

## Definition of terms for chapters 4 to 8 only.

This section provides the meanings of words and terms as they are to be applied, to Proposed NRRP **chapters 4 to 8 only**. They do not apply to chapters 1 to 3.

Where wording is highlighted in italics, the wording has been taken directly from the RMA. Should there be any inconsistency in definitions in chapters 4 to 8 and those in the RMA, the RMA definitions will prevail.

Terms marked with \* are taken directly from the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement, 1998.

Unless a direct source is specified in a footnote, all other terms have been developed specifically for the purposes of the Proposed NRRP chapters 4 to 8 only.

### Abbreviations and symbols

BPO	best practicable option
CMA	coastal marine area
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
L/s	litres per second
MALF	mean annual low flow
7DMALF	seven-day mean annual low flow
$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	micrograms per cubic metre
$\text{mg}/\text{kg}$	milligram per kilogram
$\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$	milligrams per cubic metre
$\text{m}^3/\text{day}$	cubic metres per day
MHWS	mean high water springs
NRRP	Proposed Canterbury Natural Resources Regional Plan
NTCSA	Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998
RCEP	Regional Coastal Environment Plan
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
CRPS	Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (26 June 1998)

### In Proposed NRRP chapters 4 to 8, unless the context otherwise requires:

<b>Abstraction*</b> in relation to a water body, means the taking of water from that water body.
<b>Actual flow</b> means the amount of water that is flowing instream at that actual point in time.
<b>Aerobic</b> means in terms of waste management processes the biological process that occurs in the presence of oxygen. <sup>1</sup>
<b>Aggradation</b> means the build up in the level of the bed of a water body caused by the deposition of sediment.
<b>Agrichemical</b> means any substance or mixtures of substances, whether inorganic or organic, biological, man-made or naturally occurring, modified or in its original state, that is prepared or manufactured and used to eradicate or control flora and fauna. This includes any pesticide, herbicide, fungicide, insecticide, piscicide, vertebrate pest control chemical, or other biocide, or any genetically modified organism or animal remedy registered under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 and the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997. For the avoidance of doubt, it does not include fertilisers or lime and other soil conditioners, or animal effluent.
<b>Allocation block</b> is a given amount of water, either set as a flow rate or as an annual volume, that is set aside for abstraction, where all users allocated a proportion of that water will be subject to the same management controls.

<sup>1</sup> USEPA, 1996. 'Guide to Environmental Issues' United States Environmental Protection Agency

<p><b>Allocation regime</b> means the provisions in this regional plan relating to the quantities or rates of flow of water available for abstraction above any limit set to protect instream values, groundwater quality or the integrity of aquifers.</p>
<p><b>Allocative efficiency</b> * is the allocation of resources to uses that make optimum use of them.</p>
<p><b>Alluvium</b> is soil formed from the deposition of sediment transported by water.</p>
<p><b>Amenity values</b> means those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes.</p>
<p><b>Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP)</b> means the chance of a natural hazard event of a given size or larger occurring in any one year. It is usually expressed as a percentage.</p>
<p><b>Annual volume</b> or <b>annual allocation volume</b> means the total amount of water authorised via a water permit over a one year period.</p>
<p><b>Arable land</b> means all land suitable for cultivation and cropping, regardless of whether it is being used for this purpose.</p>
<p><b>Arable soils</b> are those soils occurring on arable lands.</p>
<p><b>Archaeological site</b> has the same meaning as in the Historic Places Act 1993.</p>
<p><b>Artificial water course</b> means a watercourse that is created by human action and includes an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal.</p>
<p><b>Augmentation</b> means, in relation to water, the storage or addition of water to increase surface flows or improve water availability and maintain higher groundwater levels in an aquifer</p>
<p><b>Backflow prevention</b> is the prevention of backflow (a reversal of the normal direction of flow in a pipe) of unwanted and undesirable flow of non-potable water or other toxic substances.</p>
<p><b>Bed</b></p> <p>(a) <i>in relation to any river-</i></p> <p>(i) <i>For the purpose of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, and subdivision, the space of land which waters of the river cover at its annual fullest flow without overtopping its banks:</i></p> <p>(ii) <i>In all other cases, the space of land which the waters of the river cover at its fullest flow without overtopping its bank.</i></p> <p>(b) <i>In relation to any lake, except a lake controlled by artificial means,—</i></p> <p>(i) <i>For the purposes of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, and subdivision, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its annual highest level without exceeding its margin:</i></p> <p>(ii) <i>In all other cases, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its highest level without exceeding its margin.</i></p> <p>(c) <i>In relation to any lake controlled by artificial means, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its maximum permitted operating level.</i></p>
<p><b>Benefits and costs</b> * includes benefits and costs of any kind, whether monetary or non-monetary.</p>
<p><b>Berm</b> means the area of a riverbed that is usually dry and covered with vegetation, but subject to periodic inundation by the adjacent waterbody.</p>

