

C-SCOPE 14th June 2012

Progressing Marine Planning in England

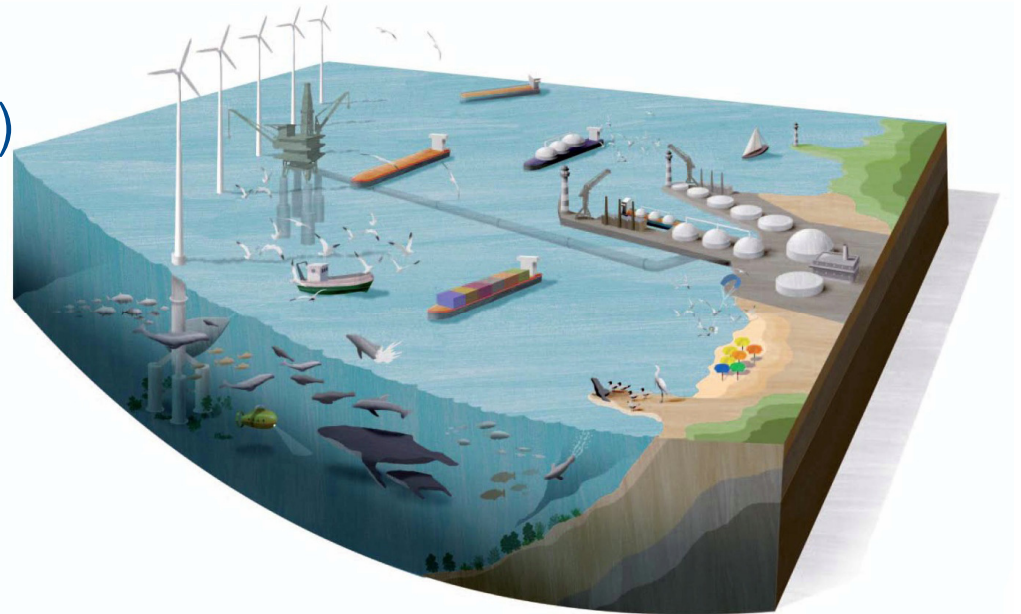


marine
management
organisation

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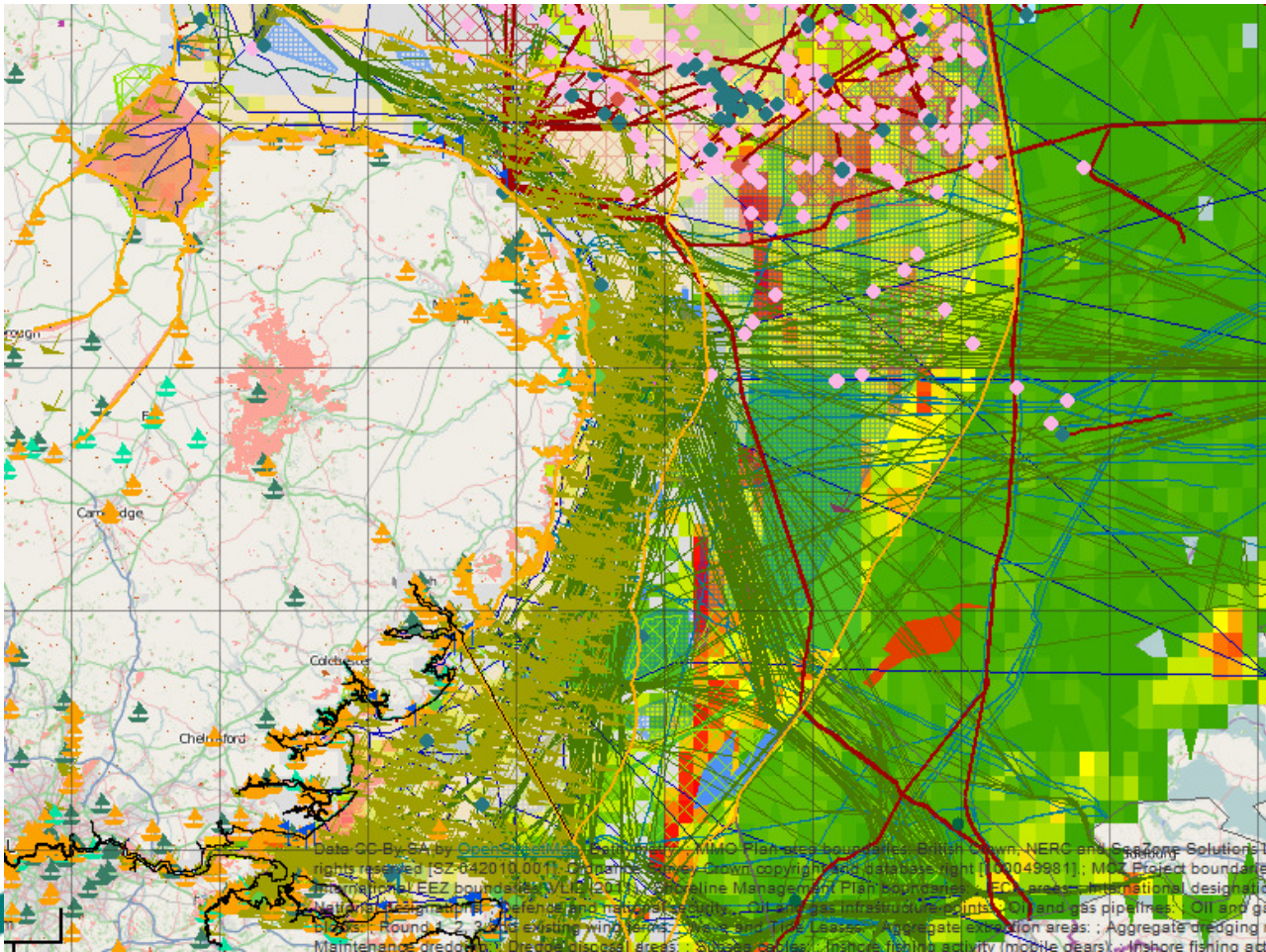
Outline

