

Notes for track changes: This is the final recommendation for wording of One Plan Glossary made by Regional Council officers at the conclusion of the Water Hearing. It uses the Proposed One Plan provisions as the base document and consolidates recommendations from the Planning Evidence and Recommendations Report (August 2009), Supplementary Report (November 2009) and End of Hearing Report (April 2010).

Any glossary terms which are not relevant to the above set of hearings (including changes recommended from previous hearings) are shown in Grey

Text in grey highlight relates to new or amended Glossary definitions made in Provisional Determinations and Requests of the Proposed One Plan Hearing Panels as at 20 November 2009 (the release date of the Provisional Determinations and Requests of the General Hearing Panel). Where Provisional Determination definitions vary from those in this version of tracked changes, both definitions are retained for clarity.

Words recommended to be added are shown in underline, words recommended to be removed are shown in ~~strike through~~. Note that strike through is indistinguishable in the term land-use when used to show removal of a hyphen. For the purpose of clarity the hyphen has been deleted from the text in such cases.

Terms defined within the Proposed One Plan glossary are *italicised* and marked with an asterisk (\*) symbol. Terms defined in the Resource Management Act 1991 are *italicised* and marked with a caret (^) symbol.

## 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~~ RMA. Definitions provided in the RMA are not repeated in this glossary but are marked with the following symbol ^.

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**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.<sup>1</sup>

**Accelerated erosion** means erosion which is caused or accelerated by human activity.

(Land Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Active bed** means, for the purpose of the *rules*^ in Chapter 12 and Chapter 13, the *bed*^ of a *river*^ that is intermittently flowing and where the *bed*^ is predominantly unvegetated and comprises sand, gravel, boulders or similar material.

(Land Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Agrichemical** means any substance, whether inorganic, human-made or naturally occurring, modified or in its original state, that is used to eradicate, modify or

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<sup>1</sup> Biodiversity End of hearing report January 2009.

control flora and fauna. For the purposes of NZS 8409 it includes agricultural compounds.<sup>2</sup> For the purposes of this Plan, *agrichemicals\** do not include animal remedies, *fertilisers\**, *fumigants\**, or sanitisers.

**Agrichemical** means any substance, whether inorganic or organic, 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, it includes agricultural compounds ~~agrichemicals do not include animal remedies, but excludes fertilisers\*, fumigants, or sanitisers vertebrate pest control products and oral nutrition compounds.~~

(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)

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

**Ambient air** means air outside buildings or *structures^*. This ~~and does not in any way refer to indoor air, or to air in a workplace, or discharges^ of contaminants^ to air that are authorised by a resource consent^.~~

(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)

**Animal effluent** means faeces and urine from animals other than humans and includes effluent that is collected and managed by people, including associated process water, contaminants and sludge.<sup>3</sup>

**Artificial watercourse** means a continually or intermittently flowing body of freshwater that does not meet the definition of river in Section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991. For the purposes of this Plan it includes an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the *supply^* of water for electricity power generation and farm drainage canal; but excludes modified natural *water bodies\**.<sup>4</sup>

~~**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.<sup>5 6</sup>~~

**Association** means 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.<sup>1</sup>

(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**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~~

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<sup>2</sup> Air Officer's report - (AIR32).

<sup>3</sup> WTR 167 – 277/6 and 409/40.

<sup>4</sup> WTR 161 – 426/214 and WTR 165 357/7.

<sup>5</sup> Historic Heritage Officer's report - (HH 9), page 68.

<sup>6</sup> Historic Heritage Recommendations end of hearing report page 12 (s HH 19).

~~(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.<sup>7</sup>~~

**At-risk habitat** means: an area determined to be an at-risk habitat in accordance with Schedule E and, for the avoidance of doubt, excludes any area in Table E.2(b).

~~(d) 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~~

~~(e) any vegetation (whether indigenous or not) within 20 metres of an area identified in Schedule D as being a site of significance - aquatic~~

~~(f) 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.~~

*(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)*

**Avoidance** means, for the purpose of Chapter 10, locating activities either outside the area prone to flooding or with a habitable floor level, which includes a reasonable freeboard, above the maximum probable flood level and which allows safe access to and from the activity.

*(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)*

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

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

*(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)*

**Biofuels** means fuel consisting of a range of biological material derived from plant or animal sources including fats, oils and their derivatives, animal manure, *waste\** plant material, wood *waste\**, and *waste\** treatment plant solids.

*(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)*

**Biosolids** means a sewage or sewage sludge, derived from a sewage treatment plant, that does not include animal effluent or 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*.<sup>8</sup>

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

~~(a) Is created for the purpose of accessing groundwater, *oil*<sup>^</sup> or gas; or~~

~~(b) Is created for the purpose of exploring *water*<sup>^</sup>, *oil*<sup>^</sup> or gas resources excluding piezometers installed for monitoring purposes.<sup>9</sup>~~

<sup>7</sup> Biodiversity Officer's report - (BIO 35), page 144.

<sup>8</sup> Scope for this recommendation is found in "Report on scope for Water Chapter recommendations" Clause (ii).

<sup>9</sup> WTR 168 – 182/100.

**Boulderfield** means, for the purposes of Schedule E, land in which the area of unconsolidated bare boulders (greater than 200 mm diameter) exceeds the area covered by any one class of plant growth form. Boulderfields are named from the leading plant species when plant cover is 1% or greater.

(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**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*.<sup>1</sup>

**Broadleaved** means, for the purposes of Schedule E, 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. Broadleaved includes the term 'broadleaf', which is specific and refers to *Griselina littoralis* or *Griselina lucida*.

