

12 Definitions and Abbreviations

Where terms are defined in the RMA, they shall have the same meaning in this Regional Plan. The following additional terms are defined for the purposes of this Regional Plan.

Definitions

Abrasive Blasting

The cleaning or preparing of a surface by forcibly propelling a stream of *abrasive material* against the surface.

Abrasive Material

Any material used in *abrasive blasting* operations including, but not limited to, sand, slag, shot, or garnet.

Active life of landfill

For the purposes of Chapter 4 – Air Quality, active life of *landfill* is the period that the *landfill* is accepting *refuse* and/or *waste*. It does not include any aftercare or restoration of *landfill* once *refuse* placement has totally ceased at the *landfill site*.

Activity Area

Means the area of land where a particular *Industrial or Trade Activity* is being undertaken, which may result in the discharge of *environmentally hazardous substances* associated with that activity onto or into land or water.

The calculation of the Activity Area shall be based upon the following:

- (a) Exclusion of all areas that discharge lawfully into an authorised *trade waste* system;
- (b) Exclusion of areas that are not used for or affected by the *Industrial or Trade Activity*;
- (c) Exclusion of all indoor or roofed areas which do not discharge onto or into land or water;
- (d) Exclusion of areas used for the storage of inert materials, provided that if suspended solids are generated by the materials and entrained in *stormwater*, the *stormwater* from such storage areas is treated in accordance with the BPO or is otherwise lawfully authorised;
- (e) Inclusion of all roof areas onto which *environmentally hazardous substances* generated by the activity are deposited;
- (f) Inclusion of all outdoor storage, handling or processing areas of materials and/or products that may contribute to the quality or quantity of environmentally hazardous substance discharges (including occasional or temporary use of areas);
- (g) Inclusion of the area at risk from failure of the largest unbunded container used for the activity that may contribute to the quality or quantity of environmentally hazardous substance discharges; and
- (h) Inclusion of all areas (including roofs) that contribute runoff to the Activity Area.

Adjoining Properties

All properties immediately adjacent or across the road, river, or stream from the *premises* the activity is occurring on.

Agrichemical

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 and includes animal remedies but excludes *fertilisers*, chemicals when used in the treatment of *potable water* and biocides when used in cooling towers.

Agrichemical Spray Drift

The airborne movement of vapour, aerosol, droplets or solid particles containing *agr chemicals* onto off target areas (properties or residences) or species (humans, flora or fauna) beyond the *boundary* of the *premises*.

Alteration

In relation to structures means to change the layout or appearance of the structure without changing its function, maximum physical dimensions or location.

Alternative Water Source

Alternative water sources include rainwater tanks and re-used water (for non-potable supply), and includes *surface water* for *groundwater* users and vice versa.

Ambient Air

The air outside reflecting the cumulative effect of all activities both anthropogenic and natural. It does not refer to indoor air, air in the workplace, or to contaminated air as it is discharged from a source.

Ambient Air Quality Guidelines

The guidelines developed by the Ministry for the Environment and given in "Ambient Air Quality Guidelines, May 2002".

Amenity

The same as amenity values in the RMA.

Amenity Areas and Public Places

Those areas which are not used for agriculture, horticulture or plantation forestry but which are freely open to *public access* and which are frequented, or likely to be frequented, by the public. These include public roads (including the state highway network).

Applicator

Any person or organisation engaged in the application of any *agr chemical*. Where application is delegated to employees or contractors, it also includes the person(s) directly responsible for those employees or contractors.

Aquifer

A permeable water-bearing rock, sand, gravel or other geological formation which is capable of receiving or storing water, and/or transmitting and yielding water at a sufficient rate to be a practical water supply.

Archaeological site

As defined in the Historic Places Act 1993.

Artificial Watercourse

Includes any irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation and *farm drainage canal*.

Authorised Facility

A *process* or *site* authorised by a regional plan or resource consent to accept the treatment, storage or disposal of soil or water which contains contaminants above *background* levels.

Average Annual Basis

With respect to Policy 5.4.4 and Rule 5.5.10, the expected reduction in *TSS* loadings during an average 1-year period from storms less than a 2-year, 24-hour storm. *TSS* loadings from storms greater than that event shall not be included in any calculations.

Average Dry Weather Flow

With respect to *wastewater* activities, the total flow averaged for *groundwater infiltration*, *dry weather flow* and *exfiltration* over a dry weather period over a year so that it includes summer and winter weather conditions and seasonal *wastewater* variations.

Average Recurrence Interval ("ARI")

The average time period between rainfall or flow events which equal or exceed a given magnitude.

Background Levels

Concentrations of chemical constituents which occur in soil and groundwater at a specific locality (including *aquifer*) due to natural lithological and hydrogeochemical *processes*.

Backyard Incinerator

An appliance (including a 44-gallon drum) used for *domestic purposes* primarily for the destruction of *waste* which reduces material to ash through combustion.

Barbeque

Any fixed or portable gas or solid fuel burning equipment or device designed or intended for the cooking of food in the open air.

Base flow

That part of river flow derived from groundwater seeping into the river.

Explanation: Water flowing in a river can come from overland flow or from groundwater seepage. Baseflow can be observed during extended dry weather periods.

Biosolids

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

Bore

Any *hole* that has been constructed to provide access to groundwater (for example, for monitoring of ground or groundwater conditions, taking of groundwater or the discharge of *stormwater*). This definition includes piezometers but excludes piezometers that are constructed into manmade structures such as *dams* and the *refuse* in *landfills*.

Boundary

In respect of Chapters 4 and 4A the farthest limit of the *premises* or generally recognised *boundary* around activity(ies).

Buffer Zone

In relation to the use of *agrichemicals*, the distance between the downwind edge of an area where the activity is undertaken and sensitive land uses.

Bund

In respect of *Industrial or Trade Activities* the term bund means an impermeable barrier surrounding a storage area capable of containing any spills or leaks of *environmentally hazardous substances* from the storage vessels within.

Carcinogen

Any substance capable of causing cancer. Carcinogenic has a corresponding meaning.

Carrying Agent

An agent added to an active ingredient to make an *agrichemical* formulation. It can also be the material, usually water or oil, used to dilute the formulated product for application.

Catchpit/Cesspit

An inlet to a *stormwater* system incorporating a grate and a small chamber used to separate *gross solids* from *stormwater* prior to connection to a pipe.

Chicken/s

The common domestic fowl (*Gallus domesticus*) or its young including any related birds.

Cleanfill

A cleanfill is any *landfill* that only accepts cleanfill material.

Cleanfill material means material that when buried will have no adverse effect on people or the environment; and includes virgin materials such as clay, soil and rock, and other inert materials such as concrete or brick that are free of:

- Combustible, putrescible, degradable or leachable components;
- *Hazardous substances*;
- Products or materials derived from *hazardous waste* treatment, *hazardous waste* stabilisation or *hazardous waste* disposal practices;
- Materials that may present a risk to human health; and
- Liquid waste.

