Definitions[1]

Some provisions within this chapter are subject to appeal to the Environment Court. Provisions that are under appeal are identified by a red box around the provision and a footnote identifying the appellant. The appeal documentation, including the scope of the appeal and relief sought, is available on the Council's Appeals webpage on the Wairarapa Plan website.

Term	Definition
Accessory building	Means a detached building, the use of which is ancillary to the use of any building, buildings or activity that is or could be lawfully established on the same site but does not include any minor residential unit.
Accessway	Means any area or part of private land where the primary purpose is to provide access, including vehicle access, between the body of any allotment(s) or site(s) and any public road, footpath, or cycling path. Accessway includes any rights of way, private way, access lot, access leg, or private road. (For the vehicle access to/from a legal road, see the definition for 'vehicle crossing').
Addition	Means any works undertaken to an existing building which has the effect of increasing the gross floor area of that building.
Additional infrastructure	Means: a. public open space b. community infrastructure as defined in section 197 of the Local Government Act 2002 c. land transport (as defined in the Land Transport Management Act 2003) that is not controlled by local authorities d. social infrastructure, such as schools and healthcare facilities e. a network operated for the purpose of telecommunications (as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001) f. a network operated for the purpose of transmitting or distributing electricity or gas
Aerodrome Obstacle Limitation Surface	As shown on the planning maps and defined in Appendix TR-2.

[1] Federated Farmers Appeal to insert new definition

Term	Definition
Agricultural aviation	Means intermittent operation of an aircraft from a rural airstrip or helicopter landing area for primary production, biosecurity, or conservation activities including stock management, pest control, the application of fertiliser, agrichemicals, vertebrate toxic agents, frost management and associated refuelling.
Allotment	1. The term allotment means— a. any parcel of land under the Land Transfer Act 2017 that is a continuous area and whose boundaries are shown separately on a survey plan, whether or not— i. the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been allowed, or subdivision approval has been granted, under another Act; or ii. a subdivision consent for the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been granted under this Act; or b. any parcel of land or building or part of a building that is shown or identified separately— i. on a survey plan; or ii. on a licence within the meaning of subpart 6 of Part 3 of the Land Transfer Act 2017; or c. any unit on a unit plan; or d. any parcel of land not subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017. 2. For the purposes of subsection (1), an allotment that is— a. subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017 and is comprised in 1 record of title or for which 1 record of title could be issued under that Act; or b. not subject to that Act and was acquired by its owner under 1 instrument of conveyance— shall be deemed to be a continuous area of land notwithstanding that part of it is physically separated from any other part by a road or in any other manner whatsoever, unless the division of the allotment into such parts has been allowed by a subdivision consent granted under this Act or by a subdivisional approval under any former enactment relating to the subdivision of land. 3. For the purposes of subsection (2), the balance of any land from which any allotment is being or has been subdivided is deemed to be an allotment.
Alteration	Means any work to existing buildings or structures which involves the change, removal, or replacement of walls, windows, or features which results in an external appearance different to its existing appearance and does not increase the gross floor area of the building or structure.

Term	Definition
Ancillary activity	Means an activity that supports and is subsidiary to a primary activity.
Antenna	Means a device that receives or transmits radiocommunication or telecommunication signals, but not a small cell unit
Archaeological site	Means, subject to section 42(3) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014,— a. any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure),that— i. was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and ii. provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; b. and includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.
Artificial crop protection structure	Means a structure with material used to protect crops and/or enhance growth (excluding greenhouses).
Aviation Related Activities	Means activities that have an operational or functional relationship with aviation and the operation of aircraft at the Hood Aerodrome, and includes: a. **Educational facilities** focused on aviation training and instruction, including but not limited to flight schools and aviation academies. b. **Community facilities and Commercial Activities** that support or are themed around aviation, such as an aviation centre/museum or other visitor attractions that promote or support aviation culture and services. c. **Emergency Service Facilities** related to Aviation, such as LifeFlight. d. Industrial Activities (excluding noxious or offensive industry) that support aviation.
Biodiversity compensation	Means a conservation outcome that meets the requirements in Appendix 4 of the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity and results from actions that are intended to compensate for any more than minor residual adverse effects on

Term	Definition
	indigenous biodiversity after all appropriate avoidance, minimisation, remediation, and biodiversity offsetting measures have been sequentially applied.
Biodiversity offset	Means a measurable conservation outcome that meets the requirements in Appendix 3 of the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity and results from actions that are intended to: a. redress any more than minor residual adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity after all appropriate avoidance, minimisation, and remediation measures have been sequentially applied; and b. achieve a net gain in type, amount, and condition of indigenous biodiversity compared to that lost.
Boundary Adjustment	Means a subdivision that alters the existing boundaries between adjoining allotments, without altering the number of allotments.
Building	Means a temporary or permanent movable or immovable physical construction that is: a. partially or fully roofed; and b. fixed or located on or in land; but excludes any motorised vehicle or other mode of transport that could be moved under its own power.
Building coverage	Means the percentage of the net site area covered by the building footprint.
Business services	Means activities where the primary business is offering and/or supplying for hire or sale services, rather than goods. It includes but is not limited to: a. Offices for businesses, local and government agencies, community entities; b. Professional services, e.g. lawyers, accountants, engineering, surveying, insurance, financial services, not for profit organisations, banks, travel agents; c. Personal services, e.g. hairdressing, beauty therapy, dry cleaning, shoe repairs; and d. Postal services.
Cabinet	Means a casing around equipment that is necessary to operate a telecommunication network, but not any of the following:

Term	Definition
	a. a casing around an antenna, a small cell unit, ancillary equipment, or any part of a telecommunication line b. a casing that is wholly underground c. a casing that is inside a building d. a building
Cleanfill area	Means an area used exclusively for the disposal of cleanfill material.
Cleanfill material	Means virgin excavated natural materials including clay, gravel, sand, soil and rock that are free of: a. combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components; b. hazardous substances and materials; c. products and materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, stabilisation or disposal practices; d. medical and veterinary wastes, asbestos, and radioactive substances; e. contaminated soil and other contaminated materials; and f. liquid wastes.
Coastal Environment	Means the area identified on the planning maps as being located within the inland extent of the coastal environment.
Commercial activity	Means any activity trading in goods, equipment or services. It includes any ancillary activity to the commercial activity (for example administrative or head offices).
Common wall	Means any wall dividing adjoining residential units in a residential building or any party wall dividing accessory buildings.
Communication Kiosk	Any structure intended for public use to facilitate telecommunications and includes boxes or booths for telephone, video screen or internet services or other means to convey encrypted or non-encrypted sign, signal, impulse, writing, image, sound, instruction, information, or intelligence of any nature.
Community Corrections Activity	Means the use of land and buildings for non-custodial services for safety, welfare and community purposes, including probation, rehabilitation and reintegration