(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

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

~~**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.~~

(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)

**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.<sup>1</sup>

**Canopy** means, for the purposes of Schedule E and this Glossary, 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.

(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Chimney** means any *structure*<sup>△</sup> or opening designed for venting the airborne products of combustion.

**Cleanfill** means a *landfill*\* that accepts only *cleanfill 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.<sup>10</sup>~~

**Cleanfill material** means virgin materials such as clay, soil and rock, and other inert materials such as concrete or brick that are free of:

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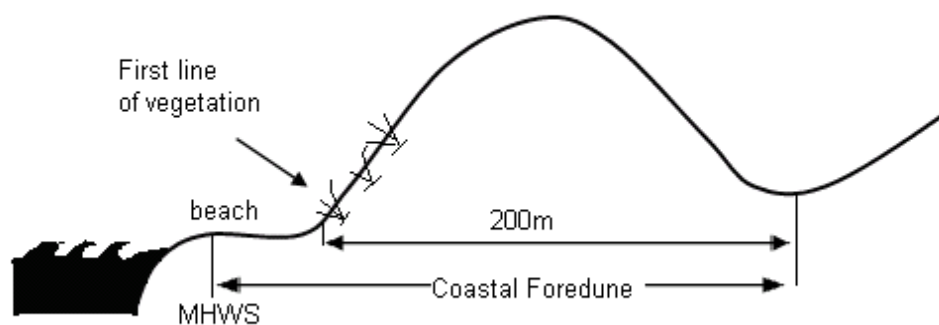
<sup>10</sup> WTR 169 – 303/5.

- (a) combustible, putrescible (except that *cleanfill material\** 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\*.<sup>10</sup>

**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<sup>^</sup> between the boundary of the coastal marine area<sup>^</sup> and a line roughly parallel with the beach extending 200 metres inland of the first line of vegetation. [Chairperson's Minute #3 Point 56]<sup>11</sup>

**Coastal foredune** means the strip of land<sup>^</sup> between the coastal marine area<sup>^</sup> and a line 200 metres inland of the first line of vegetation.  
(Land Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

### COASTAL FOREDUNE AREA



**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.<sup>11 16</sup>  
(Land Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Coastal Erosion Management Area** means the Coastal Erosion Management Area shown in Schedule A. [Chairperson's Minute #3 Point 16]<sup>11</sup>

**Commercial vegetable growing** means using an area of land greater than 4 hectares for vegetable growing, on an annual basis, for human consumption. Fruit crops and vegetables that are perennial are not included.<sup>12</sup>

**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

<sup>11</sup> Land supplementary report - November 2008.

<sup>12</sup> WTR 178 – 357/23.

species in the same area, and is not simply a frequency count as both biomass and density of a given species are considered.<sup>1</sup>

**Common** means, for the purposes of Schedule E and this Glossary, species that 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.

(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Common catchment expiry or review date** means the date set in Part II (Regional Plan<sup>Δ</sup>) of the One Plan for all consents within a Water Management Zone\*<sup>13</sup> to be reviewed or to expire.

**Common catchment expiry or review date** means the date set in Table 11A-1 Part II (Regional Plan) of the One Plan for when all consents within a Water Management Zone\* are to be reviewed or to expire.

(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)

**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.<sup>14</sup>

**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 (eg., tree fall gaps).<sup>1</sup>

**Continuous** means, for the purposes of Schedule E and this Glossary, 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).

(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

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

- (a) electricity substations
- (b) the treatment and storage of *water*<sup>Δ</sup> for public supply (excluding the distribution network)
- (c) the management of human ~~sewerage~~ sewage treatment (excluding the reticulation system)

<sup>13</sup> Minor change – Schedule 1, Clause 16(2) RMA.

<sup>14</sup> Infrastructure, Energy and Waste Officer's report - (IEW 34), page 262.

- (d) strategic road and rail networks (as defined in the Regional Land Transport Strategy)
- (e) health\_care institutions including hospitals.

**Cropping** means using an area of land in excess of 20 hectares to grow crops. ~~refers to properties greater than 4 ha mainly engaged in growing. A “crop” is defined as 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. This definition does not include crops fed to animals or grazed on by animals on the same property^.~~<sup>15</sup>

**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.<sup>11 16</sup>

**Cultivation** means preparing *land*^ for growing pasture or a crop and the planting, tending and harvesting of that pasture or crop, but excludes:

- (a) direct drilling of seed
- (b) no-tillage practices
- (c) recontouring *land*^
- (d) *forestry*\*
- (e) the clearance of *woody vegetation*\* and *new tracking*\* in a Hill Country *Erosion Management Area*\*.  
(Land Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Cumulative nitrogen leaching maximum** means the total kilograms of nitrogen leached per hectare per year for the *total farming area*\* and is calculated using the values for each *Land use capability class*\* specified in Table 13.2 and using the timeframes in Table 13.2.<sup>29</sup>

**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 *Achiphylia*, *Celmisia*, *Centrolepis*, *Chionohebe*, *Colobanthus*, *Dracophyllum*, *Kelleria*, *Haastia*, *Leucogenes*, *Luzula*, *Myosotis*, *Poa*, *Raoulia*, and *Scleranthus*.<sup>1</sup>

**Cushionfield** means, for the purposes of Schedule E, 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 *Achiphylia*, *Celmisia*, *Centrolepis*, *Chionohebe*, *Colobanthus*, *Dracophyllum*, *Kelleria*, *Haastia*, *Leucogenes*, *Luzula*, *Myosotis*, *Poa*, *Raoulia*, and *Scleranthus*.  
(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

<sup>15</sup> Consequential change as a result of submissions to WTR 81 and WTR 171 340/41.

