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Appendices

Appendix 1: Glossary

Terms marked with an * are terms defined by Section 2 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Abatement notice*	A notice served under Section 322 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Abstraction	In relation to a water body means the taking of water from that water body.
the Act	In this Regional Plan: Coast, reference to “the Act” means the Resource Management Act 1991.
Adverse effect	An unwanted or detrimental effect.
Aesthetic value	A value associated with the visual quality or the appreciation of the inherent visual quality of an element in the built or natural environment.
Amenity values*	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.
Anticipated environmental result	The intended result or outcome on the environment as a consequence of implementing the policies and methods.
Atua	God.
Bed*	In relation to the sea, the submarine areas covered by the internal waters and the territorial sea.
Best practical option*	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- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The nature of the discharge or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects; and (b) The financial implications, and the effects on the environment, of that option when compared with other options; and (c) The current state of technical knowledge and the likelihood that the option can be successfully applied.
Building painted as a sign	Means a building, the architectural detailing of which has become subservient to a painted design on its surface which expresses or advertises a corporate or product identity.

Coastal development area	An area as set out by Policy 5.4.3 of this Plan.
Coastal harbourside area	An area as set out by Policy 5.4.7 of this Plan.
Coastal marine area*	<p>The foreshore, seabed and coastal water, and the air space above the water;</p> <p>(a) Of which the seaward boundary is the outer limits of the territorial sea;</p> <p>(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 -</p> <p>(i) One kilometre upstream from the mouth of the river; or</p> <p>(ii) The point upstream that is calculated by multiplying the width of the river mouth by 5.</p>
Coastal permit	A consent to do something in a coastal marine area which would otherwise contravene any of Sections 12, 14, and 15 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Coastal protection area	An area as set out by Policy 5.4.1 of this Plan.
Coastal water	<p>Seawater within the outer limits of the territorial sea and includes -</p> <p>(a) Seawater with a substantial fresh water component; and</p> <p>(b) Seawater in estuaries, fiords, inlets, harbours, or embayment.</p>
Conditions*	In relation to plans and resource consents, includes terms, standards, restrictions, and prohibitions.
Consent authority*	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 Resource Management Act 1991.
Consultation	The communication of a genuine invitation to give advice and a genuine consideration of that advice.
Contaminant*	Includes any substance (including gases, 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: When discharged into water, changes or is likely to change the physical, chemical or biological condition of water; or 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.

Controlled activity*	An activity which - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Is provided for, as a controlled activity, by a rule in a plan or proposed plan; and (b) Complies with standards and terms specified in a plan or proposed plan for such activities; and (c) Is assessed according to the matters the consent authority has reserved control over in the plan or proposed plan; and (d) Is allowed only if a resource consent is obtained in respect of that activity.
the Council	The Otago Regional Council.
Discharge*	Includes emit, deposit and allow to escape.
Discretionary activity*	An activity - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Which is provided for, as a discretionary activity, by a rule in a plan or a proposed plan; and (b) Which is allowed only if a resource consent is obtained in respect of the activity; and (c) Which may have standards and terms specified in a plan or proposed plan; and (d) In respect of which the consent authority may restrict the exercise of its discretion to those matters specified in the plan or proposed plan for that activity.
District plan*	An operative plan approved by a territorial authority under the First Schedule to the Resource Management Act 1991, and includes all operative changes to such a plan (whether arising from a review or otherwise).
Disturbance	Any activity which damages or destroys the foreshore or seabed in a manner that is likely to have an adverse effect on plants or animals or their habitats and includes any excavation, dredging, drilling and tunnelling.
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.
Eel trap	Any structure used for the sole purpose of catching eel.
Effect*	Any positive or adverse effect; and any temporary or permanent effect; and any past, present, or future effect; and 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 - any potential effect of high probability; and any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact.

