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South East Inshore Marine Plan Sustainability Appraisal. Part 1: Introduction and Methodology. Final Report.



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South East Inshore Marine Plan Sustainability Appraisal Part 1: Introduction and Methodology. Final Report.

Report prepared by: ClearLead Consulting Ltd. in association with WSP UK Ltd. and MarineSpace Ltd.



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1. Introduction

1.1 The Sustainability Appraisal Report

The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) has simultaneously prepared marine plans for England's south east inshore marine plan area and the south west, north west and north east inshore and offshore marine plan areas. The marine plans for the [south inshore and offshore](#) and the [east inshore and offshore](#) marine plan areas were adopted in 2014 and 2018 respectively.

Through the [Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009](#) (MCAA), the UK government introduced a number of measures to achieve its vision of 'clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas'. One of these measures was the provision of a marine planning system. The marine planning system is underpinned by all of the marine plans detailed above, together with the [Marine Policy Statement](#) (MPS)¹.

Marine plans, and their integration with the MPS, contribute to a plan-led regulatory system for marine activities. They provide greater coherence in policy and a forward-looking, proactive and spatial planning approach to the management of the marine area, its resources, and the activities and interactions that take place within it. Each of the marine plans seek to take account of social, economic and environmental factors that affect their relevant inshore and offshore marine plan areas and the communities that are dependent on, or have an interest in, the marine area.

Marine plans are prepared under the policy framework provided by the Marine Policy Statement, and together they underpin the marine planning system for England. The Marine Policy Statement builds on the shared UK wide high level marine objectives, and provides an overview of the relevant national policy, including the National Planning Policy Framework and associated National Policy Statements.

The Marine Plans also takes account of the duty to co-operate with public authorities in the preparation of relevant plans (under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 Section 33A) in the English inshore region, the English offshore region or any part of either of those regions. The duty to co-operate requires local authorities and other public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis.

The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (MCAA) ensures that the MMO must take all reasonable steps to secure that marine plans are compatible with the development plans in the land-use planning system. In addition there is also a requirement when preparing a marine plan to have regard to any other plan prepared by a public or local authority in connection with the management or use of the sea or coast, or of marine or coastal resources in the area in, adjoining or adjacent to the marine plan area. The intent of these inclusions in the MCAA was to aid integration between planning on land with that in the marine area (and visa versa).

¹ Marine Policy Statement available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-marine-policy-statement>

This report concerns the south east inshore marine plan area only. The South East Marine Plan will cover a 20 year period. It will be monitored and reported on at a minimum of every three years following adoption.

The South East Marine Plan has been subject to an integrated² Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) (hereafter referred to as SA) in line with the requirements of Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 1633: The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

This report is Part 1 of the SA Report. Part 1 outlines the process and methodology of the SA. This SA Report reports on the assessment of the South East Marine Plan produced by the MMO. The SA has been carried out by ClearLead Consulting Ltd, in association with WSP UK Ltd and MarineSpace Ltd. on behalf of the MMO.

1.2 Purpose of the SA

SA considers the economic, social and environmental impacts of a plan (the three dimensions of sustainable development). The aim in undertaking an SA is to identify likely significant effects so that plan makers can take steps to avoid and/or mitigate the negative effects as well as identify opportunities to maximise a plan's contribution to sustainability.

The requirement for SA in the marine planning process is outlined in the MCAA, which stipulates that all marine plans are subject to SA³, and that it is undertaken in line with the procedures prescribed by Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the [SEA Directive](#)).

SA differs from SEA in that it gives greater consideration to socio-economic issues (although the SEA Directive refers to a possible need to consider issues such as 'population' and 'human health' and to contribute to sustainable development) alongside the environment.

The purpose of SEA is:

"...to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to contributing to sustainable development".
(Article 1 of the SEA Directive).

The requirement to undertake an SA reflects the fact that, although marine plans will be developed to reflect the principles of sustainable development, it is important that there is an independent check. The SA has ensured that sustainability issues are considered in a clear and transparent manner. In particular, the SA process ensures a structured and systematic consideration of sustainability issues through its focus on testing and comparing the merits of different plan alternatives as well as consultation with key stakeholders. Note that there is no formal guidance for SA of

² An integrated SEA/SA refers to the fact that the assessment adheres to the requirements of the SEA regulations but also fully reflects relevant social and economic issues

³ Schedule 5, paragraph 7

marine plans – the closest to this would be the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) for terrestrial plans⁴.

1.3 Purpose and Structure of this Report

The SEA Regulations require that an assessment is carried out on the plan as it is developed and a statutory environmental report (an SA report under the English planning system) is produced and consulted on alongside each iteration of the plan. Part 1 of the SA Report, Introduction and Methodology (see all constituent parts detailed below), sets out the SA process followed, outlines why alternatives were selected or rejected, reports on the assessment of the marine plan and outlines a programme for monitoring the effects of the marine plan. This SA Report has been produced alongside the production of the South East Marine Plan.

For the sake of clarity, this SA Report is split into several parts. The current document is Part 1 of the SA Report: Introduction and Methodology. The other parts of the report are:

- Part 2: Scoping Information
- Part 3: Results of the Assessment

A separate Non-Technical Summary is also available.

Table 1 outlines where elements of the SEA regulations are addressed within the report.

⁴ DCLG (2014) National Planning Practice Guidance [online] available at: http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/sustainability-appraisal-requirements-for-local-plans/#paragraph_013.

Table 1: Fulfilling the Requirements of the SEA regulations.

What the regulations say ⁵	How this is addressed
An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme.	SA Report Part 1.
An outline of the relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	<p>Numerous plans and programmes exist which are either specifically relevant to the south east marine plan area, or are relevant to the marine planning process in England as a whole. These plans and programmes, and their relationship with the relevant marine plans (for the south east, south west, north west and north east) have been detailed in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SA Report Part 1 Section 2.4 • SA Report Part 2 Section 2.1.2 • the SA Database (Technical Appendix A) <p>The plans and programmes have informed the assessments.</p>
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.	SA Report Part 2 outlines the current baseline situation at the time of assessment and the evolution of the baseline over the plan duration. This information has been derived from that included within the SA Database (Technical Appendix A).
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	SA Report Part 2 outlines the characteristics of the south east marine plan area in general and SA Report Part 3 outlines those areas likely to be significantly affected. These characteristics and potential interactions have been informed by information contained within the SA Database (Technical Appendix A).
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC.	Sections 3 – 11 of SA Report Part 2 outlines key issues (including problems) related to each SA topic. This includes sites designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC. Further information is also available in the Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) which is discussed in SA Report Part 1.

⁵ Please see Schedule 2 of the SEA regulations: *Information for Environmental Reports*.

Table 1: Fulfilling the Requirements of the SEA regulations.

What the regulations say ⁵	How this is addressed
<p>The environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.</p>	<p>SA Report Part 2 and Technical Appendix A SA Database outlines relevant environmental protection objectives. The way that those environmental objectives have been taken into account has been through integrating them into the SA framework.</p>
<p>The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. The identification of the above effects should consider secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects.</p>	<p>SA Report Part 3 sets out the significant effects of the plan and reasonable alternatives.</p> <p>Details of the nature of effects are provided within Technical Appendix B: Assessment of the South East Marine Plan. This includes indirect (secondary), cumulative (cumulative and synergistic), duration (short/medium/long term), permanent or temporary and negative or positive effects. Definitions are provided within Table 4 of SA Report Part 1.</p>
<p>The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.</p>	<p>SA Report Part 3 sets out mitigation measures for any residual significant adverse (negative) effects and uncertain effects.</p>
<p>An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with</p>	<p>SA Report Part 3 outlines the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with.</p>
<p>A description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.</p>	<p>SA Report Part 1 outlines the methodology for all stages of the SA (Section 3), and Section 3.8 specifically and describes any technical difficulties that were encountered.</p> <p>SA Report Part 2 Section 12 outlines data gaps.</p>
<p>A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring.</p>	<p>SA Report Part 3 Section 14 sets out monitoring measures.</p>
<p>A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.</p>	<p>A separate Non-Technical Summary has been issued with this report.</p>

Table 1: Fulfilling the Requirements of the SEA regulations.

What the regulations say ⁵	How this is addressed
<p>The report must include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment.</p>	<p>The whole SA Report addresses this.</p>
<p>Consultation: Authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4).</p>	<p>Engagement with the SA Advisory Group (SAAG) was carried out at the scoping stage alongside more formal consultation on the Scoping Report. This is further detailed in SA Report Part 1 (Section 3.2.3), and the list of stakeholders and interested parties who comprise the SAAG provided.</p>
<p>Authorities with environmental responsibility and the public, shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme.</p>	<p>Engagement on the SA has taken place alongside the engagement on the Plan. This included engagement to support Iteration 2, and engagement on the assessment of the preferred policies as reported within this statutory SA Report. Consultation on the draft plan took place between 14 January 2020 and 20 April 2020, following which amendments have been made prior to the plan adoption.</p>
<p>EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country.</p>	<p>Potential transboundary effects have been considered in the assessment. How transboundary effects have been included within the assessments are detailed in Section 3.4 of the current document. Significant effects of the policies are discussed in SA Report Part 3 and full assessments can be found in Technical Appendix B: Assessment of the South East Marine Plan.</p>

Table 1: Fulfilling the Requirements of the SEA regulations.