<p><b>Best practicable option</b>, in relation to a discharge of a contaminant or an emission of noise, means the best method for preventing or minimising the adverse effects on the environment having regard, among other things, to—</p> <p>(a) The nature of the discharge or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects; and</p> <p>(b) The financial implications, and the effects on the environment, of that option when compared with other options; and</p> <p>(c) The current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied.</p>
<p><b>Biodiversity</b> * means the variability among living organisms from all sources including among other things, terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems, and the ecological complexes of which they are a part. This includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.</p>
<p><b>Biomass</b> * means the total dry weight of living organisms (or particular species or groups or organisms) in any given area.</p>
<p><b>Bore</b> means a structure or hole in the ground, generally less than one metre in diameter, constructed for the purpose of;</p> <p>(a) investigating or monitoring conditions below the ground surface; or</p> <p>(b) abstracting liquid substances from the ground; or</p> <p>(c) discharging liquid substances into the ground.</p>
<p><b>Borefield</b> means all bores located on a property, except those which are used in accordance with rules WQN13 and WQN14.</p>
<p><b>Braided river</b> * means any river with multiple successively divergent and rejoining channels separated by gravel islands.</p>
<p><b>Chlorinated hydrocarbons</b> means any compound containing carbon, hydrogen and chlorine, and includes: trichloroethene, tetrachloroethene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, tetrachloromethane, bromodichloromethane and trichloromethane.</p>
<p><b>Coastal Confined Gravel Aquifer System</b> means the confined gravel aquifer system located between the Ashley River/Rakahuri and the Rakaia River, as shown in Figures WQN2 and WQL2 and in the Map Volume Part 1 – Planning Maps.</p> <p>Four principal aquifers, composed of water bearing gravels and separated by low permeability sediments, have been identified. These aquifers are numbered in descending order from the surface, from Aquifer 1 - the shallowest confined aquifer to the deepest recognised aquifer - Aquifer 4.</p> <p>Deeper aquifers below Aquifer 4 have not been formally defined as a geological formation, but are grouped together and called Aquifer 5. Localised areas of groundwater may be present in the sediment that overlies Aquifer 1, and this formation may be called Aquifer 0.</p>
<p><b>Community drinking water supply protection zone</b> is the area of land calculated in accordance with Chapter 4, Schedule WQL 2 around a well or gallery that provides water for a community drinking water supply listed in Table WQL 20 or Table WQL 22.</p>
<p><b>Community drinking water supply</b> means a public or privately owned supply providing drinking-water to at least 15 dwelling houses or other buildings year-round, or to at least 25 people, but serving the same people for more than six months each year. It includes:</p> <p>1) piped water supply networks which supply more than 15 service connections, year-round, including to urban areas, rural-residential and residential subdivisions, and commercial and industrial areas;</p> <p>2) schools and other education facilities with more than 25 staff and students, and industrial and commercial premises with more than 25 permanent staff;</p> <p>It does not include:</p> <p>a) water supplies to subdivisions and water schemes with less than 15 residential connections; or</p> <p>b) any water supply which serves transient populations, such as camp grounds,</p>

hotels/motels, restaurants, except those premises with more than 25 permanent residents or staff.
<b>Community water supply intake</b> means an intake on a river or lake that is used as a community drinking water supply listed in Table WQL 21.
<b>Composting</b> means the biological reduction of organic matter to a relatively stable product, but it does not include bedding material (for example, straw) in use as part of deep litter housing systems in intensive pig farming, nor does it include silage.
<b>Conditions</b> , <i>in relation to plans and resource consents, includes terms, standards, restrictions and prohibitions.</i>
<b>Confined aquifer</b> means an aquifer overlain by a low permeability or impermeable layer where the water in the aquifer is under pressure.
<b>Consent authority</b> <i>means the Minister of Conservation, a regional council, a territorial authority, or a local authority that is both a regional council and a territorial authority, whose permission is required to carry out an activity for which a resource consent is required under the RMA.</i>
<b>Contact recreation</b> means human recreation activity where people have direct contact with, or are partly or fully immersed in, the water of a river or lake. It includes activities such as boating, bathing, paddling, and fishing.
<b>Contaminant</b> <i>includes any substance (including gases, odorous compounds, liquids, solids, and micro-organisms) or energy (excluding noise) or heat, that either by itself or in combination with the same, similar, or other substances, energy, or heat—</i>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) <i>When discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of water; or</i></li> <li>(b) <i>When discharged onto or into land or into air, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the land or air onto or into which it is discharged.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Continuous rate of take</b> in relation to groundwater allocation means the constant rate that water would be taken at without stopping in order to take the weekly or seasonal (150 day) volume that has been allocated.
<b>Controlled activity</b> means an activity for which,-  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) a resource consent is required for the activity, and the consent authority has no power to decline that resource consent; and</li> <li>(b) the consent authority must specify in the plan or proposed plan matters over which it has reserved control; and</li> <li>(c) the consent authority's power to impose conditions on the resource consent is restricted to the matters that have been specified under paragraph (b); and</li> <li>(d) the activity must comply with the standards, terms, or conditions, if any, specified in the plan or proposed plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Deep seated forms of erosion</b> occur when there is a failure or movement of the regolith. This includes both mass movement forms of erosion (soil slip, earthflow, slump) and fluvial erosion (gully, tunnel gully).
<b>Degradation</b> , in Chapter 6 refers to removal of gravel and sediment from riverbeds by natural processes resulting in lowering of the riverbed.
<b>Determinand</b> means a constituent or property of the water which is determined, or estimated, in a sample.
<b>Dewatering</b> means the abstraction of groundwater so as to lower the water table for the period of time required to enable excavation, construction, and geotechnical work to proceed in the dewatered area, or to sustain a lower localised water table.
<b>Discharge</b> <i>includes emit, deposit, and allow to escape.</i>
<b>Discharge permit</b> means a consent to do something (other than in the coastal marine area) that otherwise would contravene section 15 of the RMA.

**Discretionary activity** means an activity for which,-

- (a) a resource consent is required for the activity; and
- (b) the consent authority may grant the resource consent with or without conditions or decline the resource consent; and
- (c) the activity must comply with the standards, terms, or conditions, if any, specified in the plan or proposed plan.

