

We thank you for your time spent taking this survey. Your response has been recorded.

Below is a summary of your responses

Download PDF

The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) is required to monitor and report on marine plans under Section 61 of the <u>Marine and Coastal Access</u> <u>Act (2009)</u>.

This marine plan monitoring survey is relevant to the <u>South West Marine</u> <u>Plan</u>.

Your responses will help the MMO to understand policy effects and the effectiveness of policies in securing the objectives of the marine plan. Further monitoring details are provided in the <u>Approach to Monitoring</u>.

All survey data will be aggregated and anonymised in any published document. Further details on how your information will be used is provided in our <u>Privacy Notice</u>.

This survey is voluntary and should take you less than one hour to complete.

You do not have to complete the survey in a single session. However, please be aware that your progress will be lost if your browser history is deleted.

We are upable to accept partially completed surveys. Therefore please

ensure that you respond to all relevant questions as fully as possible.

Completed surveys should be submitted by 30th June 2023.

We will send a completion reminder ahead of the closure date to all respondents who have started the survey and voluntarily provided contact details, but who are yet to submit the survey.

The questions in this survey cover different aspects of how you use the South West Marine Plan.

To help you complete this survey, we recommend that you download a copy of the <u>South West Marine Plan</u> for reference when answering the questions.

You may also wish to obtain an electronic copy of the survey to help you plan your response to the survey questions. An electronic copy of the survey can be obtained by submitting a request to: planning@marinemanagement.org.uk

Organisations should consider whether it is most appropriate to submit a single response, or to take a departmental approach. Departmental responses should be clearly marked in the submitted survey.

If you are submitting responses on behalf of an organisation, you should confirm whether you have the authority to do so before completing the survey. You should also consider whether you need to consult with other colleagues to obtain the relevant information needed to answer the survey questions.

Please reflect on the **last 18 months** when responding to the survey questions, unless otherwise instructed.

In the context of this survey, the term 'proposal' is used to refer to a new marine development or activity which is subject to management by public authorities. It may also refer to an expansion, or change of use, of existing developments and activities. Typically, proposals are subject to a formal development process (or marine license applied to a formal

decision-making process (eg manne licence applications).

Please only consider relevant proposals within the South West Marine Plan areas when completing this survey.

If you wish to submit responses in relation to any of England's other marine plan areas, you should **also** complete and submit the other relevant marine plan monitoring surveys.

Thank you for your help in strengthening our monitoring data.

We would like to know who is responding to the survey and what your role is.

I am responding to this survey as:

Please select all that apply.

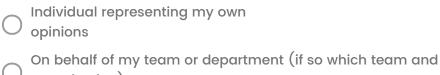
A decision-making authority (e.g. Local Planning Authority)



An advisory body (e.g. statutory or non-statutory consultee)

Another stakeholder type (e.g. recreation organisation or individual. Please specify)

Are you responding as an individual, or on behalf of your team or organisation?



 \mathcal{I} organisation)



Devon and Severn Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority

How would you rate your level of awareness of the South West Marine Plan?

Involved in its development and use it

- regularly
- Aware of it and use it regularly
- Aware of it and use it
- occasionally
- C Know about it but don't use it
- No awareness of it

Please provide your preferred contact details below. This may be used to contact you regarding your answers to the survey which may include arranging a follow up interview to discuss your responses.

Email address

j.stewart@devonandsevernifca.gov.uk

```
Phone number
```

07720683624

This section is concerned with how marine plans have influenced day-today activities.

Over the last 18 months, have you or your organisation used the South West Marine Plan when making any decisions?

Note: 'Decisions' includes authorisation and enforcement decisions, which normally refer to something that can be applied for, such as a marine licence, and also other kinds of decisions, for example, commenting on a marine licence application or developing a local plan.



In the last 18 months, how often have you or your organisation referred to policies in the South West Marine Plan when making the following kinds of decisions:

Note: 'Authorisation and enforcement decisions' typically refer to something that can be applied for, such as a marine licence (as referenced in Section 58(1) of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009).

'Other decisions' includes all non-authorisation and non-enforcement decisions; for example, decisions taken when developing a local minerals and aggregates plan.

	In all cases	In the majority of cases	In some cases	Very rarely	Never	Not applicable - don't make those decisions	Don't know
Authorisation and enforcement decisions:	0	۲	0	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
Other decisions:	\bigcirc	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc

Which policies in the South West Marine Plan did you consider when making the decisions referenced in the previous questions? Please select all that apply.

