

9 GLOSSARY

In this Plan, the following terms have the meaning as described. Terms shown with an asterisk (*) have the meaning provided in the Interpretation section (s 2) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

9.1 **Abrasive blasting**

The cleaning, smoothing, roughening, cutting or removal of part of the surface of any article by the use, as an abrasive, of a jet of sand, metal, shot or grit or other material propelled by a blast of compressed air or steam or water or by a wheel.

- Dry abrasive blasting means abrasive blasting using materials to which no water has been added.
- Wet abrasive blasting means abrasive blasting to which water has been added.

9.2 **Accelerated erosion**

Intensification of the natural rate of erosion of the land surface (including soil, regolith and bedrock), induced by human activity.

9.3 **Accretion**

The gradual build-up of deposited material (sediment, gravel etc).

9.4 **Act**

The Resource Management Act 1991 including any amendments thereto.

9.5 **Aerial discharge**

The discharge of a substance from an aircraft.

9.6 **Aerosol**

A system of particles consisting of water containing contaminants which may be carried in the atmosphere by the movement of air, with the aerodynamic diameter of the particles ranging from 0.05 to 50 microns.

9.7 **After reasonable mixing**

- (a) In relation to flowing surface water bodies, for the purposes of rules in this Plan, means the mixing of contaminants in surface water at whichever of the following is the least:
- (i) a distance 200 metres downstream of the point of discharge, or
 - (ii) a distance equal to seven times the bed width of the surface water body, but which shall not be less than 50 metres, or
 - (iii) the distance downstream at which mixing of contaminants has occurred across the full width of the surface water body, but which shall not be less than 50 metres.
- (b) In relation to lakes, for the purposes of rules in this Plan, means the mixing of contaminants in lake water at a distance 15 metres from the point of discharge.
- (c) In relation to groundwater bodies, for the purposes of rules in this Plan, means the mixing of contaminants in groundwater at whichever of the following is the least:
- (i) a distance 100 metres from the point of discharge, or
 - (ii) the boundary of the subject property.

Alternatively, for activities that are subject to resource consents, "reasonable mixing" may be determined on a case by case basis through the resource consent process.

9.8 **Agrichemical**

Any substance, whether inorganic or organic, man-made or naturally occurring, modified or in its original state, that is used to eradicate, modify or control flora and fauna, excluding fertiliser and pheromones.

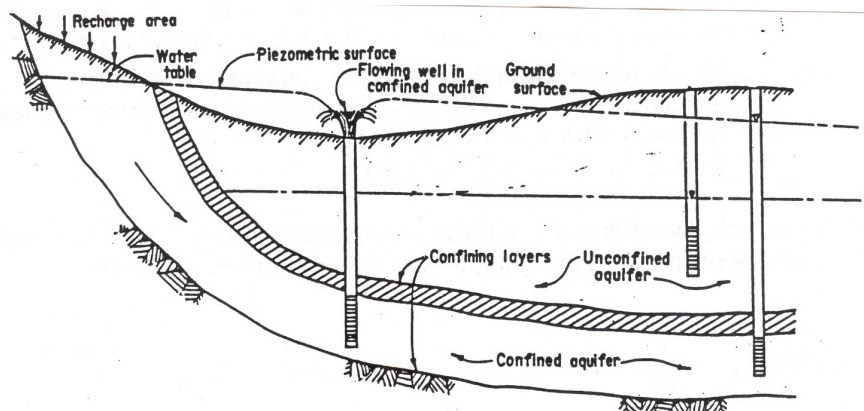
9.9 **Agrichemical spray drift**

The airborne movement of agrichemicals, as droplets, vapour or solid particles, onto a non-target area.

- 9.10 **Allocatable volume**
The volume of water flow available for out-of-stream use e.g. irrigation. It is the volume of the total river flow available over a set period (e.g. the average daily flow or average seven day flow) that may be abstracted from a river or stream without causing the minimum flow to occur so often as to cause a continuing change in the nature of the aquatic ecosystem.
- 9.11 **Ambient air quality**
The air quality beyond the boundary of the subject property and beyond any area of local air quality.
- 9.12 **Amenity values**
Those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes.
- 9.13 **Animal effluent**
Animal excreta (excluding human waste) that is collected and managed by people, including associated process water, contaminants, and sludges.
- 9.14 **Animal remedy**
Any drug, medicine, remedy or therapeutic preparation, or any biochemical substances for:
(a) curing, diagnosing, treating, controlling or preventing any disease in animals, or
(b) destroying or preventing parasites on or in animals, or
(c) maintaining or improving the health, condition, productivity or appearance of any animals, or
(d) capturing or immobilising any animal.
- 9.15 **Aquifer**
A saturated permeable geologic unit that can transmit significant quantities of water at a rate which is useful for water supply under ordinary hydraulic gradients.

Related terms include:

Unconfined Aquifer	An aquifer which has its upper boundary at the Earth's surface.
Confined Aquifer	An aquifer which is confined between aquitards and therefore contains water under pressure.
Aquitard	A geologic formation through which virtually no water moves.
Aquiclude	A saturated but poorly permeable formation that may transmit water to or from adjacent aquifers.