Term	Definition
	services, assessments, reporting, workshops and programmes, administration, and a meeting point for community works groups.
Community facility	Means land and buildings used by members of the community for recreational, sporting, cultural, safety, health, welfare, or worship purposes. It includes provision for any ancillary activity that assists with the operation of the community facility.
Community garden	Means land used as a garden by a group or collective, for the purpose of growing fruit, vegetables, and flowers. Includes composting.
Community-scale renewable electricity generation activity	Means renewable electricity generation for the purpose of supplying an immediate community, or connecting into the distribution network.
Conservation activities	Means the use of land or buildings for activities undertaken for the purposes of maintaining, protecting, and/or enhancing the natural, historic, and/or ecological values of a natural or historic resource. It may include activities which assist to enhance the public's appreciation and recreational enjoyment of the resource and includes restoration planting, pest and weed control, track construction and maintenance, and plant nurseries to support these purposes.
Contaminated land	Means land that has a hazardous substance in or on it that— a. has significant adverse effects on the environment; or b. is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment
Council's Engineering Development Standard	For all districts means the Engineering Development Standard 2023, except in South Wairarapa the three waters standards outlined in Sections 4 - 6 of the document do not apply. For subdivision and development in South Wairarapa the applicable three waters standards are those specified in the Wellington Water Standards and Specifications for Water Services.
Crop structure support	Means an open structure on which plants are grown.
Cultivation	Means the alteration or disturbance of land (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock) for the purpose of sowing, growing or harvesting of pasture or crops.
Customary activity	Means the use of land resources, or buildings for Māori cultural activities that provide for the special relationship between tangata whenua and places of customary importance in accordance with tikanga and traditional uses.

Term	Definition
Customer connection line	Means a telecommunication line or electricity that connects a distribution network to a premises for the purpose of enabling the operator to provide services to a customer.
Development Capacity	Means the capacity of land to be developed for housing or for business use, based on: a. the zoning, objectives, policies, rules, and overlays that apply in the relevant proposed and operative RMA planning documents; and b. the provision of adequate development infrastructure to support the development of land for housing or business use.
Digital sign	Means a sign with an electronic display that uses technologies such as LCD, LED, projection, and e-paper to display digital images, video, web pages, weather data, restaurant menus, or text. Includes illumination.
Distribution network	Means a distributor's lines and associated equipment used for the conveyance of electricity on lines other than lines that are part of the national grid.
Distributor	Means a business engaged in distribution of electricity.
Drive-through activities	Means any activity with a substantial focus on drive-through transactions, including service stations and drive-through retail and services outlets and restaurants.
Earthworks	Means the alteration or disturbance of land, including by moving, removing, placing, blading, cutting, contouring, filling or excavation of earth (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock); but excludes gardening, cultivation, and disturbance of land for the installation of fence posts.
Educational facilities	Means land or buildings used for teaching or training by childcare services, schools, or tertiary education services, including any ancillary activities.
Emergency service facilities	Means facilities associated with organisations responsible for the safety and physical welfare of people or property in the community, and includes fire, ambulance, and police stations.
Entertainment activities	Means the use of any facility for the purpose of providing entertainment and includes any cinema, theatre, concert venue, conference centre, and private function facilities.
Esplanade reserve	Means a reserve within the meaning of the Reserves Act 1977—

Term	Definition
	a. which is either— i. a local purpose reserve within the meaning of section 23 of that Act, if vested in the territorial authority under section 239; or ii. a reserve vested in the Crown or a regional council under section 237D; and b. which is vested in the territorial authority, regional council, or the Crown for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229.
Esplanade strip	Means a strip of land created by the registration of an instrument in accordance with section 232 for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229.
Farm quarry	Means the extraction of minerals taken for use ancillary to farming and horticulture, and only used within the property of extraction. It includes the extraction of material for farm and forestry tracks, accessways, and hardstand areas on the property of origin. It does not include the exportation or removal of extracted material (including any aggregate) from the property of origin or retail or other sales of such material.
Finished floor level	Means the level at the bottom of the floor joists or the base of the concrete floor slab.
Food and beverage activity	Means any activity where the primary business is selling food or beverages for immediate consumption, primarily on site. It includes: a. restaurants; b. cafes; c. bars; d. taverns; It excludes: e. food and beverage retail stores e.g. supermarkets, dairies, superettes, bakeries, and takeaway food bars; and f. drive-through activities.
Foreshore Protection Area	Means the area being 50 metres landward of Mean High-Water Springs in all areas of the Coastal Environment, except for Riversdale which is specifically identified on the Planning Maps.

Term	Definition
Front face	Means the face on the outside of a panel antenna, which faces away from the structure on which it is mounted.
Frost fan	Means a land-based device designed or adapted to mitigate frost damage by fanning warmer air over potentially frost affected surfaces and includes; a. Fan blades; b. Motive source; c. Support structure/tower; d. Plinth; and e. Associated probes and communications and networking devices.
Functional need	Means the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because the activity can only occur in that environment.
Gross floor area	Means the sum of the total area of all floors of a building or buildings (including any void area in each of those floors, such as service shafts, lift wells or stairwells) measured: a. where there are exterior walls, from the exterior faces of those exterior walls; b. where there are walls separating two buildings, from the centre lines of the walls separating the two buildings; c. where a wall or walls are lacking (for example, a mezzanine floor) and the edge of the floor is discernible, from the edge of the floor.
Ground level	Means: a. the actual finished surface level of the ground after the most recent subdivision that created at least one additional allotment was completed (when the record of title is created); b. if the ground level cannot be identified under paragraph (a), the existing surface level of the ground; c. if, in any case under paragraph (a) or (b), a retaining wall or retaining structure is located on the boundary, the level on the exterior surface of the retaining wall or retaining structure where it intersects the boundary

