; or 3. any private hospital; or 4. any convalescent home; or 5. any hospice and includes all clinics, dispensaries, out-patient departments, services, offices and undertakings maintained in connection with, or incidental to, the primary healthcare activity.
Hotel	means a building used for the accommodation of travellers and may be subject to a licence under the <i>Sale of Liquor Act 1989</i> .
Household unit	means a self-contained home or residence of a single household which contains a single kitchen facility, with a minimum floor area of 40m ² .
Important natural landscapes and features	means 'outstanding natural features and landscapes' as stated in Section 6 of the Act. Important natural features and landscapes are those identified in Appendix 2 , the location and extent of which are shown on the Planning Maps . Listed landscapes and features were assessed against criteria listed in Appendix F of the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement. For the avoidance of doubt, geothermal features are included within the definition of Important natural landscapes and features.
Indigenous plant species	means any plant found naturally in New Zealand.
Indigenous tree	means an indigenous woody plant which ultimately forms part of the canopy or tallest stratum of a naturally occurring forest in that part of New Zealand. Refer also (Remnant) indigenous tree .
Indigenous vegetation	means any plant community containing indigenous species (which may include a canopy, subcanopy, understorey and ground cover as structural elements). It includes vegetation that has regenerated naturally or vegetation established with human assistance following disturbance or as mitigation for another

	activity. (Refer also to the definitions of Indigenous Plant Species, Indigenous Tree, (Remnant) Indigenous Tree
Indoor recreation	means a building designed and used for recreation.
Industrial or Trade premises	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Industrial or Trade process	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Inner Control Area	is the area that has been assessed as likely to have future aircraft noise levels between Ldn 60dBA and Ldn 65dBA and which is shown on the Planning Maps
Intensive Pig Farming	means the keeping of pigs mainly within buildings or outdoors without ground cover being maintained.
Inundation	For the purpose of rule 13.5 inundation is defined as being surface ponding caused by a 2% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) storm event (1 in 50 year return period flood event).
Kaumatua housing	refer to Glossary of Maori Terms 1.3
Kennels	means use of land and buildings for the boarding and/or breeding of dogs.
L_{90(t)}	is the sound level that is exceeded for 90% of a chosen sample period, and is used to quantify background noise. Generally A-weighted (and denoted L _{A90(t)}), with the suffix “t” denoting the measurement time. L ₉₀ has replaced the previous L ₉₅ to bring New Zealand into line with International practice.
L_{A10}	is the A-weighted sound level that is exceeded for 10% of the sample period. Previously denoted as L ₁₀ , this parameter has been used for many years to describe intrusive sound. In the latest version of New Zealand standards, it has been replaced by L _{Aeq(t)} .
L_{AE}	is the A-weighted Sound Exposure Level, previously known as SEL. This is a notional parameter and is the sound level that if maintained for a constant 1 second, contains the same energy as the varying noise level.
L_{Aeq(t)}	is the time-averaged, A-weighted sound pressure level during the sample period and effectively represents an average value. The suffix “t” represents the time period to which the noise level relates. A 15 minute measurement previously denoted as “55 dBA L _{eq} ” is now stated as “55 dB L _{Aeq(15min)} ”; this should however not be confused with the rating level assessment as defined in NZS6802.
L_{AFmax}	is the maximum A-weighted sound level measured using fast response (hence F), during a chosen sample period and previously denoted as L _{max} .
L_{AFmin}	is the minimum A-weighted sound level measured using fast response (hence F), during a chosen sample period.
L_{dn}	is a “day-night” noise level. This is an L _{eq} measured over a 24hr period, where night-time noise levels are penalised by 10 dB to account for additional annoyance during sleeping hours.
Lake	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.
Lake structure	means any thing constructed, whether temporary or permanent, moveable or immovable, where any part intrudes into, or is placed over, the waters of a lake, or is on land that would be covered by water when the lake is at its 2% AEP flood level; and including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jetties, wharves, boatsheds, ramps and slipways, marinas, ▪ Buildings ▪ Structures ▪ Walls and retaining walls built of any material including rock riprap or spawls But excluding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Boats, motor craft and vessels. ▪ Moorings and ski lanes
Land	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act.