- Introduction – what, why, requirements
- England-level overview
- Progress towards first plans
 - Stakeholder engagement
 - Policy (national, sub-national)
 - Evidence, analysis, research
 - Sustainability Appraisal
 - Objectives
- Next steps/activities
- **C-SCOPE learning**



Why do we need marine planning?

Overarching driver – Increasing and competing use of marine space and resources, impacting on the sustainability of the marine environment

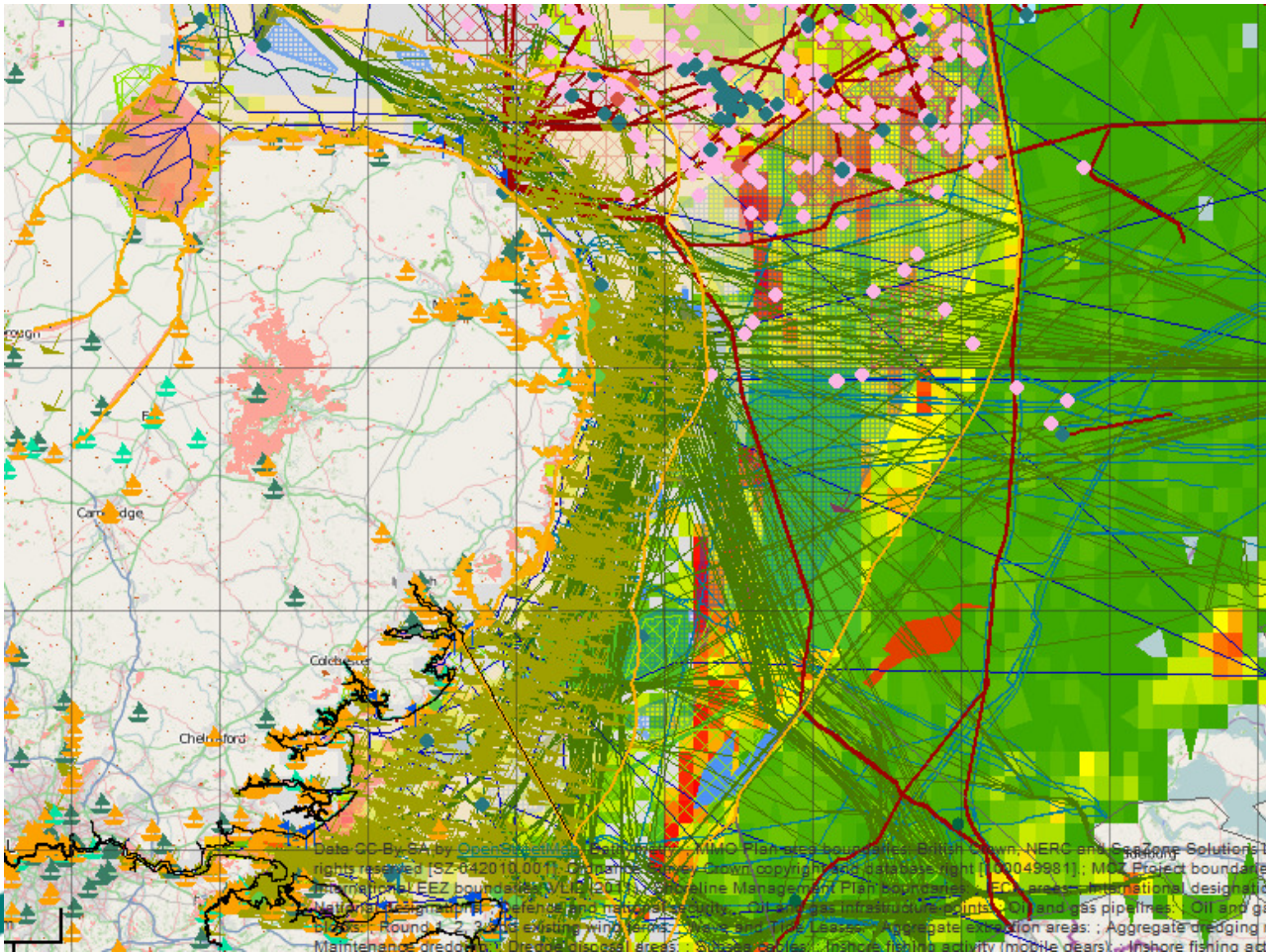


Map showing the English Channel and surrounding waters, illustrating the need for marine planning. The map displays various marine management zones, including military operations areas, shipping lanes, and environmental protection zones. Key locations labeled include Cherbourg, Colchester, and Chelmsford. The map is overlaid with numerous colored lines and polygons representing different marine management zones.