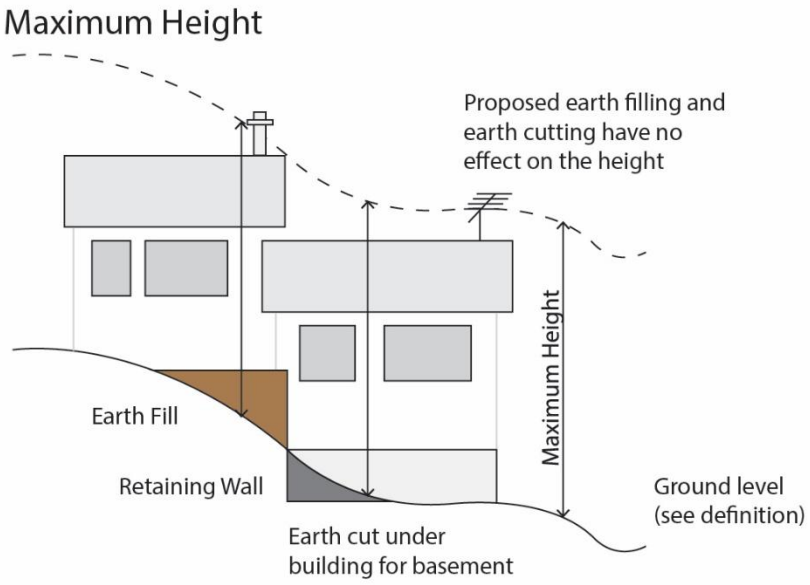
<table>
<tr><th>Term</th><th>Definition</th></tr>
<tr><td>Habitable room</td><td>Means any room used for the purposes of teaching or used as a living room, dining room, sitting room, bedroom, office or other room specified in the Plan to be a similarly occupied room.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hangar Homes</td><td>Means a hangar with an attached or integrated residential unit, where the residential component is secondary to the primary function of the hangar.

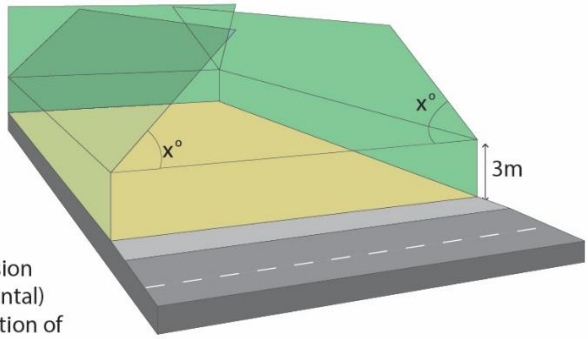
Note: For the purposes of this definition, a hangar is a building or structure designed for housing and maintaining aircraft.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hapū</td><td>Means kinship group, clan, tribe, subtribe - section of a large kinship group and the primary political unit in traditional Māori society. It consisted of a number of whānau sharing descent from a common ancestor, usually being named after the ancestor, but sometimes from an important event in the group's history. A number of related hapū usually shared adjacent territories forming a looser tribal federation (iwi).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hazard areas</td><td>Means land identified on planning maps and categorised in Table NH-1 Hazard risk categories as:

Table NH-1 Hazard risk categories:

<table>
<tr><th>Hazard category</th><th>Hazard type</th></tr>
<tr><td>High hazard area</td><td>Flood hazard – river corridors
Fault hazard
• Well-defined and well-defined extended FAZs with recurrence interval class I (RI ≤2,000 years) and class II (RI >2,000 - ≤3,500 years)
• Distributed and uncertain - constrained FAZs with recurrence interval class I (RI ≤2,000 years)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Moderate hazard area</td><td>Flood hazard – overland flow path
Fault hazard
• Well-defined and well-defined extended FAZs with recurrence interval class III (RI 3,500 – 5,000 years), class IV (RI >5,000 - ≤10,000 years), and class V (RI >10,000 - ≤20,000 years)
• Distributed and uncertain - constrained FAZs with recurrence interval class II (RI >2,000 - ≤3,500 years) and III (RI 3,500 – 5,000 years)
• Uncertain – poorly constrained FAZs with recurrence interval class</td></tr>
</table>
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<table>
<tr><th>Term</th><th>Definition</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>I (RI ≤2,000 years) and class II (RI >2,000 - ≤3,500 years)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Low hazard area</td><td>Flood hazard – ponding
Possible liquefaction-prone area
Fault hazard
Distributed and uncertain – constrained FAZs with recurrence interval class IV (RI >5,000 - ≤10,000 years) and class V (RI >10,000 - ≤20,000 years)
Uncertain – poorly constrained FAZs with recurrence interval class III (RI 3,500 – 5,000 years), class IV (RI >5,000 - ≤10,000 years) and class V (RI >10,000 - ≤20,000 years)
All FAZs with recurrence interval class VI (RI >20,000 - ≤125,000 years)</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hazard sensitive activities</td><td>Means activities that are particularly vulnerable to exposure to a significant risk of damage from one or more identified natural hazard areas. Hazard sensitive activities are the following:
a. Community facilities;
b. Marae;
c. Healthcare facilities;
d. Emergency service facilities;
e. Educational facilities;
f. Entertainment activities;
g. Retirement villages; and
h. Residential activities and residential units.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hazardous substance</td><td>Includes, but is not limited to, any substance defined in section 2 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 as a hazardous substance. The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 defines hazardous substances as meaning, unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations or an EPA notice, any substance—
a. with 1 or more of the following intrinsic properties:
i. explosiveness:
ii. flammability:
iii. a capacity to oxidise:
iv. corrosiveness:</td></tr>
</table>

Term	Definition
	v. toxicity (including chronic toxicity): vi. ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or b. which on contact with air or water (other than air or water where the temperature or pressure has been artificially increased or decreased) generates a substance with any 1 or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a).
Healthcare activities	Means the use of premises: a. By one or more health care providers for the purposes of carrying on their profession; b. As a veterinary clinic; or c. As a medical laboratory But does not include a supported residential care facility, or a healthcare institution in which there is on-site resident healthcare staff and overnight accommodation of patients.
Height	Means the vertical distance between a specified reference point and the highest part of any feature, structure or building above that point. 
Height in relation to boundary	Means the height of a structure, building or feature, relative to its distance from either the boundary of: (a) a site; or (b) another specified reference point.

Term	Definition
	 The angle of a recession plane (x° from horizontal) depends on the location of the boundary: East boundary: 45°
Helicopter Landing Area	Means any area of land intended or designed to be used, whether wholly or partly, for helicopter movement or servicing, including heliports and helipads. It does not include areas of land used on a temporary basis for helicopter landings, including but not limited to: a. Emergency landings b. Medical emergencies c. Search and rescue operations d. Firefighting, police or civil defence purposes e. Temporary activities f. Temporary military training activities g. Construction of structures h. Construction, upgrading, maintenance and repair of network utilities i. Surveying.
Heritage curtilage	Means the land (including land covered by water) surrounding a listed heritage building or item that is essential for retaining and interpreting its significance. It can apply to either land integral to the heritage item, or a precinct that includes buildings, relics, areas, and their settings. Note: for the purpose of this definition, curtilage shall apply to the whole site unless defined otherwise.

