

2. Definitions

This section provides the meanings of words used in this plan and in the Resource Management Act 1991. Where a word is followed by an asterisk '*', the meaning which follows is the meaning provided in the interpretation section of the Act. Where a term is defined by the Act, the definition for the time being is repeated in this glossary simply for the purpose of assistance. In the case of any inconsistency or amendment of the definition the statutory definition prevails.

Accelerated coastal erosion means intensification of the rate of erosion of the land surface (including soil, regolith and bedrock), induced by human activity.

Accretion means the seaward extension of land as a result of the deposition of sediments.

Act* means the Resource Management Act 1991.

Air means the mixture of gases enveloping the earth and forming the atmosphere.

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.

Area of outstanding coastal value, a synonym for coastal management area A, means any of the following areas:

- (a) the area from Pariokariwa Point to Waihi Stream (Map 3), bounded:
 - (i) landward by the landward boundary of the coastal marine area between Pariokariwa Point and the southern bank of Waihi Stream mouth; and
 - (ii) in the north, by a line extending 1.852 kilometres at a bearing of 270° true from the southern bank of the Waihi Stream mouth;
 - (iii) in the south, by a line extending 1.3 kilometres at a bearing of 320° true from Pariokariwa Point;
 - (iv) seaward, by the line joining the seaward ends of the lines described in (ii) and (iii) above while remaining parallel to mean high water springs; or
- (b) the estuary of the Mimi River (Map 4); or
- (c) the Protected Area of the Sugar Loaf Islands Marine Protected Area, as defined in the Sugar Loaf Islands Marine Protected Area Act 1991 (Map 7); or
- (d) the estuary of the Whenuakura River (Map 11); or
- (e) that area that falls within the area that is shown on Map 11 and that has the following dimensions:
 - (i) as to the ends, circles with a radius of 0.5 kilometres each, with the centre of the circle being the centre of each of the North and South Traps (as shown at positions 174°31' east, 39°51.8' South and 174°32.6' East, 39°52.5' South on Hydrographic Chart NZ45); and
 - (ii) as to the middle of the area, such area as is bounded by a rectangle that has a side length equal to a straight line between the centre of the two above mentioned circles and an end length equal to 1 kilometre calculated on a line perpendicular to the line between the centre of the two circles, such that the centre of each circle bisects each end line.
- (f) the coastal marine area adjacent to Waverley Beach settlement (Map 12), bounded:

- (i) landward, by the landward boundary of the coastal marine area between grid reference Q22: 498-513 (Infomap 260-Q22, Patea) and a point 1.3 kilometres south-east of that grid reference;
 - (ii) from the north-western point by a line extending 850 metres at a bearing of 184° grid reference Q22: 498-513;
 - (iii) from the south-eastern point by a line extending 400 metres at a bearing of 180°;
 - (iv) seaward, by the straight line joining the seaward ends of the lines described in (ii) and (iii) above; or
- (g) the estuary of the Waitotara River (Map 13); or
- (h) the coastal marine area in the vicinity of Waiinu Beach settlement (Map 13), bounded:
- (i) landward, by the landward boundary of the coastal marine area between a point at grid reference R22: 593-472 (Infomap 260-R22, Wanganu(i) and a point on the foreshore that is 8.4 kilometres east of that point;
 - (ii) from the western point, by a line extending 1.0 kilometre at a bearing of 180° true from grid reference R22: 593-472;
 - (iii) from the eastern point, by a line extending 1.0 kilometre at a bearing of 180° true;
 - (iv) seaward, by a line that joins the seaward ends of the lines in (ii) and (iii) above while remaining parallel to mean high water springs.

As appropriate and **as may be appropriate** mean that which is or may be appropriate as determined by the Taranaki Regional Council or its officers acting under delegated authority or, in relation to a decision on a restricted coastal activity, the Minister of Conservation.

Bed* means, in relation to the sea, the submarine areas covered by the internal waters and the territorial sea.

Best practicable 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:

- (a) the nature of the discharge or emission and the sensitivity of the receiving environment to adverse effects;
- (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.

Biodegradable means capable of being decomposed by bacteria or other biological means.