Note: This diagram is explanatory only, not representative of any particular aquifer

- 9.16 **Archaeological site**
Any place in New Zealand that
- (a) Either
 - (i) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900, or
 - (ii) is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900; and
 - (b) is or may be able through investigation by archaeological methods to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.
- 9.17 **Artificial watercourse**
Includes an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal [see definition of 'river' under the RMA].
- 9.18 **Asphalt plant**
Any process for the blending or coating of road chip with any material based on tar or bitumen or asphalt and intended for road surfacing application.
- 9.19 **Atua**
The celestial deities born to Ranginui and Papatuanuku.
- 9.20 **Bed**
Means:
- (a) In relation to any river:
 - (i) For the purposes of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, and subdivision, the space of land which the waters of the river cover at its annual fullest flow without overtopping its banks.
 - (ii) In all other cases, the space of land which the waters of the river cover at its fullest flow without overtopping its banks, and
 - (b) In relation to any lake, except a lake controlled by artificial means:
 - (i) For the purposes of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, and subdivision, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its annual highest level without exceeding its margin, and
 - (ii) In all other cases, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its highest level without exceeding its margin, and
 - (c) In relation to any lake controlled by artificial means, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its maximum permitted operating level, and
 - (d) In relation to the sea, the submarine areas covered by the internal waters and the territorial sea.
- 9.21 **Bed form**
The topography or shape of the bed of a lake or river.
- 9.22 **Benefits and costs ***
Includes benefits and costs of any kind, whether monetary or non-monetary.
- 9.23 **Berm**
That area of land located adjacent to the river bed that is periodically covered by flood waters that overtop the banks of the river.
- 9.24 **Best irrigation management practice**
The optimum application of irrigation water to a crop in a manner that takes into account
- appropriate scheduling
 - rate of application
 - crop type
 - soil and site characteristics, and
 - application method
- to avoid wastage of water.

- 9.25 **Best practicable option ***
In relation to a discharge of a contaminant or an emission of noise, means the best method for preventing or minimising the adverse effects on the environment having regard, among other things, to:
- (a) The nature of the discharge or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects, and
 - (b) The financial implications, and the effects on the environment, of that option when compared with other options, and
 - (c) The current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied.
- 9.26 **Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)**
A measure of the amount of oxygen consumed during the decomposition of organic matter in water.
- 9.27 **Biodiversity**
The variability among indigenous living organisms from all sources including, *inter alia*, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.
- 9.28 **Biosolids**
Processed sludges from industrial activities (excluding human waste and agricultural effluents) that are suitable for reuse as soil conditioners or fertiliser substitutes.
- 9.29 **Biota**
All living components of the environment, excluding humans.
- 9.30 **Blackwater**
Wastes discharged from the human body either direct to a vault toilet or through a water closet (flush toilet) and/or urinal.
- 9.31 **Bore**
Any pipe, cylinder or hole inserted into the ground that either:
- (i) is created for the purpose of accessing underground water, oil or gas, or
 - (ii) penetrates a confined aquifer, or
 - (iii) in any way causes the release of water from a confined aquifer, or
 - (iv) is created for the purpose of exploring water, oil or gas resources but excludes piezometers installed for monitoring purposes.
- 9.32 **Buffer zone**
The distance between the boundary of an activity and an identified sensitive area.
- 9.33 **Bund**
In relation to stored contaminants, means a constructed embankment or low wall designed to contain accidental spillage of a stored liquid.
- 9.34 **Catchment**
The total area from which a single water body collects surface and subsurface runoff.
- 9.35 **Catchment management plan**
For the purpose of this Plan a catchment management plan refers to a plan prepared for a catchment or catchments to show how that system will be managed for stormwater runoff.
- 9.36 **Chimney**
Any structure designed for venting the airborne products of combustion upwards and above the ceiling height of the topmost floor of the building to which it is associated.

- 9.37 **Cleanfill**
Natural materials such as clay, soil, rock and such other materials as concrete, brick, old asphalt or demolition products that are free of:
- (a) Combustible or putrescible components apart from up to 10% by volume untreated timber in each load.
 - (b) Hazardous substances or materials (such as municipal waste) likely to create leachate by means of biological or chemical breakdown.
 - (c) Any products or materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, stabilisation or disposal processes.
- 9.38 **Coastal marine area ***
Means the foreshore, seabed, and coastal water, and the air space above the water:
- (a) Of which the seaward boundary is the outer limits of the territorial sea.
 - (b) Of which the landward boundary is the line of mean high water springs, except that where that line crosses a river, the landward boundary at that point shall be whichever is the lesser of:
 - (i) One kilometre upstream from the mouth of the river, or
 - (ii) The point upstream that is calculated by multiplying the width of the river mouth by 5.
- 9.39 **Coastal water ***
Means seawater within the outer limits of the territorial sea and includes:
- (a) Seawater with a substantial fresh water component, and
 - (b) Seawater in estuaries, fiords, inlets, harbours, or embayments.
- 9.40 **Commercial User**
For the purpose of provisions relating to the application of agrichemicals, means any person, group or organisation using agrichemicals in the course of their business activities. It includes any council or local authority managing the use of agrichemicals in public places and amenity areas, roadside, waterways and on noxious weeds.
- 9.41 **Composting**
The biological reduction of organic waste to a relatively stable product.
- 9.42 **Conditions**
In relation to plans and resource consents, includes terms, standards, restrictions, and prohibitions.
- 9.43 **Confined aquifer**
See 'Aquifer'.
- 9.44 **Consent authority**
The Minister of Conservation, a regional council, a territorial authority, or a local authority that is both a regional council and a territorial authority, whose permission is required to carry out an activity for which a resource consent is required under the Resource Management Act 1991.
- 9.45 **Constructed wetland**
See 'Wetland'.
- 9.46 **Contaminant ***
Includes any substance (including gases, liquids, solids, and micro-organisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy, or heat:
- (a) When discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of water, or
 - (b) When discharged onto or into land or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the land or air onto or into which it is discharged.

