

## 4 Part 4 Glossary Relating to Policy Interpretation

**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 (Resource Management Act 1991).

**Annual Plan:** Contains Council's proposed budget and funding impact statement for one financial year. The plan identifies any variation from the financial statements and funding impact statement included in Council's current Long-term Council Community Plan for that year.

**Archaeological site:** Any place, including shipwrecks, which was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 AD, and which through investigation by archaeological techniques may provide scientific, cultural, or historical evidence "on" (or "about") the exploration, occupation, settlement, or development of New Zealand (Historic Places Act 1993).

**Asset:** A resource controlled by Council, such as a park, road, stormwater system, water or wastewater plant.

**Asset Management Plans:** Plans that provide operational guidance concerning service standards, maintenance and capital costs for assets such as parks, roads, stormwater systems, water and wastewater plants.

**Biodiversity:** Biodiversity (short for biological diversity) The variety of all life on earth, and the places where they live.

**Bylaws:** Ōpōtiki District Council Consolidated Bylaws 2008.

**Capital Expenditure:** Money spent to build or buy a new asset or to improve the standard of an existing asset.

**Coastal environment:** An environment in which the coast usually is a significant part or element. The extent of the coastal environment will vary from place to place depending how much it affects or is (directly) affected by coastal processes and the management issue concerned. It includes at least three distinct but interrelated parts: the coastal marine area, the active coastal zone, and the land back-drop. The coastal environment includes at least the coastal marine area, the water, plants, animals and the atmosphere above it, and all tidal waters and foreshore whether above or below mean high water springs, dunes, beaches, areas of coastal vegetation and associated coastal animals, areas subject to coastal erosion or flooding, salt marshes, sea cliffs, and coastal wetlands, including estuaries, and in the absence of such features (particularly in urban areas where the natural shoreline has been modified), all of the land that extends 40 metres inland of mean high water springs (NZ Coastal Policy Statement 1994).

**Community:** A network of people and organisations linked together by factors such as place (geographic community), common interest or identity (hapū, voluntary organisation) or administrative community (the District).

**Community Grant:** A sum of money (or goods and services provided in lieu of money) provided by Council or community boards to non profit organisations within the District.

**Community Outcomes:** A set of aspirations that reflect the community's desires for economic, social, environmental, and cultural well-being.

**Conservation:** The preservation and protection of the natural resources of New Zealand having regard to their intrinsic values and having special regard to indigenous flora and fauna, natural ecosystems and landscape.

**Consultation:** Engagement with the community or key stakeholders on specific topics/ projects that affect the community.

**CPTED:** Crime Prevention through Environmental Design.

**Design Standards:** Standards established by professional engineers responsible for the design of particular works or projects as relating to the ODC Engineering Code of Practice.

**District Plan:** A detailed plan of the way the District's environment will be managed to achieve the purpose and principles of the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Environment:** Includes ecosystems and their constituent parts, all natural resources, physical resources and the social, economic, aesthetic and cultural conditions which affect the environment or which are affected by the environment (Environment Act 1986).

**Esplanade reserve:** A local purpose reserve usually 20 metres wide, vested in the territorial authority or in the Crown, with the purposes of protecting conservation values, enabling public access to or along the sea, a river or lake and recreational use where this is compatible with conservation values. Usually created as a result of subdivision of land (Resource Management Act 1987, Reserves Act 1977).

**Flora:** Plant life of a given place or time (Collins Concise Dictionary).

**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. The habitat of “mountain flax” is areas where slopes are steep and drainage is good.

**Historic area:** An area of land that (a) contains an interrelated group of historic places, (b) forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand, and (c) is within the territorial limits of New Zealand (Historic Places Act 1993).

**Historic place:** Any land, building or structure that forms part of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand and is within the territorial limits of New Zealand. Includes anything fixed to this land (Historic Places Act 1993).

**Indigenous species:** Species or genetic variants of plants and animals found naturally in New Zealand and its territorial waters, including migrant species visiting New Zealand on a regular or irregular basis.

**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 (Waitangi Tribunal Report [Wai 27] 1991).

**Kaitiakitanga:** The exercise of guardianship by the tāngata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship (Resource Management Act 1991).

**Landscape:** The landscape is a result of natural and cultural processes on or near the surface of the earth.

**Landscape values:** The visual expression of the elements which comprise the landscape and give it identity and distinctiveness.

**Lease:** An agreement which gives the lessee the right to exclusive possession of the land with the intention of conferring an interest in the land as opposed to giving a personal privilege.