Enforcement order*	An order made under Section 319 or Section 320 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
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.
Erosion	The processes of the wearing away of the land surface by natural agents and the transport of the material that results.
Esplanade reserve	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; and (b) Which is vested in the territorial authority, regional council, or the Crown for a purpose set out in Section 229 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Esplanade strip	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 Resource Management Act 1991.
Estuary	A broad tidal area associated with a river where there is a mixing of saline and fresh water which is bounded upstream by the landward boundary of the coastal marine area and downstream by the line of mean high water springs that could reasonably be expected to exist if the river was not present.
Excessive noise	As set out in Section 326 of the Resource Management Act 1991.
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.
Fauna	All the animal life of a given place.
Financial contribution	A contribution as set out in Section 108(9) of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Flora	All the plant life of a given place.
Foreshore*	Any land covered and uncovered by the flow and ebb of the tide at mean spring tides and, in relation to any such land that forms part of the bed of a river, does not include any area that is not part of the coastal marine area.
Fresh water*	All water except coastal water and geothermal water.
Habitat	The place or type of site where an organism or ecological community naturally occurs.
Hazardous substance	Any substance: (a) With one or more of the following intrinsic properties: (i) Explosiveness; (ii) Flammability; (iii) A capacity to oxidise; (iv) Corrosiveness; (v) Toxicity, (including chronic toxicity); (vi) Ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or (b) Which on contact with air or water (other than air or water where the temperature or pressure has been artificially increased or decreased) generates a substance with any one or more of the properties specified in paragraph (a) of this definition.
Hazardous Waste	Includes: (a) A hazardous substance which has not been used and requires disposal; or (b) The residue of a hazardous substance which has been used and requires disposal; or (c) Waste material containing a hazardous substance.
Indigenous species	A native species of New Zealand.
Infrastructure	Those built structures necessary for operating and supplying essential utilities and services to the community.
Ingoa tawhito	Traditional placenames.
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*	The authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.

Iwi management plans	Such plans provide iwi with the vehicle to express their resource management needs and expectations, and how authorities may help achieve these needs. They are a basis from which consultation can occur. Regional and territorial authorities must have regard to relevant planning documents prepared or recognised by iwi authorities.
Kai Tahu	Descendants of Tahua, the tribe.
Kaitiaki	Guardians.
Kaitiaki Runanga	Runanga who hold customary guardianship over specific areas and resources.
Kaitiakitanga	Guardianship.
Kati Mamoe	Descendants of Hotu Mamoe, the tribe.
Lake*	A body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land.
Land*	Includes land covered by water and the air space above land.
Litter	Includes any refuse, rubbish, animal remains, glass, metal, garbage, debris, dirt, filth, rubble, stones, earth, or waste matter, or any other thing of a like nature.
Local authority	A term that collectively describes regional councils, city councils, and district councils.
Mahinga mataitai	Places where seafood has been traditionally gathered.
Maimai	Any structure used for the sole purpose of providing camouflage for recreational game shooters.
Maintenance dredging	Any dredging of the bed of the sea necessary to maintain water depths to previously approved levels, for the safe and convenient navigation of ships, in navigation channels and at berthing and mooring facilities.
Mamoe	Descendants of Hotu Mamoe (ancient ancestor).
Marina	Any open piled or floating structure which is placed in or on the bed of the coastal marine area for the purpose of creating an enclosed area for the securing of ships.
Mean high water springs	The average line of spring high tide.
Method	The practical action by which a policy is implemented.

Mixing zone	An area of water quality degradation associated with a discharge. A mixing zone is the zone outside of which the contaminant levels of the receiving waters must be at the background values again.
Monitoring	Regularly checking the state of the environment.
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 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 the First Schedule 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 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*	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.
Navigation aid	Any lightship and any floating or other light exhibited for the guidance of ships; any description of a fog signal not carried on a ship; all marks and signs in aid of marine navigation; and any electronic, radio, or other, aid to marine navigation not carried on board any ship.
New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement	A statement issued under Section 57 of the Resource Management Act 1991, relating to the management of the coastal environment.
Noise*	Includes vibration.
Non-complying activity*	An activity which: (a) Is provided for, as a non-complying activity, by a rule in a plan or proposed plan; or

(b) Contravenes a rule in a plan or proposed plan; and is allowed only if a resource consent is obtained in respect of the activity.

Objective	The desired result, end state, situation or condition that is aimed for.
Occupation	To occupy the land and any related part of the coastal marine area necessary for the activity, - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To the exclusion of other persons who do not have a right of occupation to the space by a resource consent or under a rule in a regional coastal plan; and (ii) For a period of time and in a way that, but for the rule in the regional coastal plan or the holding of a resource consent under the Resource Management Act 1991, a lease or licence to occupy that part of the coastal marine area would be necessary.
Open coastal water*	Coastal water that is remote from estuaries, fiords, inlets, harbours, and embayment.
Pataka	Food Storehouse.
Permitted activity*	An activity that is allowed by a plan without a resource consent if it complies in all respects with any conditions (including any conditions in relation to any matter described in Section 108 or Section 220 of the Resource Management Act 1991) specified in the plan.
Person*	Includes the Crown, a corporation sole, and also a body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate.
Petroleum product	Any chemical that is produced as a result of refining or physical treatment of petroleum, or as a result of a chemical process in which petroleum is a reagent.
the Plan	The Regional Plan: Coast for Otago.
Plant pest	Any plant specified as a pest in a pest management strategy written under the Biosecurity Act 1993.
Policy	The course of action to achieve the objective.
Prohibited activity	An activity which a plan expressly prohibits and describes as an activity for which no resource consent shall be granted; and which includes any activity prohibited by Section 105(2) of the Historic Places Act 1993.
Raft*	Any moored floating platform which is not self-propelled; and includes platforms that provide buoyancy support for the

