

This document incorporates changes from officers reports, supplementary reports and end of hearing reports for Land, Biodiversity, Historic Heritage, Te Ao Maori, Coast and Infrastructure.

## Glossary

A term or expression that is defined in the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and used in this Plan, but which is not included in this glossary, has the same meaning as in the Act. Definitions provided in the RMA are not repeated in this glossary.

**Abrasive blasting** means the cleaning, smoothing, roughening, cutting or removing of part of the surface or any article by the use of a jet of sand, metal shot, grit or any other abrasive material propelled by a blast of compressed air or mechanically via a rotary wheel, impeller or other means.

**Abundant** For the purposes of Schedule E species are considered to be abundant when they contribute more than most other species to the composition of an area of interest, but are not the dominant\* species. This is a measure of the contribution to an area of interest (e.g. the same habitat type or forest tier) of a species in relation to other species in the same area, and is not simply a frequency count as both biomass and density of a given species are considered.

**Agrichemical** means any substance, whether inorganic, human-made or naturally occurring, modified or in its original state, that is used to eradicate, modify or control flora and fauna. For the purposes of this plan, agrichemicals do not include animal remedies, fertilisers, fumigants, or sanitisers.

**Ambient air** means air outside buildings or structures and does not in any way refer to indoor air or to air in a workplace.

**Animal effluent** means faeces and urine from animals other than humans.

**Archaeological site** — Any place in New Zealand that either—  
(a) (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

**Association** For the purposes of Schedule E means a species, or group of species, landform or soil type occurring in space together. Associations can be observed in geographical pattern across the landscape, or in distinctive community groupings.

**At-risk habitat** means an area defined as an at risk habitat in accordance with Schedule E.

- ~~(a) — an area of indigenous vegetation of a type identified in Table E1 as being at-risk, and which meets the criteria described in Table E2 for determining whether an area of indigenous vegetation constitutes a habitat for the purposes of this plan~~
- ~~(b) — any vegetation (whether indigenous or not) within 20 metres of an area identified in Schedule D as being a site of significance — aquatic~~
- ~~(c) — any vegetation (whether indigenous or not, and including No Threat category habitat types identified in Table E1) that contains, or could be reasonably known to contain, threatened plant and/or animal species as identified in Table E3.~~

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**Basel Convention** means the Convention of the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, held at Basel on 22 March 1989.

**Biosolids** means a sewage or sewage sludge, derived from a sewage treatment plant, that does not include products derived from industrial wastewater treatment plants and that has been treated and/or stabilised to the extent that it is able to be safely and beneficially applied to land.

**Bore** means any hole, regardless of the method of formation, that has been constructed to provide access to the ground – eg., groundwater monitoring, extraction of groundwater or waste disposal.

**Broadleaved** For the purposes of Schedule E refers to woody tree and shrub species which flower, excluding the beech species. Common examples of species referred to as broadleaved include, but are not limited to, kamahi, titoki, fuchsia, maire, hinau, tawa, mahoe, and Coprosma species. The term 'broadleaf' is specific and refers to *Griselina littoralis* or *Griselina lucida*.

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**Buffer zone** refers to the use of agrichemicals and potentially odorous discharges and is the distance between the downwind edge of an area where the activity is undertaken and sensitive land uses.

**Canopy** For the purposes of Schedule E the canopy refers to the highest level of foliage within an area of habitat type excluding any emergent individuals. The height of the canopy layer will vary with the structure of the vegetation.

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**Chimney** means any structure or opening designed for venting the airborne products of combustion.