Combined Sewer Network

A *wastewater network* where *stormwater* and *wastewater* connections are intentionally made to the same network by a *stormwater or wastewater network utility operator* and in which *wastewater* and *stormwater* are intentionally carried in the same network.

Commercial Extraction (of Natural Material)

The excavation and removal of naturally occurring materials, including, but not limited to sand, shingle and gravel from the bed of *lake*, river or stream, where the rate of extraction exceeds 50 cubic metres per year.

Composting

In respect of Chapter 4 composting is the biological treatment or decomposition of organic material under controlled conditions.

Composting Operation

Every part of the *composting process* from receipt of raw material, shredding, and *composting*, through to the dispatch, or use in another *process*, or disposal. This includes any intervening storage of the raw material, partly *processed* matter, or product.

Consented Waste Disposal System

Any authorised or otherwise approved method for the disposal of trade or domestic *waste* including but not limited to: sanitary sewer, *trade waste* contractor, *landfill*, on *site* disposal.

Contact (Recreation)

A recreational activity which has a reasonable probability of the participant(s) being immersed in water. It includes, but is not limited to, swimming, diving, water skiing, jet skiing, surfing and sailing on sailboards or small centreboard yachts.

Contaminated Land

The same definition as in Section 2 of the RMA which in April 2012 read (for information only – Plan users should refer to the current version of the RMA):

“contaminated land” means land that has a hazardous substance 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.

Contaminated Land Requiring Management

Contaminated land, where the discharge of contaminants is avoided or mitigated by ongoing land management practices and/or monitoring.

Contributing Catchment Equivalent Population

With respect to *wastewater* activities, a *wastewater* design parameter used to denote the number of people residing in a residential area that would be required to generate an equivalent volume of flow as would occur from a specific non-residential *wastewater* source. Also commonly referred to as “EP”.

Countryside Living

Has the same meaning as defined in the Auckland Regional Policy Statement which states:

means low density residential development on rural land. It includes the concepts of rural-residential development, scattered rural-residential lots, farmlets, residential bush lots, retirement lots, large-lot residential development and the like. It is similar to low density residential development where it occurs within *urban areas*.

Cultivation

The disturbance of soil in preparation for the planting of seeds or plants.

(It includes ploughing, discing, hoeing, mouldboarding, ripping, turning and lifting. It excludes production forestry activities, harrowing, direct *drilling* of seed and no-tillage practice.)

Culvert

A pipe with an inlet from a *watercourse* and outlet to a *watercourse*, designed to convey water under a specific structure (such as a road).

Dam

Any structure which, either:

- (a) Permanently impounds *surface water*; or
- (b) Temporarily impounds *surface water* as its primary function,

and includes weirs but excludes *culverts*.

Damming

The activity of impounding *surface water* (and any substances dissolved in, suspended in or otherwise combined with the water) with any structure. This excludes water held in tanks and *reclamation* or *drainage* which results in the creation of dry land.

Decommission (a Bore or Hole)

To permanently abandon a *hole* or *bore* or take a *bore* out of service.

Deep Bore Disposal

Deep bores are a form of deep *infiltration* system, typically around 6 metres deep that have been used on *sites* where low permeability surface soils, such as poorly draining clays, are underlain by subsoil layers at depth.

Demand Management Programme (water)

A plan to influence patterns of water use practices and/or behaviour in all sectors of use (and distribution) with the objective of maximising *water use efficiency* and reducing discretionary water use, as far as practical.

Deposition of Substances

The placement of substances in, on, or under the bed of a *lake*, river, stream or wetland including dredged material and solid matter such as rock, soil, concrete, steel, timber, vessels and *refuse*, but excluding liquids such as *sewage effluent*, *stormwater* and *trade wastes*.

Design Peak Flow

With respect to *wastewater* activities, the highest flow rate (including wet weather allowances) expected to occur during a 24-hour period. It is commonly denoted as a fixed multiple of the *average dry weather flow*.

Direct Supervision

Means providing guidance in all aspects of the safe, responsible and effective use of *agrichemicals*, including storage, mixing, handling, application and disposal. It also means being present at the *premises* where *agrichemical* spraying activities are occurring, or being contactable (by electronic means or in person) and able to be present at the application area within a reasonable period of time.

Discharge System

In respect of Chapter 5 means a system used to discharge liquid contaminants and includes any facilities and devices used to collect, store or treat the liquid contaminants prior to their discharge.

Diversion of a River or Stream

Removing water from its natural course, usually through a channel, pipe, tunnel or *culvert* and discharging the water back into the same waterbody.

Diversion of Stormwater

The turning aside of *stormwater* from its natural course of flow; causing it to flow by a different route.

Domestic Fires

A combustion appliance used for heating space, or water, or for cooking which has a chimney and is designed primarily for use in a residential dwelling and includes wood stoves, coal ranges, *open fires*, solid fuel burning appliances and dual burning appliances.

Domestic Heating

Heating Devices for use in residential dwellings and includes heating by *domestic fires*, electricity, gas, solar energy and oil.

Domestic Purposes

For the purposes of rules 5.5.14 to 5.5.19 domestic purposes means the quantity of an *environmentally hazardous substance* that is used in normal household activities.

Domestic Wastewater

Wastewater originating from toilets, urinals, kitchens, bathrooms, showers, baths, basins and laundries from dwellings, commercial, industrial or other premises such as cafes, restaurants and schools but excludes trade waste, wastewater from Industrial or Trade Activities, and washwater.

Drainage

The removal of water from any part of a waterbody or land, resulting in the creation of a dry area, lower groundwater levels or minimising the build-up of *surface water* ponding.

Dredging

The disturbance of the bed of any *lake* or river by the excavation and removal of material in order to provide increased water depths for the safe and convenient navigation of vessels in navigation channels and at berthing and mooring facilities.

Drilling

A method of boring into the ground predominantly by rotating, percussive, or washing action. It excludes excavation of pits by digging, blasting or other forms of excavation.

Drought Management Plan

A plan formulated to prepare for and minimise the effects on all aspects of water supply and consumption that may occur during periods of drought conditions.

Drought Security Standard

The ability of a water supply system to continue to supply sufficient water to meet a specified demand, under drought conditions, of a particular intensity. The drought intensity is measured in terms of the probability of drought occurring within a specified period of time.

Dry Abrasive Blasting

Any *abrasive blasting* without the use of water, or other liquid dust suppression additives.

Dry and Well Seasoned

Containing a maximum of twenty-five percent dry weight moisture content.

Dry Weather Flow

With respect to *wastewater* activities, the flow during a normal working day including *wastewater* flow and groundwater *infiltration* during a dry *weather period* (see also the definition of 'Overflow – Dry weather overflow').