**Distance to the edge of a river or lake** means the distance to:

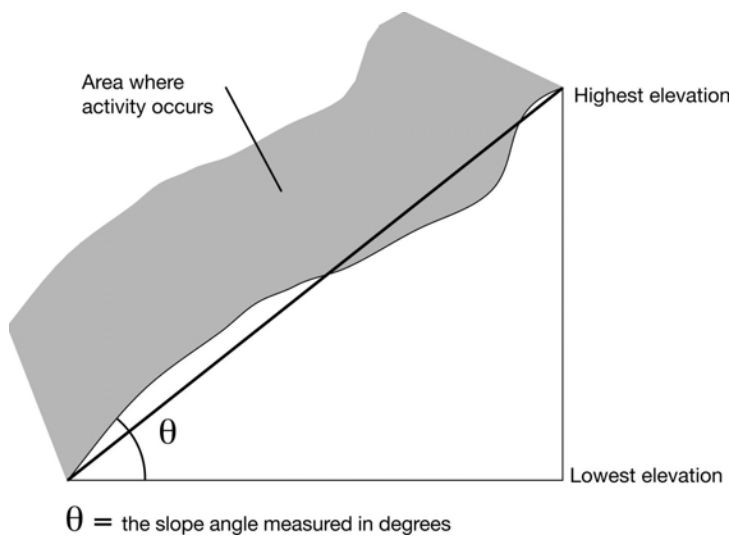
- (a) the nearest edge of a bank of a river or lake; or
- (b) where there is no bank:
  - (i) for any river, from the nearest edge of the bed covered by the waters of the river at its fullest flow; or
  - (ii) for any lake not controlled by artificial means, from the nearest edge of the bed covered by waters of the lake at its highest water level; or
  - (iii) for any lake, controlled by artificial means from the nearest edge of the bed covered by the waters of the lake at its maximum permitted operating level.

**District plan** means an operative plan approved by a territorial authority under Schedule 1 to the RMA; and includes all operative changes to such a plan (whether arising from a review or otherwise).

**District rule** means a rule made as part of a district plan [or proposed district plan] in accordance with section 76 and 77A of the RMA.

**Divert** means to alter in any way the natural course of water flows, whether over or under the ground. It includes but is not limited to cases where all or some of the flow is returned to the same water body further downstream.


**Dominant land slope** means the maximum average slope of at least 75% of the area of land. The maximum average slope is expressed in degrees from the horizontal for a surface that connects the lowest elevation perpendicular to the highest elevation on the land, as illustrated below:

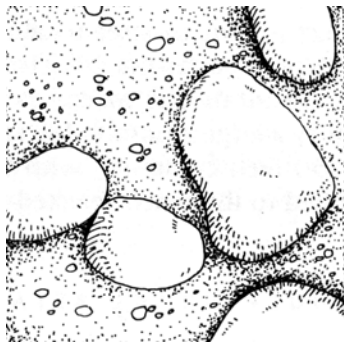


**Downlands** include all rolling foothill country below 600 metres altitude where the dominant slopes are greater than 7 degrees and less than 20 degrees.

**Drain** shall include any artificial watercourse that has been constructed for the purpose of land drainage of surface or subsurface water and can be a farm drainage channel, an open race or subsurface pipe or mole drain.

**Drainage system** means a surface or subsurface pipe or channel system for the collection,

transfer and discharge of surface or subsurface water.
<b>Drained</b> refers to a condition in which ground or surface water has been reduced or eliminated from an area by artificial means.
<b>Drawdown</b> means either: (a) lowering of water levels stored behind a dam or other water control structure; or (b) localised decline of a water table or in water pressure due to pumping.
<b>Dwelling</b> means any permanent structure, that is occupied or intended to be occupied in whole or in part as a residence, and includes (but is not limited to) travellers' accommodation.
<b>Earthworks</b> means the excavation of, and/or filling with topsoil, subsoil, sediments, rock and/or other underlying materials on which the soil is formed. Earthworks include, but is not limited to, the construction of roads, tracks, firebreaks and landings, and ground shaping (recontouring), root raking and blading.
<b>Ecosystem</b> * means plants, animals, their physical environment, and the dynamic processes that link them.
<b>Effect:</b> <i>unless the context otherwise requires, includes:</i>  (a) <i>Any positive or adverse effect; and</i>  (b) <i>Any temporary or permanent effect; and</i>  (c) <i>Any past, present, or future effect; and</i>  (d) <i>Any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects: regardless of the scale, intensity, duration, or frequency of the effect, and also includes:</i>  (e) <i>Any potential effect of high probability; and</i>  (f) <i>Any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact.</i>
<b>Effective allocation</b> is the total amount of water currently allocated from an allocation block.
<b>Embeddedness</b> means the degree that large sediment particles, boulders, cobbles or gravel in the surface substrate of the bed of a river or lake are surrounded or covered by fine sediment with a particle diameter size of two millimetres or less, in any direction. The embeddedness of a substrate is measured as the percentage of fine sediment that makes up the visible surface area of the bed. The Figure below shows the percentage embeddedness in three different situations. The size of sediment particles follows the definitions in the <i>Dictionary of Geological Terms</i> 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition, American Geological Institute, 1984, Figure Examples of different degrees of embeddedness
 <p><i>Example A: The substrate consists of 80 percent</i> <i>Example B: The substrate consists of 40 percent</i></p>



*Example C: The substrate consists of 40 percent large cobbles, 10 percent gravel and 50 percent sand. The embeddedness is 50 percent.*

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**Endemic** means those species of plants and animals naturally occurring only within the Canterbury region.

**Environment Canterbury** is the promotional name of the Canterbury Regional Council. Wherever the term Environment Canterbury or the Regional Council is referred to in this document, this is a reference to the Canterbury Regional Council as defined under the Local Government Act 1974.

**Environment** *includes—*

- (a) *Ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and*
- (b) *All natural and physical resources; and*
- (c) *Amenity values; and*
- (d) *The social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions which affect the matters stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) of this definition or which are affected by those matters.*

**Environmental results anticipated** \* means the expected result or outcome on the environment as a consequence of implementing the policy or policies and methods of implementation. It provides a means of assessing the success of the objectives, policies and methods.

**Essential domestic use** means the water required only for household use (excluding garden use).

**Evapotranspiration** is the return of water vapour to the air by evaporation from land and water surfaces and by the transpiration of water from vegetation.

**Fairway** in Chapter 6 means the active part of the bed where the normal flows and regular floods occur. Generally clear of vegetation. May include small islands.