Term	Definition
Heritage upgrade works	Means, in relation to identified heritage building or item, works to satisfy or increase compliance with the Building Act 2004 and Building Code requirements and includes: a. Seismic investigation affecting the exterior of an identified heritage building or item or an interior element to identify, assess and make decisions on whether it is earthquake-prone; b. Seismic strengthening to make it more resistant to seismic activity, ground motion, or soil failure due to earthquakes, including temporary lifting or moving off foundations or permanent realignment of foundations; c. Temporary lifting or temporary moving to allow for ground, foundation and retaining wall remediation; d. Fire protection affecting the exterior of an identified heritage building or item or an interior element, e.g. fire isolation exits, fire alarm panels, external stairs, removal or installation of external doors (or upgrading of door panels) in relation to escape route provisions and fire resistance ratings, etc.; and e. Accessibility affecting the exterior of an identified heritage building, or item or an interior element, e.g. external door openings, handrails and ramps, etc.
Highly Productive Land	Means land that has been mapped in accordance with clause 3.4 and is included in an operative regional policy statement as required by clause 3.5 (but see clause 3.5(7) for what is treated as highly productive land before the maps are included in an operative regional policy statement and clause 3.5(6) for when land is rezoned and therefore ceases to be highly productive land)

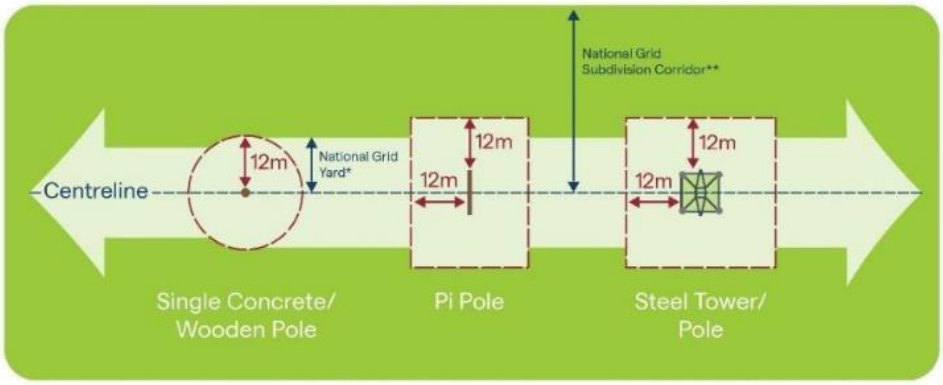
Home business	Means a commercial activity that is: a. undertaken or operated by at least one resident of the site; and b. incidental to the use of the site for a residential activity.
Horticulture or Horticultural Activities	Means the production of fruit, vegetables, flowers, and grains. Includes: a. Greenhouses, b. Market gardens, c. Plant nurseries, d. Orchards, and e. Vineyards. Excludes: f. Forestry, and g. Intensive primary production.
Indigenous vegetation	Means vascular and non-vascular plants that, in relation to a particular area, are native to the ecological district in which that area is located.
Infrastructure	Means: a. pipelines that distribute or transmit natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy: b. network for the purpose of telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001: c. a network for the purpose of radiocommunication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989: d. facilities for the generation of electricity, lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, and support structures for lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, excluding facilities, lines, and support structures if a person— i. uses them in connection with the generation of electricity for the person's use; and ii. does not use them to generate any electricity for supply to any other person:

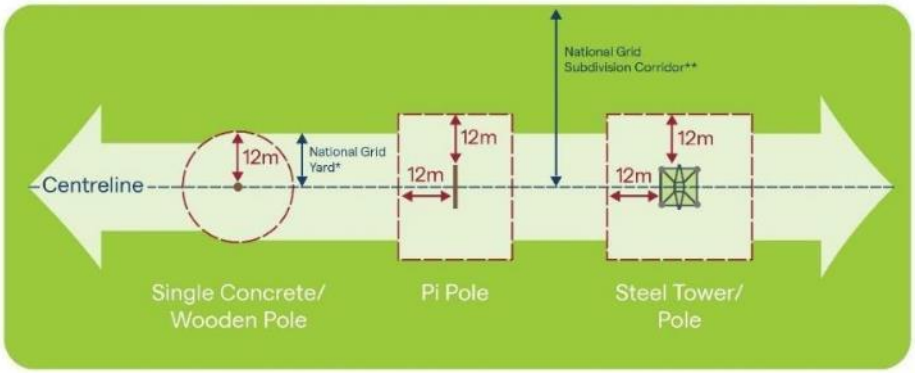
	e. a water supply distribution system, including a system for irrigation: f. a drainage or sewerage system: g. structures for transport on land by cycleways, rail, roads, walkways, or any other means: h. facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers transported on land by any means: i. an aerodrome as defined in section 5 of the Civil Aviation Act 2023: j. a navigation installation as defined in section 5 of the Civil Aviation Act 2023: k. facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers carried by sea, including a port related commercial undertaking as defined in section 2(1) of the Port Companies Act 1988: l. anything described as a network utility operation in regulations made for the purposes of the definition of network utility operator in section 166
Industrial activity	Means an activity that manufactures, fabricates, processes, packages, distributes, repairs, stores, or disposes of materials (including raw, processed, or partly processed materials) or goods. It includes any ancillary activity to the industrial activity.
Intensive primary production	Means any activity defined as *intensive indoor primary production* or *intensive outdoor primary production*.
Intensive indoor primary production	Means primary production activities that principally occur within buildings and involve growing fungi or keeping or rearing livestock (excluding calf-rearing for a specified time period) or poultry.
Intensive outdoor primary production	Means any primary production activities involving the keeping or rearing of livestock (excluding calf-rearing for a specified time period) that principally occurs outdoors which, by the nature of the activity, precludes the maintenance of pasture or ground cover.
Iwi	Extended kinship group, tribe, nation, people, nationality, race - often refers to a large group of people descended from a common ancestor and associated with a distinct territory.
Keeping of goats	Means the keeping or farming of one or more free-ranging goats (i.e., untethered).
Lake	Means a body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land.