Earthworks

The disturbance of land surfaces by blading, contouring, ripping, moving, removing, placing or replacing soil or earth, or by excavation, or by cutting or filling operations.

Ecological District

Is a local part of New Zealand where topographical, geological, climatic, soil and biological features, including the broad cultural pattern, produce a characteristic landscape and range of biological communities.

Ecosystem

In respect of Chapter 4 an ecosystem is an ecological community together with its environment, functioning as a unit; an interacting system of living parts and non-living parts such as sunlight, air, water, minerals and nutrients.

Effluent

Any *waste* or *wastewater* to be treated and/or disposed of. It does not include *solid waste* or *stormwater* as defined in this plan.

Emergency Service Training and Investigation

Activities or operations undertaken by an emergency service provider, including the New Zealand Fire Service and the Auckland Airport Fire Service, for the purpose of training and/or investigation and includes the lighting of any material and its extinguishment.

Emergent Plant

A plant, which has appeared above the surface of the water.

Entrainment of Fish

The forced transport of fish from a surface waterbody into a water intake resulting from inadequate screening of the intake and the *taking* of water at a velocity which exceeds that against which the fish can successfully swim. Fish entrainment can be avoided by the installation of appropriately screened intakes which abstract water at a low velocity.

Environmentally Hazardous Substance(s)

Any material, chemical or other substance in sufficient quantity or concentration that may result in more than minor adverse effects when released into the receiving *environment*, including:

- (a) toxicity (both acute and chronic);
- (b) ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; and
- (c) adverse effects on human health.

Erosion Control

Preventing or minimising the erosion of soil. This is the most effective way to minimise the adverse effects that land disturbing activities may have on a *receiving environment*.

Ethnic Cooking Fire

Any hangi, umu or similar fire in the open air and used for the preparation of food using ethnic cooking methods.

Exfiltration

The leakage of *wastewater* from a *wastewater network* via pipes, pipe joints, manholes and other network structures; but not including planned or unforeseen discharges from pump stations or *overflow* points.

For the purposes of "exfiltration," *wastewater* includes any *stormwater* inflow or *infiltration* connected to and mixed with the *wastewater* flow.

Exotic Plant

Any plant that is not native to New Zealand, i.e. not indigenous.

Extension

In relation to structures means any addition to the structure that increases its physical dimensions.

External Documents

Any standard, requirement, recommended practice or guidelines or an international or national organisation or of a country, or other written material that deals with technical matters that is too large or impractical to include in or print in the Plan and includes, but is not limited to ARC technical publications, New Zealand Standards, codes of practice and guidelines for managing environmental effects.

Farm Drainage Canal

A *drainage* canal or drain on a farm that has been formed by excavating land and does not include a *drainage* canal or drain that has been formed in the bed of a river, stream or wetland.

Feedlot

A building or an area of ground set aside for the intensive farming of livestock where the predominant form of feed is not the grazing of pasture grasses to ready the livestock for slaughter.

Fertiliser

Any substance which is described as or held out to be for or suitable for sustaining or increasing the growth, productivity or quality of plants or animals through the application of essential nutrients to plants or soils whether in solid or fluid form, provided the substance is free from human faecal matter, **sewage solids** and pathogens or any other agent which could effect disease and pest transmission.

Fertiliser includes but is not limited to nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, calcium, chlorine, sodium, as major nutrients or manganese, iron, zinc, copper, boron, cobalt, molybdenum, selenium, as minor nutrients or additives, or any other product which is considered to meet identified soil or plant nutrient deficiencies, and is applied with this as the principle objective. Products discharged or applied as part of a **waste** treatment **process** are excluded from this definition.

Fish Passage

The natural movement of fish between the sea and any river, including upstream or downstream in that river.

*Note: The provision of constructed **fish passage** is an acceptable means of complying with the **fish passage** requirements of this Plan.*

Flow Variability

The range, frequency, duration and timing of flows in a river or stream.

Food production

Production of crops likely to be consumed directly (either cooked or uncooked) by humans or used as fodder for dairy animals. Industrial crops, fodder and cereal crops for other animals, pasture and trees are not included within this definition.

Fossil Fuels

All fuels made from the breakdown of carbonaceous materials, e.g. coal, **petrol**, natural gas, diesel.

Gaseous Products

Gaseous products exclude **landfill** gas and include, but are not limited to, biogas and **waste** gaseous petrochemical products.

Green Waste(s)

Vegetative garden **waste material** including grass clippings, branches, weeds and leaves.

Greenfields Catchments

A catchment within which the constructed urban landuse area is less than 50% of the total catchment area.

*Note : This term relates to a whole catchment or sub-catchment, and not a **site** within a catchment. A catchment is taken from the nominated point of discharge to the **receiving water** and includes all of the land draining to that point.*

Greenhouse Gases

Those gases which trap some of the sun's radiant energy and in so doing maintain global air temperatures at an average of 15 degrees Celsius. Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons, ozone, nitrous oxide and water.

Greenhouse nutrient solution

The liquid that provides plants in a soilless growing system with water and nutrients.

Gross Solids

With respect to *stormwater* and *wastewater* activities, organic and inorganic solid material visible to the naked eye including but not limited to items such as faeces, condoms, tampons, toilet paper, nappies, litter, plastic bottles, and packaging material.

Groundwater

Natural water contained within rock formations below the surface of the ground.

For the sole purpose of the *contaminated land* provisions of this Plan; water beneath the land surface in the water saturated zone, excluding *perched groundwater*.

Groundwater diversion

Significantly changing the permeability of the *aquifer* and/or rerouting the ambient ground-water flow regime (by draining, piping or physically impeding the flow of *groundwater*).

Habitable Building

Means a building whose primary function is a dwelling, or work or meeting place, including houses, commercial and industrial buildings, community and recreational buildings, but excluding garages, haybarns and other out-buildings.

Habitable Floor

Means the floor of a building which is used primarily for residential or community activities but excludes sheds, outhouses, garages or basements.

Hapū

A sub-tribe, usually a number of whanau with a common ancestor.

Hazardous Air Pollutants

Any substance known or suspected to cause a significant adverse effect on human health or the environment due to its toxicity, persistence in the environment, tendency to bio-accumulate or any combination of these things. Hazardous air pollutants include those substances listed in Schedule 7.

Hazardous Substance

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 (both acute and chronic)
 - (vi) ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation;
 - (vii) radioactivity; 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) of this definition.

Hazardous Waste

Materials with properties of *hazardous substances* which are no longer needed or wanted.

Heavily Trafficked Road

Means any road carrying greater than 12,000 vehicles per day.

Highway network operator

Means the operator of a state highway.

Hole

With respect to Chapter 6: Water Allocation and Chapter 7: Beds of Lakes and Rivers of this Plan, any excavation that is created by *drilling*.