- 9.47 **Contaminated site**
A site at which hazardous substances or organic waste occur at concentrations above background levels and where assessment indicates it poses, or is likely to pose, an immediate or long-term hazard to human health of the environment. Background levels refer to ambient levels of a contaminant in the local area of the site under consideration.
- 9.48 **Contractor**
Any person or organisation who by agreement with the owner, occupier or manager of any land, undertakes activities for hire or reward. It does not include an employee, owner, occupier or manager.
- 9.49 **Controlled activity ***
Means an activity which:
(a) is provided for, as a controlled activity, by a rule in a plan or proposed plan; and
(b) complies with the standards and terms specified in a plan or proposed plan for such activities; and
(c) is assessed according to matters over which the consent authority has reserved control over in the plan or proposed plan; and
(d) is allowed only if a resource consent is obtained in respect of that activity.
- 9.50 **Contravene**
Includes fail to comply with.
- 9.51 **Crop**
Any vegetative crop (including a crop of trees) established by humans.
- 9.52 **Crossing**
Any bridge, ford or conduit, including pipe or culvert, in, on, or over the bed of any river or lake.
- 9.53 **Cultivation**
Land tillage and other land disturbance activities for the purposes of establishing and growing a crop, or pasture establishment.
- 9.54 **Dam**
Any structure across the bed of a river or lake or artificial watercourse which impounds water.
- 9.55 **Dangerous**
See Section 6.1.4 of this Plan.
- 9.56 **Deposition**
The deposition of any substance, other than water or water-borne contaminants (discharge), or fill material (reclamation).
- 9.57 **Diffuse source discharge**
A discharge that does not have a particular point of origin or is not introduced into receiving waters from a specific outlet, but arises from a wide or diffuse area.
- 9.58 **Discernible change**
For the purposes of Rule 6 and Rule 7 “discernible change” means a change in colour of more than five points on the Munsell scale or more than 20% change in clarity as measured by a 200 mm black disc as per “Water Quality Guidelines Number 2” published by the Ministry for the Environment. For example, a change in water colour from blue to blue/green is 10 points on the Munsell Scale.
- 9.59 **Discharge**
Includes emit, deposit, and allow to escape.

- 9.60 **Discretionary activity ***
Means an activity:
- (a) which is provided for, as a discretionary activity, by a rule in a plan or proposed plan; and
 - (b) which is allowed only if a resource consent is obtained in respect of that activity; and
 - (c) which may have standards and terms specified in a plan or proposed plan; and
 - (d) in respect of which the consent authority may restrict the exercise of its discretion to those matters specified in a plan or proposed plan for that activity.
- 9.61 **District plan**
An operative plan approved by a territorial authority under the First Schedule of the Act; and includes all operative changes to such a plan (whether arising from a review or otherwise).
- 9.62 **District rule**
A rule made as part of a district plan or proposed district plan in accordance with section 76 of the Act.
- 9.63 **Disturbance**
Includes excavation, dredging, drilling and tunnelling.
- 9.64 **Diversion**
In relation to the diversion of water, means the process of redirecting the flow of water from its existing course to another by modification of its course.
- 9.65 **Domestic needs**
See "Reasonable domestic needs".
- 9.66 **Domestic purposes**
The use of agrichemicals by a person, group or organisation in a private capacity, who do not use agrichemicals in the course of their business activities.
- 9.67 **Domestic sewage**
See 'Sewage'.
- 9.68 **Drainage**
The activity of lowering the water table to achieve productive land use to facilitate the stability of land or structures, or to achieve some other resource use activity. This generally involves the diversion of water.
- 9.69 **Drainage water**
The water that drains from a drainage system as defined in Section 9.66.
- 9.70 **Dry abrasive blasting**
See "Abrasive blasting."
- 9.71 **Dust**
All solid particulate matter that is suspended in the air, or has settled after being airborne. By way of example, 'dust' may be derived from sand, cement, fertiliser, coal, soil, paint, ash, animal products, or wood.
- 9.72 **Dwellinghouse**
Any building, whether permanent or temporary, that is occupied, in whole or in part, as a residence, and includes any structure or outdoor living area that is accessory to, and used wholly or principally for the purposes of, the residence, but does not include the land upon which the residence is sited.
- 9.73 **Earthworks**
The disturbance of land surfaces by blading, contouring, ripping, moving, removing, placing or replacing soil or earth, or by excavation, or by cutting and filling operations.

- 9.74 **Ecosystem**
A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment, interacting as a functional unit.
- 9.75 **Edge protection works**
Works established to provide protection to a river bank.
- 9.76 **Effect ***
Includes:
(a) Any positive or adverse effect, and
(b) Any temporary or permanent effect, and
(c) Any past, present, or future effect, and
(d) Any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency of the effect, and also includes
(e) Any potential effect of high probability, and
(f) Any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact.
- 9.77 **Efficient**
The use of a resource in a manner that maximises net benefits to the region. Net benefits are determined by subtracting total costs (including negative effects on the environment) from total benefits (including positive effects on the environment).
- 9.78 **Efficient groundwater take**
Abstraction by a bore which penetrates the aquifer from which water is being drawn at a depth sufficient to enable water to be drawn all year (i.e. the bore depth is below the range of seasonable fluctuations in groundwater level), with the bore being adequately maintained, of sufficient diameter and screened to minimise drawdown, with a pump capable of drawing water from the base of the bore to the land surface.
- 9.79 **Efflux**
The velocity of gases leaving a chimney, pipe or other exhaust.
- 9.80 **Energy**
The capacity of a body or a system to do work.
- 9.81 **Environment**
Includes:
(a) ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities
(b) all natural and physical resources
(c) amenity values, and
(d) the social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) of this definition or which are affected by those matters.
- 9.82 **Erosion**
The natural (geological) processes of the wearing away of the land surface (including soil, regolith or bedrock) by natural agents and the transport of the derived material. Erosion includes sheet, wind, creep, slump, flow, rill gully, tunnel gully and stream erosion.
- 9.83 **Existing fish passage**
Includes the passage of fish that occurs in a given waterbody over the course of a year.
- 9.84 **Existing systems**
For the purpose of this Plan existing systems do not include systems that have been modified or replaced after notification of this Plan (15 April 2000).

