

Glossary

A term or expression that is defined in this glossary is marked with the symbol * when used in the Plan.

A term or expression that is defined in the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and used in the Plan, but which is not included in this glossary, has the same meaning as in the RMA. Definitions provided in the RMA are not repeated in this glossary. A term or expression that is defined in the RMA is marked with the symbol ^ when used in the objectives, policies or rules of the Plan, this glossary and the schedules to the Plan, other than Schedules F, G and I.

When:

- * is not used to identify a term anywhere in the Plan, or
- ^ is not used to identify a term in the objectives, policies or rules of the Plan, this glossary or the schedules to the Plan

the term has its ordinary meaning.

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 means, for the purposes of Schedule F and this glossary, species that 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 (eg., 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.

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

Active bed means the *bed*^ of a *river*^ that is intermittently flowing and where the *bed*^ is predominantly unvegetated and comprises sand, gravel, boulders or similar material.

Agrichemical means any substance, whether inorganic or organic, man-made or naturally occurring, modified or in its original state, that is used to eradicate, modify or control flora and fauna. For the purposes of this Plan, it includes agricultural compounds but excludes *fertilisers**, *vertebrate pest control products** and oral nutrition compounds.

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

Animal effluent means faeces and urine from animals other than humans, including associated process water, washdown water, contaminants and sludge, excluding *poultry farm litter** or *pig farm litter**.

Artificial watercourse means a continually or intermittently flowing body of fresh *water*^ that does not meet the definition of *river*^ in s2 of the RMA. For the purposes of this Plan, it includes an irrigation canal, *water*^ supply race, canal for the supply of *water*^ for hydroelectricity power generation and farm drainage canal; but excludes a non-natural *lake*^.

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

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

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.

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 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:

- (a) is created for the purpose of accessing groundwater, *oil** or gas; or
- (b) is created for the purpose of exploring *water^*, *oil** or gas resources excluding piezometers installed for monitoring purposes.

Boulderfield means, for the purposes of Schedule F, *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.

Broadleaved means, for the purposes of Schedule F, 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*.

Canopy means 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.

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

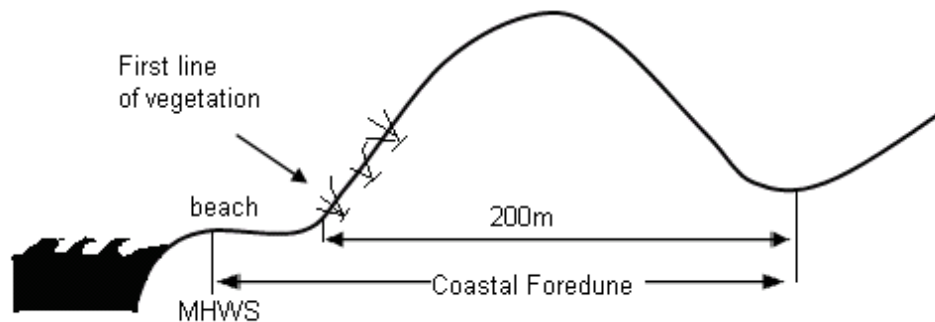
Cleanfill means a *landfill** that accepts only *cleanfill material**.

Cleanfill material means 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 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**.

Coastal foredune means the strip of *land^* between the *coastal marine area^* and a line roughly parallel with the beach, extending 200 metres inland of the first line of vegetation.

COASTAL FOREDUNE AREA



Commercial vegetable growing means using an area of land greater than 4 ha for producing vegetable crops for human consumption. It includes the whole rotational cycle, being the period of time that is required for the full sequence of crops, including any pasture phase in the rotation. Fruit crops, vegetables that are perennial, dry field peas or beans are not included.

Common means, for the purposes of Schedule F 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 (eg., 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 Table 12.1 when all consents within a *Water Management Zone** are to be reviewed or to expire.

Composting (or compost) means the biological treatment or decomposition of organic material under controlled conditions to produce a stabilised product which is potentially beneficial to plant growth with compost as the resulting material.

Continuous means, for the purposes of Schedule F and this glossary, that an area of habitat type has no interruption of continuity or conspicuous gaps, allowing for small, infrequent *canopy** gaps (eg., *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 sewage treatment (excluding the reticulation system)
- (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 ha to grow crops. A "crop" is defined as cereal, coarse grains, oilseed, peanuts, lupins, dry field peas or dry

field beans. This definition does not include crops fed to animals or grazed on by animals on the same property.

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*^{*}.