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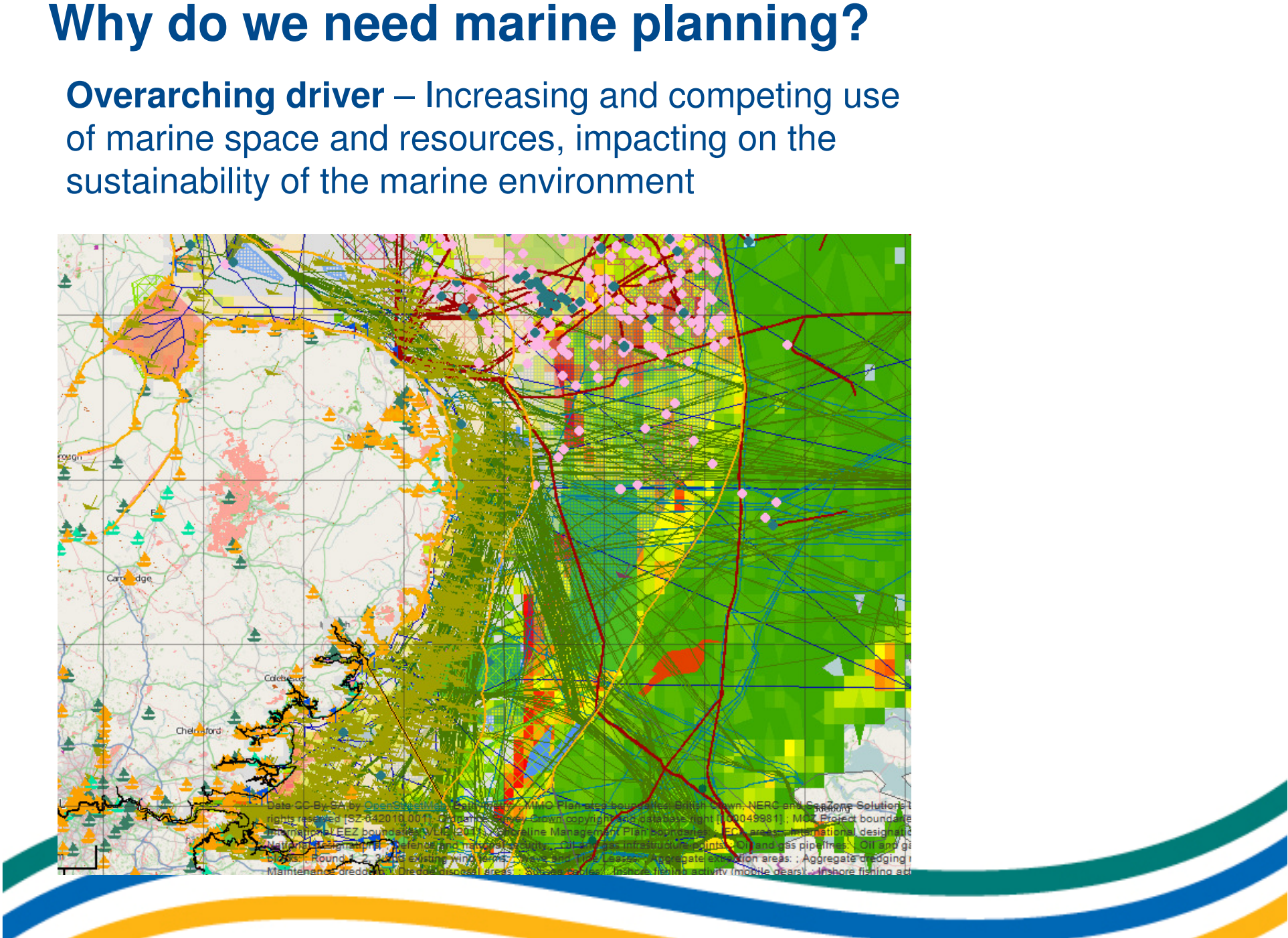
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Perceived benefits but also expectations

- Sustainable use of marine resources
- Greater certainty for investors/developers
- Improved basis for addressing cumulative effects
- ‘Regional seas’ governance (ecosystem approach)
- Proactive and forward planning
- Plan for new activities and changing technologies
- Framework for consistent decision making
- Cohesion with coastal and terrestrial plans (ICZM)
- Early involvement of stakeholders (“democratic deficit”)



The requirement for marine planning

- Aim: contribute to and help deliver sustainable development
- Marine & Coastal Access Act provides legislative basis for a marine planning system
- Marine Policy Statement (MPS) will be the overarching policy framework for the UK marine area (UK Govt and Devolved Administrations)
- Marine Plans will translate the MPS into detailed policy and spatial guidance for each plan area (**MMO**, SoS)
 - All plan 'areas' (sub-divisions around the coast)
 - Guide and direct decision makers, including Licensing
 - No timetable prescribed but report/review every 3-6 years
- Defra Description document



Key characteristics (England, UK)