Hydrocarbons

Chemical compounds that contain carbon and hydrogen.

Impervious Area

An area with a surface which either prevents or significantly retards the *infiltration* of water into the ground, thereby causing water to run off the ground surface in greater quantities or at an increased rate of flow than would occur under natural conditions.

When calculating impervious areas for the thresholds in the Rules 5.5.1 to 5.5.5 in this Plan for subdivisions or development, include the expected extent of new impervious areas following subdivision or development, for the extent of the parent lot prior to subdivision.

When calculating impervious areas for the thresholds in the Rules 5.5.1 to 5.5.5 in this Plan for existing impervious areas, include the expected extent of impervious areas that are not already authorised by existing use authorities and other discharge permits. When calculating impervious area for the purpose of applying for *stormwater* controls in Rules 5.5.1 to 5.5.5 and 5.5.9 the *Activity Area* of *Industrial or Trade Activity* shall be excluded.

Note: Common impervious areas include, but are not limited to, roofs, patios, asphalt or concrete driveways or paving, sealed car parking areas, tennis or netball courts, sealed roads, compacted metal roads and parking areas, but excludes gravel shoulders adjacent to sealed roads.

Impervious Layer

A layer of material, including but not limited to buildings, concrete, asphalt and compacted earth, which is designed to minimise the downward *infiltration* of water and to prevent human contact with the underlying soil.

Impingement of Fish

The forced holding of fish against a water intake screen resulting from the *take* of water at a velocity which exceeds that against which the fish can successfully swim.

Industrial or Trade Activity

Means carrying out an “industrial or trade process” as defined in the RMA but does not include a production land activity.

Infiltration

Groundwater entering the *stormwater* or *wastewater network* via pipe joints, cracks and *holes*.

Influent

Liquids with or without solids in suspension entering a *stormwater* or *wastewater network*.

Innovative (Methods)

With regard to *stormwater* activities, innovative methods are *stormwater* quality treatment methods that have not been evaluated using accepted protocols, but for which preliminary data indicates an acceptable level of *stormwater* contaminant control. Innovative methods are not acceptable for general usage until their performance has been verified to the satisfaction of the ARC (as set out in ARC Technical Publication 10: Stormwater Management Devices: Design Guideline Manual).

Integrated Catchment Management Plan (ICMP)

A plan for management of the *stormwater* and *wastewater* discharges, diversions and associated activities within the catchment or District which is prepared in accordance with this Plan and identifies :

- (a) the *stormwater* or *wastewater* issues facing the catchment and the range of effects from those discharges, diversions and associated activities;
- (b) strategic objectives for the management of *stormwater* and *wastewater* discharges, diversions and associated activities within the catchment or District;
- (c) a range of management options and the preferred management approach for avoiding, remedying or mitigating environmental effects and risks;
- (d) roles and responsibilities for implementation of the management approach;
- (e) tools to support implementation of the management approach; and
- (f) a *process* for review.

Note: Schedule 9 sets out minimum information requirements for an ICMP.

Integrated Pest Management

An ecologically based pest control strategy which may include the judicious use of *agrichemicals* and other control measures.

Intensive Livestock Farming

Agricultural production carried out primarily indoors or in closely fenced outdoor runs where the stocking density precludes the maintenance of pasture or ground cover and, the primary purpose of the activity being the commercial production of livestock or eggs for sale or slaughter. Intensive livestock farming includes, but is not limited to, *poultry* farming of more than 5000 birds, piggeries with more than 25 *pig equivalents* and cattle *feedlots*. For avoidance of doubt, intensive livestock farming does not include free range operations in which livestock are generally outside during daylight hours and have free access to a sufficient area per animal or *poultry* to enable them to exhibit natural behaviours.

Intermittent Stream

Any stream or part of a stream that is not a Permanent stream.

Note:

This definition does not include any *artificial watercourse* (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply for electricity power generation, *farm drainage canal*) and roadside drain and water-table except where the roadside drain or water-table is a modified element of a natural *drainage* system).

Inversion Layer

A trapped layer of dense, cool air beneath a layer of less dense warm air usually in a basin or valley. The 'lid' of warm air prevents upward flowing air currents from developing and dispersing contaminants.

Iwi

A Maori tribe, usually containing a number of *hapu* with a common ancestor.

Kaitiaki

The Tangata Whenua guardian who exercises the ancestral responsibilities of Kaitiakitanga.

Kohanga reo

Language nest.

Kura

School.

Laboratory Scale (Operations)

A laboratory scale operation as described in AS2243.10:1993 Safety in Laboratories – Storage of Chemicals.

Lake

Has the same meaning as set out in the RMA.

At the time of printing this was: “a body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land”

Land containing elevated levels of contaminants

Means land that contains contaminants which occur at levels exceeding those permitted by Rule 5.5.41.

Land drainage for cultivation or pasture management

Land *drainage* that is intended to remove excess soil moisture for cultivation and pastoral farming purposes.

Land Use Intensification

Also commonly referred to as “intensification”. Has the same meaning as “intensification” as defined in the Auckland Regional Policy Statement which states: in rural and *urban areas*, means increased densities of population and/or buildings.

- (a) In an *urban area* intensification includes redevelopment, infill, conversion, retro-fitting and recycling. It also includes additional urban development at any density on vacant land within the defined urban limits.
- (b) In rural areas, intensification includes changes in the intensity of subdivision and development, from (for example) extensive pastoral farming regimes to rural residential (*countryside living*), horticultural, or *Intensive Livestock Farming activities*.

Landfill

A landfill includes any landfill that accepts domestic, hazardous or industrial *wastes* such as municipal *waste* landfills and monofills but excludes *cleanfills* and construction and demolitions landfills. A landfill also includes any landfill gas extraction or treatment system such as flaring or the combustion of landfill gas for the purpose of electricity generation.

Leachate

Liquid that has percolated through or emerged from *solid waste* and that contains dissolved and/or suspended liquids and/or solids and/or gases.

Littoral Drift

The transverse movement of sand and sediments along a coast as a result of wave or current action.

Local Authority Infrastructure Design Standards means

For Rodney District Council, Standards for Engineering Design and Construction;
For North Shore City Council, Infrastructure Design Manual;
For Auckland City Council, Auckland City / Metrowater Development and Connection Standards;
For Waitakere City Council, Code of Practice for City Infrastructure and Land Development;
For Manukau City Council, Engineering Quality Standards;
For Papakura District Council, Papakura District Council, Development Code; and
For Franklin District Council, Franklin District Council Code of Practice for Subdivision & Development - Edition Four-December 1999.

Local Newspaper

Any local newspaper distributed to households in the vicinity of the property to be sprayed.

Long Term Average Basis

With respect to *stormwater* activities, the average value when data are considered over a long-term basis. It is a measure of the average tendency for a given parameter.