What the regulations say ⁵	How this is addressed
<p>Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8).</p> <p>Provision of information on the decision:</p> <p>When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Art.7 must be informed and the following made available to those so informed:</p> <p>The plan or programme as adopted.</p> <p>A statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report of Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Art. 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Art. 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with.</p> <p>The measures decided concerning monitoring.</p>	<p>This will be set out in the SA Adoption Statement.</p>
<p>Monitoring of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation.</p>	<p>MCAA requires that the MMO monitor the effect of the marine plans in relation to delivering the high level marine objectives (HLMOs) within the MPS.</p>

1.4 Habitats Regulation Assessment

1.4.1 Introduction and Methodology

The South East Marine Plan has also been subject to a habitats regulations assessment (HRA). The HRA refers to the assessment of the implication of a proposed plan on one or more European designated sites in view of the sites' conservation objectives. The HRA was undertaken as a requirement of the Habitats Regulations⁶ for inshore and offshore waters and assessed the effects of the South East Marine Plan on the network of Natura 2000 sites, Ramsar sites and sites

⁶ The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

identified as compensation sites. Natura 2000 is a network of areas designated to conserve natural habitats that are in danger of disappearing in their natural range, have a small natural range, or present outstanding examples of typical characteristics of the biogeographic region and/or species that are rare, endangered, vulnerable or endemic within the European Community. Their creation is specified in the Habitats and Birds Directives as outlined below and referred to collectively as European sites. These European sites include:

- Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (the Habitats Directive) for their habitats and/or species of European importance
- Special Protection Areas (SPAs) classified under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (the Birds Directive) for rare, vulnerable and regularly occurring migratory bird species and internationally important wetlands
- Sites of Community Importance (SCIs) that have been adopted by the European Commission but not yet formally designated by the government of each country
- Ramsar sites designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
- Candidate SACs (cSACs) that are either in Government consultation or have been submitted to the European Commission, but not yet formally adopted
- Potential Special Protection Areas (pSPAs) that are either in Government consultation or have been submitted to the European Commission, but not yet formally adopted.

In addition to sites that have a formal designation (SAC, SPA, Ramsar site etc.) the HRA has identified areas that provide 'compensation', within the meaning of the Habitats Directive, for adverse effects on the integrity of European sites arising from existing consented projects and plans. These areas of compensation are intended, in the fullness of time, to form part of the Natura 2000 network and must therefore be protected to the same standard as candidate, proposed and designated European sites.

The South East Marine Plan HRA process consists of a screening process and a fuller assessment process. For details of the methodology and data used please review the Appropriate Assessment Information Report.

1.4.2 Assessment Phase and Overall Conclusions

The screening process identified 297 UK sites and 125 EU sites which were in for appropriate assessment in the next stage of the project across all plan areas. The assessment phase of the project determined whether an adverse effect on the ability of the Natura 2000 sites to achieve their conservation objectives would arise. If potential adverse effects were identified, mitigation has been proposed to avoid such an effect. The mitigation identified is detailed below.

The overall conclusions from the HRA are that with the inclusion of the identified policy changes (see 1.4.3) it is considered that a policy framework exists that will ensure no adverse effects on the integrity of European sites arise in practice on any European sites, even though (by design) insufficient detail exists in the plans to enable individual proposals to be assessed against specific European sites, or

allows project-specific mitigation measures to be discussed. This is in line with advice from the European Court of Justice regarding the ‘tiering’ of HRAs where there are multiple levels of plan-making. It is, however, essential that individual projects and plans within the marine environment are subject to HRA such that the intentions of the protective policy framework are delivered in practice.

All Habitats Regulations Assessment reports are available at the following weblink: <https://www.gov.uk/topic/planning-development/marine-planning>

1.4.3 Habitats Regulations Assessment Mitigation

The Appropriate Assessment Information Report contains the following mitigation:

- Explicitly enshrining the requirement for project-level HRA in the marine plans – there needs to be an explicit policy framework incorporated into the marine plans to ensure that applicants and scheme promoters are aware of the need for HRA (even if only to confirm no likely significant effects) for all schemes and that this must consider effects in combination with other plans and projects
- All future plans and projects, including project and strategic level HRA, must use the best available evidence. All future HRA work for plan or projects within the marine plan areas must be completed in the context of the latest scientific knowledge and evidence base that is available at the time of the assessment
- Consideration of matters that cross the terrestrial/marine environment planning borders when determining the acceptability of schemes – there is a risk that issues which span the marine/coastal and terrestrial environment are overlooked because they fall between planning responsibilities. On recommendation the supporting text of the access policies in all marine plans acknowledges the balance to be struck between supporting increased access to the coast and the marine environment and potential conflicts with European site conservation objectives and that particularly close attention will be given to ensuring any access provision schemes are compatible with conservation objectives and any existing or future recreational pressure mitigation strategies devised by coastal local authorities
- A monitoring and Iterative Plan Review (IPR) provision – an Iterative Plan Review process enables the delivery of development to be managed and the plan (and its HRA) to be updated in future reviews. The results from monitoring data from consented projects and on-going research programmes can be fed into subsequent developments for lessons to be learnt and evidence gaps filled, thus reducing potential impacts to European sites.

1.5 Natural Capital

The MMO have explored the inclusion of natural capital through the SA process. The MMO have discussed with academia, lead experts in government and the SA consultancy team as to what could be possible to include within the SA.

As marine natural capital is still in its infancy, it was ultimately deemed too early to incorporate a robust natural capital approach into the SA. At the time of the SA being undertaken, no clear definition of what the natural capital approach is for the marine area existed. It was therefore unfeasible to define and implement any methodology within the SA process.

Once a definition and agreed approach is confirmed at a national level, it may be possible to include natural capital in a marine plan SA.

2. Background to the South East Marine Plan

2.1 Context

In being consistent with the MPS, England's South East Marine Plan will contribute to the achievement and integration of sectoral activity through specific policies within a framework of economic, social and environmental considerations. The marine plan will reflect the MPS at the sub-national level, taking into account the social, economic and environmental factors that affect the south east marine plan area and the communities that are dependent on, or have an interest in, the south east marine plan area.

2.2 Vision and Objectives

The UK Government vision for the marine environment is for, "clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas". The MPS⁷ is the framework for preparing Marine Plans and taking decisions affecting the marine environment. The UK high level marine objectives (HLMOs), published in January 2009⁸, are an integral part of the MSP and set the broad outcomes for the marine plan areas in achieving this vision, and reflect the principles for sustainable development. The HLMOs are detailed in Box 1.

Marine plans are intended to guide:

- marine users to the most suitable locations for different activities
- the use of marine resources to ensure sustainable levels
- all marine users, to ensure everyone with an interest has an opportunity to contribute to marine plans
- a holistic approach to decision making and consideration of all the benefits and impacts of all the current and future activities that occur in the marine area.

The South East Marine Plan has a defined vision which is reproduced in Box 2. The vision is achieved by the HLMOs.

As the marine plan must monitor its contribution towards the achievements of the HLMOs, a decision was made early in the planning process to not develop specific plan objectives as this added additional complexity to the monitoring approach. This was informed by lessons learnt following the publication of the East and South Marine Plans.

Plan area specificity is therefore achieved not through plan level objectives, but rather through the delivery of the policies which are underpinned by plan-level evidence. It is this plan level evidence which is contained within the SA Database (Technical Appendix A).

⁷ Marine Policy Statement available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-marine-policy-statement>

⁸ HMG,NIE, WAG, SG (2009) Our Seas A Shared Resource - High Level Marine Objectives (online) available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/182486/ourseas-2009update.pdf

Box 1: High Level Marine Objectives.

Achieving a sustainable marine economy

- infrastructure is in place to support and promote safe, profitable and efficient marine businesses
- the marine environment and its resources are used to maximise sustainable activity, prosperity and opportunities for all, now and in the future
- marine businesses are taking long-term strategic decisions and managing risks effectively. They are competitive and operating efficiently
- marine businesses are acting in a way which respects environmental limits and is socially responsible. This is rewarded in the marketplace.

Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society

- people appreciate the diversity of the marine environment, its seascapes, its natural and cultural heritage and its resources and act responsibly
- the use of the marine environment is benefiting society as a whole, contributing to resilient and cohesive communities that can adapt to coastal erosion and flood risk, as well as contributing to physical and mental wellbeing
- the coast, seas, oceans and their resources are safe to use
- the marine environment plays an important role in mitigating climate change
- there is equitable access for those who want to use and enjoy the coast, seas and their wide range of resources and assets and recognition that for some island and peripheral communities the sea plays a significant role in their community
- use of the marine environment will recognise, and integrate with, defence priorities, including the strengthening of international peace and stability and the defence of the UK and its interests.

Living within environmental limits

- biodiversity is protected, conserved and where appropriate recovered and loss has been halted
- healthy marine and coastal habitats occur across their natural range and are able to support strong, biodiverse biological communities and the functioning of healthy, resilient and adaptable marine ecosystems.
- Our oceans support viable populations of representative, rare, vulnerable, and valued species.

Promoting good governance

- all those who have a stake in the marine environment have an input into associated decision-making
- marine, land and water management mechanisms are responsive and work effectively together, for example through integrated coastal zone management and river basin management plans
- marine management in the UK takes account of different management systems that are in place because of administrative, political or international boundaries
- marine businesses are subject to clear, timely, proportionate and, where appropriate, plan-led regulation
- the use of the marine environment is spatially planned where appropriate and based on an ecosystems approach which takes account of climate change and recognises the protection and management needs of marine cultural heritage according to its significance.

Using sound science responsibly

- our understanding of the marine environment continues to develop through new scientific and socio-economic research and data collection
- sound evidence and monitoring underpin effective marine management and policy development
- the precautionary principle is applied consistently in accordance with the UK Government and Devolved Administrations' sustainable development policy.

Box 2: South East Marine Plan Vision.

The vision for the south east marine plan area in 2041

The south east marine plan area is distinctive for being a substantial maritime gateway to the world with locally and nationally important ports that are thriving. Prosperous ports, together with associated industries and shipping sectors, are contributing to the long-term economic growth and prosperity of the UK and south east coastal communities. The tidal rivers in the south east have been optimised for short sea shipping. The Tidal Thames facilitates more sustainable passenger and freight transport than before with improved access, infrastructure, local employment and air quality, benefiting the Greater Thames area.

The valuable cultural heritage, environmental assets and seascape of the densely populated areas of the south east are more appreciated and resilient than ever before, including to the impacts of climate change and coastal change. The important role that marine and estuarine environments and their biodiversity play in mitigating climate change is realised. A profitable, sustainable fisheries sector is thriving in the south east.

