

Appendix 1 - Glossary of Terms

Note: The use of *italics* in this glossary indicates meanings taken from section 2 of the RM Act.

Abstraction - in relation to a water body, means the taking of water from that water body.

Access - means the ability to get to and move along or over an area or site, for example the coast, a river bed or lake margin. It does not include the harvesting or taking of anything from that area or site.

Agricultural waste discharge - the discharge to surface waters of wastes generated from the pastoral farming of animals, where such wastes are collected and reticulated for the purpose of disposal.

Allocative efficiency - allocation of resources to uses that make optimum use of them.

Ambient - in relation to air quality, means background air quality.

Assimilative capacity - in relation to a water body, means the ability of the water body to absorb contaminants while still meeting water quality standards after reasonable mixing.

Amenity values - means those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to peoples' appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes.

Bed -

(a) *in relation to any river -*

(i) *For the purposes of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, and subdivision, the space of land which the waters of the river cover at its annual fullest flow without overtopping its banks:*

(ii) *In all other cases, the space of land which the waters of the river cover at its fullest flow without overtopping its banks; and*

(b) *In relation to any lake, except a lake controlled by artificial means, -*

(i) *For the purposes of esplanade reserves, esplanade strips, and subdivision, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its annual highest level without exceeding its margin:*

(ii) *In all other cases, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its highest level without exceeding its margin: and*

(c) *In relation to any lake controlled by artificial means, the space of land which the waters of the lake cover at its maximum permitted operating level; and*

(d) *In relation to the sea, the submarine areas covered by the internal waters and the territorial sea.*

Bed material - boulders, stones, gravel, sand, silt and associated materials present in the beds of rivers.

Benefits and costs - *includes benefits and costs of any kind whether monetary or non-monetary.*

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; and*
- (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.*

Bioaccumulation - in relation to hazardous substances means accumulation within the tissues of living organisms.

Biodiversity - variability among living organisms from all sources including among other things, 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. (United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992.)

Biological diversity - see Biodiversity.

Biomass - the total dry weight of living organisms (or a particular species or group of organisms) in any given area.

Biota - means the animal and plant life of a region.

Braided river - any river with multiple successively divergent and rejoining channels separated by gravel islands.

Carcinogenic - in relation to hazardous substances means the capability of causing cancer.

Channelling - the diversion of flows within the bed of a river by the construction of an artificial channel.

Climate change - means alterations to fundamental climatic factors such as average temperatures and the frequency of extreme events.

Coastal environment - an environment in which the coast usually is a significant part or element. The coastal environment will vary from place to place depending upon the extent to which it affects or is (directly) affected by coastal processes and the management issue concerned. It includes three distinct but interrelated parts: the coastal marine area; the active coastal zone; and the land backdrop. 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 coastal associated fauna, areas subject to coastal erosion or flooding, salt marshes, sea cliffs and coastal wetlands, including estuaries.

Coastal marine area - means the foreshore, seabed, and coastal water, and the airspace above the water -

- (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.

Consent authority - means the Minister of Conservation, a regional council, or 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 RM Act.

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.

Discharge - includes emit, deposit and allow to escape.

District plan - means an operative plan approved by a territorial authority under the First Schedule of the RM Act, 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 RM Act.

Ecological health - refers to the condition of an ecosystem and its ability to function normally supporting the life-forms and processes naturally associated with it.

Ecology - means the relationship between organisms and between organisms and their physical surroundings, and the study of them.

Ecosystem - means plants, animals, their physical environment, and the dynamic processes that link them.

Ecotoxicity in relation to hazardous substances - means causing ill-health, injury, or death to any living organism.

Effect - In the RM Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the term “effect” includes -

- (a) any positive or adverse effect;
- (b) any temporary or permanent effect;
- (c) any past, present, or future effect;

- (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.*

Endemic - refers to species only found within a certain area. For the purposes of the Regional Policy Statement the term "endemic" will apply to species of plants and animals which are only found in the Canterbury region.

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 paragraphs (a) to (c) of this definition or which are affected by those matters.*

Environmental results anticipated - the expected result or outcome on the environment as a consequence of implementing the policy or policies and methods of implementation. It provides a means of assessing the success of the objectives, policies and methods.

Erosion - includes processes of wearing away of the land surface by natural agents and the transport of the material that results. (See also Induced soil erosion.)