Land Resource Inventory (LRI)	means the classification system of land into classes and units established by the former National Water and Soil Conservation Organisation.
Landscaping	means the planting and development of a site or part of a site, for the purpose of protecting the character and / or enhancing the amenity of the site and adjacent areas. It includes the planting of trees, shrubs and grass, earthworks, ground formation and related drainage and the establishment of elements such as walls, fences, screens and amenity features.
Landslide potential	Areas of landslide potential as shown as such on Planning Maps 112.
Lease area	means any part of a site which will, through a properly regulated survey, be established as a restrictive covenant area or common area on a cross-lease plan; or be established as a unit or common area on a proposed unit title development plan; or be established as an area subject to the grant of a company lease.
Licensed remise	means any land or building for which a licence has been issued or has been authorised in terms of the <i>Sale of Liquor Act 1989</i> .
Light vehicle	refer Vehicle
Lot	means 'Allotment' in section 2 of the Act.
Low nutrient output agricultural production	Definition to be added once further work has been undertaken in consultation with regional councils.
Lux	Lux is the unit of illuminance. Illuminance means the luminous flux falling onto a unit area of a surface (NZS 6703:1983 Code of Practice for Interior Lighting Design). The lux unit equals "one lumen per metre squared", where the lumen is the unit of luminous flux. In practical terms the lumen is the number of 'rays of light' falling in an area of one square metre.
Maintenance	In the contest of heritage buildings and structures, means the continuous protective care of the fabric, and is to be distinguished from repair.
Marae	refer to Glossary of Maori Terms 1.3
Marae protection area	means the area shown on the Planning Maps as a Marae Protection Area.
Medical centre	means professional or consulting rooms for registered medical, dental, optical and other associated practitioners in a group practice or means the premises of a single practitioner with or without paramedical facilities. (See also "Paramedical Care Facilities).
Mining	means an activity which involves underground or open excavations including bulk sampling for extracting an ore body containing metals such as gold, silver, copper, coal, sulphur etc. This activity includes extraction of an ore body which requires processing and produces large volumes of waste material in proportion to the metal produced, but does not include the processing activity, and includes the winning of material which has little direct application for use in its natural state in the District.
Mixed use	Mixed-use development is the practice of allowing more than one type of use in a building or set of buildings. In planning zone terms, this can mean some combination of residential, commercial, industrial, office, institutional, or other land uses
Motel	means a building comprising self-contained units for the accommodation of visitors.
Motorised water-based recreation activities	means motorised vehicles used for recreational or commercial purposes which sit in, on or above the water and includes recreational fishing.
Motor vehicle repair garage	means any site where any one or more of the following activities may occur: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the mechanical repair and servicing of motor vehicles (including motor cycles, caravans, boat motors, trailers) and domestic gardening equipment, 2. the testing of motor vehicles for Warrant of Fitness or its equivalent.

