



Marine Management Organisation

East Inshore and East Offshore marine plan areas

Statement of Public Participation

Revised March 2015



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This is the third revision to the Statement of Public Participation for the East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans. It was first published in April 2011 and previously revised in May 2012 and August 2013. The Secretary of State has been informed of the revisions.

This third revision includes brief details on Implementation, Monitoring and Review in Table 1 for completeness together with minor changes in view of the adoption of the plans and updated formatting.

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1. Introduction

The future development of our marine area affects many people. In order to create places and spaces where people can work, live and enjoy, those with an interest can have their say in the marine planning process.

1.1 What is this document?

The Statement of Public Participation (SPP) is required under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009¹ (“the act”), which set up the marine planning system. This document will set out how and when people can become involved in marine planning within the plan areas. It briefly describes the main stages and activities in producing a marine plan.

It is important that, as well as drawing on best practice and experience, we take account of stakeholders² 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.

Early engagement with stakeholders has indicated the value in producing a single SPP incorporating both the East Inshore and Offshore marine plan areas. However, we will be producing two separate marine plans, as required through the act.

Set out below are our core principles for engaging in marine planning we are committed to following throughout the planning process.

1.2 Our principles of engagement

We have drawn up a list of principles to shape marine planning based on how we believe we should work and how you have told us you would like us to work.

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 Statement
- 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 some consultation methods work better for some people and some issues and that a one size fits all approach will not work
- 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, circumstances or wherever they live
- be clear in the purpose of any engagement and how you may contribute and let people know how their views have been taken into account within agreed timescales

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”.

- 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.

1.3 Who is this document for?

This document is for those who have an interest in the plan area or those who will 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, enjoy it, care about it or help to manage it, from individuals to groups to organisations.

People have 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 East Inshore and/or Offshore plan areas, you may have information and ideas that can help shape its future. By taking part in the marine planning process you can influence the decisions being made about the marine plan.

1.4 Getting involved

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

Email: planning@marinemanagement.org.uk

Tel: 0191 376 2790

Marine Planning Team
Marine Management Organisation
Lancaster House
Hampshire Court
Newcastle upon Tyne NE4 7YH

2. Background to marine planning

2.1 Why marine planning?

As the seas around England become increasingly crowded, with competing demands on space for marine activities and protection measures, there is a recognised need 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, complementing existing measures such as licensing and day-to-day management. It focuses on a specific area, considers economic, environmental and social issues, encompasses all sectors, and is forward-looking with a clearly set out vision, objectives and policies. In doing so, our seas will finally have a system comparable to the well-established and tested planning system on land.

2.2 The marine planning system in England

Through the act, the UK Government introduced a number of measures that will help to deliver its vision for the marine area of “clean, healthy, safe, productive and

biologically diverse oceans and seas". The act establishes the legal basis for a marine planning system.

The Secretary of State delegated the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) as the statutory body to undertake marine planning in England and will approve this SPP before it is published³.

2.3 Benefits of the marine planning system

Marine planning will contribute to the effective management of marine activities and more sustainable use of our marine resources. It will enable the Government 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. It will inform decisions about the current and future development of the marine area, aiming to integrate social, economic and environmental needs.

Marine planning will create the framework for decision making that is consistent, evidence-based and secures a sustainable future for the marine area. Through extensive public involvement, it will offer everyone with an interest in our seas and coasts the opportunity to have a say in how their marine area is managed.

Marine users, including regulators, applicants and interested persons, should find that the system will reduce the regulatory burden on them by giving them more certainty regarding where activities could best take place and thereby speed up the licensing process. Marine users should also feel more confident that decisions made on applications for projects will be robust in the face of challenge, provided they are made in accordance with marine plans. 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 appraisal⁴.

2.4 Progress towards marine planning

The UK Government published the Marine Policy Statement and Description of a Marine Planning System for England in March 2011. The MMO has been working with a range of partners and stakeholders, locally, nationally and internationally, and will continue to do so. Work will include collating and analysing information at a national level, assessing existing plans and policies, 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.

