



Marine Management Organisation

**South Inshore and
South Offshore
marine plan areas**

**Statement of Public
Participation: April
2013**



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1. Introduction

The seas around England are becoming increasingly crowded, with competing demands on space for marine activities together with a need to consider environmental impacts. This is an ideal time to adopt an integrated and strategic approach to manage the use of our seas in the most sustainable way. Marine planning has been established to do this, setting the direction for licensing and day-to-day management.

Marine plan areas cover inshore and offshore marine regions. There are eleven marine plan areas across England, and the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) will produce marine plans for each of these plan areas.

Each plan focuses on a specific area, considers economic, environmental and social issues, encompasses all sectors, and is forward-looking with a clearly set out 20-year vision supported by objectives and policies. This means our seas will finally have a management system comparable to the well established and tested planning system on land.

This document briefly describes how and when the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) will involve people in preparing the marine plans for the South plan areas and indicates who may be involved in the plan-making process.

What is this document?

The future development of our marine area affects many people. In order to create places and spaces where people can work, live and enjoy spending time, it is important that those with an interest can have their say in the marine planning process and contribute to shaping the future of our seas and coastline.

The Statement of Public Participation (SPP) is required under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009¹ (the MCAA), which created a framework for the marine planning system. It is important that, as well as drawing on best practice and experience, we take account of stakeholders'² views on how they want to be involved to ensure their participation at appropriate stages in the planning process. The aim of this document is to describe how we will do this, when we will do this and what we will do with the outcomes of your views and opinions.

The MCAA³ sets out the requirement to produce a SPP for each plan area. However, early engagement with stakeholders has indicated the value in producing a single SPP incorporating both the South Inshore and South Offshore marine plan areas. The MCAA also sets out the requirement to produce a marine plan for each plan area.

Who is this document for?

This document is for those who have an interest in the plan areas or those who may be affected by decisions taken on the basis of the plan. Stakeholders could represent a wide range of interests, including those who live or conduct business in and around the area, spend leisure time there or help to manage it, from individuals to groups and organisations.

Everyone has the opportunity to be involved in shaping their marine area. If you are part of a local group, business or an individual with an interest in the South Inshore and/or South Offshore plan

¹ www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/contents

² Stakeholders for the purpose of marine planning are defined by the Marine Management Organisation as "people, groups, individuals, and businesses with an interest in the marine area".

³ MCAA (Section 51): "(1) A marine plan authority may prepare a marine plan for an area (a "marine plan area") consisting of the whole or any part of its marine planning region."

areas, you may have information and ideas that can help determine their future. By taking part in the marine planning process you can influence the decisions being made about these marine plans.

Our core principles for engaging in marine planning are set out below, and we are committed to following these throughout the planning process.

Our principles of engagement

We have drawn up a list of engagement principles based on how we believe we should work, and feedback from stakeholders.

We will:

- involve people early on in the decision-making process and in developing locally specific policy within the framework provided by the Marine Policy Statement⁴
- engage with interested people and organisations at the appropriate time using effective engagement methods and allowing sufficient time for meaningful consultation
- be adaptable, recognising that different consultation methods work for different people and that a one size fits all approach is not sufficient
- respect the diversity of people and their lifestyles and give people a fair chance to have their voice heard regardless of gender, age, race, abilities, sexual orientation, where they live or other personal circumstances
- be clear in the purpose of any engagement about how you may contribute, and let people know how their views have been taken into account within agreed timescales
- make documents publicly available on our website and across our network of coastal offices and be consistent in our approach
- communicate clearly with people using plain English and avoiding jargon.

Getting involved

If you would like to get involved in marine planning, would like to be added to our contacts database or to receive our regular newsletter, please get in touch with the MMO Marine Planning Team:

Email: planning@marinemanagement.org.uk

Tel: 0191 376 2790

By post: Marine Planning Team
Marine Management Organisation
Lancaster House
Hampshire Court
NE4 7YH

Or contact your local coastal offices at:

Brixham: 01803 853 383
Poole: 01202 677 539
Portsmouth: 02392 864 917
Shoreham: 01273 424 849
Hastings: 01424 424 109

⁴ HM Government Marine Policy Statement (2011) available from www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/09/30/pb13654-marine-policy-statement/

2. Background to marine planning

The marine planning system in England

Through the MCAA, the UK Government introduced a number of measures that will help to deliver its vision for "clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas". The MCAA establishes the legal basis for a marine planning system.

The Secretary of State has delegated to the MMO functions to undertake marine planning in England. However, the Secretary of State's consent is required before this SPP is published⁵.

Benefits of the marine planning system

Marine planning will contribute to the effective management of marine activities and focus on the sustainable use of our marine resources.

Benefits include:

- **clear mapping of relevant marine uses** – to benefit both individual licence applications and national infrastructure projects, and enable economic growth for new activities
- **greater certainty for investors/developers** – clear indications of areas to consider or avoid, saving time and money for developers. This is because plans will be based on the best available technical and scientific evidence, including early and consistent engagement with stakeholders together with a sustainability appraisal⁶
- **shared use of busy areas** – so that as many industries as possible can benefit (We will look at all the competing uses of our seas and identify opportunities for sharing space sustainably.)
- **earlier and better involvement of nearby communities** – sharing information with a wide range of people at the plan-making stages, and listening to their views and needs
- **making the most of growth and job opportunities** – by linking new marine development with communities on land, so new jobs can benefit local people
- **recognising local interests** – and rejecting a 'one size fits all' approach by liaising with local authorities, local coastal groups and others to understand each area
- **taking account of environmental factors at an early stage** – marine plans will look at the cumulative effect on the marine ecosystem of all the activities and pressures in each area
- **sustainable development** – all plans will focus on development that focuses on the three pillars of sustainability (environmental, economic and social)
- **opportunities for multiple benefits** – encouraging developments to also enhance benefits for marine ecology and/or biodiversity.

Marine plans will enable us to set a clear direction for managing our seas, to clarify objectives and priorities, and to direct decision makers, users and stakeholders towards more strategic and efficient use of marine resources.

Overview of the plan areas

Marine plan areas cover either inshore or offshore marine regions. There are eleven marine plan areas across England, and the MMO will produce marine plans for each of these plan areas (see map 1). The inshore region extends from the mean high water mark out to 12 nautical miles. The

⁵ The SPP relates to retained functions for the purposes of section 60 of the MCAA.

⁶ As set out in 'A description of the marine planning system for England' published by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) in March 2011 available from <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20121204124616/http://archive.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/marine-planning/110318-marine-planning-descript.pdf>

offshore region includes the area from 12 nautical miles out to the Renewable Energy Zone (REZ), and maritime borders with France and the Channel Islands.

