



Marine
Management
Organisation

South Marine Plan User Training

...ambitious for our seas and coasts





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Today's Agenda

- Marine Planning in the south marine plan area
- Statutory nature of marine plans
- Monitoring
- Marine plans and your work
 - The link between marine plans and S58 decisions
 - Marine Plan Policy Assessment practical session
 - Tools and support available
- Future of Marine planning
- What's next?
- MSP Challenge Game session





SOLENT FORUM Est. 1992 (32 years)
Coastal Partnership for the Solent

What is a Coastal Partnership?

1. Cover the coastal and marine environments of a discrete geographical area (Hampshire and Isle of Wight coasts and the Solent marine area)
2. Supports an independent, politically neutral local coast/marine stakeholder network across different sectors
3. Provides a mechanism for stakeholder participation, consensus building and collaboration on topical issues
4. Collates and shares information
5. Supports external projects and funding bids, provides legacy project support
6. Gap filling in the absence of statutory or sectoral responsibility

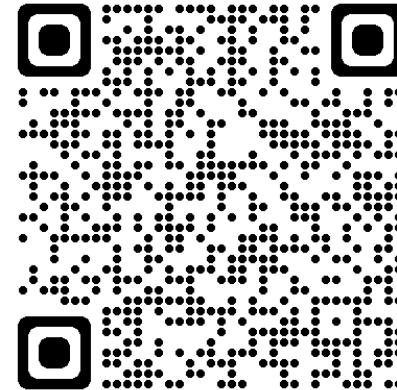
Solent Forum Boundary



(c) Crown copyright. All rights reserved
HCC (100019180) (2010)

Solent Forum Staff

- Peter Barham – Solent Forum Chair (politically neutral independent post)
- Karen McHugh – Solent Forum Manager
- Kate Ansell – Solent Forum Officer
- Posts hosted by Hampshire County Council



Solent Forum Members

55 Members – professional bodies and organisations:

- Local Authorities
- Port and Harbour Authorities
- Business and Industry
- Government Agencies
- Charities
- Consultancies
- Utility Companies
- MoD
- Recreational User Groups & Trade Associations

Coastal Partnerships & Marine Planning

- Solent Forum members across the board need to be aware of Marine Plans and how to use them.
- One of the objectives of the Solent Forum is to help share and disseminate information on management measures like marine plans.
- Coastal partnerships can help to facilitate conversations on marine plan policies with local stakeholders.
- Via our news service we share information on marine plans, evidence reports and marine licensing applications.
- Coastal Partnerships can help statutory organisations like the MMO to reach stakeholders in the local area and encourage them to participate in events like today's training.



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Marine Planning: Overview

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UK Marine Planning Authorities

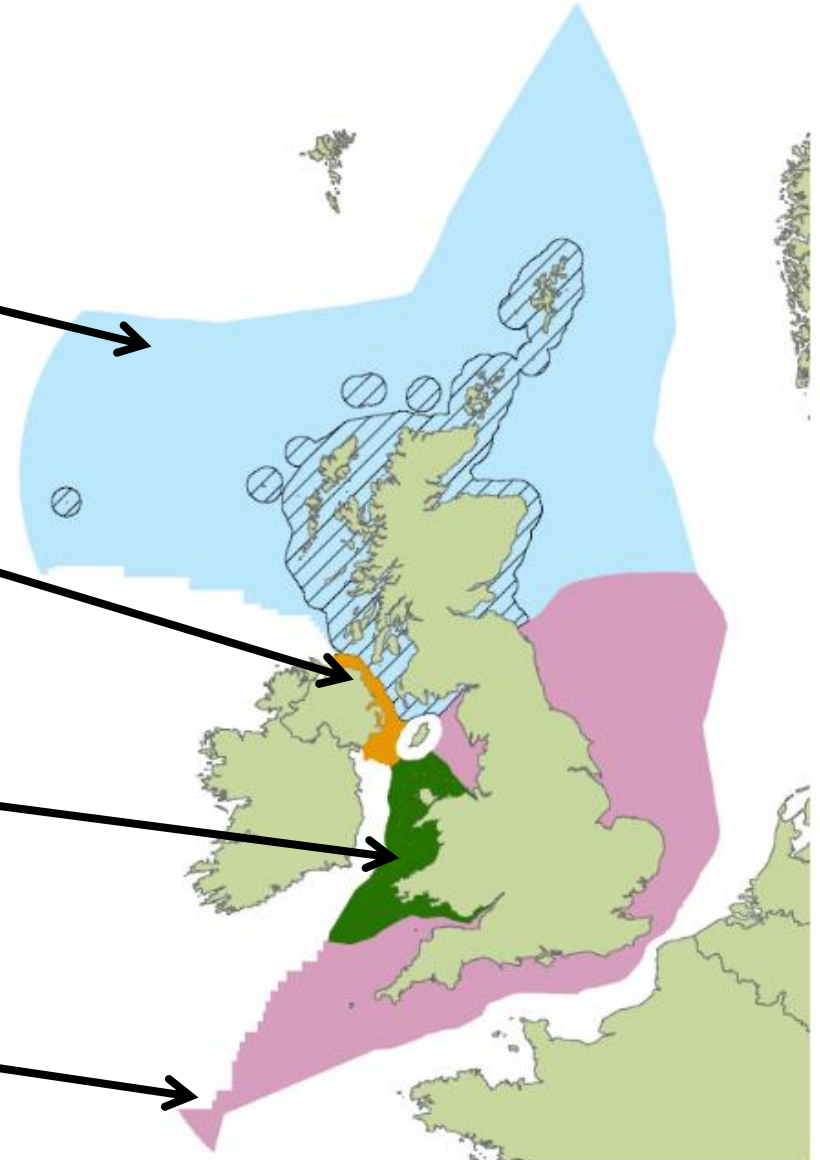
Marine Scotland

Department of Agriculture,
Environment and Rural Affairs

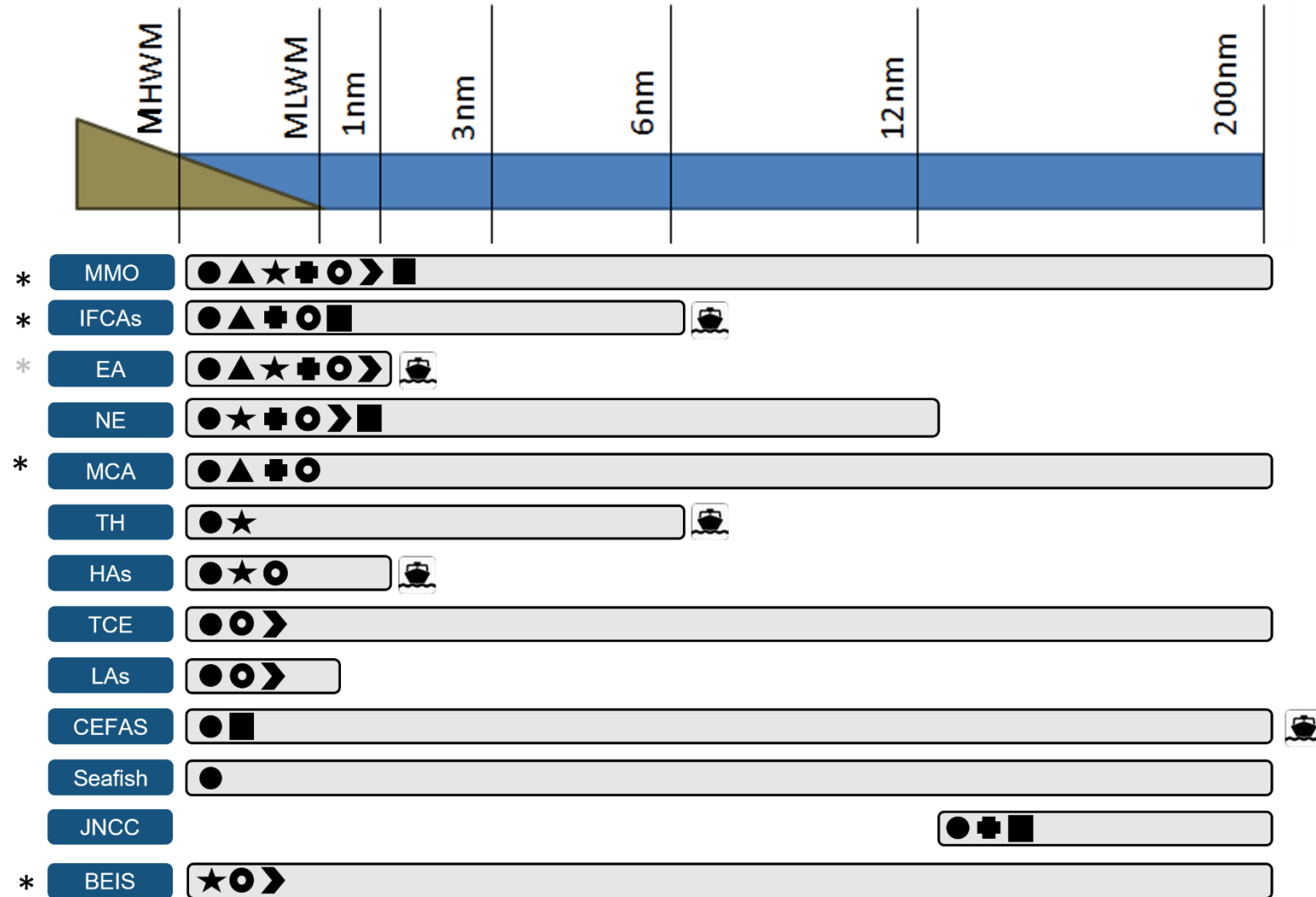
Marine and Fisheries Division,
Welsh Government

Marine Management Organisation
(Defra Secretary of State)