Land disturbance	Means the alteration or disturbance of land (or any matter constituting the land including soil, clay, sand and rock) that does not permanently alter the profile, contour or height of the land.
Land based primary production	Means production, from agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, or forestry activities, that is reliant on the soil resource of the land.
Landfill	Means an area used for, or previously used for, the disposal of solid waste. It excludes cleanfill areas.
Large-scale renewable electricity generation activity	Means electricity generation activities utilising renewable energy sources for the purpose of exporting electricity directly into the distribution network or National Grid. It includes all ancillary components and activities such as substations, battery energy storage systems, climate/environmental monitoring equipment, earthworks, roading, maintenance buildings, temporary concrete batching plants, internal transmission and fibre networks, vegetation clearance, and site rehabilitation works.
Less hazard sensitive activities[2]	Means activities that are less sensitive to natural hazards, which are: a. Accessory buildings and structures used for non-habitable purposes; b. Infrastructure; c. Park management activity; d. Buildings and structures associated with temporary activities; and e. Activities not defined as hazard sensitive activities or potentially hazard sensitive activities.
Loading space	Means a defined area of an allotment that has access to a road or service lane for the exclusive use of transferring goods from a vehicle to an activity or vice a versa; excludes parking, landscaping, or other similar areas.
Maintenance	Means the regular and ongoing protective care of a building or structure to prevent deterioration, and a. in relation to an identified heritage building or item, the regular and ongoing protective care of the building or item to prevent deterioration and retain its heritage values; or b. in relation to network utilities, any work or activity required for the ongoing operation and functioning of existing network utilities.

[2] Powerco Limited

Mana whenua	Means territorial rights, power from the land, authority over land or territory, jurisdiction over land or territory - power associated with possession and occupation of tribal land. The tribe's history and legends are based in the lands they have occupied over generations and the land provides the sustenance for the people and to provide hospitality for guests.
Mining	Means to take, win, or extract, by whatever means— a. A mineral existing in its natural state in land; or b. A chemical substance from a mineral existing in its natural state in land; and Includes— c. The injection of petroleum into an underground gas storage facility; and d. The extraction of petroleum from an underground gas storage facility; but Does not include prospecting or exploration for a mineral or chemical substance referred to in paragraph (a).
Minor residential unit	Means a self-contained residential unit that is ancillary to the principal residential unit and is held in common ownership with the principal residential unit on the same site.
Modification	As it relates to vegetation means the felling, clearance, removal, damage, or destruction of the vegetation including the following activities within the vegetation drip line: a. work that involves compaction, sealing, or removal of soil; b. drilling or excavation; or c. discharge of toxic substances.
Motorised outdoor recreation activity	Means any activity involving a motor driven vehicle on land and/or water and includes motorbikes, off-roaders, all-terrain vehicles, jetboats, and jetskis, in which the use of the vehicle is operated for profit or are organised activities with their own dedicated tracks and facilities.
National Grid	Means the assets used or owned by Transpower New Zealand Limited.

National Grid subdivision corridor	Means the area measured either side of the centreline of above ground National Grid transmission lines as follows (and illustrated in dark green below): a. 14 metres for 110kV transmission lines on single poles; b. 16 metres for 110kV transmission lines on pi poles; c. 32 metres for 110kV transmission lines on towers (including tubular steel towers where these replace steel lattice towers);  * National Grid Yard: 10m from single concrete/wooden pole lines, 12m from all other line types ** National Grid Subdivision Corridor: 14m, 16m and 32m depending on line voltage The National Grid subdivision corridor does not apply to underground cables or any transmission lines (or sections of transmission line) that are designated.
National Grid support structure	Means a pole, tower or other support structure ancillary to a transmission line that is part of the National Grid.

National Grid yard	Means (as illustrated in light green below): a. the area located 10 metres either side of the centreline of an overhead 110kV National Grid transmission line on single poles; b. the area located 12 metres in any direction from the outer edge of a National Grid support structure; c. the area located 12 metres either side of the centreline of any overhead National Grid transmission line on pi poles or towers.  * National Grid Yard: 10m from single concrete/wooden pole lines, 12m from all other line types ** National Grid Subdivision Corridor: 14m, 16m and 32m depending on line voltage
Natural hazard	Means any atmospheric or earth or water related occurrence (including earthquake, tsunami, erosion, volcanic and geothermal activity, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire, or flooding) the action of which adversely affects or may adversely affect human life, property, or other aspects of the environment.
Natural inland wetland	Means a wetland (as defined in the Act) that is not: a. in the coastal marine area; or b. a deliberately constructed wetland, other than a wetland constructed to offset impacts on, or to restore, an existing or former natural inland wetland; or c. a wetland that has developed in or around a deliberately constructed water body, since the construction of the water body; or d. a geothermal wetland; or e. a wetland that: i. is within an area of pasture used for grazing; and

	ii. has vegetation cover comprising more than 50% exotic pasture species (as identified in the National List of Exotic Pasture Species using the Pasture Exclusion Assessment Methodology (see clause 1.8)); unless iii. the wetland is a location of a habitat of a threatened species identified under clause 3.8 of this National Policy Statement, in which case the exclusion in (e) does not apply.
Net site area	Means the total area of the site, but excludes: a. any part of the site that provides legal access to another site; i. any part of a rear site that provides legal access to that site; ii. any part of the site subject to a designation that may be taken or acquired under the Public Works Act 1981.
Network utility	Means a project, work, system, or structure that is a network utility operation undertaken by a network utility operator.
Network Utility Operator	Means a person who— a. undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution or transmission by pipeline of natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy; or b. operates or proposes to operate a network for the purpose of— i. telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; or ii. radiocommunication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989; or c. is an electricity operator or electricity distributor as defined in section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992 for the purpose of line function services as defined in that section; or d. undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution of water for supply (including irrigation); or e. undertakes or proposes to undertake a drainage or sewerage system; or f. constructs, operates, or proposes to construct or operate, a road or railway line; or g. is an airport authority as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966 for the purposes of operating an airport as defined by that Act; or h. is a provider of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; or

	i. is a responsible SPV that is constructing or proposing to construct eligible infrastructure; or j. undertakes or proposes to undertake a project or work prescribed as a network utility operation for the purposes of this definition by regulations made under this Act,— and the words network utility operation have a corresponding meaning.
Noise sensitive activity[3]	Means: a. Any habitable room in a residential activity (including visitor accommodation, boarding houses, papakāinga, and retirement accommodation); b. Any educational facilities (teaching areas and sleeping rooms only); c. Any healthcare facility, including hospitals; d. Any congregations within places of worship/marae e. Any habitable room in new seasonal worker accommodation within the State Highway Noise Boundary.
Noxious or offensive Industry	Means an industrial activity involving: a. blood or offal treating; bone boiling or crushing; dag crushing; fellmongering; fish cleaning or curing; gut scraping and treating; and tallow melting; b. flax pulping; flock manufacture or teasing of textile materials for any purpose; and wood pulping; c. storage and disposal of sewage, septic tank sludge, or refuse (excluding municipal recycling processing facilities); d. slaughtering of animals; storage, drying or preserving of bones, hides, hoofs or skins; tanning; and wool scouring. e. any other processes involving fuel burning equipment, which individually or in combination with other equipment, have a fuel burning rate of up to 1000 kg/hr; f. burning out of the residual content of metal containers used for the transport or storage of chemicals; g. the burning of municipal, commercial or industrial wastes, by the use of incinerators for disposal of waste;