Explanation - a statement to provide background and facilitate understanding. Explanations are not intended to extend or distort the literal meaning and intent of policies.

Fauna - means animals.

Flood carrying capacity - the ability of a river to carry flood flows within its bed without exceeding its banks.

Flora - means plants.

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.*

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

Geopreservation sites - these include the best examples of the wide diversity of physical features and processes that together characterise each part of Canterbury and document its long and complex geological history, the formation of its landforms and evolution of its unique biota.

Greenhouse effect - See Climate change. The enhanced greenhouse effect, caused by increased carbon dioxide, methane and other gases being trapped in the upper atmosphere, may be a contributing factor to future climate change.

Habitat - means the natural home of plants or animals, or communities of them. It has both biological and physical components which among other things may include water, rocks, soil, or vegetation.

Hapu- sub-tribe, clan, or section of a large tribe. (Tau, Goodall, Palmer, and Tau (1990) Te Whakatau Kaupapa)

Hazardous substances - are substances:

- (a) With one or more of the following intrinsic properties:
 - (i) explosiveness:
 - (ii) flammability:
 - (iii) a capacity to oxidise:
 - (iv) corrosiveness:
 - (v) toxicity (both acute and chronic):
 - (vi) ecotoxicity, with or without bioaccumulation; or
- (b) Which on contact with air or water (other than air or 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. (Section 2, Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996).

Hazardous wastes - means waste material, including its containers or packaging, containing hazardous substances either singly or in combination with other material.

Heritage site - any place of special cultural, architectural, historical, scientific, ecological or other interest.

Immuno-suppressant - in relation to hazardous substances means the capability of suppressing the ability of the body's immune system to fight infections or diseases.

Indigenous - means plants and animals which occur naturally in New Zealand and have established without the aid of human intervention. In this Regional Policy Statement use of the term is also intended to include flora and fauna introduced by Maori prior to European settlement.

Induced soil erosion - means that part of the process of soil erosion that is a result of the actions of people.

Industrial waste discharge - the direct discharge to surface waters of wastes generated from manufacturing or processing activities.

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.

Introduced flora and fauna - this only includes plants and animals introduced to New Zealand since the arrival of Europeans.

Issue - a matter of concern to the region's community in relation to some aspect of natural and physical resources and the environment of the region. These matters are addressed in the Regional Policy Statement as either: significant resource management issues of the region; or resource management issues of significance to iwi.

Iwi - tribe or people. (Tau, Goodall, Palmer, and Tau (1990) Te Whakataau Kaupapa)

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

Iwi Plan, or Iwi Management Plan - means a management plan recognised by an iwi authority.

Kaitiaki - guardians. (Tau, Goodall, Palmer, and Tau (1990) Te Whakataau Kaupapa)

Kaitiakitanga - means 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.

Koiwi tangata - any remains of a Maori person that do not show signs of having been turned into or incorporated into an artefact.

Lake - means a body of fresh water which is entirely or nearly surrounded by land.

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

Landscapes - natural features and landscapes are categories that sometimes overlap. As a general rule features tend to be smaller in extent and are experienced from the outside, while landscapes cover large areas and are experienced from within. Natural means a predomination of elements that are natural rather than made by people.

Local authority - means a regional council or territorial authority.

Machinery - includes any mechanical plant used for construction, mining, processing, agricultural or other purposes.

Maori - ordinary people. Since 1820 used to distinguish the native, indigenous, people of this country, the Tangata Whenua. (Tau, Goodall, Palmer, and Tau (1990) Te Whakataau Kaupapa)

Mahinga kai - food and other resources, and the areas that they are sourced from. (Tau, Goodall, Palmer, and Tau (1990) Te Whakataau Kaupapa)

Mana whenua - customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapu over land and other taonga within the tribal rohe. (Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, 1992)

Margin - means land immediately adjacent to the bed of a river, wetland, lake or estuary which is likely to be affected by a high water table, flooding, fluvial erosion, or sediment deposition, and often contains distinctive vegetation. The size of the margin will vary according to local site factors but may extend to the limits demarcated by natural river terraces and constructed stop banks.

Mauri - life force. (Tau, Goodall, Palmer, and Tau (1990) Te Whakataau Kaupapa)

Mean annual low flow - means the seven-day mean annual low flow. In any year the seven-day low flow is the lowest average flow over seven consecutive days for every seven consecutive day period in the year.

