



Marine
Management
Organisation



Marine Planning update

Coastal Futures

Steve Brooker – Chief Planning Officer

19 January 2017



ENVIRONMENT

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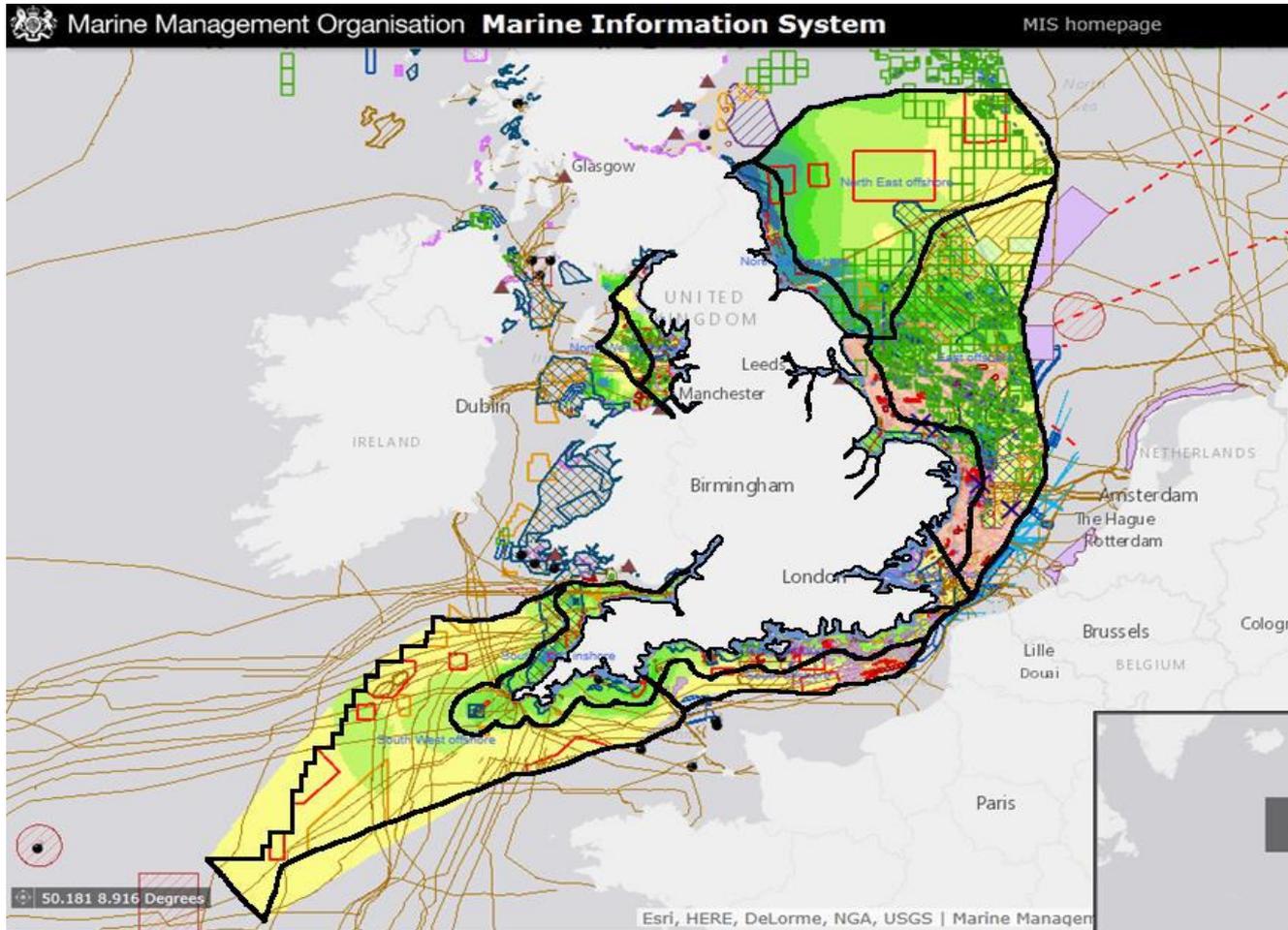
QUALITY

