

Glossary

activity

Includes a trade, business, or occupation.

(Conservation Act 1987)

advocacy

The collective term for work done to promote conservation to the public and outside agencies by the Conservation Department, 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.

amenity values

Those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, cultural and recreational attributes.

(Resource Management Act 1991)

archaeological site

Any place in New Zealand that:

(a) Either

- i) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900, or;
- ii) is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900 and

(b) Is or may be able through investigation by archaeological methods to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.

(Historic Places Act 1993)

concession or concession document

Means a lease, or a licence, or a permit or an easement granted under Part IIIB of the Conservation Act 1987 and includes any activity authorised by the concession document.

(Conservation Act 1987)

conservation plan

A document that outlines the cultural significance of an historic place and specifies the nature of the physical works to be undertaken in order to conserve it.

conservancy

The Department of Conservation has 13 conservancy offices in different parts of the country. The area each office is responsible for is called a conservancy.

conservation

In respect of conservation areas, means the preservation and protection of natural and historic resources for the purpose of maintaining their intrinsic values, providing for their appreciation and recreational enjoyment by the public, and safeguarding the options of future generations.

(Conservation Act 1987)

conservation boards

There are 14 regional conservation boards, each comprising not more than 12 appointed members. Their functions include overseeing the preparation of the conservation management strategies and national park management plans for their area, approval of conservation management plans (e.g. for the Sugar Loaf Islands Marine Protected Area), advising the New Zealand Conservation Authority or Director-General of Conservation on regional conservation matters and advising on new walkways. The Wanganui Conservancy of the Department of Conservation services the Taranaki/Whanganui Conservation Board.

(Conservation Act 1987 s6M)

conservation management plan (CMP)

A plan for the management of natural and historic resources, and for recreation, tourism and other conservation purposes which implements the conservation management strategy and establishes detailed objectives for integrated management within any area or areas specified in a conservation management strategy.

(Conservation Act 1987 s17E)

conservation management strategy (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)

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 consultee to enable it to tender helpful advice. It involves an ongoing dialogue. The consulting party must remain open minded and be ready to change its views and even start afresh; nevertheless it is entitled to have a working plan in mind. Case law on Tangata Whenua consultation (MfE, 1999) should also be referred to.

(Wellington International Airport Limited v Air New Zealand [1993] 1NZLR 671)

Department, the

Department of Conservation.

district plan

This is prepared and changed by the territorial local 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. They range in size from small freshwater ponds to Earth itself.

endemic

Refers to species of plants and 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)

exploration (in relation to mining)

Any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying mineral deposits or occurrences and evaluating the feasibility of mining particular deposits or occurrences of one or more minerals; and includes any drilling, dredging or excavations (whether surface or sub-surface) that are reasonably necessary to determine the nature and size of a mineral deposit or occurrence and also may include prospecting. To explore has a corresponding meaning.

(Crown Minerals Act 1991)

fish and game councils

Fish and game councils are responsible for the management of sports fish and game birds for the benefit of recreational hunters and anglers. Council members are elected by licence holders for a three year term.

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.

hapu

A group of extended families recognising a common ancestor.

historic area

An area of land that:

- (a) Contains an inter-related group of historic places; and
- (b) Forms part of the historic and cultural heritage of New Zealand; and
- (c) Lies within the territorial limits of New Zealand.

(Historic Places Act 1993)

historic place

Any land (including an archaeological site), building or structure (including part of a building or structure); or any combination of land and a building or structure that forms part of the historic and cultural heritage of New Zealand and lies within the territorial limits of New Zealand; and includes anything that is in or fixed to such land.

(Historic Places Act 1993)

integrated management

The management of activities, existing or potential, in a manner which ensures that each is in harmony with the other and that priorities are clear.

intrinsic value

This is a concept which regards the subject under consideration as having value in its own right independent of any value placed on it by humans. Elements of intrinsic value with respect to ecosystems can include their integrity, form, uniqueness, functioning inter-relationships and resilience (refer *biodiversity*).

interpretation

Conveying information about the origin, meaning or values of national 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.

invertebrates

Animals without backbones - including snails, insects, worms, etc.

Iwi

A group of several sub-tribes which share common ancestral links.

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)

kaitiakitanga

The exercise of guardianship by tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Maori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship.

(Resource Management Act 1991)

kaupapa

An abstract word with many meanings. Within the Department it is generally used in the sense of vision, philosophy, cause, idea or theme.

land status

Legal classification given to land by the Act under which it is administered.

lease

A grant of an interest in land that:

- gives exclusive possession of the land, and
- makes provision for any activity on the land that the lessee is permitted to carry out.

(Conservation Act 1987)

licence

Is a

- profit a prendre, (the right to take produce from land) or any other grant that gives a non exclusive interest in land, or
- a grant that makes provision for any activity on the land that the licensee is permitted to carry out.

(Conservation Act 1987)

mana

Authority, control, influence, prestige, power.

(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)

mainland island

Area on the mainland intensively managed like offshore islands (e.g. through keeping pests at low levels through continuous control). Used to develop and test improved conservation management techniques.

management planning

The process of setting and confirming objectives for the management of natural and historic resources, and recreation, tourism and other conservation purposes, and specifying the actions and resources necessary to achieve those objectives.