[3] KiwiRail Holdings Limited

	h. any industrial wood pulp process in which wood or other cellulose material is cooked with chemical solutions to dissolve lining, and the associated processes of bleaching and chemical and by-product recovery; i. crematoriums; and j. any industrial activity which involves the discharge of odour or dust beyond the site boundary
Official Sign	Means all signs required or provided for under any statute or regulation, or are otherwise related to aspects of public safety.
Official Traffic Sign	Means any sign erected or approved by a road controlling authority for the purposes of regulating, warning, or informing road users (including pedestrians) of road conditions, locations, activities, traffic control, or other such information relative to the use of the road, including tourist and essential service facilities. This definition also includes other road controlling devices, such as traffic lights, railway crossing lights, and barrier arms.
Off-site Sign	Means any sign that does not relate to an activity currently occurring on the site on which the sign is located.
Operational need	Means the need for a proposal or activity to traverse, locate or operate in a particular environment because of technical, logistical or operational characteristics or constraints.
Organic Composting	Means any combination of solid or semi-solid vegetable and animal waste that has fully decomposed and matured to a stable product. For the purposes of the Plan, compost does not contain human sewage. Composting over 100m3 per site is defined as rural industry.
Outdoor living space	Means an area of open space for the use of the occupants of the residential unit or units to which the space is allocated.
Outdoor storage	Means the use of land for the purpose of storing vehicles, equipment, machinery, natural and processed products, and wastes, on a permanent or semi-permanent basis and outside a fully enclosed building.
Outer Air Noise Boundary	The 50dBA contour line, as shown on the planning maps.
Outstanding Natural Character	Means an area identified as having Outstanding Natural Character within the Coastal Environment as identified in SCHED10 - Outstanding Natural Character.

Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes	Means an area of outstanding natural features and landscapes identified in SCHED9 - Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes.
Papakāinga	Means housing and any ancillary activities (including residential, social, cultural, educational, economic, conservation, commercial or recreation activities) for tangata whenua on their ancestral land.
Park management activity	Means activities and the use of land or structures that facilitate the management, use, and enjoyment of open space, including: a. landscaping, planting, and vegetation maintenance; i. pest and weed control; ii. vehicle, machinery, and equipment depots; iii. storage sheds; iv. public toilets, shelters, and changing facilities; v. footbridges, paths, and boardwalks; vi. minor stormwater management devices e.g. rain gardens; vii. park furniture including seating, picnic tables, playground equipment, rubbish bins, lighting structures, shade sails, water features, drinking fountains, barbeques, and cycle parking structures; and viii. public art and memorials.
Parking area	Means that part of an allotment or building within which vehicle parking is accommodated, including all manoeuvring areas.
Parking bay	Means an area formed, marked, and set aside for vehicle parking to meet the parking requirements of this Plan.
Pest plant species	Means any plant species identified in Appendix ECO-1 - Schedule of Pest Plant Species.
Plantation forest or plantation forestry	Means a forest deliberately established for commercial purposes, being— a. at least 1 ha of continuous forest cover of forest species that has been planted and has or will be harvested or replanted; and b. includes all associated forestry infrastructure; but c. does not include— i. a shelter belt of forest species, where the tree crown cover has, or is likely to have, an average width of less than 30 m; or ii. forest species in urban areas; or iii. nurseries and seed orchards; or

	iv. trees grown for fruit or nuts; or v. long-term ecological restoration planting of forest species; or vi. willows and poplars space planted for soil conservation purposes
Pole	In regard to poles supporting telecommunication antennas has the same meaning as in the National Environmental Standard for Telecommunication Facilities (as set out below): Means a pole, mast, lattice tower, or similar structure, of a kind that is able to be used (with or without modification) to support antennas Or otherwise means a structure for supporting network utility lines.
Potentially hazard sensitive activities[4]	Means activities that are potentially sensitive to natural hazards, which are: a. Buildings associated with primary production; b. Commercial activities; c. Industrial activities; or d. Rural industry activities.
Primary production	Means a. any aquaculture, agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, mining, quarrying or forestry activities; and b. includes initial processing, as an ancillary activity, of commodities that result from the listed activities in a.; c. includes any land and buildings used for the production of the commodities from a. and used for the initial processing of the commodities in b.; but d. excludes further processing of those commodities into a different product.
Productive capacity	In relation to land, means the ability of the land to support land-based primary production over the long term, based on an assessment of: a. physical characteristics (such as soil type, properties, and versatility); and b. legal constraints (such as consent notices, local authority covenants, and easements); and c. the size and shape of existing and proposed land parcels
Qualified arborist	Means a person suitably experienced and competent in arboriculture, having acquired through training, qualification (a minimum of a level 5 NZQA advanced certificate in arboriculture or equivalent arboricultural qualification) and/or

[4] Federated Farmers

	equivalent experience, the knowledge and skills enabling that person to perform the required tasks.
Quarry	Means a location or area used for the permanent removal and extraction of aggregates (clay, silt, rock or sand). It includes the area of aggregate resource and surrounding land associated with the operation of a quarry and which is used for quarrying activities.
Quarrying activities	Means the extraction, processing (including crushing, screening, washing, and blending), transport, storage, sale and recycling of aggregates (clay, silt, rock, sand), the deposition of overburden material, rehabilitation, landscaping and cleanfilling of the quarry, and the use of land and accessory buildings for offices, workshops, and car parking areas associated with the operation of the quarry.
Recreation activity	Means any activity where there is the passive or active pursuit of leisure, which can be competitive or non-competitive, casual or organised and includes sporting events. It includes provision for any ancillary activity that assists with the operation of the recreation activity.
Relocatable building	Means the removal, relocation, re-siting or demolition of an existing building from any site to another site, excluding the movement of a building within the same title or a new building built off-site that has not been used and is for the express purpose of being located to the subject site.
Renewable electricity generation	Means generation of electricity from solar, wind, hydro-electricity, geothermal, biomass, tidal, wave, or ocean current energy sources.
Renewable electricity generation activities	Means the construction, operation and maintenance of structures associated with renewable electricity generation. This includes small and community-scale distributed renewable generation activities and the system of electricity conveyance required to convey electricity to the distribution network and/or the national grid and electricity storage technologies associated with renewable electricity.
Repair	Means, to improve the long-term condition of a building or structure to fix any damaged or decayed aspects, and a. in relation to an identified heritage building or item, to improve the long-term condition of a heritage item, by using identical or closely similar materials to fix any damaged or decayed heritage fabric; or b. in relation to network utilities, any work or activity required for the ongoing operation and functioning of existing network utilities.
Residential activity	Means the use of land and building(s) for people’s living accommodation.