The boundaries may be subject to minor refinement during the course of the marine planning process, but cannot be substantially changed.



Contains Ordnance Survey and UK Hydrographic Office data © Crown copyright and database right 2012. Marine Management Organisation.

Map 1: Marine plan areas in England

For a higher resolution version of this map, please go to

www.marinemanagement.org.uk/marineplanning/areas/documents/marine_plan_areas.pdf

Progress in marine planning

All UK administrations⁷ adopted the Marine Policy Statement (MPS)⁸ which provides the framework for the preparation of marine plans. Decisions by public authorities which may affect a marine area must be made in accordance with the MPS and any relevant marine plans. The UK Government has also published 'A description of the marine planning system for England' in March 2011⁹.

Marine planning began in the East Inshore and East Offshore plan areas in April 2011 and the MMO has been working with a range of partners and stakeholders locally, nationally and internationally in order to produce these first plans. This work included collating and analysing

⁷ Including England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

⁸ HM Government Marine Policy Statement (2011) available from www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/09/30/pb13654-marine-policy-statement/

⁹ <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20121204124616/http://archive.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/marine-planning/110318-marine-planning-descript.pdf>

information at a local and national level, assessing existing plans and policies, identifying key marine planning issues, defining the vision and objectives and producing marine planning policies. The East Inshore and East Offshore draft marine plans (as at March 2013) are due for public consultation shortly. Work on the marine plans has also been developed by talking with coastal groups and other partnerships, learning from pilot projects in England and marine planning regimes elsewhere, and workshops with interested parties in the East Inshore and East Offshore plan areas. The box on page 14 provides a snapshot of the engagement carried out to date in producing these first plans.

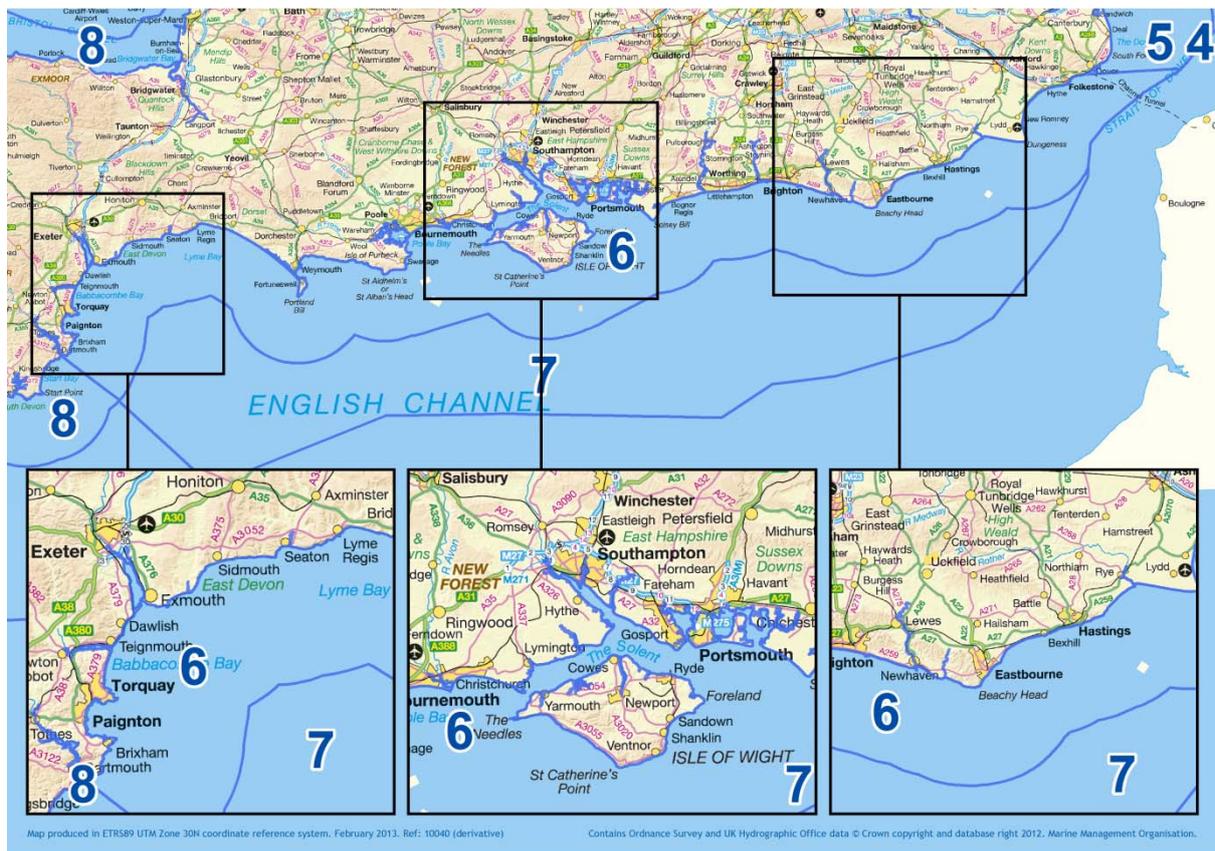
3. The South Inshore and South Offshore plan areas

The South plan areas are the second areas to be selected for marine planning. The South plan areas include over 20,000 square kilometres of sea.

The South Inshore Plan Area covers an area of approximately 1,000 kilometres of coastline stretching from Dover in Kent to Dartmouth in Devon, out to 12 nautical miles taking in some 10,000 square kilometres of sea. The area comprises of 40 local authorities (including six counties), six areas of outstanding natural beauty, two national parks, a UNESCO world heritage site in Dorset and a geopark site in Devon. The area has 10 blue flag beaches and very busy ports at Portsmouth and Southampton.

The South Offshore Plan Area includes the marine area from 12 nautical miles to the median line bordering international waters, a total of approximately 10,000 square kilometres. The MCAA defines the marine area to include "the waters of every estuary, river or channel, so far as the tide flows at mean high water spring tide"¹⁰. Such waters include the freshwater section of some rivers to quite far inland, such as the Arun the Exe and the Dart. The MCAA (Section 51(2)) is clear that the marine planning authority must seek to ensure that every part of its marine area is covered by a marine plan when an MPS is in effect. It should also be noted that Schedule 6 to the MCAA requires the marine planning authority to take all reasonable steps to ensure that any marine plan for the English inshore area is compatible with any relevant development or Welsh spatial plan.