Cumulative nitrogen leaching maximum means the total kilograms of nitrogen leached per hectare per year for the total area of a farm (including any *land*[^] not used for grazing) and is calculated using the values for each *land use capability class*^{*} specified in Table 14.2.

Cushionfield means, for the purposes of Schedule F, 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 means using any area of *land*[^] greater than 4 ha for the farming of dairy cattle for milk production. This includes *land*[^] used as a dairy cattle grazing runoff but excludes any dairy grazing arrangement. 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.

Discontinuous means, for the purposes of Schedule F and this glossary, that an area of habitat type is not *continuous*^{*} and has distinct interruptions or conspicuous gaps, excluding those gaps created by *tree*^{*} fall.

Domestic food supply means crops grown for human consumption under the Commodity Levies (Vegetables and Fruit) Order 2007 (SR2007/161).

Domestic wastewater means wastewater and greywater generated on the *property*^{*} from toilets, urinals, kitchens, bathrooms, showers, baths, basins, water closets and laundries. It 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^{*}, large-scale laundry activities and any stormwater flows.

Dominant (or dominated) means, for the purposes of Schedule F 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.

Duneland means, for the purposes of Schedule F, areas where the landform is characterised by sand dunes (active or stable).

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

Energy efficiency means a change to energy use that results in an increase in the net benefits per unit of energy.

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:

- (a) In all cases the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan shall include, but not be limited to:
- (i) a description of the nature, scale, timing, and duration of land disturbance;
 - (ii) *water*[^] run off controls;
 - (iii) methods to prevent slumping of batters, cuts and side castings;
 - (iv) measures to maintain slope stability;
 - (v) methods of sediment retention and control of sediment run off;
 - (vi) methods to avoid effects on riparian margins and *waterbodies*[^];
 - (vii) re-vegetation requirements;
 - (viii) methods to monitor achievement of the plan; and
 - (ix) contingency measures for heavy rainfall events.
- (b) For the purposes of Rule 13-3 (*Forestry*^{*}), a plan which may either be separate to or form part of an *Operational plan*^{*} and which is prepared in general accordance with the “Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Region” dated September 2002 to the extent that it addresses the matters in Section 8 (Forestry Activities) and that any erosion and sediment control measures employed are in general accordance with the specifications in Sections 4 and 5.

The *Erosion and Sediment Control Plan*^{*} must include, but not be limited to the following:

- (i) the description of the nature, scale, timing and duration of activities including construction, roading, the formation of any new *track*^{*}, earthworks, stabilisation and harvesting;
- (ii) the erosion and sediment control measures to be employed and indicative locations;
- (iii) detail heavy rainfall response and contingency measures;
- (iv) identify maintenance and monitoring procedures;
- (v) identify procedures for review and amendment to the *Erosion and Sediment Control Plan*^{*}; and
- (vi) relevant Harvest Plans (including maps and associated text).

Any Harvest Plan in (vi) above must include a Harvest Plan Map and associated text. The Harvest Plan Map must be produced at 1:5,000 up to 1:10,000 scale and must include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (i) title, date and north arrow;
- (ii) the harvest area boundary;
- (iii) any property boundaries in the vicinity of the harvest area,
- (iv) contours;
- (v) location of all proposed and existing roads, *track*^s, landings, firebreaks, stream crossings and associated culverts;
- (vi) harvesting methodology (hauler or ground-base) and proposed extraction directions;
- (vii) location of any *water bodies*[^], perennial streams and the *bed*[^] of any *lake*[^];
- (viii) location of any *wetland*[^] identified in Schedule F and of any trout fishery or spawning *rivers*[^] identified in Schedule B;

- (ix) location of any *rare habitat*^{*}, *threatened habitat*^{*} or *at risk habitat*^{*} within or adjacent to the harvest area;
- (x) location of any known *historic heritage*[^] or *waahi tapu*^{*} sites, outstanding natural features and landscapes, areas of significant indigenous vegetation and habitats of significant indigenous fauna identified in any district or regional plan;
- (xi) location of *slash*^{*} management and disposal areas for hauler landings;
- (xii) location of end haul disposal areas; and
- (xiii) any other area relevant to managing the harvest area.

The text associated with the Harvest Plan Map must include, but not be limited to, the methods and or management tools employed, or to be employed to meet the standards of Rule 13-3, in particular Rule 13-3(k), (l) and (o) related to slash management.

The method and or management tools shall be in general accordance with Section 8 of the "Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Region" dated September 2002. Where there is any conflict between the requirements of Rule 13-3 and Section 8.3.2 (protection areas) and Section 8.4.3 (extraction operations) of the "Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for the Wellington Region" dated September 2002, the relevant Rule 13-3 condition(s) must prevail.