	<p>3. the sale of motor vehicle fuels, kerosene, alcohol based fuels, lubrication oils, tyres, batteries, vehicle spare parts.</p> <p>In addition in Industrial Zones the activity may also include -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the reconditioning of motor vehicle engines, 2. panelbeating, body repairs and the trimming or spray painting of motor vehicles, 3. upholstering and steam cleaning of motor vehicles, 4. the wrecking of motor vehicles, and 5. towing services.
Motor sports	means land or buildings used for competitive recreation directly involving motor vehicles.
Multi purpose resort	means a resort that in addition to accommodation includes restaurants, bars, health and leisure activities including a range of indoor and outdoor recreational activities intended to be used for guests and the general public.
Natural ground level	Means the natural level of ground before any earthworks have taken place. It also means the level of the ground after any authorised earthworks have been carried out before any subdivision is completed pursuant to section 224© of the RMA.
Net floor area	means the superficial floor area of the actual room, rooms or spaces used for the particular occupancy referred to.
Net-site area	means the total site area less the area of any common area, right of way or access leg used for vehicle or pedestrian access.
Notable tree	mean those trees listed in Appendix 1 a1.6 and shown on the Planning Maps .
NZS6801	New Zealand Standard NZS 6801:2008 <i>Acoustics—Measurement of Environmental Sound</i>
NZS6802	New Zealand Standard NZS 6802:2008 <i>Acoustics—Environmental Noise</i>
Office activity	means in addition to the ordinary and customary meaning includes activities carried out in laboratories, computer bureaux, data processing facilities, finance houses, insurance agencies and dental or medical clinics.
Outdoor pig farming	means the keeping of pigs where all stock are in paddocks with ground cover maintained.
Outdoor recreation activities	means recreation activities carried out in the open air, and where any buildings associated with these activities are accessory to such activities.
Outer Control Area	is the area that has been assessed as likely to have future aircraft noise levels between Ldn 55dBA and Ldn 60dBA and which is shown on the Planning Maps
Papakainga	refer to Glossary of Maori Terms 1.3
Papakainga housing	refer to Glossary of Maori Terms 1.3
Paramedical care facilities	means facilities for care and welfare of people and includes physiotherapists, chiropractors and acupuncturists and osteopaths.
Parking	in relation to a vehicle includes the stopping or standing of a vehicle in the same place approximately, whether the driver is with it or not, whether the engine is running or not, and whether the vehicle is capable of moving under its own power or not. A vehicle shall not be deemed to be parked on a road if the period of standing is not more than five minutes or if being more than five minutes is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the licensed driver present in charge of the vehicle. “Park”, in relation to a vehicle, has a corresponding meaning.
Passive recreation	means any recreation that does not involve the use of vehicles (including bicycles) and motorised equipment and excludes any organised sport.
Pedestrian amenity	Architectural and landscape elements including, lighting, trees, decorative paving, seating, water features, etc. that promote the safe and comfortable use of streets and open spaces.
Pedestrian orientated street	Means a road, specifically identified in the planning maps where there is a focus on creating a pleasant pedestrian environment supported by rule of the plan.

Performance standards	means limits for external effects of activities as specified by the District Plan.
Pig farming	means the keeping of more than two adult pigs and their progeny up to weaner stage except that two progeny may be kept up to baconer stage. Refer also Intensive pig farming
Place of assembly	means land or buildings which are used in whole or in part for the assembly of persons for such purposes as deliberation, or social entertainment or similar purposes and includes such buildings used for clubrooms, arts, and cultural community premises, cinemas, theatres, conference rooms, church halls, marae, and meeting rooms, but does not include a chartered club or building designed specifically for indoor recreation.
Plantation forestry	means the management of stands of trees (either naturally regenerating introduced species or planted species) that are managed for the production of wood for commercial use.
Potential lots	means the maximum number of lots for a property determined by dividing the property area by the minimum net site area applicable for the relevant zone.
Poultry keeping	includes the keeping of fowls, ducks, geese and turkeys and means the keeping of up to 25 such animals in rural zones and up to 12 of such animals in urban zones but excludes the keeping of roosters and cockerels in urban zones.
Poultry farming	means the commercial farming of poultry for egg or meat production and means the keeping of poultry in numbers exceeding those defined as “poultry keeping”.
Primary risk zone	refer AEP .
Private hospital	means a building licensed as a private hospital under the <i>Hospitals Act 1957</i> or as a home under the <i>Old Peoples Homes Regulations 1980</i> .
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 lake structure	means a structure constructed and maintained by a person other than a local authority or the Crown, whether or not it is able or required to be used by the public.
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
Proposed service lane	means land identified on Plan Map 104 – City Centre Service Lanes which has not yet been vested in the ownership of Council.
Prospecting	means any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying land likely to contain exploitable mineral deposits or geothermal resources or occurrences.
Public lake structure	means a waterbody structure constructed and maintained by or on behalf of a local authority or the Crown for use by the general public.
Pulp mills	means a manufacturing operation which converts wood chips to wood pulp.
Quarrying	means an activity involved in winning bulk materials such as lime, road metal, granite, sand etc., occurring naturally in the area. Quarrying also includes extraction of material which requires little processing and produces small volumes of waste material in proportion to the volume of usable material produced, and includes the winning of materials such as stone, granite, sand gravel, road metal and other construction materials for direct application or use in their natural state (whether or not blended with other binding agents or re-shaped or re-cut prior to use).
Rear site	means a site which is situated generally to the rear of another site and which does not have the frontage required for a front site for that use in the zone, but with an access leg to the road or private road of not less than the minimum width for the zone.
Rear yard	refer Yard .
Refuse	includes rubbish, ashes, dust, debris, paper garbage, cardboard, rubble, ballast,