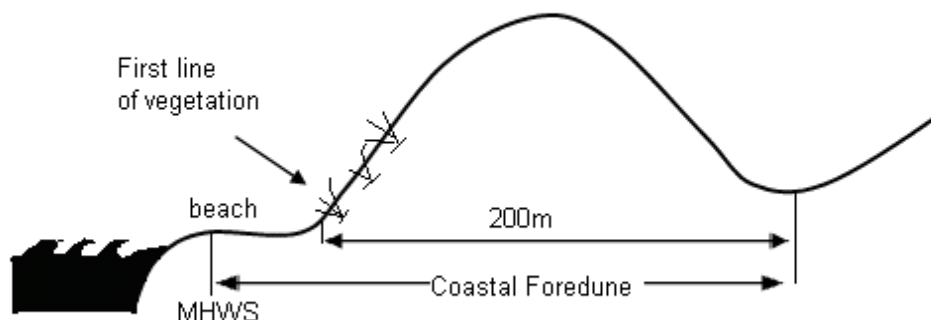
**Cleanfill** means a landfill that accepts only material that, when buried or placed, will not have an adverse effect on the environment. Cleanfill materials include virgin materials such as clay, soil and rock, and other inert materials such as concrete or brick that are free of:

- (a) combustible, putrescible (except that cleanfill may contain up to 5% by weight putrescible matter), degradable or leachable components
- (b) hazardous substances
- (c) products or materials derived from hazardous waste treatment, hazardous waste stabilisation or hazardous waste disposal practices
- (d) materials that may present a risk to human health
- (e) liquid waste.

**Coastal foredune** means a dune or ridge that is parallel to the shoreline of the ocean on the west coast, the strip of land and includes all land between the boundary of the coastal marine area and a line roughly parallel with the beach extending 200 metres inland of the first line of vegetation. [Chairperson's Minute #3 Point 56]

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## COASTAL FOREDUNE AREA



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~~Coastal Highly Erodible Land means land mapped as Coastal Highly Erodible Land in Schedule A. Coastal Highly Erodible Land means land defined as Coastal Highly Erodible Land in Schedule A.~~

~~Coastal Erosion Management Area means the Coastal Erosion Management Area shown in Schedule A. [Chairperson's Minute #3 Point 16]~~

**Common** For the purposes of Schedule E species are considered to be common when they contribute more to the composition of an area of interest than species that are scattered\* or occasional\*, but less than species that are abundant\* or dominant\*. This is a measure of the contribution to an area of interest (e.g. the same habitat type or forest tier) of a species in relation to other species in the same area, and is not simply a frequency count as both biomass and density of a given species are considered.

**Common catchment expiry or review date** means the date set in Part II (Regional Plan) of the One Plan for all consents within a water management zone to be reviewed or to expire.

**Composting** refers to the biological treatment or decomposition of organic material under controlled conditions to produce a stabilised product which is potentially beneficial to plant growth.

**Contaminated land** means land which:

(a) ~~if there is an applicable national environmental standard on contaminants in soil, is more contaminated than the standard allows~~

(b) ~~if there is no applicable national environmental standard on contaminants in soil, has a hazardous substance\* in or on it that:~~

~~(i) has significant adverse effects on the environment, or~~

~~(ii) is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment.~~

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**Continuous** For the purposes of Schedule E means that an area of habitat type has no interruption of continuity or conspicuous gaps, allowing for small, infrequent canopy\* gaps (e.g. tree fall gaps).

**Critical infrastructure** means infrastructure necessary to provide services which, if interrupted, would have a serious effect on the people within the Region or a wider population, and which would require immediate reinstatement. Critical infrastructure includes infrastructure for:

- (a) electricity substations
- (b) the treatment and storage of water for public supply (excluding the distribution network)
- (c) the management of human sewerage treatment (excluding the reticulation system)
- (d) strategic road and rail networks (as defined in the Regional Land Transport Strategy)
- (e) healthcare institutions including hospitals.

**Cropping** refers to properties greater than 4 ha mainly engaged in growing cereal, coarse grains, oilseed, peanuts, lupins, dry field peas or dry field beans. This does not include occasional use of land for these crops or growing of fodder crops which are to be used on the property.

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~~Cultivation means the preparation of land for the purpose of growing annual crops or establishing pasture and any land disturbance associated with the planting, tending and harvesting of these crops.~~

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Cultivation means the disturbance of soil in preparation for the planting of seeds or plants. It includes ploughing, discing, hoeing, ripping, turning and lifting. It excludes production forestry activities, harrowing, direct drilling of seed and no-tillage practices.