		Yes	No	Don't know
	SW-ACC-1 (Access)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
-	SW-AGG-1 (Aggregates)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
	SW-AGG-2 (Aggregates)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
	SW-AGG-3 (Aggregates)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
	SW-AIR-1 (Air quality and emissions)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
	SW-AQ-1 (Aquaculture)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
	SW-AQ-2 (Aquaculture)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
	SW-BIO-1 (Biodiversity)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
	SW-BIO-2 (Biodiversity)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
	SW-BIO-3 (Biodiversity)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
	SW-HAB-1 (Biodiversity)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc

SW-CAB-1 (Cables)	Yes		Don' @ now
SW-CAB-2 (Cables)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
SW-CAB-3 (Cables)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
SW-CBC-1 (Cross-border co- operation)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
SW-CC-1 (Climate change resilience and adaptation)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
SW-CC-2 (Climate change resilience and adaptation)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
SW-CC-3 (Climate change resilience and adaptation)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
SW-CE-1 (Cumulative effects)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
SW-CO-1 (Co-existence)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
SW-DD-1 (Dredging and disposal)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
SW-DD-2 (Dredging and disposal)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
SW-DD-3 (Dredging and disposal)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
SW-DEF-1 (Defence)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
SW-DIST-1 (Disturbance)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
SW-EMP-1 (Employment)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
SW-FISH-1 (Fisheries)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
SW-FISH-2 (Fisheries)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
SW-FISH-3 (Fisheries)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
SW-HER-1 (Heritage assets)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
SW-INF-1 (Infrastructure)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
SW-INF-2 (Infrastructure)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
SW-INNS-1 (Invasive non-native species)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc

SW-INNS-2 (Invasive non-native species)		NO.	Don' Rnow
SW-ML-1 (Marine litter)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
SW-ML-2 (Marine litter)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
SW-MPA-1 (Marine protected areas)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
SW-MPA-2 (Marine protected areas)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
SW-MPA-3 (Marine protected areas)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
SW-MPA-4 (Marine protected areas)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
SW-OG-1 (Oil and gas)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
SW-OG-2 (Oil and gas)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
SW-PS-1 (Ports, harbours and shipping)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
SW-PS-2 (Ports, harbours and shipping)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
SW-PS-3 (Ports, harbours and shipping)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
SW-PS-4 (Ports, harbours and shipping)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
SW-REN-1 (Renewables)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
SW-REN-2 (Renewables)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
SW-REN-3 (Renewables)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
SW-SCP-1 (Seascape and landscape)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
SW-SOC-1 (Knowledge, understanding, appreciation and enjoyment)	0	\bigcirc	۲
SW-TR-1 (Tourism and recreation)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲
SW-UWN-1 (Underwater noise)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
SW-UWN-2 (Underwater noise)	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
$(M_{1}, M_{2}, 1, (M_{2}, hor equality))$		\bigcirc	\bigcirc







If possible, please provide examples of how and/or why you or your organisation considered specific marine plan policies when making decisions:

D&S IFCA, when responding to consultations on marine licence applications, will refer to the South West Marine Plans including some or all of the policies listed above. In most cases the focus is on impacts of the proposal on existing fisheries opportunities and impacts on continued access to these opportunities in the area, co-location aspects, impacts on the habitats and biodiversity in the area of the proposed development and the designated features of MPAs, and the policy relating to aquaculture opportunities. Policies are also considered when authorising exemptions from our Byelaws for certain activities (e.g. for fishing for scientific purposes otherwise than in accordance with a relevant Permit). The policies are also considered during the impact assessments for byelaws. For example, Although they are not all key drivers for the development of the Mobile Fishing Permit Byelaw 2022, Marine Plan objectives are recognised either directly or indirectly. Another example is in D&S IFCA's management of hte Waddeton Order, where aquaculture of Pacific oysters is practiced. In managing the Order, D&S IFCA has implemented a thorough biosecurity plan, which is in accordance with SW-INNS-1 and SW-INNS-2.

This question is about how different factors are considered in decisionmaking.

Over the last 18 months, how much do you or your organisation agree that you have seen an improved consideration of the following factors in decision-making as a result of the South West Marine Plan?