¹⁰ Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, Section 42 www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/contents



Map 2: South Inshore and South Offshore plan areas (inshore is area 6 and offshore is area 7)

For a higher resolution version of this map, please go to www.marinemangement.org.uk/marineplanning/areas/documents/south_marine_plan_areas.pdf

The south plan areas present a number of distinct characteristics, including¹¹:

- significance for tourism and recreation – for example 2012 Olympic sailing at Weymouth and Portland, the largest number of blue flag beaches of all English plan areas, high levels of water sports especially in the Solent, scuba diving sites at Selsey, Brighton and Swanage to Hythe and also the popularity of swimming in the English Channel
- importance for marine aggregate extraction
- potential for offshore wind with two offshore search areas – the Southern Array and west of the Isle of Wight – it also has one of three consented tidal energy leases in England, near the Isle of Wight
- potential for oil and gas licensing with two blocks currently being assessed
- 85 per cent of the plan area has shipping traffic of over 1,000 ships per year – higher than any other plan area – with significant passenger ferry traffic and cruises from Southampton
- significant shellfish activity east of Portsmouth, including Poole Harbour and Southampton Water
- a total of 11 special protection areas under the Birds Directive and 40 special areas of conservation under the Habitats Directive, 33 recommended marine conservation zones of which 10 recommended for designation in 2013 and 267 sites of special scientific interest
- two out of three English burial at sea sites located off The Needles on the Isle of Wight and between Hastings and Newhaven

¹¹ Characteristics based on information from the Strategic scoping report and from stakeholder feedback at workshops.

- contrasting coastal communities, such as certain coastal areas have an ageing population while there are higher levels of deprivation around Weymouth and Portland
- high levels of second home ownership in some coastal areas, especially in popular sailing areas¹².

This is, however, not an exhaustive list and the Marine Management Organisation would welcome representations as to other matters which should be included in the proposed marine plans¹³.

Reporting area of the marine plans

The reporting area will consist of the wider areas of analysis required for the plan, which includes the broader area outside of the plans' area boundaries. A reporting area will not have a defined geographical boundary. Rather the area differs depending on the issues being reported. We recognise that stakeholders may be affected by the marine plans outside the plan areas boundaries, depending on the issue being considered. We will engage and consult with those stakeholders in the South West and the South East plan areas, and other countries and Crown dependencies bordering English waters in the South, such as France and the Channel Islands. We welcome stakeholder input to establish any issues which may widen the reporting area as appropriate.

4. Stages and timeline for production of marine plans

When will we engage?

Marine planning for the South Inshore and South Offshore plan areas will begin in 2013.

Throughout this process, we will carry out ongoing engagement as the plans develop and will work closely with our key stakeholders and other people who are interested in the marine area. There are certain stages in plan-making in which we are legally required to engage in a more structured and formal way, for example formal public consultation the draft plans, but it will be important for us to hear stakeholder's views and opinions on how they feel the plans are progressing throughout the process.

To date, we have held three workshops with stakeholders in Exeter, Southampton and Brighton, to gauge opinion on ways to engage and communicate in taking forward the production of marine plans in the south plan areas. These events were attended by over 160 people representing a wide range of organisations, the outcomes of which have assisted in producing this SPP. For example, the importance of using existing networks to engage and channel information was raised, as these networks harness a wealth of experience, and have often built up trusted relationships with stakeholders over many years.

The timeline below sets out our proposed stages of plan-making, highlighting a number of key opportunities for stakeholder input into the planning process. However, it is to be noted that these timelines represent a guide only and as plan-making is an iterative process these stages may be subject to amendment.

¹² Please note, there are many others, this is just a snapshot to provide context.

¹³ Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, Schedule 6, Section 5(5).



Figure 1: Stages and indicative timeframe for marine plan-making in the South Inshore and South Offshore plan areas¹⁴

5. Who will we engage with?

Engaging with stakeholders and interested parties

As previously mentioned, the marine plans are for anyone who has an interest in the marine plan areas. However, there are certain sectors that are immediately recognisable as playing a key part in marine planning, such as:

- aquaculture
- defence and national security
- energy production and infrastructure development
- fisheries
- local communities and elected members
- local authorities

¹⁴ Diagram adapted from 'A description of the marine planning system for England', published by Defra in March 2011 and available at <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20121204124616/http://archive.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/marine-planning/110318-marine-planning-descript.pdf>

- marine aggregates
- marine conservation
- marine dredging and disposal
- ports and shipping
- telecommunications and cabling
- tourism and recreation
- waste water treatment and disposal¹⁵.

This is not intended to be an exclusive list and will be expanded upon throughout the marine planning process. We are committed to communicating and engaging with as many groups and individuals as possible.

Engaging with stakeholder groups

There are certain groups and organisations which represent the interest of these sectors, and we expect that these groups will play a major role in marine planning, adding value to the work of the MMO by contributing to the overall stakeholder engagement process. We will also have regard to existing management arrangements within the plan areas and any current consultation arrangements.

Coastal partnerships and fora

Coastal partnerships and fora aim to raise awareness of local and national issues, empower local stakeholders and seek to resolve the numerous conflicts that occur in coastal areas. These groups offer real benefits to the development and implementation of the marine planning system, not least a readily available, established and locally trusted means of engaging with local stakeholders. It is expected that they will play a major role in marine planning, adding value to the work of the MMO by contributing to the overall stakeholder engagement process. Coastal partnerships and fora in the plan area can represent a wide range of interests and have a wide demographic and geographic coverage, therefore operating as a key channel for reaching many stakeholders. Examples of some coastal partnerships who we will engage with in the south include Devon Maritime Forum, Dorset Coastal Forum and the Solent Forum among many others.

Local authorities and other regulators

Local authorities and other land-based regulators will have a central role to play in marine planning. There are 40 local authorities, six areas of outstanding natural beauty (AONB) and two national parks in the South Inshore Plan Area. We need to engage with these authorities throughout plan-making and ensure that we integrate marine plans with other relevant plans within local development frameworks¹⁶, AONB plans and other plans such as shoreline management plans, river basin management plans and others. We will maintain an ongoing and open dialogue with the relevant authorities in the plan areas and beyond, consulting with them at each stage of plan-making and have due regard to the duty to co-operate¹⁷.

Local authorities can also act as a channel for communicating with local communities, representing their interests and offering another opportunity for engagement, such as newsletters and community events. Elected members will also play an important part in the marine planning process, representing the interests of their local communities.

¹⁵ List mostly taken from the Marine Policy Statement, published by Defra in March 2011 available from www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/09/30/pb13654-marine-policy-statement/

¹⁶ Including each local authority statement of community involvement and sustainable community strategies.

¹⁷ Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Section 33A.

Bordering nations and administrations

We will consult and engage with the Scottish, Welsh Government and Northern Ireland throughout plan-making. We will also engage with neighbouring international administrations throughout the marine planning process to ensure that we take into account their relevant policies and emerging marine plans.