- 9.85 **Fauna**
All the animal life of a given place.
- 9.86 **Feedlot**
An area of land upon which animals are kept and fed for more than 15 days in any 30 day period, where the activity precludes the maintenance of pasture or ground cover.
- 9.87 **Feedpad**
An area of land to which animals are brought for supplementary feeding on a regular basis, where the activity precludes the maintenance of pasture or ground cover.
- 9.88 **Fertiliser**
Any substance which is described as or held out to be suitable for sustaining or increasing growth, productivity or quality of plants or animals through the application of the following essential nutrients to plants or soil, whether in solid or fluid form:
- nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, calcium, chlorine, sodium as major nutrients, or
 - manganese, iron, copper, boron, cobalt, molybdenum, selenium as minor nutrients or additives
- and any other product which is considered to meet identified soil or plant nutrient deficiencies and is applied with this principal objective.
- 9.89 **Financial contribution**
A contribution as described in section 108 (9) of the Resource Management Act, and as set out in section 7.2 of this Plan.
- 9.90 **Flood carrying capacity**
The capacity of any channel to convey flood waters.
- 9.91 **Flora**
All the plant life of a given place.
- 9.92 **Foreshore**
Any land covered and uncovered by the flow and ebb of the tide at mean spring tides and, in relation to any such land that forms part of the bed of a river, does not include any area that is not part of the coastal marine area.
- 9.93 **Freshwater**
All water except coastal water and geothermal water.
- 9.94 **Fuel burning equipment**
Any enclosed fireplace, stove, incinerator, boiler, furnace, turbine, or internal or external combustion engine, in which the combustion of fuel or waste is carried out in a manner whereby the oxygen content, temperature, turbulence and residence time can be controlled.
- 9.95 **Gravel**
Includes all rock and soil material located in a river bed, and which is derived from catchment erosion processes and includes all technical categories of such material including shingle, silts and clays, and includes other generally accepted terms such as aggregates.
- 9.96 **Greywater**
The domestic wastes from baths, showers, basins, laundries and kitchens, specifically excluding water closet and urinal wastes. Greywater does not normally contain human wastes unless laundry tubs or basins are used to rinse soiled clothing or baby's napkins.

- 9.97 **Groundwater**
In terms of this Plan, water which is below the surface of the ground, or the bed of any lake or river, whether the water is flowing or not, and if it is flowing, whether it is in a defined channel or not.
- 9.98 **Groundwater protection zone**
An area of land in which land use and water use activities are to be managed to protect the underlying groundwater resource.
- 9.99 **GROWSAFE Introductory Certificate**
A certificate which is administered by the New Zealand Agrichemical Education Trust, and awarded for successful completion of the GROWSAFE Introductory Course.
- 9.100 **Guideline**
A numerical concentration or narrative statement recommended to support and maintain an identified environmental value or resource use.
- 9.101 **Habitat**
The place or type of site where an organism or population normally occurs.
- 9.102 **Hand-held appliance**
In relation to agrichemicals, means a knapsack sprayer, a handgun sprayer, a motorised knapsack sprayer, or a hand-held sprayer with a rate and volume of application no greater than these devices.
- 9.103 **Hapu**
Families (whanau) that have an eponymous ancestor.
- 9.104 **Hazard mitigation**
In relation to natural hazards, means lessening the risks posed by natural hazards to human welfare and physical infrastructure.
- 9.105 **Hazardous substance**
Means, unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations prepared under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, any substance:
(a) with one or more of the following intrinsic properties:
 (i) explosiveness
 (ii) flammability
 (iii) a capacity to oxidise
 (iv) corrosiveness
 (v) toxicity (including chronic toxicity)
 (vi) ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation, or
(b) which on contact with air or water (other than air or water where the temperature or pressure has been artificially increased or decreased) generates a substance with any one or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a) of this definition.
- 9.106 **HBRC**
The Hawke's Bay Regional Council.
- 9.107 **Historic place**
Any land (including an archaeological site); or any building or structure (including part of a building or structure); or any combination of land and a building or structure that forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand and lies within the territorial limits of New Zealand; and includes anything that is in or fixed to such land.