- Integrated approach:
 - across environmental, economic and social factors
 - across sectors (including interactions, policies)
 - between different levels/scales (national, sub-national)
 - with other plans (including terrestrial)
- Place: 'holistic view', boundaries
- Forward looking: vision, objectives, policies
- Stakeholder participation: proactive, various stages, all those with an interest
- Temporal: timeframe, maintain, review



Where and when

Boundaries

- Limit of tidal influence to “EEZ”

Overall timetable

- Estimate 2 - 2.5 years (II?)
- Two at a time = by 2021
- Recent review: same end date but overlap (lead in time)

National activity

- Govt, Stakeholders
- Evidence and Analysis

‘Future’ plan areas

- Engagement
- Projects, learning, issues etc



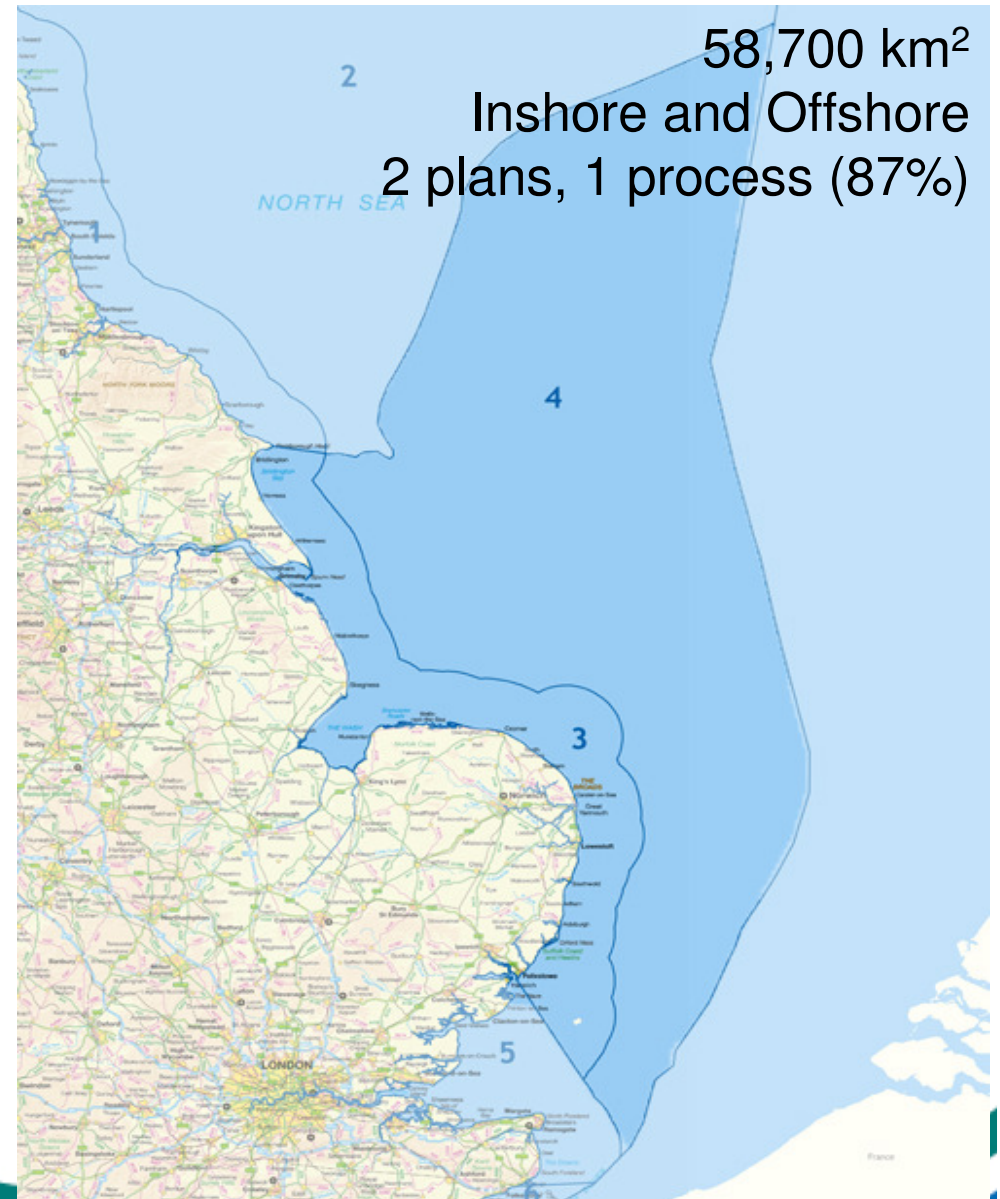
East marine plan areas

Timeline (two years)