Decisions made in the south east marine plan area apply an ecosystem approach and natural capital framework. The environment is left in a better state than before, and Good Environmental Status is achieved. Biodiversity is conserved, enhanced and restored through applying well-established principles of biodiversity gain and delivery of a well-managed, ecologically coherent network of marine protected areas. The South East Marine Plan promotes good governance and has solved challenges and conflicts in the crowded marine plan area through enabling plan-led decisions, taking account of cumulative effects and coordinating the co-existence of activities. Awareness of the marine plan and connectivity with the large number of consenting regimes and local planning authorities is high, especially in the densely populated London and Greater Thames Estuary area.

How will the south east marine plan area look in 2041?

The south east inshore marine plan area is a small but busy, healthy and thriving coastal region of England with environmental, economic, cultural and historic assets that are known worldwide. The plan area includes the waters around Essex and parts of Kent and Suffolk, and the Thames Estuary – each with their own characteristics and challenges. In 2041, the South East Marine Plan will have successfully coordinated the needs of the multiple overlapping sectors, activities and assets across complex governance arrangements. The interconnected nature of the marine economy, environment and society has been recognised in decision-making, ensuring that improvements in all areas have been made. Understanding of the marine environment has developed through new scientific and socio-economic research. Our understanding of the south east inshore marine plan area is better than ever before through sound science (including data

collection, monitoring and research) that underpins effective marine management, policy developments and transboundary co-operation.

Achieving a sustainable marine economy

The south east inshore marine plan area is distinctive for being a substantial maritime gateway for global shipping with some of the country's busiest ports that are thriving, including Felixstowe, London, Sheerness, Ipswich and Dover. The prosperous ports, associated industries and shipping sectors are contributing to the long-term economic growth and prosperity of the UK and south east coastal communities. The sustainable development and diversification of ports has opened trade to new markets, enhancing their strength in a global market. Dredging has allowed the ports to run efficiently. The Tidal Thames continues to be a key transport corridor with short sea shipping facilitating more sustainable passenger and freight transport than before with improved access, infrastructure, local employment and air quality, benefiting the Greater Thames area. In an ever more crowded area, the connection between land-based infrastructure and marine activities continues to be strong. For example, waste transfer and the landing of marine aggregate in the Thames and Ipswich continue to support the construction sector.

Marine-related employment is higher than ever before. Sustainable fisheries, shellfisheries and aquaculture activities are flourishing in the Greater Thames Estuary area, especially at Leigh-on-Sea. Supported by the local economy, high-quality seafood is being produced, including Whitstable and Essex oysters, whelks, flatfish, rays, herring and Thames Estuary cockles. Sustainable marine-related tourism and recreation are thriving, ensuring that the natural environment is valued and boosting employment and skills development. The potential for carbon capture storage is successfully understood and appropriately applied. Increased renewable energy production and subsea cables provide sustainable energy for the country and contribute to achieving the UK's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050, which supports the local skilled workforce. This has brought new investment in the region and the potential for appropriate future nuclear energy development along the tidal coast has been established.

Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society

Historic assets, such as ship and plane wrecks, including those from the Second World War, continue to be preserved for future generations as well as the four World Heritage sites overlooking the River Thames: The Royal Botanic Gardens in Kew, The Palace of Westminster, The Tower of London and Maritime Greenwich. In Essex and Sussex, saltmarshes, mudflats and estuarine islands provide a distinct sense of remoteness and wilderness. This contrasts with the vibrant Essex coastal resorts, Greater London and Kent, giving a distinctive sense of place across different parts of the plan area. The White Cliffs of Dover and extensive coastal chalk are internationally renowned for their iconic views.

The marine plan area is safe to use by all and has benefitted society as a whole, including contributing to resilient and cohesive communities that have adapted to and mitigated climate change, coastal erosion and flood risk. The coast and Essex and Suffolk saltmarsh play an important role in mitigating and adapting to the ever-increasing threats from climate change and coastal change.

The benefits to physical and mental well-being have been achieved by providing equitable access for those who want to use and enjoy the coast and sea. As a result of improved knowledge and education, those who live, work and visit the south east inshore marine

plan area have an increased awareness and enjoyment of the marine environment as well as the increased health and well-being benefits that it brings. Health and well-being are also supported through enjoyment of the Thames through good riverside access and increased involvement in events and recreational activities. Defence priorities are recognised and supported in the south east marine plan area, including by other activities.

Access to fishing grounds has been protected, ensuring a sustainable fisheries sector is thriving with benefits to communities dependent on the sector. Diversification of the tourist industry has provided opportunities for those living in coastal communities to seek new employment in coastal resorts, and new development has increased local employment outside of the major cities. The continued expansion of the renewable energy sector is helping to diversify and develop local skills and expertise to bring multiple areas out of deprivation.

Living within environmental limits

Decisions made in the south east marine plan area apply an ecosystem approach and natural capital framework. The environment is left in a better state than before, and Good Environmental Status is achieved. Biodiversity is conserved, enhanced and restored through applying well-established principles of biodiversity gain and delivery of a well-managed, ecologically coherent network of marine protected areas. Water quality, air quality and litter pollution in the south east have improved. Understanding the impacts of underwater noise on the species in the south east has increased and been appropriately managed. The impact of invasive non-native species has been successfully managed, protecting the biodiversity and habitats of the south east marine plan area.

Fish nurseries in estuaries and other essential fish habitats continue to support diverse habitats and species for North Sea fish populations. The multiple estuaries in the south east continue to provide essential migration routes for a variety of bird species. Extensive saltmarshes and mudflats continue to be conserved and protected from rising sea levels on the Greater Thames Estuary, Essex, Kent and Suffolk coasts. Sandbanks in the Outer Thames continue to be vital for representative, rare, vulnerable, and valued species, including flatfish, shellfish and the red-throated diver. A diverse Kent coastline, including the longest continuous stretch of coastal chalk in the UK, continues to support nationally important birds and marine life.

Sustainable management of the wide range of activities within the south east inshore marine plan area has resulted in reduced disturbance of species and habitats. In particular, the understanding of cumulative and in-combination effects has improved and is addressed appropriately, with time given for ecosystem recovery following any significant developments.

Promoting good governance

The South East Marine Plan has promoted and achieved good governance by spatially planning the use of the marine environment. All those who have a stake in the marine environment provide input into associated decision-making. In an area with a high and increasing population density and busier sea, marine, land and water management, mechanisms have been responsive and now work effectively together. Marine management in the south east takes account of different management systems that are in place because of administrative, political or international boundaries. Marine businesses have been and continue to be subject to clear, timely, proportionate and, where appropriate, south east marine plan-led regulation.

Decision-makers, including the 42 local planning authorities, are utilising the plan and working efficiently and in co-operation on transboundary issues. Furthermore, collaboration has led to effective co-location of different uses of the marine environment.

The South East Marine Plan acts as a 'go-to' plan for the area, bringing together those who have a vested interest in our coast, sea and estuaries. The marine plan successfully supports the Thames Estuary Growth project, has made urban London more connected to the rural Greater Thames Estuary and improved connectivity at the marine and terrestrial overlap. Cumulative effects have been understood and appropriate action to manage them has taken place.

2.3 Content of the South East Marine Plan

The South East Marine Plan is divided into 4 chapters and also includes a supporting technical annex that sets out clear direction for application of the policies.

Chapter 1: Background and introduction

This chapter outlines the purpose of marine plans and outlines the national and international policy framework including details of the MPS, HLMOs and the MCAA. It also describes what the South East Marine Plan area is like and sets out the plan making stages which have been followed.

Chapter 2: Vision, objectives and policy

This chapter sets out a vision statement for the South East Marine Plan area to 2041 and outlines the objectives and policies of the plan.

Chapter 3: Using and implementing the South East Marine Plan

This chapter outlines how the South East Marine Plan should be used, including some general considerations for its use and some helpful hints on how to read the plan.

Chapter 4: Monitoring, review and reporting

This chapter outlines details of the three year report which will be produced as a legal requirement under Section 61 of the MCAA.

2.4 Relationship with Other Key Plans and Programmes

The MPS applies to the entirety of the UK. In England, it has been used as the framework for preparing marine plans which cover the English marine area. A total of six marine plans relevant to the English marine area will be published, encompassing a total of 11 marine plan areas, as shown in Figure 1. The six marine plans will provide a strategic approach to management of the marine area, with sustainable development as the key focus.

Marine plans will set out how the MPS will be implemented in specific areas. The marine plans will provide detailed policy and spatial guidance for an area and help ensure that decisions within a plan area contribute to delivery of UK, national and area specific policy objectives. The MPS does not provide specific guidance on every activity which will take place in, or otherwise affect, UK waters. By providing a framework for development of marine plans, the MPS ensures necessary consistency in policy goals, principles and considerations that must be taken into account, including in decision making. It identifies those activities to which a degree of priority is expected to be given in marine planning, but does not state, and is not intended to imply, which activities should be prioritised over any others. Relative priorities will be most appropriately determined through the marine planning process, taking into account a wide range of factors alongside UK policy objectives, including the specific characteristics of the individual marine plan areas.

The MPS and marine planning systems will sit alongside and interact with existing planning regimes across the UK. These include town and country planning and other legislation, guidance and development plans in each administration. In England and

Wales, this also includes the development consent order regime for nationally significant infrastructure projects (NSIPs). In England and Wales, consents for NSIPs, including offshore renewable energy (over 100mw) and port developments, need to be determined in accordance with the [Planning Act 2008](#). Where a relevant National Policy Statement has been designated, NSIP applications must be decided in accordance with the National Policy Statement, subject to certain exceptions, and having regard to the MPS. In all other circumstances, the decision is for the Secretary of State. The marine planning authorities in England and Wales should have regard to any relevant NPS in developing marine plans and in advising other bodies.

The MCAA requires the marine planning authority to notify local planning authorities of its intention to prepare a marine plan, whose area of jurisdiction adjoins (or under the MCAA, is adjacent to) the marine plan area⁹. As the marine plan area boundaries will extend up to the level of mean high water spring tides, while terrestrial planning boundaries generally extend to mean low water spring tides, the marine plan area will physically overlap with that of terrestrial plans. This overlap ensures that marine and land planning will address the whole of the marine and terrestrial environments respectively, and not be restricted by an artificial boundary at the coast. The geographic overlap between the marine plan and existing plans will help decision makers to work effectively together and ensure that appropriate harmonisation of plans is achieved¹⁰.