ISO 9001
CERTIFIED



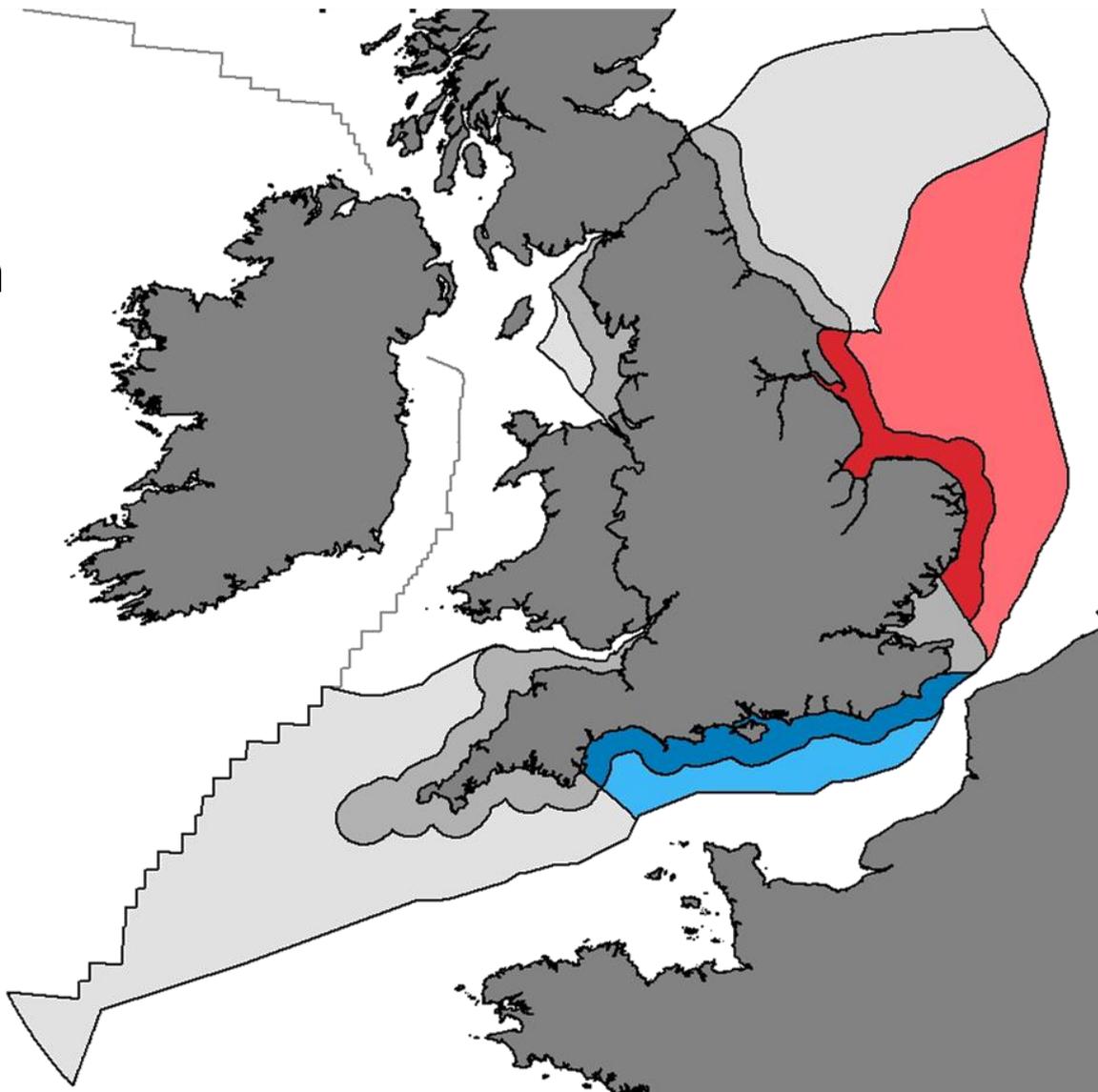
Why marine planning?