<sup>16</sup> Land Officers report - (LAND 38), page 337.

**Dairy farming** refers to properties means using an area of land greater than 4 ha, and mainly engaged in for the farming of dairy cattle for milk production. This excludes dairy grazing arrangements. For the purpose of the definition a dairy grazing arrangement is a third party commercial arrangement between the owner of dairy cattle and another landowner for the purpose of temporary grazing.<sup>17 8</sup>

**dbh** means diameter at breast height, measured as the diameter of a tree trunk at 1.4 m above the ground.<sup>23</sup>

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

**Discontinuous** For the purposes of Schedule E means that an area of habitat type is not *continuous*<sup>^</sup>, has distinct interruptions, or conspicuous gaps, excluding those gaps created by tree fall.<sup>1</sup>

**Discontinuous** means, for the purposes of Schedule E and this Glossary, that an area of habitat type is not *continuous*<sup>\*</sup> and has distinct interruptions or conspicuous gaps, excluding those gaps created by *tree*<sup>\*</sup> fall. (Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Domestic wastewater** refers to wastewater and greywater<sup>18</sup> generated on the *property*<sup>\*</sup> 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 2,000 l/d), but excludes commercial and industrial wastes<sup>\*</sup>, large-scale laundry activities and any stormwater flows.

**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.<sup>1</sup>

**Dominant (or dominated)** means, for the purposes of Schedule E and this Glossary, species that contribute more than any other species to the composition of an area of interest. Dominant species are 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. (Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Duneland** For the purposes of Schedule E means areas where the landform is characterised by sand dunes (active or stable).<sup>1</sup>

**Duneland** means, for the purposes of Schedule E, areas where the landform is characterised by sand dunes (active or stable). (Land Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009) (Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Effective farming area** means the area of land used in the farming enterprise for *intensive farming*<sup>\*</sup>.<sup>29</sup>

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

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<sup>17</sup> Consequential change as a result of submissions to WTR 81.

<sup>18</sup> WTR 174 – 182/101.



**Endemic** refers to means a species that is indigenous only to a certain area – e.g., the Manawatu-Wanganui Region of New Zealand.  
(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Energy efficiency** means a change to energy use that results in an increase in the net benefits per unit of energy<sup>19</sup>

**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.<sup>11</sup>

**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 Regional Council). 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 a *land disturbance* activity. [Chairperson's Minute #3 Point 48]<sup>11</sup>

**Erosion and Sediment Control Plan** means a plan prepared in accordance with the "Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Region" dated September 2002.  
(Land Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Existing use of land** means use of land primarily for *intensive farming* that was in existence at the time the relevant rules became operative.<sup>29</sup>

**Feedpad** means an area of *land* with or without *structures* used principally for providing animals with food other than pasture growing on the *land*.<sup>20</sup>

**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.<sup>1</sup>

**Fernland** means, for the purposes of Schedule E, 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 10 cm diameter or greater at 1.4m above the ground are excluded from this definition and are *trees*.  
(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**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*, *animal effluent* or *soil conditioners*.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Supplementary Infrastructure, Energy and Waste Officers Report – Recommendation IEW\_ADD 2.

<sup>20</sup> WTR 164 – 182/102.

**Fire Training** For the purpose of defining the term *fire training\** as it appears in ~~r~~Rule 14-5 fire training shall be undertaken by:

- (a) the New Zealand Fire Service (or under authority of);, or
- (b) any Rural Fire Authority (or under authority of);, or
- (c) a New Zealand Qualification Authority registered provider accredited for fire training-<sup>2</sup>
- (d) The New Zealand Defence Force Fire Service (or under the authority of), including the School of Military Engineering.<sup>21</sup>

**Fire Training** means training undertaken by:

- (e) the New Zealand Fire Service (or under authority of), or
- (f) any Rural Fire Authority (or under authority of), or
- (g) a New Zealand Qualifications Authority registered provider accredited for fire training, or
- (h) the New Zealand Defence Force Fire Service (or under the authority of), including the School of Military Engineering.

*(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)*

**Flaxland** For the purposes of Schedule E means a subclass of *tussockland\** where species of *Phormium* are *dominant\**.<sup>1</sup>

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

*(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)*

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

**Flow exceedance percentile** means the river flow in m<sup>3</sup>/s or L/s that is exceeded for the nominated percentage of time, e.g., river flow is higher than the 50<sup>th</sup> flow exceedance percentile for 50 percent of the time, but higher than the 20<sup>th</sup> flow exceedance percentile for only 20 percent of the time.<sup>22</sup>

**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, ~~T~~<sup>13</sup> 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.<sup>23 1</sup>

**Forest** means, for the purposes of Schedule E and this Glossary, 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. ~~Trees are woody plants with a diameter at breast height (dbh) of more than 10 centimetres Tree ferns with a dbh of more than 10 cm are treated as trees.~~

*(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)*

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<sup>21</sup> Officer's Supplementary report – Air – Recommendation AIR 32A.

<sup>22</sup> Consequential change as a result of changes to Schedule D.

<sup>23</sup> Biodiversity Officers report - (BIO 31), page 129.