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**Cushionfield** For the purposes of Schedule E means an area of vegetation in which the cover of cushion-plants in the canopy\* is 20-100% and in which the cushion-plant cover exceeds that of any other growth form or bare ground. Cushion plants include herbaceous, semi-woody and woody plants with short densely packed branches and closely spaced leaves that together form dense hemispherical cushions. The growth form occurs in all species of *Donatia*, *Gaimardia*, *Hectorella*, *Oreobolus*, and *Phyllachne* as well as in some species of *Achiphylla*, *Celmisia*, *Centrolepis*, *Chionohebe*, *Colobanthus*, *Dracophyllum*, *Kelleria*, *Haastia*, *Leucogenes*, *Luzula*, *Myosotis*, *Poa*, *Raoulia*, and *Scleranthus*.

**Dairy farming** refers to properties greater than 4 ha and mainly engaged in the farming of dairy cattle.

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~~**dbh means diameter at breast height, measured as the diameter of a tree trunk at 1.4 m above the ground.**~~

**Dead animal matter** means any substance derived from the tissue, bones or blood of animals or fish, whether processed or not.

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**Discontinuous** For the purposes of Schedule E means that an area of habitat type is not continuous, has distinct interruptions, or conspicuous gaps, excluding those gaps created by tree fall.

**Domestic wastewater** refers to wastewater generated on the property from toilets, urinals, kitchens, bathrooms, showers, baths, basins, water closets and laundries. Includes such wastewater flows from facilities serving staff/employees/residents in institutional, commercial and industrial establishments and small schools (under 2000 l/d), but excludes commercial and industrial wastes, large-scale laundry activities and any stormwater flows.

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**Dominant** For the purposes of Schedule E species are considered to be dominant (or to dominate) when they contribute more than any other species to the composition of an area of interest. Dominant species can be considered the most characteristic species of the area of interest or habitat type. This is a measure of the contribution to an area of interest of a species in relation to other species in the same area, and is not simply a frequency count as both biomass and density of a given species are considered.

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**Duneland** For the purposes of Schedule E means areas where the landform is characterised by sand dunes (active or stable).

**Endemic** refers to a species that is indigenous only to a certain area – eg., the Manawatu-Wanganui Region of New Zealand.

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**Erosion and Sediment Control Plan** means a plan developed in accordance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Region, 2002 (which shall be read as if the Guidelines apply to the Manawatu-Wanganui Region). The plan shall prescribe how the nine principles of erosion and sediment control described in Section 3 of the Guidelines shall be addressed for the land disturbance activity. *[Chairperson's Minute #3 Point 48]*

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**Environmental Management System** means a document that includes, but is not limited to, organisational structure, responsibilities of staff and management, practices, procedures, processes and resources for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing and maintaining the organisation's methods for managing adverse environmental effects of its activities.

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**Fernland** For the purposes of Schedule E means an area of vegetation in which the cover of ferns in the canopy\* is 20-100% and in which the fern cover exceeds the cover of any other growth form or bare ground. Tree ferns  $\geq$  10 cm diameter at breast height (dbh) are excluded from this definition of fernland and considered to be trees.

**Fertiliser** means any substance or mix of substances that is described as or held to be suitable for sustaining or increasing the growth, productivity or quality of plants (or animals indirectly) through the application to plants and soils of:

- (a) the following major nutrients: nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, calcium, chloride and sodium
- (b) the following minor nutrients: manganese, iron, zinc, copper, boron, cobalt, molybdenum, iodine and selenium
- (c) non-nutrient attributes of the materials used in fertiliser
- (d) fertiliser additives

but does not include biosolids or dead animal matter.

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**Flaxland** For the purposes of Schedule E means a subclass of tussockland where species of *Phormium* are dominant.

**Floodway** means an artificial flood control waterway which diverts part of the river's flow from the river during flood periods and which is identified by the maps in Schedule I.