**Feral animals** means introduced species of animals living in the wild that have reverted from domesticated animals, or that have not been domesticated. Does not include indigenous species of animals.

**Fertiliser** means 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 nutrient to plants or soils

**Filamentous algae** are algal species that form strands of cells generally greater than two centimetres in length and are attached to river bed substrate.

**Flood carrying capacity** \* means the ability of a river to carry flood flows within its bed without overtopping its banks.

**Flood control structure** means any structures designed and built for the purpose of directing the passage of water away from land.

**Flood control vegetation** means trees or shrubs planted for the purpose of defending against erosion of a riverbank, berm, or structure.

<b>Flow rate</b> means the quantity of water flowing past a point over a given period of time.
<b>Flow regime</b> means rules that manage and maintain the range of flows in a river and can include the setting of minimum flows, and/or sharing and/or a cap on water able to be abstracted.
<b>Flow-sensitive catchment</b> means a catchment that is vulnerable to reductions in summer low flows as a result of a change in the vegetation cover from short to tall vegetation.
<b>Fodder banks</b> are reserves of crops stockpiled for stock food during drought periods.
<b>Fragipan</b> is a dense, compacted layer within the subsoil that restricts the movement of water and roots. This layer is generally composed of compacted fine, silty material often derived from loess.
<b>Freshes</b> are small floods that occur several or more times a year, and are capable of removing periphyton and flushing fine sediment from around cobbles.
<b>Freshwater/seawater interface</b> is where seawater in a water body meets and begins to mix with fresh water.
<b>Gleyed soils</b> means waterlogged anaerobic layers within the B and C horizons (subsoil) where there is a lack of oxidation, producing a characteristic grey colouration of the soil.
<b>Groundcover</b> refers to the low-growing plants covering the surface of the ground.
<b>Groundwater</b> means all water beneath the surface of the earth contained within the saturated zone (but excludes the water chemically combined in minerals).
<b>Groundwater pressure reversal</b> means a situation where the natural upward pressure gradient in a confined aquifer is reversed as a result of pumping water from a well.
<b>Groundwater recharge</b> means the replenishment of groundwater by infiltration or seepage of water. Includes both rainfall and river recharge of groundwater, and in some areas may include losses through the soil of irrigation water.
<b>Group drinking water supply</b> is a water supply scheme providing drinking water to more than one property but to less than that supplied by a community drinking water supply.
<b>Habitat*</b> means the particular type of environment occupied by a species of plant or animal. It includes biological and physical components which among other things may include water, rocks, soil, or vegetation.
<b>Hapū*</b> means sub-tribe, clan, or section of a large tribe.
<b>Hazardous facility</b> is defined as sites where hazardous substances are used, stored, handled and disposed of. <sup>2</sup>
<b>Hazardous substance</b> means a substance which, when present in concentrations in water, sediment or air exceed the minimum degree of hazard for that substance specified in regulations under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996; and (a) has one or more of the following intrinsic properties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) explosiveness;</li> <li>(ii) flammability;</li> <li>(iii) a capacity to oxidise;</li> <li>(iv) corrosiveness;</li> <li>(v) toxicity (including chronic toxicity);</li> <li>(vi) ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or</li> </ul> (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.
<b>Hazardous waste *</b> means waste material, including its containers or packaging, containing hazardous substances either singly or in combination with other material.
<b>Heterotrophic slime or sewage fungus</b> means filamentous bacteria (predominantly <i>Sphaerotilus sp</i> ) that proliferate forming mats when there are high concentrations of low molecular weight (dissolved) organic matter, such as sucrose, in the water <sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> MFE, 2003. 'Hazardous facilities screening procedures' Ministry for the Environment, Wellington

<sup>3</sup> Biggs, B.J.F, 2000. 'New Zealand Periphyton Guideline: detecting, monitoring and managing the enrichment of streams' Ministry for the Environment, Wellington, June 2000

<p><b>Hill country land</b> includes all non-arable land below 900 metres altitude that is:</p> <p>(a) greater than 20 degrees in slope; and/or</p> <p>(b) greater than 600m above sea level.</p>
<p><b>Hydric soil</b> means soil that is saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions that favour the growth and regeneration of hydrophytic vegetation</p>
<p><b>Hydrology</b> means the science dealing with the properties, distribution, and circulation of water.</p>
<p><b>Hydrophytic vegetation</b> means the sum total of macrophytic plant life growing in water, or on a substrate that is at least periodically deficient in oxygen as a result of excessive water content.</p>
<p><b>Indigenous flora and fauna</b> means plants and animals which occur naturally in New Zealand and have established without the aid of human intervention.</p>
<p><b>Induced erosion</b> is erosion that has been caused or exacerbated by the activities of people, or animals introduced by people.</p>
<p><b>Industrial or trade premises</b> means—</p> <p>(a) Any premises used for any industrial or trade purposes; or</p> <p>(b) Any premises used for the storage, transfer, treatment, or disposal of waste materials or for other waste-management purposes, or used for composting organic materials; or</p> <p>(c) Any other premises from which a contaminant is discharged in connection with any industrial or trade process—</p> <p><i>but does not include any production land.</i></p>
<p><b>Industrial or trade process</b> includes every part of a process from the receipt of 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.</p>
<p><b>Instantaneous rate of take</b> means the maximum rate of water that is authorised to be taken via a water permit measured as litres per second or cubic metres per second.</p>
<p><b>Instream values</b> means non-consumptive values associated with a waterbody and includes aquatic ecosystem values, natural character and landscape values, Ngāi Tahu values and amenity and recreational values. In the Proposed NRRP this term excludes hydro-electricity generation and waste assimilation.</p>
<p><b>Interception</b> in relation to rainfall, is the prevention of rainfall reaching the ground where it can contribute to stream flow or soil water storage. This is measured as the amount of total rainfall retained on the leaf surfaces and returned to the atmosphere by evaporation.</p>
<p><b>Interception capacity of vegetation</b> in relation to rainfall is the maximum amount of water that the leaves can hold at any one time and evaporate back into the atmosphere.</p>
<p><b>Intermittently flowing river</b> means a river with reaches that only flow at certain times when the groundwater levels are high, or the river receives water from springs, or precipitation has occurred. The reaches of the river above and below an intermittently flowing reach may continue to flow even when flow ceases in an intermittently flowing reach.</p>
<p><b>Intrinsic values</b> in relation to ecosystems, means those aspects of ecosystems and their constituent parts which have value in their own right, including:</p> <p>(a) their biological and genetic diversity; and</p> <p>(b) the essential characteristics that determine an ecosystem's integrity, form, functioning, and resilience.</p>
<p><b>Introduced flora and fauna</b> * includes all species of plants and animals that have been introduced to New Zealand by humans. Species that have arrived in New Zealand since human occupation, unaided by human intervention, are included as indigenous species.</p>
<p><b>Irrigation application efficiency</b> is a measure of the amount of applied water that is stored in the crop root zone, as a proportion of the average depth of the water applied to the crop.</p>
<p><b>Irrigation system efficiency</b> is a measure of the amount of applied water that is stored in the crop root zone as a proportion of the total amount of water delivered to the farm for</p>

