

Foreword

The challenge for the Manawatū-Whanganui Region (Region) is to strike the ideal balance between using natural resources for economic and social wellbeing, while keeping the *environment** in good health. The Manawatū-Whanganui Regional Council's (Regional Council) role is to find a satisfactory way to make this seemingly conflicting challenge a reality for the community.

The blueprint for this work is the One Plan. It has a lifespan of 10 years. This is an insignificant timeframe in the natural world but in this short period tangible progress must be made to meet this challenge.

This Plan is a full-scale review of the first set of resource management plans for the Region. Progress under these plans was slow because the Regional Council tried to spread its resources over all the many issues identified during development of the plans.

The Regional Council's approach in this Plan is to focus its resources on making significant progress on the four biggest environmental issues identified for the Region. That does not mean the remaining issues identified in this Plan are unimportant, simply that they are lower priority work for the 10-year life of this Plan.

To make the One Plan compact and easy to use we have tried to keep background and explanatory information to a minimum. Further information and explanations can be found in the State of the Environment (SOE) Reports published by the Regional Council and in the technical reports and Consideration of Alternatives, Benefits and Costs (s32 report) which accompany the One Plan.

Where the meaning of the Māori and English text used in this Plan differs, the English interpretation shall be taken as the correct one.

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Purpose

The One Plan has been prepared by the Regional Council in accordance with its functions under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).

The One Plan can be described as a “one-stop-shop” regional planning document that defines how the *natural and physical resources** of the Region (including fresh air, clean *water**, productive *land** and natural ecosystems) will be cared for and managed by the Regional Council in partnership with *Territorial Authorities** and the community.

The One Plan combines the requirements for preparation of a Regional Policy Statement and a Regional Plan. Under the RMA, preparation of a Regional Policy Statement is mandatory, whilst the preparation of a Regional Plan is discretionary (except for a Regional Coastal Plan).

The Plan has *effect** over the entire Region (although some objectives, policies and rules apply only in specific parts of the Region).

The One Plan is split into five parts:

Part 1 (this part) contains **Introductory and General Provisions**. It provides context and guidance on how the plan works, summarises applicable national direction instruments and provides definitions and abbreviations to assist interpretation.

Part 2 is the Regional Policy Statement section of the One Plan. It sets out the regionally significant resource management issues (identified through a process that drew on both community and technical information), and outlines the objectives, policies and methods that will be used to address these issues.

Part 3 is the Regional Plan section of the One Plan. It specifies the controls on *natural and physical resource** use (that is, objectives, policies and regional rules). These controls cover both permitted activities (which allow people to use and develop resources without the need for resource consents) and the application for and issuing of resource consents. RCP-CMA (Coastal Marine Area), RCP-CZ (Coastal Zones), RCP-CP (Coastal Precincts) and RCP-SCHED9, together with RP-IO, RP-IP and RP-FC, and the relevant definitions, are the Regional Coastal Plan, as required by s64 of the RMA.

Part 4 provides direction for the **Evaluation and Monitoring** of the efficiency and effectiveness of the One Plan.

Part 5 contains the Plan's **Appendices**.

Regional Policy Statement provisions are identified with an **RPS** identifier, Regional Plan with **RP** and Regional Coastal Plan with **RCP**.

Statutory context

The special position of *hapū** and *iwi** as a Treaty partner is reflected in the specific provisions for Māori under the RMA. The RMA requires the Regional Council to take into account the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi in exercising its functions and powers. The Council does this in a number of ways in the objectives and policies that follow in this chapter, and throughout the rest of the Plan. The key principles of the Treaty of Waitangi which are relevant include:

1. principle of active protection,
2. duty to act in good faith,
3. duty to make informed decisions through consultation,
4. principle of redress and a duty not to create new grievances,
5. principle of reciprocity, and
6. principle of mutual benefit.

Ka whakaaturia te mana motuhake o ngā hapū me ngā iwi hei Tangata Tiriti i roto i ngā whakaratonga motuhake o te RMA e pā ana ki te Māori. Ko te whakatau kei te RMA ka mate ka aro atu te Kaunihera ā-Rohe ki ngā matapono o te Tiriti o Waitangi i roto i āna mahinga me āna tukunga whai mana. He maha ngā huarahi ka tutuki i te Kaunihera i roto i ngā whāinga me ngā kaupapa e whai ana i roto i tēnei wāhanga - i roto hoki i te Mahere. Ko ngā matapono matua o te Tiriti o Waitangi ka whai pānga, arā:

1. *ko te matapono o te whakamarumarū ngangahau,*
2. *ko te mahi ā-ngākau kia mahi i runga i te ngākau pono,*
3. *ko te mahi ā-ngākau ki te whiriwhiri whakaaro whai mōhio mā te kōrerorero me te tini tangata,*
4. *ko te matapono o te whakatika me te mahi ā-ngākau kia kaua e whakawhānau take whakama hou,*
5. *ko te matapono o te tau utuutu, me*
6. *ko te matapono o te whiwhi tahi i ngā painga.*

A list of statutory acknowledgements can be found here:

<http://www.horizons.govt.nz/about-our-region-and-council/iwi-and-hapu/statutory-acknowledgements>

General approach

Working towards a better future

Achieving the right balance, between encouraging and supporting change and requiring it, using rules in this Plan, is a significant challenge. The Regional Council's overall approach to One Plan implementation is to use methods which encourage responsible resource use, benefit responsible resource users and punish irresponsible resource users.

To make progress on the Big Four issues, a number of changes to the way natural resources are developed and used will need to be made. Some changes are a significant departure from existing practice and may be viewed as daunting by resource users. This is understandable and part of the Regional Council's role is to encourage and support resource users through this period of change.

The Regional Council holds the view that:

1. working with people and communities to evaluate and deliver local solutions for local issues is the preferred approach to resource management
2. solutions need to be practical, appropriate to the scale of the problem and affordable for ratepayers and communities in the Region.

To deal with the issues the Regional Council will use a suite of policies and methods. The preference in this Plan is to use approaches that promote and encourage voluntary adoption of *environment*-friendly resource use practices. These could include encouraging activities that do any of the following:

1. operate in accordance with codes of practice and other good practice initiatives
2. have net environmental benefits, especially where the benefits support progress on the Big Four issues
3. assist the Region to adapt to climate change
4. reduce the demand for *water** at low *river** flows - for example, *water** harvesting
5. provide habitat enhancement, especially if it results in benefits to indigenous biodiversity
6. result in innovative ways to reduce the impact of otherwise adverse *effects** on the *environment** - for example, the use of new technology or science.

If this emphasis on promoting and encouraging change is not effective, the Regional Council will be forced to switch its policy emphasis to using rules to require appropriate changes, either at the time of the next Plan review or through the plan change process.

Codes of practice and other good practice initiatives

It is acknowledged that the initiatives of others can be more effective than rules developed by the Regional Council. For this reason, standards produced by Standards New Zealand, industry-developed codes of practice and other good practice initiatives are encouraged and supported by the Regional Council.

The Regional Council is especially supportive of codes of practice or good practice initiatives that:

1. are consistent with the RMA and the environmental provisions of this Plan
2. are prepared by the users, for the users
3. in cases where they are used as conditions in a rule or resource consent, ensure that they satisfy legal tests.

The Regional Council will recognise codes of practice and other good practice initiatives in one or more of the following ways:

1. utilising codes of practice produced by industry groups and standards produced by Standards New Zealand in permitted activity rule conditions, where appropriate
2. preparing rules requiring resource consents that give favourable treatment to activities complying with codes of practice or other good practice initiatives
3. granting consents for longer durations for activities complying with codes of practice or other good practice initiatives
4. recognising codes of practice and other good practice initiatives in consent conditions
5. reducing compliance monitoring, especially where the codes of practice or other good practice initiatives include a component of independent audit.

The Regional Council has a particular interest in collaborating with resource users undertaking such activities as *forestry*, pastoral farming on hill country *land** that is subject to a risk of *accelerated erosion**, *dairy farming**, pig farming, *Territorial Authority** utilities, and *river** and drainage scheme works. The purpose of this collaboration is to develop and recognise codes of practice, training programmes and other good practice initiatives that complement changes needed to make progress on the Big Four issues. The Regional Council will also willingly be involved in the preparation of any code of practice or other good practice initiative that is likely to be of environmental benefit in the Region.

Users' guide to rules

Part 3, the Regional Plan, contains rules that allow, regulate or prohibit resource use activities. This users' guide provides an explanation of the classification of activities under the RMA and a guide to understanding how the rules are set out in the rule tables.

Activity classifications

The various types of activities are described in s77A RMA. The information below is intended to provide a summary of the Act as it relates to rules in a regional plan.