The South Offshore plan area borders France and the Channel Islands of Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney. We will engage with these neighbouring countries and Crown dependencies throughout the process, especially in relation to international fisheries, migrating birds and transport and in particular when consulting on the draft marine plans.

Non-governmental organisations

The third sector including non-governmental organisations (NGOs) will play an important role in marine planning. These NGOs such as Wildlife and Countryside Link, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, World Wildlife Fund-UK and many others, have a great deal of experience in land use and coastal planning and of marine ecosystems. These organisations can represent a wide range of interests of groups and individuals and are therefore key to our engagement work throughout the process.

Industry representative groups

There are many industry groups which represent a number of sectors making use of marine resources such as fisheries, aggregates oil and gas and renewable energy. These representative groups will have an important input into marine planning. It is essential to engage with these groups and the individuals they represent to obtain their views throughout the process, making best use of their knowledge and experience.

General public, local communities and local interest groups

As part of the planning process, we will need to ensure the interests of local people, their communities and local interest groups are taken into account. The MMO will support the empowerment of local communities through the marine planning process, together with local authorities.

Sustainability appraisal consultees

The sustainability appraisal (SA) process feeds into the production of marine plans at critical stages and acts as a mechanism for ensuring marine plans support sustainability objectives taking account of the social, economic, and environmental impacts and benefits. The SA is carried out in parallel with the production of marine plans and will obtain input from SA consultees¹⁸.

Statutory partners and other government bodies

Government partners and bodies will also be involved in the marine planning process, and these include:

- government departments such as the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)
- Environment Agency
- Natural England
- Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)
- Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas)
- English Heritage
- National Infrastructure Directorate of the Planning Inspectorate
- inshore fisheries and conservation authorities (IFCAs)

¹⁸ Including the Environment Agency, Natural England, and English Heritage.

- Maritime and Coastguard Agency
- The Crown Estate
- the Planning Inspectorate
- harbour authorities¹⁹

As we progress through plan-making, we will identify new stakeholders and interested individuals taking into account their interests and views during the planning process.

A full list of stakeholder organisations that we are currently consulting with can be found on our website www.marinemanagement.org.uk/marineplanning/. If you or your organisation would like to be added to this list, or know of others who would, please contact us (see [Getting involved](#)).

6. When and how we will engage with stakeholders

The table below sets out the timetable for marine planning and outlines methods for engaging stakeholders in each stage of the planning process²⁰. Following on from early stakeholder engagement, we appreciate the need to take into account the differences between stakeholders and stakeholder groups and that some methods of engagement may not be appropriate for all. Therefore stakeholder participation in marine planning will take account of the individual needs of stakeholders.

As the marine planning process evolves, our methods of engagement and communication with stakeholders and interested parties will take these developments into account. Engagement in this context is concerned with both informing stakeholders of progress of, and ensuring stakeholder input into, marine planning. Via our website, we will confirm the exact timings of each stage of the plan-making process so that stakeholders are clear on future stages of marine plan production and when they will occur. We will keep stakeholders up to date on general marine planning progress via electronic newsletters, emails, web updates, and media coverage.

The table below is adapted from the 'A description of the marine planning system for England'²¹ (and is aligned with figure 1 on page 10). The scoping stage is a significant proportion of the development of the marine plans. The sustainability appraisal (SA) will run alongside the plan-making process, with stakeholders involved in the SA in all stages of the plan-making process, with the key milestones set out in the table below²². The SA process is a prescribed process. For more information on the key stages of the SA for the marine plans see 'A description of the marine planning system for England'²³.

¹⁹ For more information on these agencies, see 'A description of the marine planning system for England', published by Defra in March 2011 available from <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20121204124616/http://archive.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/marine-planning/110318-marine-planning-descript.pdf>

²⁰ In accordance with the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.

²¹ 'A description of the marine planning system for England' published by Defra in March 2011.

²² Denoted by an asterisk under each relevant stage.

²³ <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20121204124616/http://archive.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/marine-planning/110318-marine-planning-descript.pdf>

Our experience in the East – up to formal draft plan consultation

Since planning began in the East, and based on the East plan areas SPP, we have carried out many stakeholder events, provided many opportunities for involvement in the draft plan and carried out informal consultations on the different stages. Some of these include:

- five series of stakeholder workshops attended by over 300 people
- 350 one-to-one meetings with marine sector reps, such as, offshore wind, fishing, recreation, aggregates and cabling, MPs
- local liaison officers based in Lowestoft and Grimsby met with many local stakeholders, attended their meetings and events
- 12 public drop-in sessions across the East attended by over 600 people
- specific groups or forums, such as local authority elected members, Local Government Association, IFCAs
- international workshops with France, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany and Denmark
- informal consultations on plan stages – more than 2,000 comments from 70 different organisations in 2012

Table 1: Indicative key stages of the marine plan-making process and stakeholder engagement

Marine planning stages and stakeholder engagement	Methods for engagement	Estimated timing
1. Development and adoption of the SPP		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement on the draft SPP 	<p>We held workshops in January 2013 with stakeholders to get input into the draft SPP about who we engage with, when we engage and how we engage during the plan-making process.</p> <p>The published SPP will be available online with hard copies available on request.</p>	<p>Winter 2012/13 for adoption in spring 2013</p>
2. Gathering evidence and issues identification		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders to input on plan areas evidence and data • Stakeholders to input into plan areas issues identification and the matters to be included in the marine plans²⁴ • Sustainability appraisal (SA) Stage A – Consultation with designated strategic environmental assessment (SEA) consultation bodies 	<p>Continued engagement through events and updates (such as two-monthly electronic newsletter) to seek the views and input from stakeholders and interested parties.</p> <p>For key elements of this stage we will be adopting a wide range of methods of engagement and communication.</p> <p>Our engagement process may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • workshops • targeted meetings and events • web portal 	<p>Winter 2013 onwards</p>

²⁴ Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009, Schedule 6, Section 6(4 and 5)).