Overarching driver – increasing use of marine space and resources (economic growth) without impacting on the sustainability of the marine environment



Progress to date

- East adopted
- Draft South plan out for consultation
- NE, NW, SE, SW work began this year.



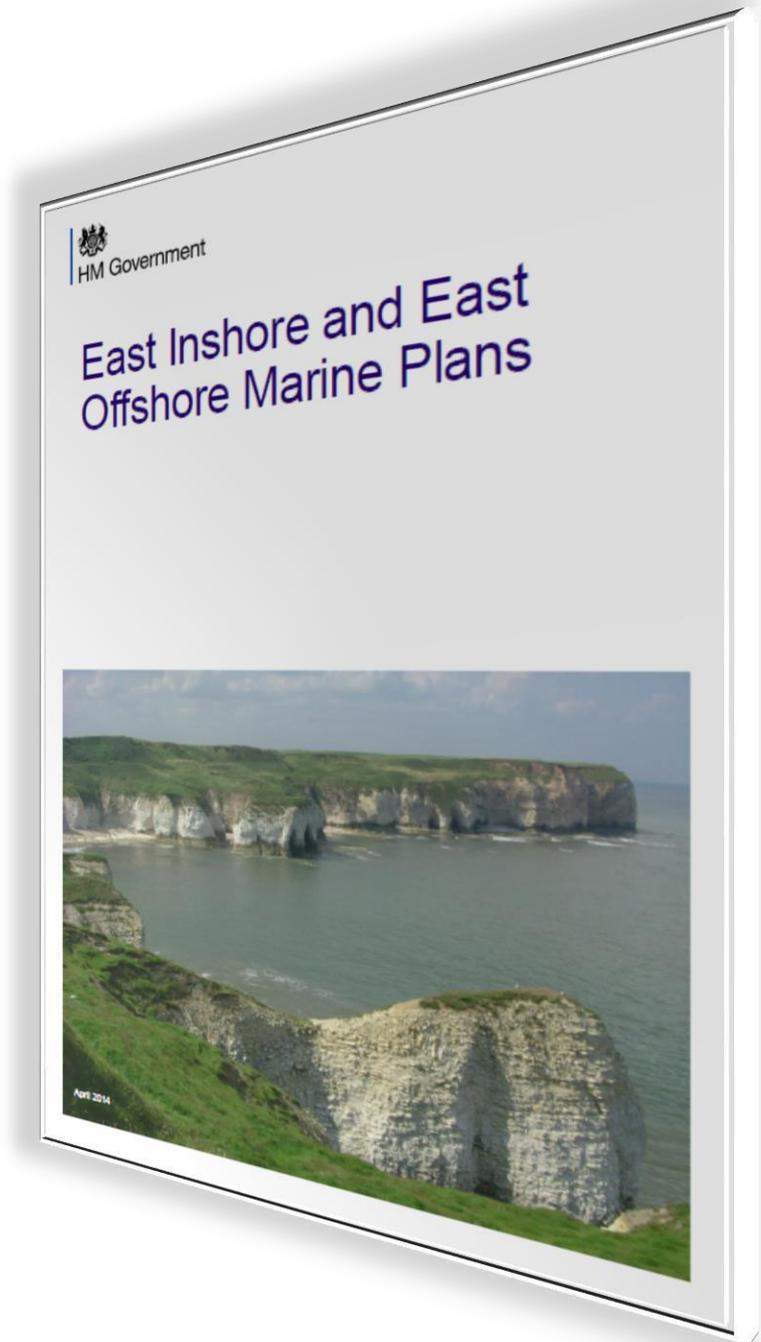
Planning Advisory Service – Soundness Checklist

- Focussed on informing development of strategic plans - Local Development Frameworks and Core Strategies
- Recently updated to include marine planning based upon work between Defra, DCLG, the MMO and PAS
- P.24 - Integration of marine and terrestrial planning. Sets out key requirements under the Marine Policy Statement and Duty to Co-Operate, as well as identifying LAs that overlap with the UK marine area
- Planning authorities must take the marine planning system into account during plan preparation. Not doing this could impact on the soundness of plans and result in consequent delays
- http://www.pas.gov.uk/local-planning/-/journal_content/56/332612/15045/ARTICLE
 - Any feedback to PAS and / or DCLG directly



