

MMO | Challenges Facing the Coast

Lauren James | South Marine Planner





The MMO: Introduction





MMO teams and marine planning

The six services of the MMO:

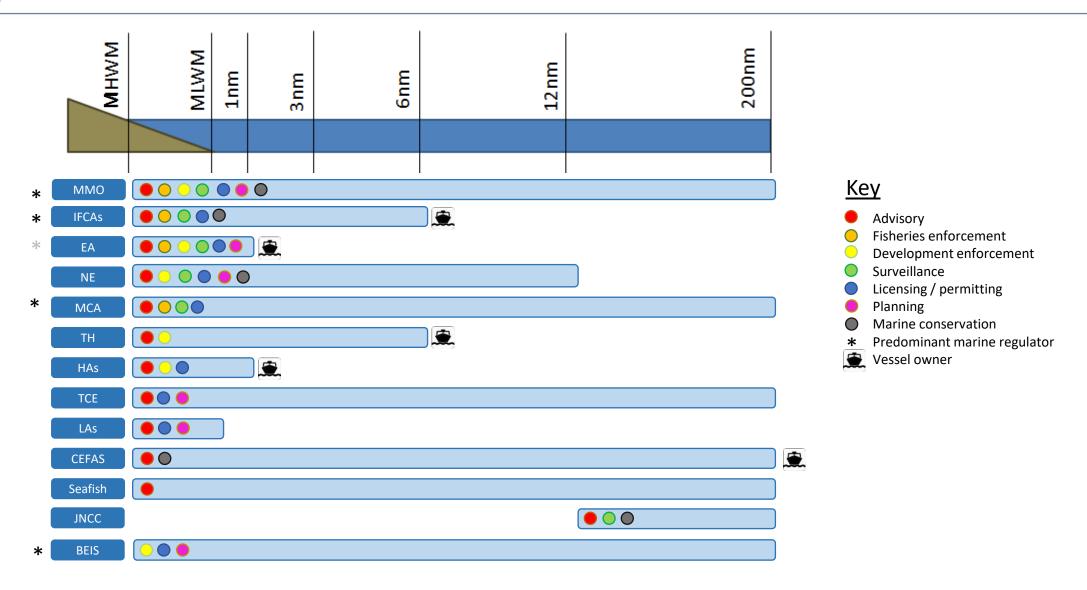
- Enabling sustainable marine development
- Delivering sustainable fishing opportunities
- Protecting marine habitats and wildlife
- Administering marine support funds
- Providing regulatory support and guidance
- Supporting global marine protection

Marine plans support all six services





Varied responsibilities





Marine Planning





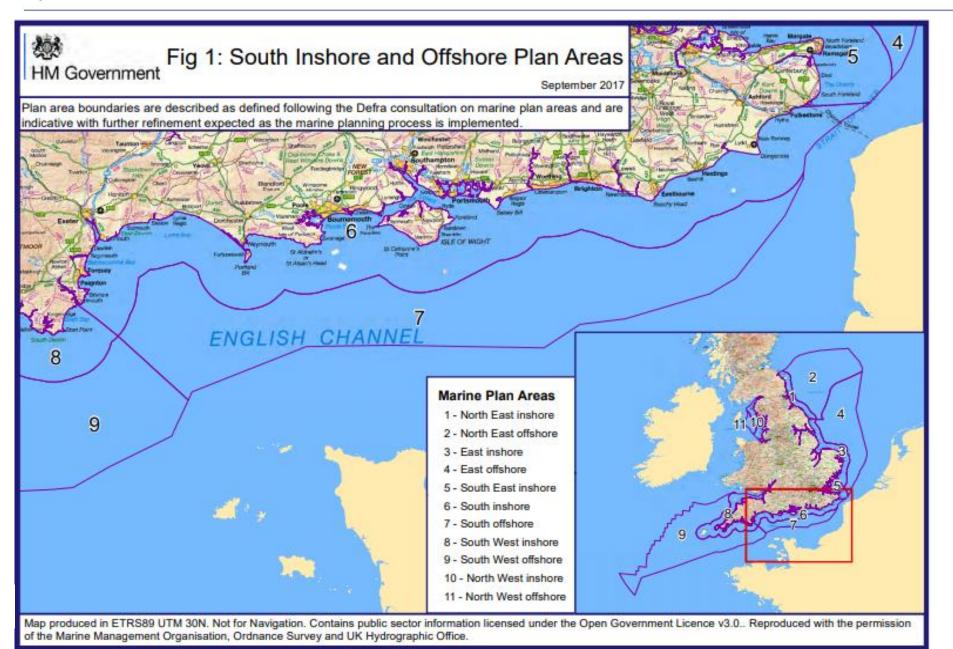
Benefits of marine planning

Marine planning makes sure the right activities happen in the right place, at the right time and in the right way, placing sustainable development at the centre of all decisions.