Integration of marine and terrestrial planning will be achieved through:

- consistency between marine and terrestrial policy documents; terrestrial planning policy and development plan documents already include policies addressing coastal and estuarine planning, and it is these policies which marine plans will seek to complement rather than replace, recognising that both systems may adapt and evolve over time
- liaison between respective responsible authorities for terrestrial and marine planning, including in plan development, implementation and review stages this will help ensure, for example, that developments in the marine environment are supported by the appropriate infrastructure on land and reflected in terrestrial development plans, and vice versa
- sharing the evidence base and data where relevant and appropriate to achieve consistency in the data used in plan making and decisions.

Activities taking place on land and in the sea can have impacts on both terrestrial and marine environments. The coast and estuaries are highly valued environments, as well as social and economic assets. The UK administrations are committed to ensuring that coastal areas, and the activities taking place within them, are managed in an integrated and holistic way in line with the principles of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). The principles of ICZM are integrated within the MCAA.

⁹ As set out in Schedule 6 to the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009

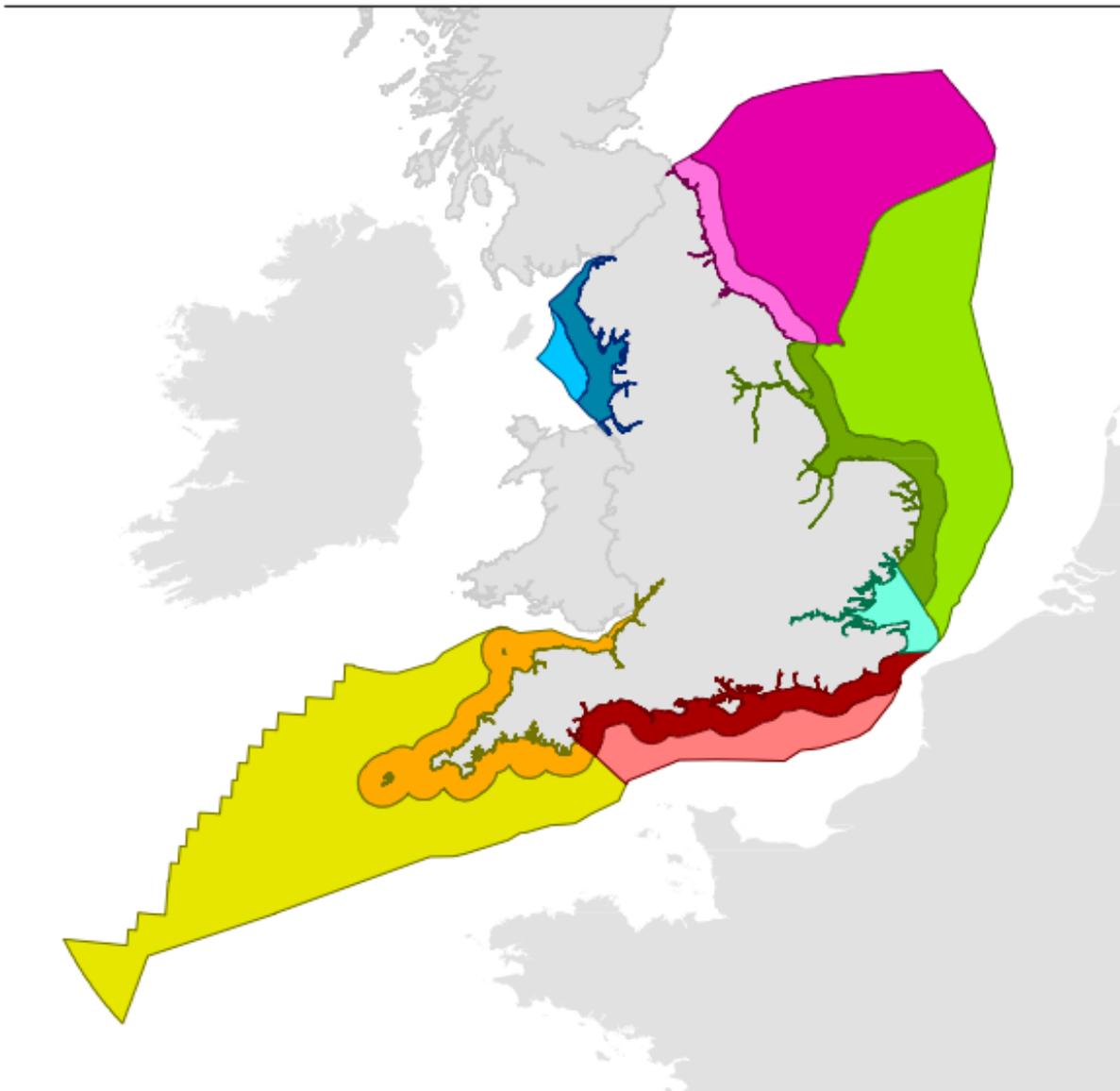
¹⁰ In preparing a Marine Plan in the English and Welsh inshore regions, a marine plan authority must take all reasonable steps to secure that the Marine Plan is compatible with the relevant Planning Act plan (as defined under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009) for any area in England, Wales or Scotland which is related to the Marine Plan area.

As well as supporting the HLMOs set out in the MPS (see Box 1), the policies of the South East Marine Plan will support other relevant government aspirations such as those set out in the [25 Year Environment Plan](#), the [Industrial Strategy](#), the [Clean Growth Strategy](#) and sustainable development¹¹ of the marine area.

¹¹ As defined in [United Kingdom Sustainable Development Strategy](#)

Figure 1: Marine Plan Areas.

Marine Plan Areas in England



Marine Plan Areas	 North East Offshore	 South West Inshore
 East Inshore	 North West Inshore	 South West Offshore
 East Offshore	 North West Offshore	 South Inshore
 North East Inshore	 South East Inshore	 South Offshore

Date of Publication: August 2019
 Coordinate System: ETRS 1989 UTM
 Zone 30N
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: ETRS 1989

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3. SA Methodology

3.1 Introduction

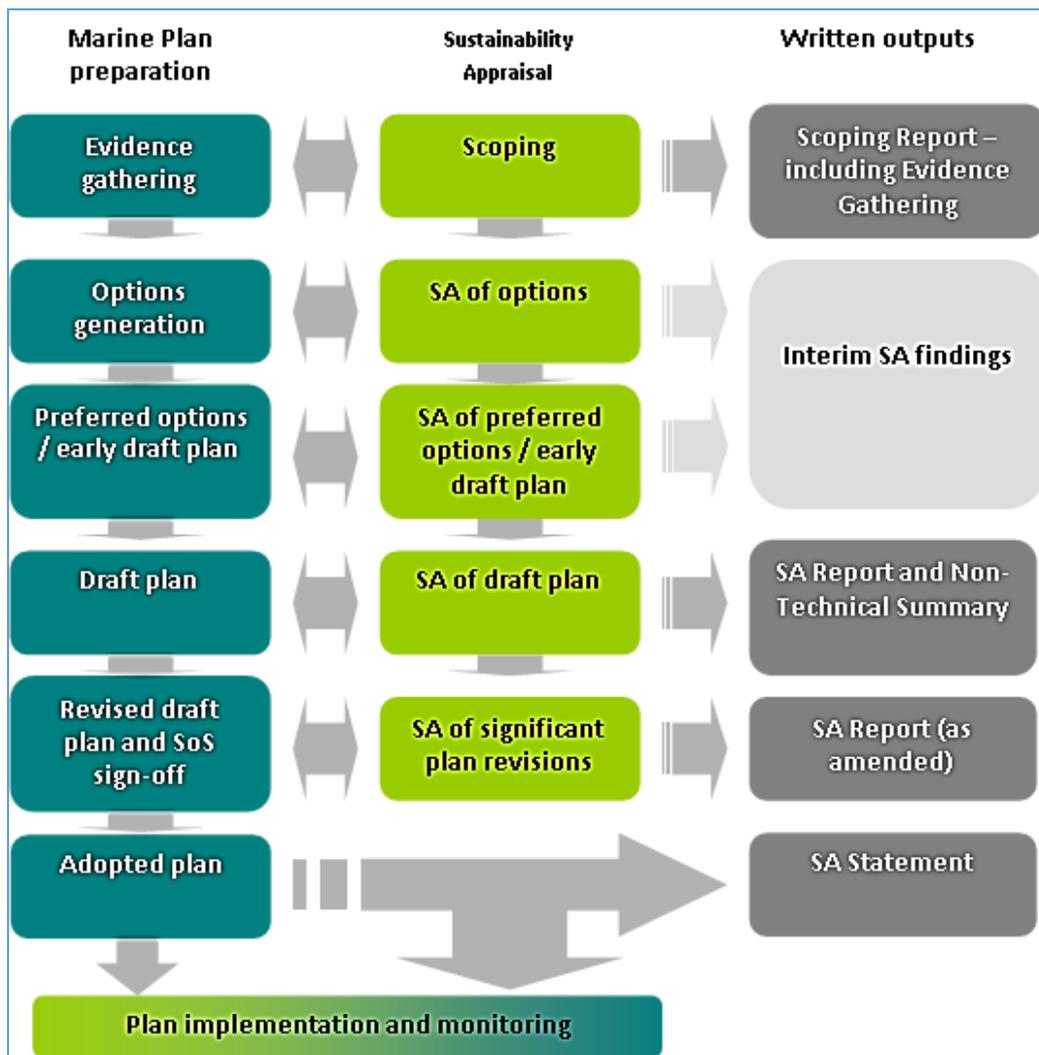
The stages in the SA process have been developed to take into account the five procedural stages of SEA:

- stage A: (scoping) setting the context, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope of the assessment
- stage B: developing and refining alternatives and appraising the effects
- stage C: preparing the SA Report
- stage D: consulting on the SA Report and the South East Marine Plan and assessing any significant changes
- stage E: monitoring the significant effects of implementing the South East Marine Plan.

In practice, the SA is an iterative process which has been undertaken in parallel with the development of the South East Marine Plan and has fed into the development of the South East Marine Plan at appropriate intervals – see Figure 2 below.