Marine planning stages and stakeholder engagement	Methods for engagement	Estimated timing
and other relevant stakeholders on the scope of the SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one-to-one meetings • exhibitions and drop-in sessions • attendance at stakeholder meetings • questionnaires • web updates • newsletters • sending out information via stakeholder groups (as set out in section 5) • using MMO Connect online consultation tool • use of social media such as Facebook and Twitter for updates and discussion. <p>For plan area issues and the matters to be included in the draft plans, consultation will be carried out for a minimum of 28 days, inviting people to make representations. Representations must be made to the MMO in writing.</p>	
3. Defining the plan areas vision and setting plan objectives		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders to input plan areas vision and objectives 	<p>Continued engagement through events and updates to seek the views from stakeholders and interested parties.</p> <p>For key elements of this stage we will be adopting a range of methods of engagement and communication.</p> <p>Our engagement process may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • workshops • web portal • one-to-one meetings • exhibitions and drop in sessions • attendance at stakeholder meetings • questionnaires • web updates • newsletters • sending out information via stakeholder groups (as set out in section 5) • using MMO Connect online consultation tool • use of social media such as Facebook and Twitter for updates and discussion. 	Vision and objectives-summer to winter 2013/14
4. Options and plan policy development (including developing SA Report)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders to input in to plan options and policies • MMO to draft the marine 	<p>Continued engagement through events and updates to seek the views from stakeholders and interested parties.</p> <p>For key elements of this stage we will be adopting</p>	Options development spring to summer 2014

Marine planning stages and stakeholder engagement	Methods for engagement	Estimated timing
<p>plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders input in drafting the delivery framework, including implementation bodies and indicators to monitor 	<p>a range of methods of engagement and communication.</p> <p>Our engagement process may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> workshops web portal one-to-one meetings exhibitions and drop in sessions attendance at stakeholder meetings questionnaires web updates newsletters sending out information via stakeholder groups (as set out in section 5) using MMO Connect online consultation tool use of social media such as Facebook and Twitter for updates and discussion. <p>Note: time is required to draft and refine the marine plans before the next stage of public consultation. Therefore there may be a period where engagement is limited at this point. However, we will keep you informed and up to date as to progress of the plans through regular communication mentioned above.</p>	<p>Plan policy development-summer to autumn 2014</p>
<p>5. Public consultation on draft plans (including SA report)</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invitation to stakeholders and general public to make representations as to the proposals included in the consultation draft plans SA stage D – Consult the public and designated SEA consultation bodies on the SA report 	<p>Formal minimum 12 week public consultation</p> <p>Engagement through events and updates to seek the views from stakeholders and interested parties on the consultation draft plans.</p> <p>We will notify stakeholders and interested parties of the consultation draft in the following way:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> localised press releases email notifications web-based consultation electronic newsletters hard copies at coastal offices and on request notification through social media such as Facebook and Twitter sending out information via stakeholder groups (as set out in section 5) using MMO Connect online consultation tool public drop-in sessions targeted events <p>Representations on the consultation draft must be</p>	<p>Winter 2014 to spring 2015 (12 weeks)</p>

Marine planning stages and stakeholder engagement	Methods for engagement	Estimated timing
	made in writing via MMO connect online consultation tool, by email or letter within the 12-week period.	
6. Analysis of comments from consultation and amendment of draft marine plans (up to 12 weeks)		
7. Independent Investigation (if required)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement to be determined 	A guidance note setting out the process for independent investigation has been produced by the Planning Inspectorate and Defra. It is available from the Planning Inspectorate website at www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploads/pins/marine_plans_independent_investigation.pdf	Summer 2015 (if required)
8. Adoption and publication of the marine plans²⁵		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders to be informed of the adoption and publication of the marine plans. 	Stakeholders will be alerted to the adoption and publication of the marine plans through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> launch event media and press email notifications newsletters details and relevant documents on MMO website hard copies at coastal offices and on request. 	Winter 2015
9. Implementation and review (ongoing process after adoption)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement yet to be determined 		After plan adopted by the SoS

Making a representation on the draft marine plans (formal public consultation-stage 5 above)

At each possible stage of plan-making (as set out above) we will make draft plan text available on our website and invite stakeholders to comment on them, where appropriate²⁶. When we are consulting or seeking representations at certain stages of the marine plans, we will clearly set out how long you have to make your views known and how best to do so. Comments at each of these stages must be made in writing via MMO Connect consultation tool, by email or letter.

Formal public consultation will take place for a minimum of 12 weeks and will be carried out via email and using web-based consultation rather than paper consultation documents. However, we are keen to include as many people as possible and for those who do not have access to computers or web material; we can provide paper versions of any consultation document on request.

²⁵ The Secretary of State (SoS) decides to adopt the marine plans and they are developed in collaboration with sponsoring departments.

²⁶ There may be no draft text available during the very early stages of the plan as the focus will be on collection and collation of information and evidence.

Please be aware that any representations made on the draft marine plans may be included as part of the Independent Investigation and used as evidence.

More information on the process of independent investigation is available on the Planning Inspectorate website and can be viewed at www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploads/pins/marine_plans_independent_investigation.pdf

7. What will we do with your views and comments?

Whenever we carry out stakeholder engagement on the planning process or the content of draft plans we will provide general feedback on the views and representations made. Feedback is published on our website, where questions are not attributed to an individual stakeholder. Publishing our response to feedback is understood to be fundamental to the success of plan development, in addition to our duty to maintain transparency throughout the marine planning process.

Feedback to stakeholders may take various forms such as updates on the marine planning website, newsletters and information bulletins. We will also produce a summary of consultation where appropriate.

All stakeholder input will be taken into consideration in plan-making. However the marine planning system must integrate different views on current and future needs within the plan areas, in addition to factors such as legal constraints and the need to operate within national government policies.

We will ensure we are clear with stakeholders as to how decisions will be made within the marine planning process. This includes showing where stakeholder input has shaped the plans, and acknowledgment where the need to balance the wide range of views and overriding factors and constraints have restricted changes to the plan. It is a requirement under the MCAA that we publish a summary of the differences between the draft plans which were subject to formal consultation and the final adopted plan text including a statement of the reasons for any changes²⁷.

While we recognise that within the planning process some stakeholder input may not result in an alteration to the plan itself (for the reasons outlined above), we trust that all parties understand that any plan is unlikely to satisfy everyone and some degree of compromise will be required.

Review and revision to the SPP

The MMO began marine planning in 2011 and the process continues to develop. It is not a static process and is dynamic and evolving in nature. As we progress, it is possible that changes may be made to the SPP to reflect the views of stakeholders and to ensure their full participation to meet the overall aims of marine planning. Any significant revisions to the SPP would need to be approved by Government, and any changes to the content of the SPP will be publicised to stakeholders.

²⁷ Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009) Schedule 6. 11(2) available at www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/contents

Contact us

If you would like to get involved in marine planning, be added to our contact database or would like to talk to a marine planner, please get in touch with the MMO's Marine Planning Team:

Email: planning@marinemanagement.org.uk

Tel: 0191 376 2790

Or contact your local coastal offices:

By post: Marine Planning Team
Marine Management Organisation
Lancaster House
Hampshire Court
NE4 7YH

Brixham: 01803 853 383
Poole: 01202 677 539
Portsmouth: 02392 864 917
Shoreham: 01273 424 849
Hastings: 01424 424 109

Glossary of terms

Activities – A general term that encompasses development, uses and other activities. Examples of 'non-development' activities might include fishing or recreation.