1. If an activity is described as a **permitted** activity, it can be carried out without a resource consent provided it complies with the conditions, standards or terms, if any, specified in the rule.
2. If an activity is described as a **controlled** activity, a resource consent is required but the Regional Council must grant the consent if the conditions, standards and terms, if any, in the rule are met. However, the Regional Council may impose conditions on the consent relating to matters specified in the rule over which control is reserved.
3. If an activity is described as a **restricted discretionary** activity, a resource consent is required and the Regional Council will decide whether or not to grant the consent. However, the Regional Council's powers to decline a resource consent or to impose consent conditions are restricted to the matters specified in the rule over which discretion is restricted.
4. If an activity is described as a **discretionary** activity, a resource consent is required and the Regional Council will decide whether or not to grant the consent. This decision will depend upon how consistent the proposed activity is with provisions of the RMA and the objectives and policies set out in this Plan.

5. If an activity is described as a **non-complying** activity, a resource consent is required. Consent can only be granted if the Regional Council is satisfied that either the adverse *effects** on the *environment** will be minor, or the activity will not be contrary to the objectives and policies of this Plan.
6. If an activity is described as a **prohibited** activity, the activity is not allowed under any circumstances.

Guide to rule tables

The rules in this Plan are arranged in tables. Each table has five columns. After each table of rules, a “rule guide” may be included to explain how activities which are not included in the table, or which fail to comply with the provisions of a particular rule, are classified.

Rule	Activity	Classification	Conditions/Standards/Terms	Control/Discretion, Non-Notification
This column contains the rule number and rule title.	This column describes the activity or activities covered by the rule.	This column contains the classification of the activity - ie., permitted, controlled, restricted discretionary, non-complying or prohibited.	This column contains conditions, standards and terms for permitted activities, controlled activities and restricted discretionary activities. The conditions, standards and terms are ongoing requirements that must be met for as long as the activity is undertaken. Failure to comply with these conditions, standards and terms amounts to a breach of the rule.	This column is relevant only for controlled activities and restricted discretionary activities. For controlled activities, this column contains the matters over which the Regional Council has reserved its control. For restricted discretionary activities, it contains the matters to which the Regional Council has restricted the exercise of its discretion. This column also includes any statements about non-notification. The Regional Council is not obliged to make statements about non-notification: the Regional Council can simply choose to rely on the provisions of the RMA which describe when public notification is, or is not, required.

Summary of rules

Note: The requirements specified in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020, Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017 and the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Storing Tyres Outdoors) Regulations 2021 also apply, as rules, in addition to rules summarised in Table 1. One Plan users must refer to the Regulations and they should be read in conjunction with the following rules. Where there is conflict between the provisions of the Regulations and any of the following rules, the more stringent provision will apply.

Table 1- Summary of regional rules:

Rule Number and Title	Classification
RP – AIR – DISCHARGES *TO AIR	
<i>Agrichemicals* (Discharges* into Air, Land* and Water*)</i>	
RP-AIR-R1 Small-scale application of <i>agrichemicals*</i>	Permitted
RP-AIR-R2 Widespread application of <i>agrichemicals*</i>	Permitted
RP-AIR-R3 Small-scale and widespread application of <i>vertebrate pest control products*</i>	Permitted
RP-AIR-R4 Small-scale and widespread application of <i>vertebrate pest control products*</i> not complying with RP-AIR-R3	Restricted Discretionary
RP-AIR-R5 <i>Discharges*</i> of <i>agrichemicals*</i> not complying with <i>permitted activity^</i> rules^ and small-scale and widespread application of <i>vertebrate pest control products*</i> not complying with RP-AIR-R4	Discretionary
Burning	
RP-AIR-R6 Small-scale fuel burning	Permitted
RP-AIR-R7 <i>Outdoor burning*</i>	Permitted
RP-AIR-P8 Other burning activities	Discretionary
RP-AIR-R9 Prohibited burning activities	Prohibited
Other Discharges* to Air	
RP-AIR-R10 <i>Abrasive blasting*</i> within an enclosure	Permitted
RP-AIR-R11 <i>Wet abrasive blasting*</i> and <i>water*</i> blasting	Permitted
RP-AIR-R12 Miscellaneous <i>discharges*</i> into air from <i>industrial or trade premises^</i>	Permitted

Rule Number and Title		Classification
RP-AIR-R13	<i>Discharges*</i> from specified mobile sources	Permitted
RP-AIR-R14	Flaring of hydrocarbons	Controlled
RP-AIR-R15	Dry <i>abrasive blasting*</i> using a moveable source	Discretionary
RP-AIR-R16	Other <i>discharges*</i>	Discretionary
RCP – CMA – ACTIVITIES IN THE COASTAL MARINE AREA		
RCP – CMA – OCC – Occupation		
RCP-CMA-OCC-R1	<i>Occupation^</i> by existing <i>structures*</i>	Permitted
RCP-CMA-OCC-R2	Temporary <i>occupation^</i>	Permitted
RCP-CMA-OCC-R3	Exclusive <i>occupation^</i>	Discretionary
RCP – CMA – STR – Structures*		
RCP-CMA-STR-R4	<i>Maintenance*</i> of <i>structures*</i>	Permitted
RCP-CMA-STR-R5	Removal or demolition of <i>structures*</i>	Permitted
RCP-CMA-STR-R6	Navigation aids, lines, cables, pipelines and ropeways, <i>whitebait*</i> stands and maimai	Permitted
RCP-CMA-STR-R7	<i>Structures*</i> for public access	Restricted Discretionary
RCP-CMA-STR-R8	Large <i>structures*</i> which impound the CMA, are parallel to shore, or are oblique or perpendicular to shore	Discretionary
RCP-CMA-STR-R9	Petroleum and chemical storage	Discretionary
RCP – CMA – MTU – Modification, Takes and Uses		
RCP-CMA-MTU-R10	Removal of minor quantities of material	Permitted
RCP-CMA-MTU-R11	Minor disturbances, removal and deposition	Permitted
RCP-CMA-MTU-R12	Minor disturbances from drilling	Permitted
RCP-CMA-MTU-R13	Shellfish enhancement	Permitted
RCP-CMA-MTU-R14	Take and use of <i>water*</i>	Permitted
RCP-CMA-MTU-R15	Drainage and diversions of <i>water*</i> in the CMA	Permitted
RCP-CMA-MTU-R16	Beach nourishment	Controlled
RCP-CMA-MTU-R17	Whanganui River maintenance dredging	Discretionary
RCP-CMA-MTU-R18	Drainage	Discretionary
RCP – CMA – DISCH – Discharges*		
RCP-CMA-DISCH-R19	<i>Discharges*</i> into <i>water*</i> from <i>ships^</i> , boats, fire-fighting and <i>oil*</i> spills	Permitted
RCP-CMA-DISCH-R20	<i>Discharges*</i> of stormwater	Permitted
RCP-CMA-DISCH-R21	<i>Discharges*</i> of dye and salt tracers	Permitted
RCP-CMA-DISCH-R22	Application of <i>agrichemicals*</i>	Permitted
RCP-CMA-DISCH-R23	<i>Discharges*</i> of stormwater not complying with RCP-CMA-DISCH-R19	Controlled
RCP-CMA-DISCH-R24	Application of <i>agrichemicals*</i> not complying with RCP-CMA-DISCH-R20	Controlled
RCP-CMA-DISCH-R25	<i>Sewage*</i> and s107(2) RMA <i>discharges*</i>	Discretionary
RCP-CMA-DISCH-R26	<i>Dumping^</i> of <i>hazardous substances*</i>	Prohibited
RCP – CMA – NOISE – Noise* and Discharges* into Air		
RCP-CMA-NOISE-R27	<i>Noise*</i> emissions	Permitted
RCP – CMA – EIP – Exotic and Introduced Plants		
RCP-CMA-EIP-R28	Exotic and introduced plants	Discretionary
Activities that are not Covered by other Rules, or which do not Comply with Permitted Activity and Controlled Activity Rules		
RCP-CMA-R29	Activities that are not covered by any other <i>rule^</i> , or which do not comply with <i>permitted activity^</i> and <i>controlled activity^</i> <i>rules^</i>	Discretionary
RP – LF – LAND * AND FRESHWATER*		
RP – LF – LAND – Land* use activities		
RP-LF-LAND-R1	Small-scale <i>land disturbance*</i>	Permitted
RP-LF-LAND-R2	Non-Plantation forestry	Permitted
RP-LF-LAND-R3	Plantation forestry	Permitted
RP-LF-LAND-R4	<i>Cultivation*</i>	Permitted