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Varied Responsibilities



Key

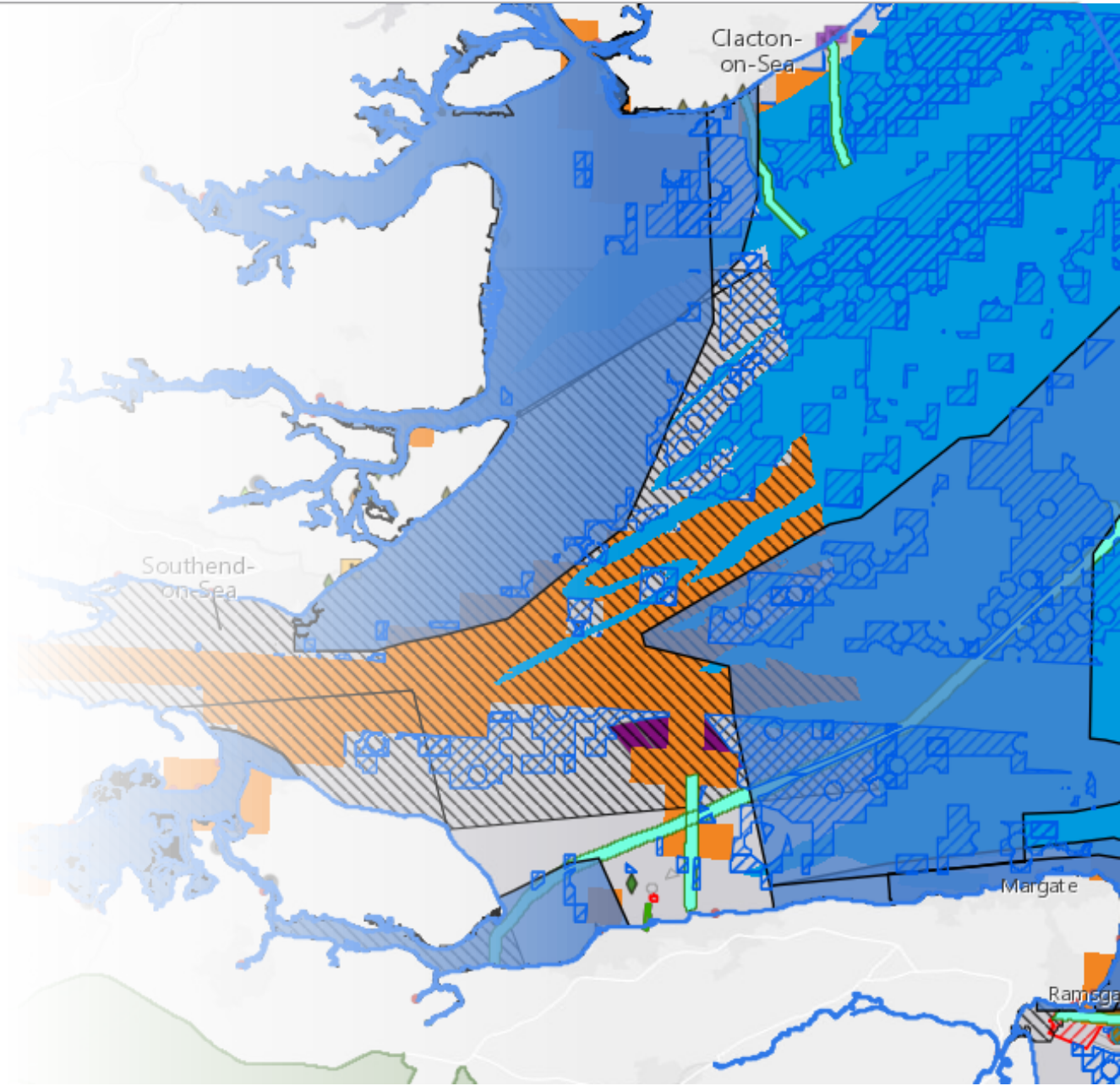
- Advisory
- ▲ Fisheries enforcement
- ★ Development enforcement
- ⊕ Surveillance
- Licensing / permitting
- Planning
- Marine conservation
- * Predominant marine regulator
- 🚢 Vessel owner

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What is Marine Planning?

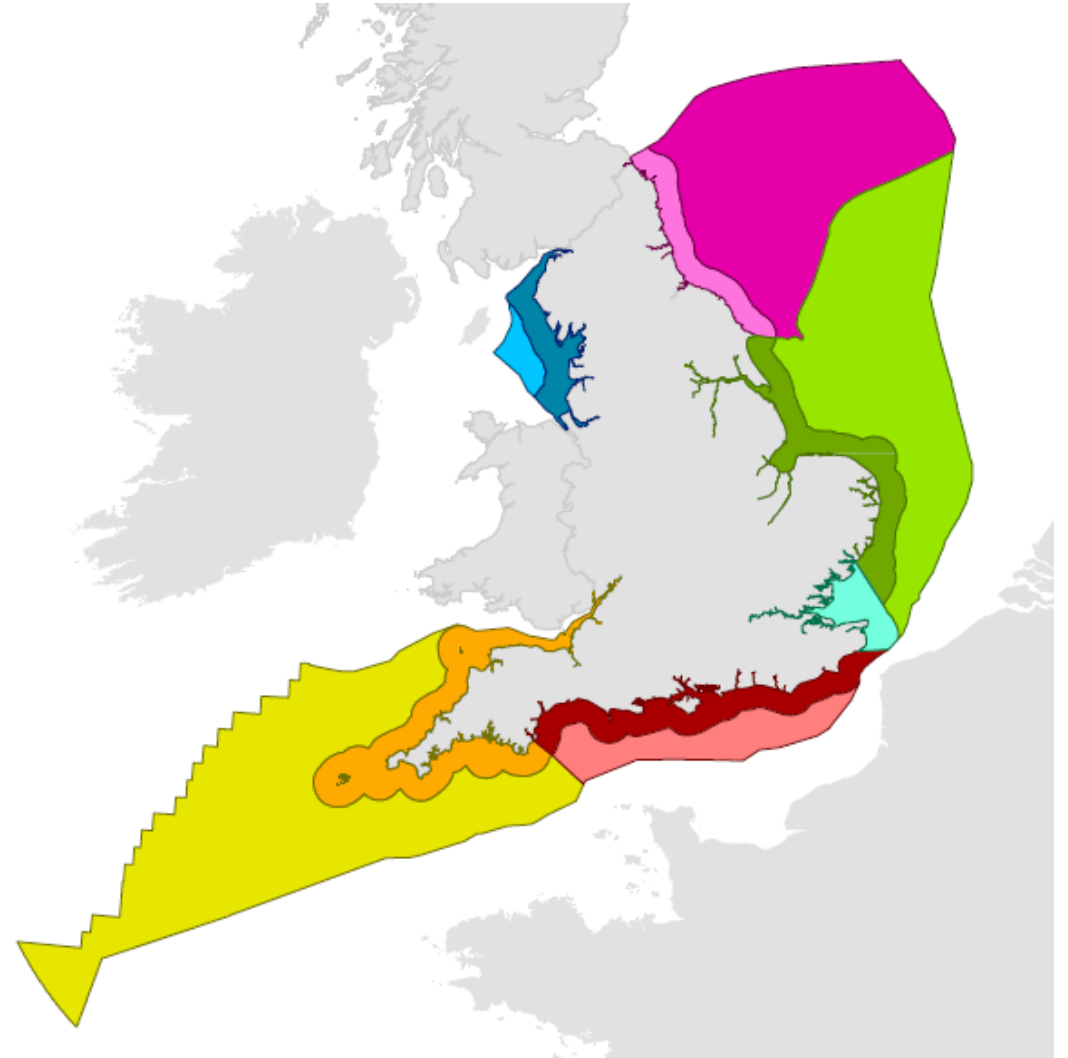
Facilitating sustainable marine development

- Marine Spatial Planning
- Policy frameworks
- Aim to reduce conflict at sea
- Optimising co-existence
- Developed to inform decision-making at sea and on coastal land that can affect the marine area



Marine Plan Areas

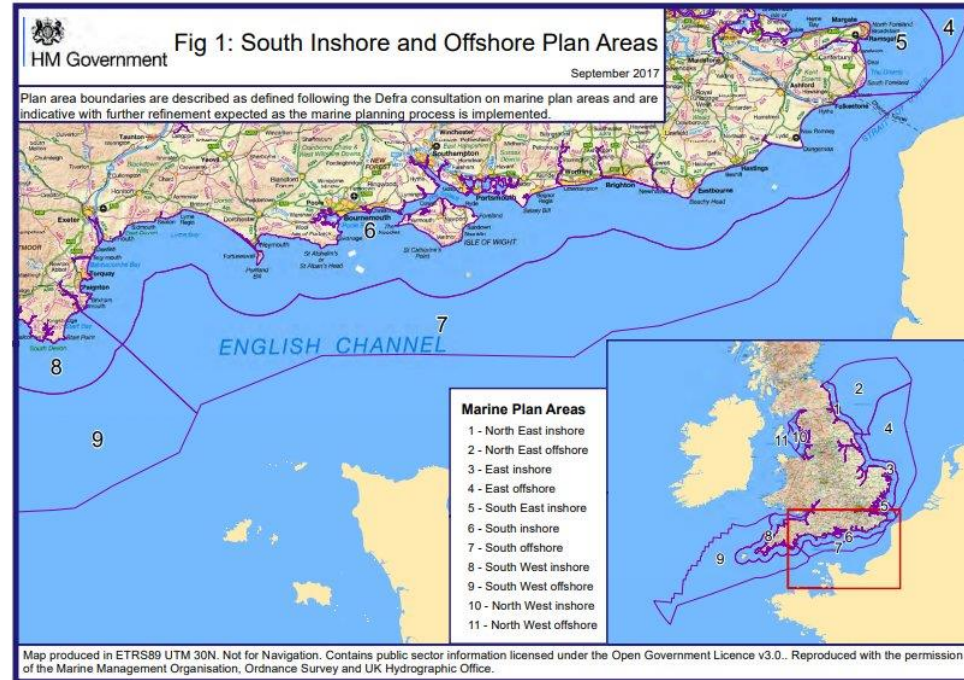
- There are 11 plan areas that are covered by 6 marine plans – the North East, North West, East, South East, South and South West.
- Each inshore area covers the mean high water springs to 12nm.
- The offshore area covers 12nm to 200nm or boundary of the EEZ.
- The marine plans have a 20-year horizon.