**Forestry** means all soil conservation forestry or *production forestry*\* activities including tracking, earthworks, *land*^ preparation, planting, pruning, thinning, clearing understorey (indigenous and exotic species), and harvesting.  
(Land Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

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

~~**Fumigant** means a substance used to eradicate, modify or control flora or fauna within an enclosed area or premises.  
(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)~~

**Grade Aa biosolids** means a high quality *biosolid*\* where the concentration of pathogen and vector attracting compounds have been reduced or removed to provide for *contaminant*^ concentrations that are at or below the levels specified in Table 4.4 of the Guidelines for the Safe Application of Biosolids to Land in New Zealand, New Zealand Water and Waste Association, August 2003. ~~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).~~<sup>24</sup>

**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<sup>23 1</sup>

**Grassland** means, for the purposes of Schedule E, an area of vegetation in which the cover of grass in the *canopy*\* is 20-100% and in which grass cover, excluding tussock grasses, exceeds the cover of any other growth form or bare ground. ~~Tussock grasses are excluded from the grass growth form.  
(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)~~

**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~~<sup>25</sup>

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

**Groundwater Management Zone** means a Groundwater Management Zone as described in Schedule Ba.<sup>8 26</sup>

**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.

<sup>24</sup> Consequential change as a result of recommended amendments to Rule 13-4 (WTR 84).

<sup>25</sup> Air Officer's report - (AIR44).

<sup>26</sup> Consequential change as a result of the changes to Schedules Ba and D.

**Hand-held appliance**, for the purposes of the *rules*<sup>^</sup> regulating the *discharge*<sup>^</sup> of *agrichemicals*<sup>\*</sup>, 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 means an application technique or method for *agrichemical*<sup>\*</sup> use where the application system is non-motorised and the spray being applied is directed only at the target species.

(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)

**Hapū** means a social, political unit comprised of *whānau*<sup>\*</sup> (extended families) each recognising descent from a common ancestor.

(Te Ao Māori Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Hazardous substance** means, unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations prepared under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, or the Resource Management Act 1994 *RMA*, 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*<sup>^</sup> (other than air or *water*<sup>^</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup>

**Hazardous waste** means *waste*<sup>\*</sup> that:

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

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

(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)

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

**Heathland** For the purposes of Schedule E means an area of vegetation *dominated*<sup>\*</sup> 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*<sup>\*</sup> which occurs on wet substrates (e.g., pakihi) comprises a mixture of *shrubland*<sup>\*</sup> or *treeland*<sup>\*</sup> with rush-like species, wire rush and ferns.<sup>1</sup>

**Heathland** means, for the purposes of Schedule E, an area of vegetation *dominated*<sup>\*</sup> 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) comprises a mixture of *shrubland\** or *treeland\** with rush-like species, wire rush and ferns.

(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

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

**Herbaceous** means, for the purposes of Schedule E and this Glossary, refers to plant species that do not form woody tissue. Herbaceous species can be annual or perennial.

(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**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.<sup>23 1</sup>

**Herbfield** means, for the purposes of Schedule E, an area of 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.

(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**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.

~~**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\**.<sup>16 11</sup>~~

(Land Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

~~**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.<sup>16 11</sup>~~

(Land Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Hill Country Erosion Management Area** means the Hill Country Erosion Management Area shown in Schedule A. [Chairperson's Minute #3 Point 16]<sup>11</sup>

**Hill Country Erosion Management Area** means any area of *land\** with a pre-existing *slope\** of 28° or greater on which *vegetation clearance\**, *land disturbance\**, *forestry\** or *cultivation\** is being or is to be undertaken.

(Land Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**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.<sup>27</sup>~~

**Inland toe of a stopbank** means the point as demonstrated in the diagram at the end of the Glossary named Stopbank Diagram.<sup>28</sup>

**Indigenous** means, for the purposes of Schedule E, vegetation comprised predominantly of indigenous species, but which may include *scattered\** exotic species.  
(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Intensive farming** means dairy farming\*, cropping\*, commercial vegetable growing\*, or intensive sheep and beef farming\*<sup>29</sup>

**Intensive sheep and beef farming** ~~refers to~~ means using land for sheep, beef and mixed sheep/beef farming on *properties*<sup>^</sup> greater than 4 ha mainly engaged in the farming of sheep and cattle, where the *land*<sup>^</sup> grazed is irrigated where irrigation is used in the farming activity.<sup>17</sup>

**Interceptor system**, in relation to *discharges*<sup>^</sup> 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*<sup>\*</sup> in the stormwater system, or

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<sup>27</sup> Infrastructure, Energy and Waste Officer's report - (IEW 36), page 262.

<sup>28</sup> WTR 135 - 13/1.

<sup>29</sup> Consequential change as a result of changes to Rule 13-1.

- (b) in the event of stormwater contamination by a *hazardous substance*<sup>\*</sup>, reducing all such substances in the stormwater prior to *discharge*<sup>^</sup> to concentrations that will not result in contamination of either *water*<sup>^</sup> or sediments to such a degree that is likely to result in significant adverse *effects*<sup>^</sup> on *aquatic life*<sup>^</sup> or on the suitability of the *water*<sup>^</sup> for potable water supply.

**Iwi** means a political grouping comprised of several *hapū*<sup>\*</sup>, each recognising descent from a common ancestor(s). The *hapū*<sup>\*</sup> not only recognise genealogical ties but geographical, political and social ties. Today *iwi*<sup>\*</sup> are represented by many organisations, including trust boards, runanga and *iwi authorities*<sup>^</sup>, but only in specific areas where the mandate to do so has been given by the constituent *hapū*<sup>\*</sup>.

(Te Ao Māori Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Iwi management plan** means a relevant planning document recognised by an *iwi authority*<sup>^</sup> and lodged with the Regional Council.<sup>30</sup>

**Land disturbance** means the disturbance of the *land*<sup>^</sup> ~~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~~<sup>^</sup>, ~~roads~~<sup>^</sup>, ~~tracks and railway lines.~~ [Chairperson's Minute #3 Points 31, 56]<sup>11</sup>

**Land disturbance** (see *Vegetation clearance*<sup>\*</sup>). means the disturbance of land surfaces by any means including blading, blasting, contouring, cutting of batters, excavation, ripping, root raking, moving or removing soil or earth.