Development – Built infrastructure and 'activities' as defined in Section 66 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 and other legislation, for example oil and gas activities (under Petroleum Act 1998) and carbon dioxide storage (under Energy Act 2008). Includes nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs) under the Planning Act 2008 (c.29). The definition is analogous to that in Section 55 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 of "carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land". Encompasses, but is not restricted to, what is sometimes commonly called 'development'. Examples include built or fixed structures, such as a gas platform or a wind farm comprising pilings, turbines, and associated structures (converter stations), and activities such as aggregate extraction, maintenance dredging or removals for scientific sampling.

Evidence – For the purpose of marine planning evidence includes policy, data, information, surveys, maps, and other relevant information and data.

Implementation plan – Will ensure that those responsible for implementation are aware of exactly which activities are required, by whom and by when.

Independent investigation – Once a marine plan authority has published a consultation draft of the marine plans they must consider whether to appoint an independent person (outside of the plan authority) to investigate the marine plans' proposals and to provide a report on their recommendations for changes. (Paragraph 13, Schedule 6, MCAA 2009)

Local planning authority – An organisation that has powers under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to determine applications for planning permission and prepare development plans for its area. In England local planning authorities are: (1) district councils, (2) London borough councils, (3) metropolitan district councils, (4) county councils in relation to any area in England for which there is no district council, (5) the Broads Authority. A National Park authority is the local planning authority for the whole of its area.

Marine conservation zone (MCZ) –The MCAA provided powers to create a new type of marine protected area (MPA), known as marine conservation zones (MCZ) in all UK waters (except the Scottish and Northern Ireland inshore areas) to contribute to a network of MPAs in all UK waters. They can be designated for the purposes of conserving marine flora or fauna, marine habitats or features of geological or geomorphologic interest.

Monitoring plan – Describes the processes by which progress against marine plan policies and objectives will be measured, identifying the role of any agencies which will be required to contribute to progress assessment.

Nautical mile

A nautical mile is a unit of distance used in marine navigation and marine forecasts.

Objectives – Objectives form the link between the vision and the detailed strategy, including policies. An objective is a statement of desired outcomes or observable behavioural changes that represent the achievement of a goal.

Options – In planning terms, this is the part of the planning process for considering different ways of achieving the objectives of a plan and addressing its key issues.

Policy

The marine plans will interpret and present the Government's policies and objectives for UK waters, as set out in the Marine Policy Statement, into a clear spatial, temporal and local expression of policy.

Proposals – A general term, usually for something new but could also be for a change, which includes development, activities and management measures (unless specified otherwise). It encompasses 'applications' or 'applicant'.

Public authority – This means a minister of the Crown, a public office-holder or a public body. (Section 322(1) of the MCAA 2009). A "public body" includes government departments, The Crown Estate, local authorities, local planning authorities, IFCA's and statutory undertakers. A "public office holder" means a person holding an office under the Crown, an office created by an act or devolved legislation, or an office paid for by Parliament. Public authorities are responsible for ensuring that relevant decisions take appropriate account of the marine plans and plan policies.

Regulatory authorities – Those public authorities that make authorisation or enforcement decisions. Includes those that determine applications for a licence (or equivalent) such as the MMO (delegated powers) under MCAA 2009 (Part 4) or Secretary of State for Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) in relation to licences for oil and gas activities under the Petroleum Act 1998. Also includes authorities making other kinds of authorisations, such as consents (Environment Agency), or permissions (local planning authorities). The term encompasses the relevant Secretary of State (SoS) in relation to decisions on NSIPs, for example the SoS for Transport in relation to ports.

Strategic environmental assessment (SEA)

A strategic environmental assessment is a generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The European SEA directive (2001/42/EC) requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of marine planning.

Sustainability appraisal – The purpose of the sustainability appraisal (SA) is to promote more sustainable development by checking and testing a plan, policy or programme for the quality and robustness of its environmental, social and economic content. Sustainability appraisal is iterative and must be closely linked with the plan-making process.

Sustainable development – Development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Vision – The vision defines the desired or intended future state of the plan areas in strategic terms. The vision is the long-term view describing how the stakeholders would like the marine area look like in future.

List of acronyms used in marine planning

AONB – Areas of outstanding natural beauty
CCS – Carbon capture and storage
Cefas – Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science
DCLG – Department for Communities and Local Government
DECC – Department of Energy and Climate Change
Defra – Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
EA – Environment Agency
EIA – Environmental impact assessment
EMP – Estuary management plan
IA – Impact assessment
ICZM – Integrated coastal zone management
IFCA – Inshore fisheries and conservation authorities
JNCC – Joint Nature Conservation Committee
LDF – Local development framework
LDO – Local development order
LPA – Local planning authorities
MCAA – Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009
MCZ – Marine conservation zones
MMO – Marine Management Organisation
MOD – Ministry of Defence
MPA – Marine protected areas
MPS – Marine Policy Statement
MSCC – Marine Science Coordination Committee
MSFD – Marine Strategy Framework Directive
NP – National park
NPPF – National Planning Policy Framework
NPS – National Policy Statements
OWF – Offshore wind farms
RBMP – River basin management plan
SA – Sustainability appraisal
SEA – Strategic environmental assessment
SMP – Shoreline management plan
SNCB – Statutory nature conservation bodies
TCE – The Crown Estate
VMS – Vessel monitoring system
WFD – Water Framework Directive

Appendix 1: List of current MMO stakeholder organisations and groups (March 2013)

This list will be regularly reviewed and updated and available on www.marinemanagement.org.uk/marineplanning/

AB Watersports
Adams Hendry Consulting Ltd
Adur Council
Adur District Council
Adventure College
Aldeburgh Yacht Club
Alderney Commission for Renewable Energy
Angling Trust
Aquafish Solutions Ltd.
Arun Council
Arundel and South Downs County Constituency
AS Watersports
ATKINS
Australia – Australian Conservation Foundation
Australia – Government of South Australia, Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Australia – Victoria, Planning Pannels Victoria
Baker Academy (Ant Baker)
Bantham Surfing Academy
Bass Anglers' Sportfishing Society
Beaulieu River
Belgian – Magnificent Surroundings
Belgium – Belgian Federal Public Service for Mobility and Transport, Director General (Maritime Transport)
Belgium – Department for the Marine Environment
Belgium – Federal Public Service for Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment
Belgium – Kabinet Johan VANDE LANOTTE, Vice Eerste Minister, Minister van Economie, Consumenten en Noordzee
Belgium – MUMM
Belgium – VLIZ
Bembridge Angling Club
Bembridge Harbour
Bexhill and Battle County Constituency
British Geological Survey
Department of Buisness Innovation and Skills
BK Kayaking
BKA
BMT Group Ltd
BN1 Kitesurfing
Boardwalkers Malibu Surf Club
Body Board UK
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton County Constituency
Bond Pearce LLP
Bone Idol
Borough of Poole
Bournemouth & Poole Kitesurf Club
Bournemouth Canoes
Bournemouth Council