Rule Number and Title		Classification
RP-LF-LAND-R5	<i>Vegetation clearance*</i>	Permitted
RP-LF-LAND-R6	Large-scale <i>land disturbance*</i> , including earthworks	Controlled
RP-LF-LAND-R7	Specified <i>vegetation clearance*</i> , <i>land disturbance*</i> or <i>cultivation*</i> in a <i>Hill Country Erosion Management Site*</i>	Restricted Discretionary
RP-LF-LAND-R8	<i>Vegetation clearance*</i> , <i>land disturbance*</i> , <i>cultivation*</i> or <i>forestry*</i> that does not comply with RP-LF-LAND-R1 to RP-LF-LAND-R7	Discretionary
RP – LF – LW – Discharges* to Land* and Water*		
Agricultural Activities		
RP-LF-LW-R9	<i>Fertiliser*</i>	Permitted
RP-LF-LW-R10	Stock feed including <i>feedpads*</i>	Permitted
RP-LF-LW-R11	<i>Discharges*</i> of grade Aa <i>biosolids*</i> and <i>compost*</i> to production <i>land*</i>	Permitted
RP-LF-LW-R12	<i>Discharges*</i> of <i>poultry farm litter*</i> or <i>pig farm litter*</i> and associated temporary stockpiling	Permitted
RP-LF-LW-R13	Offal holes and farm dumps	Permitted
RP-LF-LW-R14	Existing intensive farming <i>land*</i> use activities	Controlled
RP-LF-LW-R15	New intensive farming <i>land*</i> use activities	Controlled
RP-LF-LW-R16	Farm <i>animal effluent*</i> including effluent from dairy sheds, poultry farms and piggeries	Controlled
RP-LF-LW-R17	Existing intensive farming <i>land*</i> use activities not complying with RP-LF-LW-R14	Restricted Discretionary
RP-LF-LW-R18	New intensive farming <i>land*</i> use activities not complying with RP-LF-LW-R14	Restricted Discretionary
RP-LF-LW-R19	Grade Ab, Ba or Bb <i>biosolids*</i>	Restricted Discretionary
Discharges* of Water*		
RP-LF-LW-R20	<i>Discharges*</i> of <i>water*</i> to <i>water*</i>	Permitted
Sewage* and Domestic Wastewater*		
RP-LF-LW-R21	Existing <i>discharges*</i> of <i>domestic wastewater*</i>	Permitted
RP-LF-LW-R22	New and upgraded <i>discharges*</i> of <i>domestic wastewater*</i>	Permitted
RP-LF-LW-R23	<i>Sewage*</i> storage and treatment facilities	Permitted
RP-LF-LW-R24	<i>Discharges*</i> of <i>domestic wastewater*</i> not complying with RP-LF-LW-R20 and RP-LF-LW-R22	Restricted Discretionary
RP-LF-LW-R25	<i>Discharges*</i> of <i>untreated sewage*</i> directly into surface <i>water*</i>	Prohibited
Stormwater		
RP-LF-LW-R26	<i>Discharges*</i> of stormwater to surface <i>water*</i> and <i>land*</i>	Permitted
RP-LF-LW-R27	<i>Discharges*</i> of stormwater to surface <i>water*</i> or <i>land*</i> not complying with RP-LF-LW-R26	Restricted Discretionary
Dyes and Tracers		
RP-LF-LW-R28	<i>Discharges*</i> of dye and salt tracers	Permitted
Cleanfill Material*, Composting*, Landfills* and Solid Waste*		
RP-LF-LW-R29	<i>Discharges*</i> of <i>cleanfill material*</i>	Permitted
RP-LF-LW-R30	<i>Composting*</i> activities	Permitted
RP-LF-LW-R31	Closed <i>landfills*</i>	Controlled
RP-LF-LW-R32	<i>Discharges*</i> of persistent and harmful <i>contaminants*</i>	Non-complying
Discharges* of Contaminants* to Natural State Reaches and Sites of Significance - Aquatic		
RP-LF-LW-R33	<i>Discharges*</i> of <i>contaminants*</i> to a reach of a <i>river*</i> or its <i>bed*</i> with RP-SCHED2 Values of Natural State and Sites of Significance - Aquatic	Discretionary
Generic Discharge* Rules		
RP-LF-LW-R34	<i>Discharges*</i> of <i>contaminants*</i> to surface <i>water*</i>	Permitted
RP-LF-LW-R35	<i>Discharges*</i> of <i>contaminants*</i> onto or into <i>land*</i> that will not enter <i>water*</i>	Permitted

Rule Number and Title		Classification
RP-LF-LW-R36	<i>Discharges* of contaminants* onto or into land* that may enter water*</i>	Permitted
RP-LF-LW-R37	Replacement consents for <i>discharges* of water* and contaminants* to water* and land*</i> from existing hydroelectricity schemes	Controlled
Default Discharge* Rule		
RP-LF-LW-R38	<i>Discharges* of water* or contaminants* to land* or water* not covered by other rules^ in this Plan or chapter</i>	Discretionary
RP – LF – TUD – Takes, Uses and Diversions of Water*, and Bores*		
Takes and Uses of Water*		
RP-LF-TUD-R39	Minor takes and uses of surface <i>water*</i>	Permitted
RP-LF-TUD-R40	Minor takes and uses of groundwater	Permitted
RP-LF-TUD-R41	Use of heat or energy from surface <i>water*</i>	Permitted
RP-LF-TUD-R42	<i>Bore*</i> and groundwater testing	Permitted
RP-LF-TUD-R43	Takes and uses of surface <i>water*</i> complying with core allocations	Controlled
RP-LF-TUD-R44	Replacement consents for takes and uses of surface <i>water*</i> by existing hydroelectricity schemes	Controlled
RP-LF-TUD-R45	Existing essential takes and uses of surface <i>water*</i> complying with core allocations taken at or below the minimum flow	Discretionary
RP-LF-TUD-R46	Other takes and uses of <i>water*</i>	Discretionary
RP-LF-TUD-R47	Takes and uses of surface <i>water*</i> not complying with core allocations or takes and uses of <i>water*</i> taken at or below minimum flow	Non-complying
Diversions of Water* including Drainage		
RP-LF-TUD-R48	Lawfully established diversions, including existing drainage	Permitted
RP-LF-TUD-R49	New drainage	Permitted
RP-LF-TUD-R50	New diversions	Permitted
RP-LF-TUD-R51	Diversions that do not comply with <i>permitted activity^</i> and <i>controlled activity^ rules^</i>	Discretionary
Bore* Drilling and Bore* Sealing		
RP-LF-TUD-R52	The drilling, construction or alteration of any <i>bore*</i> and, as an <i>ancillary activity</i> , <i>discharge* of water* or contaminants*</i>	Controlled
RP-LF-TUD-R53	Unsealed <i>bores*</i>	Prohibited
RP – LF – AWBD – Activities in Artificial Watercourses*, Beds* of Rivers* and Lakes*, and Damming		
Special Rivers* and Lakes*		
RP-LF-AWBD-R54	<i>Structures*</i> and disturbances involving a reach of <i>river*</i> or its <i>bed*</i> with RP-SCHED2 Values of Natural State, Sites of Significance - Aquatic, and Sites of Significance – Cultural	Discretionary
RP-LF-AWBD-R55	Reclamation and drainage of regionally significant <i>lakes*</i>	Non-complying
RP-LF-AWBD-R56	Damming of protected <i>rivers*</i>	Prohibited
Use, Maintenance*, Upgrade*, Removal and Demolition of Structures*		
RP-LF-AWBD-R57	Use of <i>structures*</i>	Permitted
RP-LF-AWBD-R58	<i>Maintenance*</i> and <i>upgrade*</i> of <i>structures*</i> , and as an <i>ancillary activity*</i> removal of <i>bed*</i> material and plants	Permitted
RP-LF-AWBD-R59	Removal and demolition of <i>structures*</i>	Permitted
Dams and Damming		
RP-LF-AWBD-R60	New and existing small dams	Permitted
RP-LF-AWBD-R61	Replacement consents for existing damming of <i>water*</i>	Controlled
Other Structures*		
RP-LF-AWBD-R62	Lines, cables, pipelines and ropeways	Permitted