2.5 Where and when

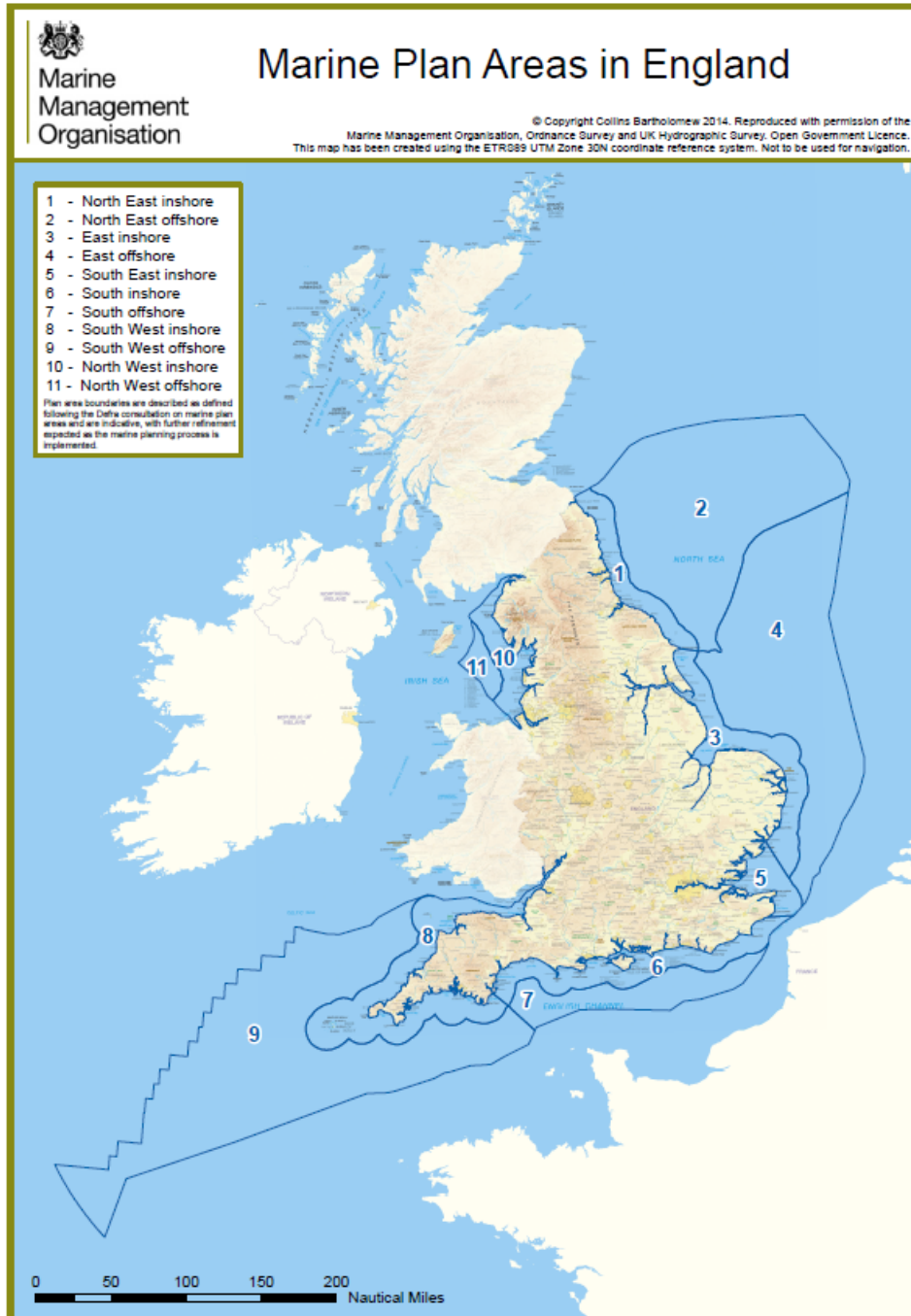
Marine plan areas cover inshore and offshore marine regions. There are eleven marine plan areas across England, and the MMO will in time, produce marine plans for each of these plan areas (see map 1). The inshore region extends from the mean high water mark out to 12 nautical miles. The offshore region includes the area from 12 nautical miles out to in some cases as far as 200 nautical miles.

³ .The SPP relates to retained functions for the purposes of section 60 of the Act.

⁴ As set out in 'A description of a marine planning system for England' published by Defra in March 2011 available online from www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-marine-planning-system-for-england.

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

Map 1: Marine plan areas in England



A higher resolution version of this map can be found [here](#).

3. The East Inshore and East Offshore plan areas

3.1 The East marine plan areas

The first areas to have marine plans will be the East Inshore and East Offshore areas. The East Inshore plan area includes an area of coastline which stretches from Flamborough Head in the north, down to Felixstowe in the south taking in some 6000 square kilometres of sea to the East of England. There is an opportunity for the plan area boundaries to be amended slightly, if it is deemed appropriate. However, after consultation with stakeholders and assessment of the options, we decided to retain the original boundary, as defined through extensive consultation by Defra in 2010.

The act (section 42) 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". Such waters include the freshwater section of some rivers to quite far inland, such as the Nene near Peterborough, and the Norfolk Broads. A number of stakeholders have expressed concern that encompassing such locations is not necessary as marine plans will add no or little value to existing arrangements.

