At a massive 1,135 pages, this new book on environmental law in New Zealand rivals existing publications in content and size. The book includes recent cases decided in 2015, and also covers the classic cases for environmental and resource management in New Zealand such as the High Court case of Aoraki Water Trust v Meridian Energy Ltd [2005] 2 NZLR 268, [2005] NZRMA 251.

The purpose of the book is all-encompassing. It aims to explore any angle of environmental law from the science behind it to the perceptions held by society which determine what is good and bad in respect of an environment habitat, as well as what should and should not happen. The text is aimed at the resource management practitioner along with those wanting to know more about the various facets of environmental law in the international and New Zealand contexts.

Divided into 19 chapters, it moves from general topics – such as the definition of the nature and boundaries of environmental law, and the relevance of international environmental law for domestic law – into more specific and relevant New Zealand issues such as the Treaty of Waitangi and Māori law in environmental law, water management and heritage protection. It ends with the issues of compliance and enforcement.

The range of topics covered is very comprehensive and little-explored topics such as the doctrine of waste and the role that human rights play in achieving environment justice and people’s rights in accessing a clean environment are examined (among others). Some of the more general topics contained in the beginning chapters have not been examined in the context of New Zealand environmental law in previous books on this area of law.

Easy to locate

At the start of each chapter is a contents list which shows what each section of the chapter covers and the page number that each section starts on. It is easy to locate information and the chapters are structured in such a way that each concept used is explained clearly and in easy to understand terms.

The chapter then moves on to explain the basic principles of each topic before moving on to discuss more complex concepts. Each chapter essentially tells a story revolving around the issue which is focused on. This approach makes the book easy to read and understand – even though you may get sore arms from the weight of the book while holding it!
The environmental laws which are based on sound science with reasonable administration that has made New Zealand a great place to do business are also elaborated. Read more. Article. Full-text available. Principles of Sustainable Development in Korean Environmental Law: Towards the Earth Charter Princip January 2007. Rakhyun E. Kim. Well it did in New Zealand. And the results maybe considered a model for the western world. The environment of New Zealand is characterised by an endemic flora and fauna which has evolved in near isolation from the rest of the world. The main islands of New Zealand span two biomes, temperate and subtropical, complicated by large mountainous areas above the tree line. There are also numerous smaller islands which extend into the subantarctic. The prevailing weather systems bring significantly more rain to the west of the country. The roots of New Zealand environmental law can be traced to the common law of Britain. The increasing environmental awareness of the 1960s led to a specific body of environmental law that developed in many Western countries including New Zealand. New Zealand’s leading law school, ranked 29th in the world, located in the heart of the country’s largest city. Offering a Master of Laws for those pursuing a legal career in New Zealand or internationally. Specialise in Corporate and Commercial, Environmental, Human Rights, International, Litigation and Dispute Resolution or Public Law. Flexible study options allow full, part-time and intensive study during and after business hours. Scholarships available for international students.