- 9.108 **Horticulture**
The growing of vegetables, fruit, flowers, plants in nurseries, grapes, other orchard trees, ornamental trees, and forest tree nurseries for commercial purposes.
- 9.109 **Hydraulic head**
The sum of elevation head and pressure head at a given point (well) within an aquifer.
- 9.110 **Ihi**
Psyche, human mind or soul.
- 9.111 **Indigenous vegetation**
Vegetation that occurs naturally in New Zealand or arrived in New Zealand without human assistance.
- 9.112 **Individual premises**
Any building (or buildings) and any areas of adjoining land in common ownership.
- 9.113 **Individual's reasonable domestic needs**
See "Reasonable domestic needs".
- 9.114 **Industrial or trade premise***
Means:
(a) any premises used for any industrial or trade purposes, or
(b) any premises used for the storage, transfer, treatment, or disposal of waste materials or for other waste-management purposes, or used for composting organic materials, or
(c) any other premises from which a contaminant is discharged in connection with any industrial or trade process
but does not include any production land.
- 9.115 **Industrial or trade process**
Includes every part of a process from the receipt of raw material to the dispatch or use in another process or disposal of any product or waste material, and any intervening storage of the raw material, partly processed matter, or product.
- 9.116 **Instream values**
Those uses or values of rivers and streams that are derived from within the river system itself and include amenity values, cultural and spiritual values of tangata whenua, and values associated with freshwater ecology and recreational, scenic, aesthetic and educational uses.
- 9.117 **Intake structure**
The device by which water is taken from a water body.
- 9.118 **Intensive pig farming**
Pig farming carried out predominantly within buildings or fenced outdoor areas where the stocking density precludes the maintenance of pasture or ground cover, and involving the keeping, breeding or rearing of more than five pigs that have been weaned, or more than two sows.
- 9.119 **Intrinsic values***
In relation to ecosystems, means those aspects of ecosystems and their constituent parts which have value in their own right, including:
(a) their biological and genetic diversity, and
(b) the essential characteristics that determine an ecosystem's integrity, form, functioning, and resilience.

- 9.120 **Io Mataukore**
The “parentless one.”
- 9.121 **Iwi**
Tribe, people; a confederation of hapu that have an eponymous ancestor.
- 9.122 **Iwi authority**
The authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.
- 9.123 **Iwi management plan**
A relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority affected by this Plan, to which local authorities shall have regard. An iwi management plan may include a combination of management plans prepared by hapu.
- 9.124 **Kaitiaki**
A person or entity responsible for the exercise of kaitiakitanga. A kaitiaki may be spiritual or physical and may assume many different forms.
- 9.125 **Kaitiakitanga**
The exercise of guardianship; and, in relation to a resource, includes the ethic of stewardship based on the nature of the resource itself. It recognises the origins of taonga tuku iho and the rights of future generations.
- 9.126 **Kauae Runga**
Upper jaw (being fixed to the head is an analogy for the changeless nature of Tikanga).
- 9.127 **Kauae Raro**
Lower jaw (being flexible, is an analogy for the dynamic nature of Kawa).
- 9.128 **Kawa**
The protocol.
- 9.129 **Kawanatanga**
Governorship, government.
- 9.130 **Kotahitanga**
A unification of people, things, ideas; the tikanga maori value concept of unanimity, accord or consensus through consultation.
- 9.131 **Lake**
A body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land.
- 9.132 **Land**
Includes land covered by water and the air space above land.
- 9.133 **Land based discharge**
The discharge of a substance from a device or other structure in contact with land at the time of the discharge.
- 9.134 **Land fill**
A waste disposal site of any size used for the controlled deposit of predominantly solid wastes onto or into land.
- 9.135 **Land holder**
Includes land owner, lessee and occupier.

- 9.136 **Land use capability**
Refers to the assessed capability of an area of land to sustain a range of land use activities.
- 9.137 **Leachate**
A liquid contaminant resulting from the liquid being exuded from or percolated through predominantly solid matter.
- 9.138 **Local Air Quality**
The air quality outside buildings or structures affected by a variety of sources causing a cumulative effect within a relatively small area. It does not mean indoor air nor individual source discharges.
- 9.139 **Local authority**
A regional council or territorial authority.
- 9.140 **Mahinga kai**
Food cultivation.
- 9.141 **Mahinga mataitai**
Areas from which food resources are gathered and/or propagated.
- 9.142 **Maintenance**
In relation to structures, means to keep in existing order, to prevent loss or deterioration, or to restore to working order. It does not include extending, replacing, removing or demolishing a structure, or any substantive change to the form, orientation, or outline of the structure.
- 9.143 **Mana**
Empowerment, entitlement, authority, prestige, influence or control.
- 9.144 **Mana moana**
Rights to the sea.
- 9.145 **Mana whenua**
Customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapu in an identified area.
- 9.146 **Manaakitanga**
The process of caring for, protection of, or giving benefit to others; the tikanga maori value concept that denotes the voluntary rangatiratanga gesture of benevolence for people.
- 9.147 **Manufacture**
For the purposes of this Plan manufacture excludes sites which deal solely with the handling, storage and mixing of goods.
- 9.148 **Management agency**
Any body having functions, powers and duties under the Act or having functions, powers or duties transferred to it under the Act.
- 9.149 **Mauri**
The indefinable essence described as the 'life-force'.
- 9.150 **MCI – Macro Invertebrate Community Index**
An index of the proportion of sensitive to tolerant species (in relation to the quality of a water body), among the community of benthic invertebrates that can be seen with the naked eye.
- 9.151 **Mean high water springs**
The average line of spring high tide.