The act (section 51(2)) is clear that every part of the marine area must be within a marine plan. Therefore, the 'upstream' boundary of the plan area has to remain as currently drawn. Depending upon the circumstances it may, however, be that marine planning will not in practice make a significant difference in these areas. We will clarify this in detail with relevant stakeholders during the planning process. It should also be noted that Schedule 6 of the act requires the marine plan authority to take all reasonable steps to secure that any marine plan for the English inshore area is compatible with any relevant Planning Act plan which is related to the marine plan area.

The East Offshore plan area includes the marine area from 12 nautical miles to border territorial waters, a total of approximately 49,000 square kilometres of sea. The Netherlands, Belgium and a small part of France border the East Offshore plan area.

The East Inshore and East Offshore plan areas were selected as the first plan areas in England for a number of reasons which include:

- its wide range of marine activities, potential for future sustainable development and its contribution to the national economy
- major offshore wind energy is planned for the region, providing an ideal opportunity for us to sustainably manage the competing uses of this area prior to a key development
- its range of communities, including less well-off areas that will benefit from economic confidence in sustainable development.
- when planned together the East Inshore and East Offshore areas, will deliver the greatest sustainable development gain due to the step change in marine activity in the offshore area and the impacts this will have in terms of pressure on other uses and the natural environment.

Map 2: East Inshore and East Offshore plan areas



A higher resolution version of this map can be found [here](#).

3.2 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. As such, those 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 North East and the South East plan areas and other countries bordering English waters in the East such as Germany, Denmark and Norway. We welcome stakeholder input to establish any issues which may widen the reporting area as appropriate.

4. Stages and timeline for marine plan production

4.1 When will we engage?

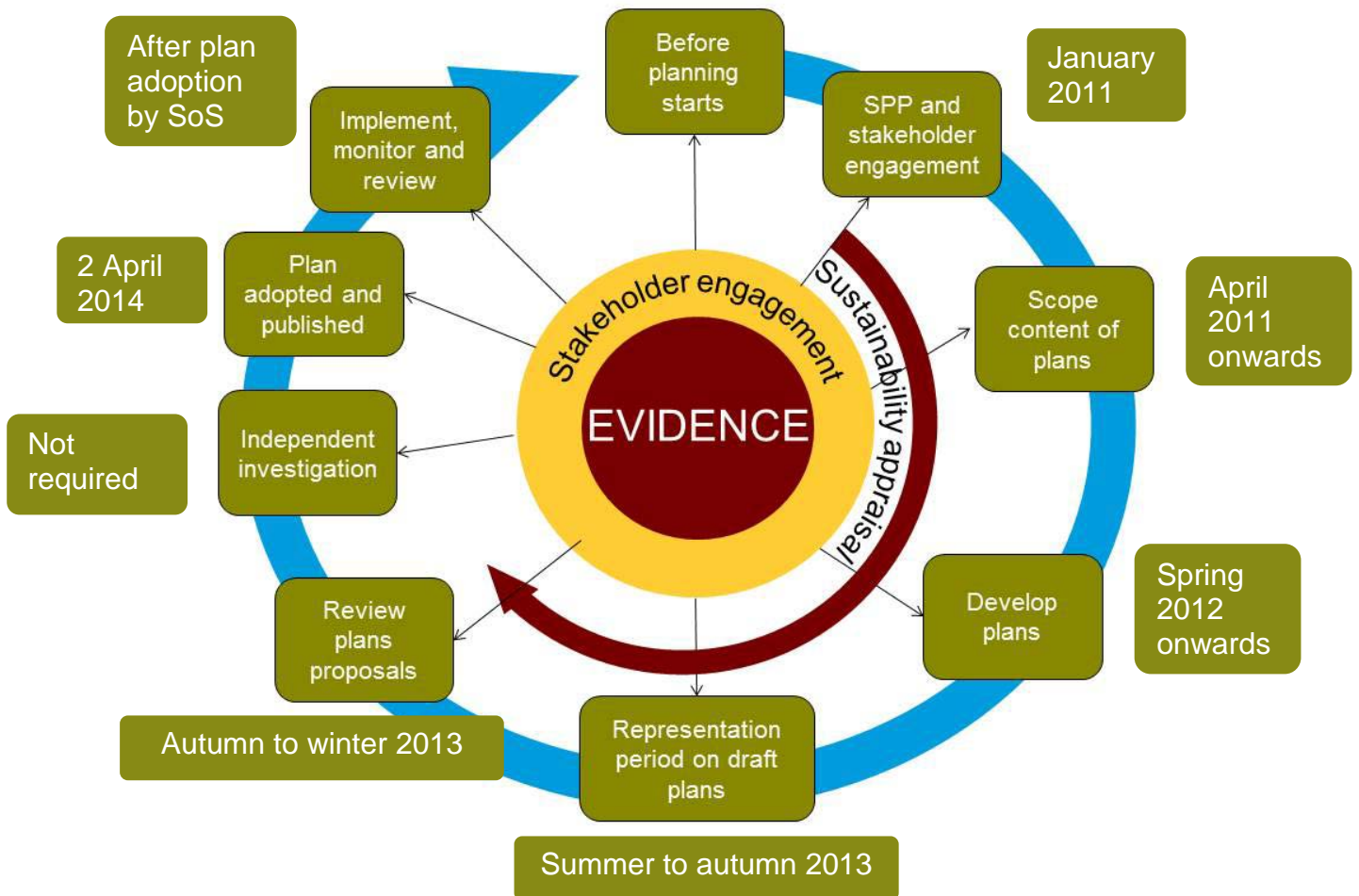
Marine planning for the East Inshore and East Offshore plan areas will begin in April 2011. Throughout the process, we will carry out ongoing engagement as the plans develop and will work closely with our key stakeholders and other people who are interested in the marine area. There are certain stages in plan making in which we are legally required to engage in a more structured and formal way, for example formal consultation on the draft plan, 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 issued a questionnaire and have also held three workshops in Norwich, Peterborough and Hull with stakeholders to gauge opinion on ways to engage and communicate in marine planning. These events were attended by 98 people, the outcomes of which have assisted in producing this SPP. An example of a very important message we received from stakeholders at the workshops was the need for the MMO to be absolutely clear on the purpose of each engagement including how stakeholders can add value through by being involved in that part of the process. Therefore, we will clearly set out the purpose of each engagement as and when we carry it out, and will set out how through this engagement, stakeholders can contribute to the marine plan.