(Management Planning Guidelines, DOC)

mauri

Life principle, special character.

(The Revised Dictionary of Maori, P.M. Ryan)

Minimum impact activity

means any of the following:

- (a) Geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveying:
- (b) Taking samples by hand or hand held methods:
- (c) Aerial surveying:
- (d) Land surveying:
- (e) Any activity prescribed as a minimum impact activity:

- (f) Any lawful act incidental to any activity to which paragraphs (a) to (e) relate to the extent that it does not involve any activity that results in impacts of greater than minimum scale and in no circumstances shall include activities involving-
- (g) The cutting, destroying, removing, or injury of any vegetation on greater than a minimum scale; or
- (h) The use of explosives; or
- (i) Damage to improvements, stock, or chattels on any land; or
- (j) Any breach of the provisions of this or any other Act, including provisions in relation to protected native plants, water, noise, and historic sites; or
- (k) The use of more persons for any particular activity than is reasonably necessary; or
- (l) Any impacts prescribed as prohibited impacts; or
- (m) Entry on land prescribed as prohibited land.

(Crown Minerals Act 1991)

mining

To take, win or extract, by whatever means a mineral existing in its natural state in land, or a chemical substance from that mineral for the purpose of obtaining the mineral or chemical substance; but does not include prospecting or exploration. To mine has a corresponding meaning.

(Crown Minerals Act 1991)

natural character

The qualities of an area that taken together give it a particular, recognisable character. These qualities may be ecological, physical, spiritual or aesthetic in nature.

natural value

Having importance for the presence of indigenous species or ecosystems, or unmodified landforms (see *naturalness*).

naturalness

The degree to which a place is characterised by indigenous species (see *natural value*). A high degree of naturalness occurs when there are few or no impacts from exotic species, including human impacts.

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.

(Resource Management Act 1991 s2)

natural resources

Include plants and animals and their habitats, landscape and landforms, geological features, and systems of interacting living organisms, and their environment.

(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, it has the statutory responsibility for advising the Minister on General Policy, approving Conservation Management Strategies, Plans and National Park Management Plans.

(Conservation Act 1987)

pa

Fortified village, or more recently any village.

(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)

park values

Those values or reasons justifying the park's classification as a national park. This includes natural, landscape, intrinsic, cultural, historic, amenity and recreational values.

predate (predation)

Preying upon, searching out to kill.

prospecting

Any activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying land likely to contain exploitable mineral deposits or occurrences and includes

- a) geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys
- and b) the taking of samples by hand or hand held methods
- and c) aerial surveys.

To prospect has a corresponding meaning.

(Crown Minerals Act 1991)

Protected Natural Areas Programme (PNAP)

A programme which aims to establish a network of reserves and other protected natural areas which is representative of the full range of New Zealand's natural diversity. Ecological districts are surveyed and areas identified which best represent the diversity of their natural features. These are termed recommended areas for protection or RAPs.

protection plan

A plan that outlines how the Conservancy's historic places are going to be legally protected. It includes a database of those places.

preservation

In relation to resources under the Conservation Act 1987, means the maintenance, so far as is practicable, of their intrinsic value.

(Conservation Act 1987)

rahui

A restriction on access, prohibition.

(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)

regional councils

Locally elected councils which have 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 plans

The purpose of these is to assist regional councils to carry out their functions. They 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 (refer *regional policy statement*).

(Resource Management Act 1991)

restoration

Means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state by reassembly, reinstatement and/or the removal of extraneous additions.

(ICOMOS 1993)

review

In relation to management plans means to reconsider objectives and policies and following a process of public comment, to approve a new plan, having regard to increased knowledge or changed circumstances.

(National Parks Act 1980)

rohe

Boundary, tribal region.

(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)

runanga

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.

Strategic

Planned approach to a problem or issue.

sustainability, ecological

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)

taking

In relation to plants this includes breaking, cutting, destroying, digging up, gathering, plucking, pulling up and removing of the plant. In relation to fish it means fishing.

(Conservation Act 1987)

Tangata Whenua

People of a given place (*Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991*) in relation to a particular area, means the iwi, or hapu that holds mana whenua over that area.

(Resource Management Act 1991)

taonga

Prized possession, property.

(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)

threatened (species)

A term used loosely to include species that are rare, vulnerable, endangered and of indeterminate status.

urupa

Cemetery, burial ground.

(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)

visitors

Visitors are people who visit land administered by the Department for recreation; participating in activities for personal satisfaction, interest or enjoyment. Visitors include adults and children, from both New Zealand and overseas, and they may either arrange their own visit or use the services of a concessionaire. The term ‘user’ can also be used to describe ‘visitor’.

wāhi tapu, waahi tapu

Sacred place.

(Waitangi Tribunal Report (Wai 27) 1991)

waiata

Song, chant.

whakapapa

Chant recounting genealogical lineage.

wetland

Permanent or intermittently wet areas, 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.

(NZ Wetlands Management Policy 1986)

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