

21

Glossary

Terms marked with an asterisk * are terms defined by the Resource Management Act 1991.

In this Plan, the spelling of Māori words using ng and k is interchangeable (for example Ngāi Tahu and Kāi Tahu).

Abandoned structure	A structure that is no longer required or utilised for the purpose for which it was erected or placed.
Access strip*	Means a strip of land created by the registration of an easement in accordance with Section 237B (of the Resource Management Act 1991) for the purpose of allowing public access to or along any river, or lake, or the coast, or to any esplanade reserve, esplanade strip, other reserve, or land owned by the local authority or by the Crown (but excluding all land held for a public work except land held, administered or managed under the Conservation Act 1987 and the Acts named in the First Schedule to that Act).
Adverse effect	A detrimental effect.
Aerial discharge	The discharge of any agrichemical from any aircraft.
Agricultural and horticultural activities <i>(definition only applies where term is underlined in this Plan)</i>	All activities involved with the primary industries of agriculture and horticulture, including common stock drinking-water schemes, but excludes processing agricultural and horticulture produce.
Agricultural waste	Waste from an agricultural process or premises that is derived from primary agricultural production. This includes animal waste and animal dip material.
Allocation limit	The maximum flow or quantity of water in a water body, which is able to be allocated to resource consents for taking.
Alluvium	Sediment including rock, gravel, sand or silt material deposited by flowing water on floodplains and in lake and river beds, as a result of alluvial processes.
Alteration of the bed	Any bed disturbance, reclamation or deposition.
Amenity values*	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.
Animal waste	Faeces or urine from any animal.
Animal waste system	Includes collection, storage, treatment, disposal or application of liquid or solid animal waste.

Annual renewable yield	<i>[Repealed – 1 March 2012]</i>
Annual volume <i>(definition only applies where term is underlined in this Plan)</i>	The volume of water that can be taken or diverted in any 12-month period.
Anticipated environmental result	The intended result or outcome on the environment as a consequence of implementing the policies and methods.
Any other activities <i>(definition only applies where term is underlined in this Plan)</i>	Activities that are not agricultural and horticultural activities, hydro-electricity generation, industrial and commercial activities, tourism and recreation facilities, or town and community water supplies.
Aquatic plant	Any plant species that grows in water and is either totally or predominantly submerged in water.
Aquifer	A geological formation capable of holding water.
Aquifer compression	A reduction in an aquifer's capacity to hold water.
Archaeological site	Any place in New Zealand that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) EITHER – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900; or (ii) Is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900; and (b) Is or may be able through investigation by archaeological methods to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand. <p>- defined by Section 2 of the Historic Places Act 1993.</p>
Artesian pressure	The pressure of water in a confined aquifer resulting in water level rise above the bottom of the confining layer.
Assessed maximum annual take	The sum of the takes of groundwater as calculated under Method 15.8.3.1
Assimilative capacity	The ability of a water body to assimilate contaminants without adversely affecting the natural and human use values supported by the water body.

Augmentation	Increasing the supply of available water through the active management of water resources.
Back-flow	The return of water to the source water body, through the device used to take water, including back-siphoning.
Bed*	Means, - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) In relation to any river- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) For the purposes of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, and subdivision, the space of land which the waters of the river cover at its annual fullest flow without overtopping its banks: (ii) In all other cases, the space of land which the waters of the river cover at its fullest flow without overtopping its banks; and (b) In relation to any lake, except a lake controlled by artificial means, - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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: (ii) In all other cases, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its highest level without exceeding its margin; and (c) 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; and (d) In relation to the sea, the submarine areas covered by the internal waters and the territorial sea.
Bed disturbance	Any activity which affects the bed or bank of a water body and includes any excavation, dredging, drilling, tunnelling, and any widening, deepening or altering of the course of the water body.
Bedform	The topography or shape of the bed of a lake or river.
Bed material	The sand, gravel or other alluvium forming part of the bed of a lake or river.
Benthic invertebrate	An animal without a backbone (e.g. snail, crustacean, worm, insect) living on, under, or within the bed material of a water body.
BOD₅	The quantity of oxygen consumed by microbial and chemical processes over a five day period at 20 degrees.
Bore	Every device or means, including any well or pit, which is drilled or constructed for the purpose of taking groundwater, or which results in groundwater being taken, other than piezometers or other monitoring devices used for water sampling purposes only.