Residential unit	Means a building(s) or part of a building that is used for a residential activity exclusively by one household, and must include sleeping, cooking, bathing and toilet facilities.
Residential visitor accommodation	Means the use of a residential unit (or part of a residential unit) for temporary accommodation (meaning stays of less than 90 days for any one guest), subject to a tariff being paid by guests, that is incidental to the use of the residential unit for a residential activity.
Retail activities	Means activities where the primary business is displaying, offering, and/or supplying goods for sale or hire of a kind ordinarily acquired for personal, domestic, or household use or consumption. It includes but is not limited to: a. clothing, footwear, and personal accessory retailing; b. antique and used goods, second hand, or charity shops; c. furniture and homeware retail stores; d. recreational goods and sports stores; e. electrical retailing; f. stationery shops; g. food and beverage retail stores, e.g. supermarkets, dairies, superettes, bakeries, and takeaway food bars; and h. department stores. It does not include: i. trade suppliers.
Retirement village	Means a managed comprehensive residential complex or facilities used to provide residential accommodation for people who are retired and any spouses or partners of such people. It may also include any of the following for residents within the complex: recreation, leisure, supported residential care, welfare and medical facilities (inclusive of hospital care) and other non-residential activities.
Reverse Sensitivity	Means the potential for the development, upgrading, operation and maintenance of an existing lawfully established activity to be compromised, constrained or curtailed by the more recent establishment or alteration of another activity which may be sensitive to the actual, potential or perceived environmental effects generated by an existing activity.
River	Means a continually or intermittently flowing body of fresh water; and includes a stream and modified watercourse; but does not include any artificial watercourse (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal).

Road	Means the whole of any land which is within a district, and which— a. immediately before the commencement of this Part was a road or street or public highway; or b. immediately before the inclusion of any area in the district was a public highway within that area; or c. is laid out by the council as a road or street after the commencement of this Part; or d. is vested in the council for the purpose of a road as shown on a deposited survey plan; or e. is vested in the council as a road or street pursuant to any other enactment;— and includes— f. except where elsewhere provided in this Part, any access way or service lane which before the commencement of this Part was under the control of any council or is laid out or constructed by or vested in any council as an access way or service lane or is declared by the Minister of Works and Development as an access way or service lane after the commencement of this Part or is declared by the Minister of Lands as an access way or service lane on or after 1 April 1988: g. every square or place intended for use of the public generally, and every bridge, culvert, drain, ford, gate, building, or other thing belonging thereto or lying upon the line or within the limits thereof;— but, except as provided in the Public Works Act 1981 or in any regulations under that Act, does not include a motorway within the meaning of that Act or the Government Roading Powers Act 1989 Section 2(1) of the Government Roading Powers Act 1989 motorway definition: Motorway— a. means a motorway declared as such by the Governor-General in Council under section 138 of the Public Works Act 1981 or under section 71 of this Act; and b. includes all bridges, drains, culverts, or other structures or works forming part of any motorway so declared; but c. does not include any local road, access way, or service lane (or the supports of any such road, way, or lane) that crosses over or under a motorway on a different level

Root protection area	Means the circular area of ground surrounding a notable tree, for a distance of 12 times the diameter of the tree 1.4 metres above ground level, up to a maximum radius of 15m.
Rural airstrip	Means any defined area of land in the General Rural Zone intended or designed to be used, whether wholly or partly, for aircraft movement or storage, or the servicing of aircraft, excluding any airstrip on land where the principal use of that land is for primary production and is used intermittently for agricultural aviation activities (farm airstrips).
Rural industry	Means an industry or business undertaken in a rural environment that directly supports, services, or is dependent on primary production.
Rural produce retail	Means the use of land, structures and/or buildings on, or within which, rural produce grown or produced by the same operation, and products manufactured by them~~,~~ ~~–~~are offered for sale. This includes the further processing of products manufactured by the same operation.
Seasonal worker accommodation	Means the use of land and buildings for the sole purpose of accommodating the short-term labour requirement of a primary production activity, rural industry or post-harvest facility.
Sensitive activities	Means the use of land and/or buildings for: a. Residential activities; b. Educational facilities; c. Community facilities; d. Healthcare activities; e. Supported residential care facilities; f. Papakāinga; g. Visitor accommodation; and/or h. Residential visitor accommodation.
Service station	Means a vehicle orientated facility where the principal activity is the refuelling of motorised vehicles and the sale of products and services associated with fuels and/or motor vehicles. They may include ancillary activities such as the sale of food and beverage and trailer hire.
Sign	Means any device, character, graphic or electronic display, whether temporary or permanent, which: a. is for the purposes of:

	i. identification of or provision of information about any activity, property or structure or an aspect of public safety; ii. providing directions; or iii. promoting goods, services or events; and b. is projected onto, or fixed or attached to, any structure or natural object; and c. includes the frame, supporting device and any ancillary equipment whose function is to support the message or notice.
Significant hazardous facility	Means the use of land and/or buildings for one or more of the following activities: a. Manufacturing of hazardous substances and associated storage (including industries manufacturing agrochemicals, fertilisers, acids/alkalis, or paints); b. Oil and gas exploration and extraction facilities; c. Purpose built bulk storage facilities for the storage of hazardous substances (other than petrol, diesel, or LPG); d. The storage/use of more than 100,000L of petrol; e. The storage/use of more than 100,000L of diesel; f. The storage/use of more than 6 tonnes of LPG; g. Galvanising plants; h. Electroplating and metal treatment facilities; i. Tanneries; j. Timber treatment; k. Freezing works and rendering plants; l. Wastewater treatment plants; m. Metal smelting and refining (including battery refining or re-cycling); n. Milk treatment plants; o. Fibreglass manufacturing; p. Polymer foam manufacturing; and q. Landfills. For the avoidance of doubt, the following activities are not considered to be significant hazardous facilities: a. The incidental use and storage of hazardous substances in minimal domestic scale quantities;