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Key Features

- 7 National Landscapes
- 20,000 square kilometres of inshore and offshore waters across 1,000 kilometres of coastline.
- 30 Marine Conservation Zones
- Dolphin Head Highly Protected Marine Area



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The South Marine Plan Area



Marine Management Organisation

South marine plan areas

<h3>Ports</h3> <p>Port of Southampton - 35.8 Mt of traffic in 2013, UK's number one vehicle handling port - 102,000 vehicles each year and UK's second largest container terminal handling more than 1.5 Mt each year. Portsmouth International Port - Britain's most successful municipal port and second busiest Cross Channel ferry port.</p>	<h3>Shipping</h3> <p>85% of the offshore plan area is transited by over 1000 vessels per year. The area is of strategic importance providing routes through Europe and beyond.</p>	
<h3>Boating</h3> <p>Highest percentage of boating activity in England (16%) and 67 marinas.</p>	<h3>Fishing</h3> <p>Highest landings by value port in England (Brixham).</p>	<h3>Aquaculture</h3> <p>32% of England's aquaculture production (tonnage).</p>
<h3>Tidal</h3> <p>Diurnal and semi diurnal tides create powerful tidal streams. Offshore testing facilities for tidal stream devices - Perpetuus Tidal Energy Centre and Portland Bill.</p>	<h3>Wind</h3> <p>Offshore wind zone: Rampion - lease capacity of up to 400MW - enough energy to power 300,000 homes.</p>	
<h3>Nuclear</h3> <p>Dungeness B power station has the capacity to generate 1,100MW.</p>	<h3>Aggregates</h3> <p>40% of production in England (7Mt in 2014) 50% of the permitted capacity in England (18.85Mt)</p>	<h3>Submarine cables</h3> <p>31% submarine cables and 9% of cable length in English waters. Proposals to link South to Channel Islands.</p>

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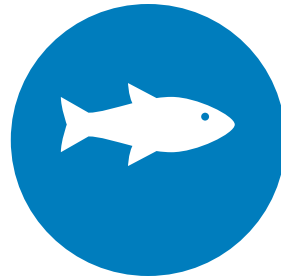
Benefits of Marine Planning



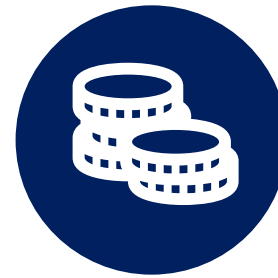
Legal Requirement



Reduced legal challenge



Economic growth & Marine protection



Saves time and money for you



Co-existence for marine users

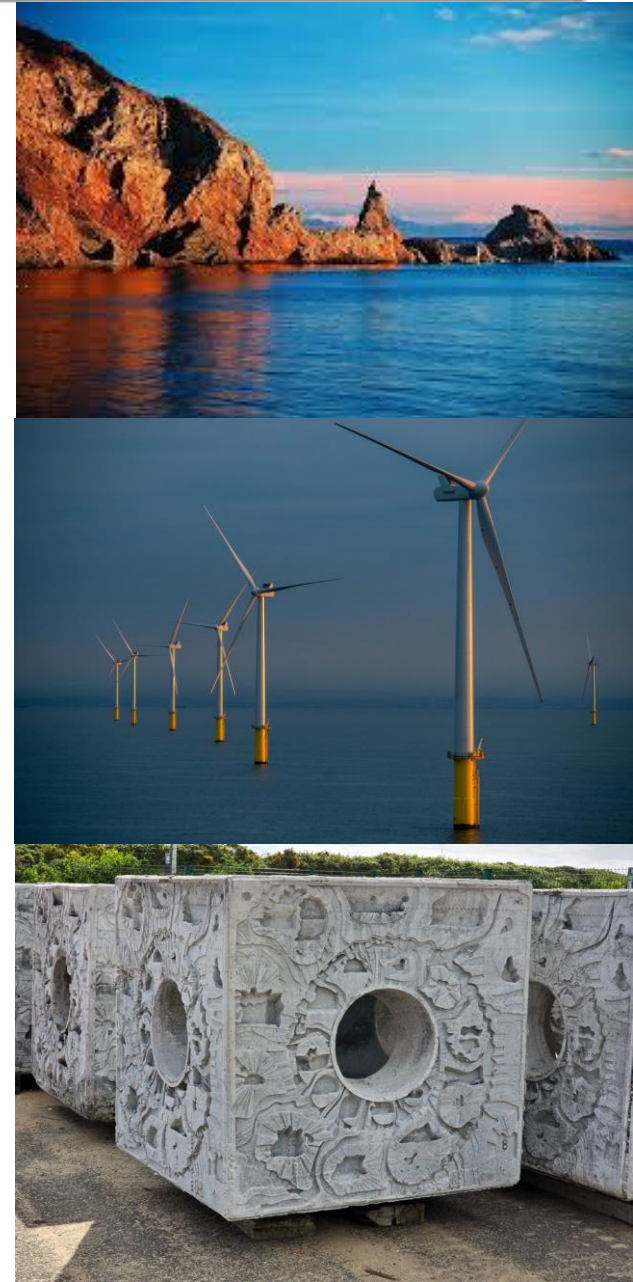


Better managed marine space

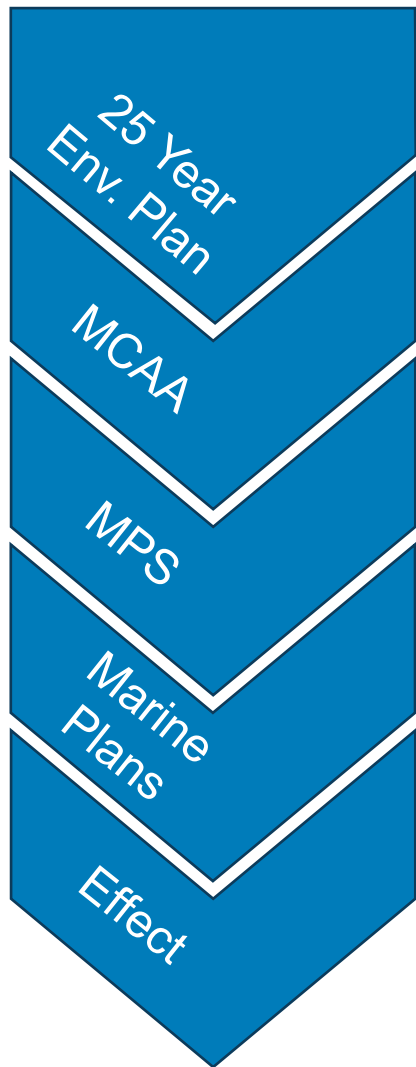


Realises potential of marine resources

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Marine Planning Legislation



The 25 Year Environment Plan required England to adopt marine plans by 2021.

Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (MCAA) provides the legislative basis for a marine planning system.

Marine Policy Statement is the UK framework for marine plans and taking decisions.

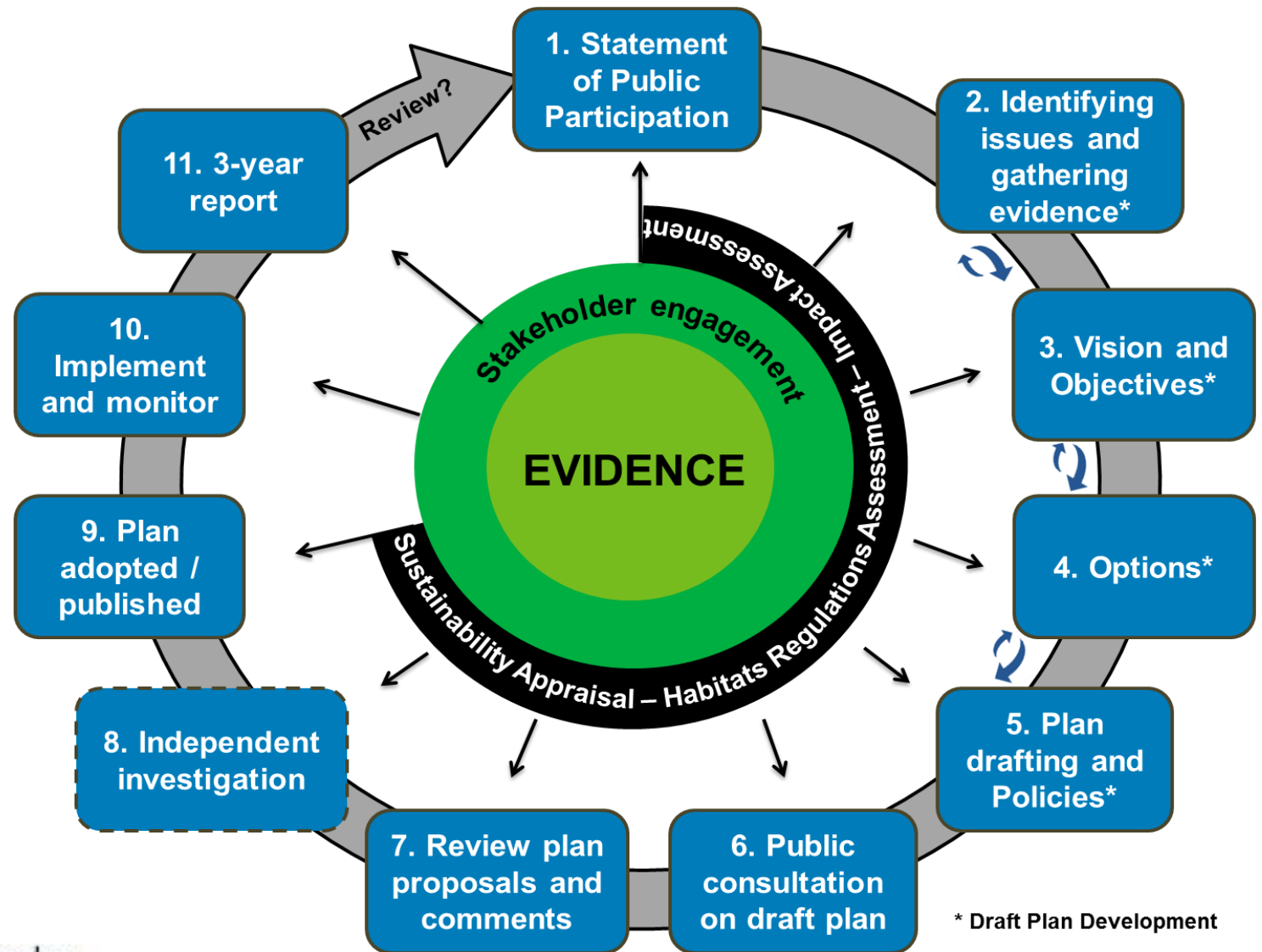
Marine plans will translate the Marine Policy Statement into detailed policy and spatial guidance for each marine plan area.