Low Impact Design

With respect to *stormwater* activities, a design approach for site development that protects and incorporates natural components of the landscape into erosion and *sediment control* and *stormwater* management plans and in particular, seeks to minimise changes to pre-development hydrological regimes and watercourses so as to minimise adverse hydrological effects of development such as erosion and sedimentation of *Permanent rivers and streams*.

Maintenance or Maintenance and Repair

For the purpose of structures, in, on, under or over the bed of a *lake*, river or stream, maintenance and repair means work carried out in order to maintain a structure in a good and safe working condition and includes painting and necessary preparation works.

Management Flow

A specified flow in a river or stream that is set in order to determine *water availability*. The management flow is higher than the *minimum flow*.

Manākitanga

Hospitality.

Mauri

Life force, life essence.

Metropolitan Urban Limits

The *boundary* between the rural area and the *urban area*. The *urban area* includes both the existing built-up area and those areas committed for future urban expansion in conformity with the objectives and policies expressed in the Regional Development chapter of the ARPS. The metropolitan urban limits are delineated on the Map Series 1, Sheets 1-24.

Minimum Flow

A specified low flow in a river or stream which enables the management objective(s) for the waterbody to be met. The minimum flow may be set at a rate which will maintain or enhance freshwater habitat, provide for the passage of fish, or may reflect Maori or *amenity* values, including landscape and *recreation*.

A minimum flow may be set as a threshold in relation to which *takes* are regulated, such that when stream flow falls below the minimum flow the taking of water may be prohibited or restricted.

In other circumstances, a minimum flow may be set as a requirement to be maintained downstream of a *dam* by the release of a residual or compensation flow.

Mobile Sources

A mobile source that discharges contaminants into air such as motor vehicles (cars), aircraft, trains, vessels (boats), and lawn mowers.

Motor Fuel/s

All *hydrocarbon* fuels and/or various combinations that are used to power engines and includes *petrol*, diesel, jet fuel, kerosene, aviation gasoline, ethanol, methanol, bio fuels, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and compressed natural gas (CNG).

Motorised Handheld Application

Any handheld application, including from a portable spray unit where a handheld spraying device is used, that is powered by a motorised pump but which is not applied from a moving vehicle.

Municipal Sewage

In respect of Chapter 4 municipal *sewage* is liquid and *solid waste* from domestic, industrial and commercial *premises* that is collected in the *wastewater* collection network and conveyed to municipal wastewater treatment plant.

Municipal Water Supply

Water taken for supply to a town or city.

Mutagen/Mutagenic

Any substance capable of causing genetic mutation that may result in inheritable genetic effects. Mutagenic has a corresponding meaning.

National Environmental Standards for Ambient Air Quality

The table in Schedule 1 and Regulations 13 and 14 in the Resource Management (National Environmental Standards Relating to Certain Air Pollutants, Dioxins and Other Toxics for Air Quality) Regulations 2004 (AQNES).

Natural Character

Those qualities and values of wetlands, *lakes* and rivers and their margins which derive from the presence of natural features and natural *processes*. These qualities include the presence of indigenous vegetation and habitats, landforms, landscapes, the historic, aesthetic, cultural and spiritual values of natural features, the functioning of natural *processes* and the maintenance of high water quality. Although not excluding structures and human activities, areas of natural character derive their predominant influence, character or identity from the presence of natural values and *processes*.

Natural Stream Management Area

Any *Permanent river or stream* outside of the *urban areas* with *predominantly indigenous vegetation* cover along a length (reach) of not less than 600 metres; and

- (a) an average total width of vegetation cover of 80 metres (i.e. an average width of 40 metres on either side); and
- (b) a minimum total width of vegetation cover of 10 metres from the stream edge, for a length not exceeding 10 percent of the total reach.

Where there are cleared areas for tracks and stream crossings, these are included in the measurements of vegetation length and width.

Navigation Aids

Any buoy, beacon, light or marker, sign, fog signal apparatus or radio device erected, moored, or placed in, on, under or over the bed of any *lake* or river in aid of the navigation of people and vessels. For the purposes of this Plan, navigation aids do not include light houses.

Network Utility Infrastructure

Means infrastructure operated by a Network Utility Operator as defined by Section 166 of the RMA.

Network Efficiency Procedures

All reasonably practicable measures to maintain and enhance the efficiency of a water supply system and to minimise water losses from the system. This shall include, but not be limited to the development and implementation of:

- (a) strategic programmes(s) of action to enhance and maintain the water efficiency of a water supply system; and
- (b) routine procedures to assure the minimisation of water losses and other unaccounted for water.

Nitrogenous Fertiliser

Any substance registered under the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997 for use in sustaining or increasing the growth, productivity, or quality of plants by its application to those plants or the soil in which they grow or will grow, where the nitrogen percentage by weight is greater than or equal to 20 percent of the total *fertiliser*.

Non-greenfields Catchment

With respect to *stormwater* and *wastewater* activities, catchments that do not meet the definition of a *greenfields catchment*.

Non-point Source Discharge

A discharge not from a defined point such as a pipe or channel.

Non-structural Methods

With respect to *stormwater* and *wastewater* activities, physical methods of treating *stormwater* and *wastewater* that utilise natural components of the landscape; or operational, service delivery activities, and general preventative measures undertaken by or on behalf of a *stormwater* or *wastewater network utility operator* that aim to reduce the contamination of the *stormwater* or *wastewater*.

Note: Examples include, but are not limited to, road sweeping, use of grass swales, public education, spill contingency planning and riparian vegetation maintenance or enhancement.

Offal

Dead animal matter.

Offal Hole

A *hole* excavated for the purpose of disposing of *offal*.

Off-site

A place where soil cannot be reasonably recovered or retrieved once it has moved from a place of soil disturbance.

Off-stream Dam

Any structure which impounds *surface water* but which is not located on the bed of a *lake* or any *Permanent river or stream* as defined below.

On-site Vehicle Refuelling Facility

Any on-site facility where the refueling of vehicles is undertaken, including all associated equipment (e.g. fuel pumps, remote tank fill points, bulk fuel storage tanks etc) where the total combined volume of all bulk fuel storage tanks exceeds 5m³.

Open Fires

All indoor heating devices which are capable of burning fuel such as fireplaces, open hearths and visors. Excludes enclosed heating devices such as wood burners, pot belly stoves and the like.

Open-Cast Extraction

Open-cast extraction is the *process* of removal of minerals, ores and/or aggregates from land. For the purposes of its use in Section 4 Air Quality – Dust Generating Rules, it includes the mixing and use of explosives for the purposes of blasting during extraction.

Outdoor Burning

The burning of materials in the open, excluding *barbecues*, umu, hangi, smoke houses or other domestic or *ethnic cooking fires*.

