


## 2 Interpretation

### 2.1 How to use this Plan

The Plan is a combined regional air, land, water and coastal plan. This section explains how the Plan brings these elements together in objectives, policies, rules and methods.

Section 80(8) of the Resource Management Act 1991 (the RMA) requires regional councils to identify the provisions in the Plan that form part of the regional coastal plan. These provisions ~~also~~ require ministerial approval under section 28(b) of the RMA and are identified by an icon . Due to the integrated nature of the Plan, the coastal icon does not mean that the provisions marked with the coastal icon are exclusive to application in the coastal marine area. Unless otherwise stated, provisions Provisions marked with the coastal icon apply to ~~both~~ the coastal marine area and are also relevant to provisions managing air, land and water outside of the coastal marine area the areas landward of mean high water springs<sup>1</sup> where the regional council has jurisdiction.

#### 2.1.1 Objectives

The first part of this document (chapter 3) identifies the resource management objectives for air, land, water and coastal resources in the Wellington Region. These enable ~~the Wellington region~~<sup>2</sup> Council to carry out its functions under section 30 of the RMA. The objectives provide the direction and justification for the policies, rules and other methods.

The objectives should be read together to gain an understanding of what the Plan is seeking to accomplish, the natural resource management priorities for the region and the manner in which they are to be addressed. The objectives have been designed to work together, recognising both the complex interactions of natural systems and the needs of resource users, decision-makers and community to clearly understand the context in which resource use activities take place.

#### 2.1.2 Policies

The policies are the course of action intended to achieve the objectives, as required under section 67(1)(b) of the RMA. Policies are implemented through other methods (rules or methods). They provide the rationale for the status that is given to activities in the rules (i.e. permitted, controlled, restricted discretionary, discretionary, non-complying or prohibited). As with the objectives, the policies are intended to apply as a comprehensive suite, and must be read and considered together.

The policy order starts with general policies which could apply to a range of interests and values and then are grouped in relation to the regional council's management functions. The specific whitua policies are in the whitua

<sup>1</sup> S42A: Overall policy framework of the proposed Plan – Part B, Issue 1.2

<sup>2</sup> S42A: Overall policy framework of the proposed Plan – Part B, Clause 16(2)

chapters (chapters 7 to 11) of the Plan. As noted above, this does not imply a hierarchy and all policies of the Plan apply.

### 2.1.3 Rules

The rules implement the policies, as required under section 67(1)(c) of the RMA. ~~Under section 86B(3) of the RMA all rules in the Plan have immediate legal effect from 31 July 2015. The associated definitions, schedules and maps applicable to those rules also have immediate legal effect.~~<sup>3</sup>

The rules have the force and effect of regulations in statute, which means that they are legally binding. They determine whether a person needs to apply for a resource consent or whether the proposed activity is permitted and does not require consent (known as permitted activities). The rules may also make some activities prohibited, which means there can be no resource consent application made for that activity. An activity needs to comply with all relevant rules in the Plan, unless the rule itself states otherwise.

Generally, the Plan does not repeat provisions from national environmental standards or regulations – these must be read in conjunction with the Plan provisions.

- Permitted activities do not require resource consent provided they comply with the specified conditions.
- Controlled activities require resource consent so that specific assessment of identified matters can be undertaken and resource consent conditions imposed to manage the effects of the activity. An application for a controlled activity must be granted.
- Restricted discretionary and discretionary activities may be declined or granted (with or without conditions) depending on the effects of the activity.
- Non-complying activities may be declined or granted (with or without conditions) depending on the effects of the activity. This activity status is often reserved for those activities where the potential adverse effects are great but do not necessarily warrant prohibition.
- Prohibited activities are not appropriate in any circumstance, and no resource consent application may be made for a prohibited activity.

To make it easier to apply for resource consents and to reduce the number of separate resource consents required to undertake any particular activity, the Plan has, where practicable, combined associated activities into one rule. The several permissions which may be required under section 9 and sections 12 to 15B of the RMA are included in one rule for which one application for resource consent can be made.

---

<sup>3</sup> S42A: Overall policy framework of the proposed Plan – Part B, Issue1.4

#### **2.1.4 Other methods**

Other methods also implement the policies in the Plan and are complementary to the rules, being a non-regulatory means of achieving the objectives. These methods include the provision of information and guidance, resource investigations and similar programmes.

The non-regulatory other methods are set out in a separate chapter of the Plan (chapter 6) and are referenced throughout the relevant sections of the Plan.

#### **2.1.5 Whaitua chapters**

Chapters 7 to 11 contain the whaitua catchment specific provisions. The whaitua catchment boundaries are shown in the introductory chapter. These provisions will continue to be developed over time and included as plan changes and as variations. These chapters should not be read in isolation and the region-wide provisions in Chapters 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 still apply.

#### **2.1.6 Definitions, schedules and maps**

The definitions in this chapter, and the schedules and maps at the end of the Plan, provide detailed information, references and links.

The Schedules (chapter 12) are ordered alphabetically except Schedule F1 which names rivers and streams in sub-catchments and therefore is listed from the west of the region to the east.

The maps (chapter 13) are included for indicative purposes only. For a more detailed complete version of the planning maps the online GIS overlay version of the relevant map needs to be consulted. The GIS overlay may include additional detailed information which may have implications on activities in the area concerned and as such, the hard copy map should not be relied on independently. The online version is available on the Wellington Regional Council website at <http://mapping.gw.govt.nz/gwrc/> and can be accessed from the Wellington Regional Council offices or public library.

There are instructions on how to use the GIS overlay on the Wellington Regional Council's website. For convenience, each site has a label on the GIS overlay which links back to the relevant schedule.

## 2.2 Definitions

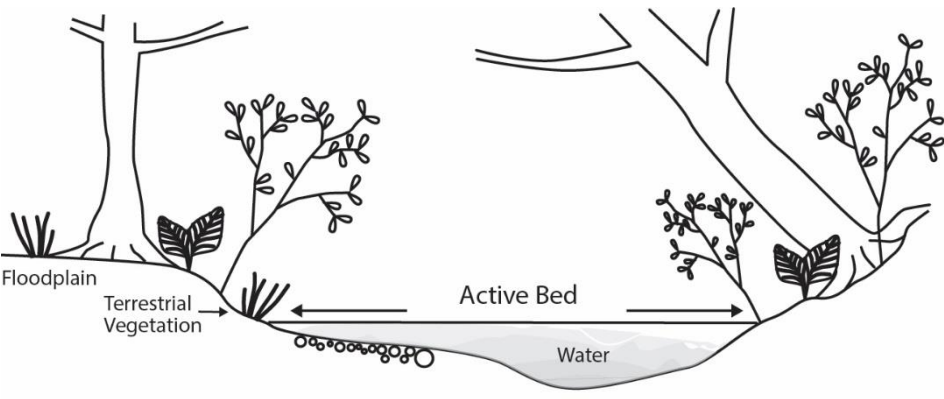


Definitions have the same meaning in the singular and plural.

Words that are defined as they are in the Regional Policy Statement for the Wellington Region 2013<sup>4</sup> have an asterisk \* after the definition term.

Words defined in the Resource Management Act 1991 are not repeated.

Throughout the Plan reference is made to Ruamāhanga, Kāpiti and Ōtaki, the spelling of which has been agreed through consultation with local iwi. It is acknowledged that these are not the official names for these areas as listed in the New Zealand Gazetteer of Place Names which are Ruamahanga, Kapiti and Otaki respectively.