Public authorities (including, but not only, the MMO) must take account of the plans when making decisions (MCAA s58).

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Plan development – The marine planning cycle

- We're currently in the implementation and monitoring phase.
- The second 3-year review of the South Marine Plan is awaiting submission



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The Marine Plan Documents

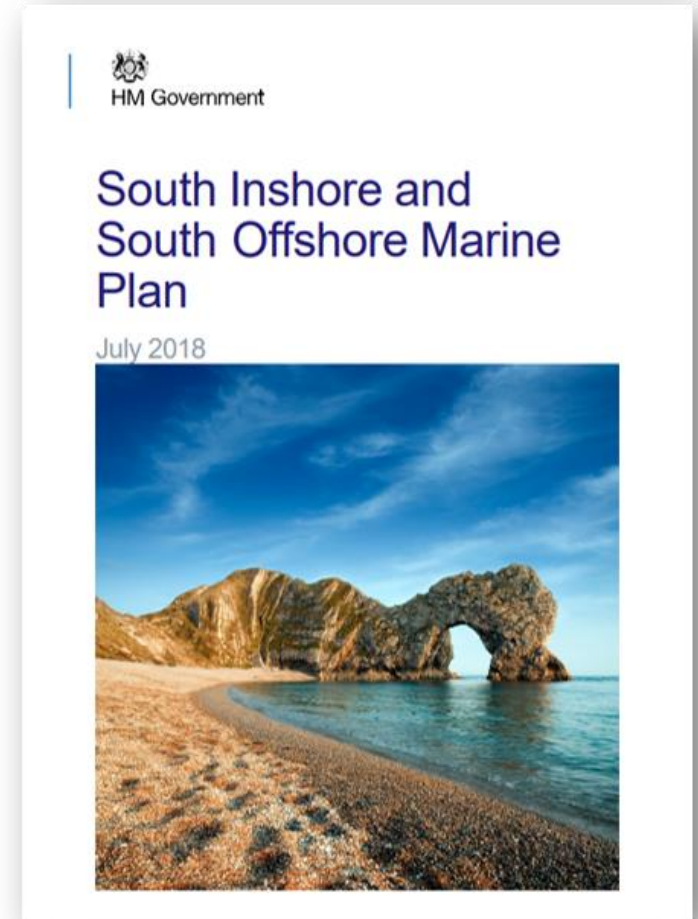
- Marine Plan
- Technical Annex
- Sustainability Appraisal
- Habitats Regulation Assessment

53 Policies for the south marine area

Examples include:

S-BIO-2 S-CC-3 S-REN-1 S-ACC-1 S-TR-1

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Our work & Successes

- Successful statements of common ground with land-use plans
- MSP games
- Council briefing notes



LPAs please get in touch if this sounds useful to you!

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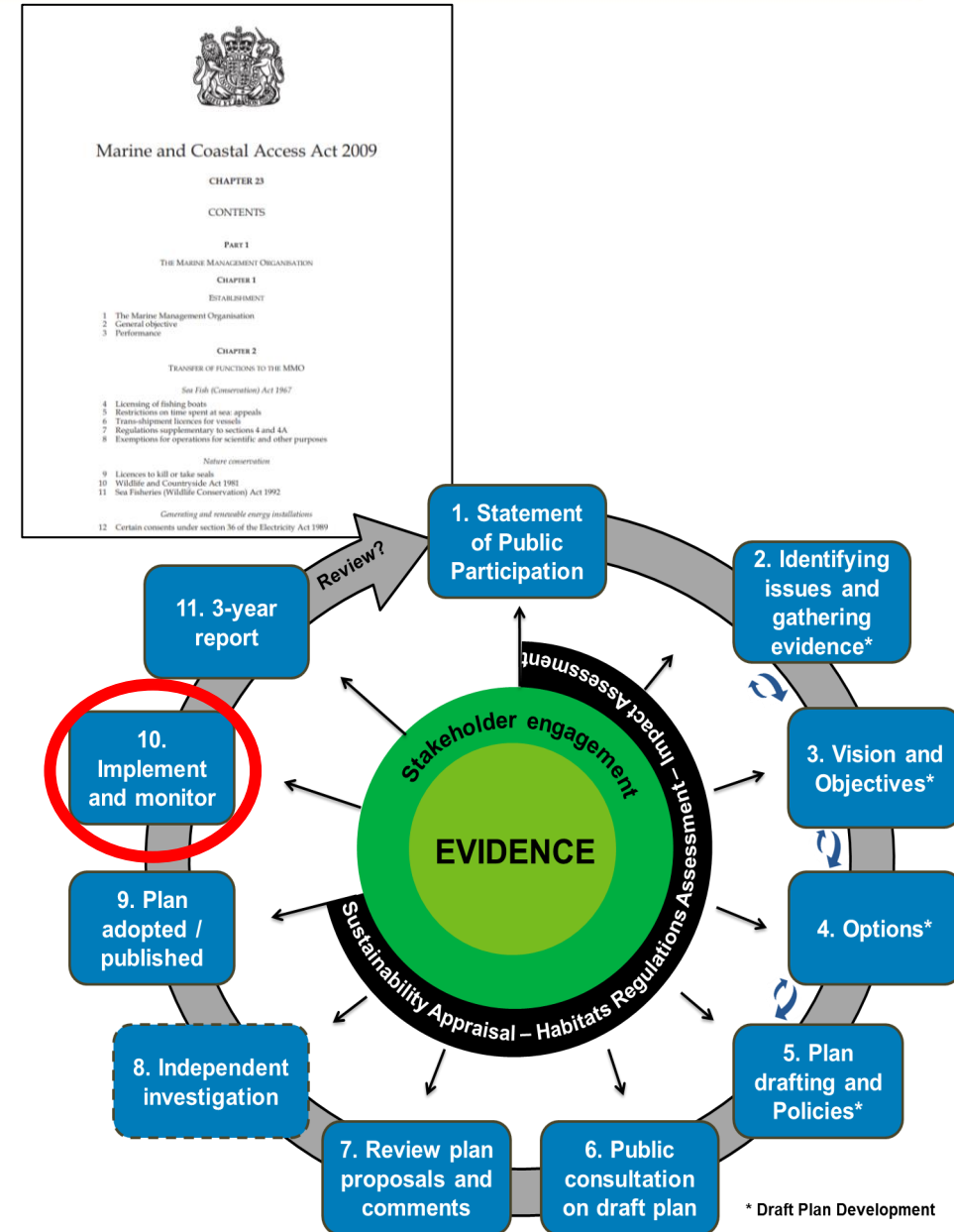
Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Background

S54: Duty to horizon scan the marine plans; duty to keep relevant matters under review and understand contextual changes

S61: Required to submit a report up to every three years for adopted marine plans on:

- The **effects of the policies** in the marine plan
- The **effectiveness** of those policies in securing objectives
- Progress being made towards **securing objectives**
- Progress being made towards **securing Marine Policy Statement objectives (HLMOs)**

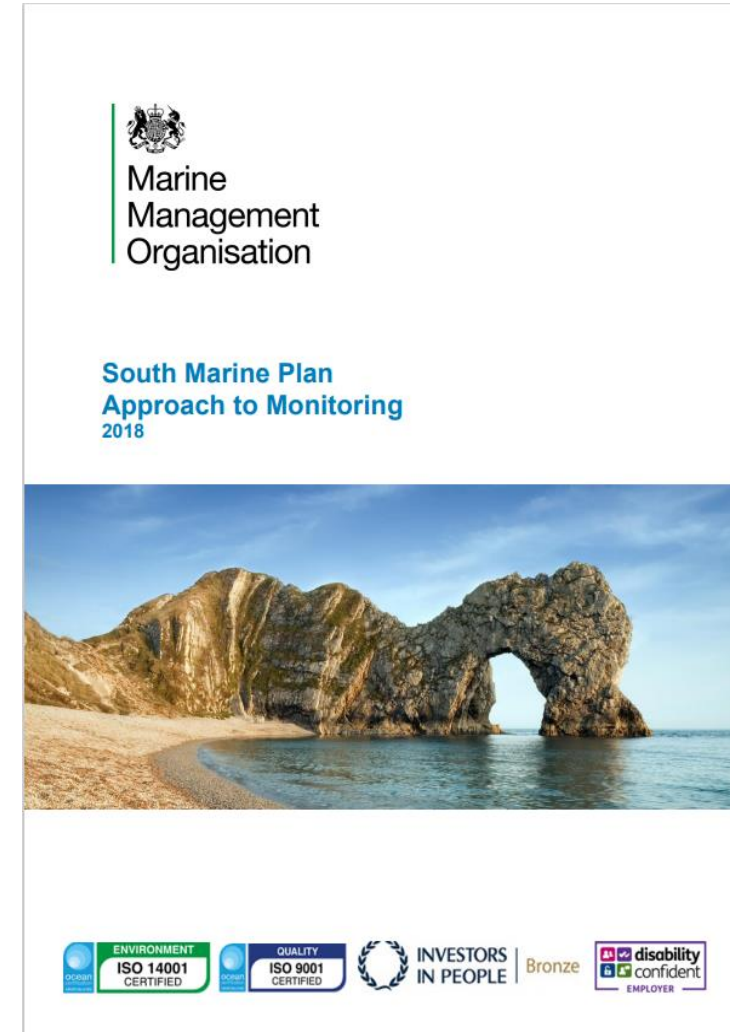
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Monitoring Marine Plans

- The MMO monitors adopted marine plans to support their ongoing improvement.
- Approach to Monitoring documents describe how we monitor and is supported by an Annex of Indicators.
- The monitoring of marine plans includes:
 - Indicators that measure plan and policy progress.
 - Stakeholder surveys
 - Case studies.