Bore interference	The reduced ability of users in a localised area to take water from a bore, due to the taking of water from another bore, reducing the pressure and/or the level of groundwater.
Bunding	Constructing an embankment or low wall (usually concrete) designed to contain accidental spillage of a stored liquid.
CFU	Colony-Forming Units, an indication of faecal contamination.
Cleanfill	A natural material such as sand, gravel and rock, and such other materials as concrete, brick or demolition products that are free of soluble materials and are therefore not subject to biological or chemical breakdown.
Coastal marine area*	Means the foreshore, seabed, and coastal water, and the air space above the water - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Of which the seaward boundary is the outer limits of the territorial sea: (b) Of which the landward boundary is the line of mean high water springs, except that where that line crosses a river, the landward boundary at that point shall be whichever is the lesser of - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) One kilometre upstream from the mouth of the river; or (ii) The point upstream that is calculated by multiplying the width of the river mouth by 5.
Conditions*	In relation to plans and resource consents, includes terms, standards, restrictions, and prohibitions.
Consent authority*	Means 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 Resource Management Act 1991.
Conspicuous change in visual clarity	A visual change in water clarity of more than 40%.
Consumptive use	Where a use results in a net loss of water from the water body.
Contact recreation	Recreational activities involving contact with water; either primary (full immersion) or secondary (that which may result in some form of contact with water).
Contaminant*	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 - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) When discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical, or biological condition of water; or

- (b) 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.

Contaminated land	Land at which hazardous substances occur at concentrations above background levels and where assessment indicates that that land poses, or is likely to pose, an immediate or long-term hazard to human health or the environment.
Contravene*	Includes fail to comply with.
Controlled activity*	<p>If an activity is described in the Resource Management Act 1991, regulations (including any national environmental standard), a plan, or a proposed plan as a controlled activity, a resource consent is required for the activity and -</p> <p>(a) The consent authority must grant a resource consent (except if Section 106 of the Act applies); and</p> <p>(b) The consent authority’s power to impose conditions on the resource consent is restricted to the matters over which control is reserved (whether in its plan or proposed plan, a national environmental standard, or otherwise); and</p> <p>(c) The activity must comply with the requirements, conditions, and permissions, if any, specified in the Act, regulations, plan, or proposed plan.</p>
Controlled lake	A lake where structures are used to manage the quantity of water leaving the lake.
Dam	A structure used or to be used for the damming of any water, or water body.
Datum	The fixed level for basing subsequent level measurements, in this case datum means Otago Metric Datum, which is the Dunedin Vertical Datum (DVD 1958) plus 100 metres.
Deemed permit	A mining privilege in respect of water (see Appendix 2).
Defence against water	Any dam, weir, bank, carriageway, groyne, or reservoir, and any structure or appliance of any kind which has or may have the effect of stopping, diverting, controlling, restricting, or otherwise regulating the flow or spread or subsidence, in or out of a water body, of water including flood waters, which is specifically established for the purpose of flood hazard mitigation.
Deposition	The deposit of any substance, other than water or waterborne contaminants (discharge), or fill material (reclamation).
Discharge*	Includes emit, deposit, and allow to escape.

Discretionary activity*	<p>If an activity is described in the Resource Management Act 1991, regulations (including any national environmental standard), a plan, or a proposed plan as a discretionary activity, a resource consent is required for the activity and -</p> <p>(a) The consent authority may decline the consent or grant the consent with or without conditions; and</p> <p>(b) If granted, the activity must comply with the requirements, conditions, and permissions, if any, specified in the Act, regulations, plan, or proposed plan.</p>
Disposal field	That part of a constructed on-site waste water treatment system where the effluent is discharged to land.
District plan*	<p>(a) Means an operative plan approved by a territorial authority under Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991; and</p> <p>(b) Includes all operative changes to the plan (whether arising from a review or otherwise).</p>
Divert	In relation to the diversion of water, is the process of redirecting the flow of water from its existing course to another.
Down-hole pump test	A test conducted to determine aquifer or bore characteristics.
Drain	Artificial channel or subsurface conduit (e.g. mole drain, tile drain or drainage tunnel) constructed to either lower the watertable or divert water, excluding a water race.
Drainage water	Water collected by and discharged from a drain.
Drilling	<p>The process of creating a hole in the ground with a drill to a depth greater than 1 metre. This does not include hole creation for the purpose of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction of a bore; • The erection of fences or overhead utilities; or • The placement of building foundations.
Drill hole	The hole created by drilling.
Drinking-water supply reservoir	A reservoir which is used primarily for the purpose of storing a supply of drinking water.
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.
Effect*	<p>In the Resource Management Act 1991, unless the context otherwise requires, the term effect includes -</p> <p>(a) Any positive or adverse effect; and</p>