<p><b>Active beach</b> (coastal marine area)</p>	<p>The area from the crest of either the foredune or, top of a storm berm or, an erosion scarp or, from the toe of a cliff or, an artificial embankment or, a seawall/revetment, out to the limit of wave breaking. It includes the dry backshore, the intermittently wet and dry foreshore and the subtidal nearshore seabed below mean low water springs. The <b>active beach</b> experiences change on a daily, weekly, monthly and inter-annual basis as a result of coastal processes including tides, nearshore currents, wave breaking and run up, sediment transport by wind, waves, fluvial and nearshore currents, erosion and accretion, and biological activity.</p>
<p><b>Active bed</b> (rivers and streams)</p>	<p>For the purpose of determining stream width of permanently or intermittently flowing rivers and streams in Category 2 surface water bodies, the <b>active bed</b> is the area that is subject to at least frequent flows and is predominately un-vegetated and made up of silt, sand, gravel, boulders or similar material.</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates a cross-section of a river channel. On the left, a 'Floodplain' is shown with 'Terrestrial Vegetation' (represented by trees and bushes). The river channel itself contains 'Water' and an 'Active Bed' composed of silt, sand, gravel, and boulders. The 'Active Bed' is the central part of the channel where water flows. The 'Floodplain' is the area adjacent to the channel that is subject to flooding. The 'Terrestrial Vegetation' is shown on the banks of the river.</p>
<p><b>Actively growing vegetation</b></p>	<p>Vegetation that is not dormant and is uptaking moisture and nutrients. This will occur during the growing season, which is defined as when potential evapotranspiration exceeds 1 mm/d for a period of at least one week without ground frosts occurring. Ground cover of vegetation should be greater than 80% unless specifically targeting vine or row crops.</p>
<p><b>Agrichemical</b></p>	<p>Any substance, whether inorganic or organic, human-made or naturally occurring, modified or in its original state, that is used in agriculture, horticulture or related activity to eradicate, modify or control flora and fauna. It excludes fertilisers, vertebrate pest control products, ethylene dibromide, ethylene oxide, methyl bromide, hydrogen cyanide, phosphine or chloropicrin and oral nutrition compounds.</p>

<sup>4</sup> S42A: Overall policy framework of the proposed Plan – Part B, Clause 16(2)

<b>Ambient air quality<sup>5</sup></b>	<u>Ambient air means the air outside building and structures. This does not include indoor air, air in the workplace, or contaminated air discharges from a source.</u>
<b>Animal effluent</b>	Dry or wet, liquid, solid or semi-solid, treated or untreated faeces and urine from animals other than humans, including associated process water, washdown water, contaminants and <b>sludge</b> .
<b>Anti-fouling coating</b>	A coating applied to submerged surfaces to prevent or reduce accumulation of <b>biofouling</b> . Common types of <b>anti-fouling coating</b> are described in Appendix 2 of the <i>Anti-fouling and in-water cleaning guidelines</i> (June 2013) for Australia and New Zealand.
<b>Aquatic ecosystem health</b>	The degree to which an aquatic ecosystem is able to sustain its ecological structure, processes, functions, and resilience within its range of natural variability.
<b>Aquifer</b>	A geological formation through which water moves under natural conditions and is capable of yielding water at a sufficient rate to be a practical source of water.
<b>Artificial farm drainage canal</b>	An open (not piped) artificial watercourse, that is designed and constructed for the purpose of land drainage of surface or subsurface water and does not form part of a natural stream network. Channels designed and constructed to convey water only during rainfall events and which do not convey or retain water at other times (e.g. swales) are excluded from this definition.  Note: maintenance of channels excluded from the definition of <b>artificial farm drainage canal</b> because they only convey water during rainfall events and do not convey or retain water at other times (e.g. swales) is not controlled by rules in the Plan.
<b>Beach recontouring</b> (beds of rivers)	The movement of gravel on a river beach to remove obstructions to flow or to move material to protect an eroding bank edge and includes beach ripping to loosen the upper surface (armour) layer of the beach to encourage gravel movement.
<b>Beach recontouring</b> (coastal marine area)	The redistribution (using hand and/or mechanical methods) of in-situ, natural beach sediments in order to reshape the beach profile for hazards management, beach or dune <b>restoration</b> and may involve the reshaping of an erosion scarp to reduce its gradient.
<b>Biodiversity offset</b>	A measurable positive outcome resulting from an action designed to compensate for the <b>residual adverse effects</b> on biodiversity arising from an activity after avoidance, remediation and mitigation measures have been taken. <b>Biodiversity offsets</b> differ from mitigation in so far as offsets require the demonstration of no net loss of biodiversity and preferably a net gain. The principles to be applied when proposing and considering <b>biodiversity offsets</b> are provided in Schedule G (biodiversity offsetting).
<b>Biofouling</b>	Accumulation of aquatic organisms (micro-organisms, plants and materials) on surfaces and structures immersed in or exposed to the aquatic environment.
<b>Biogas</b>	A gas produced during the breakdown of biological matter.
<b>Biosolids</b>	<b>Wastewater</b> or <b>wastewater sludge</b> derived from a <b>wastewater</b> treatment plant that has been treated and/or stabilised to the extent that it is able to be safely and beneficially applied to land.
<b>Bore</b>	A structure or hole in the ground constructed for the purpose of: (a) investigating or monitoring the conditions below the ground surface, or (b) abstracting liquid substances from the ground, or (c) discharging liquid substances into the ground.

<sup>5</sup> Section 42A officer's report: Air quality management, Issue 1.1

<b>Break-feeding</b>	<del>The feeding of Livestock in a paddock where access to on-pasture or forage in a section of the paddock where feed allocation</del> is controlled by the frequent movement of <del>an electric fence a temporary fence or other method to contain the livestock.</del> <sup>6</sup>
<b>Bulk solid material</b> <sup>7</sup>	Means materials consisting of, or including, fragments that could be discharged as dust or particulate. These materials include but are not limited to: gravel, quarried rock, fertiliser, coal, cement, flour, rock aggregate, grains, compost and woodchip. Bulk solid material does not include <b>cleanfill materials</b> .
<b>Catchment management sub-unit</b>	The water bodies (rivers, Lake Wairarapa or groundwater) in each <b>catchment management sub-unit</b> row of Tables 7.3-7.5 (Ruamāhanga Whaitua).
<b>Catchment management unit</b>	The water bodies (rivers, Lake Wairarapa or groundwater) in: (a) Tables 8.2-8.3 (Wellington Harbour and Hutt Valley Whaitua); and (b) Tables 10.2-10.3 (Kāpiti Coast Whaitua), and (c) Each <b>catchment management unit</b> row of Tables 7.3-7.5 (Ruamāhanga Whaitua).
<b>Category 1 surface water body</b>	<b>Category 1 surface water body</b> includes, and is limited to: (a) <del>outstanding water bodies identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies), and</del> (b) sites with significant <b>mana whenua</b> values identified in Schedule C (mana whenua), and <del>(b)-(c)</del> inanga spawning habitat identified in Schedule F1b (inanga spawning habitats), and <del>(e)</del> (d) habitats for indigenous birds in rivers identified in Schedule F2a (birds-rivers) <del>(d) estuaries identified in Schedule F4 (coastal sites), and</del> (e) <b>significant natural wetlands greater than 0.1ha</b> identified in Schedule F3 ( <del>identified</del> significant <b>natural</b> wetlands), and <del>(f) estuaries identified in Schedule F4 (coastal sites), and</del> <del>(f) outstanding water bodies identified in Schedule A (outstanding water bodies)</del> <sup>8</sup> , and (g) within 1,000m upstream of a surface water abstraction site for a community drinking water supply shown on Map 26.
<b>Category 2 surface water body</b>	<b>Category 2 surface water body</b> includes, and is limited to: (a) estuaries other than those identified in Schedule F4 (coastal sites), and (b) within the mapped lowland areas shown on Map 29, rivers that have an <b>active bed</b> width of 1m or wider, and drains greater than 1m wide, and <b>water races</b> , and (c) rivers and streams important to trout spawning habitat identified in Schedule I (trout habitat), and (d) <b>natural lakes</b> , but excludes any <b>surface water body</b> that meets the definition of a <b>Category 1 surface water body</b> .
<b>Category A groundwater</b>	Groundwater directly connected to surface water at the locations generally shown in Figures 7.2, 7.5, 7.6, 7.7, 7.8 and 7.9 in chapter 7; Figures 8.1 and 8.2 in chapter 8; and Figure 10.1 and 10.2 in chapter 10. Taking water from <b>Category A groundwater</b> is considered to be <b>surface water allocation</b> .