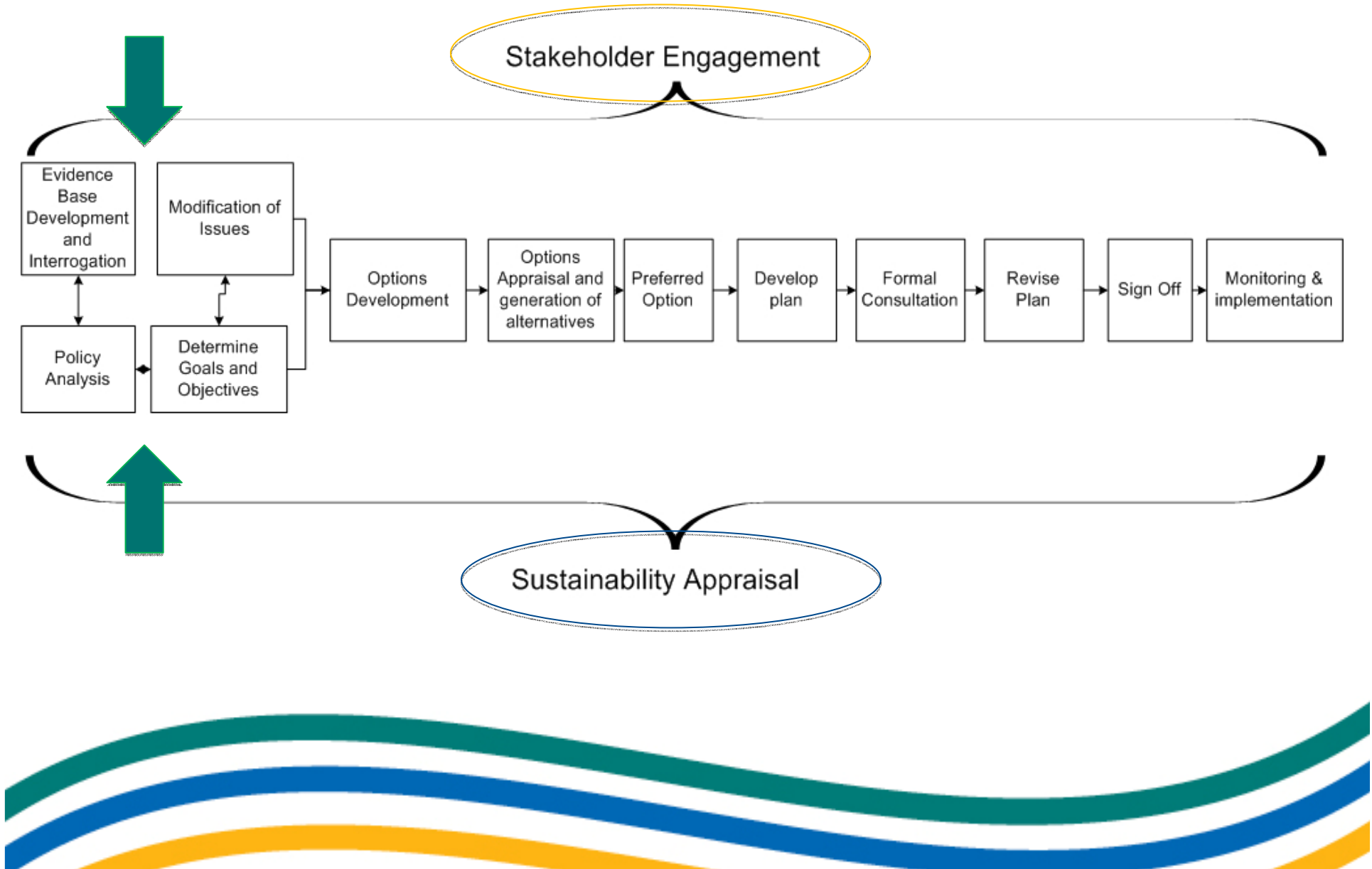
- Dec 2010: Announce, prep
- April 2011: Start
- Feb 2012: Evidence & Issues
- May: Draft Objectives/Vision
- July: Options
- Sept: draft plan to government
- Jan 2013: consultation
- April 2013: revised

Two plans but one process

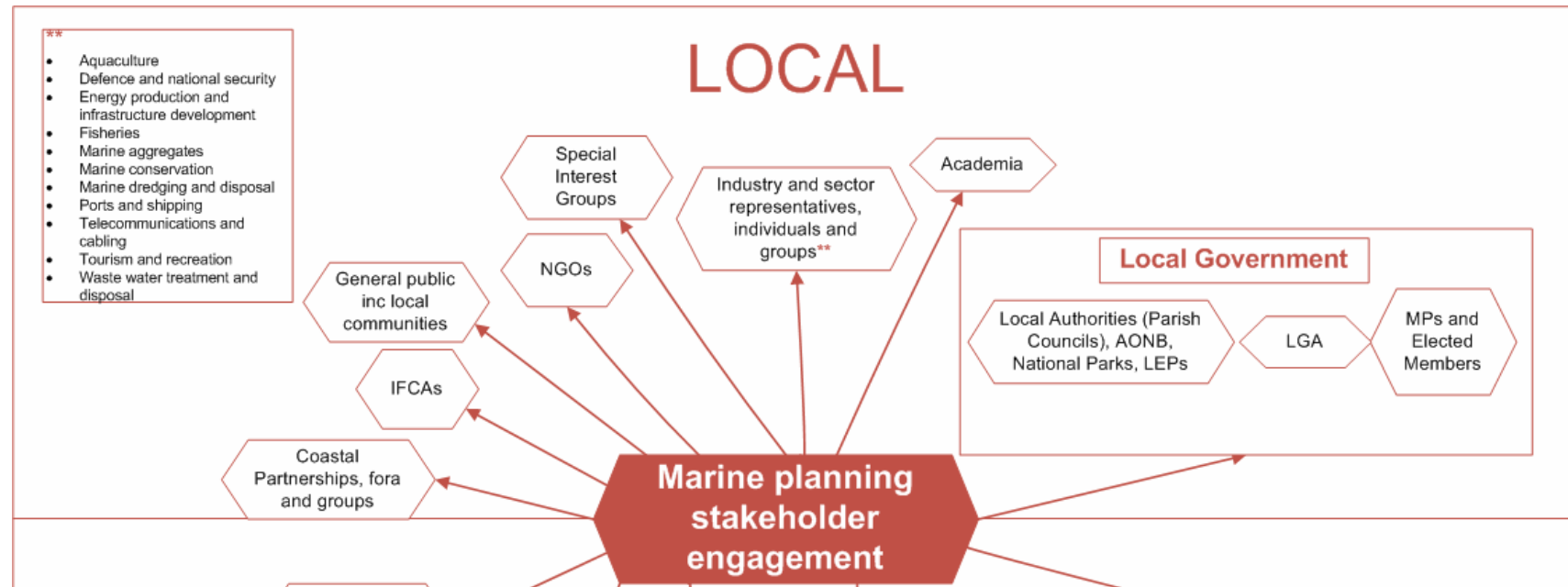
Developing whilst doing ⇒
very challenging