The seven-day mean annual low flow can be determined by adding the lowest seven day low flow for every year of record and dividing by the number of years of record.

Method - a specific action, procedure, programme or technique adopted to carry out a policy.

Mitigate - in relation to an effect, means to lessen or eliminate the severity or incidence of an effect, and includes compensation both before and after the effect.

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 Environment Court under section 310 upon application made by the Minister of Conservation, the regional council, or the territorial authority prior to the plan becoming operative.*

Mutagenic - in relation to hazardous substances, means the capability of causing genetic mutation which may result in defects being passed on to subsequent generations.

National policy statement - *means a statement issued under section 52 of the RM Act.*

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 features - natural features and landscapes are categories that sometimes overlap. As a general rule features tend to be smaller in extent and are experienced from the outside, while landscapes cover large areas and are experienced from within. Natural means a predomination of elements that are natural rather than made by people.

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.*

Network utility infrastructure - those built structures necessary for operating and supplying network utility services to the community, including (but not limited to) land, air and marine transport systems/facilities, water and power supply, telecommunication/radio communication facilities, waste disposal/drainage and natural or manufactured fuel.

New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement - *means a statement issued under section 57 of the RM Act.*

Ngai Tahu (Kai Tahu, when written in dialect form) - the tribal group holding manawhenua in Te Waipounamu, the area from Kahuraki Point on the West Coast and Te Parinui-o-Whiti (Vernon Bluffs) on the east, and all places south “until the land turns white”. (Tau, Goodall, Palmer, and Tau (1990) Te Whakatau Kaupapa)

Ngai Tahu Whanui - the entire Ngai Tahu Tribe, including Ngati Waitaha, Ngati Mamoe and Ngai Tahu, and all their hapu. (Tau, Goodall, Palmer, and Tau (1990) Te Whakatau Kaupapa)

Nga Upoko - council of chiefs in the Canterbury Region.

Noise - *includes vibration.*

Non-arable land - wetlands, river beds, sand dunes, and land more than 20 degrees in slope or greater than 600 metres above mean sea level.

Non-point source discharge - run-off or leachate from land, onto or into land, air, a water body or the sea.

Objective - means a statement of a desired outcome.

Papakāinga - is a general term for Maori housing on Maori land and marae.

Pathogenic - in relation to hazardous substances, means the capability of causing disease in human beings.

Pest - has the same meaning as in the Biosecurity Act 1993, i.e. 'an organism specified as a pest in a pest management strategy.'

Pesticide means - a substance or mixture of substances represented as suitable for eradication or control of:

- (a) any unwanted mammal, bird, reptile, amphibian, fish, insect, arthropod, mollusc, nematode or other worm, plant or fungus, not being an organism living on or in any man or any livestock; or
- (b) any bacterium or virus affecting plants; whether by way of modification of behaviour or development or otherwise; and includes any substance or mixture of substances represented as suitable for use as a plant growth regulator, or a defoliant, or as a desiccant; but does not include a fertiliser, or an animal remedy within the meaning of the Animal Remedies Act 1967.

Pingao (*Desmoschoenus spiralis*) - a fibrous plant used for decorative purposes such as uku panelling, the construction of kete (basket, kit), as well as for other weaving purposes.

Point source discharge - a discharge from a specific and identifiable outlet, onto or into land, air, a water body or the sea.

Policy - a statement that guides or directs decision-making. A policy indicates a commitment to a course of action in working towards an objective.

Plan - means a regional plan or district plan.

Primary production - means the production (but not processing) of primary products including agricultural, horticultural, pastoral, aquacultural, and forestry products.

Rangatiratanga - see tino rangatiratanga.

Reasons - the principal reasons for adopting the objectives, policies, and methods of implementation set out in the Regional Policy Statement.

Regime - in relation to water bodies or coastal water, means provisions in a regional plan relating to maximum or minimum levels or flows or rates of use of water, or minimum standards of water quality, or range of temperature or pressure of geothermal water.

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

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

Regional council - has the same meaning as in 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 RM Act; and includes all operative changes to such a plan (whether arising from a review or otherwise).

Regional policy statement - means an operative regional policy statement approved by a regional council under the First Schedule of the RM Act, and includes all operative changes to such a policy statement (whether arising from a review or otherwise).

Regional rule - a rule made as part of a regional plan or proposed regional plan in accordance with Section 68 of the RM Act.

Regional significance - see chapter 20.

