

**Activity Title:**

# Decision making – who does what on the coast?

**Focusing question**

Who does what in the management of our coast?

**Resources required**

- PowerPoint presentation – 6d Your Regional Council
- <http://www.boprc.govt.nz/environment/coast/managing-coastal-areas/>
- Who does what? cards – page 235
- A3 or larger poster paper
- Who does what? – for answers see page 237
- Pens
- Fact sheet – Who does what in coastal management? – page 237
- Copying: copy the Who does what? cards and cut them out. Laminate for future use. Make enough copies for one set per student group.

**Prior learning**

6c RMA and coastal management legislation

**Method**

- 1 The objective of the activity is to explore which agencies have what responsibilities with regard to the coastal environment.
- 2 Review the PowerPoint presentation before showing it to the class. The timing of information appearing on the slides has been set up to enable the following questions to be answered in sequence. Look at the slides as a group and answer the following questions:
  - What is Central Government and where are they located?
  - What do they do?
  - What Ministries lie around them?
  - What is local government?
  - Explain the location of the Regional Council and its role
  - Explain the location of city or district councils and their roles
  - Explain the role of the Department of Conservation
- 3 Read the fact sheet '**Who does what in coastal management?**' Discuss

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**Environmental Education Aspect:**

About the environment

**Environmental Education Concept:**

- Interdependence
- Personal and social responsibility for action
- Sustainability

**Curriculum Links:**

- Social Science

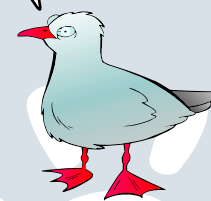
**Suggested****Curriculum Level:**

Any secondary

**SUSTAINABILITY TIPS!**

Project a digital image of the factsheet for everyone to read independently and save paper.

Laminate the Who does what? cards for future re-use.



as a class 'what is a government agency?' and talk about the difference between local and Central Government. Discuss any experiences that students have had with these various agencies (for example, they may have participated in dune planting with Coast Care or had a visit from the Department of Conservation during Conservation Week).

- 4 In small groups: each group has five pieces of poster paper. In the centre of each piece of paper stick a card that has one of the following names: Maritime New Zealand, Ministry of Fisheries, district council, regional council and Department of Conservation.
- 5 Use the remainder of the **Who does what?** cards to match the different coastal responsibilities to the various government agencies. Place the cards on the page with the name of the agency that is responsible for the activity written on the card.
- 6 As a class review answers. Answers can be obtained from the ordering of cards on the original Who does what? card sheet.

### Possible next steps

- Once the activity is complete stick the cards onto poster sized paper and display on the classroom wall.
- Explore other related discussion topics – such as: who knows where Central Government is located? What is the difference between central and local government? What is the Beehive? What is a 'Ministry'? What does a Minister do?
- 6e Coast Care – an activity that explores what Coast Care is and what they do.

Cards

# Who does what?

<b>Regional council (Bay of Plenty Regional Council)</b>	Issuing permits for development of a marina
Monitoring permits for discharge of waste into the sea	Issuing permits for removal of mangroves in a harbour
Navigation of small boats in the harbour	Issuing permits for development of a sea wall
Oil pollution in the harbour	Issuing permits for dredging works in the harbour
Issuing permits for building a structure such as a wharf	Issuing permits for discharge of waste into the sea
Issuing permits to dig up the seafloor	Issuing permits for major earthworks
Issuing permits to take large amounts of sand from the beach	Developing Coastal Environment Plans
<b>Department of Conservation</b>	Issuing permits to a tourist company to go whale watching
Protection of wildlife (such as insects, marine mammals and endangered animals)	Issuing permits to a tourist company to swim with dolphins



Looking after marine reserves and marine protected areas	Protection of wildlife (such as native birds – like the dotterel)
<b>Ministry for Primary Industries</b>	Looking after commercial fisheries and the Quota Management System
Conducting fisheries research	Policing recreational fisheries
Creating Taiāpure and Mātaitai reserves	Looking after customary fisheries
<b>District or city councils</b>	Issuing consents for land activities outside the Coastal Marine Area (such as subdivisions)
Looking after the sewage treatment plant	Collection of rubbish and recycling
Coastal reserves management	Dog control and litter control to the mean low water mark
Preparing district plans	Noise control in the Coastal Marine Area
<b>Maritime New Zealand</b>	The general control of vessels at sea, including survey standards.
Marine dumping (discharges also require consents from Bay of Plenty Regional Council)	Dealing with oil spills outside the 12 nautical mile limit



# Who does what in coastal management?

## There are several agencies responsible for managing coastal activities but WHO DOES WHAT?

The roles of each agency responsible for activities in the coastal marine area are set out below. The coastal marine area is defined as the area from mean high water (high tide) to 12 nautical miles offshore.

### Regional councils (such as Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Waikato Regional Council)

Regional councils are responsible for:

- Developing the Regional Coastal Plan for the management of the use, development and protection of the Coastal Marine Area.
- Issuing coastal permits for activities in the Coastal Marine Area (such as development of wharves, sea walls, marinas, dredging and discharges).
- Controlling earthworks, burning and vegetation disturbance.
- Monitoring coastal permits and the state of the coastal resources (excluding fisheries).
- Navigations and safety in harbours and out to the 12 nautical mile limit.
- Oil pollution control within coastal waters out to the 12 nautical mile limit.

People should contact the regional council if they intend to do any of the following in the coastal marine area:

- Build or alter a structure in the coastal marine area.
- Disturb the foreshore or seabed.
- Introduce plants to the coastal marine area.
- Reclaim or drain the foreshore or seabed.
- Take gravel or sand from the coast.
- Discharge waste into coastal water.
- Take or use heat or energy from open coastal water.
- Deposit material on the foreshore or seabed.

They might need a Coastal Permit.

### Department of Conservation

The Department of Conservation is responsible for:

- Protection of marine mammals e.g. whales, dolphins, seals.
- Supervising whale and dolphin rescues, including the care or disposal of sick or injured marine mammals.
- Administering Crown-owned foreshore and seabed.
- Protection of wildlife – insects, reptiles, birds.
- Advocating for conservation (providing a conservation perspective on regional policy and plans, and district plans) to the general public.
- Managing and caring for marine reserves and marine protected areas.

### Maritime New Zealand

- Maritime New Zealand looks after the Maritime Transport Act. It looks after navigation, safety and oil pollution control.
- The general control of vessels at sea, including survey standards.
- Dealing with oil spills outside the 12 nautical mile limit.
- Marine dumping (discharges also require consents from Bay of Plenty Regional Council).

## District or city councils

(Tauranga City Council; Western Bay of Plenty, Whakatāne or Ōpōtiki District Councils)

The district or city councils are responsible for:

- Issuing consents for activities ABOVE the mean high water springs (land activities outside the coastal marine area such as subdivisions).
- Dog control and litter control to the mean low water mark.
- Coastal reserves management.
- Looking after the sewage treatment works or 'poo' plant.
- Collection of rubbish and recycling.
- Noise control in the coastal marine area.
- Preparing district plans.

## Ministry for Primary Industries

Ministry for Primary Industries (used to be called Ministry of Fisheries or MFish) is responsible for conserving and managing all marine and some freshwater fisheries on a sustainable basis.

The Ministry for Primary Industries is responsible for:

- Fisheries research programmes.
- Policing commercial fisheries (and the Quota Management System as well as other gear and catch controls).
- Policing recreational fisheries.
- Looking after customary fisheries.
- Establishing Taiāpure and Mātaitai (locally controlled coastal fisheries management area of special significance to iwi).