	stones, scrap material, glass, china, bones, waste food, cans, containers, clothing, metal, organic garden material or any other waste or discarded material whatsoever, but does not include cleanfill.
(Remnant) indigenous tree	means an indigenous tree which is naturally occurring in situ.
Repair	The restoration or reconstruction beyond the definition of maintenance.
Resort spa	means a spa service within a hotel or resort, as one of a range of activities which may also include golf, swimming, hiking, sailing, kayaking, motor boating, nature trails, and the like. While programmes, accommodation and food tailored for spa clients will be available, non spa services are offered on an equal basis.
Restaurant	means premises for the sale of prepared food and incidental sale of liquor and drinks, for the consumption on the premises but may in addition include the sale of takeaway food from the premises or an associated drive-through facility.
Rest home	refer Private hospital .
Retail shop	<p>means any building or part of a building in which goods are sold, exposed for sale, leased or auctioned to the general public and includes floor space devoted to reception, preparation and storage of goods and staff and administration areas associated with such selling, and includes TAB's, postal and real estate agencies, travel and tourist offices, hairdressers, beauty salons, photographers, dry cleaning and laundry depots and other personal or goods-repair services, and prepared foods.</p> <p>A retail shop also includes the business of any wholesaler who by means of signs or any other form of advertising solicits business from the general public, unless that business qualifies as ancillary retail or deals in goods that are not significantly used by the general public.</p> <p>A retail shop also includes a supermarket unless the latter is separately provided for or excluded in any rule.</p> <p>Retail shops do not include restaurants, cafes and lunch bars and any building or part of a building where sale of motor vehicles, motor vehicle spare parts and accessories, heavy industrial machinery, firewood and solid fuels materials associated with the building trade, farm supplies and farm equipment, demolition goods, carpets and floor coverings is carried out.</p>
Road	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act and includes roads within the meaning of Section 43 of the <i>Transit New Zealand Act 1989</i> .
Road signs	means all regulatory, traffic and official signs approved by either a road controlling authority or under any legislation, which are erected on a legal road or motorway.
Rural contractor's depot	means the land and/or buildings used for the purposes of storing or maintaining agricultural machinery, vehicles, implements, and includes a haulage contractor's depot.
Secondary risk zone	refer AEP .
Service lane	means land vested in the ownership of Council the dominant function of this land being to provide access for loading and unloading of goods and services.
Service station	<p>means an activity comprising the sale of motor vehicle fuels (including petrol, LPG, CNG and diesel) and may also include any one or more of the following :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the sale of kerosene, alcohol based fuels, lubrication oils, tyres, batteries, vehicle spare parts and other accessories normally associated with motoring; 2. retail premises where the gross floor area devoted to the display, sale or hire of retail goods (other than motor vehicle parts, accessories or goods associated with motoring). shall not exceed 150 square metres unless otherwise permitted in the zone; 3. car wash facilities.

Side yard	refer Yard .
Sign or signage	<p>means any symbol, display or device intended to attract attention and which is visible from beyond the boundary of the site and includes those affixed to, painted on or incorporated within the design of any structure, or building. Any board, hoarding, pole, flag or structure erected specifically for the purpose of supporting the sign is included in the definition.</p> <p>Free Standing Sign: A sign which is not attached or forming part of any other building or structure and which is fixed directly to the ground by poles or other supporting devices.</p> <p>Attached Sign: An attached sign is one which is either fixed, placed or painted on to another building or structure.</p> <p>Rural Trade and Service Signs: A sign related to businesses which are currently supplying goods or services to a rural primary production activity.</p>
Significant Natural Area (SNA)	means 'significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna' as stated in Section 6 of the Act. The SNA's have a national, regional or local importance rating as identified in Appendix 2 . The location and extent of SNA's are shown on the Planning Maps .
Site	<p>means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An area of land which is the smaller land area of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Land comprised in a single lot held in one certificate of title; or b. Land comprised in a single lot or the balance area on an approved subdivision scheme plan for which a separate certificate of title can be issued without further Council involvement. 2. An area of land comprising two or more adjoining lots held in one certificate of title that cannot be treated separately without the Council granting its consent. 3. An area of land comprising two or more adjoining lots held in two or more certificates of title where the titles are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Subject to Section 75 of the Building Act 2004: "<u>Construction of building on 2 or more allotments</u>" or Section 37 of the Building Act 1991: "<u>Construction of building on 2 or more allotments</u>"; or b. Held together in such a manner that they cannot be assessed individually without the consent of the Council. 4. An area of Maori freehold land that either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Is land created by way of partition under Sections 297 and 301 of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 (The Maori Land Act 1993) and held in one Maori Land Court Title, or b. Is land defined by survey and created by way of partition into one parcel to be held by an owner who is a member of the same hapu, or owners who are members of the same hapu, or c. Is land defined by survey and held in a Maori Land Court Title and for which ownership can be determined, or d. Is land defined by survey and created by way of partition for a site for a dwelling under Section 296 of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 (The Maori Land Act 1993). 5. An area of Maori Customary Land. 6. Is land defined by survey and reserved under the Reserves Act 1977 or Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 (The Maori Land Act 1993). <p>Notwithstanding paragraphs 1.– 6. above, where land has been subdivided under the cross lease or company lease systems (other than unit titles), a site means an area of land containing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Building(s) for residential, commercial and industrial activities with any accessory building(s) and land exclusively set aside for the

