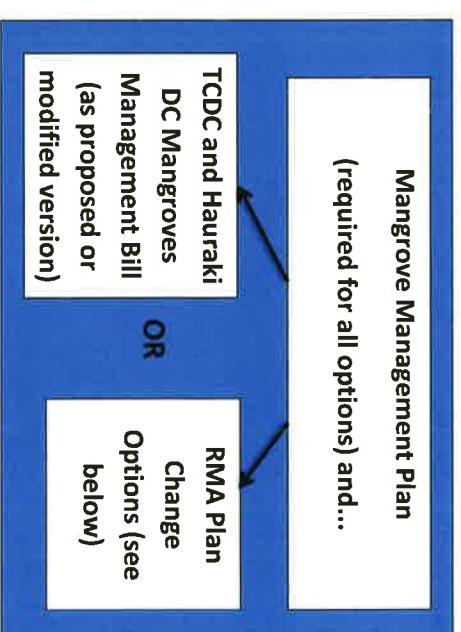


The value of developing a Mangroves Management Plan as a non-statutory document

- All the options (Mangroves Bill, RMA plan processes) require some form of management plan approach for mangroves.
 - A management plan could be initiated now using a collaborative process involving all three councils and key stakeholders.
 - It can be driven at the local level, a collaborative process can empower the community and build good-will.
 - It could apply to a specific place (ie, Whangamata Harbour) or a larger coastal area.
 - As it would be a non-statutory plan*, there is no prescribed process for how it should be developed, or reviewed and amended over time. The collaborative group could determine and agree amongst themselves how this should be done. Being able to review/amend the plan as required would allow for flexibility and for the management plan to be amended as and when required. A MOU to determine the detail and outcomes of the plan could be signed between the councils.
- Note the Mangroves Management Plan would not have statutory weight* and will not be able to override an operative Regional Coastal Plan. A coastal plan review could incorporate the plan by reference or include its provisions. The Regional Council may need to review its current consents for mangrove removal depending on the content of the mangrove management plan and whether or not they conflict.



Context

TDCDC and Hauraki DC Mangroves Management Bill (Hearings completed and Select Committee due to report back to Parliament on 22 June 2018)

RMA plan change information

- Should be informed by best practice mangroves management (in the Bay of Plenty and other regions).
- Mangrove Management Plan can form the basis to a RMA plan change (for a specific harbour or the entire coast)
- Reduced appeal rights are enabled by CPP and SPP processes.
- Collaborative processes can take time for consensus to be reached – skilled facilitation can assist.

RMA Plan Change Options*	
Standard Schedule 1	Involves early consultation, notified process (submissions and hearings) decisions and appeals
Collaborative Planning Process (CPP)	This option could incorporate a management plan into an RMA coastal plan using a collaborative process. Appeal rights are reduced
Streamlined Planning Process (SPP)	SPP in the coastal marine area is directed by the Minister of Conservation. The process can be tailor-made for the issue and appeal rights are reduced
Minister directed	The Minister can direct a plan change

*Note the Minister for Conservation signs off on regional coastal plans under all planning options.