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**Forest** For the purposes of Schedule E means an area of woody vegetation in which the canopy\* cover of trees and shrubs is more than 80% and in which tree cover exceeds shrub cover. For the purpose of this definition, trees are woody plants with a diameter at breast height (dbh) of more than 10 centimetres. And tree ferns with a dbh of more than 10 cm are ~~treated~~ considered to be as trees.

**Fumigant** means a substance used to eradicate, modify or control flora or fauna within an enclosed area or premises.

**Grade Aa biosolids** means biosolids which meet the criteria for a grade Aa biosolids specified in the Guidelines for the Safe Application of Biosolids to Land in New Zealand, August 2003 (Ministry for the Environment and New Zealand Water and Waste Association).

**Grassland** For the purposes of Schedule E means an area of ~~means~~ vegetation in which the cover of grass in the canopy\* is 20-100% and in which grass cover exceeds the cover of any other growth form or bare ground. Tussock grasses are excluded from the grass growth form.

**Green waste** means organic material including:

- (a) vegetative material, but not tree trunks or limbs larger than 100 mm diameter
- (b) vegetable peelings or trimmings, but no other kitchen wastes
- (c) soil attached to plant roots that may be physically modified but is otherwise in its natural state

but not including animal products (eg., manure, feathers, carcasses) other than as an occasional or incidental input.

**Gully** means a landform created by running water eroding a hillside with the appearance of a deep ditch through to a small valley.

**Halogenated** in relation to hydrocarbons means hydrocarbons with fluorine, bromine, iodine or chlorine attached.

**Hand-held appliance**, for the purposes of the rules regulating the discharge of agrichemicals, refers to a knapsack sprayer, a non-motorised handgun sprayer or a sprayer with a rate and volume of application no greater than these devices.

**Hazardous substance** means, unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations prepared under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, or the Resource Management Act 1991, any substance:

- (a) with one or more of the following intrinsic properties:
  - (i) explosiveness
  - (ii) flammability
  - (iii) a capacity to oxidize
  - (iv) corrosiveness
  - (v) toxicity (including chronic toxicity)
  - (vi) ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation, and
- (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.

**Hazardous waste** means waste that:

- (a) belongs to one or more categories in Annex I of the Basel Convention, and
- (b) has one or more of the characteristics in Annex III of the Basel Convention.

**Health care institution** has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Health and Disability Commissioner Act 1994.

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**Heathland** For the purposes of Schedule E means an area of vegetation dominated\* by species that are slow-growing, stunted, with small, hard, scale-like or needle-like leaves with a thick waxy cuticle, and foliage that is flammable, resistant to decay, and produces acid litter. Heathland which occurs on wet substrates (e.g. pakihi) comprise a mixture of shrubland\* or treeland\* with rush-like species, wire rush and ferns.

**Herbaceous** refers to plant species that do not form woody tissue. Herbaceous species can be annual or perennial.

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**Herbfield** For the purposes of Schedule E means an area of means vegetation in which the cover of herbs in the canopy is 20-100% and in which the herb cover exceeds the cover of any other growth form or bare ground. Herbs include all herbaceous species.

**High temperature hazardous waste incinerator** means an incinerator that is designed and operated principally for burning hazardous waste at a temperature greater than 850°C as measured:

- (a) near the inner wall of the incinerator, or
- (b) at another point in the combustion chamber where the temperature is likely to represent the temperature in the incinerator.

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~~Highly Erodible Land (HEL) means land mapped as highly erodible land in Schedule A and includes both coastal highly erodible land and hillcountry highly erodible land. Highly Erodible Land (HEL) means land defined as highly erodible land in Schedule A and includes both coastal highly erodible land and hillcountry highly erodible land.~~

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~~Hillcountry Highly Erodible Land means land mapped as hillcountry highly erodible land in Schedule A. Hillcountry Highly Erodible Land means land defined as hillcountry highly erodible land in Schedule A.~~

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~~Hill Country Erosion Management Area means the Hill Country Erosion Management Area shown in Schedule A. [Chairperson's Minute #3 Point 16]~~

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~~Infrastructure (in section 30 of the RMA) means:~~

- ~~(a) pipelines that distribute or transmit natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, or geothermal energy~~
- ~~(b) a 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 airport as defined in section 2 of the Airport Authorities Act 1966~~
- ~~(j) — a navigation installation as defined in section 2 of the Civil Aviation Act 1990~~
- ~~(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 of the RMA.~~

**Intensive sheep and beef farming** refers to properties greater than 4 ha mainly engaged in the farming of sheep and cattle, where the land grazed is irrigated.

