

## 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 activity;
- c) Exclusion of all indoor or roofed areas which do not discharge to 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; and
- 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;
- 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 agrichemicals 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 agrichemical. 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.

[E508/04/31 Ports of Auckland Ltd]

**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.

**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
- 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 August 2005 read (for information only – Plan users should refer to the current version of the RMA):

“*contaminated land*” means land of one of the following kinds:

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

**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 purpose of Rules 5.5.14 to 5.519 *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, industrial or trade process wastewater or washwater.

[E509/04/100 Watercare Services Ltd]

**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:

- (i) toxicity (both acute and chronic);
- (ii) ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; and
- (iii) 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 guideline of 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 (biosolids) 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.

**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.

**Greenfield Area(s)**

Means land within Urban Areas as defined by the Auckland Regional Policy Statement that is identified for future urban development, but is presently in rural or other non-urban uses. Greenfield Areas are generally characterised by the subdivision and development of large numbers of allotments and involve significant land modification and the construction of roading, water, stormwater and wastewater networks. The development of Greenfield Areas may be staged over a number of years.

**Greenfields Catchments**

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

Explanation: 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.

[E510/04/24 North Shore City Council]

**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 20,000 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 comparisons with the thresholds in the Rules 5.5.1 to 5.5.3 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 comparisons with the thresholds in the Rules 5.5.1 to 5.5.3 in this Plan for existing impervious areas, include the extent of impervious areas that are not already authorised by existing use authorities and other discharge permits.

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.

[E479/04/54 Contact Energy Ltd]

**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 **taking** 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).

[E508/04/34 Por1ts of Auckland Ltd]

### **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 :

- (i) the stormwater or wastewater issues facing the catchment and the range of effects from those discharges, diversions and associated activities;
- (ii) strategic objectives for the management of stormwater and wastewater discharges, diversions and associated activities within the catchment or District;
- (iii) a range of management options and the preferred management approach for avoiding, remedying or mitigating environmental effects and risks;
- (iv) roles and responsibilities for implementation of the management approach;
- (v) tools to support implementation of the management approach; and
- (vi) a process for review.

*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, piggeries with more than 25 pig equivalents and cattle **feedlots**. For the 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.

### **lwi**

A Maori tribe, usually containing a number of hapū 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.

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.

[E499/04/03 Waste Management (NZ) Ltd]

**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

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 1-20.

**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 (ie 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 5m<sup>3</sup>.

**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 sewer or wastewater network resulting from the flows being greater than the conveyance capacity within the network.

**Sub-categories:****Dry weather overflow:**

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

[E510/04/13, E10/04/28 North Shore City Council]

**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).

**Pumping station overflow:**

An overflow that occurs due to lack of pumping capacity, whether via a constructed outfall pipe or a point upstream such as a manhole.

[E510/04/26 North Shore City Council]

**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 (O<sub>3</sub>) 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 10m<sup>2</sup> 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*.

*For further information contact the ARC on (09) 366 2000 or 0800 80 60 40 if outside the Auckland free calling area.*

**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 under it may be contaminated.

**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 kānuka and mānuka, 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.

**Reasonable Mixing**

The point where the mixing of the contaminant discharges and the receiving water is assumed to have occurred. Assessment of compliance with the reasonable mixing requirement is undertaken at the point downstream which is 30 times the receiving water channel width, at the point of discharge, and one third the channel width across.

[E508/04/35 Ports of Auckland Ltd]

**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 Transit NZ.

**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 Treatment**

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

**Sewage Solid**

Solid waste material generated by the process of human sewage and includes any material generated by mixing any other material with sewage solids.

[E509/04/57 Watercare Services Ltd]

**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 5.5.15 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 a *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:

- (i) in the district of Rodney District, the Rodney District Council;
- (ii) in the district of North Shore City, the North Shore City Council;
- (iii) in the district of Waitakere City, the Waitakere City Council;
- (iv) in the district of Auckland City, the Auckland City Council and Metrowater;
- (v) in the district of Manukau City, the Manukau City Council and Manukau Water;
- (vi) in the district of Papakura District, the Papakura District Council and United Water;
- (vii) in the district of Franklin District, the Franklin District Council;
- (viii) in the Region as a whole, Watercare Services Ltd;
- (ix) and such other body providing similar services as may from time to time, apply to, and be approved by the General Manager, Regulatory Services of the Auckland Regional 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) wāhi 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".

[E497/04/03 Transit NZ]

**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.

[E509/04/104 Watercare Services Ltd]

**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:

- i) wastewater from or within a wastewater network; or
- ii) wastewater and stormwater from or within a combined sewer network; or
- iii) 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 of sewers, pumping stations and all associated plant and machinery 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. 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.

[E510/04/29 North Shore City Council]

**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
KgN	Kilograms of Nitrogen
MUL	Metropolitan Urban Limits
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
TA	Territorial Authority
/	Per