- 9.152 **Mineral**
Has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991, which is: “a naturally occurring inorganic substance beneath or at the surface of the earth, whether or not under water; and includes all metallic minerals, non-metallic minerals, fuel minerals, precious stones, industrial rocks and building stones, and a prescribed substance within the meaning of the Atomic Energy Act 1945”.
- 9.153 **Minimum flow**
A critical flow set to ensure sufficient water is left in a river to maintain the life-supporting capacity of aquatic ecosystems and/or other identified values, during low flow conditions.
- 9.154 **Moana**
Sea.
- 9.155 **Mouth ***
For the purpose of defining the landward boundary of the coastal marine area, means the mouth of the river either:
(a) as agreed and set between the Minister of Conservation, the regional council, and the appropriate territorial authority in the period between consultation on, and notification of, the proposed regional coastal plan, or
(b) as declared by the Planning Tribunal under section 310 of the Act upon application made by the Minister of Conservation, the regional council, or the territorial authority prior to the plan becoming operative.
- 9.156 **National Policy Statement**
A statement issued under section 52 of the Act.
- 9.157 **Natural and physical resources**
Land, water, air, soil, minerals, and energy, all forms of plants and animals (whether native to New Zealand or introduced), and all structures.
- 9.158 **Natural hazard**
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.
- 9.159 **Network utility operator**
The meaning set out in section 166 of the Act.
- 9.160 **Natural temperature**
The temperature which occurs naturally when the water is not influenced by known discharges or activities which may cause an increase or decrease in the temperature of the water.
- 9.161 **New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement**
A statement issued under section 57 of the Act.
- 9.162 **Noa**
Open, available (i.e. state of not being tapu or rahui).
- 9.163 **Noise**
Includes vibration.
- 9.164 **Non-hazardous by-products**
By-products from industrial processes that are not hazardous substances and are not contaminated by hazardous substances.
- 9.165 **Non-point source discharge**
See “Diffuse source discharge”.

- 9.166 **Noxious**
See Section 6.1.4 of this Plan
- 9.167 **Objectionable**
See Section 6.1.4 of this Plan
- 9.168 **Offensive**
See Section 6.1.4 of this Plan
- 9.169 **Organic material**
Putrescible material of plant, animal or microbial origin.
- 9.170 **On-site sewage treatment system**
A system used for sewage collection, treatment and disposal within the boundaries of their property or origin.
- Treatment systems include basic septic tank units, alternative septic tank units, dry vault units (e.g. pit privvies), wet vault (e.g. septic closet) systems for blackwater with separate greywater disposal (e.g. sullage tanks), aerated wastewater treatment systems, sand media and alternative filters, wetlands etc. Disposal systems include soakage trenches and beds, modified trench and bed systems relying in full or in part on evapo-transpiration, subsurface and surface irrigation systems, absorption wells/infiltration pits, and above ground treatment/disposal (fill and mound) systems.
- See also definitions of 'blackwater', 'greywater', 'septic tank' and 'sewage'.
- 9.171 **Operative**
In relation to a policy statement or plan, or a provision of a policy statement or plan, means that the policy statement, plan, or provision has become operative in terms of clause 20 of the First Schedule of the Act and has not ceased to be operative.
- 9.172 **Papatuanuku**
Earth Mother, wife of Ranginui to whom she had some 70 children called atua, or deities.
- 9.173 **Permitted activity**
An activity that is allowed by a plan without a resource consent if it complies in all respects with any conditions (including any conditions in relation to any matter described in section 108 or section 220 of the RMA) specified in the plan.
- 9.174 **Piezometer**
An observation well designed to measure the elevation of the water table or hydraulic head of groundwater at a particular level. The well is normally quite narrow and allows groundwater to enter only at a particular depth, rather than through its length.
- 9.175 **Pilots chemical rating**
A rating which is administered by the Civil Aviation Authority, and is awarded to pilots involved in the aerial application of agrichemicals.
- 9.176 **Pipeline**
A pipeline constructed or used to convey any matter or substance, and includes all necessary incidental equipment, including compressor stations.
- 9.177 **Point of discharge**
The location in a system that the drainage system operator ceases to control the discharge to the environment.

- 9.178 **Point source discharge**
A discharge that has been collected and controlled in some manner, such as a discharge that has been pumped through a pipe.
- 9.179 **Preservation**
In relation to a resource, means the maintenance, so far as is practicable, of its existing values.
- 9.180 **Primary production**
The use and development of land for the production of primary products including agricultural, horticultural, pastoral and forestry products.
- 9.181 **Private land**
Land which is not public land.
- 9.182 **Production cropping**
Planting, growing and harvesting crops on production land.
- 9.183 **Production land ***
(a) Means any land and auxiliary buildings used for the production (but not processing) of primary products (including agricultural, pastoral, horticultural and forestry products):
(b) Does not include land or auxiliary buildings used or associated with prospecting, exploration, or mining for minerals—
and 'production' has a corresponding meaning.
- 9.184 **Productive aquifer**
An aquifer:
(a) that has a quantity and flow of water such that it can be used for water supply purposes, and
(b) where the benefits of utilisation outweigh the costs (especially where the aquifer has existing contamination).

See also 'aquifer'.
- 9.185 **Prohibited activity**
Any activity which a plan expressly prohibits and describes as an activity for which no resource consent shall be granted; and includes any activity prohibited by section 105 (2) (b) of the Historic Places Act 1993.
- 9.186 **Property**
Refers to one or more allotments as contained in a single certificate of title, and also includes all adjacent land that is in the same ownership.
- 9.187 **Proposed plan**
A proposed plan, or variation to a proposed plan, or change to a plan that has been notified under clause 5 of the First Schedule but has not become operative in terms of clause 20 of the First Schedule; but does not include a proposed plan or change originally requested by a person other than a local authority or a Minister of the Crown, unless the proposed plan or change is adopted and notified by the local authority under clause 25 (2) (a) of the First Schedule.
- 9.188 **Protection**
In relation to a resource means its maintenance so far as is practicable, in its current state, but includes:
(a) its restoration to a former state
(b) its augmentation, enhancement or expansion.
- 9.189 **Public land**
Land to which the public has free access at the time an activity is undertaken in accordance with a rule in this Plan.