Outfall

The endpoint of any pipe, conduit, or drain from which a discharge occurs to a *receiving environment*.

Overburden (Removal)

With reference to quarrying, the removal of unusable soil/rock stripped from above suitable production material.

Overflow

A discharge from a combined *stormwater/wastewater network* or separate *wastewater network*.

Sub-categories:

Dry weather overflow:

An overflow that occurs during *dry weather flow* (see also the definition of *Dry Weather Flow*).

Wet weather overflow:

An overflow that occurs at a time other than when dry weather flow is occurring within the network (see also the definition of *Wet Weather Flow*).

Formal overflow:

an overflow from a constructed relief pipe or identified relief point through which a discharge is planned when the conveyance capacity of the *wastewater network* at that point is exceeded.

Overland Flow Path

The natural flow path of *stormwater* over the ground.

Ozone Depleting Substance

Any substance that depletes the overall thickness of the stratospheric *ozone layer*, such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, nitrous oxides and methyl bromide.

Ozone Layer

A layer of gaseous ozone (O3) 17–26 kilometres above sea level in the stratosphere. The ozone layer protects life on earth by filtering out harmful, ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

Papakainga

Residential occupancy on any ancestral land owned by Maori.

Perched Groundwater

Groundwater contained in an isolated saturated zone within the unsaturated zone.

Permanent River or Stream

Downstream of the uppermost reach of a river or stream which meets either of the following criteria:

- (a) has continual flow; or
- (b) has natural pools having a depth at their deepest point of not less than 150 millimetres and a total pool surface area that is 10m² or more per 100 metres of river or stream bed length.

The *boundary* between Permanent and Intermittent river or stream reaches is the uppermost qualifying pool in the uppermost qualifying reach.

Notes:

- (1) *This definition does not include any **artificial watercourse** (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply for electricity power generation, **farm drainage canal**) and roadside drain and water-table except where the roadside drain or water-table is a modified element of a natural **drainage** system.*
- (2) *Where there is uncertainty over the status of any stream the ARC will provide assistance and advice concerning the steps involved in making that determination.*
- (3) *Assessment for determining Permanent rivers or streams and **Intermittent streams** may be undertaken at any time of the year. Once a reach of a river or stream has been assessed as satisfying the criteria for categorising the stream as an Intermittent stream, upstream of the point of assessment will continue to be considered an **Intermittent stream**. Details of the assessment should be retained for the purposes of demonstrating the stream’s status as an **Intermittent stream**.*

Petrol

A petroleum product with a research octane number (RON) of less than 99.

Pig Equivalent

A pig equivalent equates to a 50kg pig.

Point Source Discharge

A discharge from a defined point such as a pipe or channel.

Potable Water

Water of a suitable quality for human consumption.

Potentially contaminated land

Land that by virtue of its historical use and the types of activities previously undertaken upon it may be *contaminated land*.

Poultry

A domestic gallinaceous bird (heavy-bodied largely ground feeding bird). A general term for any domestic birds (as opposed to wild game birds) kept for meat and/or eggs including, but not limited to, chicken, duck, goose, guinea fowl, pigeon and turkey.

Predominantly Indigenous Vegetation

For the purpose of the *Natural Streams Management Areas*, predominantly indigenous vegetation means areas of vegetation where the canopy is intact and is dominated by indigenous species, and contains a regenerating understory. It includes stands of predominant kanuka and manuka, and areas of wetland vegetation. It can include areas with exotic species in the canopy or emergent above the canopy, as long as they do not comprise more than 25 percent of the canopy composition.

Premises

Includes land, buildings, *mobile sources* and any other location where an activity that discharges contaminants into air takes place.

Process (es) (ing)

Every part of a process from the receipt of a raw material to the dispatch or use in another process or disposal of any product or *waste material*, and any intervening storage of the raw material, partly processed matter, or product.

Protection

In relation to a resource, its maintenance, so far as is practicable in its current state, but may include:

- (a) restoration to some former state;
- (b) augmentation or enhancement.

Public Access

Unobstructed admission to space which is available for public use.

Rahui

A form of tapu restricting the use of land, sea, rivers, forests, gardens and other food resources. It can include prohibitions on people gathering food in an area, for a specified period after a drowning, or the conservation of species through prohibitions on the harvest of kaimoana.

Receiving Environment

With respect to *stormwater* and *wastewater* activities, any land or water body to which a discharge occurs.

Receiving Water

A continually flowing body of fresh water. 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*).

Reconstruction

In relation to structures means to rebuild or erect to the same or similar specifications, materials, scale, location and design to that which existed immediately prior to the demolition, removal or loss of part or all of a structure.

Reclamation

Any permanent filling of an area previously inundated by water, for the purpose of creating dry land. Reclamation excludes any area of *surface water* impounded by a *dam*.

Recreation

Any activity carried out in a person’s free time which enhances life experiences and enjoyment. This concept is broad and includes all activities: passive, physical, artistic and cultural, as well as community service.

Recycling Station

A depot that receives materials for recycling, such as paper, plastics, and glass but does not include greenwaste and *refuse*.

Refuse

Refuse is *waste* that is disposed of, or will be disposed of, at a *landfill*.

Refuse Transfer Station

The receipt, storage, collection and transfer of *waste materials* not generated on *site*.

Regionally Significant Infrastructure

Means the following infrastructural services and facilities:

- The state highway network;
- The rail network;
- Seaports;
- Airports;
- Bulk water supply and *drainage* reticulation and associated works;
- Solid Waste Disposal;
- Energy Transmission (electricity, gas and oil)
- Telecommunications and radio communications networks;
- Defence establishments.

Remediation

The *process* of reducing contaminant levels, toxicity, and/or mobility to avoid, remedy or mitigate potential significant adverse effects on human health or the environment.

Reverse Sensitivity

The effects of activities sensitive to other lawfully established activities.

Road Controlling Authorities

The authorities responsible for managing the road network, currently *Territorial Local Authorities* and NZ Transport Agency.

Road Pricing

Charging road users directly for their use of a particular piece of road. Charges for use of the road may vary according to what road is used and when. Road pricing can have two main functions – to change motorist's behaviour and thus improve traffic conditions, and to raise funds. Road pricing can be implemented in a variety of forms ranging from network wide electronic pricing using satellite communications, to tolls collected at a limited number of points by conventional means.

Road-side Drain

Any man-made open channel at the edge of any public road, constructed for the principal purpose of conveying *stormwater*. This does not include within-paddock contour drains or edge-of-paddock cut-off drains.

Rural Character

Has the same meaning as defined in the Auckland Regional Policy Statement which states: means distinctive combination of qualities which make an area "rural" rather than "urban". These include the dominance in the landscape of natural vegetation and primary production regimes and the absence or subservience of man-made structures other than those related to primary production or to other activities for which provision is made in the District Plan applying to that area.