Resource consent - means a consent for an activity that would otherwise contravene the RM Act.

Riparian zone - includes the margin and the bank of a river or lake. This is the area where direct interaction occurs between land and water systems and is important for the management of water quality and ecological resources. Swamps and islands in a waterway are not strictly part of the riparian zone, but for practical management purposes are generally included in it.

River - means a continually or intermittently flowing body of fresh water; and includes a stream and modified watercourse; but does not include any artificial watercourse (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation, and farm drainage canal).

Rohe - boundary or district. (Tau, Goodall, Palmer, and Tau (1990) Te Whakatau Kaupapa)

Rule - means a district rule or regional rule.

Runanga - local representative Maori groups. A Maori equivalent of local government formed to protect and defend the rangatiratanga, the turangawaewae, and the cultural and social values of their members. (Tau, Goodall, Palmer, and Tau (1990) Te Whakatau Kaupapa)

Sedimentation - means the settling out (deposition) of sediment in water bodies, or deposition of sediment on land.

Settlement - a city, town, township or a collection of residences or workplaces (or both). (Where residences are isolated, and the residents' employment, social and community services are found in, or emanate from, a separate distinguishable community, such residences would not constitute a settlement. 'Settlement' is used in this Regional Policy Statement to generally mean a concentration exceeding 400 people).

Solid waste - primarily solid contaminants 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 re-use or recovery cannot be applied.

Soil - the earth or ground but specifically the loose material of the earth's surface in which terrestrial plants grow.

Soil conservation -

- (a) protection of the life-supporting capacity of soils including:
 - soil quality factors including soil depth, soil structure, water holding capacity, organic matter, soil fertility and soil fauna;
 - soil processes;

- soil availability;
 - soil versatility; and
 - soil productivity.
- (b) preventing or overcoming changes in soil quality which result in an increase in runoff containing sediment, nutrients, micro-organisms or other contaminants where that runoff adversely affects
- the life-supporting capacity of water and associated ecosystems
 - the amenity values provided by water.

Stature - the height of a plant community.

Structure - any building, equipment, device, or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land; and includes any raft.

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) 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.

Taiapure - local fishery - The Maori Fisheries Act 1989 in Part III(A) establishes Taiapure - Local Fisheries. Taiapure - local fisheries can be declared by Order-in-Council for any area of "New Zealand fisheries waters (being estuarine or littoral coastal waters) that have customarily been of special significance to any iwi or hapu either,-

- (a) As a source of food; or
- (b) For spiritual or cultural reasons."

The object of Part III(A) for these areas is to make "better provision for the recognition of rangatiratanga and of the right secured in relation to fisheries by Article II of the Treaty of Waitangi."

Regulations are able to be made for the conservation and management of the fish, aquatic life and seaweed in a taiapure - local fishery.

Tangata Whenua - people of the land, the people who hold the turangawaewae and the manawhenua in an area, according to tribal and hapu custom. (Tau, Goodall, Palmer, and Tau (1990) Te Whakatau Kaupapa)

Taonga - treasured possessions, includes both tangible and intangible treasures, for example, the Maori language. (Tau, Goodall, Palmer, and Tau (1990) Te Whakatau Kaupapa)

Tauranga waka - means canoe landing sites.

Technical efficiency - means using a resource in a way that any given output is produced at least cost, including avoiding waste. This contrasts with 'allocative efficiency' which means obtaining the best use for the resource.

Telecommunication/radio communication facilities - includes transmitting/receiving devices such as aerials, dishes, antenna, wires, insulators, easings, tunnels and associated equipment as well as support structures, such as towers, masts and poles and ancillary equipment buildings.

Teratogenic - in relation to hazardous substances, means the capability of causing malformation during the development of an embryo or foetus.

Territorial authority - 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, Contiguous Zone, and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977*.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi - the Treaty of Waitangi, often used to mean specifically the Maori version which Ngai Tahu and most other chiefs signed. (Tau, Goodall, Palmer, and Tau (1990) *Te Whakatau Kaupapa*)

Threatened species - includes any species listed in the publication 'Setting priorities for the conservation of New Zealand threatened plants and animals', Department of Conservation (second edition, October 1994).

Tikanga Maori - means Maori customary values and practices.

