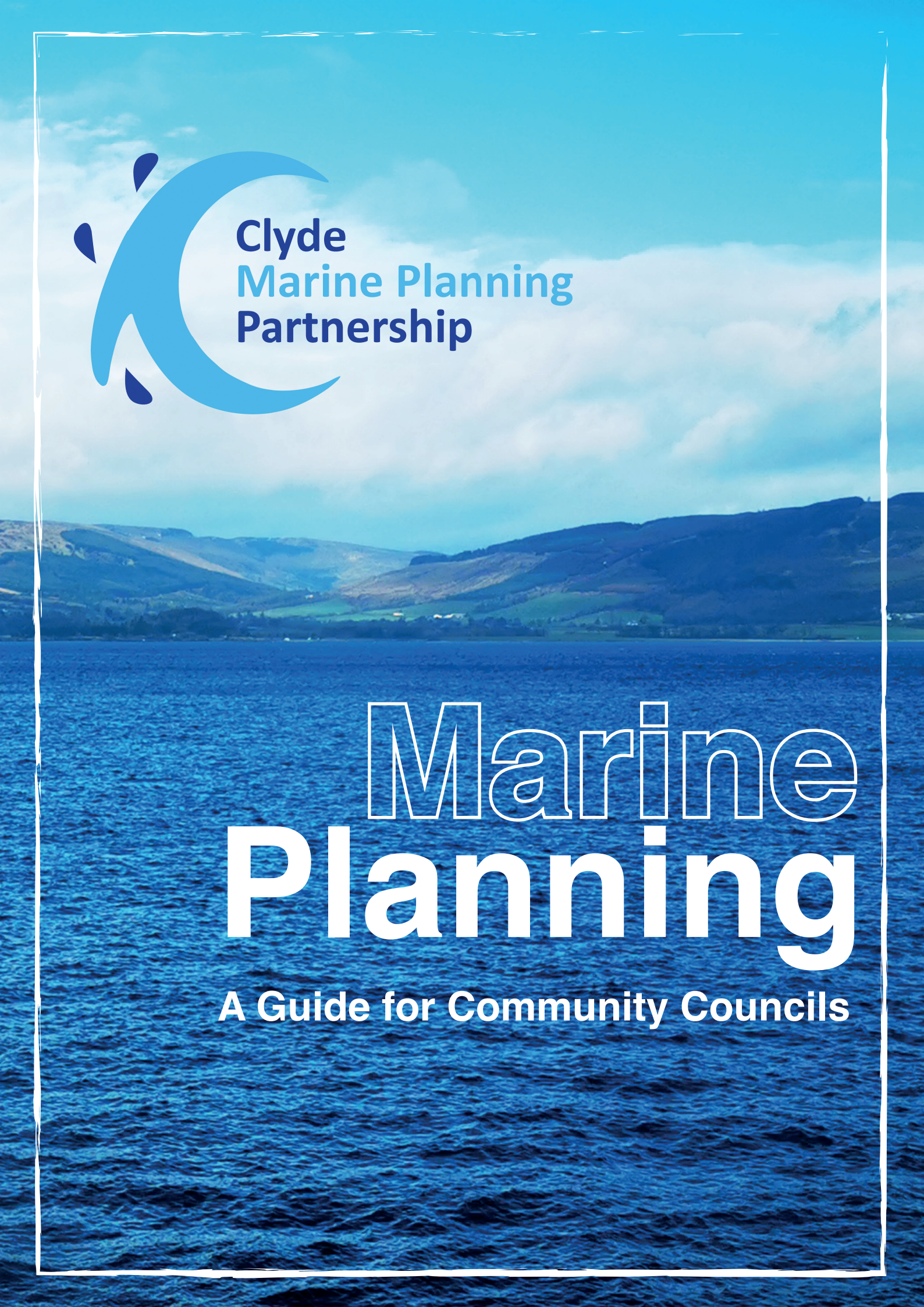

Clyde
Marine Planning
Partnership
Marine
Planning
A Guide for Community Councils

Clyde Marine Planning Partnership

Marine Planning

A Guide for Community Councils

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What is Marine Planning?