Note: 'Decision-making' includes authorisation and enforcement decisions, which normally refer to something that can be applied for, such as a marine licence, and also other kinds of decisions, for example, commenting on a marine licence application or developing a local plan.



	marine activities	Strongly agree	Moderately agree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
	c. Opportunities for a net increase in marine-related employment (particularly in line with skills available in the south west marine plan areas, and adjacent areas)	0	0	0	0	۲
	d. Climate change adaptation measures (developments or activities that reduce or protect against impacts of climate change)	\bigcirc	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
	e. Air quality and emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollutants	0	\bigcirc	0	\bigcirc	۲
·	f. Proposals incorporating features that enhance biodiversity or geological interest	\bigcirc	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
	g. Demonstration of enhanced public access to and within the marine area	0	\bigcirc	0	\bigcirc	۲
	h. Support for the development of supply chains within the marine renewable energy sector	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲

i. Alignment of marine plans and the terrestrial planning system	Strongly agree	Moderately agree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
j. Reduction of adverse cumulative effects in relation to other existing, authorised, or reasonably foreseeable proposals	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲	\bigcirc	0

If you are able to expand on your responses to the question above, please provide examples of how consideration of these factors has improved:

D&S IFCA believes climate change adaptions has more consideration in more recent times in particular regarding seaweed farm applications and seagrass restoration projects. It is not always clear that those taking forward marine developments have had due regard to the SW Marine Plans, or that they are being adequately held to their duty to do so, including in the reduction of adverse cumulative effects. For example, in the case of Hinkley Point C power station, D&S IFCA presented a submission outlining the ways in which the developers did not have due regard to the Plans, including policy SW-MPA-1. The full text of this submission is available here: https://www.devonandsevernifca.gov.uk/content/download/7306/52678/version/1/file/DSIFCA_Marin ePlanInput_APP-EPR-573.pdf

This section is about access.

In the last 18 months, have you or your organisation observed changes to access to, and within, the south west marine plan areas?

Note: 'Access' refers to the provision of features such as footpaths and slipways that enable people to reach the coast and/or sea.

- Access has improved
- Access has deteriorated
- No change observed
- Don't know



If you are able to expand on your response to the previous question, please provide examples of how access has changed, and/or how the south west marine plan policy was considered:

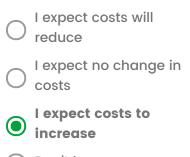
I'm not sure if this is a relevant point specifically with regard to access to the marine environment as outlined under SW-ACC-1, however there appears to be more marine developments that negatively impact access to existing fishing opportunities than in previous years.

This section is about how marine plans have affected (or will affect) your activities.

How have your or your organisation's administration/business costs over the last 18 months been affected by including the South West Marine Plan in your processes and decision-making?

- Costs have reduced
-) costs
- Costs have increased
-) Don't know

Do you expect the inclusion of the South West Marine Plan in your or your organisation's processes and decision-making to impact your administration or business costs over the next five years?



🔵 Don't know

In relation to your answers to the two previous questions, please provide further details or case examples where available.

In 2022 D&S IFCA employed a Marine Development Officer. Part of their role is to deal with Marine

Licence Applications, many of which are proposed developments in the South West Marine Plan area. Consideration of Marine Plan policies are undertaken when responding to these applications. In addition, the Deputy Chief Office and Senior Environment Officer have spent a considerable amount of time responding, and providing further responses in some instances, to Marine Licence Applications for mariculture and other developments in both the South West and South Marine Plan areas. Consideration of Marine Plan policies is also an important part of Byelaw development and authorisation of exemptions from D&S IFCA's byelaws, as outlined in previous responses. Defra has provided funding to all IFCAs to support the Marine Prioritisation Programme. This additional funding will help support the cost of the existing Marine Development Officer, the Senior Environment Officer and the Deputy Chief Officer's time in the work relating to responding to Marine Licence applications and having regard for Maine Plan policies when making the decisions outlined in the responses. With the likely increase in renewable energy developments (such as floating wind farms) in the South West Marine Plan area further costs associated with decision making including policies of the Marine Plan will create an additional resource cost in officers' time.

How has the South West Marine Plan affected your or your organisations activities, infrastructure, or organisation's ability to deal with future challenges, such as potential impacts of climate change or increasing competition for marine resources?

Note: this question includes professional and recreational activities.