Rule Number and Title		Classification
RP-LF-AWBD-R63	Culverts	Permitted
RP-LF-AWBD-R64	Other <i>structures</i> * including bridges, fords and other access <i>structures</i> *	Permitted
RP-LF-AWBD-R65	Recording <i>sites</i> *	Permitted
RP-LF-AWBD-R66	Bridges and culverts constructed to comply with RP-LF-LW-R14, RP-LF-LW-R15, RP-LF-LW-R17 and RP-LF-LW-R18	Controlled
Activities Within Rivers* with a RP-SCHED2 Value of Flood Control and Drainage		
RP-LF-AWBD-R67	Activities undertaken by or on behalf of the Regional Council in <i>rivers</i> * with a RP-SCHED2 Value of Flood Control and Drainage	Permitted
RP-LF-AWBD-R68	Activities affecting RP-SCHED2 Value of Flood Control and Drainage	Discretionary
Gravel Extraction, <i>Bed</i>* Disturbances and Plants		
RP-LF-AWBD-R69	Small-scale gravel extraction	Permitted
RP-LF-AWBD-R70	Other minor <i>bed</i> * disturbances	Permitted
RP-LF-AWBD-R71	Plants	Permitted
RP-LF-AWBD-R72	Other gravel extraction	Discretionary
Activities in Artificial Watercourses* and Non-natural Lakes*		
RP-LF-AWBD-R73	Minor activities involving <i>artificial watercourses</i> *	Permitted
RP-LF-AWBD-R74	<i>Bed</i> * disturbance of non-natural <i>lakes</i> * to maintain their function	Controlled
Activities that do not Comply with Permitted Activity, Controlled Activity or Restricted Discretionary Activity Rules and all other s13(1) RMA Activities Not Covered by this Section		
RP-LF-AWBD-R75	Activities that do not comply with <i>permitted activity</i> [^] <i>rule</i> [^] general <i>conditions</i> [^]	Restricted Discretionary
RP-LF-AWBD-R76	Activities that do not comply with <i>permitted activity</i> [^] , <i>controlled activity</i> [^] and <i>restricted discretionary activity</i> [^] <i>rules</i> [^] and all other s13(1) RMA activities not covered by this section	Discretionary
RP – ECO – ECOSYSTEMS AND INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY		
RP-ECO-R1	Some activities within <i>at-risk habitats</i> *	Discretionary
RP-ECO-R2	Some activities within <i>rare habitats</i> * and threatened <i>habitats</i> *	Non-complying
RCP – CZ – GENZ – COASTAL ZONES		
RCP – CZ – GENZ – General Zone		
RCP-CZ-GENZ-R1	Small reclamations	Discretionary
RCP-CZ-GENZ-R2	Large reclamations	Discretionary
RCP-CZ-GENZ-R3	Large-scale disturbances, removal and deposition	Discretionary
RCP – CZ – PORTZ – Port Zone		
RCP-CZ-PORTZ-R4	Wharf Extension	Permitted
RCP-CZ-PORTZ-R5	<i>Structures</i> *	Controlled
RCP-CZ-PORTZ-R6	Small reclamation	Restricted Discretionary
RCP-CZ-PORTZ-R7	Small reclamations	Discretionary
RCP-CZ-PORTZ-R8	Large reclamations	Discretionary
RCP-CZ-PORTZ-R9	Large-scale disturbances, removal and deposition	Discretionary
RCP – CZ – PRCTZ – Protection Zone		
RCP-CZ-PRCTZ-R10	Occupation [^] of space [^]	Non-complying
RCP-CZ-PRCTZ-R11	Energy generation <i>structures</i> *	Non-complying
RCP-CZ-PRCTZ-R12	Small reclamations	Non-complying
RCP-CZ-PRCTZ-R13	Large reclamations	Non-complying
RCP-CZ-PRCTZ-R14	Small-scale to medium-scale disturbances, removal and deposition	Non-complying
RCP-CZ-PRCTZ-R15	Large-scale disturbances, removal and deposition	Non-complying
RCP-CZ-PRCTZ-R16	<i>Structures</i> *	Prohibited

Rule Number and Title	Classification
RCP – CP – COASTAL PRENCINCTS (MULTI-ZONE)	
RCP – CP – PREC1 – Aquaculture Precinct	
RCP-CP-PREC1-R1 <i>Occupation[^] of space[^] by aquaculture</i>	Controlled
RCP-CP-PREC1-R2 <i>Aquaculture structures[^]</i>	Controlled

Cross boundary matters

Ruapehu, Whanganui, Rangitikei, Manawatū, Taranui and Horowhenua districts and Palmerston North City are all contained within the Region, along with small parts of Waitomo, Stratford and Taupō districts. The Regional Council also shares boundaries with Greater Wellington Regional Council, Hawke's Bay Regional Council, Taranaki Regional Council and Waikato Regional Council.

The environmental *effects** of some resource uses in the Region's catchments and coastal marine area are experienced by more than one local authority. This can happen when:

- a *property** straddles a boundary between local authorities, for example, when a dairy shed located in one local authority *discharges** *waste** into another, or
- the *effects** of an activity cross district council boundaries – for example, when hill country erosion in one district adversely affects *water** quality in the district downstream, or
- an activity crosses Regional Council boundaries – for example, *water** is taken and diverted from the Region for electricity generation and *discharged** into the Waikato Region, or
- a development such as a wind farm is visible across local authority boundaries within the Region or across Regional Council boundaries.

The Regional Council acknowledges that it needs to work with other organisations with resource management responsibilities or interests to achieve its objectives. These include:

- iwi authorities, *hapū** and *iwi**
- Department of Conservation
- Ministry for the Environment
- Health New Zealand Te Whatu Ora
- Fish & Game New Zealand
- Maritime Safety Authority
- Ministry for Primary Industries
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga
- Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society of New Zealand
- non-governmental organisations including environmental, tourism and primary sector groups
- other Government departments.

In general, the Regional Council will deal with cross-boundary issues through consultation, collaboration and continuing to build relationships with other resource management organisations. Specific approaches include:

1. using the protocols for communication and coordination with *Territorial Authorities** outlined in the Triennial Agreement for the Manawatū-Whanganui Region
2. clearly defining the responsibilities of the Regional Council and *Territorial Authorities** for:
 - a. maintaining indigenous biological diversity (refer RP-ECO- P1)
 - b. managing coastal resources (refer RPS-CE-P1)
 - c. managing *natural hazards* (refer RPS-HAZ-P1)
 - d. managing hazardous substances (refer RPS-HAZ-P12)
3. with resource management organisations transferring functions to *Territorial Authorities** in the Region when this is agreed to be appropriate
4. providing Regional Council resources to manage the relationship between the Regional Council and Territorial Authorities within the Region
5. using the protocol for joint applications and hearings set out in the Horizons Regional Council Protocol Manual – Consents Section
6. encouraging consultation and submissions from other resource management organisations to the Regional Council's planning documents

7. consulting with and making submissions to the planning documents of other resource management organisations
8. participating in Regional Council peer group forums
9. participating in other inter-agency forums where this will enhance relationships
10. working with adjoining Regional Councils to identify, discuss and address cross-boundary issues.

Relationship between spatial layers

Spatial layers in the Coastal Marine Area

The Regional Coastal Plan uses a number of spatial layers.

The three zones in RCP-CZ (GENZ – General Zone, PRCTZ – Protection Zone and PORTZ – Port Zone) provide rules and policy for certain activities in addition to the general provisions in RCP-CMA. The Aquaculture Precinct (PREC1) in RCP-CP modifies the policies anticipated in the underlying zone. No precincts are currently mapped in the One Plan, any Aquaculture Precinct must be established through a plan change (see RCP-CMA-P2).

Definitions

A term or expression that is defined in this chapter 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 chapter, has the same meaning as in the RMA.

A term or expression that is defined in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020 (NES-F), the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017 (NES-PF), the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Storing Tyres Outdoors) Regulations 2021 (NES-STO), the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Industrial Process Heat) Regulations 2023 (NES-GGEIPH) or the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM) and used in the Plan, but which is not included in this chapter, has the same meaning as in the Regulations or national policy statement when used in the context of an applicable activity.

When determining the meaning of a term or expression used in this document, One Plan users must refer to the Regulations, which should be read in conjunction with the following definitions. In the context of an activity regulated by both the One Plan and the Regulations, if any of the following One Plan defined terms preceded by \triangle or \bullet are used, the definition from the Regulations will apply. For terms marked with \triangle , plan users must refer to the NES-F, for terms marked with \diamond refer to the NES-GGEIPH, and for terms marked with \bullet refer to the NES-STO.

Definitions provided in the RMA are not repeated in this chapter, unless required by the National Planning Standards. A term or expression that is defined in the RMA and is not included in this chapter is marked with the symbol ^ when used in the objectives, policies or rules of the Plan, this chapter and the schedules to the Plan, other than RP-SCHED6, RPS-SCHED7 and RCP-SCHED9.

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, or the meaning given in a national environmental standard or national policy statement when used in the context of an relevant activity.