Feedpad means an area of artificially sealed *land*[^] used principally for feeding animals.

Fernland means, for the purposes of Schedule F, 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 1.4 m above the ground are excluded from this definition and are *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
- (e) gypsum and lime

but does not include *biosolids*^{*}, *animal effluent*^{*}, *compost*^{*} or *poultry farm litter*^{*} or *pig farm litter*^{*}.

Fire training means training 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, or
- (d) the New Zealand Defence Force Fire Service (or under the authority of), including the School of Military Engineering.

Flaxland means, for the purposes of Schedule F, a subclass of *tussockland*^{*} where species of *Phormium* are *dominant*^{*}.

Flood hazard avoidance means, for the purpose of Policy 9-2, ensuring flood control measures are in place that provide protection from the 0.5% annual exceedance probability (1 in 200 year) flood event and those measures are soundly designed and constructed such that there is minimal risk of the measures failing.

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

Flow exceedance percentile means the *river* flow in m³/s or l/s that is exceeded for the nominated percentage of time, eg., *river* flow is higher than the 50th flow exceedance percentile for 50 percent of the time, but higher than the 20th flow exceedance percentile for only 20 percent of the time.

Forest means, for the purposes of Schedule F 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.

Forestry means activities associated with all soil conservation forestry, forestry planted for carbon sequestration purposes or *production forestry* including tracking, earthworks, *land* preparation, planting, pruning, thinning, clearing understorey (indigenous and exotic species), and harvesting.

Advice Note: The National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry (NES-PF) replace [Rule 13-3](#) of the One Plan for plantation forestry activities. Please refer to the definition of "plantation forestry and plantation forest" in the NES-PF to check whether the NES-PF applies.

All other forestry activities continue to be regulated under [Rule 13-3](#) of the One Plan.

Grade Aa biosolids means a high quality *biosolid* where the concentration of pathogen and vector attracting compounds has 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.

Grassland means, for the purposes of Schedule F, 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.

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.

Groundwater Management Zone (GWMZ) means a Groundwater Management Zone as described in Schedule D.

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* and *vertebrate pest control products*, means an application

technique or method for *agrichemical** or *vertebrate pest control product** use where the application system is non-motorised, and where spray is being applied that spray is directed only at the target species.

Hapū means a social, political unit comprised of *whānau** each recognising descent from a common ancestor.

Hazardous substance means, unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations prepared under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, or the 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*[^] (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 (a).

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 s2(1) of the Health and Disability Commissioner Act 1994.

Heathland means, for the purposes of Schedule F, 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 (eg., pakihī) comprises a mixture of *shrubland** or *treeland** with rush-like species, wire rush and ferns.

Herbaceous means, for the purposes of Schedule F and this glossary, plant species that do not form woody tissue. Herbaceous species can be annual or perennial.

Herbfield means, for the purposes of Schedule F, 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.

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.

Hill Country Erosion Management Area means any area of *land*[^] with a pre-existing *slope** of 20° or greater on which *vegetation clearance**, *land disturbance** *forestry** or *cultivation** and ancillary *land disturbance** for the purposes of constructing erosion and sediment control methods to minimize run off to *water*[^] is being or is to be undertaken.

Indigenous means, for the purposes of Schedule F, vegetation comprised predominantly of indigenous species, but which may include *scattered** exotic species.

Intensive sheep and beef farming refers to properties greater than 4 ha engaged in the farming of sheep and cattle, where any of 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.

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

Iwi management plan means a relevant planning document recognised by an *iwi authority*[^] and lodged with the Regional Council.

Kōiwi means human skeletal remains.

Land disturbance (see *Vegetation clearance**).

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*[^]. Where the LUC is assessed by a suitably qualified person, that person may use the more favourable classification of the *land*[^] available applying the 3rd or 2nd edition of the Land Use Capability Survey Handbook.

Landfill means a *site** where *waste** is disposed of by burying it, or placing it upon *land*[^] or other *waste**, but excludes a farm dump.