- 9.190 **Public notice**
- (a) When given by a Minister of the Crown in relation to any matter other than a restricted coastal activity, a notice published in one or more daily newspapers circulating in the main metropolitan areas.
 - (b) When given by a local authority, consent authority, or requiring authority (including the Minister of Conservation in the case of a restricted coastal activity decision), a notice published in:
 - (i) one or more daily newspapers circulating in the region or district of the local authority or to which the consent or requirement relates, or
 - (iii) one or more other newspapers that have at least an equivalent circulation in that region or district together with such other public notice (if any) as the Minister, local authority, consent authority, or requiring authority thinks desirable in the circumstances.

“Publicly notify” and “public notification” have corresponding meanings.

- 9.191 **Rahui**
A temporary prohibition or closure e.g. closure of fishing grounds in the vicinity of where someone has drowned.

- 9.192 **Rangatiratanga**
Denotes the status of the individual, whanau, hapu, iwi, in which mana reposes or sits; Tikanga Maori value concept from which Maori derive the right and responsibility to exercise kaitiakitanga. Tino rangatiratanga is the ultimate status.

- 9.193 **Ranginui**
Sky Father, husband of Papatuanuku, both of whom were created by Io Matuakore.

- 9.194 **Reasonable domestic needs**
Refers to needs associated with occupation of a dwellinghouse. “Domestic uses” and “Domestic purposes” have corresponding meanings. See also the definition of “Dwellinghouse”.

With respect to the taking and use of water for an individual’s reasonable domestic needs, as a guideline this should involve the taking and use of up to 15 m³ over any seven day period per dwellinghouse.

- 9.195 **Reasonable mixing**
See “after reasonable mixing”.

- 9.196 **Reclamation**
The permanent infilling of a water body or part of a water body with sand, rock, quarry material, concrete, or other similar material, for any purpose, and includes any embankment or causeway, but does not include any structure above water where that structure is supported by piles, or any deposition of material or infilling that is not permanent.

- 9.197 **Regional coastal plan**
An operative plan approved by the Minister of Conservation under the First Schedule (of the Act) and includes all operative changes to such a plan (whether arising from a review or otherwise).

- 9.198 **Regional council**
Has the same meaning as in the Local Government Act 1974.

- 9.199 **Regional plan**
An operative plan (including a regional coastal plan) approved by a regional council or the Minister of Conservation under the First Schedule (of the Act); and includes all operative changes to such a plan (whether arising from a review or otherwise).

- 9.200 **Regional policy statement**
An operative regional policy statement approved by a regional council under the First Schedule (of the Act); and includes all operative changes to such a policy statement (whether arising from a review or otherwise).
- 9.201 **Regional rule**
A rule made as part of a regional plan or proposed regional plan in accordance with Section 68 of the Act.
- 9.202 **Registered chemical applicator**
Any person who is, for the time being, recognised as a registered chemical applicator in accordance with the scheme of registration conducted by the New Zealand Agrichemical Education Trust.
- 9.203 **Registered historic place**
Any historic place registered under Part II of the Historic Places Act 1993.
- 9.204 **Regulation**
Regulations made under the RMA 1991.
- 9.205 **Residential property**
A property that contains at least one permanent dwellinghouse, and which is used primarily for domestic purposes. For the purposes of this Plan this refers to non-sewered properties.
- 9.206 **Resource consent**
The meaning set out in section 87 of the Act; and includes all conditions to which the consent is subject.
- 9.207 **Reticulated system, or reticulation**
The means by which water, stormwater, sewage or any water-borne contaminant is collected and delivered prior to discharge.
- 9.208 **Riparian management**
The activities and practices that can be applied to the riparian margin in order to improve the natural characteristics and functioning of the whole riparian zone (which includes the waterway itself as well as the riparian margins).
- 9.209 **Riparian margin**
A strip of land of varying width adjacent to a waterway and which contributes or may contribute to the maintenance and enhancement of the natural function, quality and character of the waterway and its margins.
- 9.210 **River**
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).
- 9.211 **River bed**
See 'bed.'
- 9.212 **Rongoa**
A medicine or cure.
- 9.213 **RMA**
The Resource Management Act 1991, including any amendments thereto.
- 9.214 **Runanga**
Assembly, council.

- 9.215 **Septage**
The contents of a wastewater primary treatment unit, removed during desludging operations, including scum, sludge and tank liquid.
- 9.216 **Sewage**
Any wastewater, including faecal matter, urine, household and commercial wastewater that contains human waste.
- 9.217 **Smoke**
Any product of combustion, complete or incomplete, other than water vapour, which is, or could be, visible in daylight or artificial light.
- 9.218 **Soil conditioning purposes**
The application of organic material to improve the structure and quality of the soil.
- 9.219 **Soil Health**
Means:
 - physical parameters including soil structure and porosity
 - biological parameters including soil organic matter and earthworms, and
 - chemical parameters including contaminants but excluding soil chemical properties generally accepted as measurements of soil fertility.
- 9.220 **Solid waste**
Primarily solid contaminants for which disposal by discharge into the environment is intended.
- 9.221 **Solid waste management**
All means for addressing issues relating to the creation, minimisation, reuse, recycling, treatment, disposal or containment of solid waste.
- 9.222 **Spray**
In relation to agrichemicals, means the discharge into the air of agrichemicals whether in liquid, emulsified, mist, granular, powdered, pelletised or any other physical form or forms.