- (b) Any temporary or permanent effect; and
- (c) Any past, present, or future effect; and
- (d) 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 -
- (e) Any potential effect of high probability; and
- (f) Any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact.

Effluent	Liquid waste, including liquid leaching from solid waste.
Enforcement order*	Means an order made under Section 319 of the Resource Management Act 1991 for any purposes set out in Section 314 of the Act; and includes an interim enforcement order made under Section 320 of the Act.
Environment*	Includes - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 flow and level regimes (<i>definition only applies where term is underlined in this Plan</i>)	The flow-sharing, allocation limits and minimum flows and levels established by the Water Plan as specified in Rule 12.1.4.4A.
Erosion	The processes of the wearing away of the land surface (including the land that forms the bed of a lake or river) by natural agents and the transport of the material that results.
Esplanade reserve*	Means a reserve within the meaning of the Reserves Act 1977 - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Which is either - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A local purpose reserve within the meaning of Section 23 of that Act, if vested in the territorial authority under Section 239 of the Resource Management Act 1991; or (ii) A reserve vested in the Crown or a regional council under Section 237D of the Resource Management Act 1991; and (b) Which is vested in the territorial authority, regional council, or the Crown for a purpose or purposes set out in Section 229 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Esplanade strip* Means a strip of land created by the registration of an instrument in accordance with Section 232 of the Resource Management Act 1991 for a purpose or purposes set out in Section 229 of the Act.

Excavation over a groundwater protection zone	The digging and removal of a volume of earth material from below the topsoil horizon in excess of 10 cubic metres, or to a depth of greater than 1 metre, but does not include that required for bore construction, or for the erection of fences, overhead utilities or foundations for buildings, or for land cultivation.
Exotic plant	A plant which is not native to New Zealand. These may include introduced plants which have been brought in by accident or design.
Extraction	Removal of material from the lake or river system.
Faecal coliform	A type of bacteria associated with animal excrement that indicates faecal pollution. If the faecal coliform count is high there may be disease-causing organisms present.
Fauna	All the animal life of a given place.
Feed pad	Any confined, uncovered structure, located on production land, which is designed for the purpose of controlled intensive feeding of stock with supplementary feed.
Fertiliser	Any proprietary substance specifically manufactured for use in increasing the nutrient status of land. Excludes compost, effluent or seaweed.
Financial contribution	A contribution as set out in Section 108(9) of the Resource Management Act.
Fisheries and wildlife (<i>definition only applies where term is underlined in this Plan</i>)	Activities relating to the management and enhancement of habitats of fish and indigenous wildlife.
Flood carrying capacity	The capacity of any channel to convey flood waters.
Flooding of any other person's property	Where a discharge of water or contaminants on one property causes inundation on another property.
Flora	All the plant life of a given place.
Flushes	Wet or damp areas of ground where the watertable intersects the land surface. Characterised by the presence of wetland species such as Sphagnum, and a greener, more lush appearance than surrounding vegetation.
Ford	Any modification of the bed to establish a crossing by which any vehicle, livestock, or persons may traverse through any water body.