The demands on the use of our seas and coastline are increasing, resulting in a rise in pressures on the marine environment.

In particular, our coastal waters and estuaries are experiencing increasing competition for space from marine users, including from new sectors such as renewable energy production and seaweed cultivation.

Advances in technology mean that some marine activities will be able to move into deeper waters within the Clyde.

Marine planning contributes to the effective management of marine activities and sustainable use of our marine resources.

The process brings together the competing interests for the use of our seas and coastline – such as fisheries, aquaculture, recreation, conservation, defence, shipping, transport and local authorities – to make informed decisions on how to use marine resources sustainably.

A core aim of marine planning is to manage the human impact on the marine environment. Marine ecosystems provide a range of goods and services which are essential to our daily living, and marine planning seeks to ensure that the human impact on the marine environment is managed so that marine ecosystems can continue to provide these services.

Examples of ecosystem services include:

Provisioning

Nature provides products, e.g.

- Food (e.g. fish, shellfish, seaweed)
- Water (storage and suppy)
- Ornaments and jewellery
- Fertiliser and biofuels
- Medicines and biotechnology

Regulating

Nature cleans up, protects and balances, e.g.

- Coastal protection
- Waste breakdown and detoxifciation
- Carbon storage
- Climate regulation

Cultural

Nature gives us quality of life, e.g.

- Recreation
- Tourism
- Seascapes
- Education and research
- Spiritual and cultural wellbeing

Supporting

Natural processes which support ecosystem functioning, e.g.

- Primary production (e.g. organisms at the base of the food chain such as plankton)
- Nutrient cycling
- Formation of habitat (e.g. seabed)

National and Regional Marine Planning

Scotland's first National Marine Plan was published in 2015 and sets out strategic policies for the sustainable development and use of Scotland's marine resources out to 200 nautical miles. It is required to be compatible with the UK Marine Policy Statement which is the framework for preparing marine plans across the UK and taking decisions affecting the marine environment.

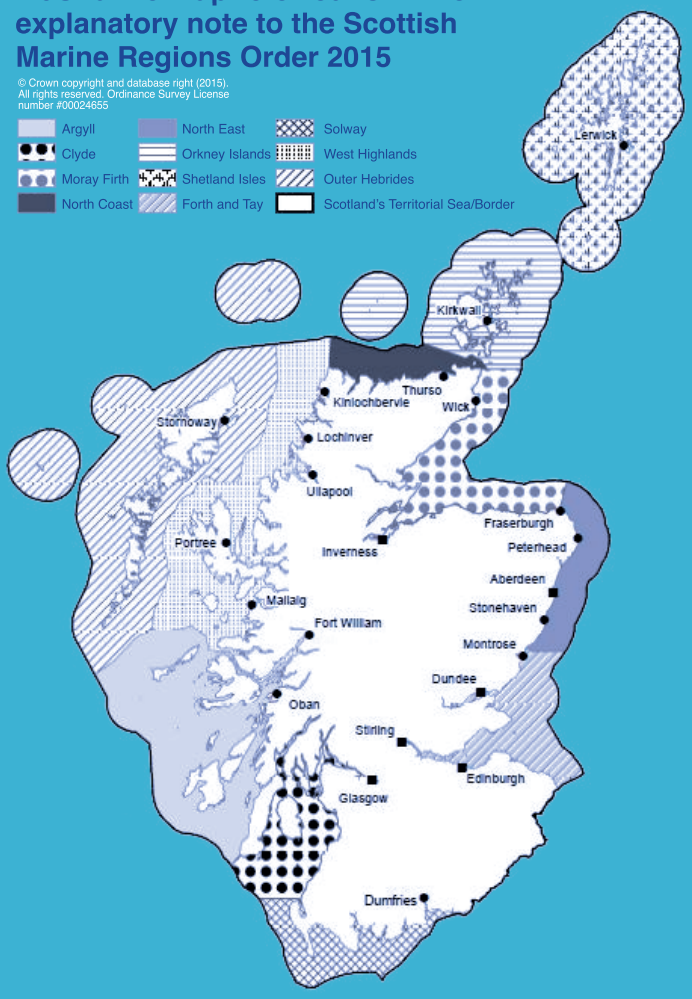
Whilst the Scottish National Marine Plan sets a more general framework for the country as a whole, regional marine planning will allow decision-making to be implemented at a local level, extending out to 12 nautical miles.