Bournemouth East Borough Constituency
Bournemouth Lifeguard Corps
Bournemouth Uni Surf Club
Bournemouth Uni Surf Life Saving Club
Bournemouth University
Bournemouth West Borough Constituency
Boylo's
Bracklesham Boardriders
Brighton & Hove Business Forum Ltd
Brighton and Hove Council
Brighton Board Girls
Brighton Marina
Brighton Pavilion Borough Constituency
Brighton Surf Life Saving Club
Brighton Watersports
Brighton, Kemptown Borough Constituency
British Association for Shooting and Conservation
British Destinations
British Marine Aggregates Producers Association
British Marine Federation
British Ports Association
British Rig Owners Association
British Sub Aqua Club
British Telecom
BT Subsea
BWEA
Cable and Wireless
Camber Kitesurfing
Campaign to Protect Rural England
Canoe England
Carter Jonas LLP
CBK Hayling Island
Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science
Central Devon County Constituency
Chamber of Shipping
Chichester County Constituency
Chichester District Council
Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
Chichester Harbour Conservancy
Chichester Marina
Christchurch County Constituency
Christchurch Council
Christchurch Council – Honorary Freeman
Christian Surfers Bournemouth
Christian Surfers Plymouth
Cicada Communications Limited
Circle One
City and County of Swansea
Coastal Partnerships Network
Coastal West Sussex
Coastnet
Cornwall
Countryside Council for Wales

Countryside Council for Wales
Cowes Harbour
Cowie
Crown Dependency – Guernsey
Crown Dependency – Jersey
Danish Ministry of the Environment – Nature Agency
Department of Agriculture and Rural Development NI
Dartmouth Harbour Authority
Dave Samuel
Dawlish Warren Surf Life Saving Club
Department for Communities and Local Government
Department of Culture, Media and Sport
Department of Energy and Climate Change (Oil & Gas)
Department of Energy and Climate Change (Wave & Tidal)
Department of Energy and Climate Change (Wind Farm Consents)
Denmark – Danish Nature Agency
Denmark (Danish Nature Agency – Head of Division)
Denmark (Danish Nature Agency – Project Manager / Biologist)
Department of Marine Environment
Department of the Environment (DOE) NI
Devon County Council
Department for Transport
Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG Mare)
Discovery Surf School
DONG Energy Wind Power
Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Partnership
Dorset Coastal Forum
Dorset County Council
Dorset C-Scope
Dorset Kayaking
Dover County Constituency
Dover District Council
Dover Harbour Board
Duke University Marine Lab
E.ON New Build & Technology Limited
East Devon Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Partnership
East Devon County Constituency
East Devon District Council
East Riding
East Sussex County Council
East Worthing and Shoreham County Constituency
Eastbourne Borough Constituency
Eastbourne Council
Eastbourne Voluntary Lifeguards
Eastern Solent Coastal Partnership
Eastleigh Borough Constituency
Eastleigh Borough Council
Eastleigh Council
Easyriders Kiteboarding
EBO Adventure Ltd
ECDIS Ltd
Edge Kite School
Egypt – Cairo University

Emilia-Romana Region – Bolgna Italy
EMU Limited
Endless Wind
English Heritage
Environment Agency
Environmental Policy Consultant
E-ON
Europarc Atlantic Isles
European Commission
European Commission Environment Directorate General
European Environment Agency
Exe Kiteboarders
Exeter Borough Constituency
Exeter Council
Exmouth Beach Rescue Club
Expedition Kayaks
Fareham County Constituency
Fareham Council
British Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Finding Sanctuary
Fishermans Mission
Fluid Skills
Folkestone and Hythe County Constituency
Food Standard Agency
France – French Marine Protected Areas Agency
France – La Préfecture Maritime de la Manche et de la Mer du Nord
France – Le ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement durable, des Transports et du Logement
France – Le ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement durable, des Transports et du Logement
Gentofte Copenhagen Denmark – Dong Energy
Germany – Federal Environment Agency (UBA)
Germany – Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservatin and Nuclear Safety
Germany – German Maritime and Hydrographic Agency
Germany – Head of European Spatial Development inc European coord on MNSP
Get Kiteboarding
Gosport Borough Constituency
Gosport Council
Gosport Harbour
Groundwork Solent
Guernsey
H2O Sports
Halcrow
Hamble Harbour
Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology
Hampshire County Council
Hampshire Kite Surfing
Harbour Challenge OEC Ltd
Harbour Malibu Club
Haskoning UK Ltd
Hastings and Rye County Constituency
Hastings Council
Havant Borough Constituency
Havant Council
Hayling Island Kitesurf Association (HKA)

Health & Safety Executive
Health Protection Agency
Hengistbury Head Outdoor Education Centre
High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
Horsham Council
Hyder Consulting (UK) Limited
Hydr8 Boardsports
IBEX Canoe Club
IFCA Association
Inspiring Adventure
Institute of Marine Engineering, Science & Technology
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
International Marine Archaeological and Shipwreck Society
Intertek-Metoc
IPC
Ireland
Irish Sea
Island Harbour
Isle of Man
Isle of Man Steam Packet Company
Isle of Portland Canoe Club
Isle of Wight Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
Isle of Wight County Constituency
Isle of Wight Council
Isle of Wight Estuaries Partnership
Isle of Wight Sea Kayaking
James Onslow
Japan – Mitsubishi Research Institute, Science and Technology Group
JB Kitesurfing
Jersey
Jibset Marine
Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Joss Bay Surf Life Saving Club
Kent and Essex Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority
Kent Canoes
Kent Coastal Network
Kent County Council
Kent Kitesurfing School
Kent Surf School
Kent Uni Wake and Surf
Kent Wildlife Trust
Kerry O'Reilly
KESUP
Kev Lindsay Kayaking
Kitesurf Kings
Knight Frank LLP
Korea Maritime Institute KMI
Korea Ocean R&D Institute
Lagoon Watersports
Land & Wave
Langstone Harbour
Lewes County Constituency
Lewes Council