We also held workshops with representatives from the Netherlands, Belgium, France and the USA, to share their marine planning experience and to discuss how best to engage with the bordering countries in the plan areas during plan making. For example, we discussed how best to deal with the cumulative effects of activities across bordering nations and agreed to work together on this.

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 rough guide only and as plan making is an iterative process these stages may be subject to amendment.

Figure 1: Stages and indicative timeframe for marine plan making in the East Inshore and East Offshore areas⁵



5. Who will we engage with?

5.1 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
- marine aggregates

⁵ Diagram as set out in 'A description of a marine planning system for England' published by Defra in March 2011 available online from www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-marine-planning-system-for-england

- marine conservation
- marine dredging and disposal
- ports and shipping
- telecommunications and cabling
- tourism and recreation
- waste water treatment and disposal⁶.

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.

5.2 Engaging with stakeholder groups

There are certain groups and organisations which represent the interest of these sectors and they will be key contributors when engaging in marine plan making. It is expected 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 have regard to existing management arrangements within the plan areas and existing 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.

- **Marine conservation zone (MCZ) projects**

It is important that when carrying out engagement with stakeholders, we also use existing channels and processes, such as the MCZ projects, using and drawing on information and experiences provided by stakeholders. Netgain (and its four regional hubs) and Balanced Seas are the two projects in the plan areas. The MMO and the MCZ projects have already held joint workshops to discuss future opportunities for working together. Experiences and lessons learned have been exchanged and we are seeking to maximise the benefits of the work carried out during the MCZ process and integrating this within marine planning. Both projects continue to work toward identifying potential conservation areas, which includes engagement with stakeholders and interested parties. We will also continue to draw on this experience throughout the plan making process, working closely with both Netgain and Balanced Seas⁷

- **Local authorities and other regulators**

Local authorities and other land-based regulators will have an important role to

⁶ List mostly taken from the Marine Policy Statement, published by Defra in March 2011.

⁷ See www.jncc.gov.uk/page-2409 for more information on the marine conservation zones in England.

play in marine planning. There are 31 local authorities, 2 areas of outstanding natural beauty and 1 national park in the East Inshore plan area. We need to engage with these authorities throughout plan making and to ensure that we integrate marine plans with those within local development frameworks⁸, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (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 area and beyond, consulting with them at each stage of plan making. 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.

- **Bordering nations**

We will consult and engage with Marine Scotland, 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 policies and emerging marine plans.

The East Offshore plan area borders the Netherlands, Belgium and a small area of France. We have engaged with representatives from the Netherlands, Belgium and France and agreed that we will use these representatives as a channel for engagement with neighbouring states. Where issues impact on other countries such as Germany, Denmark and Norway we will establish contact with these countries to ensure appropriate engagement takes place. We have already established useful contacts with the Netherlands, Belgium and France. We will engage with these neighbouring countries throughout the process, especially in relation to international fisheries, migrating birds and transport and in particular when consulting on the draft marine plan.

- **Non-Governmental Organisations**

The third sector including NGOs will play an important role in marine planning. These NGO's such as Wildlife and Countryside Link, RSPB, WWF-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 engagement 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 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.

⁸ Including each Local Authority Statement of Community Involvement and Sustainable Community Strategies.