The methodology that has been used for each stage of the SA is discussed in Sections 3.2 to 3.9.

Figure 2: Stages in the SA Process.



3.2 Stage A: Scoping

The purpose of the scoping stage was to decide the coverage (scope) and the level of detail of the SA. These details were subject to engagement in line with the requirements of the SEA Regulations. The scoping report was produced by a consortium composed of Ramboll Environ, ClearLead Consulting Ltd and Marine Planning Consultants in April 2016. The draft scoping report was engaged on from 11 April 2016 to the 13 May 2016. Following some small factual changes, the final scoping report was published by the MMO. The scoping report forms part of the suite of documents which support this SA Report.

The scoping report covers the English marine plans for the south east inshore, the south west inshore and offshore, north west inshore and offshore and north east inshore and offshore marine plan areas. The scoping report was the first formal output of the SA process. The scoping report provides baseline information on the environmental, social and economic characteristics of the marine plan areas, including the likely evolution of the baseline without the marine plans. It sets the

framework and approach for the SA process and explains how the SA will be undertaken for the four marine plans which cover the south east inshore marine plan area and south west, north west and north east inshore and offshore marine plan areas.

The scoping report provides information about the proposed approach and provides background information about the existing conditions specific to the south east marine plan area. The scoping report outlines an SA framework which the South East Marine Plan and its alternatives are measured against in order to test their sustainability. The SA framework is set out in Table 2 below.

The SA framework has been developed with the guiding principles of sustainable development¹² in mind while considering the requirements of the SEA Regulations, which lists a number of issues that might be included as part of any assessment¹³. It integrates the relevant environmental protection objectives of relevant plans and programmes listed within the SA Database (see SA Report Part 2 and Technical Appendix A SA Database). It is also drawn from the experiences of the SA of the South and East Marine Plans and from information suggested at an SA Advisory Group (see Section 3.2.3) workshop held on the 2 March 2016 to help define the scope.

Collection of baseline data is an important part of SA. The overall approach to the scoping report was to focus on collecting data and information that is crucial to the decision-making process and then using this to effectively scope in (and out) those issues that are relevant to each plan. Please note that the word “issues” was used to denote potentially negative issues (challenges) and positive issues (opportunities) and refers to issues which are significant in helping to set the scope of the SA. This is consistent with SA best practice. The data that has been collected within the scoping report and subsequently updated as the assessment has progressed has been used to develop the evidence base to support both the scoping stage and the assessment stages of the SA.

The scoping report took a new approach to presentation, as follows:

- a fully searchable SA baseline database (Technical Appendix A) has been produced as part of the SA scoping process which includes information that can help to characterise the plan areas, identify impacts upon receptors, legislative and policy targets and objectives that should be met, issues that have been identified for each sub-topic and also identifies known data gaps - the database was used to inform scoping decisions and has been built upon as the SA and marine plan processes developed, including an update in August 2017 and April 2019
- a series of report cards were produced at the scoping stage which provided a more accessible way of interpreting the findings of the SA scoping process and have been used to define the scope of the SA; expert judgement has been used

¹² Taken from HM Government, Securing the Future - UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)

¹³ Schedule 2 (6): (a) biodiversity; (b) population; (c) human health; (d) fauna; (e) flora; (f) soil; (g) water; (h) air; (i) climatic factors; (j) material assets; (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage; (l) landscape; and (m) the inter-relationship between the issues referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (l).

to determine which elements of the baseline/issues have been discussed on the report cards.

It should be noted that no single strand of sustainable development is considered more or less important than any another, and the topics considered as part of the SA have been afforded equal weight in the appraisal process. Table 2 below sets out the SA framework which has been used to structure the assessment of the marine plans. Further detail on the development of the SA Framework is provided within SA Report Part 2 Section 2.1.

Table 2: SA Framework.

	Overarching SA topic	SA Sub-Topic
Physical and Chemical Aspects	Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • heritage assets within marine plan areas • heritage assets adjacent to marine plan areas
	Geology, Substrates and Coastal Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • seabed substrates and bathymetry • coastal features and processes
	Seascape and Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • effects on seascape and landscape
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tides and currents • water temperature and salinity • pollution and water quality • marine litter
	Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • air pollutants
	Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • greenhouse gas emissions • climate change resilience and adaptation
Social and Economic Aspects	Communities, Health and Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • health and wider determinants of health • effects on communities • effects on protected equality groups
	Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ports and shipping • fisheries and aquaculture • leisure/recreation • tourism • marine manufacturing • defence • aggregate extraction • energy generation and infrastructure development • seabed assets

Table 2: SA Framework.

	Overarching SA topic	SA Sub-Topic
Ecological Aspects	Biodiversity, Habitats, Flora and Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• protected sites and species• benthic and intertidal ecology• fish and shellfish• marine megafauna• plankton• ornithology• invasive non-native species

The scoping report also helped to outline what the geographical and temporal scope of the SA should be. An overview of the geographical and temporal scope considered are set out below.

3.2.1 Geographical Scope

The South East Marine Plan includes the south east inshore marine plan area only; there is no south east offshore marine plan area.

The south east inshore marine plan area covers an area of approximately 1,400 kilometres of coastline stretching from Felixstowe to near Dover, taking in a total of over 3,900 square kilometres of sea. The marine plan areas are illustrated in Figure 1.

The south east marine plan area borders the south and east marine plan areas as well as the French marine areas. As such, the geographical scope of the SA should consider a greater total area than that encompassed solely within the south east marine plan area, and should consider effects on other countries (transboundary effects) where applicable.

3.2.2 Temporal Scope

The South East Marine Plan covers a 20 year period, and therefore the SA has considered the effects of the plan over the next 20 years and beyond where possible. It should be noted that making predictions beyond 5 years into the future increases the levels of uncertainty in the prediction of effects, with this uncertainty increasing over longer time horizons.

3.2.3 Engagement on the Scoping Report

The scoping report is the primary mechanism for engaging on the scope and level of detail of the SA. The engagement on the scoping report was carried out in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 12(5) and (6) of the SEA Regulations. The scoping engagement began on the 11 April 2016 and closed on 13 May 2016. The scoping report was issued to the following statutory consultees:

- Natural England
- Historic England
- The Environment Agency.

In addition, the scoping report was issued to the following organisations for comment:

- Associated British Ports
- Association of Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities
- British Marine Aggregate Producers Association
- Chamber of Shipping
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
- Devon Coastal Partnership
- Durham Heritage Coast
- Marine Scotland (The Scottish Government)
- National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations
- North West Coastal Forum
- Oil and Gas UK
- Renewables UK
- Royal Yachting Association
- Severn Estuaries Partnership
- Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum
- Thames Estuary Partnership
- The Crown Estate
- Visit England
- Welsh Assembly Government
- Wildlife and Countryside Link.

A number of these organisations, in addition to the statutory bodies and the MMO, form the SA Advisory Group (SAAG). The SAAG consists of the following organisations:

- Associated British Ports
- Association of Inshore Fisheries and Conservation
- British Marine Aggregate Producers Association
- Chamber of Shipping
- Devon Coastal Partnership
- Durham Heritage Coast
- Historic England
- Joint Nature Conservation Committee
- Natural England
- National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations
- North-West Coastal Forum
- Royal Yachting Association
- Severn Estuaries Partnership
- Tamar Estuaries Consultative Forum
- Thames Estuary Partnership
- The Crown Estate
- The Environment Agency
- Marine Scotland (The Scottish Government).

The SAAG was convened by the MMO to informally advise on the approach, development and delivery of the SA. The overall objective of the advisory group is to guide and advise on the delivery of the SA for the South East, North East, North West and South West Marine Plans. The advisory group provides objective procedural, technical and general advice:

- to facilitate the marine plan SA process
- to input, as appropriate to each stage of the SA process (scoping, appraisal of alternatives, appraisal of the draft plan and SA reporting)
- to promote stakeholder involvement
- to ensure appropriate consideration of relevant information, including that arising from engagements
- to achieve timely preparation of quality documents to inform appraisal decisions.

The group met on 2 March 2016 to discuss the scope of the SA and views expressed at this meeting informed the scoping report. The Iteration 2 SAAG was held on 28 February 2018. As part of this session, the SAAG members were invited to comment on the approach being taken to the options assessment and examples of some of the completed assessments of the groupings were provided.

To assist in the assessment of the preferred policies, a further assessment workshop was held with the SAAG on 19 June 2019. The Advisory Group discussed the key issues identified in the preferred policies assessment with facilitation and note taking provided by the consultants.

3.3 Stage B: Assessing the Options

3.3.1 Introduction

The SEA Directive requires that the assessment identifies and evaluates reasonable 'alternatives' to what is proposed within the plan. Please note that this report uses the terms options and alternatives interchangeably.

Article 5(1) of the SEA Directive states:

"...an environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated".

Good practice is to consider reasonable, realistic and relevant alternatives which are sufficiently distinct to enable a meaningful comparison of their different environmental effects.

This stage involved assessment of the alternative options against the SA framework, taking into account the evidence base provided within the SA Database. The guiding principle in the assessment of the options was to ensure that the assessment was proportionate, particularly as the South East Marine Plan is a strategic plan which does not address site or project-specific details. Therefore, the key features of the options assessment approach were:

- an approach that assessed each option as a whole and to the same level of detail. 264 policy options were packaged into 28 policy groupings¹⁴ (Table 3) and the assessment provided a comparison of the options within each grouping
- an evidence-led assessment which referred to the baseline information to provide quality assured evidence as the basis of the assessment
- focused on identifying key potential significant effects to inform the decision making between options.

The assessment was organised within an Excel workbook which contained all of the relevant groupings. This ensured a rigorous, evidenced based approach to the assessment.

The assessment of options was undertaken in two stages:

- screening
- assessment of significant effects.

The main focus of the assessment was on the identification of significant effects.

An example of the options considered under one policy grouping are provided in Box 3 below, and an example of the assessment output provided in Figure 3.

¹⁴ Four groupings (Cumulative Effects, Governance, Evidence Gaps and Implementation) contained options which are not possible to assess through the SA because they are overarching policies and the options were not distinct.