- managing the increasing demands on space and resources
- greater clarity and guidance on what activity should or should not take place
- enables sustainable economic growth whilst protecting the environment
- stronger understanding of the local marine resources and activities and their potential
- providing local direction on how a marine area can be developed
- better access to data



South Marine Plan Area!



- ~30 local authorities
- 6 areas of
 Outstanding
 Natural Beauty.
- 20,000 square kilometres of inshore and offshore waters across 1,000 kilometres of coastline.



Current Updates!

- South Report (Every 3-years under MCAA)
 - The MMO monitor adopted marine plans, supporting ongoing improvement
- Includes recommendations made by the sustainability appraisal and habitats regulations assessments.
- The monitoring of marine plans includes:
 - monitoring indicators
 - annual monitoring surveys
 - case studies

The Magenta Book
Guidance for evaluation

April 2011

East Plan revisions after SoS reviewed

NW, SW, SE and NW plans to be adopted Soon!





Future Issues Facing the Coast





Evidence

All evidence is published on MMO evidence pages <u>here</u>. We also have some pages for evidence gaps <u>here</u>.

Evidence team

- The team engages with stakeholders to gather robust research, which helps inform evidence-based decision making, enabling the MMO to make informed recommendations on how we manage the marine environment.
- Collate and prioritise the evidence requirements that are needed to support operational decisions
- Source appropriate evidence in order to meet MMO needs including commissioning and project managing bespoke work to help meet requirements on behalf of delivery teams
- Collaborate with external partners to influence research so that it provides most value to marine management
- Engage with other evidence commissioning groups to align activities to provide most value to UK taxpayers
- Ensure that evidence used in decision making is suitable quality assured.





Future Issues Facing the Coast 1) Environmental

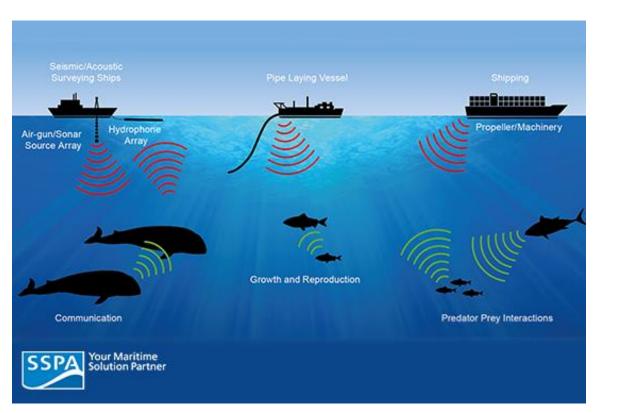




Underwater Noise

Underwater noise can come from:

All marine activities introduce sound into the marine environment to a greater or lesser extent. Noise generally refers to anthropogenic sound. Underwater noise occurs either as non-impulsive noise (including ambient noise, shipping propulsion and operational vibrational noise) or as discrete impulsive sounds (including detonation of explosives, seismic surveys, geophysical surveys, construction piling and acoustic deterrent devices



Beneath the blue: dive into a dazzling ocean under threat - interactive

Descend through the different zones of the ocean to discover its mesmerising marine life, how human pollutants are interfering - and what we can still do about it

Todd Woody, Garry Blight, Chris Michael and Lydia McMullan

Tue 23 Feb 2021 07.55 GMT

Climate Change

Changing coastline
Natural Flood Management Interventions

Notable increase in Marine licence apps from LPAs on Flooding defences – from enforcement officers perspective.