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Marine plans and your work

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MCAA Section 58

Decisions made by public authorities must be in line with Section 58 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act (MCAA).



Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009

58.1

Authorisation or enforcement decisions must be **“in accordance with”** the relevant marine planning documents unless relevant considerations indicate otherwise.

58.2

Decisions not taken in accordance with the marine plans - the public authority **must state its reasons.**

58.3

A public authority must **“have regard”** to marine plans in taking any other decision which relates to the exercise of any function capable of affecting the UK marine area.

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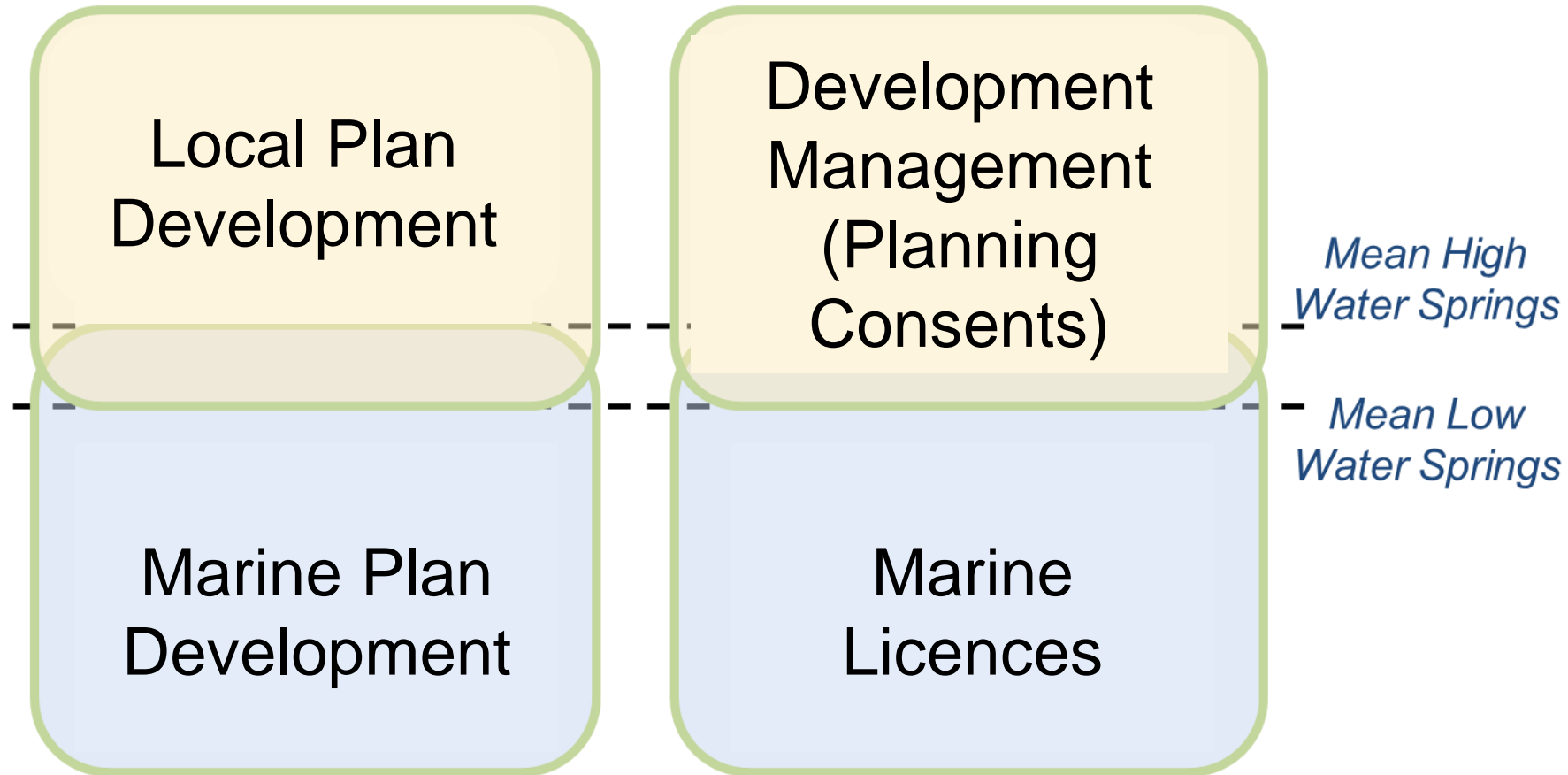
58.1

Authorisation or enforcement decisions must be “**in accordance with**” the relevant marine planning documents unless relevant considerations indicate otherwise.

These vary widely and include:

- MMO determination of **marine licence applications**.
- Environment Agency permitting of flood and coastal defence works and Environmental Permitting Regulations permits dealing with water discharges, waste, regulated industry and water abstraction.
- Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) determining relevant planning applications.
- Natural England consenting activity within SSSIs with a marine element.
- Historic England designating wreck sites and/or access to them.

Marine and Land-use Planning in context



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Marine Licensing

- The equivalent of planning permission on land.
- Power delegated by the Secretary of State to the MMO as the appropriate licensing authority.
- New stakeholder-facing process
- Works to ensure that activities in the marine area are undertaken in a sustainable manner.
- Plan-led.

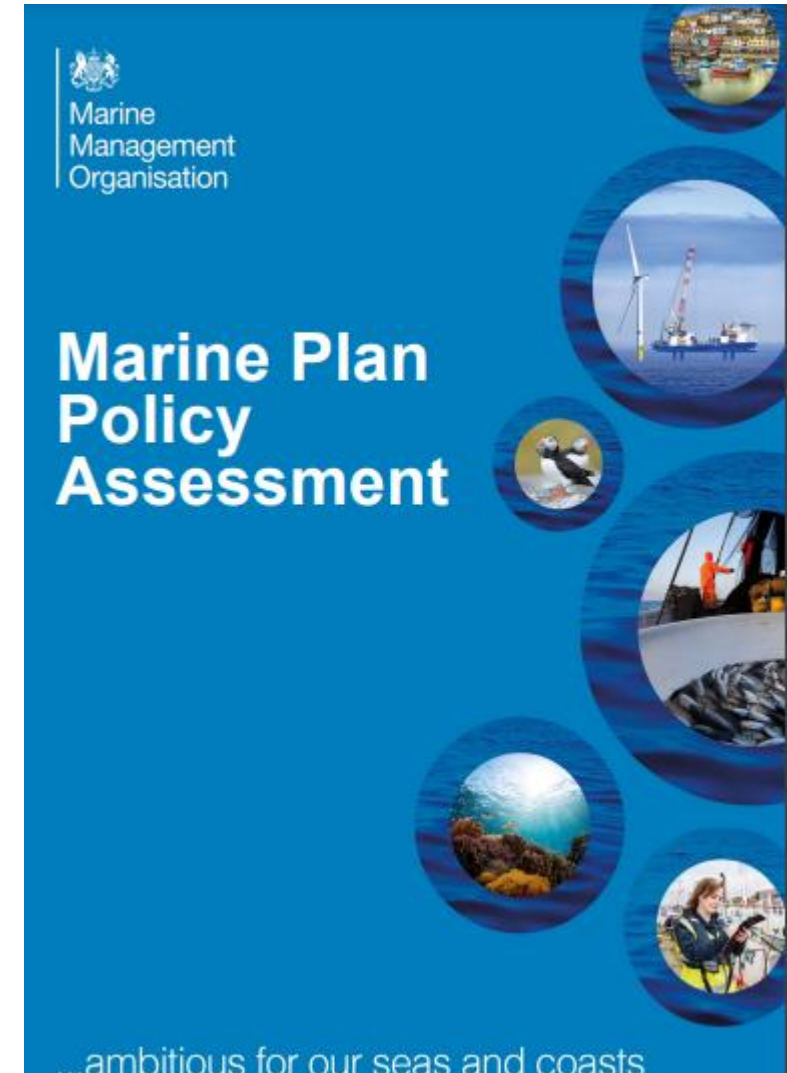
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Marine Plan Policy Assessment

- Applicant-led to facilitate better quality applications.
- Aims to reduce processing times and costs.
- Requires applicants to provide information to support marine plan policy considerations.

Emphasis on demonstrating accordence with policy

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Show all policies

Hide all policies

Access

Show/hide policies

NE-ACC-1

Proposals demonstrating appropriate enhanced and inclusive public access to and within the marine area, including the provision of services for tourism and recreation activities, will be supported.

Proposals that may have significant adverse impacts on public access should demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:

- a) avoid
- b) minimise
- c) mitigate
- adverse impacts so they are no longer significant.

[Show me more about this policy](#)

Applicant policy consideration

Positive impact providing a dive site and marine biodiversity hub promoting recreational fishing activity and wildlife trips

Policy assessment

What is your policy assessment conclusion?

Compliant

How have you reached this conclusion?

The proposed works are to scuttle a repurposed ship frame to create an artificial reef, this reef could be used for recreational uses, for instance diving trips. Thus the application should be supported.