The East marine plans

- On the 2 April 2014 the Secretary of State formally adopted the East Marine plans.
- Implementation with local authorities and other decision makers through local implementation officers
- Monitoring of decisions through data collection and surveys



East Plans Update

- 3 year report on East Marine Plans is due in April 2017 (MCAA S61)
- Report focusses on two elements:
 - Plan performance – what effect has the plan had (as set out in MCAA S.61)
 - Context monitoring – changes to legislation, drivers, trends that shape the marine plan delivery environment (MCAA S.54)
- Internal examination of whether East plan should be reviewed, based upon monitoring and to be carried out ahead of drafting the report, to begin in November

Marine Information System (MIS)

[Interactive map for England](#) [Marine Planning Portal](#) [Contact us](#)



Marine Management Organisation

Marine Information System

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Marine planning areas across England

Welcome to the Marine Information System (MIS). The MIS displays the appropriate marine policy documents for all of England's marine plan areas in an accessible online, quick reference format. It is aimed at interested parties seeking to understand marine plans, particularly in the context of proposals. This resource is also designed to provide support to public authorities in their use of marine plans in decision making.



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East

The East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plan areas were the first two marine plan areas to be selected in England. The planning process for these areas commenced in April 2011 and subsequently adopted by the Secretary of State and [published](#) on the 2 April 2014.

As such, the East Marine Plans and the Marine Policy Statement are the appropriate policy documents for proponents and decision makers to refer within this marine plan area.

The inshore area has a coastline that stretches from Flamborough Head in Yorkshire to Felixstowe town in Suffolk. This area extends from mean high water springs out to 12 nautical miles, including inland areas such as the Broads and other waters subject to tidal influence, and covers an area of 6,000km². The offshore area covers from 12 nautical miles out to maritime borders with the Netherlands, Belgium and France, a total of approximately 49,000km².

The East Marine Plan areas are home to the vast majority of England's offshore energy production including oil and gas activity and 89% of Round 3 wind farm sites. In addition they play host to 77% of the total area licensed for aggregate extraction in England's waters, as well as major ports, fisheries, aquaculture facilities and marine protected areas.

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Fishing and Aquaculture

Fishing

The Marine Policy Statement expresses support for the fishing sector, and cites many issues that the industry faces such as displacement, identifying possible solutions such as co-location of activity where appropriate. In the East Marine Plan areas, fishing takes many forms with some types reliant on particular grounds that are fished seasonally and others being nomadic in nature.

Aquaculture

The Marine Policy Statement is supportive of the aquaculture industry. In considering the benefits of encouraging the development of "efficient, competitive and sustainable" aquaculture.

Please use our [interactive map](#) to view and combine marine plan policy data.

AQ1

Within sustainable aquaculture development sites (identified through research), proposals should demonstrate in order of preference:

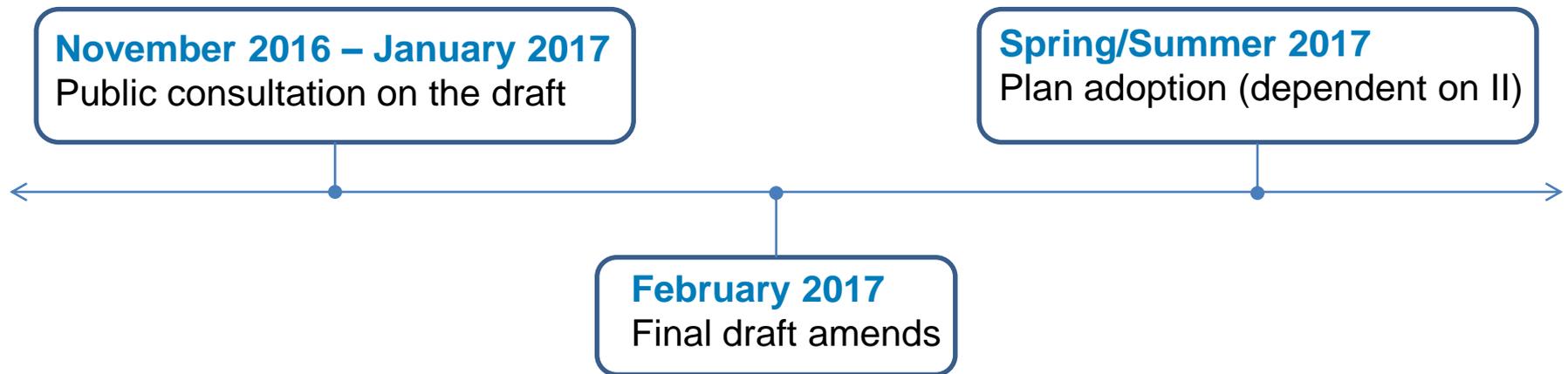
- a. that they will avoid adverse negative impacts on future aquaculture development by altering the sea bed or water column in ways which would cause adverse impacts to aquaculture productivity or potential
- b. how, if there are adverse impacts on aquaculture development, they can be minimised
- c. how, if the adverse impacts cannot be minimised they will be mitigated
- d. the case for proceeding with the proposal if it is not possible to minimise or mitigate the adverse impacts

FISH1

Within areas of fishing activity, proposals should demonstrate in order of preference:

- a. that they will not prevent fishing activities on, or access to, fishing grounds
- b. how, if there are adverse impacts on the ability to undertake fishing activities or access to fishing grounds, they will minimise them

South Marine Plan timeline



Policy highlights

- Two types of policy
 - South specific – 23 policies with no East Marine Plan equivalent
 - Nationally relevant policies – 30 policies in the east and south have similarities e.g. increasing economic activity (EC2 and S-EMP-2) and defence DEF1 and S-DEF-1). Note, policy codes may be different e.g. SOC1 and S-ACC-2 address public access to and within the marine area

Citizen Space

Draft South Marine Plan Consultation

Closes 27 Jan 2017

This service needs
cookies enabled.