Tino rangatiratanga - full chieftainship and authority, including the right to permit or deny others. Inherent sovereignty. (Tau, Goodall, Palmer, and Tau (1990) *Te Whakatau Kaupapa*)

Toxicity - in relation to hazardous substances, means causing ill-health in, or injury to, human beings.

Undeveloped - within the context of the high country, this means areas where there has been no significant ongoing or regular addition of fertiliser, cultivation, oversowing or direct drilling with introduced pasture plants.

Unwanted organism - means any organism that a chief technical officer believes is capable or potentially capable of causing unwanted harm to any natural resources (Biosecurity Act 1993).

Urbanisation (or **urban development**) - includes the peripheral expansion of cities or towns, their intensification (infill and redevelopment), and the initiation of settlement at new locations or expansion of existing settlements where their population within a decade is likely to expand to that of a city or town.

Urupa - places, often enclosed, where Maori bury their dead.

Wahi taonga - places (wahi) of special value. (Tau, Goodall, Palmer, and Tau (1990) *Te Whakatau Kaupapa*)

Wahi tapu - places of sacred and extreme importance. (Tau, Goodall, Palmer, and Tau (1990) *Te Whakatau Kaupapa*)

Waste analysis protocol - means the waste analysis protocol prepared by the Ministry for the Environment. It is a standardised methodology for acquiring quantitative information about the waste stream.

Waste disposal sites - are sites where solid or hazardous waste is discharged into or onto land and include municipal and other community landfills, backfilling of quarries and farm disposal sites.

Waste transfer station - means a waste reception facility where waste can be sorted into components for recycling or special use or for transport to a landfill.

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.*

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.*

Water Conservation Order - *means an order made under section 214 for any of the purposes set out in section 199 and that imposes restrictions or prohibitions on the exercise of regional councils' powers under paragraphs (e) and (f) of section 30(1) (as they relate to water) including, in particular, restrictions or prohibitions relating to -*

- (a) *The quantity, quality, rate of flow, or level of the water body; and*
- (b) *The maximum and minimum levels or flow or range of levels or flows, or the rate of change of levels or flows to be sought or permitted for the water body; and*
- (c) *The maximum allocation for abstraction or maximum contaminant loading consistent with the purposes of the order; and*
- (d) *The ranges of temperature and pressure in a water body.*

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.*

Wilding trees - means self-sown exotic trees, especially coniferous species.

Appendix 2 - Other Legislation

Section 32 of the RM Act requires those developing objectives, policies and rules under the RM Act to have regard to alternative methods available under other Acts that may be used to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.

Actions by local government (regional and district/city councils) may be taken under one or more of the following Acts. Other Acts not listed below might also be applied.

- **Local Government Act 1974**
Establishes functions, powers and procedures for local government.
- **Public Works Act 1981**
Provides for the acquisition and use of land for public works.
- **Building Act 1991 and Building Regulations 1992**
Establish a regulatory framework for control, construction and maintenance of buildings to safeguard public health, safety and amenity. The Building Regulations establish a Building Code. The Building Act 1991 provides for the receipt, consideration and approval or refusal by territorial authorities of building consents and the issuing of project memoranda, code compliance certificates and compliance schedules.
- **Rating Powers Act 1988**
Provides powers for local authorities to make and levy rates. The Act makes provisions for differential rating; the payment of rates; remission and postponement of rates and rates relief.
- **Civil Defence Act 1983**
Establishes national, regional and local functions and responsibilities in relation to civil defence emergencies including the preparation of regional and district civil defence plans and to provide for restoration and rehabilitation.
- **Reserves Act 1977**
Establishes powers and responsibilities relating to the acquisition, classification and management of reserves for recreational, historic, scenic, nature, scientific or other purposes.
- **Harbours Act 1950**
Establishes functions and powers relating to navigation, safety and pilotage.

- **Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941**

Provides powers for regional councils as catchment boards to promote soil conservation; the prevention and mitigation of soil erosion; the prevention of damage by floods and the use of land in a manner that will help in the achievement of these purposes.

- **Land Drainage Act 1908**

Provides for the establishment of drainage districts and boards and for powers of local authorities in relation to the cleaning, repairing and maintaining of watercourses and drains. Powers are provided to order the removal of obstructions from watercourses or drains where an obstruction is likely to cause damage to property.

- **River Boards Act 1908**

Provides for establishment of river districts and boards for control of rivers.