(Land Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Landfill** means a site where *waste*<sup>\*</sup> is disposed of by burying it, or placing it upon *land*<sup>^</sup> or other *waste*<sup>\*</sup>.

**Land use capability class (LUC)** means a classification of a parcel of *land*<sup>^</sup> in terms of five characteristics or attributes (rock, soil, *slope*<sup>\*</sup>, erosion, vegetation). For the purposes of rule 13-1a ~~the land use capability class can~~ must be derived either from the New Zealand Land Resource Inventory (NZLRI). For the purposes of Rule 13-1b, 13-1c and 13-1d 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*<sup>^</sup>. Where the LUC is assessed by a suitably qualified person, that person may use the more favourable classification of the land available applying the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the Land Use Capability Survey Handbook.<sup>29</sup>

**Lichenfield** For the purposes of Schedule E means an area of vegetation in which the cover of lichens in the *canopy*<sup>\*</sup> is 20-100% and in which the lichen cover exceeds the cover of any other growth form or bare ground.<sup>1</sup>

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

(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**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*<sup>^</sup>, means to keep or restore a *structure*<sup>^</sup> to good condition and includes the reconstruction or alteration of part of

<sup>30</sup> Te Ao Maori Supplementary report - (TAM S26).

a *structure*<sup>^</sup>; all activities associated with keeping a *structure*<sup>^</sup> in good condition, or restoring a *structure*<sup>^</sup> to good condition, provided that the activity:

- (a) The maintenance *D* does not result in any increase in the base area of the *structure*<sup>^</sup>; and
- (b) The activity *D* does not change the character, scale or intensity of any *effects*<sup>^</sup> of the *structure*<sup>^</sup> on the *environment*<sup>^</sup> (except to reduce any adverse *effects*<sup>^</sup> or increase any positive effects).

Activities covered by this definition include:

- (c) the reconstruction, alteration, removal or demolition of part of a *structure*<sup>^</sup>;
- (d) trimming and removal of vegetation for the purpose of maintaining the functional integrity of a *structure*<sup>^</sup>;
- (e) the erection and removal of temporary *structures*<sup>^</sup>;
- (f) the maintenance of access to *structures*<sup>^</sup>.

This definition includes the maintenance of tracks as if they were *structures*<sup>^</sup>.

*[Chairperson's Minute #3 Point 34]*<sup>11</sup>

Note: The above definition of Maintenance was developed by the Land Panel. This and the following definition of Maintenance developed by the General Panel will be rationalised when final decisions are released.

**Maintenance** means all actions which have the objective of retaining or restoring a *structure*<sup>^</sup>, system, facility or installation in or to a state in which it can perform its required function and where the character, intensity and scale of the *structure*<sup>^</sup>, system, facility or installation remains the same or similar. Maintenance includes:

- (a) the reconstruction, alteration, removal or demolition of part of a *structure*<sup>^</sup>, system, facility or installation
- (b) trimming and removal of vegetation encroaching on a *structure*<sup>^</sup>, system, facility or installation
- (c) the erection and removal of a temporary *structure*<sup>^</sup>, system, facility or installation
- (d) the maintenance of access to a *structure*<sup>^</sup>, system, facility or installation
- (e) the maintenance of a *track*<sup>\*</sup>

*(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)*

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

**Mana** means legitimacy to act in an authoritative and responsible capacity; prestige.  
*(Te Ao Māori Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)*

**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.<sup>15</sup>

**Mauri** means essential life force or principle; a metaphysical quality inherent in all things, both animate and inanimate.<sup>31</sup>  
*(Te Ao Māori Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)*

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<sup>31</sup> Te Ao Maori End report - (TAM S27).



**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.<sup>1</sup>

**Mossfield** means, for the purposes of Schedule E, 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.  
(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

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

**Multifuel heater** means a domestic heating appliance designed to burn more than one type of solid fuel.  
(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)

**Noa** means a state of normality or balance.  
(Te Ao Māori Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**New use of land** means the use of land primarily for *intensive farming*\* where that land use began after the date the relevant rules became operative and which was not used for that purpose within the preceding 12 months. Use of land for *intensive farming*\* which has an area of less than 20 hectares and which is leased for no more than three years, and which is not within a target catchment, shall not be new use of land for the purpose of this definition.<sup>29</sup>

**New tracking** means the formation of a new *track*\* but excludes:

- (a) the installation of water table drains and cross-*track*\* culverts for an existing *track*\*
- (b) tracking undertaken to link existing *tracks*\* or access ways provided the length of linkage tracking is less than 100 m.

(Land Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**New Zealand Threat Classification System and Lists** means the threat classification systems and threatened species described in any of the following documents:

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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.
- (c) 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.
- (d) 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.<sup>1</sup>

**Nutrient management plan** means a plan prepared in accordance with the Code of Practice for Nutrient Management (2007) which records (including copies of the OVERSEER input and output files used to prepare the plan) and takes into account all sources of nutrients applicable to the *total farming area*\* of the farming operation and identifies all relevant nutrient management practices and

mitigations, and which is prepared by a person who has successfully completed the advanced nutrient management training course.<sup>29</sup>

**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.<sup>1</sup>

**Occasional** means, for the purposes of Schedule E and this Glossary, species that contribute more than *scattered\** species, but less than species which are *common\**, *abundant\** or *dominant\** and are 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.

