

Glossary

Accessory structures: any structure attached to a building or on an approved building site. Such structures would include television or other aerials/discs, flagpoles, fences, sheds, carports or garages, firewood shelters, hoists or lines of flags or other like structures.

Advocacy: the collective term for work done to promote conservation to the public and outside agencies by the Department of Conservation, conservation boards and the New Zealand Conservation Authority. Advocacy includes taking part in land use planning processes and using a range of methods to inform and educate the public and visitors on conservation issues.

Aircraft: means any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air otherwise than by the reactions of the air against the surface of the earth.
Civil Aviation Act 1990

Animal: means any mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, fish (including shellfish) or related organism, insect, crustacean, or organism of any kind, but does not include a human being.
National Parks Act 1980

Archaeological Site: any place in New Zealand that was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900; and is or may be able through investigation by archaeological methods to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.
Historic Places Act 1993

CAA: Civil Aviation Authority of New Zealand.

Canterbury Aoraki Conservation Board: one of 14 conservation boards. Functions include overseeing the preparation of the *Canterbury Conservation Management Strategy (CMS)*, recommending approval of conservation management plans (CMP), advising the NZCA or Director-General of Conservation on conservation matters, advising on new walkways in the region and liaising with the Fish and Game Council.

Concession: a lease, licence, permit or easement, granted under Section 49 of the National Parks Act 1980.

Concessionaire: the holder of a concession.

Conservancy: the Department of Conservation has 13 offices in different parts of the country. Each office and all the land it is responsible for is called a Conservancy.

Conservation: Under the Historic Places Act 1993 conservation includes the processes of preserving, maintaining and restoring historic places. In the ICOMOS New Zealand Charter it means the process of caring for a place to safeguard its cultural heritage value.

Conservation Boards: There are 14 conservation boards, each comprising up to 12 members appointed by the Minister. Their functions include overseeing the preparation of and recommending approval of, the conservation management strategy and conservation management plans for their areas and advising the New Zealand Conservation Authority and Director-General on conservation matters of importance in their areas.

Conservation Management Strategy or CMS: a strategy which implements General Policies and establishes objectives for the integrated management of natural and historic resources and for recreation, tourism and other conservation purposes. The strategy is reviewed every 10 years.
Conservation Act 1987 s17D

Consult/Consultation: a genuine invitation to give advice and genuine consideration of that advice. To achieve consultation, sufficient information must be supplied and sufficient time allowed by the consulting party to the consulted, to enable it to tender helpful advice. It involves an ongoing dialogue. *Wellington International Airport v Air New Zealand [1993] 1 NZLR 671*

Crowding (hut): The Department's service standard for backcountry huts states overcrowding as "more than 10% over the capacity of the hut. During the peak period, if hut capacity is exceeded by 10% over 10% of the season, management must take action to prevent this happening next season."
Department of Conservation

Department, the, DOC: the Department of Conservation.

District plan: this is prepared and changed by a territorial authority according to the requirements of the Resource Management Act 1991, for the purpose of sustainable management of natural and physical resources. District plans indicate what uses are permitted for land within the district.

Resource Management Act 1991

Ecology: the study of organisms in relation to one another and to their surroundings.

NZ Pocket Oxford Dictionary

Ecosystem: a biological system comprising a community of living organisms and their environment involved together in the process of living. There is a continuous flow of energy and matter through the system. The concept implies process and interaction. Ecosystems range in size from small freshwater ponds or pools, to the earth itself.

Effect: has the same meaning as in the Resource Management Act 1991.

EIA: environmental impact assessment. An assessment undertaken to determine the potential effects of an activity on the Park's natural and historic values.

Endemic: refers to species of plants or animals which are unique to an area or animals which may migrate, but breed only in the area. *Red Data Book of New Zealand 1981*

General Policy: for the purposes of this Plan refers to the *General Policy for National Parks 1983*.

Habitat: the environment in which a particular species or group of species lives. It includes the physical and biotic characteristics that are relevant to the species concerned. For example, the habitat of the blue duck consists of swift water with an abundance of freshwater insects.

Historic resource: a historic place within the meaning of the Historic Places Act 1993, and includes any interest in a historic place. *Conservation Act 1987*

Interpretation: conveying information about the origin, meaning or values of natural or cultural heritage via live, interactive or static media. It occurs in the vicinity of the subject and is designed to stimulate visitor interest, increase understanding and promote support for conservation.

Indigenous: A plant or animal species which occurs naturally in New Zealand. A synonym is "native".

ICOMOS: International Committee on Monuments and Sites.

Iwi: tribe, people. *Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991*

Iwi Authority: the authority which represents an iwi and which is recognised by that iwi as having authority to do so (*Resource Management Act 1991*). The Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 established the Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu as a body corporate with the authority to act on behalf of all

Ngāi Tahu Whānui.
Kaitiaki: guardian.

Kiore: the introduced Polynesian/Maori rat.

Koiwi: Bones, skeletal remains.

Lease: a grant of interest in land that gives exclusive possession of that land and makes provision for any activity on the land that the lessee is permitted to carry out.

Conservation Act 1987

Mana whenua: customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapu or individual in an identified area.

Conservation Act 1987

Mahinga kai: customary gathering of food and natural materials and the places where those resources are gathered. *Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998*

Management plan: in relation to any park, means a management plan prepared and approved for that park, in accordance with sections 45 to 48 of the National Parks Act 1980.

Mauri: life force, sacred essence, ethos

Minister: the Minister of Conservation or duly authorised delegate.

Natural hazard: has the same meaning as it has in the Resource Management Act 1991.

Natural Resources: plants and animals, their habitats, landscapes, landforms, geological features, systems of interacting living organisms, and their environments.