Consultation Contents

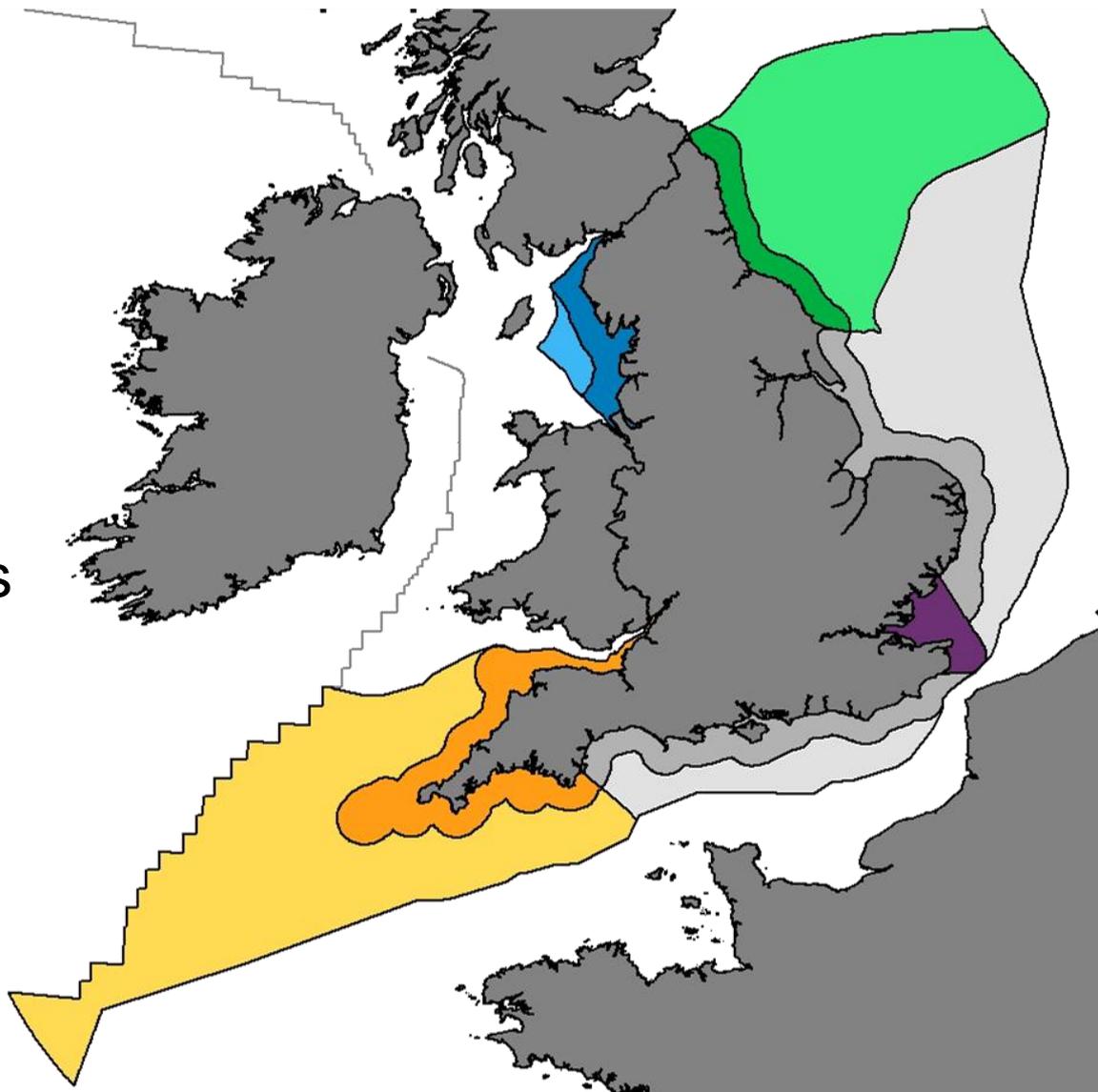


How do I complete the consultation?

The consultation for the Draft South Marine Plan has been designed to enable stakeholders to comment on each part of the draft plan and its associated documents.