irrigation use.
<b>Isohyds</b> are lines on a map connecting points of equal discharge of water to surface flow, measured in litres per second per square kilometre.
<b>Issue</b> * means a matter of concern to the region's community in relation to some aspect of natural or physical resources and the environment of the region.
<b>Iwi</b> * means tribe or people.
<b>Iwi authority</b> means the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so. In the Canterbury region, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu is the iwi authority.
<b>Iwi plan</b> * or <b>Iwi management plan</b> * means a management plan recognised by an iwi authority.
<b>Jetty</b> means a landing stage or small pier built out into the water from a lake or river bank.
<b>Kaitiakitanga</b> means the exercise of guardianship by tāngata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship.
<b>Lake</b> means a body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land except for rivers flowing into or out of the lake.
<b>Land</b> includes land covered by water and the air space above land.
<b>Land subsidence</b> means a dropping or settling of the land surface that may occur as a result of ground water being pumped.
<b>Landfill</b> means a site lawfully used for the deposition of solid and/or hazardous waste onto or into land.
<b>Landholders</b> refer to the person(s) in charge of the day-to-day management of the land, regardless of its tenure.
<b>Landscapes</b> * see Natural Features and Landscapes.
<b>Lawfully established</b> in this plan refers to the status of an activity with respect only to matters under the control of Environment Canterbury.
<b>Leak testing</b> means a process that is carried out by a person competent in using a proven hydrostatic method or equivalent method to determine if a pipe or container has a leak or maintains its integrity.
<b>Level regime</b> means rules that manage the range of levels of a water body in order to protect instream values, groundwater quality or the integrity of aquifers; and can include the setting of minimum or maximum levels, or trigger levels and may apply to lakes or groundwater.
<b>Littoral zone</b> means the shallow shore area of a lake where light can usually penetrate to the bottom and it is often occupied by rooted aquatic plants.
<b>Local authority</b> means a territorial authority, unitary authority or regional council.
<b>Loess</b> is the accumulation of wind transported dust particles.
<b>Macrophytes</b> are larger multicellular, aquatic plants with differentiation of tissue to form distinct stems and leaves/pinnules. This category includes mosses, liverworts and true vascular aquatic plants, such as submerged oxygen weeds and emergents like water cress.
<b>Mahinga kai</b> * means food and other resources, the gathering of those resources and the areas that they are sourced from.
<b>Mana-whenua</b> means customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapū in an identified area.
<b>Margin</b> means the land immediately adjacent to the bed of a river, wetland, lake or estuary that maintains a functional relationship (which may include light, shade, moisture and leaf litter) with the bed and is likely to be affected by a high water table, flooding, fluvial erosion, or sediment deposition, and often contains distinctive vegetation.
<b>Mass movement forms of erosion</b> – see “deep-seated forms of erosion”.
<b>Mauri</b> means essential life force or principle; a metaphysical quality inherent in all things, both animate and inanimate.
<b>Mean annual daily low flow</b> means the average, for a number of years, of the annual lowest daily flows. This is determined by selecting the lowest daily flow (average over 24 hours) for each year of record, summing those values and then dividing the total by the number of years of record.
<b>Method of implementation</b> * means a specific action, procedure, programme or technique