Rural Classification

Land that is predominantly rural in character and where rural activities are permitted activities under the relevant District Plan. Also commonly referred to as "rural zoning". Note "*rural character*" is defined in the Auckland Regional Policy Statement as follows: means the distinctive combinations of qualities which make an area "rural" rather than "urban". These include the dominance in the landscape of natural vegetation and primary production regimes and the absence or subservience of man-made structures other than those related to primary production or to other activities for which provision is made in the District Plan applying to that area.

Saltwater Intrusion

The movement of saline water into an *aquifer* where it mixes with or displaces freshwater.

Sediment Control

Capturing sediment that has been eroded and entrained in overland flow before it enters the *receiving environment*.

Separate Phase Hydrocarbons

Hydrocarbons at concentrations that exceed the capacity of the soil to absorb and retain them such that they are able to be mobilised by natural forces.

Separate Phase Liquid Contaminants

Contaminants at concentrations that exceed the capacity of the soil to absorb and retain them such that they are able to be mobilised by natural forces.

Sewage

Liquid and *solid waste* from domestic, industrial and commercial *premises* discharged to the *wastewater network*.

Sewage Sludge

Unstabilised organic solid material generated by the treatment of *sewage* and *wastewater*.

Sewage Solid

Solid waste material generated by the *process* of human *sewage*, both treated and untreated, and includes *gross solids*, *biosolids*, *sewage sludge*, and any material generated by mixing any other material with sewage solids.

Sewage Treatment

The treatment of *sewage* in facilities for that purpose but excludes any treatment naturally occurring within the *sewage* network.

Signs

A visual device displaying a message or notice to the public, either by images or words for the purpose of:

- (a) identifying a product, business or service;
- (b) giving direction, or public information;
- (c) aiding navigation or providing information for public health or safety;

together with any frame, supporting device and any associated equipment.

Single Chamber Incinerator

An appliance used primarily for the destruction of *waste* that reduces material to ash through combustion where the appliance has only one chamber where combustion occurs. This includes single chamber onion skin burners.

Site

With respect to *stormwater* activities: a single property, lot or parcel of land.

Slope

The steepness of the land surface or part of a land surface. Slope is measured in degrees and to an accuracy no less than that achieved using a hand-held clinometer or abney level.

Slope Angle

The average *slope* of the land surface as viewed from the base of the area of actual or intended soil disturbance to the top of the *slope length* or paddock crest, whichever is visible and nearest.

Slope Length

The maximum continuous length of *cultivation* or land disturbance as measured along a *slope angle* at ground level.

Soil Conservation

Means avoiding, remedying or mitigating soil erosion and maintaining the physical, chemical and biological qualities of the soil.

Solid Fuelled Domestic Fire

Any *domestic fire* fuelled by solid materials including coal, wood, paper, or carbonettes.

Solid Waste

See *Waste*, but this refers only to solid or semi-solid materials (e.g.sludges).

Source Control

With respect to *stormwater* activities, measures designed to prevent the introduction of contaminants into *stormwater* runoff.

Note: Examples include, but are not limited to, bunding around hazardous materials storage sites, a roof over an industrial or trade process area, the removal of lead from petrol, and avoiding of the use of copper spouting.

Spray Plan

Comprises details of an annual or seasonal programme of intended spraying consistent with Schedule 5 of this Plan.

Stormwater

Notwithstanding the definition of “stormwater” in the Auckland Regional Policy Statement, for the purposes of this Plan “stormwater” means *surface water* runoff (and any contaminants contained therein), from land or the external surface of any structure which is diverted or discharged to a water body or land as a result of rainfall.

Note: For Industrial or Trade Activities the discharge of contaminants, including environmentally hazardous substances and any contaminants in stormwater, arising from the Activity Area of any Industrial or Trade Activity is regulated by rules 5.5.14 to 5.5.19.

Stormwater or Wastewater Network

With respect to *stormwater* and *wastewater* activities, a system of pipes, open channels and associated ancillary structures for the purpose of conveying, diverting, storing, treating or discharging *stormwater* or *wastewater*, owned by a *stormwater or wastewater network utility operator* or *highway network operator*.

Stormwater or Wastewater Network Utility Operator

Those bodies or companies providing *stormwater* or *wastewater* collection and management services within the Auckland Region, being:

- (a) Auckland Council;
- (b) Watercare Services Ltd;
- (c) United Water Ltd;
- (d) NZ Transport Agency; and
- (e) such other body providing similar services as may from time to time apply to, and be approved by, the Manager, Regional and Local Planning of the Auckland Council.

Stormwater and Wastewater Network Utility Operator has the same meaning as above.

Structure Plan

A document prepared by or on behalf of a *territorial local authority* that sets out the manner in which land is to be urbanised or used. It defines the future pattern of significant land uses, the density of development and including arterial roads, commercial centres, schools, parks, land required for *recreation* and environmental *protection* purposes. Structure Plans are typically non-statutory documents initially and then following consultation, given statutory status by being incorporated into District Plans. (See also Appendix A of the Auckland Regional Policy Statement).

Submerged Plants

A plant which grows beneath the surface of the water.

Surface Water

Any freshwater waterbody located above the ground surface, including rivers, streams, springs, *lakes*, wetlands and water impounded by *dams*.

Sweep Blasting

A minor amount of *dry abrasive blasting* performed to achieve surface uniformity, or to remove flash rust.

Take (water)

The activity of removing water from a waterbody (including rivers, streams, *lakes*, wetlands, water impounded by *dams* and *aquifers*), by pumping and/or gravity, typically for consumptive use, but also including *groundwater* de-watering and *groundwater* removal as part of land drainage. Take does not include the removal of water from a waterbody where that removal is by a discharge (for example, where water is discharged over a *dam* spillway).

Taonga

Something which is highly prized or treasured, tangible or intangible, that contributes to Maori well-being. The term equates roughly to the concept of a resource, but incorporates a range of social, economic and cultural associations. Included, for example, are te reo (the Maori language) *waahi tapu*, waterways, fishing grounds, mountains and place names.

Teratogen/Teratogenic

Any substance capable of causing malformation during development of a foetus. Teratogenic has a corresponding meaning.

Territorial Authority/Authorities(TA)

A local government organisation. In the Auckland Region, these are comprised of:

- Rodney District Council;
- North Shore City Council;
- Waitakere City Council;
- Auckland City Council;
- Manukau City Council;
- Papakura District Council; and
- Franklin District Council.

Total Generating Capacity

The total rated energy (including steam, electricity, and heat) generation capacity of all combustion appliances on-site.

Total Suspended Solids

The total amount of particulate matter that is suspended in the water column that can be captured using the standard method defined in the American Public Health Association, Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 19th Edition, Topic 2540 Solids, APHA, Washington DC, 1995 or equivalent. Also commonly referred to as "TSS".