Biodiversity¹ means the variability among living organisms from all sources including *inter alia* terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

Clean ballast* means:

- (a) ballast carried in a tank which, since it was last used to carry a cargo containing a noxious liquid substance, has been thoroughly cleaned and the residues resulting from the cleaning have been discharged and the tank emptied; and

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United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity 1992

- (b) ballast carried in a tank which, since it was last used to carry oil, has been so cleaned that the effluent from the tank, if it were discharged from a ship which is stationary into clean, calm water on a clear day, would not produce visible traces of oil on the surface of the water or on adjoining shorelines or cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or upon adjoining shorelines.

Coastal marine area* means that area of the foreshore and seabed:

- (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:
 - (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.

Coastal water* means seawater within the outer limits of the territorial sea and includes:

- (a) seawater with a substantial fresh water component; and
- (b) seawater in estuaries, fiords, inlets, harbours or embayments.

Conditions*, in relation to plans and resource consents, includes terms, standards, restrictions and prohibitions.

Consent authority* means the Minister of Conservation, a regional council, a territorial authority, or a local authority that is both a regional council and a territorial authority, whose permission is required to carry out an activity for which a resource consent is required under the Act.

Construction, maintenance and demolition work (as it relates to noise standards) includes petroleum exploration, drilling and production.

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:

- (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.

Dangerous goods² means goods of any of the kinds specified in the Schedule to the Dangerous Goods Act 1974 and amendments up to 29 June 1994.

Deposition means the entrapment and/or settling out of sediment in one location, leading to accretion.

Diadromous means a species that lives in both fresh and salt water.

Discharge* includes emit, deposit and allow to escape.

² *The Dangerous Goods Act 1974 will be repealed once the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act comes into force. When that Act does come into force the term 'Hazardous substance(s)' will be more appropriate than 'Dangerous good(s)'.*

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

District rule* means a rule made as part of a district plan in accordance with Section 76 of the Act.

Disturbance includes excavation, extraction, dredging, drilling and tunnelling.

Ecosystem³ means a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.

Effect* includes:

- (a) any positive or adverse effect; and
- (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.

Environment* includes:

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

Environmental results anticipated means the expected or foreseen result or outcome on the environment as a consequence of implementing the policy or policies and methods of implementation. The environmental results anticipated provide a means of assessing the success of the objectives, policies and methods but may not always be measurable or achievable within the operative life of the plan.

Erosion means the natural (geological) processes of the wearing away of the land surface (including soil, regolith or bedrock) by natural agents and the transport of the derived material. Erosion includes sheet, wind, creep, slump, flow, hill, gully and stream erosion.

Estuary means in relation to a river:

- (a) for the purpose of regional rules applying to coastal management areas A and B, that part of the coastal marine area that 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 identified on 1:50,000 topographical maps in the Infomap 260 series.
- (b) when used as a synonym for coastal management area B, any area described in (a) above that is not located in coastal management area A (any area of outstanding coastal value).

Exotic means not indigenous to New Zealand.

Foreshore* means 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.

Form of the foreshore includes the physical nature of the foreshore but does not include those species that live on the foreshore.

Fresh water* means all water except coastal water and geothermal water.

Habitat⁴ means the place or type of site where an organism or population naturally occurs.

Hapu⁵ means sub-tribe, usually a number of whanau with a common ancestor.

Harbour includes any harbour properly so called, whether natural or artificial, and any haven, dock, pier, jetty and work in or at which ships do or can obtain shelter or ship or unship goods or passengers.

Harbour works includes any structure, reclamation of land from the coastal marine area or any excavation, deepening or widening of any channel, basin or other works that are a part of a harbour.

Harmful substance includes:

- (a) any oil or substances containing oil;
- (b) noxious liquid substances such as specified in the Second Schedule of the marine pollution regulations, and includes any mixtures including such substances;
- (c) sewage; and
- (d) garbage.

Hazardous substance means, unless expressly provided otherwise by regulations, 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 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.

Heritage values means any cultural, traditional, aesthetic or other value of the past.