**Interceptor system**, in relation to discharges of stormwater, means a facility designed into a stormwater management system with the purpose of:

- (a) preventing deliberate or accidental releases of any hazardous substances in the stormwater system, or
- (b) in the event of stormwater contamination by a hazardous substance, reducing all such substances in the stormwater prior to discharge to concentrations that will not result in contamination of either water or sediments to such a degree that is likely to result in significant adverse effects on aquatic life or on the suitability of the water for potable water supply.

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[Iwi management plan means a relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority and lodged with the regional council.](#)

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**Land disturbance** means the disturbance of the land surfaces surface by any means including blading, blasting, contouring, cutting or filling of batters, excavation, ripping, root raking, or otherwise moving or removing soil or earth. This definition excludes normal maintenance or legally established structures, roads, tracks and railway lines. [Chairperson's Minute #3 Points 31, 56]

**Landfill** means a site where waste is disposed of by burying it, or placing it upon land or other waste.

**Land use capability class (LUC)** means a classification of a parcel of land in terms of five characteristics or attributes (rock, soil, slope, erosion, vegetation). The land use capability class can be derived either from the New Zealand Land Resource Inventory (NZLRI) or by a suitably qualified person specifically assessing and mapping the land use capability classes for a particular parcel of land.



**Lichenfield** For the purposes of Schedule E means an area of vegetation in which the cover of lichens in the canopy\* is 20-100% and in which the lichen cover exceeds the cover of any other growth form or bare ground.

**Light fuel oil** means petroleum distillate fuel that is used in liquid fuel-burning equipment and does not require preheating.

**Maintenance and repair**, in relation to structures, means ~~to keep or restore a structure to good condition and includes the reconstruction or alteration of part of a structure,~~ all activities associated with keeping a structure in good condition, or restoring a structure to good condition, provided ~~that the activity:~~

- (a) ~~The maintenance~~ Does not result in any increase in the base area of the structure; and
- (b) ~~The activity~~ Does not change the character, scale or intensity of any effects of the structure on the environment (except to reduce any adverse effects or increase any positive effects).

Activities covered by this definition include:

- (c) The reconstruction, alteration, removal or demolition of part of a structure;
- (d) Trimming and removal of vegetation for the purpose of maintaining the functional integrity of a structure;
- (e) The erection and removal of temporary structures;
- (f) The maintenance of access to structures.

This definition includes the maintenance of tracks as if they were structures.

[Chairperson's Minute #3 Point 34]

**MALF** means the one-day mean annual low flow calculated as the average of the lowest flow of the river for each year (1 July to 30 June) of record.

**Market gardening** refers to properties greater than 4 ha mainly engaged in growing vegetables for human consumption (except dry field peas or beans), tree nuts, citrus fruit or other fruit.

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**Mauri** means essential life force or principle; a metaphysical quality inherent in all things, both animate and inanimate

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**Mossfield** For the purposes of Schedule E means an area of vegetation in which the cover of mosses in the canopy\* is 20-100% and in which the moss cover exceeds the cover of any other growth form or bare ground.

**Multifuel heater** means a domestic heating appliance designed to burn more than one type of solid fuel.

#### **New Zealand Threat Classification System and Lists**

Means the threat classification systems and threatened species described in any of the following documents:

de Lange, P.J., Norton, D.A., Heenan, P.B., Courtney, S.P., Molloy, B.P.J., Ogle, C.C., Rance, B.D., Johnson, P.N. & Hitchmough, R. 2004. Threatened and uncommon plants of New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 42: 45-76.