Marine Planning process



Stakeholder engagement – plan areas



•Local stakeholder engagement

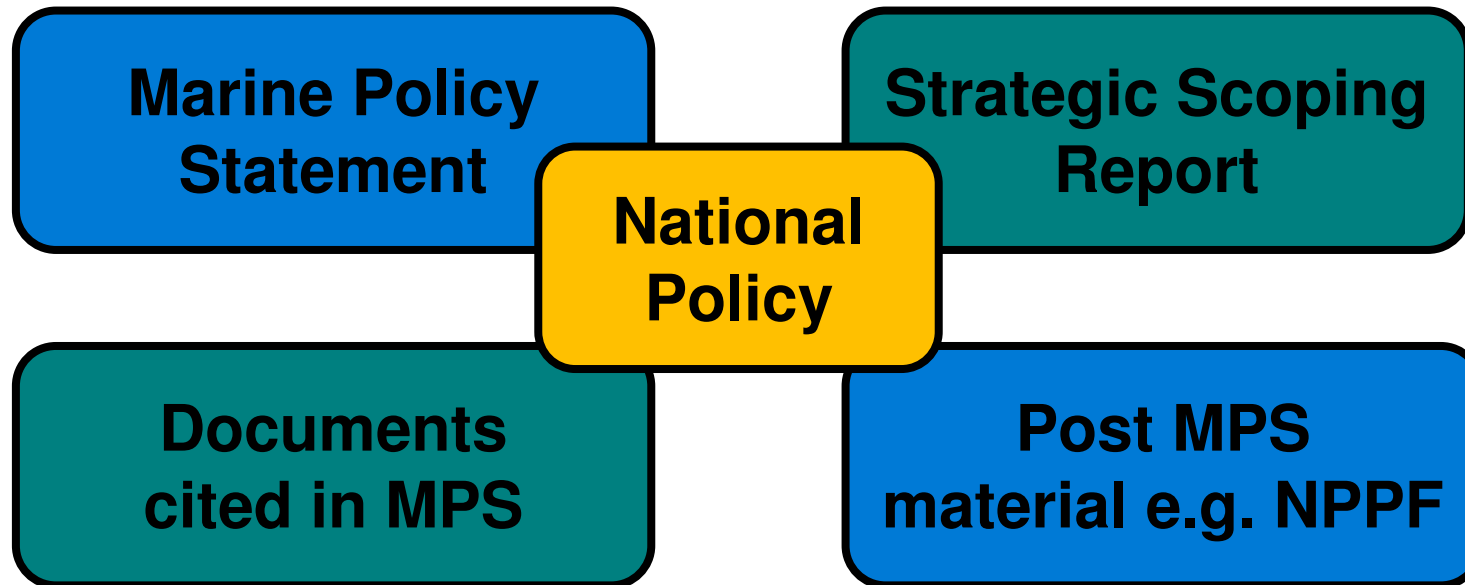
- Individual interests and groups
- Work with existing partnerships, links to other projects (eg MPAs)
- No formal bespoke structures or groups
- Liaison officers + range of meetings, workshops, events

Participation and Consultation

- December 2011 workshops
 - Three locations, ~150 participants
 - Marine planning focus inc. 'Key issues'
 - Interactive, various 'tasks' inc. Futures
 - 90% positive feedback (84 returns)
- Different ways to communicate, e.g.
 - Drop in sessions
 - 3 D model
- The process is as important as the product



National Policy



- Undertaken across MPS 'considerations' & 'key activities'
- Extract and / or summarise goals, objectives and points and considerations of most relevance to planning
- Informed by engagement with national bodies



Marine Policy Statement

- 22 Goals (High Level Marine Objectives):
 - Achieving a sustainable marine economy
 - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
 - Living within environmental limits
 - Promoting good governance
 - Using sound science responsibly
- Strategic environmental, social and economic considerations
- Policy objectives for key activities/sectors
 - Generally broad (only explicit target is for renewables)
 - No *a priori* prioritisation ⇒ to be done at plan level
- Approach, scope, application



