

# RMA Regional Plan Definitions

Research Report  
Prepared for the Ministry for the Environment



29 September 2015

**def·i·ni·tion** (def 'ə-nish'ən), *n.* [OFr. *Definicion*; L. *definito* < pp. of *definire*; see DEFINE], 1. a defining or being defined. 2. a statement of what a thing is. 3. a statement or explanation of what a word or phrase means or has meant. 4. a putting or being in clear, sharp outline. 5. the power of a lens to show (an object) in clear, sharp outline. 6. the degree of a distinctness of a photograph, etc. 7. in *radio and television*, the degree of accuracy with which sounds or images are reproduced. Abbreviated **def.**



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## Document Quality Assurance

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# 1.0 Background

## 1.1 Research Background and Scope

There is currently apparent variation in both the extent of, and way in which, terms are defined in regional plans prepared under the Resource Management Act 1991. In order to better understand this variation and complexity, and to identify where greater efficiencies could be achieved, the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) is seeking to build on recent district plan definitions research undertaken by Boffa Miskell Ltd (BML) in June 2015. To this end BML was commissioned to undertake further research on the suite of terms and associated definitions contained in 11 regional plans.

The key objectives identified by MfE to inform this research are to:

- Provide further evidence on regional plan definitions to supplement the Ministry's existing definitions database; and
- Undertake further definitional analysis relating to regional plans to assist with the development of a set of standardised definitions.

## 1.2 Methodology

In light of the objectives identified, the research methodology developed consisted of the following steps:

1. *Regional Plan Identification* – A sample set of 11 regional plans were identified by MfE for analysis, including two plans prepared by unitary authorities. The plans comprised the Waikato Regional Plan (operative), Waikato Coastal Plan (operative), Draft Wellington Natural Resources Plan, West Coast Land and Water Plan (operative), Horizons Regional Council One Plan (operative), Proposed Environment Canterbury Land and Water Plan (decisions version), Environment Canterbury Coastal Plan (operative), Tasman Resource Management Plan (operative), Hawkes Bay Coastal Environment Plan (operative), Hawkes Bay Regional Resource Management Plan (operative) and the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan.
2. *Definitions Data Capture* – Populate a spreadsheet that captures the following categories of data for each of the definitions contained in the regional plan sample set:<sup>1</sup>
  - Term – the list of terms identified;
  - Definition - how the term is defined;
  - Source - where the term/definition is derived from;
  - District plan definition – whether the definition is district or regional plan related;

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<sup>1</sup> The categories 'term', 'definition', 'source' and 'associated diagram' were populated by MfE and subsequently supplied to BML for further analysis.

- Associated diagram – reference to whether the definition includes an explanatory diagram (for practical reasons these diagrams were not copied into the spreadsheet);
  - Formula/method – whether the definition incorporates a technical formula or method;
  - Related definition - whether there is a related definition/s and the term/s that it relates to;
  - Referencing definition – whether the definition refers to a definition contained in a statute or technical standard/document;
  - Activity category - the primary activity type that the definition relates to;
  - Frequency - the frequency of the term/definition and strength of use;
  - Consistency - the degree of definitional consistency across plans and the strength of this relationship;
  - Additional observations - any noticeable trends and/or idiosyncrasies in definition drafting (e.g. inconsistencies across plans).
3. *Definitions Analysis* – Analyse the terms/definitions captured to determine whether there are any relevant, related definitions, their activity category, their frequency and strength of use, the degree and strength of definitional consistency and any general observations of note.
  4. *Development of a 'Core' Definitions Set* – Identify appropriate criteria to inform selection of a core set of terms/definitions, convene a workshop with MfE to identify the nature and extent of potential terms that could comprise a core set relevant to all plans and collate the core set of terms derived from this workshop.
  5. *Report Preparation* – Compile the research findings into a report, and supply a copy of the report and accompanying regional plan definitions spreadsheet to MfE.

### 1.3 Research Limitations

Although every effort was made to ensure that a high degree of precision and rigour was exercised in undertaking this research, given the quantity of terms and associated definitions compiled and analysed (around 2,800 data entries) some errors may have occurred in categorising the data that was captured by MfE and which is contained in the Regional Plan Definitions Spreadsheet separately supplied.

## 2.0 Regional Plan Research Findings

### 2.1 Source Information

A sample of 11 Regional Plans (sample plans) were analysed to determine the frequency of individual terms included in the definitions chapter of each plan, along with the degree of definitional consistency of each of these terms across plans (refer to MfE Regional Plan

Definitions Spreadsheet separately supplied). Approximately 2,800 terms and associated definitions were extracted from the sample plans for analysis in this report. These, in turn, equate to an approximate total of 1,800 individual terms when multiple use of the same or similar terms (e.g. discharge, earthworks, minimum flow, river, vegetation clearance) is taken into account.

A breakdown of the regional plan's examined, along with the number of terms and associated definitions derived from each plan, is illustrated in Figure 1 below.