- **Ellesmere Land Drainage Act 1905; Waimakariri River Improvement Act 1922; Ashley River Improvement Act 1925; South Canterbury Catchment Board Act 1946; and Kaikoura River Board Validating Act 1953**

Provide for particular land drainage and flood management issues in Canterbury

- **Transit New Zealand Act 1989**

The Transit New Zealand Act 1989 establishes Transit New Zealand and provides for the implementation of land transportation strategies via state highway programmes, regional programmes and district roading programmes, prepared under the Transit New Zealand Amendment Act 1995.

- **Health Act 1956**

Provides for the protection of public health, including health issues relating to water supply and air quality. Some aspects of air quality management are complementary to the RM Act.

- **Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977**

Provides for the safeguarding of life and property related to fire in forests and rural areas.

- **Marine Pollution Act 1974**

Provides for prevention and treatment of pollution of the sea and the giving of effect to international conventions.

- **New Zealand Walkways Act 1990**

Provides for establishment of walking tracks over public and private land for recreation and enjoyment.

- **Conservation Act 1987**

Promotes conservation of natural and historic resources, and established the Department of Conservation.

- **Forests Act 1949**

Provides for the management and protection of forests and forest land.

- **Land Act 1948**

Provides for Crown Lands.

- **Wild Animal Control Act 1977**

Provides for control of harmful species of introduced wild animals, and regulation of hunting.
- **Wildlife Act 1953**

Provides for protection and control of wild animals and birds.
- **Historic Places Act 1993**

Provides for the preservation of New Zealand's historic heritage.
- **Ozone Layer Protection Act 1990**

Concerned with phasing out the importation of ozone depleting substances.
- **Biosecurity Act 1993**

Relates to the exclusion, eradication and effective management of pests and unwanted organisms.

A number of these and other Acts are currently under review and may lead to changes in responsibilities for regional councils and territorial authorities.

Many other Acts will apply to central government or Crown agencies in carrying out their functions under the RM Act. Where appropriate, reference is made in this Regional Policy Statement to actions to be undertaken under other legislation, to achieve the purpose of the RM Act.
- **Transport Act 1962**

Provides for the regulation of road transport safety. It establishes classes of hazardous substances and places a duty on transport operators to label and provide documentation.
- **Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992**

Provides for the protection of employees from hazards including hazardous substances. It regulates the conduct of self employed persons, employees and employers.
- **Radiation Protection Act 1965**

Provides for the safe disposal of radioactive wastes.
- **Land Transport Act 1993**

Provides for national and regional land transport strategies to be prepared.
- **Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996**

Provides a legislative framework for the management of hazardous substances and new organisms and related decision making.

Appendix 3 - Quick Reference User Guide

This is intended as a guide only and may not list every objective or policy which could influence any matter listed below.

Activity or subject	Ch	Obj	Pol	Activity or subject	Ch	Obj	Pol
Agricultural wastes	9	3			18	1	3
Air	12	1	2	Cultural heritage	8	4	6
	13	All	All		10	1 4	1-3 7
Airports	12	2	4		12	6	8
Amenity values	10	1 4	1-3 7	Dams	10	1-3	1 4 6
	11	1 3	2 5	Discharge to air	13	All	All
	12	1 3	2 5	Discharge to land	9	3	9-14
Ancestral Lands	6	1	2-5	Discharge to water	9	3	
Aquifer	9	All	All		10	1	3
Archaeological sites	8	4	6		11		
	11	1	2	Earthquake	16	1	1-7
Beds of rivers and lakes	10	All	All	Earthworks	7	1	2
Best practicable method	7	1	2		10	1-3	1 3-6
Biodiversity	8	3	4 5	Ecological values	10	1	1-3
	10	1	2		12	3	5
Burning	7	1	3	Energy	12	1	1
	10	1 2	1-4		14	All	All
Coastal environment	11	All	All	Energy efficiency	14	1	2
	12	1	2	Energy production	14	1	1 3
Coastal erosion	11			Erosion	7	1	2
	16	1 2	4		10	1	3
Coastal marine area	11	All	All	Excavation and filling	7	1	2
	17	1			10	1-3	1 4
Contaminated sites	7	3	7 8	Exotic forestry	8	2	3
Contaminated sites cont'd	17	1	1				