Table 3: South East Groupings and Options.

Grouping	Number of Options	Grouping	Number of Options
Access Encouraging	11	Fisheries	4
Access Managing	7	Habitat Loss	8
Aquaculture	10	Heritage Assets	12
Cables	6	Infrastructure	10
Climate Change	15	Litter	9
Coastal Change	7	MPAs and Geodiversity	10
Co-Existence	11	Non Native Invasive Species	6
Co-Existence Recreation	10	Ports and Harbours	5
Disturbance: Birds	11	Recreation	4
Disturbance: Habitats and Species	11	Seascapes	8
Dredge Disposal	8	Shipping	12
Ecosystem Approach	10	Species	15
Employment	13	Tourism	7
Energy	10	Water Quality	14

Box 3: Example Structure of Groupings and Policies.

Plan Area: South East

Grouping: Aquaculture

Issues covered

565SE The continuation of a viable fishing industry and associated infrastructure is necessary because fisheries have created an important social legacy through their cultural and historical importance in the South East plan area.

684SE Support restoration of native oysters that historically covered large areas of the South East Plan Area for biodiversity and economic gains.

685SE Opportunities exist for aquaculture and shellfisheries activities to enhance natural water cleaning potential.

910SE Continued development of new and existing aquaculture sites in Kent and Essex

919SE Identify and protect areas of future aquaculture potential, to facilitate development of projects and to improve integration between marine and terrestrial elements

973SE Maintain and enhance potential of wild shellfish and associated traditions. A number of initiatives are already ongoing and marine plans should seek to coordinate and support these

Possible responses

A: Do nothing

B: Existing policies in combination

X-AQ-1: Proposals for aquaculture in identified areas of potential aquaculture production will be supported.

Box 3: Example Structure of Groupings and Policies.

Proposals in existing or within potential aquaculture production areas must demonstrate consideration of and compatibility with aquaculture production.

X-AQ-2: Proposals that enable the provision of infrastructure for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture and related industries will be supported.

X-SOC-1: Proposals must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid, b) minimise, c) mitigate significant adverse impacts which result in the displacement of other existing or authorised (but yet to be implemented) activities that generate social

X-WQ-2: Activities that can deliver an improvement to water quality should be supported wherever practical.

X-BIO-1: Proposals that may have significant adverse impacts on natural habitat and species adaptation, migration and connectivity must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid, b) minimise c) mitigate significant adverse impacts.

X-BIO-2: Proposals that incorporate features that enhance or facilitate natural habitat and species adaptation, migration and connectivity will be supported.

X-BIO-3: Proposals must take account of the space required for coastal habitats where important in their own right and/or for ecosystem functioning and provision of goods and services. Proposals must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid, b) minimise, c) mitigate for net loss of coastal habitat.

C: Proposals that recognise in their design potential future aquaculture areas will be supported.

D: Proposals that support a sustainable fishing industry will be supported.

E: Proposals that enhance shellfish (and other filter feeding) habitats and species that can be beneficial to the water environment in the south east plan area will be supported.

F: Proposals that enhance shellfish (and other filter feeding) habitats and species that can be beneficial to the water environment in the south east plan area will be supported.

G: Proposals that identify and protect areas of sustainable future aquaculture will be supported.

H: Proposals that may have a significant adverse impact on cultural coastal and marine traditions must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid, b) minimise, c) mitigate significant adverse impacts, d) if it is not possible to mitigate the significant adverse impacts, proposals should state the case for proceeding.

I: Proposals that may have significant adverse impacts upon concentrations of natural or cultivated shellfish in the south east plan area must demonstrate that they will avoid, minimise or mitigate those impacts where they reduce the ability of the shellfish

J: None of the above

Please state why you have selected these responses.

3.3.2 Screening of SA Sub-Topics

Prior to the assessment of significant effects, a screening process was carried out to determine whether the SA sub-topics were relevant to the specific grouping.

In order to determine this, assessors carried out a brief review of the SA Database (see Technical Appendix A) for relevant information. Following this, the assessor selected either 'Yes' or 'No' to indicate whether each SA sub-topic is screened in or out. This subsequently greyed out the row within the assessment spreadsheet, in order to avoid accidental inclusion within the assessment process.

For any sub-topics which were deemed to be irrelevant to the grouping, a justification was entered into the worksheet. In order to ensure consistency, only two justifications were used:

- no key baseline issue of relevance
- no potential impact pathway.

In the options assessment stage, justification was not provided for the sub-objectives screened in, as the assessment process provides the required validation.

3.3.3 Assessing the Sustainability Effects of the Options

The second step in the assessment of options stage was to identify the potential significant effects and uncertainties of the options. Each option was considered against the relevant SA Framework sub-topics. Expert judgement and the updated SA Database (developed at the scoping stage of the SA process and refreshed in August 2017 prior to the assessment) were used as evidence for the assessment.

The south east assessment workbook contained separate tabs for each grouping, with all options listed (A, B, C, D etc.) across the top row of each grouping tab. The number of options varied between groupings. Each option was assessed in turn. In order to provide consistency, assessors used the following significance criteria for the assessment of each option, the definitions of which are included in Table 4:

- potential significant positive effects
- potential significant negative effects
- no significant effects
- uncertain (depending on implementation)
- uncertain (lack of evidence)
- potential minor positive effects
- potential minor negative effects.

Justification for significance was provided by reference to the SA Database. Assessors identified relevant issues and baseline data and provided at least one relevant topic identifier (e.g. Cultural_167) from the 'SA Database Topic Identifier' columns. Justification was not required for options that were deemed 'Not Significant', as there was no baseline data which would give rise to a significant effect.

For each of the groupings, the first option was always 'do nothing' (i.e. option A in Box 3) and the final option was always 'none of the above' (i.e. option J in Box 3). The 'none of the above' options are all unknown and therefore all of the assessments recorded an 'uncertain (depending on implementation)' effect against each SA sub-topic for this option.

Following the completion of the assessment, assessors provided a commentary which justified the assessment and highlighted any potential significant effects resulting from specific options.

3.3.4 Mitigating Potential Negative Effects of Options

At the options assessment stage of the SA, the key recommendation was to avoid taking forward options which the SA identified could result in significant negative effects. It was also recommended that policy authors select the options which enhance the significant positive effects and seek to provide sufficient detail to minimise the uncertainty associated with the implementation of a policy.

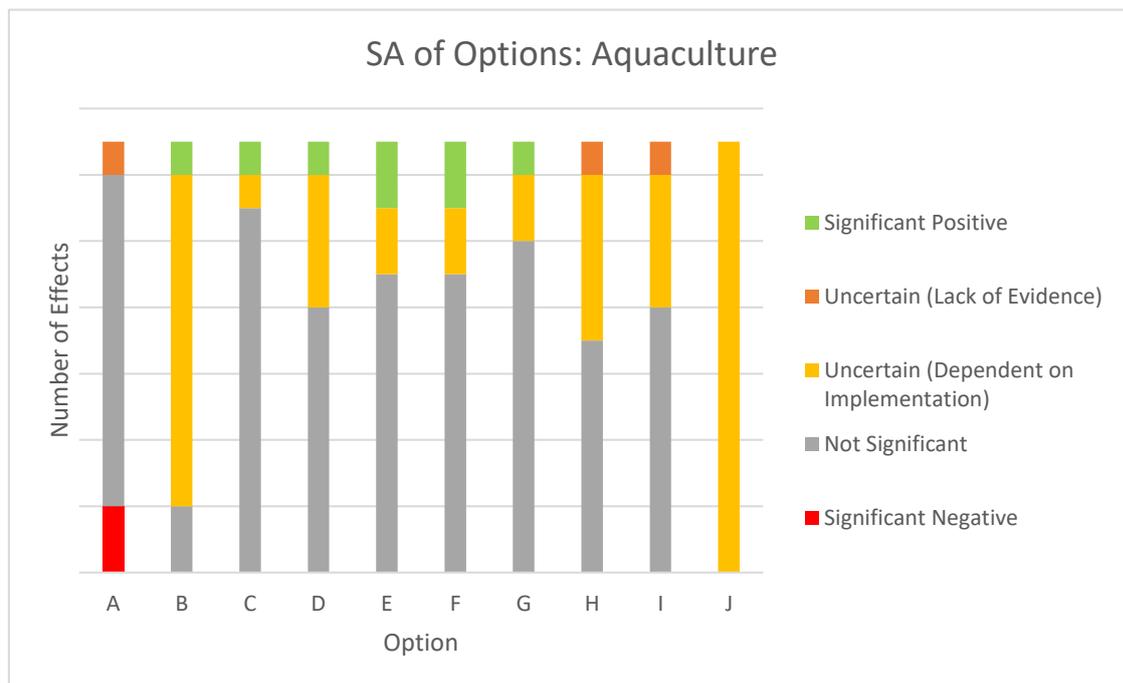
In addition, the assessors highlighted, where possible, mitigation which could be considered to assist in the identification and development of the preferred options for the south east marine plan area.

3.3.5 Options Assessment Outputs

The options assessment workbook generated a pivot table for each grouping and an interactive graph. The table counted the number of effects (i.e. significant positive, significant negative, not significant, uncertain depending on implementation and uncertain lack of data). An example of this is shown in Figure 3 below. These graphs provided a quick visual representation of the findings of the assessment for each grouping, allowing a comparison to be made of the relative performance of options.

The options assessment of the draft South East Marine Plan was reported in an options assessment SA report which can be found [here](#).

Figure 3: Example Options Assessment Output.



3.4 Stage B: Assessing the South East Marine Plan

The SA of the South East Marine Plan has been undertaken as a 'baseline-led' assessment which considers how the baseline situation will change with the South East Marine Plan in place.

A qualitative approach has been used, comprising the assessment and description of effects, rather than a quantitative approach which is not considered appropriate or feasible at this strategic level, in view of the form and content of the plan.

The same approach to assessment was taken as for the assessment of options and the assessment of the preferred policies:

- policies have firstly been screened to identify sub-topics of relevance to the policy grouping
- an assessment of significant effects was performed in relation to the relevant sub-topics only
- justification was provided for the sub-objectives screened in for presentational purposes.