Responses to Climate Change....Nature Based Solutions / Habitat Creations / Habitat Restoration / Blue Carbon... Bundled together as they relate to adding or enhancing habitat for things like saltmash and seagrass, kelp (particularly common in the South)

The Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Marine Protected Area mapper is an interactive
resource containing information on the marine
protected areas designated in UK waters. The
network of marine protected areas is likely to
change over the period of this plan and the most
up-to-date information should be used when
applying this policy





Water Quality

- Nitrate Reduction schemes
- Reduce nitrates in ground water leaching, agriculture
- Biofoul ECOsubsea: Biofouling clearing the underside of vessels. Can use in Biogas energy production from this after cleaned, port biofouling monitoring in Port of Southampton. Working with more ports across EU.
 Their website can be found here.
 BBC News coverage on their work can be found here.
- Saltmarsh restoration e.g. Medina findings can be shared across whole country... Learn what works and what doesn't.
- Water pollution can come from either diffuse (run off – mostly unlicensed sources) or point sources (regulated sources)





Marine Protected Areas

Not all negative... <u>Highly Protected Marine Areas!</u>

Forty percent of England's seas are designated as Marine Protected Areas (MPA). However, the government's Marine Strategy assessment shows that the environment is not in a healthy state.

Studland Bay Marine Conservation Zone has attracted attention from stakeholders following the decision by MMO to consider introducing management measures to the site. The measures will prevent damage and protect seagrass beds, which are vital for carbon sequestration, sediment stabilisation and form the nursery grounds for long-snouted seahorses.

- Marine Conservation Zones
- Ramsar Sites
- Sites of Special Scientific
- Special Areas of Conservation
- Special Protection

Independent report

Highly Protected Marine Areas (HPMAs) review 2019

The review recommends that Highly Protected Marine Areas (HPMAs) should be introduced in England.

From: Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

Published 8 June 2019

Last updated 8 June 2020 — See all updates



Future Issues Facing the Coast 2) Social





Employment

Issues

- Many coastal areas are deprived
- Strong legislative and national policy drivers
- Quality jobs are key to delivering sustainable economic growth

Policy aims

- Encourage proposals to:
 - a) support marine-related employment
 - b) deliver additional employment benefits

Future policy development

- Could the policies be more spatially defined?
- More integration between marine and terrestrial plans
- Increase emphasis on quality jobs/key industry sectors









Infrastructure

Issues

- Unsustainable over-development and degradation of existing infrastructure
- Rapid growth in the marine renewables sector
- Need to protect against sea-level rise and storm surge events

Policy aims

- Enable diversification or regeneration of marine industries
- Support land-based infrastructure that facilitates marine activity, or marine infrastructure that facilitates terrestrial activities
- Protect safeguarded landing facilities

Future policy development

- Strengthen to support future net-gain measures
- Incorporate protection of safeguarded facilities into East and South plans



Hurst Castle Sea Defences, The Solent

Fisheries

Issues

- Fish stocks declining and potential impacts of climate change
- Growing number of marine activities that impact fisheries activities
- Increasing pressure on essential fish habitats

Policy aims

- Help fishing industry become more diverse and sustainable
- Limit impacts on fishing activities and encourage co-existence
- Protect and enhance essential fish habitats

Future policy development

- How will the Fisheries Act impact fisheries policies?
- How can we improve policy implementation guidance?





Future Issues Facing the Coast 3) Economic





Renewables

Particularly in the S North Sea (although outside the plan area likely to impact on plan area populations e.g. of seals)

Links to Employment – switching up oil and gas, transitioning into renewables sector.

Rampion 2: Depending on the final scheme, Rampion 2 could create clean, renewable electricity to power over one million homes in the UK and reduce carbon emissions by around 1.8 million tonnes per year, in addition to Rampion's existing generation.

Navitus Bay – previously failed in the South







Carbon Capture

+ Emerging tech or new sites for old tech e.g. desalination (for SE water shortage) and Hydrogen energy is being considered for the SE (may be more E than south).

Carbon capture and storage (CCS) or **carbon capture** and **sequestration** is the process of **capturing** emitted **carbon dioxide** (CO. 2), transporting it to a storage site, and depositing it where it will not enter the atmosphere.