Conservation Act 1987

New Zealand Conservation Authority, (NZCA): a national body of 13 appointed members established under Section 6A of the Conservation Act 1987. Amongst other functions, has the statutory responsibility for approving General Policy, conservation management strategies, plans and national park management plans. *Conservation Act 1987*

Objectives: statements of intended results. These can be broad or narrow in scope and should be accompanied by implementation provisions.

Management Planning Guidelines, DOC

Papatipu Rūnanga: The Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 identified 18 Papatipu Rūnanga, three of which represent the tākata whenua for the Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park - see **tākata whenua**.

Permit: a grant of rights to undertake an activity which does not require an interest in the land.

Conservation Act 1987

Rangatiratanga: chieftainship, decision-making rights.

Recreation/tourism concessionaire: a lessee, a licensee and/or permit holder offering commercial recreation opportunities on land administered by the Department. Examples include high alpine guides, glacier guides and aircraft operators authorised to land in the Park.

Regional Council: a locally elected council that has primary responsibility for management of water, soil, geothermal resources and pollution control. They are also responsible for regional aspects of hazard mitigation, soil conservation and hazardous substances.

Regional Plan: a plan that assists a regional council to carry out its functions. Regional plans are designed to address specific resource management issues for which regional councils are responsible. Councils must decide what regional plans they will prepare. Plans may cover matters such as water management, soil conservation, natural hazard mitigation and air pollution.

Resource Management Act 1991

Regional Policy Statement: a statement which sets out the objectives for managing resources and is prepared by a regional council in accordance with the Resource Management Act 1991. A Regional policy statement provides the overall framework for achieving sustainable management in a region and is binding on regional and district plans. *Resource Management Act 1991, Regional Policy Statements and Plans, Ministry for the Environment*

Restoration: returning a place as nearly as possible, to a known earlier state, by reassembly, reinstatement and/or the removal of extraneous additions. Refers to historic rather than ecological resources. *ICOMOS 1993*

Review: in relation to conservation management plan means to reconsider objectives and policies and, following a process of public comment, to approve a new strategy or plan, having regard to increased knowledge or changed circumstances. *Conservation Act 1987*

Rohe: boundary, tribal region. *Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991*

Rōpū Kaitiaki: a committee comprising representatives of the Arowhenua, Waihao and Moeraki Papatipu Rūnanga recognised in the Ngāi Tahu Act 1996 and which the Aoraki Area Office consults on a regular basis.

Rūnanga: assembly, council. *Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991*

Species Recovery Plan: a plan of action intended to halt the decline of a threatened species and increase its population.

Sustainability, Ecological: means the use of the components of an ecosystem in ways that allow for the perpetuation of the character and natural processes of that ecosystem.

Sustainable Management: 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 well-being 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) safe-guarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems, and (c) avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment. This definition is specific to the Resource Management Act 1991.

Resource Management Act 1991

Tākata whenua: people of a given place (Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991) in relation to a particular area; the iwi or hapu that holds mana whenua over that area.

Resource Management Act 1991

Taonga species: any birds, plants, and animals described in Schedule 97 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 found within the claim area.

Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

The schedules (see Appendix E) include those species that were negotiated through the settlement to be acknowledged as taonga species. There are also a number of other species of significance to Ngāi Tahu. The settlement provisions do not apply to these other species, but their specific values to Ngāi Tahu can be identified through appropriate consultation, as identified in this Plan.

Tenure review: the process of high-country pastoral lease land tenure review under the Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998.

The Mount Cook and Westland National Parks Resident Aircraft User Group: the local network of aircraft operators, with a special interest in Aoraki/Mount Cook and Westland *Tai Poutini* National Parks, whose purpose is to assist the development and co-ordination of safety procedures in these areas. The user group has also undertaken to address areas of environmental concern relating directly to the use of aircraft within these areas.

Threatened (species): a term used to encompass seven classifications for species that are at threat from extinction. Molly, J. (et al). 2002. Classifying species according to threat of extinction: a system for New Zealand.

Tikanga Māori: Māori customary values and practices.

Resource Management Act 1991

Tipuna/tupuna (pl. Tipuna/tūpuna): ancestor

Tōpuni. has a number of meanings for Ngāi Tahu, including references to both a type of dog skin cloak and the associated custom of placing such a cloak over an object or individual so as to confer the rangatiratanga of the cloak's owner upon those things. Ngāi Tahu has adopted an additional meaning for the word "Tōpuni": that of confirming and placing an "overlay" of Ngāi Tahu values upon a piece of land owned and/or managed by the Crown, while not overriding the powers of land owned and/or managed by the Crown, to manage that land for the purpose for which it is held from time to time.

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991

Wāhi tapu, wāhi tapu: sacred place.

Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991

WAI 27: the iwi Ngāi Tahu claim lodged with the Waitangi Tribunal against the Crown.

Water Channels: riverbeds, streambeds and swales.

Wetland: Permanent or intermittently wet land, shallow water and land-water margins. Wetlands may be fresh, brackish or saline and are characterised in their natural state by plants or animals that are adapted to living in wet conditions.

Wild Animal: deer, chamois, thar, wallaby, possum, goats and pigs that are living in a wild state. Except for deer kept in captivity for farming, does not include animals kept in captivity or rats, mice, rabbits, stoats, ferrets or weasels. Refer to the act for the legal definition.

Wild Animal Control Act 1977

Wildlife: any animal that is living in a wild state; and includes any animal or egg or offspring of any such animal held or hatched or born in captivity, whether pursuant to an authority granted under this Act or otherwise; but does not include any animals of any species specified in the Sixth Schedule to this Act (being animals that are wild animals subject to the Wild Animal Control Act 1977).

Wildlife Act 1953

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