Planning standards advice note: the One Plan does not fully comply with the National Planning Standards Definition Standard. The following definitions have not yet been changed or added to give effect to the Definitions Standard: aquifer, bore, building, cultivation, drain, earthworks, fertiliser, functional need, groundwater, land disturbance, operational need, quarry, reclamation and stormwater. These definitions will be changed to give effect to the Definitions Standard using a Schedule 1 process as soon as practicable.

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

Abundant means, for the purposes of RP-SCHED6 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.

Accessory building means a detached *building**, the use of which is ancillary to the use of any *building**, *buildings** or activity that is or could lawfully be established on the same *site**, but does not include any *minor residential unit**.

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.

Allotment has the same meaning as in section 218 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

- (2) in this Act, the term allotment means—
- (a) any parcel of land under the Land Transfer Act 2017 that is a continuous area and whose boundaries are shown separately on a survey plan, whether or not—
 - (i) the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been allowed, or subdivision approval has been granted, under another Act; or
 - (ii) a subdivision consent for the subdivision shown on the survey plan has been granted under this Act; or
 - (b) any parcel of land or building or part of a building that is shown or identified separately—
 - (i) on a survey plan; or
 - (ii) on a licence within the meaning of subpart 6 of Part 3 of the Land Transfer Act 2017; or
 - (c) any unit on a unit plan; or
 - (d) any parcel of land not subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (2), an allotment that is—
- (a) subject to the Land Transfer Act 2017 and is comprised in 1 record of title or for which 1 record of title could be issued under that Act; or
 - (b) not subject to that Act and was acquired by this owner under 1 instrument of conveyance—
- shall be deemed to be a continuous area of land notwithstanding that part of it is physically separated from any other part of a road or in any other manner whatsoever, unless the division of the allotment into such parts has been allowed by a subdivision consent granted under this Act or by a subdivisional approval under any former enactment relating to the subdivision of land.
- (4) For the purposes of subsection (2), the balance of any land from which any allotment is being or has been subdivided is deemed to be an allotment.

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.

Amenity values has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

means those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes.

Ancillary activity means an activity that supports and is subsidiary to the primary activity.

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 RP-SCHED6, 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 RP-SCHED6 and, for the avoidance of doubt, excludes any area in Table 47.

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

Bed has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

means—

- (a) In relation to any *river**-
 - (i) For the purposes of *esplanade reserves**, *esplanade strips**, and subdivision, the space of *land** which the *waters** of the *river** cover at its annual fullest flow without overtopping its banks;
 - (ii) In all other cases, the space of *land** which the *waters** of the *river** cover at its fullest flow without overtopping its banks; and
- (b) In relation to any *lake**, except a *lake** controlled by artificial means,-
 - (i) For the purposes of *esplanade reserves**, *esplanade strips**, and subdivision, the space of *land** which the *waters** of the *lake** cover at its annual highest level without exceeding its margin;
 - (ii) In all other cases, the space of *land** which the *waters** of the *lake** cover at its highest level without exceeding its margin; and
- (c) In relation to any *lake** controlled by artificial means, the space of *land** which the *waters** of the *lake** cover at its maximum permitted operating level; and
- (d) in relation to the sea, the submarine areas covered by the internal waters and the territorial sea.

Best practicable option has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

- in relation to a *discharge** on a *contaminant** or an emission of noise, means the best method for preventing or minimising the adverse *effects** on the *environment** having regard, among other things, to-
- (a) The nature of the *discharge** of emission and the sensitivity of the receiving *environment** to adverse *effects**; and
 - (b) The financial implications, and the *effects** on the *environment**, of that option when compared with other options; and
 - (c) The current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied.

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:

1. is created for the purpose of accessing groundwater, *oil** or gas; or

2. is created for the purpose of exploring *water**, *oil** or gas resources excluding piezometers installed for monitoring purposes.

Boulderfield means, for the purposes of RP-SCHED6, *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 RP-SCHED6, 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*.

Building means a temporary or permanent moveable or immovable physical construction that is:

1. partially or fully roofed, and
2. is fixed or located on or in land, but

excludes any motorised vehicle or other mode of transport that could be moved under its own power.

Planning standards advice note: the Definitions Standard definition of ‘building’ is only used in the context of other Definitions Standard definitions. Other uses of ‘building’ will be changed to give effect to the Definitions Standard using a Schedule 1 process as soon as practicable.

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 area means an area used exclusively for the disposal of *cleanfill material*.

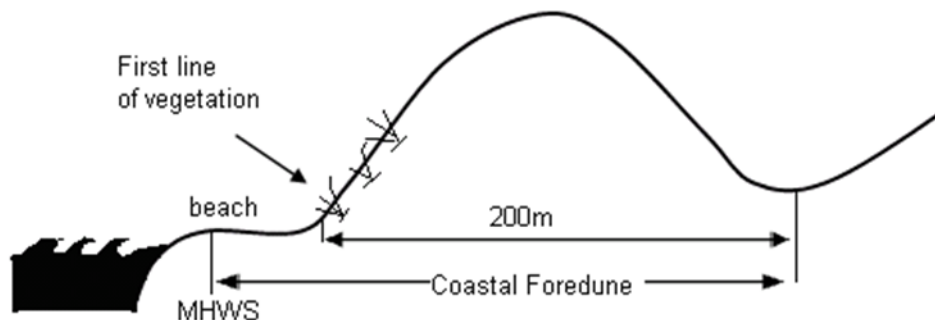
Cleanfill material means virgin excavated natural materials including clay, gravel, sand, soil and rock that are free of:

1. combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components;
2. *hazardous substances** and materials;
3. products and materials derived from *hazardous waste** treatment, stabilisation or disposal practices;
4. medical and veterinary wastes, asbestos, and radioactive substances;
5. contaminated soil and other contaminated materials; and
6. 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.

Diagram 1 – Coastal Foredune Area

COASTAL FOREDUNE AREA



Coastal water has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

means seawater within the outer limits of the territorial sea and includes–

- (a) seawater with a substantial fresh water component; and
- (b) seawater in estuaries, fiords, inlets, harbours, or embayments.

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 RP-SCHED6 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 9 when all consents within a *Water Management Area** 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.

Contaminant has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

includes any substance (including gases, odorous compounds, liquids, solids, and micro-organisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy, or heat–

- (a) when discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of water; or
- (b) when discharged onto or into land or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the land or air onto or into which it is discharged.

Contaminated land has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

means land that has a hazardous substance in or on it that–

- (a) has significant adverse effects of the *environment*; or
- (b) is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the *environment*.

Continuous means, for the purposes of RP-SCHED6 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:

1. electricity substations
2. the treatment and storage of *water** for public supply (excluding the distribution network)
3. the management of human sewage treatment (excluding the reticulation system)
4. strategic road and rail networks (as defined in the Regional Land Transport Strategy)
5. *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:

1. direct drilling of seed
2. no tillage practices
3. recontouring *land**
4. *forestry**
5. the clearance of *woody vegetation** and *new tracking** in a Hill Country *Erosion Management Site**.

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 12.

Cushionfield means, for the purposes of RP-SCHED6, 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*.

△ **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.

Discharge has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

includes emit, deposit, and allow to escape.

Discontinuous means, for the purposes of RP-SCHED6 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 RP-SCHED6 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.

Drinking water means *water** intended to be used for human consumption; and includes *water** intended to be used for food preparation, utensil washing, and oral or other personal hygiene.

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

Duneland means, for the purposes of RP-SCHED6, areas where the landform is characterised by sand dunes (active or stable).

Dust means all non-combusted solid particulate matter that is suspended in the air, or has settled after being airborne. Dust may be derived from materials including rock, sand, cement, fertiliser, coal, soil, paint, animal products and wood.

Educational facility means *land** or *building** used for teaching or training by child care services, schools, or tertiary education services, including any *ancillary activities**.

Effect has the same meaning as in section 3 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

includes–

- (a) any positive or adverse effect; and
- (b) any temporary or permanent effect; and
- (c) any past, present, or future effect; and
- (d) any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects—regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency of the effect, and also includes—
- (e) any potential effect of high probability; and
- (f) any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact.

Endemic means a species that is indigenous only to a certain area – eg., the Manawatū-Whanganui 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.

Environment has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

includes–

- (a) ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and
- (b) all natural and physical resources; and
- (c) amenity values; and
- (d) the social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) or which are affected by those matters.

