

## 10.0 DEFINITIONS

Many of the definitions detailed below are from Section 2 of the Resource Management Act. Where terms are defined in the Act, they shall have the same meaning in this Plan. If the Act is amended and any definitions detailed in Section 2 of the Act are amended, then the new definitions in the Act will override those listed below. The following terms are defined for the purposes of this Plan:

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| <b>Aerobic</b>                         | Well oxygenated   |
| <b>Anaerobic</b>                       | With minimal oxygen   |
| <b>Best Practicable Option</b>         | <p>In relation to a discharge of a contaminant, means the best method for preventing or minimising the adverse effects on the environment having regard, among other things, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) The nature of the discharge or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects, and</li><li>(b) The financial implications, and the effects on the environment, of that option when compared with other options, and</li><li>(c) The current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied.</li></ul>                           |
| <b>BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)</b> | The amount of oxygen required to degrade organic material to a stable form, using a standard 5 day test at 20 <sup>o</sup> Celsius.   |
| <b>Coastal marine area</b>             | <p>The foreshore, seabed, and coastal water, and the air space above the water-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Of which the seaward boundary is the outer limits of the territorial sea:</li><li>(b) Of which the landward boundary is the line of mean high water springs, except that where that line crosses a river, the landward boundary at that point shall be whichever is the lesser of:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) One kilometre upstream from the mouth of the river; or</li><li>(ii) The point upstream that is calculated by multiplying the width of the river mouth by 5.</li></ul></li></ul> |

The precise boundaries, including river mouth boundaries are contained in the *Proposed Regional Plan: Coastal*.

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| <b>Controlled activity</b>  | <p>An activity which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) is provided for as a controlled activity, by a rule in a plan or proposed plan, and</li> <li>(b) complies with standards and terms specified in the Plan for such activities, and</li> <li>(c) is assessed according to matters the consent Authority has reserved control over in the plan or proposed plan, and</li> <li>(d) is allowed only if a resource consent is obtained in respect of that activity.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Dairy sludge</b>         | The accumulated organic solids from dairy oxidation ponds, barrier ditches, storage ponds, wintering barns or hard-stand areas.   |
| <b>Farm dairy washwater</b> | All dairy effluent and contaminated washwater generated on the site of the farm dairy and associated yard area. This includes machine washwater, pit washings, faecal matter, urine, sediment, washwater and other inputs associated with the use of the yards for routine dairy farming practices.   |
| <b>Farm drainage canal</b>  | Any artificially formed open channel formed principally to drain water from high watertable land. Note: this is different from a 'modified watercourse' which is considered to be a naturally formed water course which has been modified.  |
| <b>Freeboard</b>            | The vertical distance between the top of an embankment or storage vessel and the maximum water/wastewater level in a pond or storage vessel.  |
| <b>Hapu</b>                 | Sub-tribe, usually a number of Whanau with a common ancestor.   |
| <b>Herd size</b>            | Maximum number of cows milked through the farm dairy on any one milking.  |
| <b>Iwi</b>                  | Maori tribe, usually a number of hapu with a common ancestor.   |
| <b>Kaitiaki</b>             | The tangata whenua guardians who exercise the ancestral responsibilities of Kaitiakitanga.  |
| <b>Kaitakitanga</b>         | The exercise of guardianship; and in relation to a resource, includes the ethic of stewardship based on the nature of the resource itself.  |

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| <b>Lactation days</b>         | The average number of milking days in an average year.   |
| <b>Mahinga Maataitai</b>      | Coastal food gathering areas.  |
| <b>Natural wetlands</b>       | Includes permanently wet areas, shallow water, and land/water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions.   |
| <b>Nitrogenous Fertiliser</b> | For the purposes of this plan, nitrogenous fertiliser shall mean any form of organic or inorganic nitrogenous input added to the land by the operator or farmer's agent. This does not therefore include clover nitrogen fixation and excreta from normal grazing practices.   |
| <b>Oxidation pond sludge</b>  | Means dairy sludge.  |
| <b>Permitted activity</b>     | An activity that is allowed by a plan without a resource consent, if it complies in all respects with any conditions specified in the Plan, (including any conditions in relation to any matter described in Section 108 or 220 of the Resource Management Act).   |
| <b>Primary treated</b>        | At least an ARC specification anaerobic pond or other system approved by the ARC.  |
| <b>Rahui</b>                  | A form of temporary restriction on the use of and access to particular areas or food resources for a special purpose or function, including conservation, restoration and respect for the dead.  |
| <b>Reasonable mixing</b>      | The point at which the mixing of the treated washwater and the receiving water is assumed to have occurred. The point of compliance with the standard shall be that point downstream which is 30 times the receiving water channel width at the point of discharge and one third the width across. See Appendix C for further information. |
| <b>Receiving water</b>        | 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). See Appendix C for further information.                  |
| <b>Runoff</b>                 | The uncontrolled flow or channelling of washwater away from the application site as a result of the rate of application being greater than the soil's daily rate of absorption, or at a rate which may result in contamination of surface water.   |

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| <b>Specification two-pond treatment system</b> | An engineered system that meets the minimum specifications of standard 6.3.1 of this Plan.   |
| <b>Taiapure</b>                                | Local Fisheries Management Areas subject to the provisions of Section 54A to 54K of the Fisheries Act 1983.  |
| <b>Taonga</b>                                  | That 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 waahi tapu, waterways, fishing grounds, mountains and place names. |
| <b>Tangata Whenua</b>                          | In relation to a particular area, means the iwi, or hapu that holds mana whenua over that area.  |
| <b>Treated</b>                                 | Washwater which has at least been treated through an ARC specification two pond treatment system as specified in condition 6.3.1. of this Plan.  |
| <b>Untreated</b>                               | Farm dairy washwater which has not received treatment via a specification two pond treatment system at least.  |
| <b>Waahi tapu</b>                              | A place sacred to Maori in the traditional, spiritual, religious, ritual or mythological senses.   |
| <b>Wairua</b>                                  | Spiritual dimension.   |
| <b>Washwater</b>                               | The same as farm dairy washwater.  |
| <b>Water body</b>                              | Fresh water or geothermal water in a river, lake, stream, pond, wetland, or aquifer, or any part thereof, that is not located within the coastal marine area.  |
| <b>Wetland</b>                                 | Includes any natural permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions.   |
| <b>Whakatupu</b>                               | A form of temporary restriction on the use of and access to particular areas or food resources for conservation purposes.  |
| <b>Whanau</b>                                  | An extended Maori family including the nuclear family.   |