- **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 (such as resident associations and parish councils) are taken into account. The MMO will support the empowerment of local communities through the marine planning process, together with local authorities, and have due regard to the Localism Act 2011⁹.
- **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 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 consultees¹⁰.
- **Statutory partners and other Government bodies**
Government partners and bodies who will be heavily involved in the marine planning process include: Government departments, 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 (IFCA), Maritime and Coastguard Agency, The Crown Estate, Planning Inspectorate and harbour authorities¹¹

As we progress through plan making, we will identify more and more stakeholders and interested individuals and so we will take their interests into account during the planning process.

A full list of stakeholder organisations that we are currently consulting with can be found in Appendix 1, although this list is not exhaustive¹². If you or your organisation would like to be added to this list, please contact us (see 1.4 Getting involved).

6. When and how will we be carrying out stakeholder engagement

The table below sets out the timetable for marine planning and outlines methods for engaging stakeholders in each stage of the planning process¹³. 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

⁹ www.communities.gov.uk/localgovernment/decentralisation/localismbill/

¹⁰ Including the Environment Agency, Natural England, and English Heritage.

¹¹ For more information on these agencies, see 'Description of the marine planning system for England', published by Defra in March 2011 available online from www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-marine-planning-system-for-england.

¹² This list will be regularly reviewed and updated and available on www.marinemangement.org.uk/planning

¹³ In accordance with the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009.

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 you up to date on general marine planning progress via electronic newsletters, printed newsletters, emails, web updates, and press and media coverage.

The table below is adapted from the 'Description of the marine planning system for England'¹⁴ (and is aligned with figure 1 on page 10). The scoping stage is a significant proportion of the development of the marine plan. 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 below¹⁵. The SA process is a prescribed process, for more information on the key stages of the SA for the marine plans see the 'Description of the marine planning system for England'.

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. SPP and stakeholder engagement		
Consultation with stakeholders on draft SPP.	We will notify stakeholders and interested parties of the consultation draft in the following way: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • localised press release • email notifications • web-based consultation • newsletter • hard copies at coastal offices and on request • dissemination of SPP via stakeholder groups (as set out in section 5) 	24 January to 21 February 2011 (4-week consultation) for adoption in spring 2011
2. Scoping content of marine plans		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders to input on format and structure of marine plan. • Stakeholders to input on plan area evidence and data. 	Continued engagement through events and updates to seek the views and input from stakeholders and interested parties. For key elements of this stage we will	April 2011 onwards

¹⁴ Description of the marine planning system for England, published by Defra in March 2011 available online from www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-marine-planning-system-for-england.

¹⁵ Denoted by an asterisk under each relevant stage.

Marine planning stages and stakeholder engagement	Methods for engagement	Estimated timing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SA Stage A – Consultation with designated SEA consultation bodies and other relevant stakeholders on the scope of the SA. Stakeholders to input to development of plan area vision and objectives. 	<p>be adopting a wide range of methods of engagement and communication.</p> <p>Throughout this process we will keep stakeholders informed of developments requiring their input.</p> <p>Our engagement process may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> geographic or sector-based working groups to help shape the marine plans workshops web portal one-to-one meetings exhibitions and drop-in sessions attendance at stakeholder meetings questionnaires web updates newsletters dissemination of information via stakeholder groups (as set out in section 5). 	<p>Plan area objectives agreed autumn/winter 2011</p>
3. Developing the marine plans (including developing SA Report)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders to input on development of future options or scenarios and in the selecting the preferred option/scenario. MMO to draft the marine plan. Stakeholders input in drafting the delivery framework, including implementation bodies and indicators to monitor. 	<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>Throughout this process we will keep stakeholders informed of developments requiring their input.</p> <p>Our engagement process may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> geographic or sector-based working groups to help shape the marine plans workshops web portal one-to-one meetings exhibitions and drop in sessions 	<p>Options generated spring 2012</p> <p>Preferred option selected summer 2012</p> <p>Drafting plan area objectives summer 2012 to autumn 2012</p>

Marine planning stages and stakeholder engagement	Methods for engagement	Estimated timing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> attendance at stakeholder meetings questionnaires web updates newsletters dissemination of information via stakeholder groups (as set out in section 5). 	
4. Representations on draft plans (including SA Report)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invitation to stakeholders to make representations as to the matters to be included in the draft plan. SA stage D – Consult the public and designated SEA consultation bodies on the SA Report. 	<p>Formal 12 week public consultation Engagement through events and updates to seek the views from stakeholders and interested parties on the draft plan.</p> <p>We will notify stakeholders and interested parties of the consultation draft in various ways including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> localised press release email notifications web-based consultation newsletter hard copies at coastal offices and on request dissemination of information via stakeholder groups (as set out in section 5). <p>Representations on the draft must be made in writing via email, letter or using the MMO online consultation tool¹⁶, within the 12-week period.</p>	<p>Summer to Autumn 2013 (12 weeks) (date revised from winter 2012 or early 2013)</p>
5. Analysis of comments from consultation exercise and draft marine plan amended in light of comments following consultation (up to around 12 weeks)		
6. Independent Investigation (if required)		
Engagement to be determined	<p>A guidance note setting out the process for Independent Investigation has been produced by the Planning Inspectorate and Defra. It can be viewed here: http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploa</p>	<p>Secretary of State determined that Independent Investigation of East plans not</p>