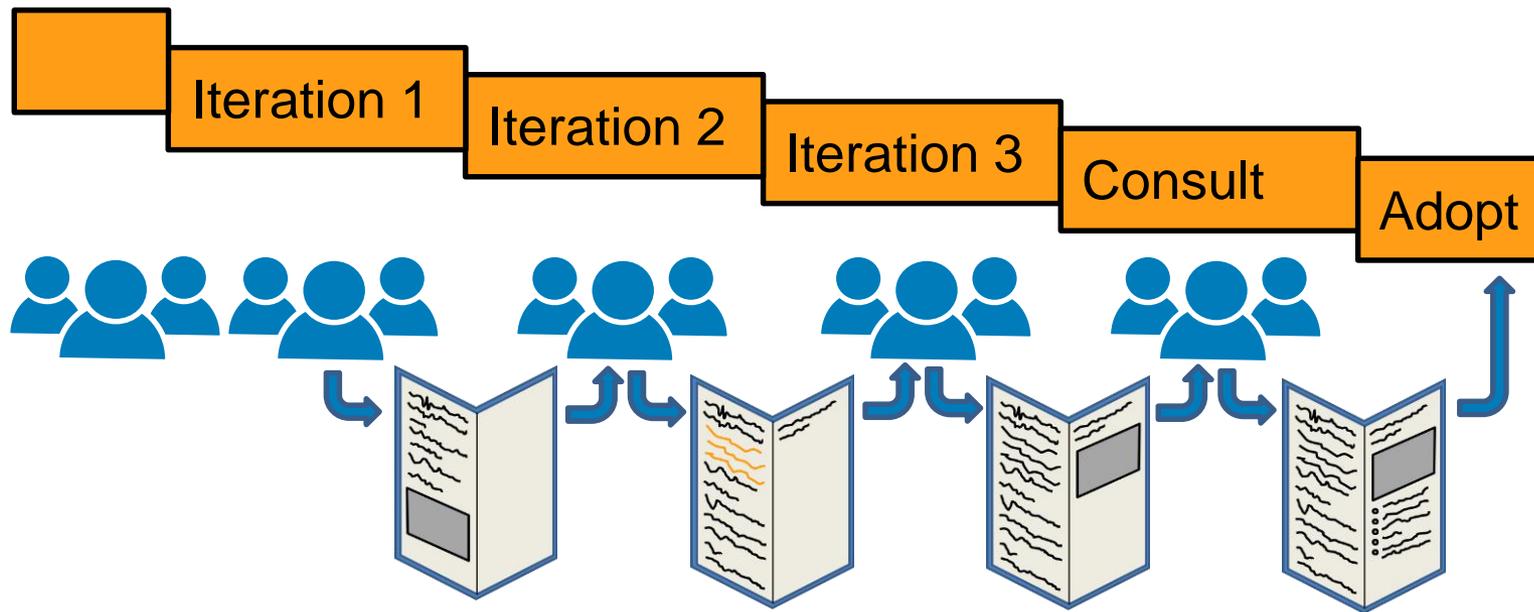
Remaining plan areas

- NE, SE, SW, NW developed concurrently
- Publish by 2021*
- Use experience from East and South plan process



Iterative plan development

Identify, develop and test the plan in repeated cycles with each iteration evolving and adding content

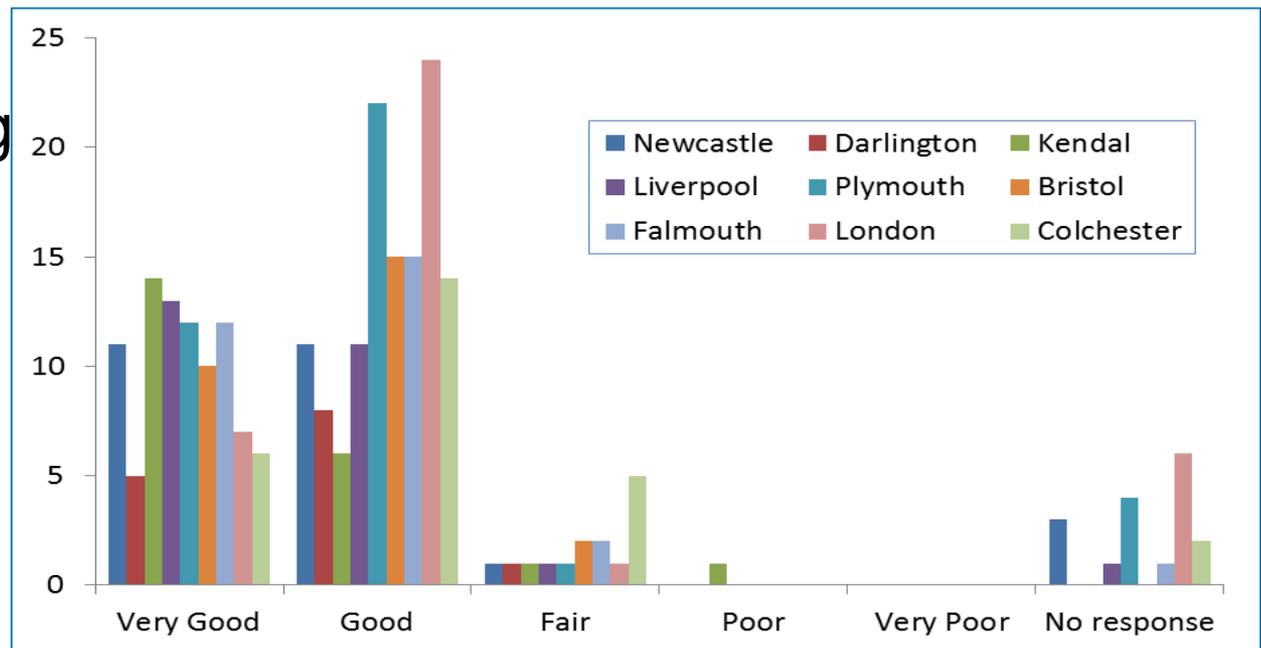


Benefits of iterative working

- Outputs delivered early to build on firm foundations
- Visibility and feedback opportunities at multiple stages
- Responsive to change

Feedback from Workshops/call for evidence

- Aim - to gather information and evidence on the opportunities, challenges and needs of each marine plan areas
- Workshops in Newcastle, Darlington, Kendal, Liverpool, Plymouth, Bristol, Falmouth, London and Colchester
- Overwhelming majority of feedback received was positive.