<p>adopted to carry out a policy.</p> <p><b>Mineral extraction</b> means to take, win, or extract material existing in its natural state in the land, for the purpose of obtaining that material or any part of that material, including:</p> <p>(a) operations for the extraction, transport, treatment, processing and separation of that material; and</p> <p>(b) the removal of overburden by mechanical or other means; and</p> <p>(c) the stacking, deposit, storage and treatment of any substance considered to contain the material; and</p> <p>(d) other lawful acts incidental or conducive to any such operations when carried out at or near the site where the mineral extraction is carried out.</p>
<p><b>Minimum flow</b> means the flow at which abstractions from a water body must cease other than for an individual's reasonable domestic needs, the reasonable needs of individuals and animals for drinking water, and for fire fighting.</p>
<p><b>Minimum groundwater level</b> means the groundwater level at a monitoring well, at which abstractions must cease other than for an individual's reasonable domestic needs, the reasonable needs of individuals and animals for drinking water, and for fire fighting.</p>
<p><b>Mitigate</b> * in relation to an effect, means to lessen or eliminate the severity or incidence of an effect, and includes compensation both before and after the effect.</p>
<p><b>Moderate or higher significance wetland</b> means a wetland whose significance has been classified anywhere between moderate and high using the methods and criteria set out in Appendix WTL1.</p>
<p><b>Mouth</b>, for the purpose of defining the landward boundary of the coastal marine area, means the mouth of the river as determined by the Proposed Regional Coastal Environment Plan.</p>
<p><b>Natural and physical resources</b> <i>includes land, water, air, soil, minerals, and energy, all forms of plants and animals (whether native to New Zealand or introduced), and all structures.</i></p>
<p><b>Natural features and landscapes</b> * includes two terms that sometimes overlap. As a general rule, features tend to be smaller in extent and are experienced from the outside, while landscapes cover large areas and are experienced from within. Natural means a predomination of elements that are natural rather than made by people.</p>
<p><b>New Zealand Drinking Water Standards</b> means the Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand 2000, published by the Ministry of Health, Wellington, August 2000.</p>
<p><b>Ngāi Tahu whānui</b> means the collective of the individuals who descend from the primary hapū of Waitaha, Ngati Mamoe, and Ngāi Tahu namely, Kati Kuri, Kati Irakehu, Kati Huirapa, Ngāi Tuahuriri, and Kai Te Ruahikihiki as described in Section 2 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998."</p>
<p><b>Ngāi Tahu</b>* (Kai Tahu, when written in dialect form) the tribal group holding manawhenua in Te Waipounamu, the area from Kahuraki Point on the West Coast and Te Parinui-o-Whiti (Vernon Bluffs) on the east, and all places south "until the land turns white".</p>
<p>Note:</p> <p>(a) Ngāi Tahu and Ngāi Tahu whānui each means the collective of individuals who descend from the primary hapū of Waitaha, Ngati Mamoe, and Ngāi Tahu, namely Kati Kuri, Kati Irakehu, Kati Huirapa, Ngāi Tuahuriri, and Kai Te Ruahikihiki.</p> <p>(b) When used in chapters 4 to 8, "Ngāi Tahu" can refer to both the collective of Ngāi Tahu, or an individual rūnanga.</p>
<p><b>Nohoanga</b> means a customary food gathering or living area. Under the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act (1998) customary fishing reserves have been established with this same name.</p>
<p><b>Non-arable land</b> is all land that is not suited to cultivation or cropping.</p>

<p><b>Non-complying activity</b> means an activity for which,-</p> <p>(a) <i>a resource consent is required for the activity; and</i></p> <p>(b) <i>the consent authority may grant the resource consent with or without conditions or decline the resource consent.</i></p> <p><i>Particular restrictions for non-complying activities are in section 104D of the RMA.</i></p>
<p><b>No-till techniques</b> refer to cropping techniques that allow for seed to be implanted in the soil with minimal soil disturbance or incorporation of any surface vegetation or crop residues. The ground is not cultivated.</p>
<p><b>Objective *</b> means a statement of a desired outcome.</p>
<p><b>Offsetting wetland</b> means an area of wetland enhanced, restored or created to compensate for the permanent loss of an existing area of wetland.</p>
<p><b>Papatipu Rūnanga</b> means Marae based rūnanga. The 18 Papatipu Rūnanga of Ngāi Tahu as are described in the First Schedule of the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act (1996).</p>
<p><b>Passive reversion</b> is the natural process of succession from grassland to woody scrub or shrubland species, and to forest. This process occurs through most of the hill country below the treeline.</p>
<p><b>Periphyton</b> are a community of plants, including slimes, algal mats, and filamentous algae, and associated detritus adhering to and forming a surface coating on stones, plants and other submerged objects<sup>4</sup>.</p>
<p><b>Permitted activity</b> <i>is an activity for which a resource consent is not required for the activity if it complies with the standards, terms, or conditions, if any, specified in the plan or proposed plan.</i></p>
<p><b>Person</b> <i>means the Crown, a corporation sole and also a body of persons whether corporate or unincorporate.</i></p>
<p><b>Pest *</b> has the same meaning as in the Biosecurity Act 1993, i.e. ‘an organism specified as a pest in a pest management strategy.’</p>
<p><b>Phosphatic fertilisers</b> include all fertilisers that contain phosphate compounds.</p>
<p><b>Plan</b> means a regional plan unless the context provides otherwise.</p>
<p><b>Plant biomass</b> refers to the total mass of plant material (including live, dead or decaying plant material) occurring over a given area.</p>
<p><b>Plant stature</b> is the natural plant height associated with any species or physiognomic group (community) of plants.</p>
<p><b>Plant vigour</b> refers to the intensity of growth of any plant or plant community.</p>
<p><b>Plantation forest</b> includes all areas of trees grown for cropping with a density of 150 stems per hectare or more.</p>
<p><b>Point source discharge *</b> means a discharge from a specific and identifiable outlet, onto or into land, air, a water body or the sea.</p>
<p><b>Policy *</b> means a statement that guides or directs decision-making. A policy indicates a course of action, in working towards an objective.</p>
<p><b>Production land:</b></p> <p>(a) <i>Means any land and auxiliary buildings used for the production (but not processing) of primary products (including agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, and forestry products).</i></p> <p>(b) <i>Does not include land or auxiliary buildings used or associated with prospecting, exploration, or mining for minerals;—</i></p> <p><i>and ‘production’ has a corresponding meaning.</i></p>
<p><b>Prohibited activity</b> <i>means an activity for which, no application may be made and a resource consent must not be granted for.</i></p>
<p><b>Property</b> means any contiguous area of land held in one, or more than one, ownership that</p>