¹⁶ <https://www.connect.marinemanagement.org.uk/consultations>

Marine planning stages and stakeholder engagement	Methods for engagement	Estimated timing
	ds/pins/marine_plans_independent_investigation.pdf	required
7. Adoption and publication of the marine plan¹⁷		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption process led by Defra to secure adoption by the Secretary of State Stakeholders to be informed of the adoption and publication of the marine plan. 	Stakeholders will be alerted to the adoption and publication of the marine plan through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> launch event media and press email notifications newsletters live on MMO website hard copies at coastal offices and on request. 	2 April 2014 (date revised from winter 2013/14 onwards (or later if independent investigation takes place))
8. Implementation, monitoring and review (ongoing process after adoption)		
Although the legislation focusses the SPP on plan preparation and adoption this stage is included here for completeness to match Figure 1. The arrangements for ongoing engagement will be set out in appropriate documentation.	Will be set out in documents separate to the SPP including the relevant Implementation and Monitoring Plan or associated documents.	From 2 April 2014 onwards

6.1 Making a representation on the marine plans

At each stage of plan making (as set out above) we will make draft plan documents available on our website and invite stakeholders to comment on them. 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 email or letter. Any representations made on the draft marine plan may be included as part of the Independent Investigation and used as evidence. More information on the process of Independent Investigation can be viewed here:

http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploads/pins/marine_plans_independent_investigation.pdf

Some stakeholders have expressed a preference for email and 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 documents on request.

¹⁷ The SoS decides to adopt the Marine Plans and they are developed in collaboration with sponsoring departments.

7. What will we do with your views and comments

Whenever we carry out stakeholder engagement, we will feed back the outcomes of the process. This may take the form of the next stage of the plan, updates on the marine planning website and through newsletters and information bulletins. We will also produce a summary of consultation where appropriate.

In terms of the formal consultation on the draft marine plans, once the 12-week public consultation period has closed, the responses will be analysed and a summary report will be produced detailing any comments made and published on our website. This report will also set out any changes made to the plans, any changes that weren't made and the reasons why. Everyone who submitted a response will be notified when it is published.

As part of the marine planning process, we are required to take into account the views and feedback from all stakeholders. Stakeholder engagement is paramount to the success of the marine plans and whilst we will take on board all comments, views and representations made on the draft plans, the outcome might not result in an alteration to the plan itself. The marine planning system must integrate future needs and different views. There are many different factors that contribute to the decision-making process, such as legal constraints, and the need to operate within national government policies. Early stakeholder engagement has highlighted that due to the need to balance many different factors and that aspects of the marine plans are unlikely to satisfy everyone with some compromise required. However we will take all feedback into consideration in plan making, with a duty to maintain transparency throughout the marine planning process. In addition, we will ensure we are clear with stakeholders as to how decisions will be made in the marine plans.

7.1 Review and revision to the SPP

Marine planning is new and not a static process and is dynamic and evolving in nature. As we move through the process, it is possible that further changes may be made to the SPP to reflect the views of stakeholders and their full participation to ensure the overall aims of marine planning are met. Any further significant revisions to the SPP would need to be approved by Government and will be publicised to stakeholders if a revised SPP is published.

Contact us

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

Email: planning@marinemanagement.org.uk

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Newcastle upon Tyne NE4 7YH

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 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 etc), 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, Marine and Coastal Access Act, 2009)

Indicator

An indicator is a measure, quantitative or qualitative, of progress toward achieving the objectives or outcomes the marine plans.

Local Planning Authority – An organisation that has powers under the Town and Country Planning Act 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.

MCZ – Marine Conservation Zone –The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 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.

Objective

An objective is a statement of desired outcomes or observable behavioural changes that represent the achievement of a goal. Characteristics of good objectives are that they are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART).

Policy

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

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.