Hitchmough, R., Bull, L., Cromarty, P. (comps) 2007. *New Zealand Threat Classification System Lists 2005*. Science and Technical Publishing No. 236. Department of Conservation, Wellington.

Molloy, J., Bell, B., Clout, M., de Lange, P., Gibbs, G., Given, D., Norton, D., Smith, N., & Stephens, T. 2002. *Classifying Species According to Threat of Extinction*. Biodiversity Recovery Unit, Department of Conservation, Wellington.

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Townsend, A.J., de Lange, P.J., Duffy, C.A.J., Miskelly, C.M., Molloy, J., Norton, D.A. 2008. *New Zealand Threat Classification System manual*. Science & Technical Publishing, Department of Conservation, Wellington.

**Occasional** For the purposes of Schedule E species are considered to be occasional when they contribute more than scattered\* species, but less than species which are common\*, abundant\* or dominant\* and can be expected to be encountered infrequently within the area of interest. This is a measure of the contribution to an area of interest (e.g. the same habitat type or forest tier) of a species in relation to other species in the same area, and is not simply a frequency count as both biomass and density of a given species are considered.

**Oil** means petroleum in any form other than gas and includes crude oil, fuel oil sludge, oil refuse and refined oil products (eg., diesel fuel, kerosene, light fuel and motor gasoline).

**Open burning** means the burning of materials other than in purpose-built fuel-burning equipment designed to control the combustion process. Open burning includes burning in drums and backyard rubbish incinerators.

**Persistent organic pollutants (POP)** are organic substances that:

- (a) demonstrate toxic properties
- (b) resist degradation
- (c) bioaccumulate
- (d) can undergo a long-range transfer in air and water
- (e) have a potential harmful effect on health or the environment including accumulating in living organisms and the food chain.

Examples include pesticides (such as DDT), industrial chemicals (such as polychlorinated biphenyls - PCBs) and unintentional by-products of industrial processes (such as dioxins and furans).

**PM<sub>10</sub>** means particulate matter that is:

- (a) less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter
- (b) measured in accordance with the United States Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40 – Protection of Environment, Volume 2, Part 50, Appendix J - Reference method for the determination of particulate matter as PM<sub>10</sub> in the atmosphere.

**Podocarp** For the purposes of Schedule E means Southern hemisphere conifer species which have cones modified into fleshy berry-like structures but do not have flowers. Podocarp species include, but are not limited to, the totara species, matai, miro, kahikatea and rimu.

**Primary allocation take** means, in relation to the taking of water from a river, a take granted consent in accordance with Policies 6-2, 6-3 or 6-4, or any preceding primary water allocation regime.

**Production forestry** means a forest of selected species of trees that are specifically planted, managed and harvested for the production of timber or other wood-based products, and includes understorey that has established beneath the canopy and areas that are demonstrated to be failed plantings from the previous rotation.

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**Property** refers to ~~one or more~~ an allotments ~~as contained in a single certificate of title, and includes~~ all adjacent ~~land~~ allotments that is in the same ownership. A legal road is considered a property for the purposes of this Plan.

**Public land** means land to which the public has free access at the time that an activity is undertaken.

**Public water supply** means a reticulated publicly or privately owned drinking water supply connecting at least two buildings on separate titles and serving at least 1500 person days per year (ie., 25 people for at least 60 days per year). Drinking water is water intended to be used for human consumption, food preparation, utensil washing, oral hygiene or personal hygiene.

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**Rare habitat** means an area defined as rare habitat in accordance with Schedule E.

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~~Rare and threatened habitat means an area defined as rare and threatened habitat in accordance with Schedule E. of indigenous vegetation of a type identified in Table E1 as being rare or threatened respectively, and which meets the criteria described in Table E2 for determining whether an area of indigenous vegetation constitutes a habitat for the purposes of this Plan.~~

**Reasonable mixing**, in relation to the discharge of contaminants into surface water, means either:

- (a) a distance downstream of the discharge that is the least of:
  - (i) the distance that equals seven times the width of the river at the point of discharge when the flow is at half the median flow, or
  - (ii) 200 metres from the point of discharge or, for discharges to artificial watercourses including farm drainage canals, 200 metres from the point of discharge or the property boundary, whichever is the greater, or
  - (iii) the point at which mixing of the particular contaminant concerned has occurred across the full width of the body of water in the river, or
- (b) a distance for reasonable mixing determined as appropriate for a consent application where special circumstances apply.