Toxic (compounds, substances or concentrations of chemicals)

Compounds, substances or concentrations of chemicals capable of causing ill-health or injury to human beings.

Trade Waste

Any liquid, with or without matter in suspension or solution therein, which are being or may be discharged in the course of any industrial or trade *process* but not including separated *domestic wastewater* from the *premises*.

Trained Installers

Tradesperson trained and certified in accordance with an industry recognised training programme.

Travel Demand Management (TDM)

Initiatives aimed at modifying travel behaviour in order to maximise efficiency in the use of transport systems. Examples of TDM measures include tele-working, ridesharing, more flexible work and educational hours, *road pricing*, parking constraints, cycling, walking and land use policies more supportive of intensive mixed-use development. Such measures can avoid more costly expansion of the transport system by relieving the need to construct roads or provide more passenger transport services.

Unconfined Aquifer

An *aquifer* where the water table is exposed to the atmosphere through openings in the overlying materials.

Urban Areas

The area included within the *metropolitan urban limits* as shown on Map Series 1, and the areas included within the urban zones of rural or coastal settlements.

Urban Rivers and Streams

All *Permanent rivers and streams* located within *urban areas*.

Vacuum Blasting

Any *abrasive blasting* in which spent abrasive and surface material is immediately collected at the surface by a vacuum device.

Vegetated

A surface cover of live vegetation which provides 95% cover of bare earth at a vertical height of 2 centimetres from the surface.

Vegetative Material

Any vegetable material (*processed* or otherwise) and includes: grass clippings; wood; vegetable/fruit *waste* produce such as onions, kiwifruit; grape marc; cattle paunchings untreated sawdust/shavings; the insitu incorporation of cover crops and crop residue; and production forestry slash and landing *site* log and branch stockpiles provided that material is not mulched or similarly *processed*. The vegetable material may be spread, stockpiled or *composted*.

Wāhi Tapu

A place sacred to Maori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual or mythological sense.

Washwater

Water that has been used to wash or clean vehicles, structures, plant machinery or equipment and any cleaning chemicals used and/or any contaminants that have been mobilised by the process.

Waste

Any matter, whether liquid, gas or solid, which is discharged, unwanted or discarded by the current generator or owner as having little or no economic value, and which may include materials that can be reused, recycled or recovered.

Waste Management Process(es)

A *process* involving the management of *waste* including *landfills*, *sewage treatment* plants, *refuse transfer stations*, *composting* and other *waste* treatment facilities.

Waste Material

For the purposes of Chapter 7 *waste* material means any solid matter that is unwanted or discarded by the owner or producer and includes, but is not limited to organic *refuse*, plastics, synthetic materials, glass, iron, steel, concrete, rubble, roading material, vehicle bodies, tyres, timber and soil, but does not include material that is part of a structure or activity authorised by a rule in Chapter 7 or material that is normally used for *cleanfill*.

Wastewater

Liquid (and liquids containing solids) *waste* from domestic, industrial, commercial *premises* including (but not limited to) toilet wastes, sullage, *trade wastes* and *gross solids*.

With respect to Rules 5.5.10 – 5.5.13 the discharge of wastewater includes the diversion, storage, treatment, conveyance or discharge of:

- (a) *wastewater* from or within a *wastewater network*; or
- (b) wastewater and *stormwater* from or within a *combined sewer network*; or
- (c) wastewater from a *stormwater network* (where a connection is intentionally made to the *stormwater network* by a *stormwater* or *wastewater network utility operator*).

Wastewater Network

The construction, operation and maintenance, renewal and upgrading of sewers, pumping stations and all associated plant and machinery including manholes and ancillary structures for the conveyance of *wastewater* within a defined geographical area and managed by a *wastewater network* operator, and includes combined *stormwater* and *wastewater networks*, but excludes wastewater treatment plants, private connections sewers and small networks, and any unauthorised areal extension of an existing network. A small network is a *wastewater* collection network that receives combined inputs (via any connection) to give a total flow with an equivalent population (EP) of less than 1000.

Water Audit

A review of a particular user’s water use in terms of maximising efficient use and minimising *waste*.

Water Availability (surface water)

The water available for abstractive use (the quantity or flow that can be allocated to users), being the surplus over and above the quantity that needs to be left in the waterbody to maintain or enhance instream (or *lake*) values. The availability at any location in a river or stream will generally vary both seasonally and/or with location.

Water Availability (groundwater)

The water available for abstractive use (the quantity that can be allocated to users) and is the surplus over and above the quantity that needs to be left in the *aquifer*. In most cases this will equal the *aquifer* recharge minus the outflow required for spring and stream flow, outflow at the coast to prevent *saltwater intrusion* into the *aquifer*, and recharge to other *aquifers*. The availability may change in some *aquifers* at different times of the year because of *aquifer* flow and/or storage characteristics and/or changing outflow requirements at different times of the year.

Watercourse

A river or *lake* (with these terms having the same definition as set out in Section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991).

Water Intake Structure

A structure located in or adjacent to a *surface water* waterbody for the purpose of taking water. Water intake structures are typically located on or above the bed of a river or *lake* and comprise an open pipe, a screen, and anchoring which may either secure the intake in a fixed position or allow it to move in response to changing water levels. Alternative designs, such as *infiltration* galleries, provide for water to be diverted to and taken from a location adjacent to the waterbody. A water intake structure does not include a *culvert* or pipe or other similar structure whose principle purpose is to allow the passage of water along a stream bed.

Water Use Efficiency

The extent to which water is used in a way that ensures that the maximum benefit is derived from the use while minimising any *waste* of water, as far as practical.

Wet Abrasive Blasting

Any *abrasive blasting* with the concurrent addition of water or other liquid in sufficient quantity to minimize the generation of dust.

Wet (or Hydro) Blasting

The cleaning or preparing of a surface by forcibly propelling a stream of water (or liquid) against the surface without the use of solid *abrasive material*.

Wet Weather Flow

With respect to *wastewater* activities, flow within a *wastewater network* that is not *dry weather flow* (see also the definition of '*Overflow – Wet Weather Overflow*').

Note: Wet weather flow generally exceeds dry weather flow due to groundwater infiltration and stormwater inflows.

Whakapapa

Maori genealogy, genealogical table, cultural identity.

Whakatapu

The act of making an area consecrated or sacred.

Abbreviations

AQNES	Resource Management (National Environmental Standards Relating to Certain Air Pollutants, Dioxins, and Other Toxics) Regulations 2004
ARC	Auckland Regional Council
ARI	Average Recurrence Interval
ARPS	Auckland Regional Policy Statement
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
ICMP	Integrated Catchment Management Plan
KgN	Kilograms of Nitrogen
MUL	Metropolitan Urban Limits
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
TA	Territorial Authority
/	Per