Scotland's waters have been divided into 11 marine regions, each being developed by their own Marine Planning Partnership, taking into account local circumstances and smaller ecosystem units.

Regional Marine Plans must be consistent with the Scottish National Marine Plan and the UK Marine Policy Statement.

Illustrative map referred to in the explanatory note to the Scottish Marine Regions Order 2015

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About the Clyde Marine Planning Partnership

The Clyde Marine Planning Partnership (**CMPP**) was established in February 2016 and was delegated the task of developing a Clyde Regional Marine Plan in March 2017 by Scottish Ministers. The Clyde Regional Marine Plan has the following 20 year vision:

> ***"The marine and coastal environment of the Clyde Marine Region is clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse, with fair access for all. It is managed to ensure sustainable multiple use which enables nature to flourish and supports thriving resilient local communities."***

The CMPP staff team consists of a small unit with core funding for two members of staff provided by Marine Scotland. Partnership members also contribute towards the costs of projects.

Over 20 members of the CMPP were directly involved in plan development, covering a wide range of interests, including public authorities, nature conservation, fisheries, aquaculture and recreation.

Involvement of stakeholders has been, and will continue to be, central to the development and implementation of the Plan. Stakeholders are varied, ranging from organisations with statutory responsibility to any organisation or individual involved in an activity in the marine and coastal area of the Clyde; we all have a role to play in delivering the vision and aims of the plan.

The Clyde Marine Region



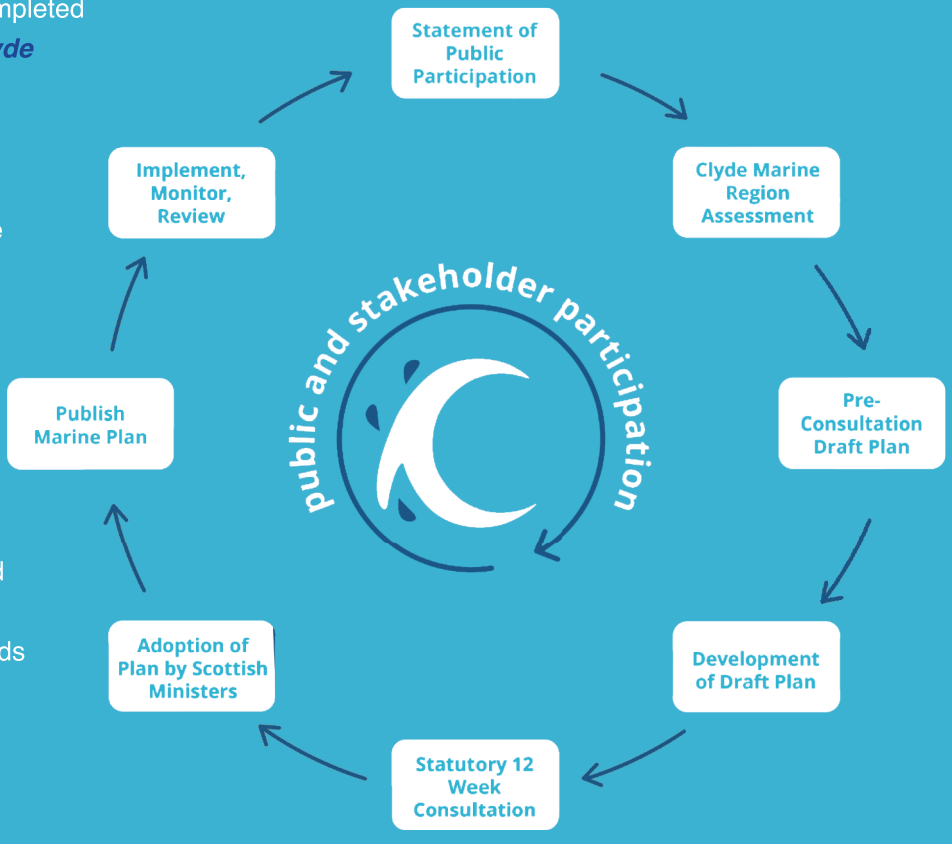
The Marine Planning Journey in the Clyde