Policy wording

Applicant justification

Case officer assessment

Marine litter

Show/hide policies

Marine protected areas

Show/hide policies

Oil & gas

Show/hide policies

Ports, harbours & shipping

Show/hide policies

Renewables

Show/hide policies

Seascape & landscape

Show/hide policies

Tourism & recreation

Show/hide policies

Underwater noise

Show/hide policies

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- No information
- Insufficient signposting to supporting documentation
- Misinterpretation of policy intent

Aggregates: S-AGG-4

Where proposals require marine aggregates as part of their construction, preference should be given to using marine aggregates sourced from the south marine plan areas. If this is not appropriate, proposals should state why.

Provide an explanation on how you have considered this policy.

Box 1: Rejected Example Response

Not Applicable

Box 2: Best Practice Example Response

The proposal is a coastal defence scheme which is large in scale and will result in a positive impact on marine-related employment in the South Marine Plan Area. Construction activities will take approximately 18 months to complete, thus providing numerous employment opportunities during this time. The proposal will help achieve Objective 4 of the South Marine Plan: To support marine activities that increase or enhance employment opportunities at all skills levels among the workforce of coastal communities, particularly where they support existing or developing industries within the south marine plan areas.

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58.3

A public authority must "**have regard**" to marine plans in taking any other decision which relates to the exercise of any function capable of affecting the UK marine area.

Broadly, decisions having regard to a marine plan can be considered in two types:

- (a) Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) which are determined by the Secretary of State (also S.58(5)).
- (b) Decisions that are not authorisation or enforcement but affect the UK marine area. For example, the adoption of a plan that goes on to inform a relevant authorisation or enforcement decision.

Section 58 Advice

- Use and application is **broadly the same as land-based plans**.
- **Early engagement** with the MMO/decision-makers/applicants
- Consider marine plan policies at the **pre-application stage**.
- **Whole Plan Approach**.
- Incorporation of marine plan policy assessment into any **decision notices** currently completed by decision-makers.
- Consider entering into a **Statement of Common Ground** agreement with the MMO to cover those matters of strategic overlap.
- If developing or reviewing policy documents, consider **'marine-proofing'** by considering strategic policy impacts upon the marine environment

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Activity – MPPA Session

In this session you will be asked to consider what information would need to be included in a hypothetical Marine Plan Policy Assessment (MPPA).

1. Read the development proposed
2. Evaluate development against 3 marine policies
3. Facilitator to feedback to the group
4. 20 mins + feedback



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POINTERS

- What is the policy aim?
- How should you demonstrate that you have acted in accordance with the marine policy in the MPPA
- Actions or evidence in support?

The Task (Example)

POINTERS

- What is the policy aim?
- How can you demonstrate that you have acted in accordance with the marine policy in the MPPA
- Actions or evidence?

S-HER-1 Heritage

Policy Aim

The policy is set out to ensure that heritage assets are not degraded by developments. The policy sets out the mitigation hierarchy meaning that a proposal will need to demonstrate how their methodology, site location or activity is designed to avoid, minimise or mitigate the impact to the feature. If that isn't possible, a case must be made for the proposal to continue using other factors to justify this.

Explanation of how the policy has been considered (demonstration)

The scheme design was changed from a set-back sheet piled wall to a set-back gravity reinforced concrete wall, in part to avoid any impacts on unknown buried archaeology.

The proposal is considered to be in accordance with S-HER-1.

The proposal will help achieve south marine plan Objective 8: To identify and conserve heritage assets that are significant to the historic environment of the south marine plan area

Options for Evidence

Evidence should include checks for known heritage features to avoid. Evidence may be required to show how the chosen method will not degrade any known features. Any mitigating methods should be set out, in terms of compensation for impact – e.g. the movement of important heritage features.

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BIO-2

Vertipools will be installed on extensions of the berth not adjacent to the docking area. Research on vertipools has shown that both species diversity and biomass is significantly increased as a result of their installation (Hall, 2017)

See Section 6 of the Planning design and access document and Sections 5 and 7 of the EclA Report – Marine Ecology and Environmental Enhancements. The proposal is considered to be in accordance with S- BIO-2. The proposal will help achieve.

South Marine plan Objective 12: To safeguard space for, and improve the quality of, the natural marine environment, including to enable continued provision of ecosystem goods and services, particularly in relation to coastal and seabed habitats, fisheries and cumulative impacts on highly mobile species.

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DIST-1

The proposal is for berth extension work and **will be undertaken on private grounds.**

As detailed in section 5, paragraph 6 of the Environmental Statement, disturbance to highly mobile marine species, namely, migratory sea birds, will be avoided by **undertaking intrusive work outside of the bird nesting and breeding season.**

The proposal helps deliver **south marine plan Objective 12:** To safeguard space for, and improve the quality of, the natural marine environment, including to enable continued provision of ecosystem goods and services, particularly in relation to coastal and seabed habitats, fisheries and cumulative impacts on highly mobile species.

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AGG-4

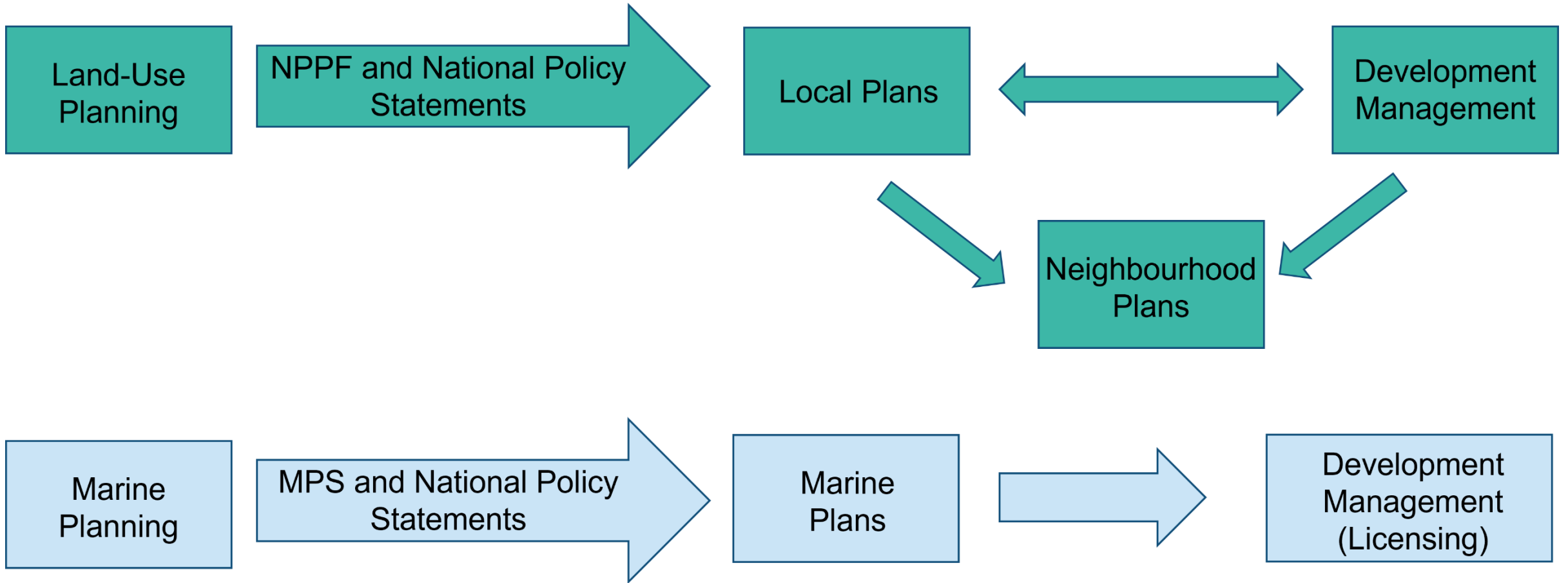
Where marine aggregates are required they will be sourced from licenced offshore aggregates sites within the South Marine Plan area. Aggregate supply from a licenced site within the South Marine Plan area (Groundhall Sands) is set out in section 8 of the Construction Environmental Management Plan.

The proposal is therefore considered to be in accordance with S-AGG-4

The proposal will help achieve south marine plan Objective 3: To support diversification of activities which improve socio-economic conditions in coastal communities.

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Marine Plans and Land-Use Plans



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The overlap, and the Duty to Co-operate

- Encourages a joined-up approach between marine and land-use planning (Integrated Coastal Zone Management).
- Localism Act 2011; Section 110 parts 1-3.
- Reinforced through the Defra 25-year Environment Plan.
- Levelling Up and Regeneration Act abolishes the Duty to Cooperate.
- National Planning Policy Framework reforms to replace the Duty with a provision that recognises the benefits of cooperation.

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Coastal Concordat

- Sets out key principles and how regulatory bodies can co-ordinate the separate processes for coastal development consents in England.
- For more information contact the Defra Marine Planning and Licensing Team at marine.licensing@defra.gov.uk.
- North Norfolk District Council for beach scaping projects.

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Guidance

A coastal concordat for England (revised: December 2019)

Updated 17 December 2019

Contents

1. Executive summary
2. Introduction
3. Principles
4. Other considerations
5. Interactions with coastal planning processes
6. Review
7. Signatories

1. Executive summary

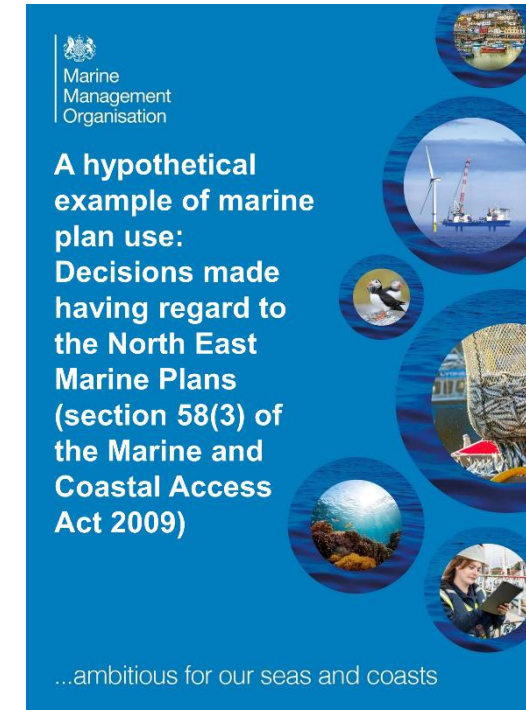
The coastal concordat for England dated 11 November 2013 was an agreement between the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Department for Communities and Local Government (now the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)), the Department for Transport, the Marine Management Organisation, the Environment Agency, Natural England and the Local Government Association Coastal Special Interest Group¹. A Steering Group comprising members of the above have reviewed the effectiveness of the concordat and agreed a revised agreement to clarify the principles of the concordat and encourage local authorities with a coastal interest in England to adopt the concordat in accordance with the HM Government 25 Year Environment Plan.