Liquid Logistics
Liquid Motion
Littlehampton Harbour
Local Government Association
Local Nature Partnerships (LNP) – Bournemouth Dorset Poole
Local Nature Partnerships (LNP) – Cornwall & Isles of Scilly
Local Nature Partnerships (LNP) – Devon
Local Nature Partnerships (LNP) – Hants and Wight
Local Nature Partnerships (LNP) – Kent
Lymington Harbour
Manhood Peninsula Steering Group
MAPIX technologies Ltd
Marina Projects Ltd
Marine Biology Association
Marine Conservation Group
Marine Conservation Society
Marine Environment Data & Information Network (MEDIN)
Marine Institute
Marine Navigational Adviser to DECC
Marine Scotland
Marine South East
Marine Stewardship Council
Marine, Natural Environment Strategic Unit and Natural Environment Evidence
MARINE life
Martlet Kayak Club
MBK Kitesurf School
Marine and Coastguard Agency
Meon Calley County Constituency
Michelmores LLP
Mid Dorset and North Poole County Constituency
Mike Bradford
Ministry for the Environment
Minnis Bay Windsurfing Club
Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Justice
Mount Batten Watersports
Mulberry Divers
National Federation of fishermen
National Grid
National Trust
Natural England
Natural Environment Research Council
Netherlands – Delft University, MSP game
Netherlands – Fisheries representative, beam trawling
Netherlands – Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation
Netherlands – Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment
Netherlands – Rijkswaterstaat
Netherlands – Rijkswaterstaat Waterdienst – Adviseur/specialist
Netherlands – Wattpic (consultant for Rijkswaterstaat)
New Forest Activities
New Forest Council
New Forest East County Constituency
New Forest National Park Authority

New Forest West County Constituency
New Zealand – Environmental Defence Society
Newhaven Port
Newport Harbour
Newton Abbot County Constituency
NIRAS Consulting Ltd
Nomad Sea Kayaking
Nomadic Kitesurf
Norway – Climate and Pollution Agency (Norwegian Ministry of the Environment)
Norway – Institute of Marine Research
Norway – Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management
Nuclear Industry Association
NUTFA
Ocean Sports Board Riders
Offshore Shellfish Ltd
Oil & Gas UK
Opus International Consultants (UK) Ltd
OSPAR
OSPAR Secretariat
Paracademy
Planning Inspectorate
Pinsent Masons LLP
Pirates Canoe Club
Plymouth University Surf Lifesaving Club
Poole Borough Constituency
Poole Council
Poole Harbour
Poole Harbour Commissioners
Poole Harbour Watersports
Poole Lifeguard Club
Poole Windsurfing
Port of Dover
Port Solent Marina
Portland Harbour Authority
Portsmouth City Council
Portsmouth North Borough Constituency
Portsmouth South Borough Constituency
Portsmouth Uni Surf Club
Premier Marinas
Premier Marinas Limited
Purbeck Council
Quiver Windsurfing
Realisations UK
Renewable Energy Association
RenewableUK
Rockley Watersports
Romsey and Southampton North County Constituency
Rother Council
Royal Air Force Sailing Association
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Royal Town Planning Institute – Planning Aid
Royal Yachting Association
Rural Payments Agency

RWE NPower
Rye Watersports
Savills
School of Marine Science & Technology
Scilly
Scottish Government
Scottish Natural Heritage
Scottish Power
Scottish Power Renewables
Sea Bed User & Development Group
Sea Breeze Sports
Sea Fish Industry Authority
Sea Kayak Devon
Sea Kayaking South West
Seaford Lifeguards
Seapoint Canoe Centre
Secondwind Watersports
Shell Bay Watersports
Shellfish Association
Shepway Council
Solent Forum
Solent LEP
Solent Protection Society
Solent SoMaP
Sorted Surf School
Sorted Surf Shop
South Coast Kitesurfing
South Devon Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Estuaries Partnership
South Dorset County Constituency
South Downs National Park Authority
South East Kiting Association (SEKA)
South East LA Coastal Group
South East Local Enterprise Partnership
South East Sea Kayakers
South Hampshire Council
South Hampshire Kayaks
South West Aggregates Working Party
South West LA Coastal Group
South West Local Enterprise Partnership
South West Maritime Archaeological Group
Southampton Council
Southampton Harbour
Southampton Test Borough Constituency
Southampton University Surf Club
Southampton, Itchen Borough Constituency
Southbourne Canoe Club
Southern LA Coastal Group
Southern Water
Southsea Marina
Sovereign Harbour, Eastbourne
Standing Conference on Problems Associated with the Coastline (SCOPAC)
Stork Technical Services UK Ltd.
Studland Sea School

Super Nova Surfboards
Surf Steps
Surface2Air
Surfers Against Sewage
Surfin' Sam
Surflädle
Sussex
Sussex Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority
Sussex Watersports
Sutton Bingham and District Canoe Club
Swale Borough Council
Swanwick Marina, Hamble River
Sweden – Ministry of Rural Affairs
Tamar Canoe Association
Teignbridge Canoe Club
Teignbridge District Council
Teignmouth Surf Life Saving Club
Test Valley Council
Thanet Lifeguard Club
The Angling Trust IOW Marine Committee
The Army Sailing Association
The Carbon Capture & Storage Association
The Chamber of Shipping
The Civil Service Sailing Association
The Coal Authority
The Crown Estate
The Energy Technologies Institute
The Hampshire & Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology / Maritime Archaeology Limited
The Kayak Coach
The Kite Academy
The Kitesurf Centre
The National Trust
The Rivers Trust
The Royal Naval Sailing Association
The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
The Venus Company Beach Cafe
The Watersports Academy
Tiverton and Honiton County Constituency
Torbay Constituency
Torbay Council
Torbay Surf Life Saving Club
Torquay Wind & Surf Centre
Totnes Canoe Club
Totnes County Constituency
Totnes Kayak Academy
Tourism Alliance
Transition Kites
Trinity House
Triocean Surf
UK Business Council for Sustainable Development
UK Cable Protection Committee
UK Chamber of Shipping
UK Harbour Masters Association

UK Hydrographic Office
UK Kitesurfing
UK Major Ports Group
UK Met Office
UKC Sailing and Windsurfing Club
United Kingdom Hydrographic Office
United States of America – Center for Marine Assessment and Planning (CMAP), Marine Science Institute, University of California Santa Barbara, California
United States of America – Coastal Resources Management Council, Rhode Island
United States of America – Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs
Welsh Government
Wales
WCLink
Wealden Council
West Dorset County Constituency
West Dorset Council
West Sussex County Council
Weymouth and Portland Council
Weymouth Canoe Lifeguards
Weymouth Harbour
Wight Water
Wildlife & Countryside Link
Wildlife Trusts
Winchester Council
Windstalker
Windsurf Evolution
Windtek
Worthing Council
Worthing Watersports
Worthing West Borough Constituency
WPKSC
WSP Analysis & Strategy
WWF
X-Train
Yarmouth Harbour
24-7 Boardsports
4 Boards