The assessment criteria set out within Table 4 **Error! Reference source not found.** have been used to identify the potential effects on the South East Marine Plan policies.

Please note that in instances where a neutral effect has been identified, i.e. the plan policy is unlikely to alter baseline conditions significantly, the requirement to detail the reversibility, permanence, duration, spatial extent and magnitude of effects has not been necessary.

Table 4: Policies Assessment Criteria.

Notation	Description
Degree to which baseline conditions may change (significance of effect) compared with the future baseline situation	
++	Significant Positive Effect: The plan policies are likely to lead to significant improvements in baseline conditions.
+	Minor Positive Effect: The plan policies are likely to lead to some improvements in baseline conditions.
0	Neutral Effect: The plan policies are unlikely to alter baseline conditions significantly.
-	Minor Negative Effect: The plan policies are likely to lead to a deterioration in baseline conditions.
--	Significant Negative Effect: The plan policies are likely to lead to a significant deterioration in baseline conditions.
?	Uncertain Effect: It is not known whether the plan policies would lead to an improvement or deterioration in the baseline conditions. ¹⁵
Direct/Indirect	
Direct	Effects that are a direct result of the plan policies.
Indirect	Effects that are secondary i.e. they occur away from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway.
Reversibility of effects	
Reversible	It is considered that the effects upon the receptor group could be reversed if activities were to change in the future. The effects could be long-lasting but the receptor may hence be able to recover or indeed improvements could be diminished.
Irreversible	It is considered that the effects upon the receptor group could not be reversed. This may apply to situations where, for example, features are destroyed forever or systems/trends are irrevocably changed.
Permanence of effects	
Permanent	Effects could be lasting or intended to last or remaining unchanged indefinitely.
Temporary	Effects are not likely to be lasting or permanent.
Duration	
Short	Within three years of plan adoption – within the reporting period i.e. policy would have an immediate effect.
Medium	Within plan period (up to 20 years from adoption)
Long	Beyond plan period (more than 20 years from adoption)

¹⁵ Please note that for the purposes of this SA, uncertain effects have been treated as potentially significant and mitigation measures suggested.

Notation	Description
Spatial Extent	
Beyond both plan boundaries	Effects are predicted to extend beyond the plan boundaries (i.e. transboundary) and could affect the terrestrial environment, neighbouring marine plan areas or other states.
Inshore and offshore plan-wide	Effects are predicted to occur within the inshore and offshore plan areas.
Inshore plan-wide only	Effects are predicted to occur within the inshore plan area only.
Offshore plan-wide only	Effects are predicted to occur within the offshore plan area only
Localised	Effects are predicted to have a relatively small spatial extent, confined to the local area, typically <5km from source, within the plan boundaries.
Magnitude of effects	
High	Likely total loss of or major alteration to the receptor in question The effects are predicted to be permanent and irreversible.
Medium	Partial loss of/alteration/improvement to one or more key elements/features/characteristics of the receptor in question The effects are predicted to be medium-long term but reversible.
Low	Minor loss/alteration/improvement to one or more key elements/features/characteristics of the receptor in question The effects are predicted to be reversible and short term.

The assessment refers to other policies within the plan which can provide mitigation for anticipated effects. This is important as decisions in the marine plan areas need to be made using the marine plan in its entirety rather than using individual policies in isolation. Policies will need to be read and applied together as they each cover different requirements.

A judgement has been made with regards to each of the criteria in Table 4 with reference to relevant baseline data within the SA Database (Technical Appendix A).

Potential transboundary effects have been addressed within the assessment in three ways:

- through consideration of the spatial extent of potential effects (see Table 4) which has contributed to the significance of potential effects
- through identification of potential cumulative effects which could affect neighbouring areas, in combination with other projects, plans and programmes (see below)

- through inclusion of a cross-border co-operation policy grouping within the South East Marine Plan which addresses potential transboundary effects of the plan and has been assessed through the SA.

The consideration of potential effects have been considered based on two factors:

- cumulative or synergistic effects which could potentially arise from the combined effects of the South East Marine Plan policies
- cumulative or synergistic effects which could potentially arise from the combined effects of the South East Marine Plan with other relevant plans and programmes.

The assessment spreadsheets also identify measures that were recommended to mitigate or further enhance the policies at the draft plan stage.

3.4.1 Assessing the Draft South East Marine Plan

The SA of the draft South East Marine Plan focused on the preferred policies completed in April 2019, with updated, stable, policy wording provided in July 2019. This consisted of 58 policies arranged within 29 groupings as shown in Table 5. **Error! Reference source not found..**

As in the options assessment stage, the assessment of the preferred policies was organised within an Excel workbook which ensured a rigorous, evidenced based approach to the assessment. Each grouping of policies has been assessed against the SA Framework of topics and sub-topics.

An example assessment spreadsheet is provided in Figure 4.

Table 5: Draft South East Marine Plan Groupings and Policies.

Policy grouping	Policy Code	Policy grouping	Policy Code	Policy grouping	Policy Code
Economic					
Aggregates	SE-AGG-1	Aquaculture	SE-AQ-1	Cables	SE-CAB-1
	SE-AGG-2		SE-AQ-2		SE-CAB-2
	SE-AGG-3	Dredging and Disposal	SE-DD-1		SE-CAB-3
Co-existence	SE-CO-1		SE-DD-2	Oil and Gas	SE-OG-1
			SE-DD-3		SE-OG-2
Ports and Harbours (including shipping)	SE-PS-1	Renewables	SE-REN-1		SE-CCUS-1
	SE-PS-2		SE-REN-2		
	SE-PS-3		SE-WIND-1		
	SE-PS-4				
Environmental					
Air Quality	SE-AIR-1	Biodiversity	SE-BIO-2	Natural Capital	SE-NG-1
Climate change	SE-CC-1		SE-BIO-3	Disturbance	SE-DIST-1
	SE-CC-2		SE-BIO-1	Invasive non-native species	SE-INNS-1
	SE-CC-3	SE-INNS-2			
	Marine Litter	SE-ML-1	Cumulative effects	SE-CE-1	Underwater Noise
Marine Protected Areas			SE-MPA-1	SE-UWN-2	
		SE-ML-2	SE-MPA-2	Water Quality	SE-WQ-1
		SE-MPA-3			
		SE-MPA-4			
Social					
Access	SE-ACC-1	Defence	SE-DEF-1	Social benefits	SE-SOC-1
Fisheries	SE-FISH-1	Governance	SE-CBC-1		
	SE-FISH-2	Seascape and Landscape	SE-SCP-1	Employment	SE-EMP-1
	SE-FISH-3	Tourism and recreation	SE-TR-1	Heritage Assets	SE-HER-1
	Infrastructure			SE-INF-1	

Figure 4: Example Policy Assessment Spreadsheet.

SA Topic	SA Sub-topic	Plan Area	Policy Grouping	Policy Code	Policy	Relevant?	Justification	Relevant data identifiers	Direct/Indirect	Duration	Permanent/Temporary/Reversible	Spatial Extent	Magnitude	Cumulative	Significance	Description	Mitigation	Mitigation already provided by plan policies
Cultural Heritage	Heritage Assets within marine plan areas	South East	Marine Protected Areas	SE-MPA-1 SE-MPA-2 SE-MPA-3 SE-MPA-4	SE-MPA-1: Proposals that support the objectives of marine protected areas and the ecological coherence of the marine protected area network will be supported. SE-MPA-2: Proposals that may have adverse impacts on the objectives of marine protected areas must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid, b) minimise, c) mitigate adverse impacts, with due regard given to statutory advice on an ecologically coherent network. SE-MPA-3: Proposals that enhance a marine protected area's ability to adapt to climate change, enhancing the resilience of the marine protected area network will be supported. SE-MPA-4: Proposals that may have adverse impacts on an individual marine protected area's ability to adapt to the effects of climate change and so reduce the resilience of the marine protected area network, must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid, b) minimise, c) mitigate adverse impacts. SE-MPA-5: Where statutory advice states that a marine protected area site condition is deteriorating or that features are moving or changing due to climate change, a suitable boundary change to ensure continued protection of the site and coherence of the overall network should be considered. SE-MPA-6: Proposals must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate significant adverse impacts on designated geodiversity	Yes	Potential impact pathway	Cultural_135	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No cumulative effect	Neutral	Heritage Assets within marine plan areas No significant effects have been identified.	N/A	N/A
Cultural Heritage	Heritage Assets adjacent to marine plan areas	South East	Marine Protected Areas	SE-MPA-1 SE-MPA-2 SE-MPA-3 SE-MPA-4	SE-MPA-1: Proposals that support the objectives of marine protected areas and the ecological coherence of the marine protected area network will be supported. SE-MPA-2: Proposals that may have adverse impacts on the objectives of marine protected areas must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid, b) minimise, c) mitigate adverse impacts, with due regard given to statutory advice on an ecologically coherent network. SE-MPA-3: Proposals that enhance a marine protected area's ability to adapt to climate change, enhancing the resilience of the marine protected area network will be supported. SE-MPA-4: Proposals that may have adverse impacts on an individual marine protected area's ability to adapt to the effects of climate change and so reduce the resilience of the marine protected area network, must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid, b) minimise, c) mitigate adverse impacts. SE-MPA-5: Where statutory advice states that a marine protected area site condition is deteriorating or that features are moving or changing due to climate change, a suitable boundary change to ensure continued protection of the site and coherence of the overall network should be considered. SE-MPA-6: Proposals must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate significant adverse impacts on designated geodiversity	No	No potential impact pathway											
Geology, Substrates and Coastal Processes	Seabed substrates and bathymetry	South East	Marine Protected Areas	SE-MPA-1 SE-MPA-2 SE-MPA-3 SE-MPA-4	SE-MPA-1: Proposals that support the objectives of marine protected areas and the ecological coherence of the marine protected area network will be supported. SE-MPA-2: Proposals that may have adverse impacts on the objectives of marine protected areas must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid, b) minimise, c) mitigate adverse impacts, with due regard given to statutory advice on an ecologically coherent network.	Yes	Potential impact pathway	GeoL_138, GeoL_139, GeoL_140, GeoL_141, GeoL_145	Indirect	Medium	Permanent/Reversible	Localised	Low	No cumulative effect	Minor Positive	Seabed substrates and bathymetry No significant effects have been identified.	N/A	N/A

3.4.2 Assessing the Final South East Marine Plan

In June to September 2020 the SA was updated to reflect changes made to the draft South East Marine Plan following consultation which took place between 14 January 2020 and 20 April 2020.

