Glossary

Administering body The Board, Trustees, local authority, society, association, voluntary

organisation, or person or body of persons...appointed under the Reserves Act 1977 or any corresponding former Act to control and manage that reserve or in which or in whom that reserve is vested under the Act or any

corresponding former Act.

Amenity values Those natural and physical qualities and characteristics of an area that

contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence

and cultural and recreational attributes.

Archaeological site Any place in New Zealand that either (a) was associated with human

activity that occurred before 1900; or (b) is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900; and is or may be able through investigation by archaeological methods to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand (S2 Historic Places Act 1993) Information detailing the nature of the archaeological values contained on a

Archaeological site

record

Artefact Any chattel, carving, object, or thing which relates to the history, art,

culture, traditions, or economy of the Maori or other pre-European inhabitants of New Zealand and which was or appears to have been manufactured or modified in New Zealand by any such inhabitant, or brought to New Zealand by an ancestor of any such inhabitant, or used by

any such inhabitant, prior to 1902 (S2 Antiquities Act 1975).

Classification Classification of a reserve is conducted pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977

where the purpose for which the land is protected under the Act has been

declared and then confirmed through classification.

Commercial activity An activity that results in economic gain by the organiser of the activity. **Council** New Plymouth District Council or, where delegation has been given, a

New Plymouth District Council or, where delegation has been given, any committee or subcommittee or any officer of New Plymouth District

Council duly authorised and any commissioner duly appointed.

Cultural heritage value Encompasses the qualities and attributes of places that have aesthetic,

historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations. These values may be seen in a place's physical features, but importantly can also be intangible qualities such as peoples associations with, or

feelings for a place.

District Plan The purpose of the preparation, implementation and administration of

district plans is to assist territorial authorities to carry out their functions in

order to achieve the purpose of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Easement Generally, an interest in land granted under Section 48 of the Reserves Act

1977 over a reserve or acquired under Section 12 of the Act over private land or similar. An easement is a right of one person in respect of another person's land and include a right of way (the right to pass over another person's land); a right to lay pipes on another person's land and, through them, convey water or other specified matter; and a right of access to light

and air by means of restricting building on another person's land.

Encroachment A building or structure, or some portion of it, or other modification of the

land, that extends beyond the land of the owner and illegally intrudes on

reserve land.

Esplanade reserve A fixed linear area of riverbank, lakeshore or seashore either in a natural or

modified state available primarily for conservation and public access.

Facility A building or structure that provides a particular service.

Gazette The New Zealand Gazette is the official newspaper of the Government of

New Zealand, produced every Thursday by the Department of Internal

Parks Sports Parks Management Plan

Affairs. Publications in the gazette are useful as acknowledgement of the establishment of reserves, the vesting of land in trust with local authorities and the classification of reserves.

Hapu

Sub-tribe, usually a number of whanau with a common ancestor.

Hazardous substances

Includes, but is not limited to, any substance defined in section 2 of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 as a Hazardous

Historic place

Any land (including an archaeological site); or any 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 historical 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 (Section 2 Historic Places Act 1993).

Indigenous vegetation

Flora occurring naturally in New Zealand; or belonging naturally to New Zealand. Indigenous vegetation does not include flora established by humans.

Infrastructure

Public works and utilities provided by the council. In the case of reserves, this includes facilities such as toilets, rubbish bins, lights, vehicle parking spaces and other developments that contribute to the use of the reserve.

Interpretive signage

Signage erected to provide information to the public on the environmental,

historic, cultural or other values of an area.

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

Iwi

Tribe or grouping of people with tribal affiliations.

Kaitiakitanga

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

Landscaping

To develop and/or enhance the amenity value and natural features of an area by planting vegetation, creating contoured features, etc.

Landscape development plan A plan that describes in detail the future layout of vegetation and facilities in a reserve in order to guide future works.

Lease

A lease is an estate in land. It arises when one party, the lessor, confers on another party, the lessee, the right to the exclusive possession of specified premises or area of land for a specified period of time.

Lessee The holder of a lease

Licence

A licence issued under the relevant sections of the Reserves Act 1977 to occupy reserve land or carry out an activity on reserve land for a specified period of time and in accordance with the conditions in the licence. A licence is essentially a permission granted by the occupier of land to a person to do something on that land which would otherwise be a trespass.

Licensees do not have possession of the land.

The holder of a licence Licensee

Local authority A regional or territorial authority

Customary authority and title exercised by an iwi or hapu over land and Mana whenua

other taonga within the tribal rohe.

Market rental Mitigative measure Rental charges set at a level that would be realised on the open market. An action to offset, but not completely restore, an adverse effect. To cause

to become less severe or harsh.

Natural processes

A series of actions, changes, or functions occurring in the natural environment without direct human intervention e.g. erosion, successional processes, use and alteration of vegetation by wildlife

Parks

Network utility infrastructure

Water reticulation or supply, electricity supply, a telephone service, a sewer system, drainage or another system or service designed to improve the amenity, or enhance the enjoyment, of lots or the common property.

Non-commercial activity

Pathway

An activity that does not result in economic gain by the organiser of the

Surfaces constructed as a way for pedestrians, cyclists, or other users to get

from place to another.

Policy A specific statement that guides or directs decision making. A policy

indicates a commitment to a general course of action when working

towards and objective.

Public liability insurance Reserve

A class of insurance covering liability exposures of individuals and businesses for damage to property and injury to individuals.

A reserve or public reserve means any land set apart for any public

Introduced in 1977, its short title being: **Reserves Act**

> 'An Act to consolidate and amend certain enactments of the General Assembly relating to public reserves, to make further provision for their acquisition, control, management, maintenance, preservation (including the protection of the natural environment), development, and use, and to make provision for public access to the coastline and the countryside'.

Reserve management plan

A plan provided for in Section 41 of the Reserves Act 1977 to enable an administering body to establish the desired mix of uses and value for each reserve or group of reserves and set in place policy to guide day to day management.

Right of way Risk management plan A right to pass over another person's land; a form of easement.

A plan that imposes management tools to reduce the risks of an event or

activity to an acceptable level.

A territory or boundary that defines the area within which a tangata Rohe

whenua group claims traditional association and tangata whenua.

Rural domain Public reserve land as under the former repealed Reserves and Domains

> Act 1953. Domains are now typically recreational reserves under the Reserves Act 1977. Domains generally have underlying Crown ownership and are administered by Domain Boards with many Boards comprising of

local authorities.

Rural domain committees Service level

agreement

Taonga

Waahi tapu

Committees formed as trusts or incorporated societies to oversee the

upkeep of rural domains.

A contract between a service provider and a client that specifies, usually in measurable terms, what services the service provider will furnish.

Sewerage reticulation **Statutory requirement** A wastewater network

Requirements set out in New Zealand legislation. Tangata whenua

In relation to a particular area, means the iwi or hapu that holds tangata whenua over that area.

Treasure or property that are prized and protected as sacred possessions of tangata whenua as determined by tangata whenua.

Maori customary values and practices.

Tikanga maori

Places or things that are sacred or spiritually endowed, and includes, but is not limited to pa, area (tracks), urupa, battle sites and tauranga waka (canoe

landings)