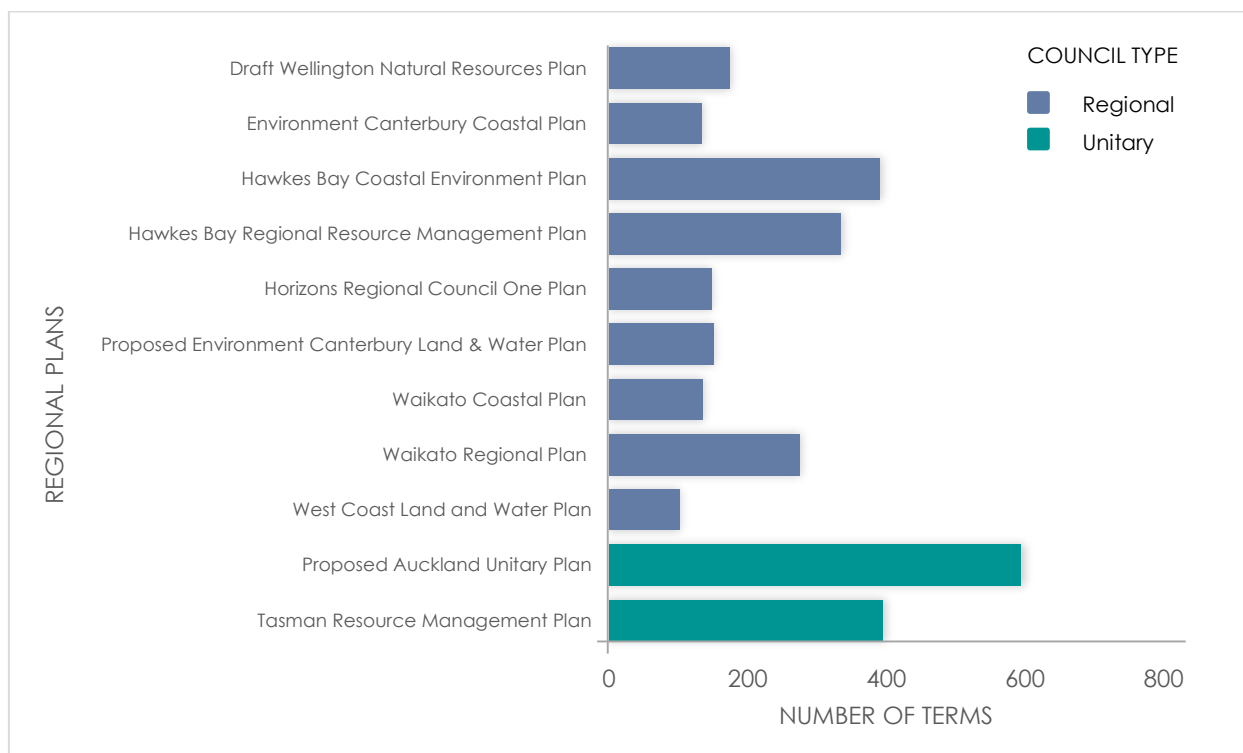


Figure 1: Regional Plan Sample Set and Number of Terms/Definitions Contributed

Particular observations of note in relation to the breakdown of terms/definitions by plan are as follows:

- The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan accounts for over one fifth (21%) of the total volume of terms assessed;
- Plans prepared by the Tasman (14%), Waikato (15%) and Hawkes Bay (26%) Regional Councils contributed over half (55%) the number of terms compiled, with plans prepared by the remaining councils (i.e. Wellington, Canterbury, Horizons, West Coast) contributing in the order of 4% - 6% per plan;
- The number of terms extracted from plans prepared by the unitary authorities examined (i.e. Auckland, Tasman) account for more than a third (35%) of the number of terms assessed, potentially reflecting the dual district/regional plan function performed by these documents;
- There is noticeable variance in the volume of terms contained in the 'second generation' sample plans assessed, with the Horizons Regional Council One Plan and the Proposed Environment Canterbury Land and Water Plan each accounting for 5% of the total volume of terms assessed compared with the 12% of terms contained in the Hawkes Bay Regional Resource Management Plan; and

- Terms extracted from the stand-alone coastal plans (i.e. Waikato, Canterbury) account for 10% of the total volume assessed.

## 2.2 District Plan Related Definitions

In analysing the definitional data set an assessment was undertaken to gauge the extent to which the definitions compiled reflect a district (i.e. activity) versus regional (i.e. natural resource) emphasis. A total of 422 terms (15%) included within this analysis were assessed as having associated district plan related definitions, with the majority of these sourced from the Proposed Auckland Unitary and Tasman Resource Management Plans.

## 2.3 Referenced Definitions

As a component of the analysis, data was captured to determine the extent to which associated definitions extracted from the sample plans refer to definitions contained in existing legislation (e.g. Resource Management Act 1991, Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996), a regulation (e.g. Electricity Regulations 1997) or a recognised technical standard or convention (e.g. UN Convention on Biological Diversity).

Of the total number of terms examined only 9% (267) had an associated definition that directly referenced a related statutory or technical definition. Of these, the majority of the definitions referenced relate to the Resource Management Act 1991. Other statutes that were multiply referenced (i.e. two or more instances) included the Heritage New Zealand/Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, the Reserves Act 1977, the Crown Minerals Act 1991 and the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

## 2.4 Reference to Formulae/Methods

In addition to analysing the extent to which the definitions extracted from the sample plans refer to definitions contained in existing legislation/standards, a further examination was undertaken to determine whether they refer to, or comprise, a technical formula or method. This analysis revealed that formulae or methods are only sparingly used or referenced within the sample definition set, comprising only 1% (24) of the total number of definitions assessed.