surfaces on which fish or marine vegetation are cultivated or for any cage or other device used to contain or restrain fish or marine vegetation.

Reclamation	The permanent infilling of the foreshore or seabed with sand, rock, quarry material, concrete, or other similar material, for any purpose, and includes any embankment, but does not include any structure above water where that structure is supported by piles, any rubble mound breakwater that does not have a vehicle access track, any deposition of material or infilling that is not permanent, or any infilling where the purpose of that infilling is to provide beach nourishment.
Regional coastal plan*	An operative plan approved by the Minister of Conservation under the First Schedule of the Resource Management Act 1991, and includes all operative changes to such a plan (whether arising from a review or otherwise).
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 access	The public can pass through an area with some restrictions.
Restricted discretionary activity*	<p>If an activity is described in the Resource Management Act 1999, regulations, or a plan or proposed plan as a restricted discretionary activity,-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A resource consent is required for the activity; and (b) The consent authority must specify in the plan or proposed plan matters to which it has restricted its discretion; and (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 (d) The activity must comply with standards, terms or, conditions, if any, specified in the plan or proposed plan.
River*	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).
Runaka	Local representative groups or community system of organisation.
Runanga	Same meaning as Runaka.

Ship	Means every description of boat or craft used in navigation, whether or not it has any means of propulsion; and includes- (a) A barge, lighter, or other ship; (b) A hovercraft or other thing deriving full or partial support in the atmosphere from the reaction of air against the surface of the water over which it operates: (c) A submarine or other submersible.
Sign	Means any name, figure, image, character, outline, spectacle, display, delineation, announcement, poster, handbill, advertising device or appliance, or any other things of a similar advertising nature, intended principally to attract attention, whether it is placed on or affixed to any land, building or ship, or incorporated within the design of any building whether by painting or otherwise which is visible from a public space, and includes a building painted as a sign (see separate definition of ‘Building painted as a sign’). Note: A sign may also be a structure.
Structure*	Any building, equipment, device, or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft.
Submarine cable	A cable which is used to transmit electricity or telecommunication signals and is located below the surface of the water of the coastal marine area and may also be below the surface of the foreshore or seabed.
Swing mooring	A weight and chain attached to the seabed of the coastal marine area for the purpose of securing a ship; but does not include an anchor or weight lifted by the ship when departing from the site, anchorage or mooring.
Taiapure	A taiapure-local fishery declared under the Maori Fisheries Act 1989, Part IIIA.
Taking	In relation to the taking of coastal water, is the process of extracting the coastal water for any purpose and for any period of time.
Taoka	Treasures.
Tuiwi	Pakeha.
Territorial Local Authority	A term that collectively describes city councils and district councils, but not regional councils.
Territorial sea*	The territorial sea of New Zealand as defined by Section 3 of the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977.

Tikanga	Customary way of doing things.
Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi)	The same meaning as the word “Treaty” as defined in Section 2 of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975.
Tsunami	A sea wave of local or distant origin that results from sea-floor fault movement, large scale sea-floor slides or volcanic eruption on the sea-floor.
Use	In relation to the use of coastal water, is the passive use of coastal water that does not involve any extraction.
Waahi Taoka	Treasured resource.
Waahi Tapu	Sacred places.
Waitaha	Collection of Hapu and Iwi who lived here prior to Kai Tahu and Kati Mamoe.
Waste	Any contaminant, whether liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, which is discharged, emitted, or deposited into the environment in such a volume, constituency or manner as to cause an adverse effect on the environment and which includes all unwanted and economically unusable by-products at any given place and time, and any other matter which may be discharged, accidentally or otherwise, to the environment.
Wetland*	Includes permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions.
Whakapapa	Genealogy.
Whakatauki	Proverb.
Whanau	Family.
Wharf	An open piled or floating structure for the purpose of securing ships while boarding and disembarking, and loading and unloading, ships.
Whitebait stand	Any structure used for the sole purpose of catching whitebait.