Galaxias	The genus name of members of the native fish family Galaxiidae, which includes inanga (whitebait) and banded kokopu.
Galaxiid	A member of the native fish family Galaxiidae.
Grassed swale	An open artificial water body or drain with gently-sloping walls of permeable material that conducts water only when the substrate is saturated.
Groundwater	Water that occupies or moves through openings, cavities or spaces in geological formations under the ground.
Groundwater protection zone	An area of land in which land use and water use activities are to be managed to protect the underlying groundwater resource.
Hapu	Sub-tribe, extended whanau.
Hazardous substance	<p>Unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations, any substance -</p> <p>(a) With one or more of the following intrinsic properties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Explosiveness: (ii) Flammability: (iii) A capacity to oxidise: (iv) Corrosiveness: (v) Toxicity (including chronic toxicity): (vi) Ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or <p>(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.</p> <p>- defined by Section 2 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.</p>
Herbicide	Substance toxic to plants and used to kill or control plants.
High degree of naturalness	Retaining characteristics not significantly modified by human beings or non-indigenous plants or animals.
Historic place	Any land (including an archaeological site); or any building or structure (including part of a building or structure); or any combination of land and a building or structure that forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand and lies within the territorial limits of New Zealand; and includes anything that is in or fixed to such land.
Hydrological values	The natural processes of an ecosystem in providing regulated water flow and enhanced water quality.

Impervious strata	A layer of soil, rock or other natural material which does not allow the percolation of water.
In-catchment needs (<i>definition only applies where term is underlined in this Plan</i>)	Water requirements of users where the water is taken or diverted for use within the Waitaki catchment.
Indigenous species	A New Zealand native species that is, or is thought to have been, naturally existing within the catchment.
Industrial and commercial activities (<i>definition only applies where term is underlined in this Plan</i>)	Industrial and commercial activities (but excluding hydro-electricity generation) that are not served by a reticulated town and community water supply.
Industrial or trade premises*	Means - (a) Any premises used for any industrial or trade purposes; or (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 (c) Any other premises from which a contaminant is discharged in connection with any industrial or trade process - but does not include any production land. In this plan, the phrase ‘industrial or trade premises’ includes any structure associated with electricity generation.
Industrial or trade process*	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.
Industrial or trade waste	Waste from an industrial or trade premises, that is derived from an industrial or trade process.
Instantaneous take	All takes of water occurring at a particular time.
Intake structure	The device by which water is taken from a water body.
Intrinsic values*	In relation to ecosystems, means those aspects of ecosystems and their constituent parts which have value in their own right, including - (a) Their biological and genetic diversity; and (b) The essential characteristics that determine any ecosystem’s integrity, form, functioning, and resilience.

Issue	A matter of concern to the region's community regarding activities affecting some aspect of natural and physical resources and the environment of the region.
Iwi	Tribe.
Iwi authority*	Means the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so. (The iwi authority for the Otago region is Te Runanga O Ngai Tahu).
Iwi management plan	A relevant planning document, such as the Kai Tahu Ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plan, recognised by an iwi authority affected by this Plan, to which local authorities shall have regard.
Kai Tahu	Descendants of Tahu, the tribe. The manawhenua of the Otago region. (Also known as Ngai Tahu).
Kāi Tahu or Ngāi Tahu (<i>definition only applies where term is underlined in this Plan</i>)	The collection of individuals who descend from the primary hapū of Waitaha, Ngāti Mamoe, and Ngāi Tahu, namely Kāti Kurī, Kāti Irakehu, Kāti Huirapa, Ngāi Tuahuriri and Kai Te Ruahikihiki.
Kaitiaki	Guardians.
Kaitiakitanga*	Means the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Maori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship.
Kanakana	The primitive parasitic native fresh water lamprey, <i>Geotria australis</i> .
Kokopu	Native fish species of the Galaxiid family, including banded kokopu (<i>Galaxias fasciatus</i>) and giant kokopu (<i>G. argenteus</i>), sometimes referred to as 'native trout'.
Koura	Native fresh water crayfish of the genus <i>Paranephrops</i> .
Lake Tuakitoto	The variable and more or less continuous body of water commonly known as Lake Tuakitoto, including Robson's Lagoon, situated at and about map reference NZMS260 H46:650370. The shoreline of the lake is defined as the variable extent of surface water, as it is observed at any particular time, whether of natural extent or whether restricted by any floodbank.
Lake*	Means a body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land.
Land*	(a) Includes land covered by water and the air space above land; and (b) In a national environmental standard dealing with a regional council function under Section 30 of the Resource Management