Integrated management means managing (ie, identifying, prioritising and acting on) the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources as a whole. Integrated management involves three interrelated parts:

- a recognition by management agencies that natural and physical resources exist as parts of complex and interconnected social and biophysical systems, where effects on one part of a system may affect other parts of the system and that these effects may occur immediately, may be delayed or may be cumulative; and

⁴ *United National Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992.*

⁵ *Ministry for the Environment (1991), Consultation with tangata whenua. Ministry for the Environment, Wellington.*

- the integration of management systems between agencies so that the various roles and responsibilities of those agencies are clearly identified and combined or coordinated to achieve consistency of purpose; and
- the integration of management systems within agencies to ensure that other legislative or administrative actions are consistent with promoting sustainable management of natural and physical resources.

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 an ecosystem's integrity, form, functioning, and resilience.

Issue means 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 means tribe or grouping of people of Maori descent.

Iwi authority* means the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so.

Iwi o Taranaki or iwi of Taranaki refers to iwi whose rohe (territory or boundary) fall either wholly or partially within the Taranaki Region.

Kaitiakitanga* means the exercise of guardianship; and in relation to a resource, includes the ethic of guardianship and stewardship based on the nature of the resource itself.

Kaimoana means seafood.

Kawanatanga⁶ means governorship or government.

L₁₀ means the noise level, in A-weighted decibels, that is equalled or exceeded 10% of the time when measured in accordance with New Zealand Standard *NZS 6801:1991 Measurement of Sound*.

Land* includes land covered by water and the air space above land.

Local authority* means a regional council or territorial authority.

Maintenance of a structure means activities, including reconstruction and alteration of a structure, which:

- are for the purpose of keeping a structure in good repair; and
- do not result in any increase in the area of foreshore or seabed allowed to be occupied by the structure; and
- do not change the character, scale and intensity of any effects of the structure on the environment (except to reduce any adverse effects or increase any positive effects).

⁶ *Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment (1992) Proposed Guidelines for local authority consultation with tangata whenua. Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, Wellington.*

Mana Moana means customary authority exercise by iwi, hapu or whanau over the sea area within their rohe or tribal area.

Marine life means life which lives in the sea and includes freshwater species including native species, which use both marine and freshwater as part of their life cycle.

M_taitai* means food resources from the sea and **Mahinga m_taitai** means the areas from which these resources are gathered.

Mauri/Mouri means essential life force or principle; a metaphysical quality inherent in all things, both animate and inanimate.

Method of implementation means a specific action, procedure, programme or technique adopted to carry out a policy.

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 Planning Tribunal under Section 310 upon application made by the Minister of Conservation, the regional council, or the territorial authority prior to the plan becoming operative.

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.

Natural state in relation to receiving water means the state of that water before the discharge was released.

Navigation aid includes:

- (a) any lightship and any floating or other light exhibited for the guidance of ships;
- (b) any description of a fog signal not carried on a ship;
- (c) all marks and signs in aid of marine navigation; and
- (d) any electronic, radio, or other aid to marine navigation not carried on board any ship.

New Zealand coastal policy statement* means a statement issued under Section 57 of the Act.

Ngamotu Beach means that area of foreshore that, on 29 June 1994, was bounded:

- (a) in the east, by the westernmost edge of the area authorised for reclamation under the Taranaki Harbours Board Reclamation and Empowering Act 1988; and
- (b) in the west, by the line of the Blyde reclamation.

Noise* includes vibration.

Objective means a statement of a desired and specific environmental outcome.

Occupy means occupy the land and any related part of the coastal marine area necessary for another activity:

- (a) 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
- (b) 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 this Act, a lease or licence to occupy that part of the coastal marine area would be necessary;

and 'occupation' has a corresponding meaning.

Offshore installation* includes any artificial structure (including Jack up rigs and any floating structure other than a ship) used or intended to be used in or on, or anchored or attached to, the seabed for the purpose of the exploration for, or the exploitation or associated processing of, any mineral; but does not include a pipeline or outfall structure.