Marine planning in the Clyde starts with a ***Statement of Public Participation***[1] which sets out a timetable for plan development and provides details of opportunities for engagement and participation in the development of the Regional Marine Plan. It also describes the stages of plan development, for example when consultations will happen.

As part of the planning process the CMPP completed an "***Assessment of the Condition of the Clyde Marine Region***"[2] in order to identify the significant pressures and main issues to be dealt with in the marine plan.

After adoption by Scottish Ministers, the Clyde Regional Marine Plan will become the first statutory marine plan for the Clyde Marine Region. This means that all Public Authorities must take account of the Plan.

Marine plans (both national and regional) must be kept under review. A report for the Clyde Regional Marine Plan must be prepared at least every 5 years, at which time Scottish Ministers must consider whether the Plan needs to be amended or replaced.



[1] *tinyurl.com/MarineStatement*
[2] *https://tinyurl.com/MarinePAssessment*

Marine Planning & Land Use Planning

Marine Scotland has the primary responsibility for marine planning, conservation and licensing for Scotland's seas, from the high tide level out to 200 nautical miles (incorporating estuaries, rivers and channels as far as the tide flows – this is known as the normal tidal limit).

Land use planning authorities such as Councils are responsible for all land use planning matters down to low tide and for marine fish farming (finfish and shellfish) out to three nautical miles where planning consent is required.

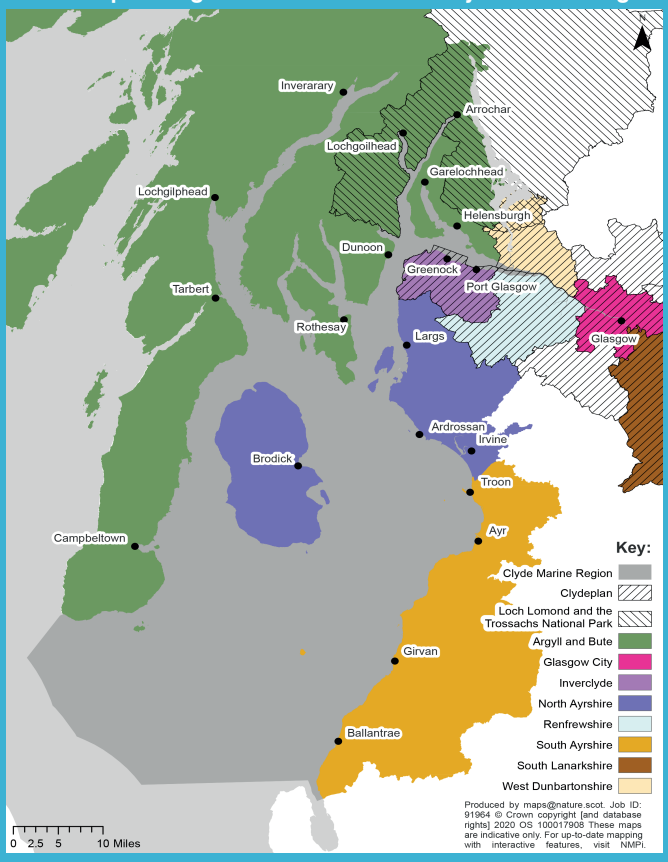
There is an overlap between marine planning and land use planning in the area between the high and low tide mark – this is known as the intertidal zone.