<sup>6</sup> S42A report: Land use in riparian margins and stock access to surface water bodies and the CMA, Issue 1.4

<sup>7</sup> Section 42A officer's report: Air quality management, Issue 2.5

<sup>8</sup> S42A report: Land use in riparian margins and stock access to surface water bodies and the CMA, Issue 1.6

<b>Category B groundwater (directly connected)</b>	Groundwater not classified as either <b>category A groundwater</b> or <b>category C groundwater</b> and which is defined as being directly connected to surface water through applying the tests in Schedule Q (efficient use). <b>Category B groundwater (directly connected)</b> is at the locations generally described in Tables 7.3 and 7.4 in chapter 7, Table 8.2 chapter 8 and Table 10.2 in chapter 10. Taking water from <b>Category B groundwater (directly connected)</b> is considered to be <b>surface water allocation</b> .
<b>Category B groundwater (not directly connected)</b>	Groundwater not classified as either <b>category A groundwater</b> or <b>category C groundwater</b> and which is defined as being not directly connected to surface water through applying the tests in Schedule Q (efficient use). <b>Category B groundwater (not directly connected)</b> is at the locations generally described in Table 7.5 in chapter 7, Table 8.3 in chapter 8 and Table 10.3 in chapter 10. Taking water from <b>Category B groundwater (not directly connected)</b> is considered to be groundwater allocation.
<b>Category C groundwater</b>	Groundwater not directly connected to surface water at the locations generally shown in Figures 7.2-7.9 in chapter 7, Figures 8.1-8.2 in chapter 8, and Figure 10.1 in chapter 10. Taking water from <b>category C groundwater</b> is considered to be groundwater allocation.
<b>Catchment based flood and erosion risk management activities</b>	Structures built, controlled or maintained by a local authority and associated activities for the purpose of protecting the community from flood or erosion risk in accordance with a river management scheme or flood plain management plan.
<b>Cleanfill material</b>	Material that when buried will have no adverse effect on people or the environment; includes virgin natural materials such as clay, soil and rock, and other inert materials such as concrete or brick that are free of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components, and</li> <li>(b) <b>hazardous substances</b>, and</li> <li>(c) products or materials derived from <b>hazardous waste</b> treatment, <b>hazardous waste</b> stabilisation or <b>hazardous waste</b> disposal practices, and</li> <li>(d) materials that may present a risk to human health, and</li> <li>(e) liquid waste.</li> </ul>
<b>Coastal restoration plan</b>	A programme designed to return or restore a coastal environment into as natural a state as possible, with the aim of allowing the coastal environment and/or <b>active beach</b> to function as a natural system, operating by natural coastal processes with minimal interference from human activities. Can involve all or some of the following activities, removal of exotic flora and fauna, removal of hard structures, rock, rubble or other introduced materials, beach re-nourishment (sand or gravel), dune or <b>beach recontouring</b> , re-introduction or enhancement of native plant species.
<b>Common marine and coastal area</b>	The marine and coastal area other than <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) specified freehold land located in that area; and</li> <li>(a) any area that is owned by the Crown and has the status of any of the following kinds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) a conservation area within the meaning of section 2(1) of the Conservation Act 1987, and</li> <li>(ii) a national park within the meaning of section 2 of the National Parks Act 1980, and</li> <li>(iii) a reserve within the meaning of section 2(1) of the Reserves Act 1977, and</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) the bed of Te Whaanga Lagoon in the Chatham Islands.</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial Port Area</b>	The areas shown on Map 32, Map 33 and Map 34 (unless otherwise specified).



<b>Community drinking water supply</b>	A drinking-water supply that is recorded in the drinking-water register maintained by the Chief Executive of the Ministry of Health (the Director-General) under section 69J of the Health Act 1956 that provides no fewer than 501 people with drinking water for not less than 60 days each calendar year.
<b>Community drinking water supply protection area</b>	The area surrounding a <b>community drinking water supply</b> as shown on Map 26 and Map 27a, Map 27b and Map 27c. The <b>community drinking water supply</b> abstraction points are also identified in Schedule M1 (surface water supplies) and Schedule M2 (groundwater supplies).
<b>Compost</b>	Any combination of solid or semi-solid vegetable and animal waste that has fully decomposed and matured to a stabilised product. For the purposes of the Plan, <b>compost</b> does not contain human sewage, dead animals or animal parts.
<b>Composting toilet</b>	A sanitation system (also known as waterless compost toilet systems) which combines human waste with sawdust, peat or other organic material to support aerobic processing in a controlled manner.
<b>Core allocation</b>	The maximum amount of water that can be taken by all resource consents within a <b>catchment management unit</b> or <b>catchment management sub-unit</b> , other than the amount allowed by <b>supplementary allocation</b> .
<b>Contaminated land</b>	Land that has a <b>hazardous substance</b> in or on it that – (a) has significant adverse effects on the environment; or (b) is reasonably likely to have significant adverse effects on the environment. Note: <b>Contaminated land</b> means the same as <i>Category III – Contamination Confirmed</i> land in the Selected Land Use Register for the Wellington Region.
<b>Crematoria</b>	Appliances and machinery and furnaces for effecting cremation (the reduction to ashes of dead bodies or dead animals by burning), and includes any building in which any such appliances, machinery, or furnaces are fixed.
<b>Cultural impact assessment*</b>	A report prepared to consider and assess the potential impacts of an activity on the cultural values within an area. A <b>cultural impact assessment</b> may include, but is not limited to, Māori history, Treaty claims and settlements, presence of significant sites, social effects and recommendations for avoiding, remedying and mitigating adverse effects. A cultural impact assessment must be prepared by a suitably qualified person mandated by <a href="#">mana whenua</a> . <sup>9</sup>
<b>Cultivation</b>	<del>Any process that involves turning over, or tilling</del> Disturbing the soil for <del>the preparation of planting, growing, or harvesting, of a crops or pasture</del> , excluding: (a) direct drilling <del>practices, and</del> (b) no-till <del>or strip-tilling</del> practices, and (c) <del>harvesting, and</del> <del>(d) forestry, plantation forestry or harvesting</del> <sup>10</sup> .
<b>Dairy cows</b>	<del>A herd of cows</del> <u>Cattle</u> <sup>11</sup> reared for commercial milk production, including dry cows and heifers.
<b>Deficit irrigation</b>	Designing, operating and monitoring the irrigation system so that an irrigation event does not result in the soil moisture going above field capacity.

<sup>9</sup> s42A report: Areas and sites with significant mana whenua values. Issue 2.4

<sup>10</sup> S42A report: Land use in riparian margins and stock access to surface water bodies and the CMA, Issue 1.1

<sup>11</sup> S42A report: Land use in riparian margins and stock access to surface water bodies and the CMA, Issue 1.3



<b>Dewatering</b>	The abstraction of groundwater so as to lower the water table for the period of time required to enable maintenance, excavation, construction, or geotechnical work to proceed in the dewatered area, or to sustain a lower localised water table.
<b>Distribution uniformity</b>	The ratio of the average depth of irrigation water applied minus the average deviation from this depth, divided by the average depth applied, as would occur with overlapped areas wetted with irrigation water, expressed as a percentage.
<b>Disposal</b>	The abandonment of waste or other matter into the coastal marine area, including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) dredge material, and</li> <li>(b) sewage <b>sludge</b>, and</li> <li>(c) fish processing waste from an onshore facility, and</li> <li>(d) ships and platforms or other man-made structures at sea, and</li> <li>(e) inert, inorganic geological material, and</li> <li>(f) organic materials of natural origins, and</li> <li>(g) bulky items consisting mainly of iron, steel and concrete.</li> </ul>
<b>Domestic fire</b>	Any indoor <b>domestic fire</b> fuelled by solid materials (coal, or wood), and includes <b>open fires</b> , coal-burning heaters, woodburners, multi-fuel burners and wood/coal stoves.
<b>Drain</b>	Any artificial watercourse, open or piped, designed and constructed for the purpose of land drainage of surface or subsurface water. Channels designed and constructed to convey water only during rainfall events and which do not convey or retain water at other times are excluded from this definition.  Only for the purpose of Rule R121 (drain clearance) a <b>drain</b> also includes a highly modified watercourse or river and is channelled to such an extent that it has the characteristics of a farm drainage canal.
<b>Earthworks</b>	The disturbance of a land surface from the time soil is first disturbed on a site until the time the site is <b>stabilised</b> . <b>Earthworks</b> includes blading, contouring, ripping, moving, removing, placing or replacing soil or earth, by excavation, or by cutting or filling operations, or by root raking. <b>Earthworks</b> do not include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) <b>cultivation</b> of the soil for the establishment of crops or pasture, and</li> <li>(b) the harvesting of crops, and</li> <li>(c) thrusting, boring, trenching or mole ploughing associated with cable or pipe laying and maintenance, and</li> <li>(d) the construction, repair or maintenance of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) pipelines, and</li> <li>(ii) electricity lines, and</li> <li>(iii) telecommunication structures or lines, and</li> <li>(iv) radio communication structures, and</li> <li>(v) firebreaks or fence lines</li> </ul> </li> <li>(e) repair or maintenance of existing roads and tracks, and</li> <li>(f) maintenance of orchards and shelterbelts, and</li> <li>(g) domestic gardening, and</li> <li>(h) repair, sealing or resealing of a road, footpath or driveway.</li> </ul>
<b>Efficient allocation</b>	Includes economic, technical and dynamic efficiency.