	Act 1991 or a regional rule, does not include the bed of a lake or river; and
	(c) In a national environmental standard dealing with a territorial authority function under Section 31 of the Act or a district rule, includes the surface of water in a lake or river.
Land-based discharge	The discharge of any agrichemical from any thing other than any aircraft.
Land drainage	The removal of water from in or on land.
Landholder	Includes land owner, lessee and occupier.
Landholding	<p>(1) For land subject to the Land Transfer Act 1952, land in:</p> <p>(i) A single certificate of title; or</p> <p>(ii) Two or more adjoining certificates of title, with a common occupier.</p> <p>(2) For land not subject to the Land Transfer Act 1952, all contiguous land last acquired under one instrument of conveyance and occupied by a common occupier.</p>
Lawful take of water	Any take under Section 14(3) of the Resource Management Act, any take exercised under Rules 12.1.2.1 to 12.1.2.6, or 12.2.2.1 to 12.2.2.3 of this Plan, any take exercised under the Transitional Regional Plan rule constituted by General Authorisations 1 to 5, 9 and 12, and any take under any resource consent or deemed permit under the Resource Management Act 1991.
Leachate	A liquid contaminant resulting from the liquid being exuded from or percolated through some more-or-less solid matter.
Legal public access	Includes legal roads, marginal strips, esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, access strips and Walkways.
Line	A wire or conductor (including a fibre optic cable) used or intended to be used for telecommunication or transmission of electricity.
Local authority	A term that collectively describes regional councils, city councils, and district councils.
Long-drop toilet	An unlined hole or pit excavated for the disposal of human sewage, which is not subject to any treatment or flushing.
Macro-invertebrate Community Index (MCI)	An index of the proportion of sensitive to tolerant species (designed to assess the effects of nutrient enrichment in stoney streams, but also affected by dissolved oxygen, temperature and physical habitat features), among the community of benthic invertebrates that can be seen with the naked eye (see Appendix 1).

Mahika kai	Places where food is procured or produced, examples in the case of waterborne mahika kai include eels, whitebait, kanakana, kokopu, koura, fresh water mussels, indigenous waterfowl, watercress and raupo.
Main stem	The principal course of a river (i.e. does not include tributaries).
Mana	Authority, influence or prestige.
Manawhenua*	Means customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapu in an identified area.
Margin	Land alongside a river or lake.
Mauri	Life force; for example the mauri of a river is most recognisable when there is abundance of water flow and the associated ecosystems are healthy and plentiful; a most important element in the relationship that Kai Tahu have with the water bodies of Otago.
Maximum allocation limit	The quantity of groundwater as established under Policy 6.4.10A2.
MCI	See Macroinvertebrate Community Index.
Mean annual recharge	The quantity of groundwater recharge as calculated by Schedule 4D.
Mean high water springs	The average line of spring high tide.
Method	The practical action by which a policy is implemented.
Micro hydro-electricity generation <i>(definition only applies where term is underlined in this Plan)</i>	The generation of hydro-electricity not exceeding a capacity of 50 Kilowatts continuous output.
Minimum flow	The flow below which the holder of any resource consent to take water must cease taking water.
Mining privilege	See Appendix 2.
Mixing zone	An area of water associated with a discharge within which any standards or requirements relating to water quality are set aside to enable reasonable mixing to occur. (See Reasonable mixing).
Mouth*	For the purpose of defining the landward boundary of the coastal marine area, means the mouth of a river either -

- (a) As agreed and set between the Minister of Conservation, the regional council, and the appropriate territorial authority in the period between consultation on, and notification of, the proposed regional coastal plan; or
 - (b) As declared by the Environment Court under Section 310 of the Resource Management Act 1991 upon application made by the Minister of Conservation, the regional council, or the territorial authority prior to the plan becoming operative, -
- and once so agreed and set or declared shall not be changed in accordance with Schedule 1 of the Act or otherwise varied, altered, questioned, or reviewed in any way until the next review of the regional coastal plan, unless the Minister of Conservation, the regional council, and the appropriate territorial authority agree.

Natural and human use values

Characteristics of a water body which are important to, or are an essential part of, ecological communities, or are enjoyed or utilised by people and communities. While some of these values are identified in Schedule 1, natural character, amenity values, existing lawful uses, and archaeological sites will be identified on a case-by-case basis.

Natural and physical resources*

Includes land, water, air, soil, minerals, and energy, all forms of plants and animals (whether native to New Zealand or introduced), and all structures.

