

Marine Management Organisation



Implementation of the South Marine Plan

Solent Forum





Overview

- Overview of implementation
- Monitoring
- Marine Information System

South Marine Plan Implementation Overview



Implementing the marine plan

Why do I need to take account of marine plans?

It is a legal requirement for marine plans to be considered in all decisions that affect England's marine area, now and into the future.

Decisions that take account of marine plans:

- have a reduced risk of legal challenge
- are informed by the best available evidence
- and are considered against wider context, both on land and at sea

This means that England's marine area is managed sustainably and time and money can be saved.

The value of implementation

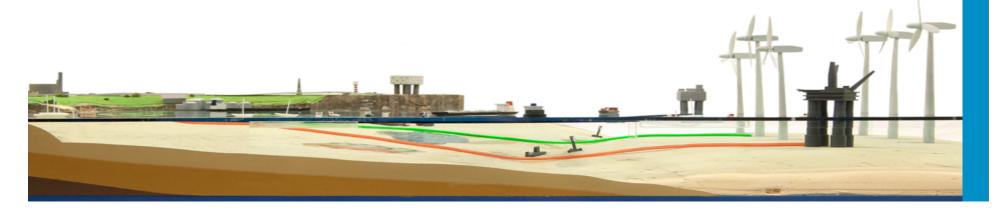
Successful application of marine plans will help to:

- shape the prosperity of the region for now and into the future
- draw together the social, economic and environmental benefits across land and sea
- strike a balance between local and national aspirations
- understand how effective the plans and policies are once monitoring and review takes place

But what is the best way to do this and how can organisations make the most from the marine plans?

Implementation to date

- South Plan Implementation started in 2015
- In 2016 suggestions of implementation intent were offered for South Coast authorities
 - Practicalities of marine plan implementation
 - Policy analysis exercises
 - Phase I, Phase II, Phase III
- South Plan published 17 July 2018
- Six week legal challenge period



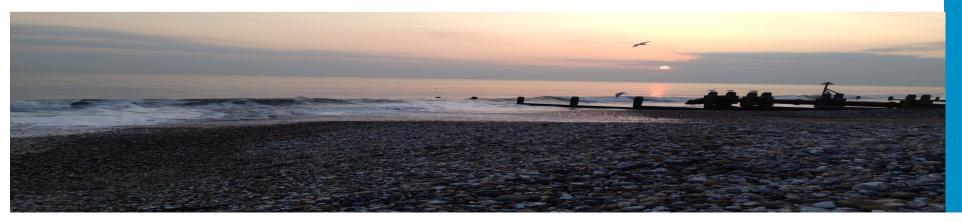
Application of marine plans (MCAA S.58)

- Principally through decisions made by public authorities
- Authorisation or enforcement decisions must be "in accordance with" the relevant marine planning documents S.58(1)
- Decisions not taken in accordance with the marine plans, then the public authority must state its reasons (S.58(2))
- A public authority must have regard to marine plans in taking any decision which relates to the exercise of any function capable of affecting the UK marine area (S.58(3))
- Exception: decisions on NSIPs under the Planning Act 2008 which must have regard marine plans (S. 58(3))

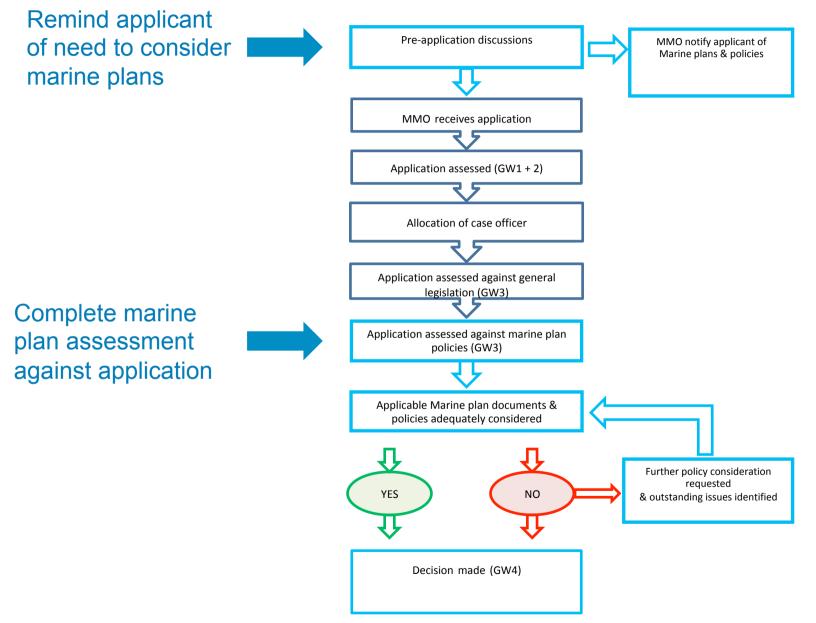


Implementation for applicants

- While marine plans are new, use and application is broadly the same as land-based plans
- Ideally, applications should consider marine plan policies at the pre-application stage
- The need for consideration of the **plans as a whole**, as it is likely that several plan policies will be pertinent to any proposal
- Incorporation of marine plan policy assessment into existing assessments currently completed by applicants



What does this look like?



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Home > Marine licensing: A guide for Local Planning Authorities (LPAs)

Marine Management

Organisation

Guidance Marine licensing: A guide for Local Planning Authorities (LPAs)

Published 11 October 2017

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- 4. Other relevant matters

1. Pre-application

The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) provides 2 hours of free advice for pre-application enquiries. General enquiries can be sent through our online <u>Marine</u> <u>Case Management System (MCMS)</u>.