<b>Emerging contaminants</b>	Any synthetic or naturally occurring chemical, substance or microbial contaminant whose presence and significance were not previously detected (or were found in far lesser concentrations) in the environment but have the potential to cause adverse ecological and (or) human health effects. Includes; pharmaceutical products, disinfectants, antibiotics, antibiotic resistant genes, some viruses, hormones and endocrine disruptors.
<b>Ephemeral flow path</b>	A river that: (a) does not have an <b>active bed</b> , or (b) has a bed that is predominantly vegetated, and (c) only conveys water during or immediately following heavy rainfall events, and (d) does not convey or retain water at other times.
<b>Erosion prone land</b>	The pre-existing slope of the land exceeds 20 degrees.
<b>Existing discharge</b>	In the context of <b>wastewater</b> discharged into fresh water from a wastewater treatment plant or a <b>wastewater network</b> means a discharge already authorised by resource consent at the time of application for a new resource consent relating to the same activity.
<b>Existing resource consent</b>	An <b>existing resource consent</b> is: (a) an <b>existing resource consent</b> which has been given effect to, or (b) an <b>existing resource consent</b> which has not been given effect to and has not lapsed, or (c) an expired resource consent continuing to be exercised under section 124 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
<b>Fallow land</b>	Land that is not in use and where vegetation is not active. It is land that is usually part of a cropping rotation that has been ploughed and is waiting sowing.
<b>Farm refuse dump</b>	A disposal site located on a property used to dispose of household and/or farm waste generated on that property.
<b>Fertiliser</b>	A solid or fluid substance or biological compound, or mix of substances or biological compounds that is described as, or held out to be for, or suitable for, sustaining or increasing the growth, productivity, or quality of plants or, indirectly animals through the application to plants or soil of any of the following: (a) Nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, calcium, chlorine, or sodium as major nutrients, and (b) Manganese, iron, zinc, copper, boron, cobalt, molybdenum, iodine, or selenium as minor nutrients, and (c) <b>Fertiliser</b> additives to facilitate the uptake and use of nutrients, and Includes non-nutrient attributes of the materials used in <b>fertiliser</b> ; but not <b>compost</b> or substances that are plant growth regulators that modify the physiological functions of plants.
<b>Field capacity</b>	The moisture content of soil when the addition of further water would result in saturation and/or drainage of water from the soil.
<b>Flushing flows*</b>	High river flows, usually associated with rainfall, which flush out the river system. These can be artificially induced as a mitigation measure in rivers where flows have been lowered by dams or large abstractions. References in provisions to 'frequency of <b>flushing flows</b> ' is to the average annual frequency of flows that exceed three times the <b>median flow</b> .
<b>Frost prevention device</b>	A burning device used for the purpose of preventing frost damage. The device has a centrally located fuel source and discharges contaminants into air via a chimney.

<b>Fumigant</b>	Means a chemical, which at a specific temperature and pressure can exist in a gaseous state in sufficient quantities to be lethal to a pest organism and which is an approved substance under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (1996).
<b>Functional need</b>	When an activity is dependent on having its location in the coastal marine area or in the beds of lakes and rivers.
<b>Geotechnical investigation bore</b>	Any <b>bore</b> constructed to provide information about soil, sediment or rock.
<b>Good management practice</b>	Practices, procedures or tools (including rules) that are effective at achieving the desired performance while providing for desired environmental outcomes. Good management practice evolves through time and results in continuous improvement as new information, technology and awareness of particular issues are developed and disseminated. Good management practice guidelines can be found on the Wellington Regional Council's website <a href="http://www.gw.govt.nz/good-management-practice/">http://www.gw.govt.nz/good-management-practice/</a>
<b>Greywater</b>	Untreated liquid <b>wastewater</b> from a domestic source, such as from household sinks, basins, baths, showers and similar appliances but does not include any toilet, faecal matter or urinal wastes.
<b>Groundwater directly connected to surface water</b>	<b>Category A groundwater</b> and the component of <b>category B groundwater</b> that is directly connected to surface water and part of the <b>surface water allocation</b> amount.
<b>Groundwater not directly connected to surface water</b>	<b>Category C groundwater</b> and the component of <b>category B groundwater</b> that is not directly connected to surface water and not part of the <b>surface water allocation</b> amount.
<b>Group drinking water supply</b>	A registered drinking water supply that is recorded in the drinking water register maintained by the Ministry of Health (the Director-General) under section 69J of the Health Act 1956 that provides more than 25 people with drinking water for not less than 60 days each calendar year.
<b>Gully</b>	A channel or small valley especially one cut by heavy rain.
<b>Hard engineering *</b>	Engineering works that use structural materials such as concrete, steel, timber or rock armour to provide a hard, inflexible edge between the land-water interface along rivers, shorelines or lake edges. Typical structures include groynes, seawalls, revetments or bulkheads that are designed to prevent erosion of the land. Also referred to as 'structural engineering'.
<b>Harbour and pilotage limit</b>	The area shown on Map 49.
<b>Harvesting<sup>12</sup></b>	<u>a) means felling trees, extracting trees, thinning of tree stems and extraction for sale or use (production thinning), processing trees into logs, or loading logs onto trucks for delivery to processing plants; but</u> <u>(b) does not include –</u> <u>(i) milling activities or processing of timber; or</u> <u>(ii) vegetation clearance.</u>
<b>Hazardous air pollutant</b>	Any substance known or suspected to cause a significant adverse effect on human health or to the environment due to its toxicity, persistence in the environment, tendency to bio-accumulate or any combination of these things. <b>Hazardous air pollutants are identified in Schedule L2 (air pollutants).</b> <sup>13</sup>

<sup>12</sup> S42A report: Soil conservation, Issue 5.1

<sup>13</sup> Section 42A officer's report: Air quality management, Issue 2.1

<b>Hazard management strategy</b>	A coherent, integrated framework for the management of a hazard, normally developed by a local authority or appropriately qualified agency, and including some or all of the following elements; hazard and <b>risk</b> identification, impact assessment, potential mitigation works (costs/impacts/maintenance), assessment of environmental effects, assessment of alternate options, cost-benefit analysis, budget allocation; community engagement and implementation plan.
<b>Hazardous substances</b>	Unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations, any substance (a) with one 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 one or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a). Note: this definition is from the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.
<b>Hazardous waste</b>	Waste that contains: (a) a <b>hazardous substance</b> , or (b) an infectious substance, or material known or reasonably expected to contain pathogens, including bacteria, viruses, rickettsia, parasites, fungi or recombinant micro-organisms (hybrid or mutant) that are known, or reasonably expected, to cause infectious disease in humans and animals that are exposed to them, or (c) radioactive material that meets the definition in section 2 of the Radiation Protection Act 1965
<b>Health needs of people</b>	The amount and quality of water needed to adequately provide for people's hygiene, sanitary and domestic requirements. It does not include: (a) water used outside, e.g. for irrigation, vehicle or house washing or hosing but not including water consumed by animals, or (b) water used by industry as process water or cooling water.
<b>High hazard areas</b> (also known as areas at high risk from natural hazards)	For the purposes of the Plan, all areas in the coastal marine area and the beds of lakes and rivers are high hazard areas.
<b>High risk soils</b>	Soils with a high degree of preferential flow, artificial drainage or coarse structure with infiltration or drainage impediments, or soils on rolling/sloping country.
<b>Highly modified river or stream</b>	For the purposes of Rule R121 only, means a river or stream that has been modified and channelled to the extent that it has the characteristics of (in form or function) an <b>artificial farm drainage canal</b> . For the purposes of this definition, the characteristics of a farm drainage canal are considered to include that; it has been channelled into a single flow, the channel is straight, with no 'natural curves', the channel is mechanically formed with straight or steeply angled banks, it is maintained to keep the water table at least 0.3m below the root zone of the surrounding pasture, and that it exhibits these characteristics for at least its entire length through the property in which the watercourse is being assessed.
<b>Huanga</b>	The positive attributes of an entity or water body.