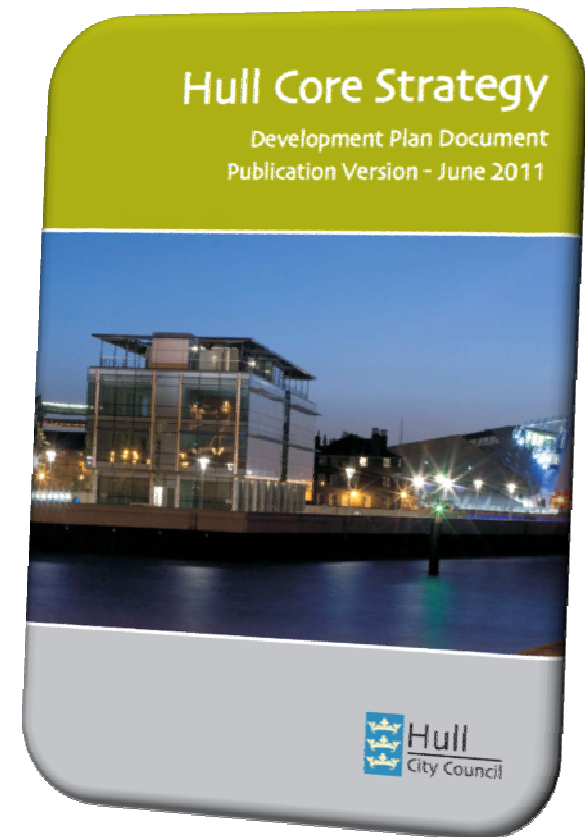
Sub-national policy / plans

Terrestrial planning

- “take all reasonable steps” to ensure compatible with Planning Act plan
- Assess marine relevant policies in Local Development Frameworks
- Worked with Local Authorities to review all 26 LDFs (+ 2 AONBs, 1 National Park)
- Implications for marine planning

Other **Approach, scope, application**

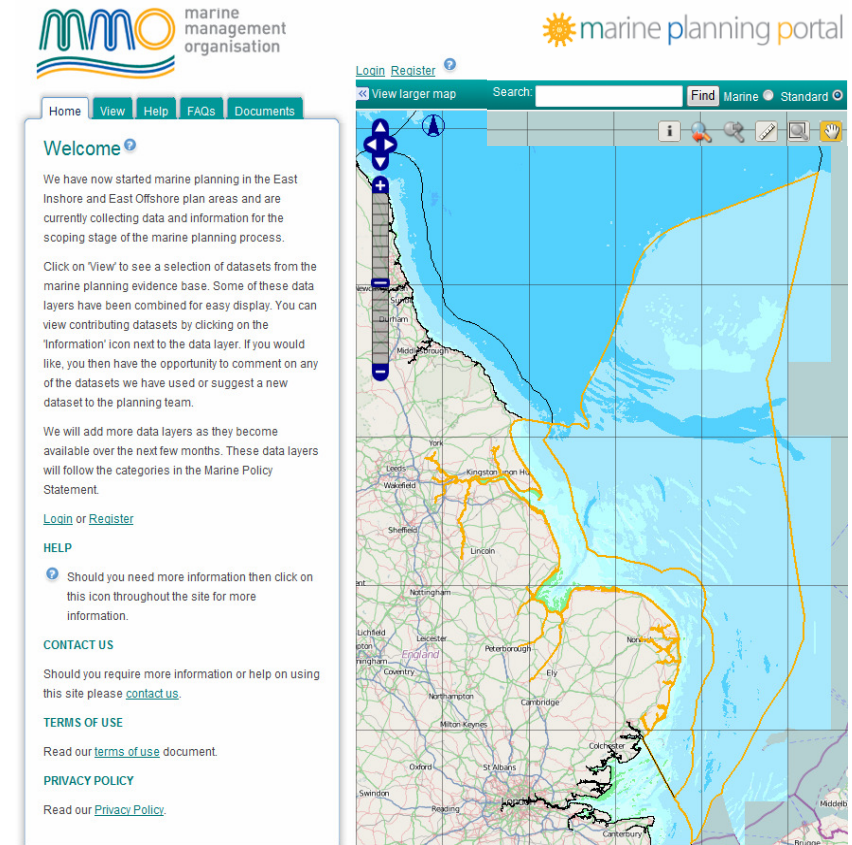
- River Basin Management Plans (EA)
- Shoreline Management Plans (EA, LAs)
- Highlight policies/link to marine planning





Technical data collation and GIS analysis (**most**)

- Building on existing projects, e.g. MCZs, SEA, CP2
- Working with organisations & data sharing where possible
- Local stakeholders input
 - Data, verification
 - On-line marine planning portal
- QA: Internal, MEDIN standards
- GIS analysis (**iterative, simplify**)
 - Methods, Integration