	<p>occupants/users of the building(s); or</p> <p>ii. Any share in the fee simple which creates a vacant part of the whole for future cross lease or company lease purposes; and</p> <p>Notwithstanding paragraphs 1.– 6 above, any land subdivided under the Unit Titles Act 1972 (other than unit titles) a site shall mean either:</p> <p>i. The area of land containing the principal unit (or proposed unit) on the unit plan, and any identified accessories to that principal unit, or in addition to the above, the following shall apply:</p> <p>ii. The underlying certificate of title of the land containing the unit titles, immediately prior to subdivision.</p> <p>In addition to the above, the following shall apply:</p> <p>i. Where a site is divided by the District boundary, the area of the site remaining within the District shall be considered the site.</p>
Site area	means the total area of any site.
Site coverage	<p>Means that portion of the site over which buildings may be constructed.</p> <p>Any area provided for the purposes of access and including but not limited to roads, Maori roadways, rights-of-way, access lots, and access legs, and any eaves of a building that do not exceed 0.6m in width shall be excluded from the calculation of site coverage.</p>
Spa services	means the provision of wellness, relaxation, medical and health education programmes using an onsite geothermal resource (water, heat, mud). Spa services may include beauty therapy and clinics, massage, hairdressing, weight loss clinics, medical services, and ancillary retail of associated product. Equipment used may included sun-beds, sauna, pools and associated electrical equipment.
Special tourist shop	<p>means a retail shop selling any products provided that they:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. are located within a hotel or tavern; 2. are ancillary to the principle use of the building; and 3. do not front onto an adjoining road (ie. they are designed primarily to serve the hotel or tavern guests).
Stormwater design flow	is the estimated stormwater runoff selected to provide a reasonable degree of protection to the surrounding land. In most cases this flow will be piped or contained within relatively narrow confines under public control and be protected by a reserve or easement.
Stormwater overland flow path	refers to the path taken by stormwater runoff in excess of the primary design flow and should be capable of producing a reasonable degree of protection to the surrounding buildings.
Stormwater drainage	means a drain primarily for the reception and discharge of stormwater.
Strategic sight lines	means those scenic views as seen from lookouts, roads or other vantage points within the District.
Street massing	Where a street or public space is defined and framed through the use of higher roof lines and recessed or projecting entries that enhance a terminating vista and shape views.
Street proportion	The ratio of height of buildings along the edges of the street and the width of the street between the buildings.
Structure	means any building, equipment, device, or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land and includes any raft and in relation to recreation purposes includes boardwalks and viewing platforms.
Subsidiary household unit	means a household unit, attached or detached, having a total floor area of all floors not exceeding 72 m ² excluding garaging and designed to harmonise with the existing dwellinghouse.
Supermarket	means a retail shop primarily selling a wide range of fresh produce, meat and other foodstuffs and a wide range of packaged food and non-food grocery items