<sup>4</sup> Lincoln, R, Boxshall, G, Clark, P, 1998. ‘A Dictionary of Ecology, Evolution and Systematics’ Second edition, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom

is utilized as a single operating unit, and may include one or more titles.
<b>Proposed Plan</b> means a proposed plan, or variation to a proposed plan, or change to a plan that has been notified under clause 5 of the schedule 1 but has not become operative in terms of clause 20 of the schedule 1; but does not include a proposed plan or change originally requested by a person other than a local authority or a Minister of the Crown, unless the proposed plan or change is adopted and notified by the local authority under clause 25(2)(a) of the schedule 1.
<b>Public notice</b> means a notice published in one or more daily newspapers circulating in the area, district or region to which the requirement for such notice relates.
<b>Pumping test (also called aquifer test)</b> means a test made by pumping a well for a period of time and observing the change in water level or pressure in the aquifer. A pumping test may be used to determine the capacity of the well and the hydraulic characteristic of the aquifer
<b>Rangatiratanga</b> * refers to tino rangatiratanga meaning full chieftainship and authority, including the right to permit or deny others. Inherent sovereignty.
<b>Range</b> means (in relation to species) the geographical area in which a species is known to occur.
<b>Reach</b> in relation to rivers means a particular stretch or length of a river.
<b>Reasonable use test</b> (when applied to irrigation use) means a test of the technical efficiency of water use in the particular circumstances of the applicant. It will include consideration of such matters as the intended land-use activity; whether there are already existing consents for the use of water for the same area of land (either partially or totally); on-site physical factors such as soil water-holding capacity, and climatic factors such as rainfall and evaporation.
<b>Reclamation</b> means the infilling of land within the bed of a lake or river.
<b>Reduced tillage</b> involves using the minimum number of cultivation passes possible to achieve a seedbed suitable for the planting and maintenance of crops.
<b>Region</b> unless the context denotes otherwise means the region of the Canterbury Regional Council as determined in accordance with the Local Government Act 1974.
<b>Regional rule</b> means a rule made as part of a regional plan or proposed regional plan in accordance with section 68 and section 77A of the RMA.
<b>Regolith</b> is the topsoil, subsoil and unconsolidated weathered rock mantle resting on hard rock.
<b>Resource consent</b> * means a consent for an activity that would otherwise contravene the RMA.
<b>Restricted discretionary activity</b> means,- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) a resource consent is required for the activity; and</li> <li>(b) the consent authority must specify in the plan or proposed plan matters to which it has restricted its discretion; and</li> <li>(c) the consent authority's powers to decline a resource consent and to impose conditions are restricted to matters that have been specified under paragraph (b); and</li> <li>(d) the activity must comply with the standards, terms, or conditions, if any, specified in the plan or proposed plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Rill erosion</b> occurs on sloping land when exposed soil (often as a result of cultivation) is eroded in channels or rills as a result of surface water movement.
<b>Riparian zone</b> * includes the margin and the bank of a river or lake. This is the area where direct interaction occurs between land and water systems and is important for the management of water quality and ecological resources. Swamps and islands in a waterway are not strictly part of the riparian zone, but for practical management purposes are generally included in it.
<b>River</b> means a continually or intermittently flowing body of fresh water; and includes a stream and modified watercourse; but does not include any artificial watercourse (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal).

<b>Road</b> <i>has the same meaning as in section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974; and includes a motorway as defined in section 2(1) of the Transit New Zealand Act 1989.</i>
<b>Roadway</b> means that portion of the road devoted particularly to the use of motor vehicles, inclusive of shoulders and auxiliary lanes.
<b>Rohe</b> see “takiwa”.
<b>Rūnanga</b> means Ngāi Tahu equivalent of local government formed to protect and defend the rangatiratanga, and the cultural and social values of their hapū.
<b>Seasonal allocation or seasonal allocation volume</b> means the maximum amount of water that is, or would be, recorded on a water permit to satisfy the demand of an activity during a specified period that is less than one year.
<b>Semi-arid land</b> occurs where the soil moisture levels are, on average, below field capacity for 12 months of the year, and below wilting point (no water available for plant uptake) for at least six months of the year. Annual rainfall is generally below 500mm per year. Includes parts of the inland basins and very limited coastal areas of the Canterbury region.
<b>Semi-confined aquifer</b> means an aquifer confined by a layer of sediment that is significantly less permeable than the aquifer itself but still sufficiently permeable to allow vertical leakage of water into or out of the aquifer.
<b>Sensitive areas</b> include water bodies used for public water supply, any river, lake, stream pond or wetland, sensitive crops or farming systems (e.g. organic farms) and any place.
<b>Seven day mean annual low flow</b> The seven-day mean annual low flow (7-day MALF) can be determined by adding the lowest seven day low flow for every year of record and dividing by the number of years of record (In any year the seven-day low flow is the lowest average flow sustained over seven consecutive days for every seven consecutive day period in the year).
<b>Sewage</b> means any human sewage in a primarily liquid form.
<b>Significant habitats of indigenous fauna</b> , in Chapter 7 means habitats that are significant following the assessment process depicted in Figure WTL5 and using the Criteria for Assessing Ecological Significance in Appendix WTL1.
<b>Soil</b> * means the loose material on the earth’s surface in which terrestrial plants grow. Soil includes sand, silts, clays and any intermixed organic material.
<b>Soil aggregate stability</b> refers to the bonding within soil aggregates and depends strongly on the organic matter content.
<b>Soil aggregates</b> are collections of sand and silt particles bound together by clay, organic matter and organic glues.
<b>Soil moisture deficit</b> is the amount of water required to restore the soil to its field capacity.
<b>Soil organic matter</b> includes the remains of plant and animal material in varying states of decomposition occurring within the topsoil.
<b>Soil structure</b> refers to the size, shape and stability of soil aggregates. Good soil structure consists of stable aggregates that are of a size, shape and packing that maintains the optimum balance of air and water in the soil and also allows easy emergence of seedlings and growth of plants.
<b>Solid waste</b> * means primarily solid contaminants for which disposal by discharge into the environment is intended, or which disposal by discharge into the environment would be necessary if other processes such as re-use or recovery cannot be applied.
<b>Specific discharge of water</b> is the amount of runoff generated from a specific part of a catchment
<b>Stopbanks</b> are embankments, built along rivers to contain flood flows.
<b>Stormwater</b> means the runoff from land or hard surfaces that results from precipitation events.
<b>Stream depletion effect</b> means the calculated rate of impact of groundwater abstraction on surface water flow.
<b>Structure</b> in Chapter 6 <i>means any building, equipment, device, or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft.</i>
<b>Surface water body</b> means fresh water or geothermal water in a river, lake, stream, pond, wetland, or any part thereof.