Original size, for the purpose of a rule authorising maintenance, means:

- (a) in the case of a structure that is authorised by a coastal permit (including a coastal permit under Section 384), the maximum dimensions specified in that coastal permit or implied by reference to or incorporation of supporting documentation; or
- (b) in the case of any other lawful structure, its size as shown in the Taranaki coastal survey photographic record held at the Taranaki Regional Council;

excluding those additions to the structure since its construction, other than additions made in accordance with a properly obtained resource consent.

Outfall structure, where referred to in a regional rule, means any outfall structure other than a culvert, unless that culvert is part of an urban stormwater system.

Papakāinga means settlement and is also a general term for Maori housing complexes on Maori land and marae.

Petroleum means:

- (a) any naturally occurring hydrocarbon (other than coal) whether in a gaseous, liquid or solid state; or
- (b) any naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbons (other than coal) whether in a gaseous, liquid or solid state; or
- (c) any naturally occurring mixture of one or more hydrocarbons (other than coal) and one or more of the following: hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen, helium or carbon dioxide.

Petroleum product means a substance 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.

Pipeline means a pipeline constructed or used to convey any matter or substance; and includes all necessary incidental equipment, including compressor stations.

Plan* means a regional plan or district plan.

Policy means a specific statement that guides or directs decision making. A policy indicates a commitment to a general course of action when working towards an objective.

Port Air Zone is a zone within coastal management area D (otherwise referred to as Port Taranak(i), within which discharges to air are regulated⁷. The zone is shown in Map 14, and is that part of the coastal marine area enclosed:

- (a) landward, by the landward boundary of the coastal marine area from a point 50 metres north-west of the Main Breakwater, to a point on the south-eastern side of Blyde Wharf and 50 metres seaward (NE) of Ngamotu Beach;
- (b) Seaward:
 - (i) by extending a line parallel to and 50 metres north-west of the Main Breakwater until intersected by the top, most seaward boundary described in (iii);
 - (ii) by a line extending parallel to and 50 metres both south-east from Blyde Wharf and 50 metres seaward (or north-east) from Ngamotu Beach; and
 - (iii) the two boundary lines explained in (i) and (ii) are intersected by this third, most seaward boundary (ie, enclosing Motunui and Newton King Wharves) by extending a line parallel to the seaward end of Blyde Wharf at a distance of 200 metres perpendicular to the seaward end of Blyde Wharf;
- (c) and, a line parallel to and 50 metres seaward to the front edge of the Eastern Reclamation and a line 50 metres and parallel to the eastern side of the Eastern Reclamation to the point where the line meets the coastal marine area landward boundary.

Port Taranaki, when used as a synonym for coastal management area D, means the area shown in map 7 of this plan and means that part of the coastal marine area enclosed:

- (a) landward, by the landward boundary of the coastal marine area between a point 200 metres east of the Lee Breakwater (as at 29 June 1994) and the point of the north-eastern landward boundary of the Protected Area (within the meaning of the Sugar Loaf Islands Marine Protected Area Act 1991); and
- (b) seaward:
 - (i) by a line extending parallel to, and 200 metres seaward of, the Lee Breakwater, said line beginning at the foreshore and ending after a distance equal to the length of the Lee Breakwater;
 - (ii) by a line connecting lines in (i) above and (iii) below;
 - (iii) by a line commencing at the point on the south-eastern boundary of the protected area that is 200 metres perpendicular distance from mean high water springs of the North Island, said line extending parallel to mean high water springs to the point where the line is 200 metres distant from (and parallel to) the intersection of land with the Main Breakwater; said line continuing 200 metres parallel to, and seaward of, the Main Breakwater, for a distance equal to the length of the Main Breakwater plus 200 metres;
 - (iv) by the line of the south-eastern boundary of the Protected Area between the landward boundary of the protected area and the point on the south-eastern boundary that is 200 metres perpendicular distance from mean high water springs of the North Island.

Public facilities means those facilities that are available for public use free of charge, and that were constructed predominantly for that purpose.

Raft* means 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.

Region* means in relation to a regional council, the region of the regional council as determined in accordance with the Local Government Act 1974.

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This does not include discharges to air from vessels, which will be controlled by the rules in the general section concerning discharges from ships and offshore installations.