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in relation to the discharge of contaminants into coastal water, means a distance for reasonable mixing determined as appropriate for a consent application.

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**Repair** (see "Maintenance and repair")

**Review date** (see "Common catchment expiry")

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**Rua koiwi** means places where skeletal remains are kept

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**Rushland** ~~refers to~~ For the purposes of Schedule E means an area of vegetation in which the cover of rushes in the canopy is 20-100% and in which the rush cover exceeds the cover of any other growth form or bare ground. ~~Included in the rush growth form are~~ Rush species include, but are not limited to, some species of *Juncus*, *Apodasmia*, and all species of *Sporadanthus* and *Empodisma*. Tussock rushes are excluded from this definition of rushland.

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**Scattered** For the purposes of Schedule E species are considered to be scattered when they contribute less than species which are occasional\*, common\*, abundant\* or dominant\* and can be expected to be encountered infrequently, and with a sparse distribution within the area of interest. This is a measure of the contribution to an area of interest (e.g. the same habitat type or forest tier) of a species in relation to other species in the same area, and is not simply a frequency count as both biomass and density of a given species are considered.

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**Scrub** For the purposes of Schedule E means an area of ~~refers to~~ woody vegetation in which the cover of trees and shrubs in the canopy is greater than 80% and in which the shrub cover exceeds that of trees. Shrubs are woody plants less than 10 cm diameter at breast height.

**Sea level rise** is the net rise in sea level relative to the land of the Region.

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**Sedgeland** For the purposes of Schedule E means an area of vegetation in which the cover of sedges in the canopy\* is 20-100% and in which the sedge cover exceeds that of any other growth form or bare ground. Sedge species include, but are not limited to, many species of *Carex*, *Uncinia* and *Bolboschoenus*. Tussock-sedges and reed forming sedges are excluded from this definition of sedgeland.

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**Shrubland** ~~refers to~~ For the purposes of Schedule E means an area of woody vegetation in which the cover of shrubs in the canopy is 20-80% and in which the shrub cover exceeds the cover of any other growth form or bare ground.

**Slope** is the angle from horizontal and is measured in degrees to an accuracy no less than that achieved by a hand-held inclinometer or abney level.

**Soil conditioner** means a substance, excluding any substance or mix of substances derived from animal tissue, bone or blood whether processed or not, that is added to a fertiliser, or applied to land by itself, that alters the physical/structural characteristics of the soil by:

- (a) altering the air or water retention capacity
- (b) encouraging flocculation
- (c) discouraging compacting
- (d) increasing the biological activity of soil or
- (e) facilitating air circulation and drainage.

**Solid fuel** means a solid substance that releases useable energy when burnt (eg., wood and coal).

**Solid waste** means the combination of domestic, industrial and commercial waste and is also known as community waste.

**Spray drift** means the airborne movement of any sprayed agrichemical away from the target area.

**Supplementary water allocation take** means, in relation to the taking of water from a river, a take granted consent in accordance with Policy 6-5 or any preceding supplementary water allocation regime.

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**Taonga** means all things prized or treasured, both tangible and intangible.

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**Threatened habitat** means a habitat that is defined in Schedule E as a Threatened habitat.

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~~**Threatened habitat** means a habitat that since human settlement has been reduced to 20% or less of the likely land area covered by the habitat prior to human settlement. Threatened habitats are identified in accordance with Schedule E.~~

**Treated timber** means timber treated with preservatives, including boron compounds (except TCMTB compounds), copper-chrome-arsenic, or creosote, but not including timber treated only with anti-sapstain compounds.