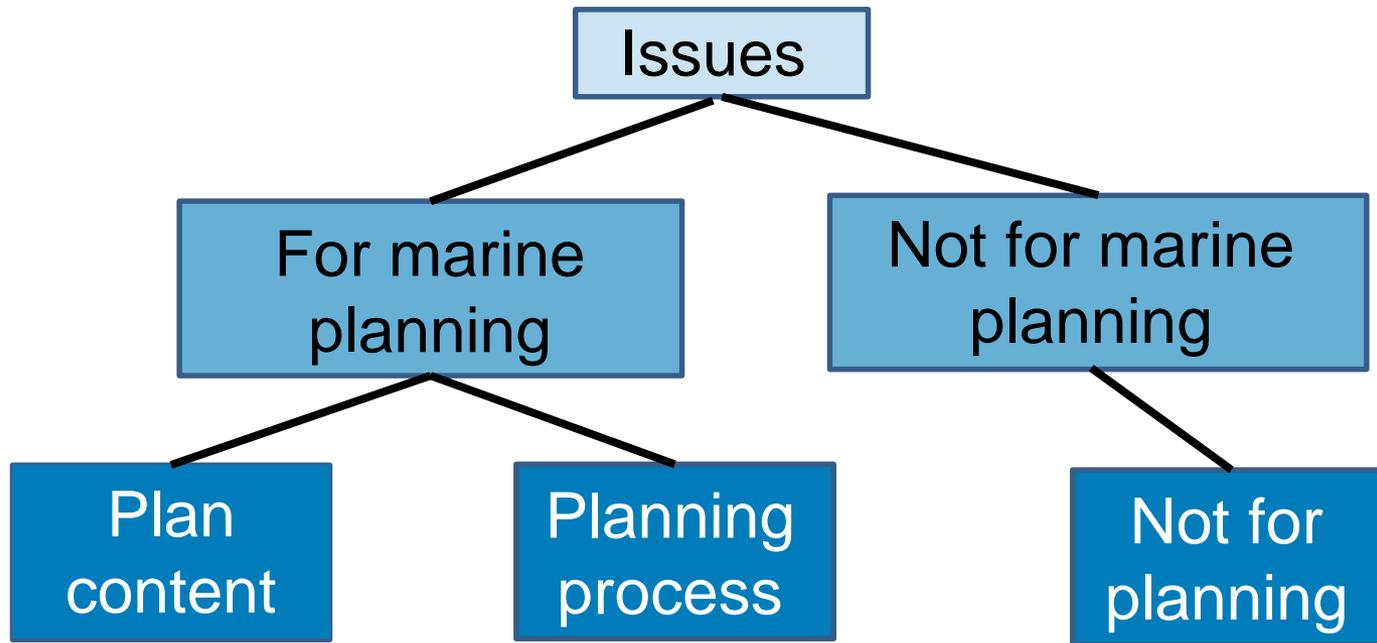


Why are issues important?

- Represent the opportunity to add value
- A foundation on which a plan is developed
- Support the vision, objectives, options process
- Stakeholder input is vital – share knowledge, expertise and evidence

Golden thread in the marine planning process links issues to outcomes

Responding to issues



- **Policy**
- Sign-posting
- Guidance

- MMO Action
- Influence others

- Pass on
- No action

Iteration 1 outputs

- Digital format utilising MIS
- ‘Placeholder’ UK Vision for ‘clean, healthy, productive, biologically diverse seas’
- High Level Marine Objectives
- Common Issues with common policy response
- Plan area specific issues assigned to HLMOs with policy intents (ie will we address with a policy, signpost, etc)

Thank you

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web: www.gov.uk/topic/planning-development/marine-planning