## 2.5 Activity Categories

To gauge the nature of the primary activity type applicable to the terms and associated definitions derived from the sample plans, the following set of broad, regional plan related activity categories were identified to which these terms/definitions were subsequently assigned:

- Water (e.g. abstraction, freshwater, minimum flow, lake, reasonable mixing zone, surface water body);
- Coastal (e.g. aquaculture, coastal restoration, estuary, foreshore, inter-tidal area, mean high water springs, reclamation);
- Land and Soil (e.g. agricultural effluent, earthworks, managed fills, landfill, vegetation clearance);

- Air (e.g. ambient air quality, domestic fire, NESAQ compliant burner, PM10, polluted airshed);
- Geothermal (e.g. enthalpy, geothermal energy, regional geothermal resource, significant geothermal features);
- Māori (e.g. kaitiakitanga, mahinga kai, rangatiratanga, tikanga);
- Residential/ Rural-Residential (e.g. dwellinghouse; net internal floor area, outdoor living spaces, principal bedroom);
- Business/Commercial (e.g. dairies, conference facility, office, supermarket, restaurants and cafes);
- Institutional (e.g. educational facility, tertiary educational facility);
- Industrial (e.g. industrial or trade premises, light manufacturing and servicing, trade supplier, warehousing and storage);
- Utilities (e.g. domestic or municipal supply, electric lines, minor utility structure, network utilities, utility service line);
- Rural (e.g. primary production activity, farming, plantation forestry);
- Special Purposes (e.g. Moutere Surface Water Zone, Richmond West Development Area, Tadmor Sub-zone);
- Open Space (e.g. camping ground, major recreation activity, public open space, sport and recreation structures);
- Infrastructure (e.g. community-scale energy generation, large scale generator, public transport facilities, road/road network); and
- General (e.g. building/s, height, maintenance, property, restoration, vehicle).

The quantity of terms/definitions captured relative to these categories is presented in Figure 2 below.

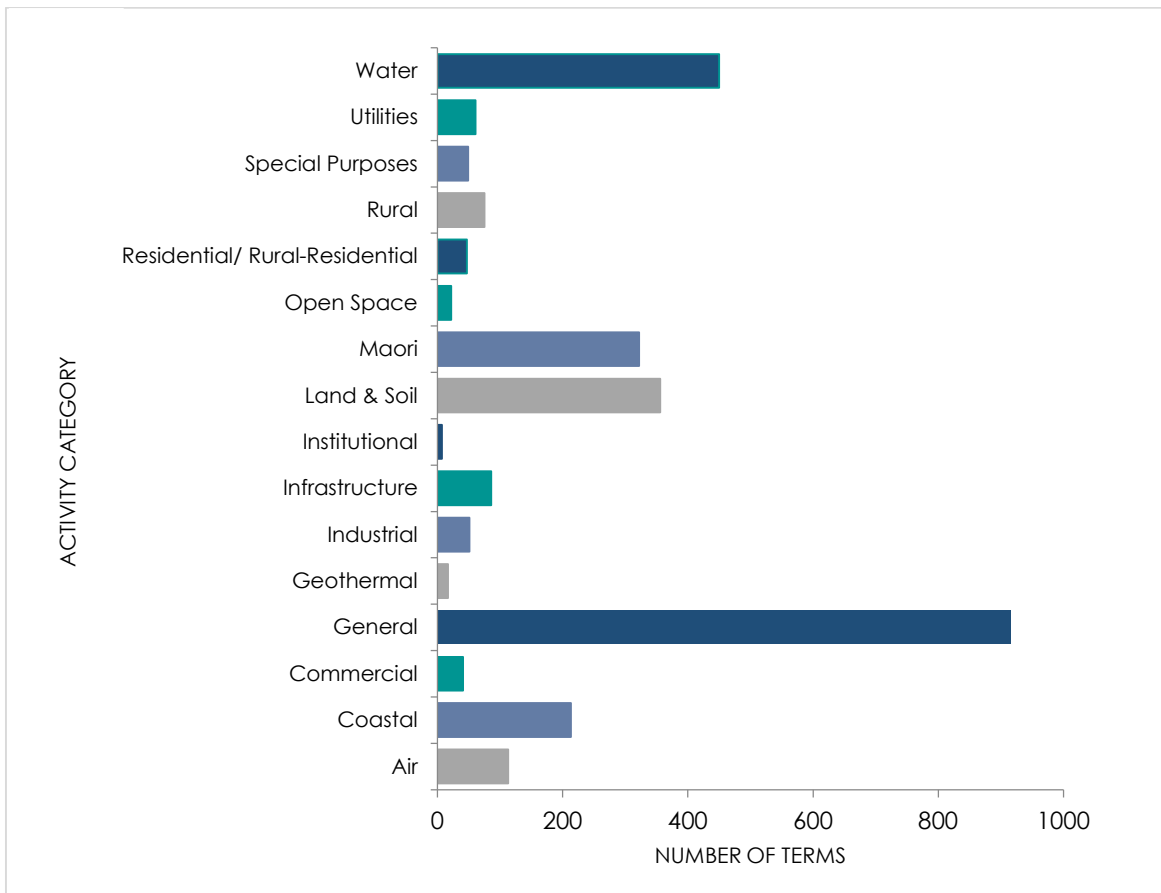


Figure 2: Number of Terms/Definitions by Activity Category

Of particular note in relation to this breakdown is that:

- With the exception of the General category (32%),<sup>2</sup> the categories with the highest proportion of entries are Water (16%), Land and Soil (13%), Māori (11%), Coastal (8%) and Air (4%); and
- The balance categories each account for between 1% (e.g. Geothermal, Open Space) and 3% (e.g. Infrastructure, Rural) of the total number of entries compiled.

## 2.6 Frequency of Terms

To help determine areas where definitional efficiencies could potentially be realised an examination of the frequency of usage of terms across the sample plan set was undertaken. The incidence and strength of use was identified based on the following scale:

- Strong – the term is defined in 9-11 plans (75% - 100% of the sample plans);
- Moderate - the term is defined in 6-8 plans (50-75% of the sample plans);
- Weak – the term is defined in 3-5 plans (25% - 50% of the sample plans); and

<sup>2</sup> The disproportionate number of terms/definitions falling into the 'general' category is attributable to the volume of entries (916) assessed as applicable to either all of the activity categories identified or to several of these categories

- None/Very Weak - the term is defined in 1-2 plans (less than 25% of the sample plans).

A proportional breakdown of the results derived from this analysis is presented in Figure 3 below.

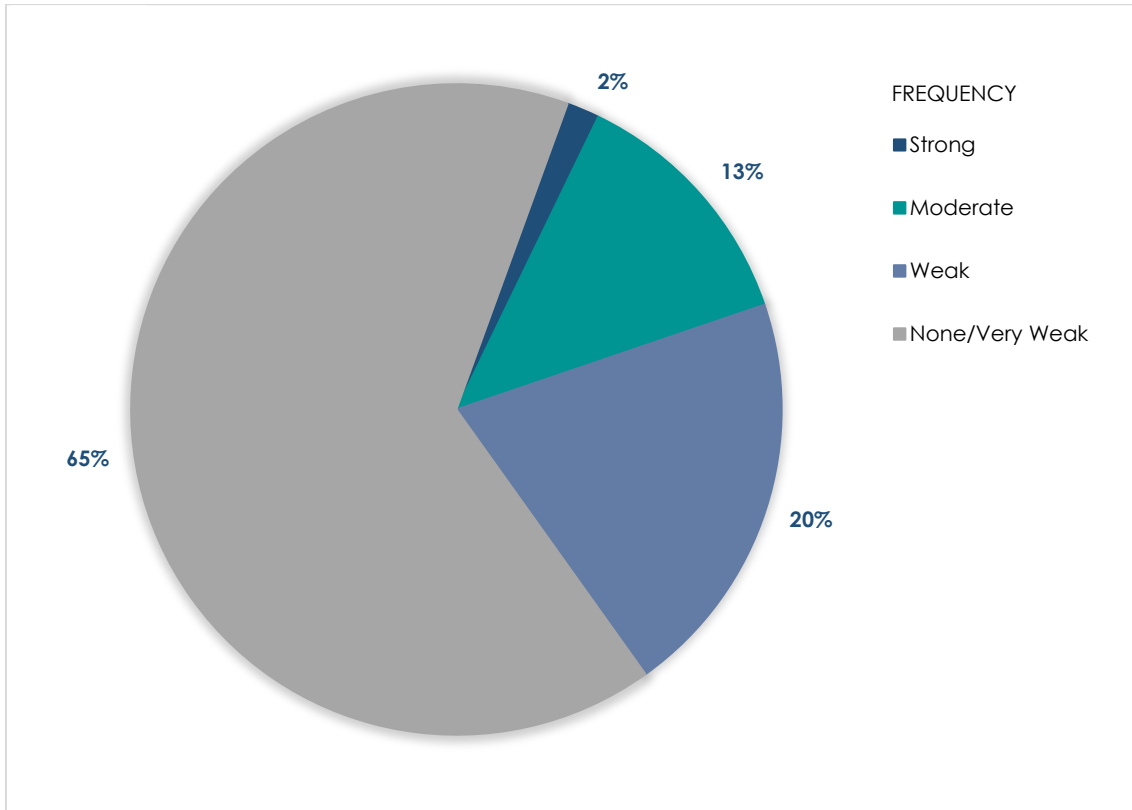


Figure 3: Breakdown of Terms by Degree of Frequency

Observations of particular note in relation to these results are as follows:

- Approximately two thirds of the entries examined (1,850) are defined in only 1 - 2 of the sample plans analysed; and
- Fifteen percent of the entries examined (392) are defined in 6 or more of the sample plans (e.g. aquifer, dam, earthworks, hazardous substance, landfill, point source discharge, wastewater), with only 2% (46) of these defined in 9 or more plans.