Lichenfield means, for the purposes of Schedule F, 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 means all actions which have the objective of retaining or restoring a *structure*[^], system, facility or installation in or to a state in which it can perform its required function, provided *maintenance** actions themselves do not give rise to any significant adverse *effects*[^], and where the character, intensity and scale of the adverse *effects*[^] of the *structure*[^], system, facility or installation remain the same or similar. *Maintenance** includes:

- (a) the reconstruction, alteration, removal or demolition of a *structure*[^] or part of a *structure*[^], system, facility or installation
- (b) trimming and removal of vegetation encroaching on a *structure*[^], system, facility or installation
- (c) the erection and removal of a temporary *structure*[^], system, facility or installation
- (d) the maintenance of access to a *structure*[^], system, facility or installation
- (e) the maintenance of a *track*^{*}

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.

Mana means legitimacy to act in an authoritative and responsible capacity: prestige.

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

Mossfield means, for the purposes of Schedule F, 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.

Natural capital means the potential animal stocking rate that can be sustained by a legume-based pasture fixing nitrogen biologically, under optimum management and before the introduction of additional technologies. Using the "Attainable Physical Potential" in stock units/ha for each land unit listed in the extended legend of the *LUC*^{*} worksheets as a proxy for the soil's natural capital, these stocking rates are transformed to pasture production and used in the OVERSEER[®] nutrient budget model to calculate nitrogen leaching losses under a pastoral use.

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.

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.

Noa means a state of normality or balance.

Nutrient management plan means a plan prepared annually in accordance with the Code of Practice for Nutrient Management (NZ Fertiliser Manufacturers'

Research Association 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 for intensive farming and identifies all relevant nutrient management practices and mitigations, and which is prepared by a person who has both a Certificate of Completion in Sustainable Nutrient Management in New Zealand Agriculture and a Certificate of Completion in Advanced Sustainable Nutrient Management from Massey University.

Occasional means, for the purposes of Schedule F 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 (eg., 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).

Operation means the use of any *structure^*, system, facility or installation, including ancillary resource use (For the purposes of Chapter 3 only, 'ancillary resource use' in this definition excludes the discharge of contaminants and the abstraction of water. This exclusion does not apply to ancillary resource use for the purposes of renewable electricity generation or which is permitted by a rule.).

Operational plan means, for the purposes of Chapter 13, an operational plan to minimise any potential adverse *effects^* on any *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat** or *at-risk habitat** resulting from *forestry**. The operational plan must 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. (An operational plan may be included within an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan)

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

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).

Pig farm litter means a mixture of spent bedding and solids from pig production sheds which produces no liquid loss when squeezed in the hand.

PM₁₀ 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_{10} in the atmosphere.

Podocarp means, for the purposes of Schedule F, 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.

Poultry farm litter means solid poultry manure, bedding and composted material from poultry farm sheds.

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.

Property means one or more adjacent *allotments*[^] that are 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 road means any formed legal *road*[^] that has open public access. It includes both the road area normally used by motor vehicles and cyclists along with adjacent footpaths and any berms and verges not in private ownership.

Public water supply means a reticulated publicly or privately owned drinking *water*[^] supply connecting at least two buildings and serving at least 1,500 person days per year (eg., 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.

Rāhui means a social system of prohibition which recognises the tapu state of a resource, or is used as a voluntary device to ensure sensible management of a resource.

Rare habitat means an area determined to be a rare habitat in accordance with Schedule F and, for the avoidance of doubt, excludes any area in Table F.2(b).

Reasonable mixing, in relation to the *discharge*[^] of *contaminants*[^] into a *river*[^] or an *artificial watercourse*^{*}, 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*^{*}, 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*[^], *artificial watercourse*^{*}, or
- (b) a distance for *reasonable mixing*^{*} determined as appropriate for a consent application where special circumstances apply.

Rohe means tribal district or tribal area.

Rua kōiwi means a *site** where human skeletal remains are traditionally placed.

Rushland means, for the purposes of Schedule F, 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. Rush species include, but are not limited to, some species of *Juncus*, *Apodasmia*, and all species of *Sporadanthus* and *Empodisma*, but exclude tussock rushes.

Scattered means, for the purposes of Schedule F and this glossary, species that 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 (eg., 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.

Scree means, for the purpose of Schedule F, land[^] in which the area of unconsolidated bare rock particles (ranging in size from gravel to cobbles, i.e. from 2 – 200 mm) exceeds the area covered by any one other substrate, bare ground, or growth form.

Scrub means, for the purposes of Schedule F and this glossary, an area of 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**.

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

Seawater Management Zone (see *Water Management Zone**).

Sedgeland means, for the purposes of Schedule F, 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.

Shrub means, for the purposes of Schedule F and this glossary, a woody plant less than 10 cm diameter at 1.4 m above ground.

Shrubland means, for the purposes of Schedule F 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.