<b>In-water cleaning</b>	The physical removal of <b>biofouling</b> and/or <b>anti-fouling coating</b> surface deposits from submerged surfaces. In-water refers to the parts of a vessel or movable structure that are either below the load line or normally submerged and/or are coated in <b>anti-fouling coating</b> .
<b>Kaupapa Māori</b>	The principles, values or philosophies of Māori culture.
<b>Ki uta ki tai</b>	From the mountains to the sea, inclusive of the whole catchment.
<b>Lambton Harbour Area</b>	The area shown on Map 32.
<b>Large scale generator</b>	Any boiler, furnace, engine or other device designed to burn for the primary purpose of energy production having a net heat or energy output of more than 40kW, but excluding <b>motor vehicles</b> , trucks, boats and aircraft. This definition excludes <b>domestic fires</b> .
<b>Low energy receiving environments*</b>	Aquatic environments with little flushing action from tides, river flows, or wave action. For example, protected harbours and bays.
<b>Livestock</b>	<del>Domestic Farm</del> animals, <del>such as cattle or horses, raised for home use or for profit</del> . For the purpose of <b>Rule R97 and Rule R98</b> <sup>14</sup> of the Plan <b>livestock</b> does not include horses while they are being used for transportation, or bird species.
<b>Low pressure spray irrigation</b>	Irrigation at a pressure less than 30m water head (300kPa or 3 bars).
<b>Mahinga kai</b>	The customary gathering of food and natural materials, the food and resources themselves and the places where those resources are gathered.
<b>Mana*</b>	Respect, dignity, influence and/or authority associated with the energies and presences of the natural world, as well as of people. It is an essence, presence or energy and is linked to <b>mauri</b> and so can be lost, diminished or restored, innate, developed or won.
<b>Mana whenua</b>	Māori with ancestral claims to a particular area of land and resources. Literally, translated as “authority over the land”. Whanau, hapu and iwi are <b>mana whenua</b> of a particular rōhe, while Māori are tangata whenua of Aotearoa (New Zealand).
<b>Māori customary use</b>	The interaction of Māori with fresh and coastal water for cultural purposes. This includes the cultural and spiritual relationships with water expressed through Māori practices, recreation and the harvest of natural materials.
<b>Mātauranga Māori</b>	Knowledge developed and/or adopted as part of the Māori knowledge continuum.
<b>Mauri</b>	An energy or life force that <b>mana whenua</b> consider exists in all things in the natural world, including people. <b>Mauri</b> binds and animates all things in the physical world. Without <b>mauri</b> , <b>mana</b> cannot flow into a person or object.
<b>Mean annual low flow (MALF)</b>	The average of the lowest flows measured in each year of a full site record.
<b>Median flow</b>	If the full flow record for a river is ranked from lowest to highest flows, the <b>median flow</b> is the middle of those ranked values. That is, the median is the flow rate that is exceeded 50% of the time.
<b>Minimum flow</b>	Has the meaning contained in the definition of <b>minimum flow or water level</b> .

<sup>14</sup> S42A report: Land use in riparian margins and stock access to surface water bodies and the CMA, Issue 1.2

<b>Minimum flow or water level</b>	The flow or water level at which abstraction from a river or <b>groundwater directly connected to surface water</b> is restricted by Wellington Regional Council (or required to cease). The flow in a river or water level in a lake may naturally drop below the interim <b>minimum flow or water level</b> following the restriction/suspension of abstractions.
<b>Minimum water level</b>	Has the meaning contained in the definition of <b>minimum flow or water level</b> .
<b>Mobile sources</b>	A mobile source that discharges contaminants into air including, but not limited to, <b>motor vehicles</b> (cars), trucks, light utility vehicles, buses, aircraft, trains, vessels (boats), and lawn mowers, port mobile plant, and forklifts.
<b>Motor vehicle</b>	A man-made device for land transport, including, but not limited to cars, trucks, heavy machinery, motorbikes and bicycles, weighing up to 3,500kg and does not include prams, strollers, wheelchairs or other mobility scooters used by persons.
<b>Natural lake</b>	A lake which is formed by natural geomorphic processes, whether modified by human activity or not.
<b>National electricity grid<sup>15</sup></b>	<del>National electricity grid means the assets used or owned by Transpower New Zealand Limited, including: (a) ——— transmission lines, and (b) ——— electricity substations.</del>
<b>Natural processes</b>	Dynamic natural, physical and ecological relationships and events that are characteristically natural in their occurrence and effects, that act to shape the natural environment, its landforms and features, such as beaches, dunes, wetlands, and rivers; and including processes of: wave formation, breaking and dissipation; swash run-up; nearshore currents; sediment transport, erosion and deposition, flooding, river meandering, aggradation and mass movement.

<sup>15</sup> s42A report: Beneficial use and development. Issue 4.2

<p><b>Natural wetland</b></p>	<p>Is a permanently or intermittently wet area, shallow water and land water margin that supports a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions, including in the beds of lakes and rivers, the coastal marine area (e.g. saltmarsh), and groundwater-fed wetlands (e.g. springs). <b>Natural wetlands</b> do not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) damp <b>gully</b> heads, or wetted pasture, or pasture with patches of rushes, or</li> <li>(b) areas of wetland habitat in or around bodies of water specifically designed, installed and maintained for any of the following purposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) water storage ponds for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) public water supply, or</li> <li>b) hydroelectric power generation, or</li> <li>c) firefighting or</li> <li>d) irrigation, or</li> <li>e) stock watering or</li> </ul> </li> <li>(ii) water treatment ponds for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) <b>wastewater</b>, or</li> <li>b) <b>stormwater</b>, or</li> <li>c) nutrient attenuation, or</li> <li>d) sediment control, or</li> <li>e) <b>animal effluent</b>, or</li> </ul> </li> <li>(iii) beautification, landscaping, amenity, or</li> <li>(iv) drainage.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>See also <b>significant natural wetland</b> and <b>outstanding natural wetland</b>  'Wetland' has the same meaning as in the RMA.</p>
<p><b>Navigation protection areas</b></p>	<p>Those <b>navigation protection areas</b> shown on Map 49.</p>
<p><b>New discharge</b></p>	<p>A discharge of <b>wastewater</b> from a <b>wastewater</b> treatment plant not previously authorised by resource consent.</p> <p>In the context of <b>wastewater</b> discharged to fresh water from a wastewater treatment plant or a <b>wastewater network</b> means a discharge not authorised by resource consent at the time of application for a resource consent, or a discharge that was authorised by a resource consent at the time of application for a new consent but is to be increased or otherwise altered by a new resource consent.</p>
<p><b>Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa</b></p>	<p>Those large freshwater and coastal entities from which <b>mana whenua</b> derive cultural and spiritual identity, their status as <b>mana whenua</b> and the associated responsibilities that come with that including those of kaitiaki. These places are the larger rivers and harbours that have a long history of multiple and complex resource use associated with large populations. <b>Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa</b> emphasises the importance of <b>mana whenua</b> relationships with rivers, lakes, harbours and estuaries.</p>



<p><b>Ngā Taonga Nui a Kiwa Huanga (tohu/attributes)</b></p>	<p>The <b>huanga</b> include the following:</p> <p>(a) Te Hā o te Ora The breath of life (te hā o te ora) exists within our water bodies. Outstanding water bodies have an essence within them that provide for wairua and <b>mauri</b>. This hā supports these water bodies in their ability to provide kai, provide resources and heal the body and spirit.</p> <p>(b) Ngā Mahi a Ngā Tūpuna The interaction of <b>mana whenua</b> with fresh and coastal waters for <b>mana whenua</b> purposes. This includes the cultural and spiritual relationship with water expressed through <b>mana whenua</b> practices, recreation and the harvest of natural materials for <b>mana whenua</b> purposes. This also includes ancestral connections to the land passed down by <b>tūpuna</b> and <b>whakapapa</b>.</p> <p>(c) Te Mahi Kai Places where <b>mana whenua</b> manage and collect food and resources and undertake activities to uphold <b>tikanga</b> Māori. This is not only about the bounty collected but the transmission of knowledge through the act of collection.</p> <p>(d) Wāhi Whakarite Sites and places where particular practices and activities take place. These are often places that have been used for centuries that require a specific environment. These practices differ from day-to-day activities outlined above in Ngā Mahi a Ngā Iwi. These include very important and often restricted activities that are undertaken by Māori.</p> <p>(e) Te Mana o te Tangata Many water bodies are recognised by their neighbours as being of particular value to not only those that hold rangatiratanga of a water body but also to those who interact and rely on their neighbours for certain resources. In this case a requirement could be the support or endorsement by another iwi. This would provide an opportunity for <b>whanaungatanga</b> and mutual <b>mana</b> enhancement.</p> <p>(f) Te Manawaroa o te Wai Some water bodies have sustained intense pollution over a long period of time. In many cases these water bodies are seen as having a level of resilience unseen in other water entities.  In the minds of tangata whenua the <b>restoration</b> of many of these water bodies provides an excitement. The potential of particular outstanding water bodies provides a special opportunity for iwi to be able to once again provide their guests with kai-rangatira, relearn practices of the past, and identify themselves with a water body that will be healthy.</p> <p>(g) Te Mana o te Wai Some water bodies of our region are inherently connected to our identity and the <b>mana</b> of the area. Te Whanganui a Tara and <b>Wairarapa Moana</b> are two outstanding examples.</p> <p>(h) Wāhi Mahara Wāhi mahara are places of learning and where local knowledge and histories are etched in the landscape. These are essentially a place that was central to intergenerational knowledge transmission of our <b>tūpuna</b>, and could be used as such again in our future.</p>
<p><b>Noise sensitive activities</b></p>	<p>Any residential activity, any early childhood education centre, or any hotel, motel or other accommodation activity.</p>
<p><b>Offal pit</b></p>	<p>A hole excavated on a rural property for the sole purpose of disposing of offal from that property. An <b>offal pit</b> should not contain <b>farm refuse dump</b> contents.</p>