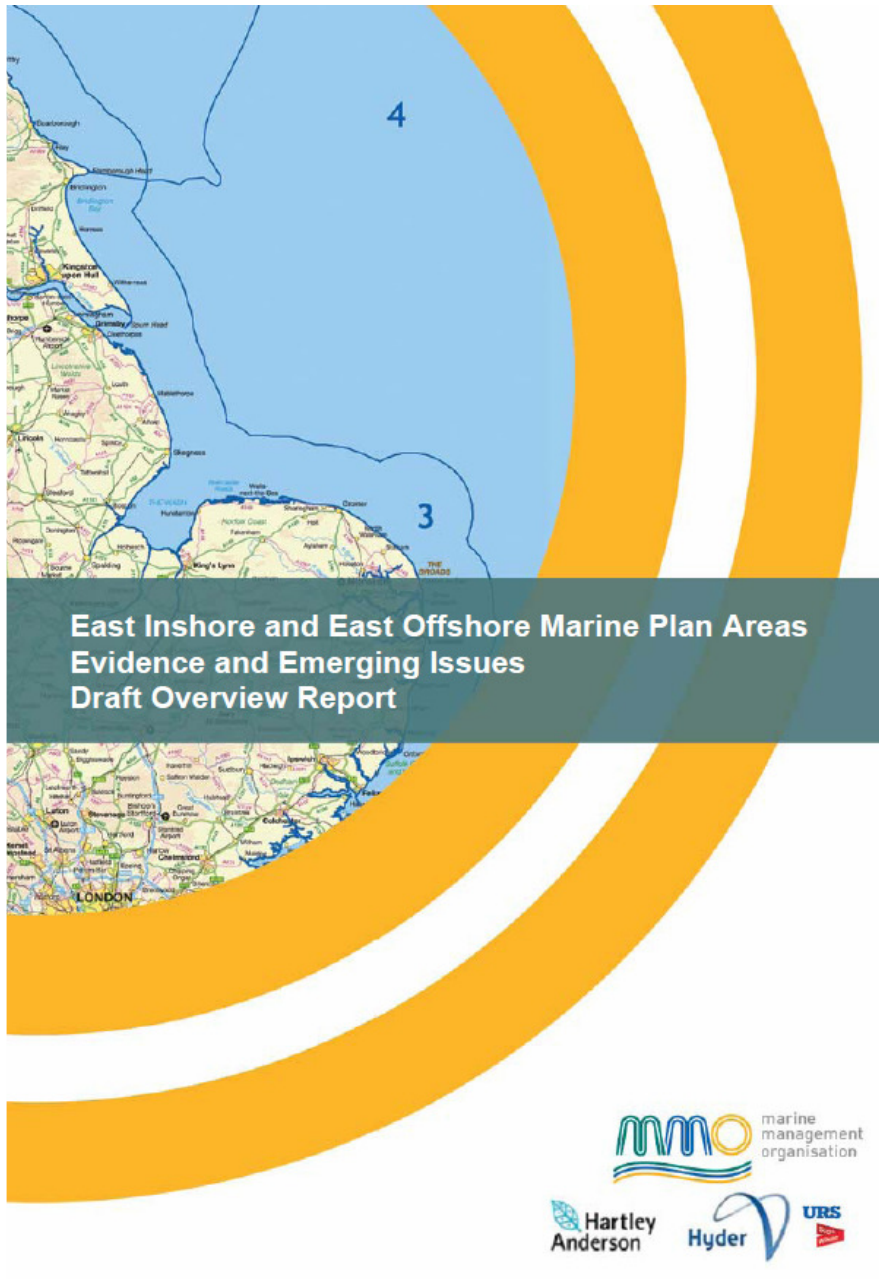
Sustainability Appraisals

- Requirement set out in Marine & Coastal Access Act
- Increasingly used in England, particularly terrestrial planning
- Purpose
 - a process to provide independent check of the development of the plan
 - assess impact on social, economic and environmental objectives
 - incorporates Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Regulations Assessment
- Delivery (**attended C-SCOPE meetings**)
 - started on 'day 1' of plan making with contractors appointed
 - Advisory Group established
 - 'Scoping' to identify sustainability issues for subsequent appraisal
 - Distinct consultation and discussion



Overview / Main Report

- Chapter 1: Introduction and background
- Chapter 2: Evidence gathering
- Chapter 3: Introduction and approach to SA process
- Chapter 4: Key activities
- Chapter 5: Interactions – between multiple activities and between activities and environment
- Chapter 6: Social, economic & environmental issues
- Annexes



Vision and Objectives

- Develop Feb – May 2012
 - Outline and alternative approaches (learning and input)
 - Initial consultation, e.g. Govt, LAs, SFG, SA AG
 - 4 week informal, wider consultation ⇒ 70 responses, >1000 comments
- Vision
 - Conflicting comments ('list all' vs 'brief and bold')
 - One paragraph + current characteristics + 'How will this look in 2033'
 - General acceptance of some emphasis on renewables
- Objectives
 - General support for approach but many detailed points
 - Broad and cross-cutting with specificity in 'plan policies'
 - Twelve – Economic, Environmental, Social, Governance, Climate change, Science



Next Steps

- Substantial progress, a lot further to go (challenging)
- Have drawn on work elsewhere including C-SCOPE
- May-July: Options development and discussion
- July-Aug: Develop plan policies and potential actions
- Aug-Sept: drafting initial plan + SA + Impact Assessment
- Oct-Dec: Whitehall/RPC clearance
- Jan-Mar 2013: Formal consultation
- April 2013: revised plan
- July 2012: identify next plan areas.....





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