This revised coastal concordat replaces the coastal concordat for England dated 11 November 2013 and takes effect on 17 December 2019, at which point new applications to use the concordat should be processed in accordance with the revised version. It sets out the principles according to which the regulatory and advisory bodies propose

Alignment of Plans and ‘Marine Proofing’

- Guidance on marine plan and land-use plan alignment
- Hypothetical worked example

Code	Policy wording	Policy Aim	Example of how policy could inform/support local plan development under s58(3) MCAA	Plan Objective
NE-ML-1	<p>Marine litter</p> <p>Public authorities must make adequate provision for the prevention, re-use, recycling and disposal of waste to reduce and prevent marine litter. Public authorities should aspire to undertake measures to remove marine litter within their jurisdiction.</p>	<p>Litter at sea often originates on land. Increase in development, access, recreation and tourism in the north east marine plan areas may result in increased litter, and an adverse impact on the environment on which these activities rely. Preventing marine litter through effective waste management is vital. Addressing marine litter along the coastline is also an important step towards dealing with this problem.</p>	<p>Litter/waste management –</p> <p>Relevance to coastal local planning authorities and local plan objectives related to litter. All waste management planning, processes and activities should consider the impact of litter on the marine environment.</p>	7, 11



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A hypothetical example of marine plan use:
Decisions made having regard to the North East Marine Plans (section 58(3) of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009)

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Our Training, Guidance, Tools and Support

Training

- Introduction to marine planning
- MPPA process in decision-making in authorisations and plan-making
- Marine and Land-use planning
- Guidance, Tools and Support

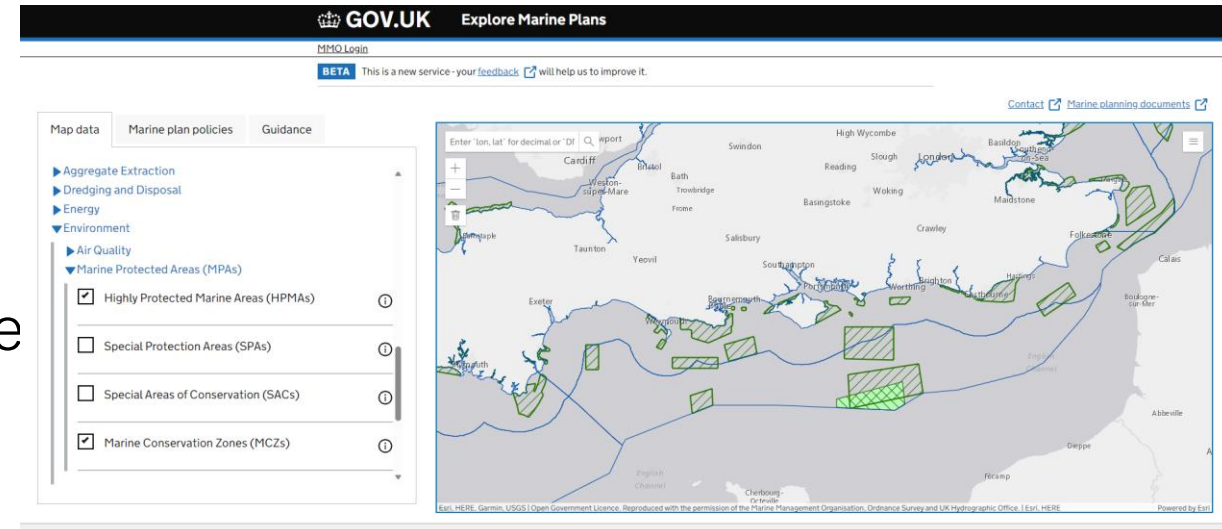
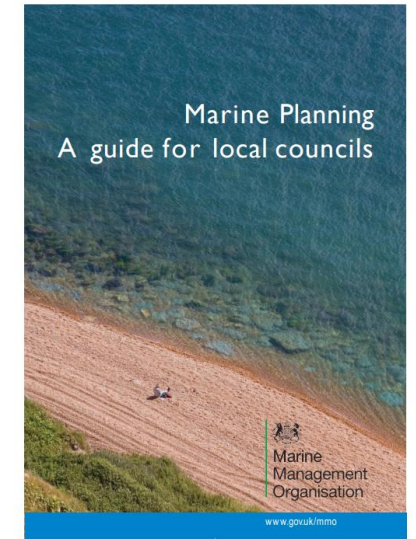
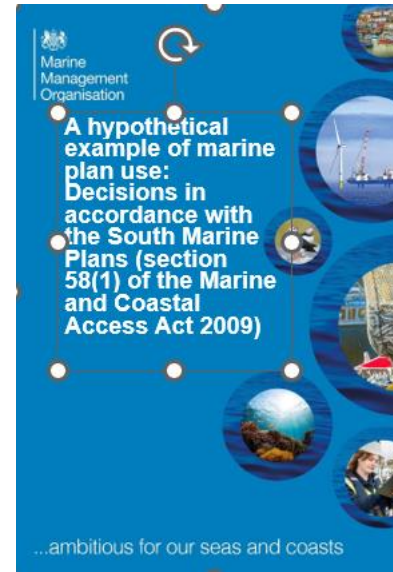
Guidance and Tools

- Worked examples of using marine plans in s58(1) authorisations and s58(3) Local Plan development process and
- Common issues with MPPAs
- Explore Marine Plans

Support

- One-to-one support from your coastal marine planner

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Marine Plan Surveys

The MMO would like to hear from you about your experience using England's marine plans, and any impacts you may have seen in the marine plan areas.

Respond by Monday 27 January 2025

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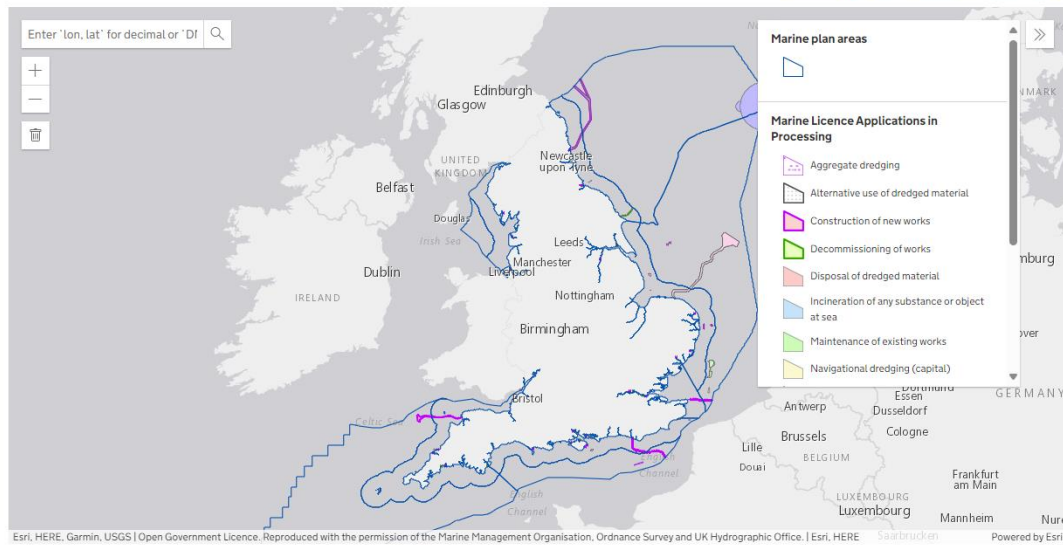
The Future of Marine Planning

Map data | Marine plan policies | Guidance

Search layers

Clear map layers | Clear search | Collapse all

- Administrative Boundaries
- Aggregate Extraction
- Dredging and Disposal
- Energy
- Environment
- Fish, Fishing and Aquaculture
- Marine Licencing Applications
 - MMO Public Register Extracts
 - Marine Licence Applications in Processing



Contact [Marine planning documents](#)

GOV.UK

Home > Environment > Marine > Evidence and the Marine Management Organisation (MMO)

Marine Management Organisation

Guidance

Evidence projects register

Updated 30 September 2024

Contents

- On-going
- Completed in 2024
- Completed in 2023
- Completed in 2022
- Completed in 2021
- Completed in 2020
- Completed in 2019
- Completed in 2018
- Completed in 2017
- Completed in 2016
- Completed in 2015
- Completed in 2014
- Completed in 2013
- Completed in 2012

Listed below are MMO led evidence projects. Where there is not a link to the report, please contact evidence@marinemangement.org.uk if you want more information. [Partnership projects published elsewhere](#) are also available.

1. On-going

Title	Description
Consideration of Nature Based Solutions (NBS) in Marine Licencing [MMO1388]	This project seeks to consider the evaluability of the marine licencing system, and, dependent on this, whether processes could enable and scale up Nature Based Solution (NBS), subject to Ministerial direction.

Access

Show/hide policies

NE-ACC-1

Proposals demonstrating appropriate enhanced and inclusive public access to and within the marine area, including the provision of services for tourism and recreation activities, will be supported.