Site includes, where in the context it is appropriate, an area or place or *river*[^] reach.

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

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.

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** as vapour, aerosol or droplets onto non-target areas.

Supplementary water[^] allocation take means, in relation to the taking of water[^] from a river[^], a take granted consent in accordance with Policy 5-17 or any preceding supplementary water[^] allocation regime.

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

Threatened habitat means an area determined to be a threatened habitat in accordance with Schedule F and, for the avoidance of doubt, excludes any area in Table F.2(b).

Track means a formed route for the movement of people, animals or vehicles and includes a road[^] but excludes any route formed solely by the walking of people or animals.

Treated timber means timber treated with preservatives, including boron compounds (except 2-thiocyanomethylthiobenzothiazole (TCMTB) compounds), copper chromium arsenic (CCA), or creosote, but not including timber treated only with anti-sapstain compounds.

Tree means, for the purposes of Schedule F 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.

Treeland means, for the purposes of Schedule F and this glossary, an area of 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. Treeland* excludes orchard trees. (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*).

Tussockland means, for the purposes of Schedule F 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. This includes, but is not limited to, all species of *Cortaderia*, *Gahnia* and *Phormium* (see also *Flaxland**) and some species of *Chinochloa*, *Poa*, *Festuca*, *Rytidosperma*, *Cyperus*, *Carex*, *Uncinia*, *Juncus*, *Astelia*, *Aciphylla* and *Celmisia*.

Untreated human effluent means sewage which:

- (a) has undergone no treatment; or
- (b) has only undergone changes to its physical properties as a result of:
 - (i) screening, including milliscreening;
 - (ii) comminution;
 - (iii) grit removal;
 - (iv) settlement; or
 - (v) any combination of the above.

Untreated wood means any wood material or product, including sawdust, which is not treated with copper chromium arsenic (CCA) (or "tanalised"), or with any organochlorine preservative.

Upgrade means bringing a structure[^], system, facility or installation up to date or to improve its functional characteristics, provided the upgrading itself does not give

rise to any significant adverse *effects*[^], and the character, intensity and scale of any adverse *effects*[^] of the upgraded *structure*[^], system, facility or installation remain the same or similar.

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*[^] 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*^{*} and *land disturbance*^{*} excludes:

- (a) *cultivation*^{*}
- (b) *forestry*^{*}
- (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*^{*}, *threatened habitat*^{*} or *at-risk habitat*^{*}
- (e) the *maintenance*^{*} or *upgrade*^{*} of existing *tracks*^{*}, *structures*[^] (including fences) or *infrastructure*[^]
- (f) maintaining shelterbelts (including cutting of shelterbelt roots)
- (g) activities associated with fruit tree or fruit vine plantations
- (h) activities undertaken for the purpose of protecting, maintaining or enhancing areas of *rare habitat*^{*}, *threatened habitat*^{*} or *at-risk habitat*^{*}
- (i) clearance of vegetation that is fallen or dead and not located within a *rare habitat*^{*}, *threatened habitat*^{*} or *at-risk habitat*^{*} that is *forest*^{*} or *scrub*^{*} in Schedule F
- (j) activities undertaken within the boundaries of any area of *land*[^] held or managed under the Conservation Act 1987 or any other Act specified in Schedule 1 to that Act (other than *land*[^] held for administrative purposes) that are 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
- (k) 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*^{*}
- (l) 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.

Vertebrate pest control product means any substance, whether inorganic, human-made or naturally occurring, modified or in its original state, that is used to eradicate, modify or control vertebrate animals, including possums, rats and mustelids. It includes vertebrate toxic agents as identified and regulated under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

Wāhi tapu means a *site*^{*} sacred to Māori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual, or mythological sense and includes *rua kōiwi*^{*}.

Wāhi tūpuna means a *site*^{*} of cultural and historical significance to *hapū*^{*} or *iwi*^{*} – though not necessarily in a state of tapu.

Waste means any material, solid, liquid or gas that is unwanted or unvalued and discarded or discharged.

Water Management Sub-zone or Sub-zone (WMSZ) means a Water Management Sub-zone as described in Schedules A or I.

Water Management Zone means a Water Management Zone as described in Schedule A or the Seawater Management Zone as described in Schedule I.

Water quality target means an objective or result for water quality towards which efforts are directed. The word “target” in the One Plan does not have the same meaning ascribed to it by the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2011.

Wet abrasive blasting means *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.

Whānau means family or extended family.

Whenua means land.

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.

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.

Woody vegetation means perennial vegetation that has hard lignified tissues.