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:

1. In all cases the *Erosion and Sediment Control Plan** shall include, but not be limited to:
 - a. a description of the nature, scale, timing, and duration of land disturbance;
 - b. *water** run off controls;
 - c. methods to prevent slumping of batters, cuts and side castings;
 - d. measures to maintain slope stability;
 - e. methods of sediment retention and control of sediment run off;
 - f. methods to avoid effects on riparian margins and *waterbodies**;
 - g. re-vegetation requirements;
 - h. methods to monitor achievement of the plan; and
 - i. contingency measures for heavy rainfall events.
2. For the purposes of RP-LF-LAND-R2 (*Non-plantation forestry**) and RP-LF-LAND-R3 (*Plantation 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:

- a. the description of the nature, scale, timing and duration of activities including construction, roading, the formation of any new *track**, earthworks, stabilisation and harvesting;
- b. the erosion and sediment control measures to be employed and indicative locations;
- c. detail heavy rainfall response and contingency measures;
- d. identify *maintenance* and monitoring procedures;
- e. identify procedures for review and amendment to the *Erosion and Sediment Control Plan**; and
- f. 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:

- a. title, date and north arrow;
- b. the harvest area boundary;
- c. any property boundaries in the vicinity of the harvest area,
- d. contours;
- e. location of all proposed and existing roads, *tracks**, landings, firebreaks, stream crossings and associated culverts;
- f. harvesting methodology (hauler or ground-base) and proposed extraction directions;
- g. location of any *waterbodies**, perennial streams and the *bed** of any *lake**;
- h. location of any *wetland** identified in RP-SCHED6 and of any trout fishery or spawning *rivers** identified in RP-SCHED2;
- i. location of any *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat** or *at risk habitat** within or adjacent to the harvest area;
- j. 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;
- k. location of *slash** management and disposal areas for hauler landings;
- l. location of end haul disposal areas; and
- m. 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 RP-LF-LAND-R2, in particular RP-LF-LAND-R2 (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 RP-LF-LAND-R2 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 RP-LF-LAND-R2 condition(s) must prevail.

Esplanade reserve has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

means a reserve within the meaning of the Reserves Act 1977–

- (a) which is either–
 - (i) a local purpose reserve within the meaning of section 23 of that Act, if vested in the territorial authority under section 239; or
 - (ii) a reserve vested in the Crown or a regional council under section 237D; and
- (b) which is vested in the territorial authority, regional council, or the Crown for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229.

Esplanade strip has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

means a strip of land created by the registration of an instrument in accordance with section 232 for a purpose or purposes set out in section 229.

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

Advice note: ‘feedpad’ is defined and used separately from the term ‘feedlot’, which is defined in the NES-F.

Fernland means, for the purposes of RP-SCHED6, 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:

1. the following major nutrients: nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, calcium, chloride and sodium
2. the following minor nutrients: manganese, iron, zinc, copper, boron, cobalt, molybdenum, iodine and selenium
3. non-nutrient attributes of the materials used in fertiliser
4. fertiliser additives
5. 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:

1. the New Zealand Fire Service (or under authority of), or
2. any Rural Fire Authority (or under authority of), or
3. a New Zealand Qualification Authority registered provider accredited for *fire training*, or
4. the New Zealand Defence Force Fire Service (or under the authority of), including the School of Military Engineering.

Flaxland means, for the purposes of RP-SCHED6, a subclass of *tussockland** where species of *Phormium* are *dominant**.

Flood hazard avoidance means, for the purpose of RPS-HAZ-P2, 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 RP-SCHED10.

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 RP-SCHED6 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, collectively, *plantation forestry** and *non-plantation forestry**

Advice Note: The requirements specified in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017 also apply, as rules, in addition to RP-LF-LAND-R2, RP-LF-LAND-R3, RP-LF-LAND-R8, RP-ECO-R1 and RP-ECO-R2. One Plan users must refer to the regulations and they should be read in conjunction with these rules. In circumstances where NES-PF clause 6 applies (including the protection of significant natural areas identified as *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat** or *at-risk habitat** in RP-SCHED6 of the One Plan), the more stringent provision will apply.

Fresh water has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

means all water except coastal water and geothermal water

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 RP-SCHED6, 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:

1. vegetative material, but not tree trunks or limbs larger than 100 mm diameter
2. vegetable peelings or trimmings, but no other kitchen *wastes*
3. 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.

Greywater means liquid waste from domestic sources including sinks, basins, baths, showers and similar fixtures, but does not include *sewage** or *industrial and trade waste**.

Groundwater Management Area (GWMA) means a *Groundwater Management Area* as described in RP-SCHED4.

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 has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

includes, but is not limited to, any substance defined in section 2 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 as a hazardous substance. The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 defines hazardous substances as meaning, unless, expressly provided otherwise by regulations or an EPA notice, any substance—

- (a) with 1 or more of the following intrinsic properties:
 - (i) explosiveness
 - (ii) flammability
 - (iii) a capacity to oxidise
 - (iv) corrosiveness
 - (v) toxicity (including chronic toxicity)
 - (vi) ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation, or
- (b) which on contact with air or *water** (other than air or *water** where the temperature or pressure has been artificially increased or decreased) generates a substance with any 1 or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a).

Hazardous waste means *waste** that:

1. belongs to one or more categories in Annex I of the *Basel Convention**, and
2. 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 RP-SCHED6, 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., pakihi) comprises a mixture of *shrubland** or *treeland** with rush-like species, wire rush and ferns.

Height means the vertical distance between a specified reference point and the highest part of any feature, *structure** or *building** above that point.

Herbaceous means, for the purposes of RP-SCHED6 and this glossary, plant species that do not form woody tissue. *Herbaceous* species can be annual or perennial.

Herbfield means, for the purposes of RP-SCHED6, 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:

1. near the inner wall of the incinerator, or
2. at another point in the combustion chamber where the temperature is likely to represent the temperature in the incinerator.

Hill Country Erosion Management Site 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 minimise run off to *water** is being or is to be undertaken.

Historic heritage has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

- (a) means those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities:
 - (i) archaeological:
 - (ii) architectural:
 - (iii) cultural:
 - (iv) historic:
 - (v) scientific:
 - (vi) technological; and
- (b) includes–
 - (i) historic sites, structures, places, and areas; and
 - (ii) archaeological sites; and
 - (iii) site of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu; and
 - (iv) surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources.

Indigenous means, for the purposes of RP-SCHED6, vegetation comprised predominantly of indigenous species, but which may include *scattered** exotic species.

Industrial activity means an activity that manufacturers, fabricates, processes, packages, distributes, repairs, stores, or disposes of materials (including raw, processed, or partly processed materials) or goods. It includes any *ancillary activity** to the industrial activity.

Industrial and trade waste means liquid waste, with or without matter in suspension, from the receipt, manufacture or processing of materials as part of a commercial, industrial or trade process, but excludes *sewage** and *greywater**.

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:

1. preventing deliberate or accidental releases of any *hazardous substances** in the stormwater system, or
2. 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.

Lake has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

means a body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land.

Land has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

- (a) includes land covered by water and the airspace above land; and
- (b) in a national environmental standard dealing with a regional council function under section 30 or a regional rule, does not include the *bed* of a lake or river; and
- (c) in a national environmental standard dealing with a *territorial authority* function under section 31 or a district rule, includes the surface of water in a lake or river.

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 an area used for, or previously used for, the disposal of solid waste. It excludes **cleanfill areas**.

Lichenfield means, for the purposes of RP-SCHED6, 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:

1. the reconstruction, alteration, removal or demolition of a *structure** or part of a *structure**, system, facility or installation
2. trimming and removal of vegetation encroaching on a *structure**, system, facility or installation
3. the erection and removal of a temporary *structure**, system, facility or installation
4. the *maintenance* of access to a *structure**, system, facility or installation
5. 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.

Minor residential unit means a self-contained *residential unit** that is ancillary to the principal *residential unit**, and is held in common ownership with the principal *residential unit** on the same *site**.

Mossfield means, for the purposes of RP-SCHED6, 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 and physical resources has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

includes land, water, air, soil, minerals, and energy, all forms of plants and animals (whether native to New Zealand or introduced), and all structures.

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.

Natural hazard has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

means any atmospheric or earth or water related occurrence (including earthquake, tsunami, erosion, volcanic and geothermal activity, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire, or flooding) the action of which adversely affects or may adversely affect human life, property, or other aspects of the *environment*.