Appendix 1: List of current MMO stakeholder organisations and groups (March 2011)*

Alde and Ore Association	Carbon Capture Storage Association
Alde and Ore Estuary Plan Partnership	Centre for Environment Fisheries and Aquaculture Science
Aldeburgh Business Association	Centrica Renewable Energy Limited
Aldeburgh Fishermen's Trade Guild	Chamber of Shipping
Andrew Jackson Solicitors	City of Lincoln Council
Anglia Offshore	City of York Council
Anglian Water Services	Civil Aviation Authority
Angling Trust	Coastal Partnerships Network
Anglo-North Irish Fish Producers Organisation Ltd	Coastnet
Anglo-Scottish Fish Producers Organisation Ltd	Collaborative Offshore Wind Research into the Environment
Associated British Ports	Countryside council for Wales
Association of Drainage Authorities	Country Land and Business Association
Association of Eel Netsman	Crown Dependency – Guernsey
Association of Sea Fisheries Committees	Crown Dependency – Isle of Wight
Balanced Seas	Crown Dependency – Jersey
Bass Anglers Sportfishing Society	Dalton Warner Davis
Bassetlaw District Council	Deben Estuary Partnership
Blakeney Harbour Boatman's Association	Defences Estates Operations North
BMT Renewables	Department Agriculture Rural Development Northern Ireland
Boston Borough Council	Department for Communities and Local Government
Bridlington and Flamborough Fishermen's Society	Department of Culture Media and Sport
British Association for Shooting and Conservation	Department for Energy and Climate Change
British Foreign and Commonwealth Office	Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs
British Geological Survey	Department for Business, Innovation and Skills
British Marine Aggregate Producers Association	Department of the Environment Northern Ireland
British Marine Federation	Department of Transport
British Maritime Technology	Devon County Council
British Ports Association	British Waterways
British Resorts and Destinations Association	Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG Mare)Diving and Coaching Group & British Sub-Aqua Club (BSAC)
British Rigs and Oil Association	Doncaster Council
British Sub Aqua Club	E.ON Climate & Renewables
Broadland District Council	East Anglia Coastal Group
Broads and Norfolk Rivers Internal Drainage Boards	East Anglia Offshore Wind Ltd
Broads Authority	
Cambridgeshire County Council	
Campaign to Protect Rural England	

East Cambridgeshire District Council
East of England Development Agency
East of England Development Group
East Lindsey District Council
East Riding Council
East Riding of Yorkshire County
Council
Eastern England Fish Producers
Organisation Ltd
Eastern Sea Fisheries Joint
Committee
Eastern Leisure Sea Anglers Alliance
EDF Energy
English Heritage
Environment Agency
European Commission
European Environment Agency
Eyemouth Fish Merchants Assoc
Federal Environments Agency -
Germany
Federal Public service Health Food
chain safety – Belgium
Felixstowe Chamber of Trade and
Commerce
Felixstowe Ferry Forum
Felixstowe Ferry Residents
Association
Fenland District Council
Fishermans Mission
Food Standards Agency
Forewind
Friends of the Earth
Gardline Group
Government Office East of England
Government Office for Yorkshire & the
Humber
Great Yarmouth Borough Council
Great Yarmouth Port Authority
Great Yarmouth Port Company
Grimsby Fish Merchants Assoc Ltd
Grimsby Fishing Vessel Owners'
Assoc
Grimsby Seiners' Association
Grimsby Seiners' Assoc Ltd
GYB Services Ltd
Halcrow Group Ltd
Haltemprice and Howden Co Const
Harwich Area Sailing Association
Harwich Haven Authority
Haskoning UK Ltd

Health & Safety Executive
Health Protection Agency
Herring Buyers Assoc Ltd
Hornsea Sailing Club
HM Coastguard
Hull City Council
Hull and Holderness Ramblers
Association
Hull Fish Merchants Protection Assoc
Ltd
Hull Fishing Vessel Owners' (Allied)
Co Ltd
Hull Geological Society
Hull University
Hull Valley Wildlife Group
Humber Estuary Management Team
Humber Industry Nature Conservation
Association
Humber Inshore Lifeboat
Humber Management Scheme
Humber Management
Scheme/Humber Advisory Group
Humber Yawl Club
Humberside and East Coast Inshore
Fishermen's Association
Huntingdonshire District Council
Hutchison Ports (UK) Limited
Infrastructure Planning Commission
International Council for the
Exploration of the Sea
Ipswich Borough Council
Isle of Man Government
Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Kent and Essex Sea Fisheries
Committee
Kent, Essex and East Sussex Local
Enterprise Partnership
King's Lynn Fishermen's Association
King's Lynn and West Norfolk Borough
Council
King's Lynn Fishing Industry Co-
operative Limited
Kingston-upon-Hull City Council
Leiston Business Association
Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust
Lincolnshire Coast Fisherman's
Association
Lincolnshire Coastal Action Zone
Lincolnshire County Council

Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership
Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust
Local Government Association
London Metropolitan Business School
Lowestoft Fish Producers Organisation
Lowestoft and Waveney Chamber of Trade and Commerce
Lynn Shellfish Ltd
Mainstream Renewable power
MAREMAP (Marine Environmental Mapping Programme)
Maritime and Coastguard Agency
Marine Biology Association
Marine Climate Impacts Partnership
Marine Conservation Group
Marine Conservation Society
Marine Ecological Surveys
Marine Environment Data & Information Network (MEDIN)
Marine Institute - Ireland
Marine Planning Consultants
Marine Science Coordination Committee
Marine Scotland
Marine Stewardship Council
MARInet and the Yorkshire Naturalists Union
Maritime and Coastguard Agency
Ministry Of Defence
Minister of Infrastructure and Environment - Netherlands
Ministry of ecology, Energy, Sustainable development, Sea and Housing - France
Ministry of Justice
National Coastwatch Association
National Farmers union
National Federation of Fisherman's Organisations
National Federation of Sea Anglers
National Grid
National Trust
Natural England
Natural Environment Research Council
Nature Agency - Denmark
Navigation Safety Specialist Support
Navigation Sector Group
Net Gain

New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership
New under Ten Fishermen's Association
Newark and Sherwood District Council
Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership
Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (Norfolk Coast Partnership)
Norfolk County Council
Norfolk County Marine Recorder
Norfolk Independent Fishermen Association
Norfolk Wildlife Trust
North East Lincolnshire County Council
North Eastern Sea Fisheries Committee
North Irish Sea Fishermen's Association
North Lincolnshire County Council
North Norfolk Coast Inshore Fishermen's Association
North Norfolk Coast Partnership
North Norfolk District Council
North Norfolk Shell Fishermen's Association
Greater Wash Fishing Industries' Group
North Sea Fishermen's Organisation Ltd
North Sea Marine Cluster
North Shields Fishermen's Association
North Yorkshire County Council
Northern Ireland Fishermen's Federation
Northern Ireland Planning Service
Northumberland County Council
Norwich City Council
Nottinghamshire County Council
Orford Business Association
Oil & Gas UK
OSPAR
Overstrand Parish Council
Planning & Environmental Committee of the Royal Yachting Association
Planning Inspectorate
Port Of London Authority
Precision Marine Survey Limited
Renewable Energy Association

Renewable UK
River Deben Association
Royal Air Force
Royal National Lifeboat Association
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Royal Yachting Association
RPS Planning and Development
RSPB
Rural Payments Agency
RWE npower
RWE npower Renewables Limited
Salmon and Trout Association
Scallop Association
Scarborough Inshore Fishermen's Society
School of Geography and Geosciences St Andrews University
Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research
Scottish and southern electric
Scottish Fishermen's Federation
Scottish Fishermen's Organisation Ltd
Scottish Natural Heritage
Scottish Pelagic Fishermen's Assoc
Scottish Power Renewables
Scottish White Fish Producers' Assoc Ltd
Sea bed User and Development Group
Sea Fish Industry Authority
SeaRoc
Selby District Council
Shellfish Association of Great Britain
Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm
Smart Wind
South Cambridgeshire District Council
South Holland District Council
Spurn Bird Observatory
SSE Renewables
Suffolk Coast Against Retreat
Suffolk Coast and Heaths
Suffolk Coastal District Council
Suffolk County Council
Suffolk Estuaries
Suffolk ICZM Initiative
Suffolk Wildlife Trust
Sunbeam Fishing LIP
Surfers Against Sewage

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
Team Humber Marine Alliance
Thames Estuary Partnership
The Broads Authority
The Chamber of Shipping
The Crown Estate
The Haven Gateway Partnership
The Law School
The Norwegian Directorate for Nature Management
The Orford and District Inshore Fisherman's Association 2008
The Rambler's Association
The Southwold and District Chamber of Trade and Commerce
The University of East Anglia
The University of Hull
The Wash & North Norfolk Coast European Marine Site Management Scheme
The Wash & North Norfolk Coast Marine Project
The World Association for Waterborne Transport Infrastructure
Thompson Associates Ltd
Trinity House
UK Business Council for Sustainable Development
UK Business Council for Sustainable Energy
UK Cable Protection Committee
UK Harbour Masters Association
UK Hydrographic Office
UK Major Ports Group
UK Major Ports Group Environment Policy Group
UK Met Office
University of Southampton
Vattenfall
Visit England
Visit Hull and East Yorkshire
Visit Suffolk
Warwick Energy
Warwick Energy Limited
Wash & North Norfolk Coast European Marine Site
Wash & North Norfolk EMS, Advisory Group
Wash Estuary Project

Wash Estuary Strategy Group
Waveney District Council
Waveney Tourism Forum
Welcome to Yorkshire
Well Associates
Wells & District Inshore Fishermen's
Association
Welsh Assembly Government

West Lindsey District Council
West Midlands Development Agency
Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust
Wildlife & Countryside Link
Wildlife Trust
Wild Trout Trust
Wisbech Port Authority
WWF-UK

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