## 2.7 Consistency of Definitions

A further assessment was also undertaken to determine the extent to which individual terms extracted from the sample plan set are consistently defined, particularly in those circumstances where multiple definitions of the same or similar term apply (e.g. domestic sewage, non-point discharge, woodburner). The assessment involved an examination of the wording of each definition to determine the degree of consistency based on the following scale:

- Strong - the same or similar wording is used in 75% - 100% of plans;
- Moderate - the same or similar wording is used in 50% - 75% of plans;
- Weak - the same or similar wording is used in 25% - 50% of the plans; and

- None/Very Weak - the same or similar wording is used in less than 25% of plans.

A proportional breakdown of the results derived from this analysis is presented in Figure 4 below.

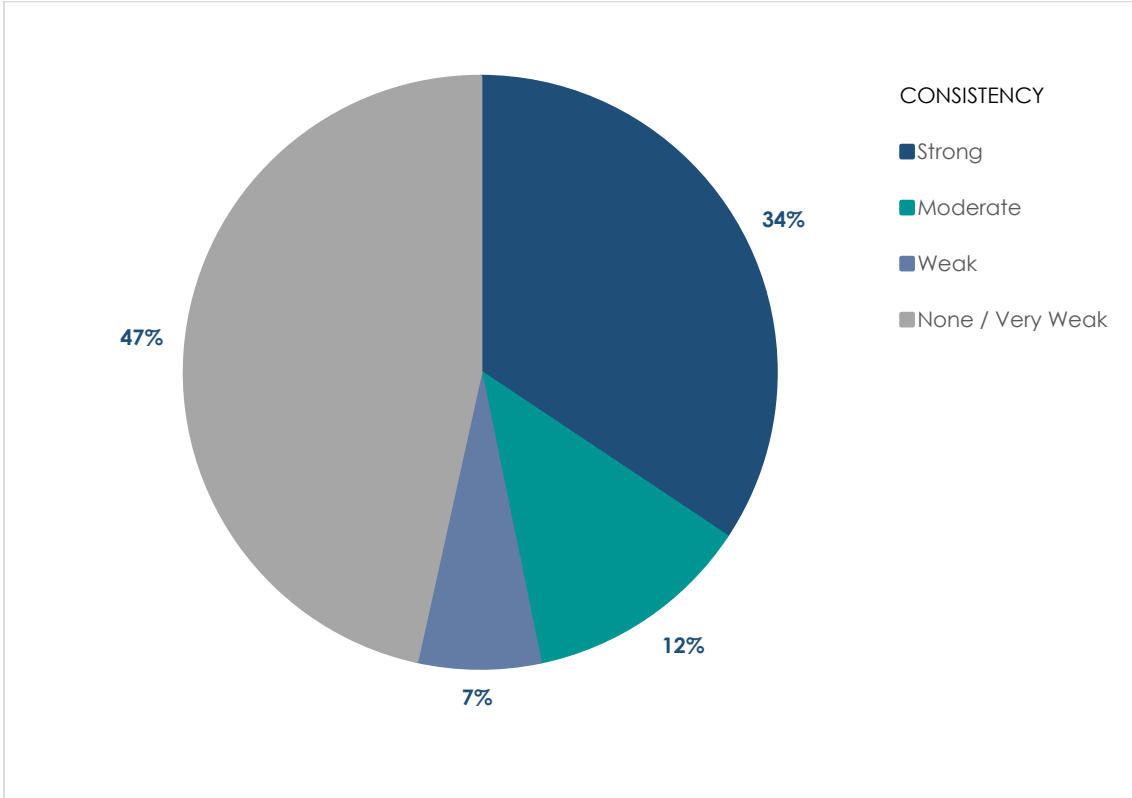


Figure 4: Breakdown of Definitions by Degree of Consistency

Observations of particular note in relation to these results are as follows:

- There is relative parity regarding the extent to which terms are consistently (46% of entries in the strong – moderate category) and inconsistently (54% of entries in the weak – none/very weak category) defined across the sample plan set; and
- Approximately one third (34%) of the definitions examined exhibit a strong degree of definitional consistency.

## 2.8 Consistency Relative to Frequency

To gauge the nature and strength of the relationship between the frequency of terms and the consistency of their associated definitions a further analysis was undertaken to more closely examine the results presented in sections 2.6 and 2.7 above. A summary of the results derived from this analysis is presented in Figure 5 below.