**Levels of Service:** The service parameters or requirements for a particular activity or service area against which service performance may be measured. Service levels usually relate to quality, quantity, reliability, responsiveness, environmental acceptability and cost.

**Leisure:** Physical activities or physical pastimes engaged in, in New Zealand for the purposes of relaxation or enjoyment (Sport, Fitness and Leisure Act 1987).

**Licence:** Permission given by the ODC allowing a person to do some act which would otherwise be unlawful or prohibited.

**Local Government Authority:** A Regional, District or City Council.

**Long-Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP):** A 10 year plan adopted every three years under section 93 of the Local Government Act 2002. It describes Council's activities, why it participates in these activities and how the activities will be funded. It includes information which is regarded as the Annual Plan for the first year to which it relates.

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

**ODC:** Ōpōtiki District Council.

**Permit:** A written order giving permission to act, especially for entry into a place (Concise Oxford Dictionary, Concessions Policy, October 1994).

**Pest animal:** Any introduced animal whose presence or activities result in significant detrimental effects on indigenous plants, animals, or ecological processes. Pest animals and their control are further detailed in the Bay of Plenty Regional Council's 'Regional Pest Animal Strategy'.

**Pest plant:** Any introduced plant which causes or may cause serious detrimental effects to any person, domestic animal, crop, pasture, native flora, aquatic habitat or to the general environment.

**Playgrounds:** Area in a reserve that contains formal play ground equipment that comply with the relevant sections of the Building Code, meet the NZS 2828: 2004 – Playgrounds and Playground Safety Surfacing Standards and SNZ HB 5828.1.2006 General Playground Equipment and Safety handbook. A community playground comprises at a minimum of 3 pieces of play ground equipment and a District Playground is a large integrated playground that provides activities for a range of ages and abilities.

**Protection:** In relation to a resource, means its maintenance, as far as is practicable, in its present state but includes restoration to some former state and augmentation, enhancement or expansion.

**Recreation:** The way in which a person chooses to spend time that is free and is apart from work and other tasks involved in providing and maintaining a livelihood.

**Recreation, Active:** Is energetic and usually involves the acquisition of skills for its enjoyment.

**Recreation, Formal:** Associated with formal/organised sports e.g. rugby/soccer

**Recreation, Informal:** Associated with recreation other than formal sport e.g. walking, picnicking.

**Recreation, Outdoor:** May be passive or active. It involves the use and enjoyment of nature.

**Recreation, Passive:** Requires little expenditure of energy, time and money and involves few skills. Facilities are not essential although they may be provided. In general it is undertaken in more accessible areas.

**Reserve:** Includes any open space, plantation, park, garden, or ground set apart for public recreation or enjoyment which is under the management or control of the ODC.

**Restoration:** Returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state by rehabilitation reassembly, reinstatement, and/or removal of extraneous additions (ICOMOS 1993).

**Survey:** Single measurements and assessment of condition at a defined place in a defined period.

**Sustainable:** Meeting current needs without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This includes social and economic needs as well as environmental ones. In practice sustainable management means: not wasting resources, taking care of land, water and air, looking at the needs of future generations, avoiding or fixing any harmful effects, and considering the long-term impacts of our decisions (Resource Management Act 1991).

**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. In practice sustainable management means: not wasting resources, taking care of land, water and air, looking at the needs of future generations, avoiding or fixing any harmful effects, and considering the long-term impacts of our decisions (Resource Management Act 1991).

**Tangata Whenua:** People of a given place. (Waitangi Tribunal Report [Wai 27] 1991) In relation to a particular area, means the iwi or hapū that holds mana whenua over that area (Resource Management Act 1991).

**Traditional site:** A place or site that is important by reason of its historical significance or spiritual or emotional associations with Maori (see waahi tapu).

**Waahi tapu, wahi tapu:** Sacred place (Waitangi Tribunal Report [Wai 27] 1991).

**Walkway:** An area of land that has been declared a walkway or an area of land over which a walkway has been established under the New Zealand Walkways Act (Walking Access Act 2008).

**Water body:** Means fresh water or geothermal water in a river, lake, stream, pond, wetland, or aquifer, or any part thereof, that is not located within the coastal marine area (Resource Management Act 1991).

**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. They include swamps, bogs, estuaries, braided rivers, and lake margins.

## 5 References

1. ODC LTCCP 2009-2019
2. ODC District Plan
3. ODC Webpage.
4. Environment Bay of Plenty – Coastal Monitoring Report