Regional coastal plan* means an operative plan approved by the Minister of Conservation under the First Schedule of the Act, and includes all operative changes to such a plan (whether arising from a review or otherwise).

Regional council* means a regional council specified in Part I of the First Schedule of the Local Government Act 1974.

Regional plan* means an operative plan (including a regional coastal plan) approved by a regional council or the Minister of Conservation under the First Schedule of the Act; and includes all operative changes to such a plan (whether arising from a review or otherwise).

Regional rule* means a rule made as part of a regional plan in accordance with Section 68 of the Act.

Remove any sand, shell, shingle or other natural material means to take any of that material in such quantities or in such circumstances that, but for the rule in the regional coastal plan or the holding of a resource consent, a licence or *profit à prendre* to do so would be necessary.

Rohe⁸ means a territory or boundary which defines the area within which a tangata whenua group claims traditional association and mana whenua.

Sewage means:

- (a) drainage and other wastes from any form of toilets, urinals and WC scuppers;
- (b) drainage from medical premises (dispensary, sick bay, etc) via wash basins, tubs, and scuppers located in such premises;
- (c) drainage from spaces containing living animals; or
- (d) other waste waters when mixed with the drainage defined above.

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 like vessel;
- (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.

Significant adverse effect means an adverse effect that is of a type or of a magnitude that is greater than the level of effects that would normally result from the ordinary daily functioning of an activity.

Social and cultural values includes heritage values.

Solid waste means primarily solid substances for which disposal by discharge into the environment is intended, or for which disposal by discharge into the environment would be necessary if other processes such as reduction of resource use, re-use, recycling or recovery cannot be applied.

Standards and Terms means statements of the measurements, times, rates or other information that are used in a regional rule to determine whether an activity comes within a rule.

Storage means storage in a structure specifically designed for that purpose; but does not mean storage in a pipeline.

Stormwater means runoff water (excluding water in a river) that is diverted through channels or pipes for discharge into the coastal marine area or into a water body.

Structure means any building, equipment, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft but does not include any ship or offshore installation.

Sufficient means that which is sufficient as determined by the Taranaki Regional Council or relevant territorial authority or their officers acting under delegated authority.

Sustainable management* means managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety while:

- (a) sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations;
- (b) safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems; and
- (c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.

Taiao means the natural world or environment.

Tai_pure means a tai_pure-local fishery declared under the Maori Fisheries Act 1989, Part IIIA.

Tangata whenua* in relation to a particular area, means the iwi, or hapu, that holds mana whenua over the area.

Taonga⁹ means treasure, property: taonga are prized and protected as sacred possessions of the tribe. The term carries a deep spiritual meaning and taonga may be things that cannot be seen or touched. Included for example are te reo Maori (the Maori language), wahi tapu, waterways, fishing grounds and mountains.

Tapu means under spiritual protection or restriction.

Tauranga waka* means canoe landing or launching sites.

Te Putahitanga o Taranaki refers to the standing committee of the Taranaki Regional Council comprising of representatives from each of the eight iwi in the Taranaki region. Putahitanga means amalgamation or joining together.

Te reo Maori means the Maori language.

Territorial authority¹⁰ means a city council or a district council.

Territorial sea* means the territorial sea of New Zealand as defined by Section 3 of the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977.

Tikanga Maori* means Maori customary values and practices.

⁹ *Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, op. cit.*

¹⁰ *Local Government Act 1974, section 2(1).*

Tino rangatiratanga¹¹ means chiefly authority, chieftainship, full tribal authority and refers to tribal self-management - to manage and control in accordance with the preferences of the owner.

Toko taunga ika refers to rock marking iwi, hapu or whanau fishing grounds.

Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi)* has the same meaning as the word 'Treaty' as defined in Section 2 of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975.

Wahi tapu means places or things which are sacred or spiritually endowed.

Water* (a) means water in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or under the ground; (b) includes fresh water, coastal water, and geothermal water; and (c) does not include water in any form while in any pipe, tank, or cistern.

Wetland* 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.

¹¹

Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, op. cit.