Network utility operator has the same meaning as in s166 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

means a person who–

- (a) undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution or transmission by pipeline of natural or manufactured gas, petroleum, biofuel, or geothermal energy, or
- (b) operates or proposes to operate a network for the purpose of–
 - (i) telecommunication as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001; or
 - (ii) radio communication as defined in section 2(1) of the Radio Communications Act 1989; or
- (c) is an electricity operator or electricity distributor as defined in section 2 of the Electricity Act 1992 for the purpose of line function services as defined in that section; or
- (d) undertakes or proposes to undertake the distribution of water for supply (including irrigation); or
- (e) undertake or proposes to undertake a drainage or sewerage system; or
- (f) constructs, operates, or proposes to construct or operate, a road or railway line; or
- (g) is an airport authority as defined by the Airport Authorities Act 1966 for the purposes of operating an airport as defined by that Act; or
- (h) is a provider of any approach control service within the meaning of the Civil Aviation Act 1990; or

- (i) undertakes or proposes to undertake a project or work prescribed as a network utility operation for the purpose of this definition by regulations made under this Act,–

and the words network utility operation have a corresponding meaning.

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

1. the installation of water table drains and cross-*track** culverts for an existing *track**
2. 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:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.

Noise has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

includes vibration.

Non-plantation forestry means activities associated with all soil conservation forests or forests planted for carbon sequestration purposes (that is not *plantation forestry**) or *plantation forestry** less than 1 ha including *tracking**, *land disturbance**, *land** preparation, planting, pruning, thinning, clearing understorey (indigenous and exotic species), and harvesting.

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 RP-SCHED6 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.

Official sign means all **signs** required or provided for under any statute or regulation, or are otherwise related to aspects of public safety.

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 RPS-EIT 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 RP-LF, 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:

1. demonstrate toxic properties
2. resist degradation
3. bioaccumulate
4. can undergo a long-range transfer in air and *water**
5. 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.

Plantation forestry means a forest deliberately established for commercial purposes, being –

1. at least 1 ha of continuous forest cover of forest species that has been planted and has or will be harvested or replanted; and
2. includes all associated *forestry** infrastructure; but
3. does not include –
 - a. a shelter belt of forest species, where the tree crown cover has, or is likely to have, an average width of less than 30 m; or
 - b. forest species in urban areas; or
 - c. nurseries and seed orchards; or
 - d. trees grown for fruit or nuts; or
 - e. long-term ecological restoration planting of forest species; or
 - f. willows and poplars space planted for soil conservation purposes.

Advice Note: The requirements specified in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017 also apply, as rules, in addition to RP-LF-LAND-R2, RP-LF-LAND-R3, RP-LF-LAND-R8, RP-ECO-R1 and RP-ECO-R2 One Plan users must refer to the regulations and they should be read in conjunction with these rules. In circumstances where NES-PF clause 6 applies (including the protection of significant natural areas identified as *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat** or *at-risk habitat** in RP-SCHED6 of the One Plan), the more stringent provision will apply.

PM₁₀ means particulate matter that is:

1. less than 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter
2. 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.

Podocarp means, for the purposes of RP-SCHED6, 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).

Quarry means a location or area used for the permanent removal and excavation of aggregates (clay, silt, rock or sand). It includes the area of aggregate resource and surrounding *land** associated with the operation of a quarry and which is used for *quarrying activities**.

Planning standards advice note: the Definitions Standard definition of 'quarry' is only used in the context of other Definitions Standard definitions. Other uses of 'quarry' will be changed to give effect to the Definitions Standard using a Schedule 1 process as soon as practicable.

Quarrying activities mean the extraction, processing (including crushing, screening, washing, and blending), transport, storage, sale and recycling of aggregates (clay, silt, rock, sand), the deposition of overburden material, rehabilitation, landscaping and cleanfilling of the *quarry**, and the use of *land** and *accessory buildings** for offices, workshops and car parking areas associated with the operation of the *quarry**.

Raft has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

means any moored floating platform which is not self-propelled; and includes platforms that provide buoyancy support for the surfaces on which fish or marine vegetation are cultivated or for any cage or other device used to contain or restrain fish or marine vegetation; but does not include booms situated on *lakes* subject to artificial control which have been installed to ensure the safe operation of electricity generating facilities.

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 RP-SCHED6 and, for the avoidance of doubt, excludes any area in Table 47.

Reasonable mixing, in relation to the *discharge** of *contaminants** into a *river** or an *artificial watercourse**, means either:

1. a distance downstream of the *discharge** that is the least of:
 - a. 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

- b. 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
- c. 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
- 2. a distance for *reasonable mixing** determined as appropriate for a consent application where special circumstances apply

Residential activity means the use of *land** and *building(s)** for people's living accommodation

Residential unit means a *building(s)** or part of a *building** that is used for a *residential activity** exclusively by one household, and must include sleeping, cooking, bathing and toilet facilities.

River has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (set out in the box below)

means a continually or intermittently flowing body of fresh water; and includes a stream and modified watercourse; but does not include any artificial watercourse (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal).

Road has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

has the same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974; and includes a motorway as defined in section 2 (1) of the Government Roding Powers Act 1989

Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974 road definition:

road means the whole of any land which is within a district, and which—

- (a) immediately before the commencement of this Part was a road or street or public highway; or
- (b) immediately before the inclusion of any area in the district was a public highway within that area; or
- (c) is laid out by the council as a road or street after the commencement of this Part; or
- (d) is vested in the council for the purpose of a road as shown on a deposited survey plan; or
- (e) is vested in the council as a road or street pursuant to any other enactment;— and includes—
- (f) except where elsewhere provided in this Part, any access way or service lane which before the commencement of this Part was under the control of any council or is laid out or constructed by or vested in any council as an access way or service lane or is declared by the Minister of Works and Development as an access way or service lane after the commencement of this Part or is declared by the Minister of Lands as an access way or service lane on or after 1 April 1988:
- (g) every square or place intended for uses of the public generally, and every bridge, culvert, drain, ford, gate, building, or other thing belonging thereto or lying upon the line or within the limits thereof;—

but, except as provided in the Public Works Act 1981 or in any regulations under that Act, does not include a motorway within the meaning of that Act or the Government Roding Powers Act 1989

Section 2 (1) of the Government Roding Powers Act 1989 motorway definition
motorway—

- (a) means a motorway declared as such by the Governor-General in Council under section 138 of the Public Works Act 1981 or under section 71 of this Act; and
- (b) includes all bridges, drains, culverts, or other structures or works forming part of any motorway so declared; but
- (c) does not include any local road, access way, or service lane (or the supports of any such road, way, or lane) that crosses over or under a motorway on a different level

Rohe means tribal district or tribal area.

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

Rural industry means an industry or business undertaken in a rural environment that directly supports, services, or is dependent on **primary production**.

Rushland means, for the purposes of RP-SCHED6, 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 RP-SCHED6 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 RP-SCHED6, *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 RP-SCHED6 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 Area (see *Water Management Area**).

Sedgeland means, for the purposes of RP-SCHED6, 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*.

Sewage means human excrement and urine.

Shrub means, for the purposes of RP-SCHED6 and this glossary, a woody plant less than 10 cm diameter at 1.4 m above ground.

Shrubland means, for the purposes of RP-SCHED6 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.

Structure has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

means any building, equipment, device, or other facility, made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft.

Subdivision has the same meaning as “subdivision of land” in section 218 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

means—

- (a) the division of an allotment—
 - (i) by an application to the Register-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title for any part of the allotment; or
 - (ii) by the disposition by way of sale or offer for sale of the fee simple to part of the allotment; or
 - (iii) by a lease of part of the allotment which, including renewals, is or could be for a term of more than 35 years; or
 - (iv) by the grant of a company lease or cross lease in respect of any part of the allotment; or
 - (v) by the deposit of a unit plan, or an application to the Register-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title for any part of a unit on a unit plan; or
- (b) an application to the Register-General of Land for the issue of a separate certificate of title in circumstances where the issue of that certificate of title is prohibited by section 226.

Supplementary *water allocation take** means, in relation to the taking of *water** from a *river**, a take granted consent in accordance with RPS-LF-TUD-P20 or any preceding supplementary *water** allocation regime.

Sustainable Management has the same meaning as in section 5 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for the social, economic, and culture well-being and for their health and safety while—

- (a) sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations; and

- (b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and
- (c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.

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

Territorial authority has the same meaning as in section 5 of the Local Government Act 2002 (as set out in the box below)

means a city council or a district council named in Part 2 of Schedule 2.

Threatened habitat means an area determined to be a *threatened habitat* in accordance with RP-SCHED6 and, for the avoidance of doubt, excludes any area in Table 47.