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**Treeland** For the purposes of Schedule E means an area of ~~refers to~~ vegetation in which the cover of trees in the canopy is 20-80%, with tree cover exceeding the cover of any other growth form, and in which the trees form a discontinuous upper canopy above either a lower canopy of predominantly non-woody vegetation or bare ground. (Note: An area of vegetation consisting of trees above shrubs is classified excluded from this definition and is defined as either forest\* or scrub\* depending on the proportion of trees and shrubs in the canopy\*).

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**Tussockland** ~~refers to~~ For the purposes of Schedule E means an area of vegetation in which the cover of tussocks in the canopy is 20-100% and in which the tussock cover exceeds the cover of any other growth form or bare ground. Tussocks include all grasses, sedges, rushes and other herbaceous plants with linear leaves (or linear non-woody stems) that are densely clumped and are greater than 10 cm in height. Examples of the growth form occur in all species of This includes, but is not limited to, all species of Cortaderia, Gahnia and Phormium (see also Flaxland\*) and in some species of Chinochloa, Poa, Festuca, Rytidosperma, Cyperus, Carex, Uncinia, Juncus, Astelia, Aciphylla and Celmisia.

**Untreated wood** refers to any wood material or product, including sawdust, which is not treated with copper, chrome or arsenic ('CCA-treated' or 'tanalised'), or with any organochlorine preservative.

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**Upgrade**, in relation to structures, means all activities associated with improving the function of a structure provided the activity:

- (a) Does not result in any increase in the base area of the structure; and
- (b) Does not change the character, scale or intensity of any effects of the structure on the environment (except to reduce any adverse effects or increase any positive effects).

Activities covered by this definition include:

- (c) The reconstruction, alteration, removal or demolition of part of a structure;
- (d) Trimming and removal of vegetation for the purpose of improving the functional integrity of a structure; and
- (e) The erection and removal of temporary structures.

This definition includes the upgrade of tracks as if they were structures.

*[Chairperson's Minute #3 Point 34]*

**Vegetation clearance** means the cutting, crushing, spraying, burning or other means of removal of vegetation, including indigenous and exotic plants. ~~It does not include:~~

- ~~(a) grazing~~
- ~~(b) pruning or thinning operations associated with production forestry~~
- ~~(c) the control of pest plants as defined in the Regional Pest Plant Management Strategy.~~

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~~(d) — the control of other plants not included in the Regional Pest Plant Management Strategy where those plants are less than 2 years old and have established as a result of natural dispersion.~~

~~(e) — vegetation clearance for the maintenance of infrastructure\* of regional or national importance as defined in Policy 3-1(a).~~

~~(f) — vegetation clearance for the maintenance of existing formed public roads.~~

Te Ao Maori end report. (TAM S27)

**Waahi tapu** means a place sacred to Maori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual, or mythological sense

Te Ao Maori end report. (TAM S27)

**Waahi tupuna** means ancestral places of significance (but not necessarily tapu) to a particular whanau, hapu or iwi.

**Waste** means substances or objects that are disposed of or intended to be disposed of.

**Wet abrasive blasting** refers to abrasive blasting when water or a mixture of abrasive and water is added to the airflow carrying the abrasive material prior to the blasting nozzle exit, or when the blasting medium is predominantly a pressurised slurry.

**Water management zone** means a water management zone as described in Schedule D.

**Woodburner** means a domestic heating appliance that burns wood, but does not include:

- (a) an open fire
- (b) a multi-fuel heater, a pellet heater, or a coal burning heater
- (c) a stove that is designed and used for cooking and is heated by burning wood.

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~~**Whole Farm Business Plan** refers to a work plan or farm plan that has been prepared as part of the Sustainable Land Use Initiative (SLUI) and has been lodged with Horizons Regional Council and must contain information on:~~

~~(a) — any proposed future planting for erosion control~~

~~(b) — any proposed future tracking~~

~~(c) — any proposed future vegetation clearance~~

~~(d) — a programme or work plan for implementing required changes, and~~

~~(e) — monitoring and reporting requirements.~~

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**Woody vegetation** means perennial vegetation that has hard lignified tissues.