We can advise what information is required to support an application and we strongly encourage engagement with us before submitting an application, especially if the project is likely to require one or more of the following assessments:

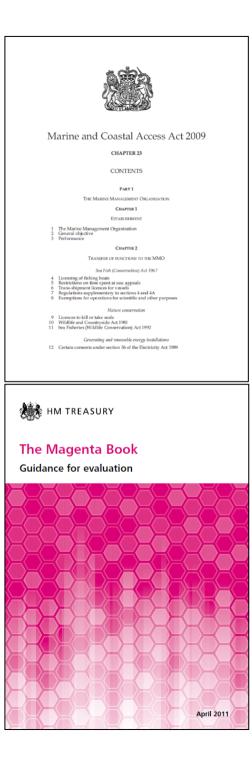
environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) - please see 'EIA - Screening / Scoping';

Monitoring



Why do we monitor?

- Statutory requirement: MACAA, sections 54 and 61
- Monitoring is also part of continuous improvement, aligning with MMO values 'committed to doing our best'
- Reporting to Parliament:
 - 3-year report from date of plan adoption.
 Includes: the effects of policies; the effectiveness of policies in securing plan objectives; and, progress towards regional objectives and MPS
 - 6-year report on all marine plans
- We follow HM Treasury guidance



How do we monitor?

- Cause and effect models provide the framework for assessing how marine plan policies bring about change
- Indicators represent information used to understand this change. This information is drawn from:
 - 1. Data: large range of topics which reflects the breadth of marine plans (e.g. sector performance economic data, habitat change data, risk status of heritage assets etc.)
 - 2. Surveys: to gather stakeholders' views
- For more information, see the South Marine Plan Approach to Monitoring here:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-south-marine-plansdocuments

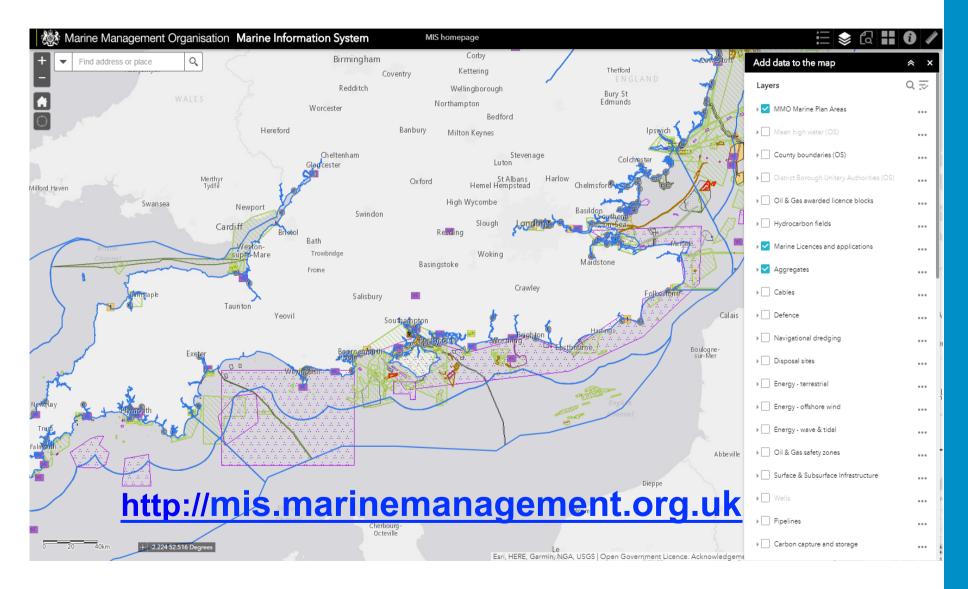
• November 2018: next South plan monitoring survey is launched online. Please take part!





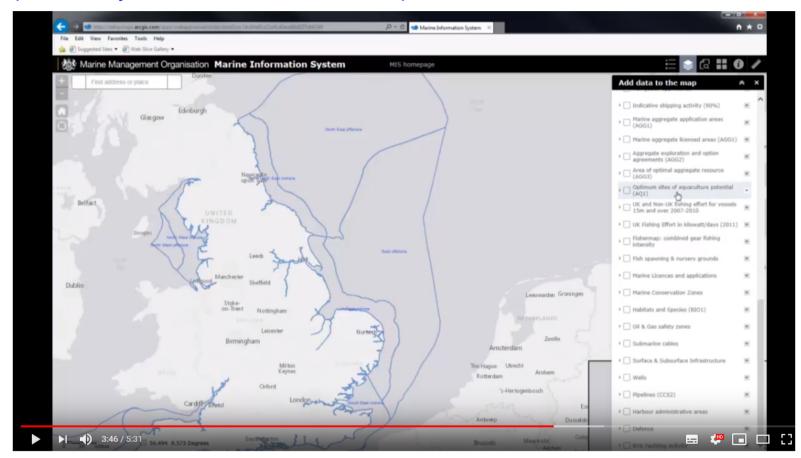


Marine Information System (MIS)



MIS Tutorial

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TYqmraGTH1U



Marine Information System (MIS)

585 views

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Marine Management Organisation (MMO) Newcastle Published on 6 Oct 2015



The Marine Information System (MIS) http://mis.marinemanagement.org.uk/ is an interactive

Any questions?

Thank you – any questions?

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