<b>Offset</b>	A measurable positive outcome resulting from an action designed to compensate for the significant <b>residual adverse effects</b> on the environment arising from an activity after avoidance, remediation and mitigation measures have been taken.
<b>On-site domestic wastewater treatment and discharge system</b>	A treatment and discharge system which receives, treats, and applies <b>wastewater</b> to a land application system or a holding tank on the same property that produces the <b>wastewater</b> .
<b>Open fire</b>	An <b>open fire</b> is any fire where the combustion chamber is not totally enclosed within a domestic building. This includes combustion chambers that are partially closed (e.g. has a door) and those that have a limited control of the primary or secondary air supply. Some common examples of <b>open fires</b> are fireplaces including brick or masonry, visors, and open hearths.
<b>Operational requirement</b>	When an activity needs to be carried out in a particular location or way in order to be able to function effectively and efficiently.
<b>Outdoor burning</b>	The combustion of materials in the open air, including, but not limited to, burning in a simple drum or single combustion chamber or waste incineration device, or on open ground.
<b>Outstanding natural wetland</b>	<b>Outstanding natural wetlands</b> are identified in Schedule A3 (outstanding wetlands).
<b>Pit latrine</b>	A disposal system for human waste in a hole dug in the ground, ranging from a simple slit trench to more elaborate systems with ventilation. Also called 'long-drop' or 'privies'.
<b>Plantation forestry harvesting<sup>16</sup></b>	<del>An area of forest, whether of exotic or indigenous species, which is intended to be, or has been, established with the intent to harvest the trees for commercial purposes. Plantation forestry does not include any area of trees: (a) less than 2ha in extent, and (b) planted for primarily amenity purposes, for example landscape enhancement or animal shelter, (including farm shelter belts, whether or not greater than 2ha in extent) where the primary purpose of the trees is not commercial harvesting, and (c) planted primarily for erosion control, including riparian margin strips, where the primary purpose of the trees is not commercial harvesting, and (d) planted for scientific or research purpose, including established arboretums, and (e) intended to remain in perpetuity, for instance trees planted for purposes of permanent carbon accumulation, or trees contained in a QEII or similar covenant.</del>
<b>Plantation forestry<sup>17</sup></b>	<u>means a forest (native or exotic) deliberately established for commercial purposes, being - (a) at least 1 hectare of forest cover of forest species that has been planted and has or will be harvested or replanted; and (b) includes all associated forestry infrastructure; but (c) does not include – (i) a shelter belt of forest species, where the crown cover has, or is likely to have, an average width of less than 30m; or (ii) forest species in urban areas; or (iii) nurseries and seed orchards; or (iv) trees grown for fruit and nut crops; or (v) long-term ecological restoration planting of forest species; or (vi) willows and poplars space planted for soil conservation purposes.</u>

<sup>16</sup> S42A report: Soil conservation, Issue 5.1

<sup>17</sup> S42A report: Soil conservation, Issue 5.1

<b>Point source discharge</b>	The discharge of contaminants at a specific identifiable location (such as a factory or property) or fixed facility such as a pipe, ditch, or smokestack.
<b>Polluted airshed</b>	An airshed that with more than 1.0 average exceedances of the ambient PM <sub>10</sub> standard for the immediately prior 5-year period, calculated from meaningful data for up to 5 years of monitoring data.
<b>Port Noise Control Line</b>	The line at or beyond which the rule controlling the emission of noise from <b>port related activities</b> applies and where the noise from <b>port related activities</b> is monitored.
<b>Port related activities</b>	Activities within the <b>Commercial Port Area</b> , the <b>Lambton Harbour Area</b> and on the adjacent land within the district including, but not limited to, the berthing, departure and movement of ships, storage and cargo handling, handling of goods and passengers, all activities associated with the movement, storage and handling of cargo and any activities (including construction, maintenance and repair) associated with buildings, machinery and equipment used in connection with the port or its administration. Activities not directly connected to the operation of the port such as office activities, retail activities, and other non-port uses within the <b>Commercial Port Area</b> and the <b>Lambton Harbour Area</b> are excluded.
<b>Property</b>	<del>Any contiguous area of land or freehold title in one ownership.</del> <u>Property means any contiguous area of land, including land separated by a road or river, held in one or more than one ownership that is utilised as a single operating unit, and may include one or more certificates of title.<sup>18</sup></u>
<b>Pumped drainage scheme</b>	A scheme for the drainage of land by the pumped collection, transfer and <b>point source discharge</b> of water to a <b>surface water body</b> .
<b>Pumping test</b>	A test made by pumping a well for a period of time and observing the change in water level or pressure in the <b>aquifer</b> . A <b>pumping test</b> may be used to determine the capacity of the well and the hydraulic characteristics of the <b>aquifer</b> .
<b>Qualifying development</b>	Has the meaning as set out in section 14(1) of the Housing Accords and <b>Special Housing Areas Act 2013</b> .
<b>Reclamation</b>	<b>Reclamation</b> in the coastal marine area means the creation of dry land and does not include coastal or river mouth protection structures such as seawalls or revetments, boat ramps, and any structure above water where that structure is supported by piles, or any infilling where the purpose of that infilling is to provide beach nourishment.

<sup>18</sup> Section 42A officer's report: Air quality management, Issue 5.1

<p><b>Regionally significant infrastructure*</b></p>	<p><b>Regionally significant infrastructure</b> includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pipelines for the distribution or transmission of natural or manufactured gas or petroleum</li> <li>• strategic facilities to the telecommunication network, as defined in section 5 of the Telecommunications Act 2001</li> <li>• strategic facilities to the radio communications network, as defined in section 2(1) of the Radio Communications Act 1989</li> <li>• the <b>national electricity grid</b> as defined in the <a href="#">Electricity Industry Act 2010</a><sup>19</sup></li> <li>• facilities for the generation and transmission of electricity where it is supplied to the electricity distribution network, including the <b>national grid</b></li> <li>• the local authority water supply network and water treatments plants</li> <li>• the local authority <b>wastewater</b> and <b>stormwater networks</b>, systems and <b>wastewater</b> treatment plants</li> <li>• the <b>Strategic Transport Network</b></li> <li>• Wellington City bus terminal and Wellington Railway Station terminus</li> <li>• Wellington International Airport</li> <li>• Masterton Hood Aerodrome</li> <li>• <a href="#">Paraparaumu Kāpiti Coast</a><sup>20</sup> Airport</li> <li>• <b>Commercial Port Area</b> within Wellington Harbour (Port Nicholson) and adjacent land used in association with the movement of cargo and passengers and including bulk fuel supply infrastructure, and storage tanks for bulk liquids, and associated wharflines.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Renewable energy generation activities</b></p>	<p>The construction, operation and maintenance of structures associated with renewable energy generation, including small and community-scale distributed renewable generation activities and the system of electricity conveyance required to convey electricity to the distribution network and/or the national grid and electricity storage technologies associated with renewable electricity.</p>
<p><b>Residual adverse effects</b></p>	<p>The negative effects on the environment remaining from an activity after avoidance, remediation, and mitigation measures have been taken.</p>
<p><b>Residual risk*</b></p>	<p>The <b>risk</b> to a subdivision or development that remains after implementation of <b>risk</b> treatment or hazard mitigation works.</p>
<p><b>Restoration</b></p>	<p>The rehabilitation of sites, habitats or ecosystems to support indigenous flora and fauna, ecosystem functions and <b>natural processes</b> that would naturally occur in the ecosystem and locality.</p>
<p><b>Restoration management plan</b></p>	<p>A plan required for managing the <b>restoration</b> of a wetland under Rule R106, where the <b>restoration</b> involves activities otherwise managed by Rules R98, R107, R108, R109, and R110. <b>Restoration management plans</b> must be prepared in accordance with Schedule F3a (restoration plans).</p>
<p><b>Reverse sensitivity*</b></p>	<p>The vulnerability of an existing lawfully-established activity to other activities in the vicinity which are sensitive to adverse environmental effects that may be generated by such existing activities, thereby creating the potential for the operation of such existing activity to be constrained.</p>
<p><b><u>Riparian margin</u></b><sup>21</sup></p>	<p><u>A strip of land which separates an inland or upland area from a <b>surface water body</b> or the coastal marine area, where the activity is modified to maintain or improve water quality, aquatic ecosystem health, mahinga kai and indigenous biodiversity within the <b>surface water body</b> or coastal marine area.</u></p>
<p><b>Risk*</b></p>	<p>A combination of the probability of a natural hazard and the consequences that would result from an event of a given magnitude. Commonly expressed by the formula: <b>risk</b> = hazard x vulnerability.</p>