*(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)*

**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.

**Outdoor burning** means the burning of materials other than in purpose-built fuel-burning equipment designed to control the combustion process. ~~Open~~ **Outdoor burning** includes burning in drums and backyard rubbish incinerators, barbeques, hāngi, umu and outdoor fireplaces.

*(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)*

**Operation** means operation of any structure<sup>^</sup> or part of a structure<sup>^</sup> defined as infrastructure<sup>^</sup><sup>32</sup>

**Operation** means the use of any *structure*<sup>^</sup>, system, facility or installation, including ancillary resource use but excluding *water*<sup>^</sup> abstraction, *discharges*<sup>^</sup> of contaminants and occupation of the *coastal marine area*<sup>^</sup>.

*(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)*

**Operational plan** means, for the purposes of Schedule E, an operational plan to minimise any potential adverse effects on any *rare habitat\**, *threatened habitat\** or *at-risk habitat\** within an area of *forestry\**. The operational plan shall be prepared in accordance with Part 3, take into account the Ecological values in Part 2 Section 5, and comply with the Best Environmental Management Practices in Part 1, of the New Zealand Environmental Code of Practice for Plantation Forestry Version 1.

*(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)*

**Palmerston North Secondary Stopbank** means the secondary stopbank between map references NZMS T24:350-920 and NZMS T24:344-909. The stopbank is defined as comprising the landward batter, crest and riverside batter of the formation, plus a strip 0.5 m wide extending beyond each of the landward and riverside batter toes.<sup>37</sup>

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

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<sup>32</sup> Infrastructure, Energy and Waste Supplementary Officer's Report.

- (a) demonstrate toxic properties
- (b) resist degradation
- (c) bioaccumulate
- (d) can undergo a long-range transfer in air and *water*<sup>△</sup>
- (e) have a potential harmful *effect*<sup>△</sup> on health or the *environment*<sup>△</sup> 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*<sup>\*</sup> species include, but are not limited to, the totara species, matai, miro, kahikatea and rimu.<sup>1</sup>

**Podocarp** means, for the purposes of Schedule E, 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.

(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

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

**Production forestry** means a *forest*<sup>\*</sup> 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*<sup>\*</sup> and areas that are demonstrated to be failed plantings from the previous rotation.

**Property** refers to ~~one or more~~ an *allotments*<sup>△</sup> ~~as contained in a single certificate of title, and includes~~ all adjacent ~~land~~ *allotments*<sup>△</sup> that ~~is~~ are in the same ownership. A legal *road*<sup>△</sup> is considered a *property*<sup>\*</sup> for the purposes of this Plan.<sup>33</sup>

**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.

(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)

**Public land** means *land*<sup>△</sup> to which the public has free access at the time that an activity is undertaken.

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

(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)

<sup>33</sup> Overall Plan Officer's report - (OVR 06), page 75.

**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 1,500 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.

**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 1,500 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.  
(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)

**Rāhui** means a social system of prohibition which recognises the tapu state of a resource, or is used as a ~~regulatory~~ voluntary device to ensure sensible management of a resource.  
(Te Ao Māori Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Rare habitat** means an area defined as *rare habitat*<sup>\*</sup> in accordance with Schedule E.<sup>1</sup>

**Rare habitat** means an area determined to be a rare habitat in accordance with Schedule E and, for the avoidance of doubt, excludes any area in Table E.2(b).  
(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

~~**Rare and threatened habitat** means an area defined as rare and threatened habitat 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.<sup>34</sup>~~

**Reasonable mixing**, in relation to the *discharge*<sup>^</sup> of *contaminants*<sup>^</sup> into surface *water*<sup>^</sup>, means either:

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

~~in relation to the *discharge*<sup>^</sup> of *contaminants*<sup>^</sup> into *coastal water*<sup>^</sup>, means a distance for *reasonable mixing*<sup>\*</sup> determined as appropriate for a consent application.<sup>35</sup>~~

~~**Repair** (see "*Maintenance and repair*<sup>\*</sup>")<sup>11</sup>~~

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<sup>34</sup> Biodiversity Officer's report - (BIO 32), page 131.

<sup>35</sup> Coast End of Hearing Report - Panels subsequent questions from Day One of coast hearings, Question 17 page 75 COA 38B. This clause may be amended after final deliberations on Rules 17-30 and 17-31 by the Hearing Panels.

**Review date** (see “Common catchment expiry”)

~~**Review date** (see “Common catchment expiry”)  
(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)~~

~~**River/coast interface boundary** is the line created by joining the lines of MHWS at the open coast either side of the interface between the river<sup>36</sup> or stream and the open coast.<sup>36</sup>~~

~~**Riverside crest of a stopbank** means the point as demonstrated in the diagram at the end of the Glossary named Stopbank Diagram.<sup>37</sup>~~

~~**Riverside toe of a stopbank** means the point as demonstrated in the diagram at the end of the Glossary named Stopbank Diagram.<sup>37</sup>~~

~~**Residual inundation** means inundation that will result if any one or both of the following occurs:~~

- ~~(a) a total or partial failure of the flood avoidance or mitigation measures occurs during a 0.5% annual exceedence probability (AEP) flood event.~~
- ~~(b) a 0.2% annual exceedence probability flood (AEP) event occurs, the calculation of which accounts for climate change\* to the year 2090.<sup>38 39</sup>~~

~~**Rohe** means tribal district or tribal area.  
(Te Ao Māori Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)~~

~~**Rua koiwi** means places where skeletal remains are kept<sup>31</sup>~~

~~**Rua kōiwi** means a site\* places where human skeletal remains are traditionally placed. kept  
(Te Ao Māori Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)~~

~~**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.<sup>23 1</sup>~~

~~**Rushland** means, refers to for the purposes of Schedule E, 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*, but exclude tussock rushes. are excluded.  
(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)~~

~~**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.<sup>1</sup>~~

~~**Scattered** means, for the purposes of Schedule E and this Glossary, species that contribute less than species which are occasional\*, common\*, abundant\* or~~

<sup>36</sup> Coast End of Hearing Report - Legal review.