Changes made to the plan policies were screened to identify which changes were considered significant to the SA. This encompassed a review of the wording changes between the draft and the final policy wording, identification as to whether these were intent or strength changes, and the inclusion of any new policies at the final plan stage. This resulted in the reassessment of 14 policies and a number of minor changes to the assessment. The final South East Marine Plan policies and related policy groupings assessed can be seen in Table 6.

The assessment was then reviewed against the changes made to policy wording and supporting text in response to the mitigation proposed at the draft plan assessment stage. Finally, a review of the final policies was undertaken to ensure that any mitigation provided by policies within the plan was incorporated into the assessment. Following updates to the assessment, the residual effects and the residual cumulative effects of the South East Marine Plan were identified and are presented in SA Report Part 3.

An example of the presentation of the residual effects within the assessment spreadsheet is provided in Figure 5.

Table 6: South East Marine Plan Groupings and Policies.

Policy grouping	Policy Code	Policy grouping	Policy Code	Policy grouping	Policy Code
Economic					
Aggregates	SE-AGG-1	Aquaculture	SE-AQ-1	Cables	SE-CAB-1
	SE-AGG-2		SE-AQ-2		SE-CAB-2
	SE-AGG-3	Dredging and Disposal	SE-DD-1		SE-CAB-3
Co-existence	SE-CO-1		SE-DD-2	Oil, Gas and CCUS	SE-OG-1
		SE-DD-3	SE-OG-2		
Ports and Harbours (including shipping)	SE-PS-1	Renewables	SE-REN-1		SE-CCUS-1
	SE-PS-2		SE-REN-2		
	SE-PS-3		SE-WIND-1		
	SE-PS-4				
Environmental					
Air Quality	SE-AIR-1	Biodiversity	SE-BIO-1	Cumulative effects	SE-CE-1
Climate change	SE-CC-1		SE-BIO-2	Disturbance	SE-DIST-1
	SE-CC-2		SE-BIO-3	Invasive non-native species	SE-INNS-1
SE-CC-3	SE-INNS-2				
Marine Litter	SE-ML-1	Marine Protected Areas	SE-MPA-1	Underwater Noise	SE-UWN-1
	SE-ML-2		SE-MPA-2		SE-UWN-2
			SE-MPA-3	Water quality	SE-WQ-1
			SE-MPA-4		
Social					
Access	SE-ACC-1	Cross-border co-operation	SE-CBC-1	Employment	SE-EMP-1
Fisheries	SE-FISH-1	Defence	SE-DEF-1	Heritage Assets	SE-HER-1
	SE-FISH-2	Seascape and Landscape	SE-SCP-1	Infrastructure	SE-INF-1
	SE-FISH-3	Tourism and recreation	SE-TR-1		SE-INF-2
Social benefits	SE-SOC-1				

Figure 5: Example of Residual Effects Presentation.

Significance	Description of effects without mitigation	Mitigation	Mitigation already provided by plan policies	Residual Cumulative effects (taking mitigation into account)	Residual Effects (taking mitigation into account)
Minor Negative	<p><u>Ornithology</u> No potential significant effects have been identified.</p> <p>There is potential for a minor negative cumulative effect to result from this policy grouping, as increasing access to the marine areas is likely to increase disturbance to ornithology. However, due to the 3D vast nature of the marine environment, this is not expected to be significant.</p>	N/A	<p>Policy groupings Biodiversity and MPAs may help to protect specific bird species and/or their associated habitats.</p> <p>Policy BIO-1 and DIST -1 could help to mitigate the cumulative effect, although only 'highly mobile' species will be protected by DIST-1.</p> <p>Policy SE-CE-1 could also provide mitigation for the cumulative effect.</p>	No significant cumulative effect	Minor Negative
Neutral	<p><u>Non-indigenous species</u> No potential significant effects have been identified.</p>	N/A	<p>Policies SE-INNS-1 and 2 may help to mitigate the spread of non-indigenous species via increased access. Should these policies not be in place, a negative effect might otherwise be identified.</p> <p>It may be that access needs to be limited if non-indigenous species are present, or that measures such as mandatory anti-fouling of boats will need to be implemented.</p>	No cumulative effect	Neutral
Significant Negative	<p><u>Heritage Assets within marine plan areas</u> The baseline has identified the potential for adverse effects on heritage assets with regards to aggregates extraction. Although the policy may not result in further extraction sites within the south east plan area, the policies will safeguard existing aggregate sites, which includes area 521 (Goodwin Sands). This site is licensed to extract 3 million tonnes of aggregate per annum up until 2022. For this reason, a significant negative effect has been identified.</p> <p>Negative cumulative effects arising from two or more projects are possible given the level of uncertainty regarding the nature and extent of the potential archaeological resource however the potential significance of these cumulative effects is uncertain.</p>	<p>Policy SE-HER-1 aims to provide protection to heritage assets, however, it does not specifically address the issues relating to aggregates. It is recommended that consideration is given to amending the policy supporting text to refer specifically to aggregate extraction.</p> <p>It is assumed that an EIA would be carried out if aggregate developments were to come forward as a result of safeguarding. This would address the potential negative and cumulative effects which may be incurred by heritage assets.</p> <p>The Crown Estate leasing process also ensures that sensitive receptors are taken into account during these processes and conditions frequently applied to limit effects.</p>	<p>Policy SE-HER-1 aims to provide protection to heritage assets, however, it does not specifically address the issues relating to aggregates.</p>	No significant cumulative effect	Minor Negative

3.4.3 Use of Spatial Data

The assessments of policies were informed by the MMO's interactive marine planning service, Explore Marine Plans. Explore Marine Plans supersedes the Marine Information System (MIS) which was used earlier in the SA, prior to the development of the Explore Marine Plans service.

Explore Marine Plans draws data from various sources including the MMO, delivery partners and industry, and compiles information on sectors and activities which have been submitted to support the development of marine plans.

Where potential interactions between different sectors or activities have been identified in the assessment, Explore Marine Plans has assisted greatly in providing the visual data required to showcase how potential interactions might occur based on the spatial distribution of specific activities in relation to the receptors which may be affected. For example, aquaculture was identified as having potential interactions with the ports and shipping and the tourism and recreation SA sub-topics. Via Explore Marine Plans, it was possible to add data layers relevant to the assessment. Examples of layers utilised include current and future aquaculture sites, location of ports around the United Kingdom, and the Recreation Models and Royal Yachting Association Recreational Boating layers.

3.5 Stage C: Preparing the SA Report

The SA Report for the South East Marine Plan constitutes three parts, the current document being Part 1. Following consultation on the draft South East Marine Plan and its preferred policies, the draft SA Report has been updated to become this 'Final SA Report'.

Material and documents generated as part of the SA process are available at the following weblink:

<https://www.gov.uk/topic/planning-development/marine-planning>

An SA statement which sets out how environmental/sustainability considerations and consultee comments have been integrated into the South East Marine Plan will be produced at adoption of the South East Marine Plan.

3.6 Stage D: Consulting on the SA Report

The draft South East Marine Plan and accompanying SA Report were consulted on with the public and other key stakeholders between 14 January 2020 and 20 April 2020.

Following consultation, responses relating to the SA has been reviewed and responded to. Amendments to the SA have been undertaken in response to consultees' comments as appropriate.

3.7 Stage E: Monitoring the Effects of the Plan

Monitoring the effects of the plan will be the responsibility of the MMO. The MCAA requires that the MMO monitor the effect of the marine plans in relation to delivering the HLMOs within the MPS. Monitoring recommendations will be put forward for integration into the MMOs marine plan monitoring within the SA Adoption Statement. See Part 3 of this SA Report for further details on monitoring.

3.8 Difficulties Encountered

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local guidance¹⁶ on SEA efficiency and effectiveness clarifies that the level of detail of an assessment should correspond to the level of detail of the plan being appraised. This reflects the SEA Regulations which state:

*“The report must include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process **and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment**”.*

The South East Marine Plan is a regional scale strategic plan which does not seek to address site or project-specific details. The majority of the policies in the plan are generic or criteria-based policies without a clear spatial dimension. The plan cannot directly result in the development of new projects. The plan provides guidance for decision makers to assist in consenting (or otherwise) activities in the marine plan areas. As such, the exact location and nature of new activities will also depend upon market forces and development applications being received.

Due to the regional level of the plan, a certain level of uncertainty exists when predicting the effects of specific proposals or groups of proposals. Strategic impacts can be identified with the most certainty, together with the extent to which the marine plans seek to avoid or offset these impacts. Consequently, this SA's predictions and proposed mitigation measures will primarily be at a strategic level.

Much of the assessment is guided by the professional judgement of the team making the assessment, backed by evidence where available, included within the SA Database (Technical Appendix A). Substantive stakeholder engagement (with the SAAG) was also used to inform the assessment, as has public consultation on the plan and draft SA Report, i.e. prior to the finalisation of this 'Final SA Report'. Based on this multi-faceted approach, it is considered that a robust strategic level assessment has been carried out.

Decision-makers will be required to adhere to the policies in the South East Marine Plan and the MPS when considering the potential impacts of an activity and when taking decisions about whether consent for a specific activity should be granted.

¹⁶ DCLG (2010) 'Towards a more efficient and effective use of Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal in spatial planning', <https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20120919202841/http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/1513010.pdf>

Whilst it is assumed that decision-makers should make decisions based upon the most sustainable outcomes, this reliance on judgement results in a further level of uncertainty in the assessment. This is in part mitigated by the requirement for statutory consultation bodies (such as the Environment Agency, Historic England, Natural England and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee) to be consulted on applications for consent received through the marine licensing process under MCAA 2009.