<sup>19</sup> s42A report: Beneficial use and development. Issue 4.2

<sup>20</sup> s42A report: Beneficial use and development. Issue 4.2

<sup>21</sup> S42A report: Land use in riparian margins and stock access to surface water bodies and the CMA, Issue 2.1

<b>Risk-based approach</b> (natural hazards)	<p>A <b>risk-based approach</b> takes account of the intended purpose of a development, the likelihood of natural hazard events occurring the vulnerability and exposure of the site, use or development, the severity and consequences of potential hazard events and the costs and benefits of acting or not acting. An assessment needs to be commensurate with the size and scale of the use or development. The <b>risk</b> can be evaluated on a scale from low to high or acceptable to intolerable assessed on the basis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the scale, engineering design and intended life and use for the development, and</li> <li>(b) the likelihood, frequency and magnitude of natural hazard events that could potentially affect the site or development, and</li> <li>(c) the vulnerability and exposure of the development to natural hazards, and</li> <li>(d) the severity of any physical, social, economic and environmental consequences that could arise from natural hazard events affecting the site or development</li> </ul>
<b>River class</b>	<p>Classification of the region's rivers based size, nature of the catchment and substrate, described as:</p> <p><b>River class 1</b> Steep, hard sedimentary</p> <p><b>River class 2</b> Mid-gradient, coastal and hard sedimentary</p> <p><b>River class 3</b> Mid-gradient, soft sedimentary</p> <p><b>River class 4</b> Lowland, large, draining ranges</p> <p><b>River class 5</b> Lowland, large, draining plains and eastern Wairarapa</p> <p><b>River class 6</b> Lowland, small</p> <p><b>River classes</b> are shown on Maps 21a-21e.</p>
<b>Rongoā</b>	<p>Traditional healing plants.</p>
<b>Saturated hydraulic conductivity</b>	<p>Hydraulic conductivity is the rate of water movement through the soil. In soils this is usually expressed as mm/hr or m/d. <b>Saturated hydraulic conductivity</b> relates to the rate of movement when measured within freestanding water, i.e. ponded water.</p>
<b>Sensitive activity*</b>	<p>Activities which suffer should they experience adverse effects typically associated with some lawful activities. For example, dust or noise from a quarry or port facility, noise in an entertainment precinct, smells from a sewage treatment facility. Activities considered sensitive include any residential activity, any early childhood education centre, and any hotel or other accommodation activity. It may also include hospitals and respite care facilities.</p>
<b>Sensitive area</b>	<p>A <b>sensitive area</b> includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) dwelling house, <b>or marae</b><sup>22</sup> and</li> <li>(b) educational facilities, and</li> <li>(c) <b>amenity areas and</b><sup>23</sup> public places, and</li> <li>(d) <b>group drinking water supplies</b> and <b>community drinking water supply protection areas</b>, and</li> <li>(e) <b>surface water bodies</b> <b>and associated riparian vegetation</b><sup>24</sup>, and</li> <li>(f) non-target plants, crops, which are sensitive to <b>agrichemicals</b>, and</li> <li>(g) organically certified properties, e.g. Bio-Gro, and</li> <li>(h) <b>natural wetlands</b>, outstanding water bodies listed in Schedule A and ecosystems and habitats with significant indigenous biodiversity values listed in Schedule F.</li> </ul>
<b>Serious water shortage</b>	<p>A serious temporary shortage of water that may require a water shortage direction to be issued under section 329 of the Resource Management Act 1991.</p>

<sup>22</sup> Section 42A officer's report: Air quality management, Issue 3.2

<sup>23</sup> Section 42A officer's report: Air quality management, Issue 3.2

<sup>24</sup> Section 42A officer's report: Air quality management, Issue 3.2

<b>Significant natural wetland</b>	A <b>natural wetland</b> that meets one or more of criteria (a) to (d) listed in Policy 23 of the Regional Policy Statement 2013 being: representativeness; rarity; diversity; ecological context. Identified <b>significant natural wetlands</b> greater than 0.1ha from which <b>livestock</b> should be excluded under Rule R98 are listed in Schedule F3 (significant wetlands).
<b>Significant contact recreation freshwater body</b>	A river or lake identified as having significant primary contact recreation values, identified in Schedule H1 and shown in Map 20.
<b>Silage</b>	A fermented, high-moisture stored fodder which can be fed to ruminants.
<b>Sludge</b>	The semi-liquid solids settled from <b>wastewater</b> or <b>animal effluent</b> storage systems.
<b>Soft engineering*</b>	Works such as beach nourishment and dune rebuilding that use non-structural materials (e.g. sand, cobbles, native plants) to mimic natural coastal features that can act to mitigate the impacts from natural hazards.
<b>Soil moisture deficit</b>	When the soil moisture is below <b>field capacity</b> . Also see <b>deficit irrigation</b> .
<b>Source control</b>	Measures designed to prevent the generation of, and introduction of contaminants into, <b>stormwater</b> including by bunding or roofing high risk areas and avoiding the use of high risk contaminating products.
<b>Special housing area</b>	Means an area declared to be a <b>special housing area</b> under section 16 of the Housing Accords and Special Housing Areas Act 2013.

<p><b>Specified materials</b></p>	<p><b>Specified materials</b> includes, but not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) wood that is painted, oiled or stained, other than a minor and incidental amount, including but not limited to lead based painted wood, and</li> <li>(b) wood treated with copper, chromium and arsenic (CCA) or other chemicals, and</li> <li>(c) timber treated with preservatives or impregnated with chemicals, including but not limited to particleboard, MDF and chipboard, and</li> <li>(d) construction or demolition waste, and</li> <li>(e) all plastics, including but not limited to halogen or phosphorus-containing plastics, and</li> <li>(f) paint and other surface-coating materials, and</li> <li>(g) used or waste oil, and</li> <li>(h) tar or bitumen, and</li> <li>(i) all rubber, including but not limited to rubber tyres, and</li> <li>(j) materials containing asbestos, and</li> <li>(k) synthetic material, including but not limited to foams, fibreglass, and</li> <li>(l) <b>motor vehicles</b> or <b>motor vehicle</b> parts, or any other combination of metals and combustible substances, and</li> <li>(m) pathological, clinical veterinary or quarantine wastes or animal waste, but excluding animal carcasses or offal, other than minor or incidental amounts that are not the principal waste, and</li> <li>(n) <b>sludge</b> from industrial processes, and</li> <li>(o) municipal, commercial, institutional, domestic, or industrial waste.</li> </ul> <p>This definition of <b>specified materials</b> excludes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the burning of pyrotechnics for private or public display or military training or for their authorised disposal by the New Zealand Defence Force, and</li> <li>2. the burning of materials in burn boxes authorised by the New Zealand Defence Force, and</li> <li>3. the burning of animal carcasses or plant material for biosecurity purposes.</li> <li>4. <a href="#">the burning of bee hives as required under the Biosecurity Act 1993<sup>25</sup></a>.</li> <li>5. <a href="#">the burning of green waste<sup>26</sup></a>.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Stabilised</b></p>	<p>The process of having made an area of disturbed soil resistant to erosion. This may be achieved by using indurated rock or through the application of base course, or grassing a surface that is not otherwise resistant to erosion. Where seeding or grassing is used on a surface that is not otherwise resistant to erosion, the surface is considered stabilised once 80% vegetative ground cover has been established over the entire area.</p>
<p><b>Stepdown allocation</b></p>	<p>A reduction in the core amount of water allocated from a river below the <b>median flow</b> when resource consents for the total take and use of water exceeds the amount of water available above the interim <b>minimum flow</b>.</p>
<p><b>Stock crossing point</b></p>	<p><a href="#">The area of the bed or other land in a surface water body or the coastal marine area</a>  <del>A location where livestock can cross a surface water body from one side to the other. The locations on each side of the surface water body are directly opposite each other and are not more than 20m wide.<sup>27</sup></del></p>
<p><b>Storm surge*</b></p>	<p>A temporary elevation in water at the shoreline caused by a combination of low air pressure, large waves (wave set-up) and strong onshore winds (wind set-up). <b>Storm surge</b> can elevate water levels by over 1m. A storm tide occurs when a <b>storm surge</b> coincides with high tide.</p>