<sup>37</sup> WTR 134 - 13/1.

<sup>38</sup> Natural Hazards Officers Report - Recommendation NH6.

<sup>39</sup> Supplementary Natural Hazards Officers Report - Recommendation NHS 22.

**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.

(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**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.<sup>23-1</sup>

**Scrub** means, for the purposes of Schedule E and this Glossary, 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.

(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

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

**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\*.<sup>1</sup>

**Sedgeland** means, for the purposes of Schedule E, 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.

(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Shrub** means, for the purposes of Schedule E and this Glossary, a woody plant less than 10 cm diameter at 1.4 above ground.

(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**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.<sup>23-1</sup>

**Shrubland** means, ~~refers to~~ for the purposes of Schedule E and this Glossary, 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.

(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Site** includes, where in the context it is appropriate, an area or place.

(Te Ao Māori Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Slash** means any discarded vegetation resulting from forestry\* pruning, thinning, clearing understorey, or harvesting.

(Land Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**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*<sup>\*</sup>, or applied to *land*<sup>^</sup> by itself, that alters the physical/structural characteristics of the soil by:

- (a) altering the air or *water*<sup>^</sup> 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*<sup>^</sup> and is also known as community *waste*<sup>^</sup>.

**Spray drift** means the airborne movement of any sprayed *agrichemical*<sup>\*</sup> away from the target area.

**Spray drift** means the airborne movement of any sprayed *agrichemical*<sup>\*</sup> away from the as vapour, aerosol or droplets on to non-target areas.  
(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)

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

**Taonga** means all things prized or treasured, both tangible and intangible.<sup>31</sup>  
(Te Ao Māori Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Total farming area** means all of the land within the allotment used as part of an *intensive farming*<sup>\*</sup> activity and may include all the land within another allotment that is farmed in conjunction with the primary allotment if it is within the same *water management zone*<sup>\*</sup>.<sup>29</sup>

**Threatened habitat** means a habitat that that is defined in Schedule E as a *threatened habitat*<sup>\*</sup> 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.<sup>40 1</sup>

**Threatened habitat** means an area determined to be a threatened habitat in accordance with Schedule E and, for the avoidance of doubt, excludes any area in Table E.2(b).  
(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Track** means a formed route for the movement of people, animals or vehicles and includes a *road*<sup>^</sup> but excludes any route formed solely by the walking of people or animals.  
(Land Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**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.

**Treated timber** means timber treated with preservatives, including boron compounds (except 2-thiocyanomethylthiobenzothiazole (TCMTB) compounds),

<sup>40</sup> Biodiversity Officers report - (BIO 33), page 132.

copper-chrome-arsenic, or creosote, but not including timber treated only with anti-sapstain compounds.

(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)

**Tree** means, for the purposes of Schedule E and this Glossary, a woody plant with a diameter of 10 cm or greater at 1.4 m above ground and includes a tree fern with a diameter of 10 cm or greater at 1.4 m above ground.

(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**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\**).<sup>23 1</sup>

**Treeland** means, for the purposes of Schedule E and this Glossary, 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 as either *forest\** or *scrub\** depending on the proportion of *trees\** and *shrubs\** in the *canopy\**).

(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**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*.<sup>23 1</sup>

**Tussockland** ~~refers to~~ means, for the purposes of Schedule E and this Glossary, 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*.

(Biodiversity & Heritage Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Untreated human effluent** means sewage which:

- (a) has not undergone any process to change the physical or chemical characteristics of the sewage; or
- (b) has only undergone changes to physical properties of the sewage as a result of:
  - (i) screening, including milliscreening;
  - (ii) comminution;
  - (iii) grit removal;



- (iv) settlement; or
- (v) any combination of the above.<sup>41</sup>

**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.

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

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

Activities covered by this definition include:

- (c) ~~the reconstruction, alteration, removal or demolition of part of a *structure*<sup>^</sup>;~~
- (d) ~~trimming and removal of vegetation for the purpose of improving the functional integrity of a *structure*<sup>^</sup>; and~~
- (e) ~~the erection and removal of temporary *structures*<sup>^</sup>.~~

This definition includes the *upgrade*<sup>\*</sup> of tracks as if they were *structures*<sup>^</sup>.

[Chairperson's Minute #3 Point 34]<sup>1</sup>

Note: The above definition of Upgrade was developed by the Land Panel. This and the following definition of Upgrade developed by the General Panel will be rationalised when final decisions are released.

**Upgrade**, for the purposes of Chapter 3, means replacing part of a *structure*<sup>^</sup>, system, facility or installation with a newer or better version, in order to bring the *structure*<sup>^</sup>, system, facility or installation up to date or to improve its operational characteristics and where the character, intensity and scale of the *structure*<sup>^</sup>, system, facility or installation remains the same or similar.  
(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)

**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*<sup>\*</sup>~~
- (c) ~~the control of pest plants as defined in the Regional Pest Plant Management Strategy.~~
- (d) ~~the control of other plants not included in the Regional Pest Plant Management Strategy where these plants are less than 2 years old and have established as a result of natural dispersion.~~
- (e) ~~*vegetation clearance*<sup>\*</sup> for the maintenance of *infrastructur*<sup>^</sup>\* of regional or national importance as defined in Policy 3-1(a).~~
- (f) ~~*vegetation clearance*<sup>\*</sup> for the maintenance of existing formed public *roads*<sup>^</sup>.~~<sup>42 11</sup>

<sup>41</sup> WTR 164 – 182/110.