Natural hazard*

Means any atmospheric or earth or water related occurrence (including earthquake, tsunami, erosion, volcanic and geothermal activity, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire, or flooding) the action of which adversely affects or may adversely affect human life, property, or other aspects of the environment.

Noa

Free from tapu or other restriction.

Non-biodegradable

Unable to be decomposed by living organisms present in the particular receiving environment.

Non-complying activity*

If an activity is described in the Resource Management Act 1991, regulations (including a national environmental standard), a plan, or a proposed plan as a non-complying activity, a resource consent is required for the activity and the consent authority may -

- (a) Decline the consent; or
- (b) Grant the consent, with or without conditions, but only if the consent authority is satisfied that the requirements of Section 104D of the Act are met and the activity must comply with the requirements, conditions, and permissions, if any, specified in the Act, regulations, plan, or proposed plan.

Non-consumptive take **

A take is non-consumptive when:

- (1) The same amount of water is returned to the same water body at or near the location from which it was taken; and

	(2) There is no significant delay between the taking and the returning of the water.
	** as defined in the Resource Management (Measurement and Reporting of Water Takes) Regulations 2010
Non-point source discharge	A discharge of water or contaminant that enters a water body from a diffuse source, such as land runoff or infiltration.
Notified use	Any right in respect of natural water which was notified under Section 21 (2) or 21 (2A) of the Water and Soil Conservation Act 1967 (an 'existing authority' under Section 386(1)(b) of the Resource Management Act 1991).
Objective	The desired result, end state, situation or condition that is aimed for.
Occupier*	Means - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The inhabitant occupier of any property; and (b) <i>[Repealed]</i> (c) For the purposes of Section 16 of the Resource Management Act 1991, in relation to any land (including any premises and any coastal marine area), includes any agent, employee, or other person acting or apparently acting in the general management or control of the land, or any plant or machinery on that land.
On-site waste water treatment system	Any system, such as a septic tank, designed to treat household liquid effluent including sewage within the boundary of the property on which the effluent was generated, and includes the treatment system and any attached disposal field.
Open pile(d)	The nature of a structure's supporting piles whereby no significant hindrance to the passage of water or sediment is caused.
Operative*	In relation to a policy statement or plan, or a provision of a policy statement or plan, means that the policy statement, plan, or provision - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Has become operative - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) In terms of clause 20 of Schedule 1 of the Resource Management Act 1991; or (ii) Under Section 86F of the Act; and (b) Has not ceased to be operative.
Papatipu Runanga	The Papatipu Runanga and their takiwa for the Otago Region are described in the schedule to the Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu Act 1996.
Percent probability flood	A flood event which has a particular probability of being exceeded in any 12 month period.
Permitted activity*	If an activity is described in the Resource Management Act 1991, regulations (including any national environmental standard), a plan,

or a proposed plan as a permitted activity, a resource consent is not required for the activity if it complies with the requirements, conditions, and permissions, if any, specified in the Act, regulations, plan, or proposed plan.

Person*	Includes the Crown, a corporation sole, and also a body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate.
Pest plant	Any plant specified as a pest in a pest management strategy written under the Biosecurity Act 1993.
Pesticide	A substance or mixture of substances used to kill or control unwanted species of plants, animals or other organisms.
Policy	The course of action to achieve the objective.
Point source discharge	A discharge of water or contaminant that enters a water body at a definable point, often through a pipe or drain.
Primary allocation	The quantity of water established under Policy 6.4.2.
Production land*	<p>(a) Means any land and auxiliary buildings used for the production (but not processing) of primary products (including agricultural, pastoral, horticultural, and forestry products):</p> <p>(b) Does not include land or auxiliary buildings used or associated with prospecting, exploration, or mining for minerals - and “production” has a corresponding meaning.</p>
Prohibited activity*	<p>If an activity is described in the Resource Management Act 1991, regulations (including a national environmental standard), a plan, or a proposed plan as a prohibited activity, -</p> <p>(a) No application for a resource consent may be made for the activity; and</p> <p>(b) The consent authority must not grant a consent for it.</p>
Proposed plan*	<p>In the Resource Management Act 1991, unless the context otherwise requires, proposed plan -</p> <p>(a) Means a proposed plan, a variation to a proposed plan or change, or a change to a plan proposed by a local authority that has been notified under clause 5 of Schedule 1 but has not become operative in terms of clause 20 of Schedule 1; and</p> <p>(b) Includes a proposed plan or a change to a plan proposed by a person under Part 2 of Schedule 1 that has been adopted by the local authority under clause 25(2)(a) of Schedule 1.</p>
Protective soil mantle	A layer of soil, rock or other natural material which reduces the percolation of water.