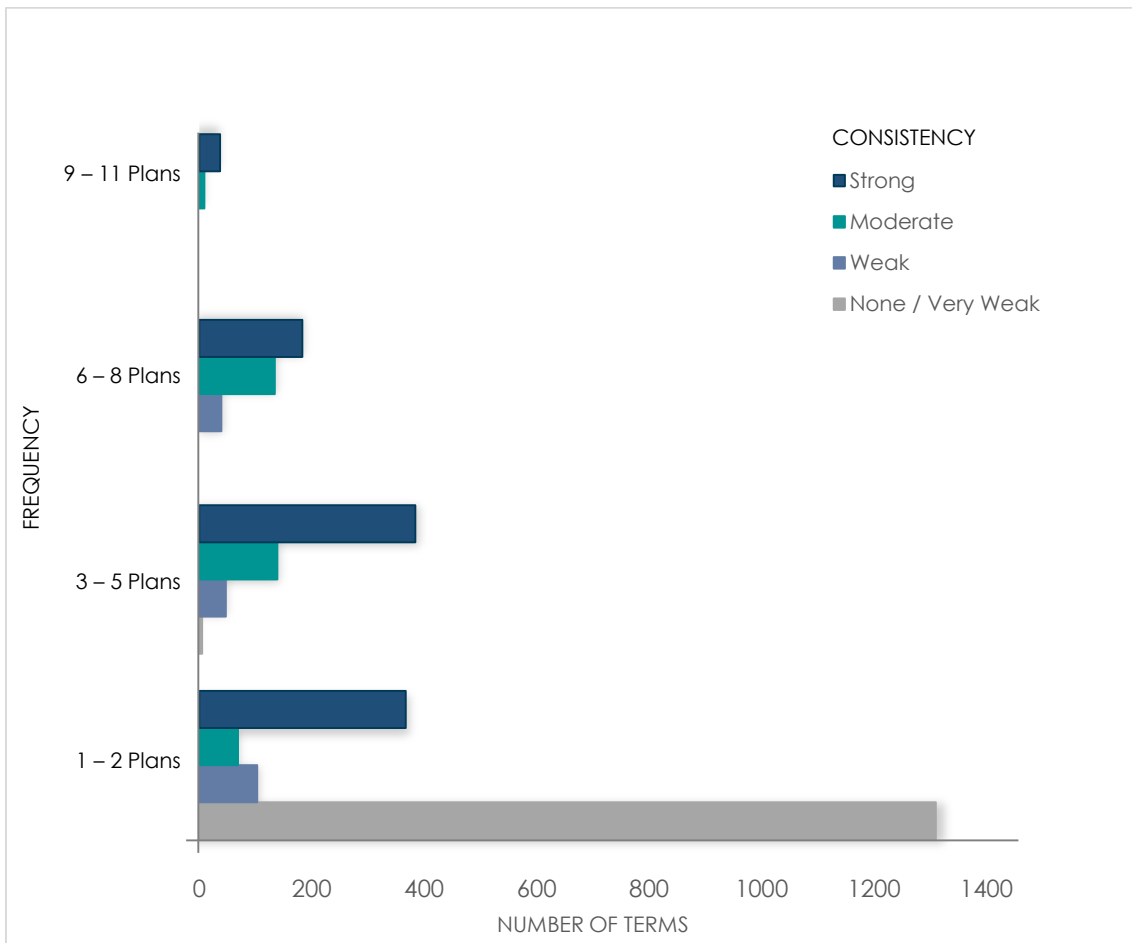


Figure 5: Breakdown of Consistency of Definitions Relative to Frequency of Terms

Key observations regarding these results are as follows:

- With the exception of terms included in only 1-2 plans, there appears to be a strong relationship between the frequency of the terms in 3 or more plans and the consistency of their associated definitions;
- Over three quarters (80%) of the terms contained in 9 or more plans exhibit a strong degree of definitional consistency, with the balance exhibiting moderate consistency; and
- Over half (51%) of the terms contained in 6-8 plans display a strong degree of consistency, with this extending to over two thirds (67%) of the terms in 3-5 plans.

## 3.0 'Core' Regional Plan Terms

### 3.1 Selection Criteria

To inform the selection of an initial 'core' set of terms and associated definitions for further examination, a key criterion that was identified and confirmed with MfE was the following:

- Terms extracted from the sample plan set that exhibit a weak (3-5 plans) to strong (9-11 plans) frequency of use.

If required, further refinement of this set of 'core' terms could also be facilitated by application of the following, additional criteria:

- The term has an existing, ordinarily understood 'plain' meaning and therefore does not require further definition;
- The term is not presently defined in New Zealand legislation or relevant technical standards; and
- The term has a specific, technical meaning.

### 3.2 Initial Set of 'Core' Terms

Based on the selection criterion identified, a set of 212 'core' terms were retrieved from the data set of approximately 1,800 individual terms. This initial 'core' set of terms, along with a suite of related terms identified during the course of analysing the sample plans, are contained in Appendix 1.

## 4.0 General Observations

In addition to the specific observations and matters noted in section 2.0 above, below are some further, general observations derived from the analysis of terms and associated definitions extracted from the sample plans:

- In several instances a multiplicity of related terms are used across the sample plan set to describe the same or similar activities/items/features; these, in turn, are generally accompanied by definitions that are either similarly worded or which include minor/subtle differences in wording. Particular examples include:
  - Abstraction, efficient abstraction, take, taking, efficient groundwater take, net take, water take, water harvesting;
  - Artificial watercourse, drain, water supply race, water race, farm drainage canal;
  - Cleanfill, cleanfill material, managed fill, managed fill material;
  - Small scale pellet burner, pellet burner, modified pellet burner, modified pellet boiler, custom designed pellet boiler;
  - Discharge, diffuse source discharge, non-point discharge, non-point source discharge;
  - Forestry, planted production forest, plantation forestry, production forestry;
  - Intensive farming, intensive livestock farming, intensive indoor farming, intensive pig farming, intensive poultry farming, intensive sheep and beef farming, intensively farmed stock;
  - Small scale solid fuel burner, small scale solid fuel burning appliance, small scale fuel burner, wood burner, modified NESAQ compliant burner, multi-fuel burner;