Ports, Harbours, Shipping

- The government are committed through Maritime 2050 + The Clean Maritime Plan to zero emissions shipping by 2050.
- The recent Energy White Paper also notes the Clean Maritime Plan and talks about the launch of a £20 million Clean Maritime Demonstration Competition, which will support the UK design and development of clean maritime technology.
- Shoreside infrastructure would need to be developed to support these aspirations (hydrogen fuel cells, autonomous vessels, sail vessels, electric power etc) as they move from development and come online.

Freeports are a <u>flagship government programme</u>. They provide customs and trade benefits and promote regeneration and job creation in deprived areas. Each one can be up to 45km across. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are expected to announce their own freeport policies.

BIBICINEWS



Segregated approach of different projects

Lots of projects happening in the South

ICZM approach

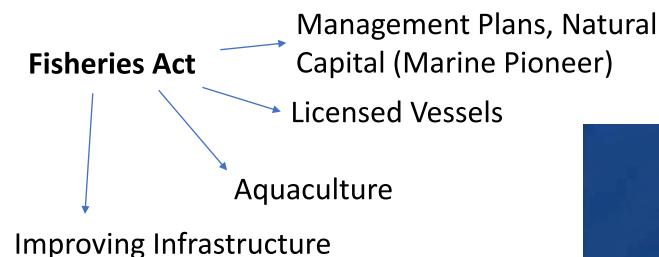
Learn from each other!

Help our Kelp – how can other activities go ahead in collaboration with what is already there. Trawler exclusion zone.





Changing Legislation Post-Brexit



Biodiversity, Conservation



Net gain **Environmental Targets Policy Statements Environment Bill** Waste Management/Air Quality

...ambitious for our seas and coasts

Environment Bill

[AS AMENDED IN PUBLIC BILL COMMITTEE]

CONTENTS

PART 1

ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

CHAPTER 1

IMPROVING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMEN

Environmental targets

- Environmental targets
- Environmental targets: particulate matter
- Environmental targets: process
- Environmental targets: effect
- Environmental targets: reporting duties
- Environmental targets: review

Environmental improvement plans

- 7 Environmental improvement plans
- Annual reports on environmental improvement plans Reviewing and revising environmental improvement plans
- 10 Reviewing and revising plans: interim targets Reviewing and revising plans: other requirements
- Renewing environmental improvement plans
- Renewing plans: interim targets
- Renewing plans: other requirements

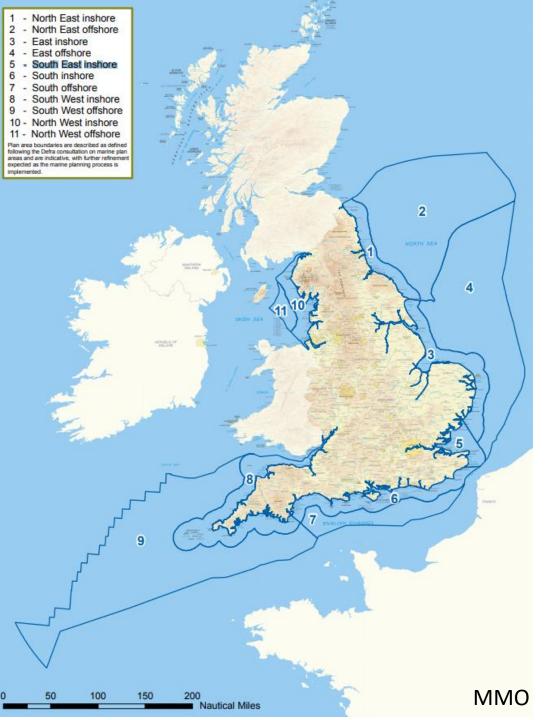
Environmental monitoring

15 Environmental monitoring

Policy statement on environmental principles

- 16 Policy statement on environmental principles
- Policy statement on environmental principles: process
- 18 Policy statement on environmental principles: effect

Bill 220



Key Links

- MMO Evidence:
 - https://www.gov.uk/government/publicati ons/evidence-and-the-marinemanagement-organisation-mmo/evidenceprojects-register
- MMO Marine Plan Areas, England:
 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/gover
 nment/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_d
 ata/file/325688/marine_plan_areas.pdf
- South Marine Plan + Technical Annex: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ the-south-marine-plans-documents
- My email: lauren.james@marinemanagement.org.uk



Thank you and any questions?