APPENDIX 3 – QUICK REFERENCE USER GUIDE

Activity or subject	Ch	Obj	Pol	Activity or subject	Ch	Obj	Pol
Financial contributions	9			Kaitiakitanga	10	4	7
	16			Lake levels	9	1	1 2
Fishery values	9	1			10	1	1
	10	1	1-3	Land drainage	8	1	1
	12	1	2		10	1	1
Flooding	10	1-3		Landfills	7	3	7 8
	11				10	2	4 5
	12	4	6		18		3
	16	1	1-7	Landscapes	8	2	3
Forestry	8	2	3		10	1	1
	10	1 2	1 4		11	1	1
	13		7		12	1 3	2 5
Fossil fuels	12	1	1	Mahinga kai	6	1	3 5
	13		2 9		7	1	3
	14	1			8	1	1
Gravel extraction	10	1-3	1 4-6		9	1-3	
Grazing	10	1 4	1-3 7		10	1 4	1 7
Greenbelt	12	3	5		11	1	2 3
Greenhouse effect	14	1	2		12	1	2
Groundwater	9	All	All but 10	Marae	6	1	3 6
	12	1	2		12	6	8
Herbicides	10	1	1	Minimum flows	8	1	1
	17	All	All		9	1	1 2 3
Heritage values	8	4	6	Motor vehicle - emissions	12	1	1
	10	1	1		13		2
	12	1	2		15		2 3
Hill country	7	1	3	Motor vehicle - use	19	1 2 4	1 4 7
Indigenous flora and fauna	8	3	4 5	Natural character	8	1	1
	9	1-3			2	3	
	10	1	1-		10	1	1-3
	11	1	1-3		11	1	2
	12	1	2	Natural features	8	2	3
Indigenous forest	7	1	3		10	1 4	1 2 7
	8	3	4		11	1	2
Induced erosion	7	1	2	Natural hazards	12	4	6
Intrinsic values	10	1	1		16	1	1-7
				Pesticides	10	1	1 2
				Pesticides cont'd	17		
				Pests	7	1	5

Activity or subject	Ch	Obj	Pol	Activity or subject	Ch	Obj	Pol
Pipelines	10	3	6		12	1	2
	12	2		Structures	10	1-4	1 4 6 7
Public access	8	4	6	Sustainable development	12	1 5	1 7
	10	1 4	1 7	Taonga	6	1	All
	11	2	4		9	1 2 3	
Rail	12	2	3		10	1 4	1 7
Rangatiratanga	6	1	All		12	1	2
Recreation	9	1-3	2 5 9	Tauranga waka	6	1	5
	10	1 4	1 6		11	1	2
	11	1 2	2 4	Tradeable water permits	9	3	
	12	1 3	2 5	Transmission lines	12	2	
Recycling	18	1		Trout and salmon	8	3	5
Riparian margins	10	All	1-4 6 7		10	1	1
Riparian vegetation	8	1	1	Unauthorised discharge	9	9 13	
	3	4		Urban development	7	2	6
	10	1 2	1-4		10		
Rivers	9	1			12	1-6	1-8
	10	All	All	Urupa	6	1	3-5
	12	1	2		10	1	1
Roads	12	2	3		11	1	2
	15	1		Vegetation clearance	7	1	3
Rural service industries	12	5	7		10	1-3	1-6
Safety	10	2-4	4-7		13	2	
Seaports	12	2	4	Wahi tapu	6	1	3-5
Sewage disposal	9	3			9	1-3	
	12	1	2		10	1 4	1 7
Soil availability	7	2	6-8		12	1	2
	12	1	2	Waste disposal	10	1 2	1 4
Soil conservation	7	1	1-5		18		
	13	2		Waste - hazardous	18		
Soil contamination	7	3	7 8	Waste management	18		
Soil erosion	7	1	2-5	Waste - solid	18		
Soil quality	7	1	1	Water	9		
Soil versatility	7	2	6		12	1	2
	12	1	2	Water abstraction	9	1	
Spray Drift	13	2	4	Water conservation	9	1	
Stockwater	9	3		Water – domestic supply	9	1	
Stormwater	9	3	11		12	1	2

APPENDIX 3 – QUICK REFERENCE USER GUIDE

Activity or subject	Ch	Obj	Pol
Water - efficient use of	9	3	
Water - mixing of	9		14
Water quality	9	3	
	10	1	1-3
Water quality cont'd	11		

Activity or subject	Ch	Obj	Pol
Wetlands	8	1	1-3
	10	1	1
	12	1	2
Wilding trees	8	1	3
	10	1	1 2