Proposals that may have significant adverse impacts on public access should demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:

- avoid
- minimise
- mitigate

- adverse impacts so they are no longer significant.

[Show me more about this policy](#)

Applicant policy consideration

Positive impact providing a dive site and marine biodiversity hub promoting recreational fishing activity and wildlife trips



MSPri

GOV.UK

Blog

Marine developments

Organisations: [Marine Management Organisation](#)

The Marine Spatial Planning Challenge Game

David Patrick, Digital Communications Manager, 26 August 2024 · [marine planning](#)

Used around the world by policy expert, decision makers and stakeholders to explore the challenges and opportunities of sustainably developing our oceans and seas. The interactive format of the game demonstrates the challenges and complexities of marine spatial planning.

Credit: Indonesia Nature Film Society, Rekam Nusantara Foundation*

About marine developments

News and updates about the work of the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) and its partners in enabling sustainable growth in seas around England. Marine industries are estimated to contribute around £49.4 billion a year to the UK economy.

[Our about us page](#) explains the MMO's work in more detail.

Categories

MMO on Twitter

Posts from @The_MMO

Marine Management Organisation reported Success: IFC. @success_ifca · Sep 25

Marine Management Organisation

East Inshore and Offshore Marine Plan Areas

Statement of Public Participation:

March 2024

ENVIRONMENT ISO 14001 CERTIFIED

QUALITY ISO 9001 CERTIFIED

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What's Next?

Scan to sign up to our online sessions



**** Although these are now fully booked, please do reach out if you feel your organisation would benefit from a bespoke marine plan user training session ****

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Session	Date			
Marine Plan Policy Assessment	25th November 10:00-11:30	27th November 14:00-15:30	4th December 10:00-11:30	5th December 10:00-11:30
Marine and Land-use Planning	26th November 14:00-15:00		4th December 14:00-15:00	
Resources, guidance and tools	28th November 10:00-11:00		2nd December 14:00-15:00	

Fully Booked!



Marine
Management
Organisation

Marine Spatial Planning Game

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Marine Spatial Planning Game

- Internationally recognised training tool
- Useful for internal and external stakeholders
- Allows visualisation and hands on learning around conflict and challenges in the marine space
- 14 sessions in the last year including a session in Ghana, reaching hundreds of stakeholders
- 100% of participants who provided feedback thought our sessions were good or very good

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- Puts you in a 'different pair of shoes', giving you the perspective of one of the many marine stakeholder/industry groups.
- Challenges you to balance your own goals with those of opposing industries.
- Highlights the importance of planning to achieve a sustainable economic, environmental and social prosperity marine area.

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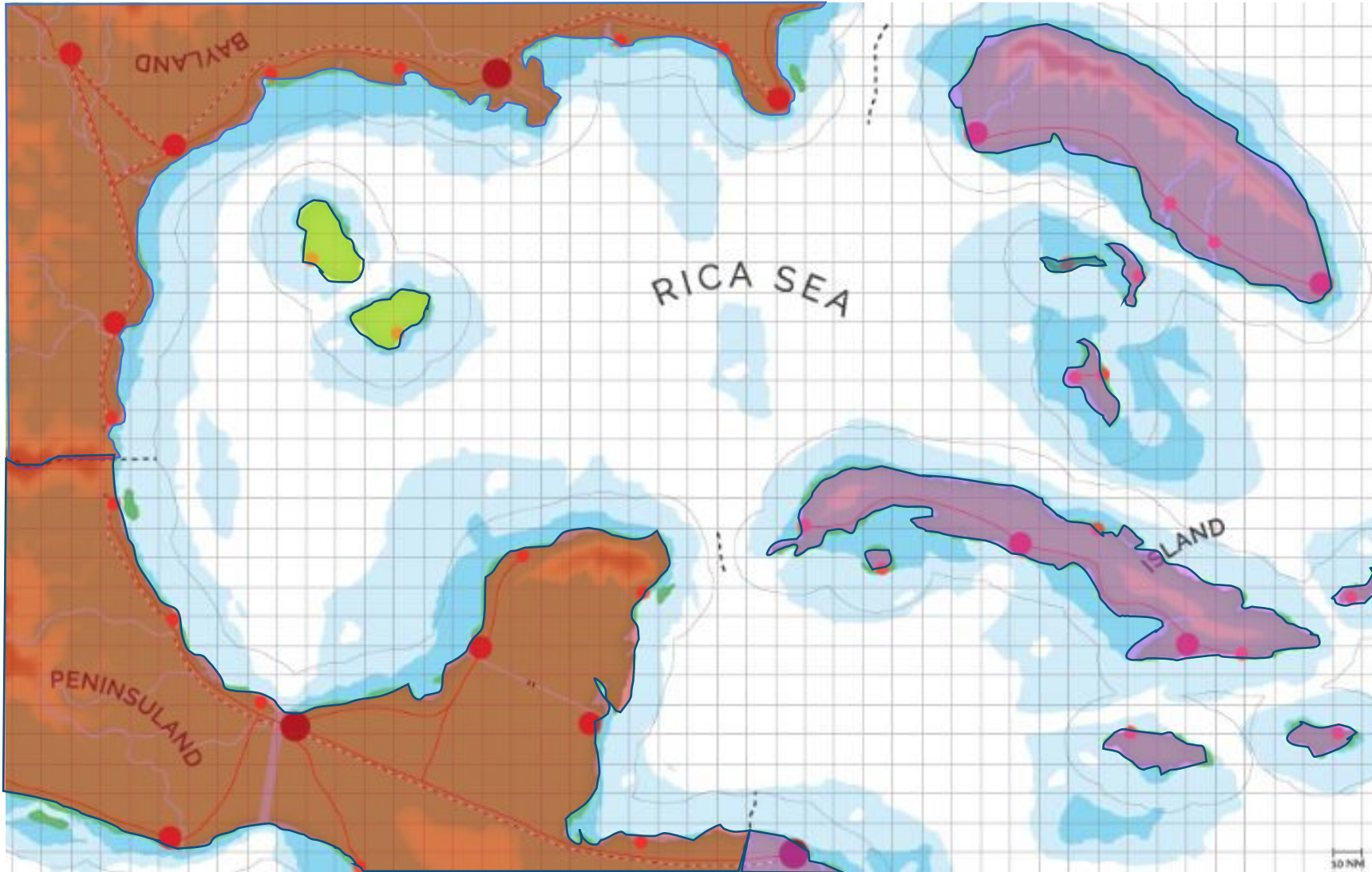


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Game Components

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The Board



Two nations:

- Bayland & Peninsuland Federation
- Island

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The Tiles



Main port



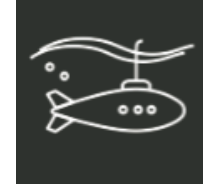
Birds area



Marine
Protection



Dredging



Military
area



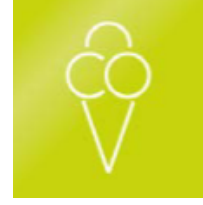
Marina



Fishing
ground



Cetaceans



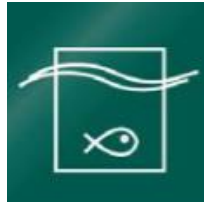
Beach
tourism



Creel
fishing



Terminal



Aquaculture



Important
habitat



Fossil
fuel
mining



Commercial
fishing



Hub



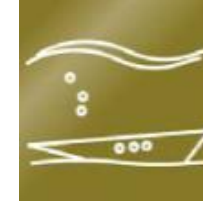
Wind
energy



Nautical
tourism



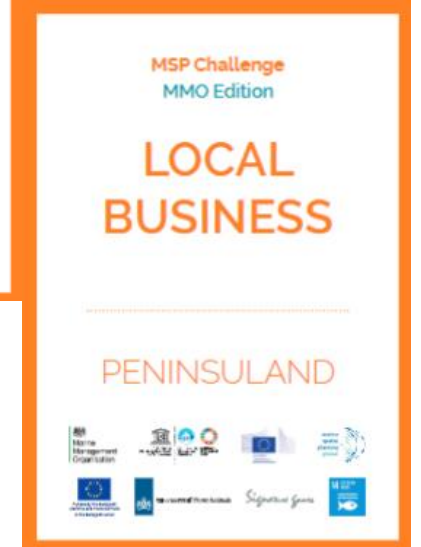
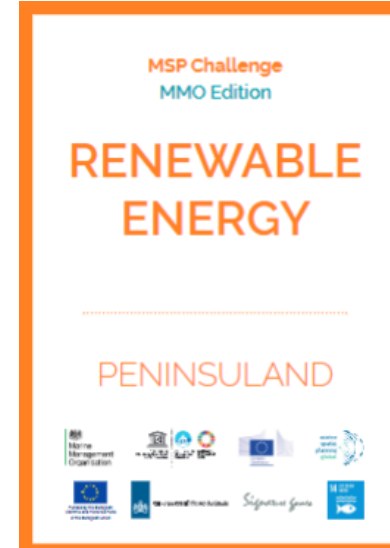
Hazardous
substances



Wreck

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The Roles



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Playing the Game

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How to play

- Every move must be approved by the Planner!
- Team members can demonstrate proposals by:
 - Placing tiles colourless-side up.
 - Laying string (cables/vessel routes) over the area that it would traverse,
- If approved by the planner
 - Tiles can be flipped colour side up.
 - String can be tied onto pins.

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General Rules

- Decisions must be plausible, functional and acceptable within the rules
- Incorporate real life knowledge
- Your nation's evidence base is evolving and being discovered
- The Treaty of Cari protects underwater cultural heritage
- All activities need to be connected to land
- Redirection of shipping lanes requires consultation with the IMO/moderator
- Respect limitations of co-existence and co-location

More specific rules will be presented alongside the scenario

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Future MSP Game Sessions

Please reach out to your [local coastal planner](#) if you wish to hold a Marine Spatial Planning Challenge game for your organisation or mutual stakeholders.

Games can be tailored to marine issues of relevance to you.