- On-site wastewater disposal system, on-site sewage treatment system, on-site domestic wastewater and disposal systems;
  - Reasonable mixing, after reasonable mixing, reasonable mixing zone, zone of reasonable mixing;
  - Registered historic place, historic place, cultural heritage site, historic site, listed cultural heritage site;
  - Treated effluent, treated sewage, primary treatment, secondary treatment;
  - Tree removal, vegetation alteration or removal, vegetation clearance, vegetation disturbance;
  - Wastewater, sewage, greywater, blackwater.
- The volume of material extracted from the sample plans (i.e. approximately 1,800 individual terms) draws into sharp focus the need for, and practicability of, such a large body of terms and associated definitions, particularly given the multiplicity of related terms referred to above;
  - In several instances terms have been defined which could be considered to already be the subject of a clearly understood, ordinary meaning (e.g. chimney, contractor, dam, dust, fertiliser, gravel, hand held appliance, indigenous, kerosene, local authority, mooring, New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement, open fire, property, regional council, regional plan, track, wood);
  - Associated diagrams were sparingly used in the definition entries examined (2%), and appear to have only been included to add increased clarity to the wording of the corresponding definition (i.e. aquifer, bed).

## 5.0 Summary

This research was carried out to satisfy the following objectives:

- Provide further evidence on regional plan definitions to supplement the Ministry's existing definitions database; and
- Undertake further definitional analysis relating to regional plans to assist with the development of a set of standardised definitions.

To this end an extensive analysis of terms and associated definitions contained in a sample of 11 regional plans were analysed to determine the frequency of use along with the degree of definitional consistency. The findings derived from this analysis is presented in section 2.0 and Appendix 1 of this report, with the base data included in a separate excel spreadsheet.



## Appendix 1: 'Core' Terms and Related Terms

Term/extension of term (e.g. plural or slightly different spelling)	Related Term/s	Associated Diagram
<b>A</b>		
Abrasive blasting	dry abrasive blasting, wet abrasive blasting	
Accelerated erosion	erosion	
Act		
Agrichemicals		
Ambient air quality	ambient air	
Amenity values		
Animal effluent	agricultural effluent	
Annual exceedance probability		
Aquaculture management area		
Aquifer	confined aquifer, unconfined aquifer	✓
Archaeological site	registered historic place, historic place, archaeological site, cultural heritage site, historic site, listed cultural heritage site	
Artificial watercourse	drain, water supply race, water race, farm drainage canal, modified watercourse	
<b>B</b>		
Bed	active bed	✓
Benefits and costs		
Berm	berm land	
Best practicable option		
Biodiversity	biological diversity	
Biosolids	sewage sludge	
Biota		
Bore	hole, well	
Building/buildings	structure	
<b>C</b>		
Catchment		
Chimney		
Cleanfill	cleanfill material, managed fill, managed fill material	
Climate change		
Coastal environment	coastal marine area	
Coastal marine area	coastal environment	
Coastal water	water	
Composting	compost	
Confined aquifer	aquifer, unconfined aquifer	
Consent authority		
Contaminant	hazardous substance	
Contaminated land	hazardous substance, contaminated site	
Contaminated site	hazardous substance, contaminated land	
Contractor		
Cultivation	land disturbance	

<b>D</b>	
Dam	weir, spillway, off-stream dam, on-stream dam
Deposition	depositing of material, deposit
Discharge	non-point discharge, point source discharge, diffuse source discharge
Dispersion model	
Diversion	divert, drainage
Domestic sewage	domestic wastewater, sewage, wastewater, blackwater, domestic-type wastewater
Domestic wastewater	domestic sewage, wastewater, sewage, blackwater
Drain	artificial watercourse, waterbody, freshwater system, surface water body, swale
Drainage	diversion
Drainage system	stormwater network
Drainage water	
Dry abrasive blasting	abrasive blasting
Dust	
Dwellinghouse	dwelling
<b>E</b>	
Earthworks	land disturbance, soil disturbance, roading or tracking activities
Ecosystem	
Effect	
Energy	
Environment	
Environmental results anticipated	
Erosion	accelerated erosion, natural hazard
Esplanade reserve	esplanade area
Esplanade strip	esplanade area
<b>F</b>	
Farm drainage canal	drain, artificial watercourse
Fauna	
Feedpad	
Fertiliser	
Financial contribution	
Flood carrying capacity	
Floodplain	
Flora	
Foreshore	
Fresh water	surface water, river, lake, stream, pond, wetland, waterbody
Functional Need	
<b>G</b>	
Gravel	
Green waste	organic material, organic matter
Greywater	wastewater
Groundwater	water
<b>H</b>	
Habitat	rare habitat
Hand-held appliance	
Hapu	
Hazardous substance	environmentally hazardous substance, contaminant
Hazardous waste/s	waste hazardous substance