	as one enterprise in premises not smaller than 600m ² of trading floorspace.
Takeaway foods	means premises for the sale of food for consumption off the premises and includes cooked takeaway foods such as fish and chips, chicken, pizza, and similar foods generally consumed off the premises.
Taonga	refer to Glossary of Maori Terms 1.3
Tavern	means a building or buildings principally for the provision of liquor for which an On Licence has been issued or can be authorised under the <i>Sale of Liquor Act 1989</i> , and may also include a restaurant and/or the holding of an Off Licence under the said Act, in addition to, but not in substitution for, the aforementioned On Licence.
Telecommunication services	means free standing telecommunication installations, including towers, masts, antennae, microwave dishes, telephone exchanges, repeater stations, equipment shelters, cabinets, telephone boxes and accessory facilities.
Terminating vistas	A building, landmark or monument that stands at the end or in the middle of a road, so that when one is looking up the street the view ends with the site.
Topographical severance	means a natural feature such as a river, steep ridge or gully, which physically separates part of a property from a residual part, such that the integrated management and full utilisation of activities across both parts is severely restricted.
Tourist accommodation	means buildings for the use of temporary or semi-permanent accommodation of paying guests, and includes motels, hotels, boarding houses, private hotels, camping grounds, tourist house licensed premises, guest houses, backpacker lodges, youth hostels and similar accommodation, and includes accessory facilities such as visitor, service and recreation facilities, conference facilities and restaurants for the use of guests using the accommodation facilities for overnight accommodation.
Total floor area	means the floor area of all floors in all buildings on the site.
Tourist house licensed premises	has same meaning as definition in <i>Sale of Liquor Act 1989</i> .
Tourist shop	means a shop selling souvenirs, pottery products, arts and crafts, animal skin or leather products.
Trading floor space*	means that area of the premises to which the public have access for the purpose of shopping, together with any area: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. taken up for the purpose of display of goods, and 2. any counter and/or behind counter areas used by or occupied exclusively by staff members whilst actively engaged in serving the public.
Transport operators depot	refer Carrier .
Truck stop	A commercial facility that provides fuel and parking and mechanical services to heavy vehicles.
Turning area	means the onsite turning area required to ensure that vehicles can enter and exit the site in a forward motion in accordance with Appendix 4 – Turning Standards . Onsite turning shall have a corresponding meaning.
Unit or Unit of Accommodation	with regard to parking requirements means a separate unit either self-contained as in households and motels, or a bedroom as in Tourist Houses and Hotels.
Usable land	in relation to rural land means land which, in the opinion of Council, is suitable for intensive pastoral farming and in particular, the grazing of deer or goats. In assessing the suitability of the land, Council shall take into consideration such matters as slope, stability and soil type, and, in particular, the likelihood of erosion, subsidence or slippage as a result of the more intensive use of the land. Moreover in making its decision, Council shall take cognisance of the relevant regional council's comments regarding these matters. For the avoidance of doubt non useable land is considered to include all land of Land Resource Inventory Class IV and above.
Utility services	means public water, sewerage and drainage systems, electricity supply systems,