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 RP-SCHED6 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 RP-SCHED6 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 RP-SCHED6 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:

1. has undergone no treatment; or
2. has only undergone changes to its physical properties as a result of:
 - a. screening, including millscreening;
 - b. comminution;
 - c. grit removal;
 - d. settlement; or
 - e. 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:

1. *cultivation**
2. *forestry**
3. clearance or disturbance by animals including grazing
4. activities undertaken for the sole purpose of establishing a fence line and not located within a *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat** or *at-risk habitat**
5. the *maintenance** or *upgrade** of existing *tracks**, *structures** (including fences) or *infrastructure**
6. maintaining shelterbelts (including cutting of shelterbelt roots)
7. activities associated with fruit tree or fruit vine plantations
8. activities undertaken for the purpose of protecting, maintaining or enhancing areas of *rare habitat**, *threatened habitat** or *at-risk habitat**
9. 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 RP-SCHED6
10. 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
11. 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**
12. 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.

Wastewater means any combination of two or more the following wastes: **sewage**, **greywater** or **industrial and trade waste**.

Water has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

- | |
|--|
| (a) means water in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or under the ground: |
|--|

- (b) includes fresh water, coastal water, and geothermal water:
- (c) does not include water in any form while in any pipe, tank or cistern.

Waterbody has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

means fresh water or geothermal water in a river, lake, stream, pond, wetland, or aquifer, or any part thereof, that is not located within the coastal marine area.

Water Management Sub-area or Sub-area (WMSA) means a Water Management Sub-area as described in RP-SCHED1 or RCP-SCHED9.

Water Management Area means a Water Management Area as described in RP-SCHED1 or the Seawater Management Area as described in RCP-SCHED9.

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** using material to which *water** has been added.

Wetland has the same meaning as in section 2 of the RMA (as set out in the box below)

includes permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions.

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 īnanga, shortjaw kōkopu, giant kōkopu, banded kōkopu, kōaro and occasionally common smelt.

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

1. an open fire
2. a multi-fuel heater, a pellet heater, or a coals burning heater
3. 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.

Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full Terms
AE	Aesthetics
AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability.
AM	Amenity (value)
CAP	Capacity to Assimilate Pollution
CCA	Copper Chromium Arsenic
CMA	Coastal Marine Area
CR	Contact Recreation
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DFS	Domestic Food Supply
EECA	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority
EI	Existing Infrastructure
FC/D	Flood Control and Drainage
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GPS	Global Positioning System.
GWMA	Groundwater Management Area
ha	hectare
HM	Hill Mixed
HSS	Hill Soft Sedimentary
I	Irrigation
IA	Industrial Abstraction
IMP	Iwi Management Plans
IS	Īnanga Spawning
kg	kilogram
kg/hr	milogram per hour
km	kilometre
LIM	Land Information Memoranda
LM	Lowland Mixed

LS	Lowland Sand
LSC	Life-supporting Capacity
LTCCP	Long Term Council Community Plan
LUC	Land Use Capability
m	metre
M	Marine
MALF	Mean Annual Low Flow
Mau	Mauri
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MoP	Memoranda of Partnership
MW	megawatt
N/A	Not applicable
NES-AQ	Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Air Quality) Regulations 2004
NES-F	Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020
NES-GGEIPH	Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Industrial Process Heat) Regulations 2023
NES-PF	Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) Regulations 2017
NES-STO	Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Storing Tyres Outdoors) Regulations 2021
NPS-GGEIPH	National Policy Statement for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Industrial Process Heat 2023
NS	Natural State
NZ	New Zealand
NZAA	New Zealand Archeological Association
NZCPS	New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010

NZCPS 1994	New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 1994
NZEC	New Zealand Electrical Code of Practice
NZLRI	New Zealand Land Resource Inventory
NZS	New Zealand Standard
ONFL	Outstanding Natural Features and Landscapes
PA	Plan Amendment
PC	Plan Change
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PM	Particle Matter
POM	Particle organic matter
POP	Persistent organic pollutants
PVC	Polyvinylchloride
RCP	Regional Coastal Plan
RM	Resource Management
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991.
RNZAF	Royal New Zealand Air Force
RP	Regional Plan
RPS	Regional Policy Statement
s	Section
SED	Subdivision Enquiry Database
SG	Shellfish Gathering
SH	State Highway
SIN	Soluble Inorganic Nitrogen
SLUI	Sustainable Land Use Initiative
SOE	State of the environment
SOS	Sites of Significance
SOS-A	Sites of Significance - Aquatic
SOS-C	Sites of Significance - Cultural
SOS-R	Sites of Significance – Riparian
SW	Stockwater

TCMTB	Thiocyanomethylthiobenzothiazole
TF	Trout Fishery
TS	Trout Spawning
UHS	Upland Hard Sedimentary
ULi	Upland Limestone
UVA	Upland Volcanic Acidic
UVM	Upland Volcanic Mixed
WM	Whitebait Migration
WMSA	Water Management Sub-area
WS	Water Supply

National policy statements and New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

National policy statements and New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	
National policy statements (NPSs) and the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) form part of the Resource Management Act's policy framework and are prepared by central government. NPSs and the NZCPS contain objectives, policies and methods that must be given effect to by policy statements and plans. NPSs and the NZCPS must also be given regard to by consent authorities when making decisions on resource consent applications, alongside other considerations.	
The following table provides an overview of whether any relevant review/s of the One Plan has been undertaken in relation to NPSs and the NZCPS.	
National Policy Statement for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Industrial Process Heat 2023	The One Plan has not yet been reviewed
National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity 2023	The One Plan has not yet been reviewed
National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land 2022	The One Plan has not yet been reviewed
National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020	The One Plan has not yet been reviewed
National Policy Statement on Urban Development 2020	The One Plan has not yet been reviewed
National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation 2011	The One Plan has not yet been reviewed
New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010	The One Plan has not yet been reviewed
National Policy Statement on Electricity Transmission 2008	The One Plan has not yet been reviewed

National environmental standards

National environmental standards

National environmental standards (NESs) are prepared by central government and can prescribe technical standards, methods (including rules) and/or other requirements for environmental matters throughout the whole country or specific areas. If an activity doesn't comply with an NES, it is likely to require a resource consent. NESs must be observed and enforced by local authorities. The following NESs are currently in force:

- [Resource Management \(National Environmental Standards for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Industrial Process Heat\) Regulations 2023](#)
- [Resource Management \(National Environmental Standards for Storing Tyres Outdoors\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [Resource Management \(National Environmental Standards for Freshwater\) Regulations 2020](#)
- [Resource Management \(National Environmental Standards for Marine Aquaculture\) Regulations 2020](#)
- [Resource Management \(National Environmental Standard on Commercial Forestry\) Regulations 2017](#)
- [Resource Management \(National Environmental Standards for Telecommunication Facilities\) Regulations 2016](#)
- [Resource Management \(National Environmental Standard for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health\) Regulations 2011](#)
- [Resource Management \(National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities\) Regulations 2009](#)
- [Resource Management \(National Environmental Standard for Sources of Human Drinking Water\) Regulations 2007](#)
- [Resource Management \(National Environmental Standards for Air Quality\) Regulations 2004 \(amended 2011\)](#)

Regulations

Regulations

The regulations included in this chapter come under the Resource Management Act 1991 (excluding the national environmental standards listed above). These regulations are:

- [Resource Management \(Discount on Administrative Charges\) Regulations 2010](#)
- [Resource Management \(Exemption\) Regulations 1996](#)
- [Resource Management \(Exemption\) Regulations 2017](#)
- [Resource Management \(Forms, Fees, and Procedure\) Regulations 2003](#)
- [Resource Management \(Infringement Offences\) Regulations 1999](#)
- [Resource Management \(Marine Pollution\) Regulations 1998](#)
- [Resource Management \(Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes\) Regulations 2010 \(amended August 2020\)](#)
- [Resource Management \(Network Utility Operations\) Regulations 2016](#)
- [Resource Management \(Stock Exclusion\) Regulations 2020](#)
- [Resource Management \(Transitional, Fees, Rents, and Royalties\) Regulations 1992](#)

Water conservation orders

Water conservation orders	
<p>Regional policy statements, regional plans and district plans cannot be inconsistent with the provisions of a water conservation order. A water conservation order can prohibit or restrict a regional council issuing new water and discharge permits, although it cannot affect existing permits.</p> <p>The following table provides an overview of whether any relevant review/s of the One Plan have been undertaken in relation to relevant water conservation orders.</p>	
National Water Conservation (Manganuioteao River) Order 1989	The One Plan has been reviewed.
Water Conservation (Rangitikei River) Order 1993	The One Plan has been reviewed.

TW – Tangata whenua

Planning standards advice note: this chapter does not give effect to the National Planning Standards. One Plan – 2014 Chapter 2: Te Ao Māori has been relocated in its entirety to RPS – RMIA – Resource management issues of significance to iwi authorities, including some process-related provisions. Relevant provisions for the TW chapter will be developed to give effect to the planning standards using a Schedule 1 process as soon as practicable.