Public notice*	<p>(a) Means a notice published in a newspaper circulating in the entire area likely to be affected by the proposal to which the notice relates; and</p> <p>(b) If a local authority also publishes a notice on an Internet site to which the public have free access, includes that notice.</p>
Rahui	Restrictions.
Reasonable mixing	The process where undiluted effluent disperses through receiving waters. Mixing results in a mixing zone where the concentration of contaminants varies from that in the effluent to that of the fully mixed receiving water. Reasonable mixing may be said to have occurred at some point between the point of discharge and the point at which the effluent is completely mixed with the receiving water. Beyond the reasonable mixing zone, the effluent and water mix complies with any water quality standards for the water body.
Reclamation	The permanent infilling of a water body or part of a water body with sand, rock, quarry material, concrete, or other similar material, for any purpose, and includes any embankment or causeway, but does not include any structure above water where that structure is supported by piles, or any deposition of material or infilling that is not permanent.
Regional plan*	<p>(a) Means an operative plan approved by a regional council under Schedule 1 (including all operative changes to the plan (whether arising from a review or otherwise)); and</p> <p>(b) Includes a regional coastal plan.</p>
Regionally Significant Wetland	See Policy 10.4.1A
Regionally significant wetland value	See Policy 10.4.1.
Registered community drinking water supply	A drinking water supply, which is registered under Section 69J of the Health Act and serves a community of more than 25 people for more than 60 days a year.
Registered Historic Place	Any Historic Place registered under Part II of the Historic Places Act 1993.
Residual flow	Refer to Policy 6.4.7.
Resource consent	A consent for an activity as set out in Section 87 of the Resource Management Act 1991; and includes all conditions to which the consent is subject.

Restricted discretionary activity*	<p>If an activity is described in the Resource Management Act 1991, regulations (including any national environmental standard), a plan, or a proposed plan as a restricted discretionary activity, a resource consent is required for the activity and -</p> <p>(a) The consent authority’s power to decline a consent, or to grant a consent and to impose conditions on the consent, is restricted to the matters over which discretion is restricted (whether in its plan or proposed plan, a national environmental standard, or otherwise); and</p> <p>(b) The activity must comply with the requirements, conditions, and permissions, if any, specified in the Act, regulations, plan, or proposed plan.</p>
Reticulated system, or reticulation	<p>The means by which water, stormwater, sewage or other waterborne contaminant is collected and delivered prior to discharge.</p>
Riparian vegetation	<p>The terrestrial plants growing on the bed or margin of a water body.</p>
River*	<p>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).</p>
Runanga	<p>Local representative groups or community system of organisation.</p>
Sacrifice paddock	<p>Any paddock which is set aside for the prolonged confinement and the controlled, intensive feeding of stock with supplementary feed, in order to avoid damage to their usual pasture.</p>
Seven-day (“7-day”) mean annual low flow	<p>The seven-day low flow in any year is determined by calculating the average flow over seven consecutive days for every seven consecutive day period in the year, and choosing the lowest.</p> <p>When this is done for every year of record, the seven-day mean annual low flow can be determined by adding the lowest seven-day low flows for every year of record and dividing by the number of years in the record.</p>
Small dam	<p>A dam:</p> <p>(a) Where the size of the catchment upstream of the dam is no more than 50 hectares; and</p> <p>(b) where the water stored immediately upstream of the dam is no more than 3 metres deep; and</p> <p>(c) where the volume of water stored by the dam is no more than 20,000 cubic metres.</p>