<sup>25</sup> Section 42A officer's report: Air quality management, Issue 5.1

<sup>26</sup> Section 42A officer's report: Air quality management, Issue 5.1

<sup>27</sup> S42A report: Land use in riparian margins and stock access to surface water bodies and the CMA, Issue 1.5



<b>Stormwater</b>	Runoff that has been intercepted, channelled, diverted, intensified or accelerated by human modification of a land surface, or runoff from the external surface of any structure, as a result of precipitation and including any contaminants contained therein.
<b>Stormwater network</b>	The network of devices designed to capture, detain, treat, transport and discharge <b>stormwater</b> , including but not limited to kerbs, intake structures, pipes, soak pits, sumps, swales and constructed ponds and wetlands, and that serves more than one property.
<b>Stormwater management strategy</b>	A strategic document that links <b>stormwater</b> asset management and land use planning with water quality outcomes. A <b>stormwater management strategy</b> describes how <b>sub-catchments</b> within a <b>stormwater network</b> will be managed, through time, in accordance with any relevant objectives identified in the Plan.
<b>Strategic Transport Network</b>	<p>The <b>Strategic Transport Network</b> comprises the following parts of the Wellington Region's transport network:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) All railway corridors and 'core' bus routes as part of the region's public transport network identified in the Regional Land Transport Plan 2015, and</li> <li>(b) All strategic roads that are classified as a National High Volume Road, National Road, or Regional Road as part of the region's strategic road network identified in the Regional Land Transport Plan 2015, and</li> <li>(c) Any other road classified as a high productivity motor vehicle (HPMV) route identified in the Regional Land Transport Plan 2015, and</li> <li>(d) All sections of the regional cycling network classified as having a combined utility and recreational focus identified in the Regional Land Transport Plan 2015.</li> </ul> <p>The <b>Strategic Transport Network</b> is mapped in the Regional Land Transport Plan 2015.</p>
<b>Sub-catchment</b>	In the context of provisions in the Ruamāhanga <b>Whaitua</b> (Chapter 8) <b>sub-catchments</b> are: the area of the Upper Ruamāhanga River catchment identified in Figure 8.2; the middle Ruamāhanga River catchment identified in Figure 8.5; and Lake Wairarapa and the Lower Ruamāhanga River catchment in Figure 8.8.
<b>Supplementary allocation</b>	In addition to core allocation, an amount of water available for taking and use by resource consents at times when the river is above the median flow.
<b>Surface water allocation</b>	The amount of water available for allocation as a limit that applies to Lake Wairarapa or a river up to its <b>median flow</b> and groundwater directly connected to the lake or river.
<b>Surface water body</b>	<p>A river, lake, wetland, estuary, open <b>drain</b> or <b>water race</b>, and its bed. For the purpose of the Plan, <b>surface water body</b> does not include <b>ephemeral flow paths</b> and bodies of water designed, installed and maintained for any of the following purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) water storage ponds for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) fire fighting or</li> <li>(ii) irrigation, or</li> <li>(iii) stock watering, or</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) water treatment ponds for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) <b>wastewater</b>, or</li> <li>(ii) <b>stormwater</b>, or</li> <li>(iii) nutrient attenuation, or</li> <li>(iv) sediment control, or</li> <li>(v) animal effluent, or</li> <li>(vi) operating sumps, quarries and gravel pits.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Also see definitions for Category 1, and <b>Category 2 surface water bodies</b>, and the definition for <b>River class</b>.</p>

<b>Taonga species</b>	He tamaiti a ngā atua o tō tātou ao; a source of kai/toi/ <b>rongoā</b> as identified by <b>mana whenua</b> .
<b>Temporary structure</b>	A structure in the coastal marine area which is not in place for a period exceeding a total of 31 days or part days during a 12 month period, inclusive of the placement and removal.
<b>Tikanga*</b>	Customary practices and values, typically followed in order to protect <b>mauri</b> and/or <b>mana</b> .
<b>Tohu</b>	A sign, mark, symbol or distinguishing feature.
<b>Tributary</b>	A river or stream (of any order) that flows into a lake, or larger river or stream.
<b>Tūpuna</b>	Ancestors.
<b>Upgrade</b>	Use and development to bring existing structures or facilities up to current standards provided that the effects of the activity are the same or similar in character, intensity and scale as the existing structure and activity.
<b>Unused water</b>	Where more than 25% of the maximum daily amount of water allocated to a person for use on a property they own or have an interest in, but not including water that is transferred for use at another location by means of a transfer permit, is demonstrated to not be used over a period of two consecutive years.
<b>Vegetative bank edge protection</b>	The use of anchored willows or poplars to maintain an alignment of a river bank and prevent erosion. This includes tree groynes and tethered willows, but excludes rock linings or rock groynes.
<b>Vegetation clearance</b>	The clearance or destruction of woody vegetation (exotic or native) by mechanical or chemical means, including felling vegetation, spraying of vegetation by hand or aerial means, hand clearance, and the burning of vegetation. <b>Vegetation clearance does not include any vegetation clearance, tree removal, or trimming of vegetation associated with the Electricity (Hazards from Trees) Regulations 2003<sup>28</sup>.</b>
<b>Vertebrate toxic agent</b>	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. Vertebrate toxic agents are regulated under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 and include vertebrate pest control products as identified (but not defined) in <i>NZS 8409:2004 Management of Agrichemicals</i> .
<b>Water race</b>	A watercourse as shown on Map 28.
<b>Wairarapa Moana</b>	Includes the beds of Lake Wairarapa and Lake Onoke and the publicly owned reserves adjacent to the lakes.
<b>Waka</b>	Canoe.
<b>Waka ama</b>	Outrigger canoe.
<b>Wastewater</b>	Liquid waste (and liquids containing waste solids) from domestic, industrial or commercial premises, including, but not limited to, human effluent, <b>grey water</b> , sullage and trade wastes, but excluding <b>stormwater</b> .
<b>Wastewater network</b>	A community reticulated <b>wastewater</b> system, including pipes and pump stations, designed to accept and transport <b>wastewater</b> from properties to a treatment plant.

<sup>28</sup> Section 42A officer's report: Soil conservation, Issue 1.3

<b>Water sensitive urban design</b>	The integration of planning, engineering design and water management to mimic or restore natural hydrological processes in order to address the quantitative and qualitative impacts of land use and development on land, water and biodiversity, and the community's aesthetic and recreational enjoyment of waterways and the coast. <b>Water sensitive urban design</b> manages <b>stormwater</b> at its source to control runoff and water quality. The terms low impact design, low impact urban design and water sensitive design are often used synonymously with <b>water sensitive urban design</b> .
<b>Whaitua</b>	A traditional term for a <b>designated specific</b> <sup>29</sup> area. The Plan utilises the term <b>whaitua</b> to describe a catchment or <b>sub-catchment</b> managed as an integrated system.
<b>Whaitua Implementation Programme</b>	A community programme which sets out how land and water will be managed, including setting of objectives and limits.
<b>Whakapapa</b>	Genealogy.
<b>Whanaungatanga</b>	Kinship, relationship.
<b>Zone of reasonable mixing</b>	<p><b>(1)</b> For the purpose of permitted rules in the Plan, <del>but excluding discharges to coastal water,</del> the <b>zone of reasonable mixing</b> is:</p> <p>(a) in relation to <del>a</del> <b>flowing surface water bodies</b>, <del>excluding an estuary,</del> whichever of the following is the least:</p> <p>(i) a distance 200m downstream of the point of discharge if the width of the wetted channel is greater than 30m at the point of discharge, or</p> <p>(ii) a distance equal to seven times the width of the wetted channel of the <b>surface water body</b>, but which shall not be less than 50m, or</p> <p>(iii) the distance downstream at which mixing of contaminants has occurred across the full width of the wetted channel of the <b>surface water body</b>, but which shall not be less than 50m, or</p> <p>(b) in relation to <del>a lakes and the coastal marine area, including an estuary,</del> a distance 15m from the point of discharge.</p> <p><b>(2)</b> For <del>the purpose of</del> consented activities <del>and for permitted activity discharges to coastal water,</del> the <b>zone of reasonable mixing</b> is determined on a case by case basis in accordance with Policy P7<del>2</del><sup>1,30</sup>.</p>

<sup>29</sup> S42A: Overall policy framework of the proposed Plan – Part B, Issue 3.1

<sup>30</sup> S42A report: Land use in riparian margins and stock access to surface water bodies and the CMA, Issue 1.8