	gas supply systems and telecommunication systems and includes such other services that fall within the meaning of network utility operation.
Vehicle	<p>Mean light and commercial vehicle/s defined as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Light Vehicle means: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cars and station wagons, with a wheel base of 3.0 metres or less; b. Vans, utilities and light trucks up to 3.5 tonnes gross laden weight; c. Mini buses up to 12 seat capacity. 2. Commercial Vehicle means: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Two axle heavy trucks without a trailer, over 3.5 tonnes gross laden weight rigid trucks with or without trailers or articulated <i>vehicle</i> with three or four axles in total; b. Trucks and trailers and articulated <i>vehicles</i> with or without trailers with five or more axles in total; b. Buses, excluding mini buses. <p>This definition does not include commercial <i>vehicles</i> directly related to 'residential activities' such as household removal vehicles and house construction vehicles.</p> 3. Heavy vehicle means: <p>a motor vehicle the gross laden weight of which exceeds 3,400kg.</p>
Very high land slide susceptibility or potential	Land shown as 'Very High' land slide potential on Planning Maps 112.
Vessel	<p>Means a boat that is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A houseboat or other boat designed or adapted for the predominant purpose of providing temporary or permanent accommodation; or 2. A boat with permanent fittings enabling the discharge of sewage or grey water unless it is fitted with holding tanks for sewage and/or grey water; or 3. Any boat with a hull length exceeding 20 metres.
Warehouse	means any building or part of a building, or land, where materials, articles or goods are stored pending sale or disposal to a retail shop, trader or manufacturer. Any warehouse shall be deemed to include only such offices, showrooms, residential and caretaker's accommodation for persons whose employment is such that they are required to live on the site, and wholesale outlets as are necessary for, incidental to and a part of the principal use of the site as a warehouse.
Wetland	has the same meaning as in Section 2 of the Act but does not include artificially created wetlands. For the purposes of controlling land use with regard to wetlands they are defined as those listed in Appendix 2.
Wholesale outlet	means land or buildings from which merchandise is sold or transferred to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. persons whose occupation it is to re-sell to the general public; or 2. other enterprises for use in such businesses as the building trade, farming and offices; 3. institutions; or 4. Government authorities.
Yard	<p>means the space within and adjacent to the boundaries of a site which is required to left unoccupied and unobstructed by buildings and structures from the ground upwards having the dimension specified in the rules for the zone, except as otherwise provided by this District Plan. The eaves of any building and any roof, gutter or downpipe may intrude into any yard by not more than 600mm.</p> <p>Where a road widening designation applies, the yard shall be measured as if any required road widening had been removed from the site.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Front Yard means a yard between the road frontage of a site and a line parallel thereto, extending across the full width of the site. 2. Rear Yard means (in any site other than a corner site) a yard between the rear boundary of the site, and a line parallel thereto extending across the full width of the site. In respect of any rear site, rear yard means a

continuous rear yard bounded by all the boundaries of the site (except any boundary fronting a road).

3. **Side Yard** means a yard which, except for any portion of the site comprised in a front or rear yard, lies between the full length of a side boundary and a line parallel thereto, provided that in respect of a corner site every boundary not fronting a road shall be deemed to be a side boundary.

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1.3 GLOSSARY OF MAORI TERMS

TERM	DEFINITION
Hapu	A smaller collective, usually made up of related Whanau, who may have one or several marae and other types of shared holdings, resources or interests, including sacred sites like urupā (grave sites).
Iwi	A tribe comprising a collective of hapu, whose people are interrelated through an eponymous ancestor. Iwi can be likened to a parent tribe.
Kaitiaki/Kaitiakitanga	Guardian/guardianship; intergenerational responsibility inherited through whakapapa and whanaungatanga at birth to care for the environment.
Kaumatua housing	means residential accommodation for elders.
Koiwi	Bone or corpse; also includes person, spirit, strength and descendents.
Mana	Authority, control, influence, prestige, power.
Mana Whenua	Power associated with possession of lands.
Marae	Community meeting place or surrounds. Marae customarily means the open space in front of a meeting house upon which various ceremonial occasions are centred. For the purpose of this District Plan, Marae also consists of a wharenuī (Maori meeting house) and/or a wharekai hall together with the surrounding area of open ground. It includes such buildings normally used in conjunction with the meeting house or hall, the whole being located on a defined parcel or parcels of land and administered by legally appointed trustees of a trust body for the common use or benefit of a defined group of Maori people.
Marae protection area	Refer definition of Marae protection area
Mauri	Life force or essence of living things.
Papakāinga	means a traditional Maori settlement area on ancestral lands and includes activities associated with residential living such as urupa, agricultural activity, exchange of goods and a marae complex.
Papakāinga housing	means the provision of a more than two household units on maori land for tangata whenua who have 'te mana o whenua' status.
Tangata Whenua	A term used for recognising local people, whether at a collective level or as an individual. With regard to environmental matters, Tangata Whenua are described as "people of the land", the iwi, or hapu that holds mana whenua over that area.
Taonga	Is a term of very deep and spiritual meaning and means treasures or property which is highly prized whether tangible or intangible. Tangible examples are all sorts of heirlooms and artefacts, land and fisheries. Intangible examples may include language, spiritual beliefs and riparian rights.
Tapu	Sacred, subject to restriction
Tikanga	Maori custom, rule or method, the right way of doing something
Urupā	Grave or burial site
Waahi Tapu	Sacred place
Whanau	A family grouping, either nuclear or extended (note Whanau is plural).
Wharenuī	Meeting house, large house - main building of a marae where guests are accommodated and key marae functions are held. Traditionally the wharenuī belonged to a hapu or whanau of the rohe.