Historic place	registered historic place, historic place, archaeological site, cultural heritage site, historic site, listed cultural heritage site
Horticulture	primary production activity
<b>I</b>	
Impoundment	damming
Indigenous	indigenous flora and fauna, Indigenous forest, indigenous vegetation
Indigenous vegetation	Indigenous flora and fauna, indigenous, indigenous forest
Industrial or trade premises	industrial or trade activity, industrial activities, business activities
Industrial or trade process	industrial or trade activity
Instream values	
Intake structure	
Intrinsic values	
Iwi	iwi authority, mana whenua, tangata whenua, hapu
Iwi authority	iwi
Iwi management plan	
<b>K</b>	
Kaitiaki	kaitiakitanga, kaitaki contacts
Kaitiakitanga	kaitiaki, kaitaki contacts
Kaupapa	tikanga, kaupapa māori
Kawanatanga	
Kerosene	
<b>L</b>	
Lake	waterbody, freshwater system, surface water body, artificial lake
Land	
Land fill	solid waste, hazardous waste
Land holder	occupier, land owner
Leachate	liquid contaminant
Light fuel oil	
Local authority	territorial local authority, territorial authority, the Council, regional council
<b>M</b>	
Mahinga kai	mātaimai
Maintenance	
Maintenance dredging	dredging, disturbance
Mana	mana atua, mana moana, mana motuhake, mana tangata, mana whenua
Mana whenua	mana, mana moana
Manaakitanga	
Marae	
Matauranga māori	matauranga
Mauri	
Mean high water springs	MHWS
Mineral	
Minimum flow	abstraction, water level
Mooring	
Mouth	CMA, river
<b>N</b>	
Natural hazard	hazard
National Policy Statement	

Natural and physical resources	
Natural character	
Navigational aid	
Net site area	
Network utilities	network utility system, network utility structure
Network utility operator	
New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	NZCPS
Noa	
Noise	vibration
Non-point discharge	discharge, diffuse source discharge, non-point source discharge
Non-point source discharge	discharge, diffuse source discharge, non-point discharge
<b>O</b>	
Offal	
Offal pit	offal hole
On-site wastewater disposal system	on-site sewage treatment system, on-site domestic wastewater treatment and disposal systems
Open coastal water	estuary, embayment
Open fire	
Outdoor burning	
<b>P</b>	
Piezometer	
Plantation forestry	planted production forest, production forestry, forestry, primary production activity
PM10	
Point source discharge	discharge, point discharge
Precautionary approach	
Preservation	
Production land	primary production activity, farming, farming activities, horticulture, forestry, plantation forestry, production forestry
Property	allotment
Protection	
Public land	
<b>R</b>	
Ragatiratanga	tino rangatiratanga
Rahui	
Reasonable mixing	after reasonable mixing, zone of reasonable mixing, reasonable mixing zone
Reclamation	
Regional Coastal Environmental Plan	plan, Regional Coastal Plan
Regional Coastal Plan	plan, Regional Coastal Environmental Plan
Regional Council	the Council, local authority
Regional Plan	plan
Regional Policy Statement	
Riparian margin	
River	braided river, freshwater, freshwater system, surface water body/ies, waterbody, permanent river
Rohe	
Rohe moana	
<b>S</b>	
Septage	wastewater
Sewage	wastewater
Site	allotment, front site, rear site, corner site

Sludge	dairy sludge
Soil	
Soil disturbance	earthworks, land disturbance
Solid fuel	
Solid waste	waste
Spray	
Stopbank	hard engineering, hard protection structure
Stormwater	run off, stormwater runoff, overland stormwater
Structure	building
Subject property	
Surface water	freshwater
Sustainable management	
<b>T</b>	
Taiapure	
Taina	
Tangata whenua	tangata whenua iwi, iwi
Taonga	
Tapu	
Tauranga waka	
Territorial Authority	territorial local authority, local authority, The Council
Territorial Local Authority	territorial authority, local authority, the Council
Territorial Sea	
Tikanga	tikanga māori, kaupapa, kaupapa māori
Tikanga māori	tikanga, kaupapa, kaupapa māori
Tino rangatiratanga	rangatiratanga
Track	
Treaty of Waitangi	Te Tiriti o Waitangi
<b>U</b>	
Unconfined aquifer	aquifer, confined aquifer
Urupa	
Use	
<b>V</b>	
Vegetation	indigenous vegetation, exotic plant, exotic plant species, shelterbelt
Vegetation clearance	vegetation alteration or removal, vegetation disturbance, tree removal, tree alteration, tree trimming
Vertebrate toxic agents	vertebrate pest control product
Vessel	ship, boat, houseboat
<b>W</b>	
Water body/waterbody	freshwater, surface water body/ies, freshwater system, geothermal water, artificial lake, permanent river or stream, perennial stream, lake, river, wetland, aquifer
Wetland/wetlands	waterbody
Waahi Tapu	
Wairua	
Waka	
Waste	solid waste
Waste oil	
Wastewater	sewage, greywater, blackwater

Water	freshwater, coastal water, geothermal water
Water harvesting	water take, take
Water table	aquifer
Wet abrasive blasting	abrasive blasting, dry abrasive blasting
Whānau	
Wood	untreated wood
Wood burner	small scale solid fuel burner, small scale solid fuel burning appliance, small scale fuel burner, modified NESAQ compliant burner, multifuel burner
Wood pellets	