

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

At-risk habitat means:

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

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

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

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

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.

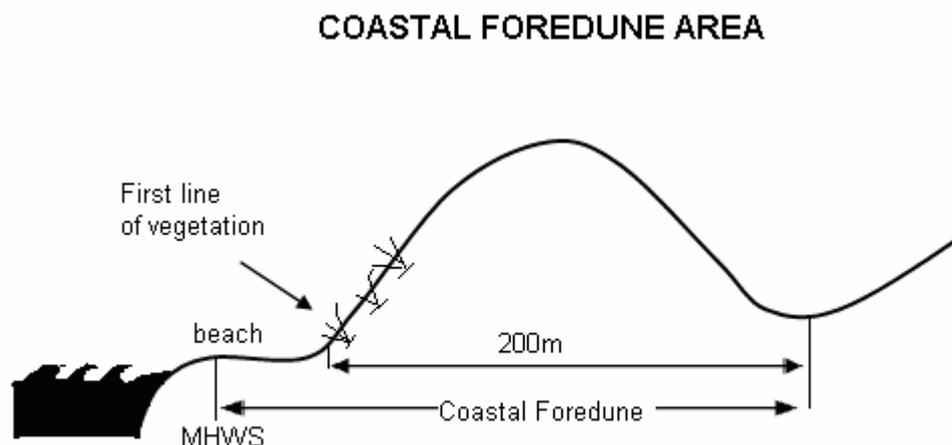
Chimney means any structure or opening designed for venting the airborne products of combustion.

Cleanfill means a landfill that accepts only material that, when buried or placed, will not have an adverse effect on the environment. Cleanfill materials include

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

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

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

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

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

Contaminated land means land which:

- (a) if there is an applicable national environmental standard on contaminants in soil, is more contaminated than the standard allows
- (b) if there is no applicable national environmental standard on contaminants in soil, has a hazardous substance* in or on it that:
 - (i) has significant adverse effects on the environment, or
 - (ii) is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment.

Critical infrastructure means infrastructure necessary to provide services which, if interrupted, would have a serious effect on the people within the Region or a

wider population, and which would require immediate reinstatement. Critical infrastructure includes infrastructure for:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

Forest means 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.

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

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

Grassland means vegetation in which the cover of grass in the canopy is 20-100% and in which grass cover exceeds the cover of any other growth form or bare ground. Tussock grasses are excluded from the grass growth form.

Green waste means organic material including:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) with one or more of the following intrinsic properties:
 - (i) explosiveness
 - (ii) flammability
 - (iii) a capacity to oxidize
 - (iv) corrosiveness
 - (v) toxicity (including chronic toxicity)
 - (vi) ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation, and
- (b) which on contact with air or water (other than air or water where the temperature or pressure has been artificially increased or decreased) generates a substance with any one or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a) of this definition.

Hazardous waste means waste that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

Infrastructure (in section 30 of the RMA) means:

- (a) pipelines that distribute or transmit natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, or geothermal energy
- (b) a network for the purpose of telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001
- (c) a network for the purpose of radiocommunication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989
- (d) facilities for the generation of electricity, lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, and support structures for lines used or intended to be used to convey electricity, excluding facilities, lines, and support structures if a person:
 - (i) uses them in connection with the generation of electricity for the person's use, and
 - (ii) does not use them to generate any electricity for supply to any other person
- (e) a water supply distribution system, including a system for irrigation
- (f) a drainage or sewerage system
- (g) structures for transport on land by cycleways, rail, roads, walkways or any other means
- (h) facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers transported on land by any means

- (i) an airport as defined in section 2 of the Airport Authorities Act 1966
- (j) a navigation installation as defined in section 2 of the Civil Aviation Act 1990
- (k) facilities for the loading or unloading of cargo or passengers carried by sea, including a port-related commercial undertaking as defined in section 2(1) of the Port Companies Act 1988
- (l) anything described as a network utility operation in regulations made for the purposes of the definition of 'network utility operator' in section 166 of the RMA.

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

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

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

Land disturbance 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. This definition excludes normal maintenance or legally established structures, roads, tracks and railway lines.

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

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

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

Maintenance and repair, in relation to structures, means to keep or restore a structure to good condition and includes the reconstruction or alteration of part of a structure, provided that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Persistent organic pollutants (POP) are organic substances that:

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

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

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 PM₁₀ in the atmosphere.

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

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

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

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

Public water supply means a reticulated publicly or privately owned drinking water supply connecting at least two buildings on separate titles and serving at least 1500 person days per year (ie., 25 people for at least 60 days per year).

Drinking water is water intended to be used for human consumption, food preparation, utensil washing, oral hygiene or personal hygiene.

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

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

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

Repair (see “Maintenance and repair”)

Review date (see “Common catchment expiry”)

Rushland refers to 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 some species of *Juncus*, *Apodasmia*, and all species of *Sporadanthus* and *Empodisma*. Tussock rushes are excluded.

Scrub refers to woody vegetation in which the cover of trees and shrubs in the canopy is greater than 80% and in which the shrub cover exceeds that of trees. Shrubs are woody plants less than 10 cm diameter at breast height.

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

Shrubland refers to woody vegetation in which the cover of shrubs in the canopy is 20-80% and in which the shrub cover exceeds the cover of any other growth form or bare ground.

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

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

- (a) altering the air or water retention capacity
- (b) encouraging flocculation
- (c) discouraging compacting

- (d) increasing the biological activity of soil or
- (e) facilitating air circulation and drainage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Treeland 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: 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 refers to 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 *Cortaderia*, *Gahnia* and *Phormium* and in some species of *Chinochloa*, *Poa*, *Festuca*, *Rytidosperma*, *Cyperus*, *Carex*, *Uncinia*, *Juncus*, *Astelia*, *Aciphylla* and *Celmisia*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Whole Farm Business Plan refers to a work plan or farm plan that has been lodged with Horizons Regional Council and must contain information on:

- (a) any proposed future planting for erosion control
- (b) any proposed future tracking
- (c) any proposed future vegetation clearance
- (d) a programme or work plan for implementing required changes, and
- (e) monitoring and reporting requirements.