'Spraying' has a corresponding meaning.
- 9.223 **Stock feed**
Organic material that can be consumed by farmed animals.
- 9.224 **Stormwater**
Runoff of water that is not absorbed by land and includes testing water used by network utility operators.
- 9.225 **Stormwater network**
A system of piped or open drains that drain an area to a point of discharge.
- 9.226 **Structure ***
Any building, equipment, device, or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft.
- 9.227 **Subject property**
The legally defined property, whether private land or public land, within which the subject activity occurs and includes all land that is under common ownership.

- 9.228 **Surface water**
In terms of this Plan, water which is above the surface of the ground, whether flowing or not, including rivers, lakes, artificial watercourses and wetlands.
- 9.229 **Suspended solids**
Particulate matter carried in suspension within water.
- 9.230 **Sustainable management ***
Means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety while:
(a) Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and
(b) Safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and
(c) Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.
- 9.231 **Taking**
In relation to the taking of water, is the process of extracting the water for any purpose and for any period of time.
- 9.232 **Tane**
The atua responsible for separating ranginui (sky) and papatuanuku (earth) that lead to the third state of Maori reality – Te Ao Marama. Tane created the forests and the original human being.
- 9.233 **Tangaroa**
The atua responsible for the oceans and its creatures.
- 9.234 **Tangata whenua ***
In relation to a particular area, means the iwi, or hapu, that holds mana whenua over that area.
- 9.235 **Taonga**
Treasure, property; prized and protected as sacred possessions of the relevant hapu which exercises kaitiaki over it.
- 9.236 **Taonga raranga**
Plants used for weaving.
- 9.237 **Taonga tuku iho**
All gifts from god including knowledge, language, culture, as well as the natural and physical resources.
- 9.238 **Tapu**
Sacred or forbidden.
- 9.239 **Target area**
In relation to the use of agrichemicals, means the physical target of the agrichemical application. “Non-target area” has the opposite meaning.
- 9.240 **Tauranga waka**
Landings for waka.
- 9.241 **Tawhirimatea**
The atua responsible for the elements.
- 9.242 **Te Ao Marama**
The world of light achieved through the separation of Ranginui and Papatuanuku.

- 9.243 **Te Kore Kore**
Nothingness – the first state of Maori reality.
- 9.244 **Te Po**
The ‘night’ or darkness – the second state of Maori reality.
- 9.245 **Territorial local authority**
A city council or a district council under the Local Government Act 1974.
- 9.246 **Tikanga Maori ***
Means Maori customary values and practices.
- 9.247 **Tino Rangatiratanga**
Chiefly authority, chieftainship, full tribal authority and refers to tribal self-management – to manage and control in accordance with the preferences of the owner.
- 9.248 **Transfer station**
An industrial or trade premises which receives solid waste for the purpose of sorting and/or aggregating prior to being transported to a disposal facility.
- 9.249 **Treaty of Waitangi ***
Has the same meaning as the work ‘Treaty’ as defined in section 2 of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975.
- 9.250 **Unconfined aquifer**
See ‘aquifer’.
- 9.251 **Use**
In relation to water, means the use of water but not the processes of extraction, damming, diversion or discharge. Uses of water include human consumption, irrigation of a crop (excluding the taking of water for irrigation), and recreational uses of a water body.
- 9.252 **Vegetation**
Any vegetation, exotic or indigenous.
- 9.253 **Vegetation clearance**
The cutting, burning, clearing or destruction (including destruction by spraying) of trees, shrubs or plants but excluding grasses, forest thinnings, agricultural and horticultural crops and noxious weeds covered by the Regional Plant Pest Management Strategy prepared under the Biosecurity Act 1993. It excludes the normal maintenance of legally established structures, roads, tracks, railway lines and river beds.
- 9.254 **Ventilation**
Includes both natural ventilation and artificial ventilation (including air conditioning units, extraction vents, mechanical fans, hoods and ducts) for the purpose of controlling temperature or providing air movement within a workplace.
- 9.255 **Waahi**
A place, site or location.
- 9.256 **Waahi Tapu**
Sacred site, as defined locally by the hapu which are the kaitiaki for the waahi tapu.
- 9.257 **Wairuatanga**
Spirituality; a Tikanga Maori value concept that acknowledges the source of all taonga plus the duty to exercise perpetual guardianship.

- 9.258 **Waka**
Water craft.
- 9.259 **Waste**
Any contaminant, discharged into the environment, which is unwanted or economically unusable at the time of discharge. This definition excludes 'cleanfill'.
- 9.260 **Waste oil**
A petroleum or synthetically derived oil which has been used or contaminated during storage or handling.
- 9.261 **Water ***
(a) Means water in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or under the ground.
(b) Includes fresh water, coastal water, and geothermal water.
(c) Does not include water in any form while in any pipe, tank, or cistern.
- 9.262 **Water body ***
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.
- 9.263 **Water conservation order ***
Has the meaning set out in section 200 (of the RMA), and refers to a status applied to a water body which has significant environmental, or recreational values.
- 9.264 **Water harvesting ***
Means in terms of this Plan, the taking of water from rivers and streams during high flows and storing it to provide water for use in the dry season.
- 9.265 **Water table**
The layer of unconfined water. See also 'aquifer'.
- 9.266 **Wehi**
Awe, wonderment.
- 9.267 **Wet abrasive blasting**
See "abrasive blasting".
- 9.268 **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.

"Constructed wetland" means an artificial wetland.
- 9.269 **Whakapapa**
Kinship links established through genealogy.
- 9.270 **Whanau**
An extended family unit.
- 9.271 **Whanaungatanga**
Relationships; Tikanga Maori value concept for various relationships based on spiritual and physical origins of Maori.
- 9.272 **Wood**
Includes logs, sawn timber, bark, shavings, sawdust and wood chips.