Soil contamination	Occurs where the discharge of a contaminant reduces the primary productive capacity of soil.
Stand-off pad	Any purpose-built uncovered area, located on production land, for the confinement of stock in order to avoid damage to their usual pasture.
Stormwater	The water running off from any impervious surface such as roads, carparks, roofs, and sealed runways.
Structure*	Means any building, equipment, device, or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft.
Suction dredging; Suction dredge mining	Any activity utilising a motor, pump, and hose within a river bed.
Sullage	The waste water from sinks, basins, baths, showers and similar appliances, but not including toilet wastes (sometimes referred to as grey water).
Supplementary allocation	A volume of water established under Policies 6.4.9 or 6.4.10 which is able to be taken subject to a supplementary allocation minimum flow set under those policies.
Suspended solids	Particulate matter carried in suspension within water.
Taking	In relation to the taking of water, is the process of extracting the water for any purpose and for any period of time.
Taoka	Treasures.
Tapu	Sacred.
Tarn	Small mountain lake or pool, often formed in a cirque basin.
Technical efficiency <i>(definition only applies where term is underlined in this Plan)</i>	Using a resource in a way that any given output is produced at least cost, including avoiding waste.
Territorial local authority	A term that collectively describes city councils and district councils, but not regional councils.
The Act	The Resource Management Act 1991.
To Dam	In relation to the damming of water, is the process of impounding the water for any purpose and for any period of time, as in a reservoir.

<p>Tourism and recreation facilities <i>(definition only applies where term is underlined in this Plan)</i></p>	<p>Tourism and recreation facilities that are not served by a reticulated town and community supply, such as hotels, lodges, restaurants and ski fields.</p>
<p>Town and community water supply <i>(definition only applies where term is underlined in this Plan)</i></p>	<p>Reticulated water supplies servicing urban areas, rural-residential and residential subdivisions including all commercial and industrial premises and schools and other educational facilities located within the reticulated area.</p>
<p>Trace amount of any contaminant</p>	<p>A contaminant is present in a quantity that is incapable of practicable measurement.</p>
<p>Transmissivity</p>	<p>The degree to which an aquifer allows water to pass through it.</p>
<p>Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi)</p>	<p>The same meaning as the word “Treaty” as defined in Section 2 of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975.</p>
<p>Upland bogs</p>	<p>A wet or spongy high altitude area of ground chiefly composed of decaying vegetable matter or peat.</p>
<p>Use</p>	<p><i>[Repealed – 1 March 2012]</i></p>
<p>Vegetation</p>	<p>Includes any trees, shrubs, plants or grasses.</p>
<p>Vessel</p>	<p>Every description of ship, boat, ferry, or craft used in navigation, whether or not it has any means of propulsion, and regardless of that means; and includes: a barge, lighter, or other like vessel; a hovercraft or other thing deriving full or partial support in the atmosphere from the reactions of air against the surface of the water over which it operates; a submarine or other thing used in navigation whilst totally submerged.</p>
<p>Waahi taoka</p>	<p>Treasured resource; values, sites and resources that are valued and reinforce the special relationship Kai Tahu have with Otago’s water resources.</p>
<p>Waahi tapu</p>	<p>Sacred places; sites, areas and values associated with water bodies that hold spiritual values of importance to Kai Tahu.</p>
<p>Waitaki catchment <i>(definition only applies where term</i></p>	<p>(a) Means the area of land bounded by watersheds draining into the Waitaki River; and (b) Includes aquifers wholly or partially within that area of land.</p>

is underlined in this Plan)

Walkway	A formal Walkway created under the New Zealand Walkways Act 1975.
Water*	<p>(a) Means water in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or under the ground:</p> <p>(b) Includes fresh water, coastal water, and geothermal water:</p> <p>(c) Does not include water in any form while in any pipe, tank, or cistern.</p>
Water allocation committee	Refer to Policy 6.4.12.
Water body*	Means 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.
Water conservation order*	Has the meaning set out in Section 200 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
“Water Info” phone	The telephone service by which the Otago Regional Council provides frequently-updated information on water body condition including river flows.
Water race	An artificial channel used for conveying water for various uses, but not for the drainage of land.
Water supply values	The existence of a take for human consumption, which people and communities have come to depend upon.
Water user group	Refer to Policy 5.4.12.
Wet bed	That part of the bed of a lake or river which is covered by water.
Wetland*	<p>Includes 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.</p> <p>In this plan, ‘wetland’ excludes any wetland constructed for the purpose of water quality management.</p>
Whanau	Family.
Whanui	Large, extended, broad.