<b>Surface water</b> means water that is found over the ground, generally in rivers, lakes, wetlands or artificial water courses.
<b>Swale</b> means a shallow depression on the land surface, that is covered in grass or other vegetation, that is natural or man made and that serves to drain overland runoff.
<b>Take</b> in relation to water in a water body means the authorisation for removing water subject to fulfilling any conditions required in a rule or water permit.
<b>Takiwa</b> (rohe) means boundary or area.
<b>Tāngata Whenua</b> means people of the land according to tribal and hapū custom.
<b>Taonga</b> * means treasured possessions, including both tangible and intangible treasures, for example, the Maori language.
<b>Taonga species</b> are species of birds, plants, and animals with which Ngāi Tahu have a recognised cultural, spiritual, historic, and traditional association as defined in section 287 Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act (1998).
<b>Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu</b> means the body corporate of Ngāi Tahu Whānui as established under Section 6 of the Te Rūnanga O Ngāi Tahu Act (1996).”
<b>Technical efficiency</b> * means using a resource in a way that any given output is produced at least cost, including avoiding waste. This contrasts with ‘allocative efficiency’ which means obtaining the best use for the resource.
<b>Territorial authority</b> <sup>5</sup> means a city council or a district council.
<b>Timber preservative</b> means any chemical used to treat timber and includes: copper/chromium/arsenic formulations, boron, light organic solvent preservatives and anti-sapstain chemicals.
<b>Topsoil</b> means the upper layer or layers of soil.
<b>Transpiration</b> in vegetation is the loss of water vapour through the stomata on the leaves.
<b>Trigger flow</b> means a flow higher than the minimum flow at which abstractive uses may be required to reduce their take in order to share the water that is available and to sustain instream flows.
<b>Trigger level</b> means a specified groundwater level used to indicate capacity remaining in an aquifer or to indicate actions by users will be needed.
<b>Unconfined aquifer</b> means an aquifer that lacks an overlying layer of fine sediment, and is not under pressure. The water level in a well is the same as the water table outside the well.
<b>Unitary authority</b> means an authority with the functions of both a territorial authority and a regional council.
<b>Upconing</b> – process by which saline water underlying freshwater in an aquifer rises upward into the freshwater zone as a result of pumping water from the freshwater zone.
<b>Vegetation clearance</b> is the removal of vegetation by physical, mechanical, chemical or other means, except burning by fire. Burning of vegetation is subject to Part IV of the Land and Vegetation Management Regional Plan.
<b>Vegetation</b> includes all plants and the produce thereof, live or dead, standing, fallen, windblown, cut, broken, pulverised, sawn, or harvested, natural or disturbed.
<b>Wāhi taonga</b> * means places (wāhi) of special value.
<b>Wāhi tapu</b> * means a place of sacred and extreme importance.
<b>Waste</b> means materials which are unwanted or surplus to process requirements that the holder discards, or intends to, or is required to discard.
<b>Waste minimisation</b> means implementation of the waste management hierarchy to: reduce, reuse, recycle, recover and manage residual waste.
<b>Water</b>
(a) <i>Means water in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or under the ground;</i>
(b) <i>Includes fresh water, coastal water, and geothermal water;</i>

<sup>5</sup> Section 2(1) Local Government Act 1974

(c) <i>Does not include water in any form while in any pipe, tank, or cistern.</i>
<b>Water blasting</b> means the use of high pressure water as the blasting medium to remove surface coatings or prepare surfaces.
<b>Water body</b> means <i>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.</i>
<b>Water conservation order</b> has the meaning set out in section 200 of the RMA.
<b>Water flow measuring device</b> is a device used for measuring the rate of flow or quantity of water over a set period of time.
<b>Water harvesting</b> means the taking of water for storage and later use.
<b>Water infiltration gallery</b> is a device or structure placed in the ground to intercept shallow groundwater for water supply purposes.
<b>Water management regime</b> means in relation to water bodies, any mix of flow, level and allocation regimes.
<b>Water restriction</b> means a reduction in the authorised take during periods of low flow or water level in order to share the water that is available for abstraction and use, and is usually included as a condition of consent.
<b>Water table</b> means the water surface of the saturated zone of an unconfined aquifer; that surface of a body of unconfined groundwater at which the pressure is equal to that of the atmosphere.
<b>Water user group</b> is a group of users with existing authorization to take water, grouped to achieve beneficial management of the water resource collectively allocated to them.
<b>Water yield</b> means the amount of water run-off coming out of a catchment over a specific period of time.
<b>Weir</b> means a dam erected across a river to raise the level of the water.
<b>Well</b> (see definition for bore above).
<b>Wetland boundary</b> means the point in the transition from wetland to dryland where wetland plant species occur more than four times their ungrazed height apart. Wetland edge has a similar meaning.
<b>Wetland creation</b> is similar to wetland restoration, except that the site need not have been a natural wetland and may require a greater degree of engineering.
<b>Wetland enhancement</b> means to improve the natural qualities and/or extent of an existing wetland by such means as limiting access by domestic and feral animals, controlling pests, and providing for a more nearly original quality and quantity of water.
<b>Wetland</b> includes <i>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.</i>
<b>Wetland restoration</b> has a similar meaning to wetland enhancement, but the starting point is a former rather than an existing functioning wetland. It may thus also be necessary to restore the water regime and/or reintroduce appropriate plants and wildlife.
<b>Whitebait stand</b> means a temporary or permanently structure placed in the bed of a lake or river to aid the use of a whitebait net or to direct whitebait.