<sup>42</sup> Land Officers report - (LAND 10), page 111.

**Vegetation clearance** means the cutting, crushing, spraying, burning, or other means of removal or destruction of vegetation, including indigenous and exotic plants (including trees). **Land disturbance** means the disturbance of the *land*<sup>^</sup> surface by any means including by blading, blasting, contouring, cutting of batters, filling, excavating, ripping, root raking, recontouring, or moving or removing soil or earth. *Vegetation clearance*<sup>\*</sup> and *land disturbance*<sup>\*</sup> excludes:

- (a) *cultivation*<sup>\*</sup>
- (b) *forestry*<sup>\*</sup>
- (c) clearance or disturbance by animals including grazing
- (d) activities undertaken for the sole purpose of establishing a fence line and not located within a *rare habitat*<sup>\*</sup>, *threatened habitat*<sup>\*</sup> or *at-risk habitat*<sup>\*</sup>
- (e) the *maintenance*<sup>\*</sup> or *upgrade*<sup>\*</sup> of existing *tracks*<sup>\*</sup>, *structures*<sup>^</sup> (including fences), or *infrastructure*<sup>^</sup>
- (f) maintaining shelterbelts (including cutting of shelterbelt roots)
- (g) activities undertaken for the purpose of protecting, maintaining or enhancing areas of *rare habitat*<sup>\*</sup>, *threatened habitat*<sup>\*</sup> or *at-risk habitat*<sup>\*</sup>
- (h) clearance of vegetation that is fallen or dead and not located within a *rare habitat*<sup>\*</sup>, *threatened habitat*<sup>\*</sup> or *at-risk habitat*<sup>\*</sup> that is *forest*<sup>\*</sup> or *scrub*<sup>\*</sup> in Schedule E
- (i) activities undertaken within the boundaries of any area of *land*<sup>^</sup> held or managed under the Conservation Act 1987 or any other Act specified in Schedule 1 to that Act (other than *land*<sup>^</sup> held for administrative purposes) that is consistent with a conservation management strategy, conservation management plan, or management plan established under the Conservation Act 1987 or any other Act specified in Schedule 1 to that Act
- (j) activities undertaken within the boundaries of the New Zealand Defence Force Waiouru Military Training Area, provided that those activities are undertaken in accordance with a management plan that has the same or similar outcome as an *Erosion and Sediment Control Plan*<sup>\*</sup>
- (k) clearance of thistles, ring ferns, carpet ferns, rushes, ink weed, briar rose, barberry, introduced pampas grass (other than toetoe), mingimingi, wilding pinus species, Japanese poplar, Japanese walnut, and pest plants referred to in the Regional Council's Regional Pest Plant Management Strategy May 2007.

(Land Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Waaāhi tapu** means a place sacred to Maori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual, or mythological sense.<sup>31</sup>

**Wāhi tapu Sites, areas or localities associated with tapu.** These may include urupa, places where baptismal rites are performed and historical battlegrounds (see 4.1.3) means a *site*<sup>\*</sup> sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual, or mythological sense and includes *ru a kōiwi*<sup>\*</sup>.

(Te Ao Māori Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Waaāhi tupuna** means ancestral places of significance (but not necessarily tapu) to a particular whanau, hapu or iwi.<sup>31</sup>

**Wāhi tūpuna** means *sites*<sup>\*</sup> of cultural and historical significance to *hapū*<sup>\*</sup> and *iwi*<sup>\*</sup> – though not necessarily in a state of tapu. (see 4.1.3)  
(Te Ao Māori Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

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

~~**Waste** means substances or objects that are disposed of or intended to be disposed of any material, solid, liquid or gas that is unwanted and/or unvalued at a point in time and discarded or discharged.~~

~~(General Hearing Panel, 20 November 2009)~~

**Wet abrasive blasting** refers to *abrasive blasting*<sup>\*</sup> when *water*<sup>^</sup> or a mixture of abrasive and *water*<sup>^</sup> 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 body** means a *river*<sup>^</sup>, *lake*<sup>^</sup> or *wetland*<sup>^</sup> and includes, unless the context otherwise requires, both the water in the *river*<sup>^</sup>, *lake*<sup>^</sup> or *wetland*<sup>^</sup> and *beds*<sup>^</sup> of *river*<sup>^</sup>, *lakes*<sup>^</sup> or land margins of *wetlands*<sup>^</sup>.<sup>4 8</sup>

**Water Management Zone or Water Management Sub-zone** means a Water Management Zone or Sub-zone as described in Schedule ~~DBa~~.<sup>26</sup>

**Whānau** means family or extended family.

(Te Ao Māori Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Whenua** means land, the land.

(Te Ao Māori Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

**Whitebait** means the assemblage of juvenile indigenous fish which migrate into river systems from the sea, generally during Spring. This assemblage can include juvenile inanga, shortjaw kokopu, giant kokopu, banded kokopu, koaro, and occasionally common smelt.<sup>43</sup>

**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.

~~**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*<sup>\*</sup>~~

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

~~(e) monitoring and reporting requirements.<sup>44 11</sup>~~

~~(Land Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)~~

**Woody vegetation** means perennial vegetation that has hard lignified tissues.<sup>11</sup>

(Land Hearing Panel, 22 June 2009)

<sup>43</sup> Consequential recommendation as a result of recommendations to amend Schedule Ba.

<sup>44</sup> Land Officers report - (LAND 07), page 337.

Stopbank Diagram <sup>28</sup>