	b. Retail outlets for hazardous substances intended for domestic usage (e.g supermarkets, hardware stores, and pharmacies); c. The incidental storage and use of agrichemicals, fertilisers, and fuel for primary production activities; d. Pipelines used for the transfer of hazardous substances such gas, oil, trade waste, and sewage; e. Fuel in motor vehicles, boats, airplanes, and small engines; f. The underground storage of petrol and diesel at service stations undertaken in accordance with HSNOCOP 44 Below Ground Stationary Container Systems for Petroleum - Design and Installation and HSNOCOP 45 Below Ground Stationary Containers Systems for Petroleum - Operation; g. Temporary military training activities; h. The transport of hazardous substances (e.g. in trucks or trains).
Significant Natural Area	Means: Identified areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitat of indigenous fauna as set out in SCHED5 – Schedule of Significant Natural Areas. Note: Areas outside of Significant Natural Areas that contain significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna may be identified through a resource consent process using the significance criteria in the Wellington Regional Policy Statement.
Significant Waterbodies	Means any waterbody identified in SCHED11 - Significant Waterbodies.
Site	Means: 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 that the allotments cannot be dealt with separately without the prior consent of the council; or c. the land comprised in a single allotment or balance area on an approved survey plan of subdivision for which a separate record of title under the Land Transfer Act 2017 could be issued without further consent of the Council; or

	d. despite paragraphs (a) to (c), in the case of land subdivided under the Unit Titles Act 1972 or the Unit Titles Act 2010 or a cross lease system, is the whole of the land subject to the unit development or cross lease.
Site and area of significance to Māori	Means a site, place or feature that are of historical, cultural/or spiritual significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu.
Shelterbelts and small woodlots	Means the planting of tree species as a shelter belt or small woodlot for the purpose of shelter, screening, stability or erosion control, or as a carbon sink, where this planting is not greater than 1 hectare in size or for timber use on the same property as which it is grown. This definition excludes activities defined as forestry or conservation.
Small-scale renewable electricity generation activity	Means renewable electricity generation for the purpose of using electricity on a particular site, or connecting into the distribution network.
Special Amenity Landscapes[5]	Means an area of landscape value identified in SCHED8 - Special Amenity Landscapes.
Special Audible Characteristic	Has the same meaning as 'special audible characteristic' in section 6.3 of New Zealand Standard 6802:2008 Acoustics – Environmental Noise.
Street furniture	Means objects and pieces of equipment installed within road reserves for public use and includes bus shelters, benches, seats and planter boxes. Street furniture does not include any network utility structures.
Street tree	Means any tree where the trunk is located within legal road reserve.
Structure	Means any building, equipment, device, or other facility, made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft.
Supported residential care facility	Means a facility in which residential accommodation, supervision, assistance, care, and/or support by another person or agency for the living needs of elderly, ill, and/or disabled residents, such as hospices and rest homes. This definition excludes these activities where they are provided as part of a retirement village.
Surface waterbody[6]	Means a body of freshwater in a river, lake, stream, pond, water race, or wetland.

[5] Federated Farmers
[6] Federated Farmers

Tangata whenua	Means local people, hosts, indigenous people - people born of the whenua.
Taonga	Means treasure, anything prized - applied to anything considered to be of value including socially or culturally valuable objects, resources, phenomenon, ideas and techniques.
Temporary activity	Means an activity in any zone that is of a non-repetitive, transient nature. It includes entertainment, cultural, and sporting events, temporary military training activities, and activities ancillary to construction and demolition.
Temporary emergency services training activity	Means a temporary activity undertaken for the training of any component of Fire and Emergency New Zealand for any emergency purpose. An emergency purpose are those 16 purposes which enable Fire and Emergency New Zealand to achieve its main functions under section 11 and 12 of the Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017.
Temporary military training activity	Means a temporary activity undertaken for the training of any component of the New Zealand Defence Force (including with allied forces) for any defence purpose. Defence purposes are those purposes for which a defence force may be raised and maintained under section 5 of the Defence Act 1990 which are: a. the defence of New Zealand, and of any area for the defence of which New Zealand is responsible under any Act: b. the protection of the interests of New Zealand, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere: c. the contribution of forces under collective security treaties, agreements, or arrangements: d. the contribution of forces to, or for any of the purposes of, the United Nations, or in association with other organisations or States and in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations: e. the provision of assistance to the civil power either in New Zealand or elsewhere in time of emergency: f. the provision of any public service.
Temporary sign	Means a sign of a transient nature that is used to: a. Advertise that the property is for sale; b. Advise of any temporary construction project being undertaken on the site; c. Inform of a public election; d. Advertise an event associated with any temporary recreational or community activity within the Wairarapa.

Tower	a. means a steel-lattice structure that supports conductors as part of a transmission line; and b. includes the hardware associated with the structure (such as insulators, cross-arms, and guy-wires) and the structure's foundations. This definition is only applicable to electricity networks.
Trade supplier	Means a business engaged in sales to businesses and institutional customers and consists only of suppliers of goods in one or more of the following categories: a. automotive and/or marine suppliers; b. building suppliers; c. catering equipment suppliers; d. farming and agricultural suppliers; e. garden and patio suppliers; f. hire services (except hire or loan of books, videos, DVDs, and other similar home entertainment items); g. industrial clothing and safety equipment suppliers; and h. office furniture, equipment, and systems suppliers.
Transport network	Means the road and rail network in the district including state highways, public pedestrian and cycling facilities, public transport and associated public infrastructure e.g. bike racks, bus stops, and shelters.
Upgrade	As it applies to renewable electricity generation activities or network utilities, means the improvement or increase in carrying capacity, generation output, operational efficiency, security, or safety of existing infrastructure.
Vehicle crossing	Means that part of the legal road area that has been or can be or is proposed to be formed, reformed, or otherwise constructed to enable vehicle access between a site and a formed public road or live traffic lane.
Very High and High Natural Character	Means an area identified as having Very High or High Natural Character within the Coastal Environment as identified in SCHED11 - Very High and High Coastal Natural Character.
Visitor accommodation	Means land and/or buildings used for accommodating visitors, subject to a tariff being paid, and includes any ancillary activities.
Wāhi tapu	Means places sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual or mythological space. Generally, areas such as urupā or burial caves.

Waste management facility	Means facility used for receiving waste for transfer, treatment, disposal, or temporary storage. It includes: a. refuse transfer stations; and b. recycling. It excludes: a. landfills; and b. cleanfills.
Waterbody	Means fresh water or geothermal water in a river, lake, stream, pond, wetland, or aquifer, or any part thereof, that is not located within the coastal marine area.
Wetland	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.
Whenua	Land