Many coastal zone developments and activities on land will directly impact the marine environment and vice versa. It is therefore important that development is in line with both marine and land use planning policies.

Proposals for development and activities across the land-sea interface often require both land use planning permission and a marine licence (along with other consents and licences related to their proposal).

For example, the laying of a marine renewables cable on the seabed will require both a marine licence *and* planning permission for the locations it makes landfall.

Land use planning authorities within the Clyde Marine Region



Marine Licencing & the Clyde Marine Planning Partnership

The Marine Scotland Licencing Operations Team (***MS-LOT***) is the decision-making body with regard to marine licence applications for certain licensable activities such as:

- **Removal of sediment**
- **Deposits in the sea or on/under the seabed**
- **Removal of substances and objects from the seabed**
- **The act of dredging the seabed**
- **Disposal of dredged material at sea**
- **Construction projects** *(e.g outfalls, slipways, jetties, breakwaters etc.)*
- **Beach replenishment**
- **Walkways/pontoons**
- **Algal farms**
- **Finfish and shellfish farms**
  - potential hazards to navigation only
- **Submarine cables**
- **Installation of marine renewable energy devices**
- **Deposit and/or use of explosives**



As part of the decision-making process, MS-LOT consults with statutory consultees including Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), Northern Lighthouse Board, the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) and any delegate for a region (i.e. the CMPP).

Depending on the nature of the application MS-LOT will also consult with various non-statutory consultees for example, Royal Yachting Association Scotland and the Scottish Fishermen's Federation.

MS-LOT then collates and assesses all representations received from various stakeholders to determine the licensing decision. Diagram 1 below outlines the simplified stages of this process.

1

Applicant submits Marine Licence application to MS-LOT

MS-LOT review information and issue application for consultation to consultees (CMPP and others)

Consultees review application and submit response to MS-LOT

MS-LOT make determination on application based on all available *information.*

Certain activities are also subject to a public pre-application consultation (***PAC***) *before* a marine licence application is submitted. Guidance on which activities this applies to can be found ***here***[3]. This process allows local communities, environmental groups and other parties to comment on a proposed development in its early stages, before an application for a marine licence is submitted.

Prospective applicants must notify statutory consultees that an application for a marine licence for a prescribed activity is to be submitted to MS-LOT. Diagram 2 below outlines the simplified stages of this process.

The CMPP is a statutory consultee for pre-application consultations and marine licence applications within the Clyde Marine Region. As a statutory consultee, the CMPP responds to MS-LOT as to whether applications have adhered to the Clyde Regional Marine Plan.

The CMPP is ***not*** responsible for determining marine licence applications.



2

Prospective applicant carrying out activities subject to PAC notify statutory consultees of intention to submit application.

Prospective applicant must issue a public notice with details of public event enabling consultation

Prospective applicant produces a report based on comments received

Prospective applicant submits Marine Licence application to MS-LOT

[3] *tinyurl.com/MLASGuidance*

Get Involved



The diverse communities within the Clyde Marine Region are often able to offer valuable knowledge and perspective specific to their area. For example, the needs of island communities are significantly different from the needs of urban communities.

Communities should therefore be involved in decision-making processes to ensure their views are considered in relevant planning and licensing decisions.

All marine users and the general public are encouraged to engage with formal consultation processes in public authority decision-making regarding developments and activities within the Clyde Marine Region.

Marine licence applications are available to view on the Marine Scotland website[4] and land use planning applications are available on the relevant Council's website. For a list of Clyde specific marine licence applications please visit the Clyde Marine Planning Partnership website[5].

[4] *tinyurl.com/MarLicApp*
[5] *tinyurl.com/CMPlanning*

Clyde
Marine Planning
Partnership

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