- Better placed
- Worse placed
- No difference
- Don't know

Where possible, please give examples to support your response to the previous question:

This section is concerned with how marine plan policies have been considered in proposals to a formal decision-making process (such as a marine licence application), in the last 18 months.

Has your organisation been involved in developing and/or submitting a proposal to a formal decision-making process within the south west marine plan areas?

) No

Are you aware of the <u>enhancements to the Marine Case Management</u> <u>System</u> that launched in 2022, whereby an applicant is required to carry out a marine plan policy assessment?

> Yes - submitted an application using it

Yes - aware of the changes but haven't submitted or developed an application

No - not aware of the changes

Following the launch of the applicant-facing marine plan assessment on the Marine Case Management System, do you feel your consideration of the South West Marine Plan has changed?

Significantly increased consideration

- Moderately increased consideration
- Moderately decreased consideration

Significantly decreased consideration

🔵 No change

In relation to your answers to the previous questions, we would like to know how you have found the applicant-facing marine plan assessment on the Marine Case Management System

We have not used the applicant-facing marine plan assessment, we are only aware of this through our role as consultees

When deciding whether or not to develop or submit a proposal to a formal decision-making process, did you consider the south west marine plan policies?

- Yes proposal was submitted
-) Yes proposal was developed but not submitted
- \frown . . .

Not applicable – not involved in decision to submit a proposal

This section is about water quality.

In the past 18 months, have you observed any changes in water quality in the south west marine plan areas?

Examples of observed changes in water quality could be increased or decreased levels of silt or chemicals.

Water quality has improved



- No change observed
-) Water quality is not something my organisation is aware of

In relation to your answers to the previous question, please provide further details or examples of how the South West Marine Plan has contributed to changes in water quality.

I am not sure how it has contributed to changes to water quality, but there have been examples of decreases in water quality including from CSO discharges and other pollution events from water companies and diffuse/point source pollution from farm land, in addition to sedimentation effects observed in the Exe Estuary

This section is about co-existence.

In the last 18 months, have you or your organisation seen an increase in the number of proposals that have provided opportunities for co-existence?

Note: Co-existence is where multiple developments, activities or uses occur alongside or in close proximity to each other in the same area, or at the same time.

\bigcirc	Yes	
	No	
\bigcirc	Don't	know

This question is about cumulative effects.

In the last 18 months, have you or your organisation observed any adverse cumulative effects in the South West Marine Plan area?

Note: cumulative effects are the combined, similar effects that result from incremental changes caused by other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions, together with the current proposal

• Yes (if so please explain)

Cumulative impacts of recreational anchoring on seagrass beds: There is evidence that anchoring of recreational vessels has an impact on seagrass beds. An anchor landing on a patch of seagrass can bend, damage and break shoots (Montefalcone et al. 2004). Collins et al. (2010) studied the impacts of anchoring on Zostera marina in Studland Bay, Dorset. Sediment in bare patches caused by anchoring and mooring chain damage was less cohesive and more mobile. It contained less organic material and had a lower silt fraction. Collins et al. (2010) stated that when an anchor and chain is pulled up and dragged over the bottom following the movement of the boat it cuts leaves and pulls the rhizomes from the seabed. It cuts into the seagrass rhizome mat, tearing a hole in its fabric. This forms an anchor scar and damage is exacerbated by wave action. Chains attached to anchors from moored boats leave bare patches, which are typically 1-4m² (Collins et al 2010). In Studland Bay where the edge of the rhizome was exposed, burrowing crabs undermined the edge of the surviving seagrass bed (Collins et al., 2010). The results from this study suggested that recovery of seagrass beds is not straight forward and can take several years if damaged (Collins et al., 2010). Collins et al. (2010) found sediment cores taken from seagrass showed a higher abundance of species compared to the anchor and mooring scars (total fauna count of seagrass to scar ratio was 1134:339). The diversity of taxa was also higher in seagrass compared to scar areas, with 50 and 38 families/species, respectively, found in their samples (Collins et al. 2010). Unsworth et al., (2017) assessed the scale of loss of eelgrass from swinging moorings and found that the average area affected was 122 m^2 per mooring, concluding that loss of this sub-feature is small but significant at a local scale. Anchoring by recreational crafts, which has been shown to be a damaging activity, has not been assessed in many protected areas by the relevant Authority, in this case the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) and is not currently being managed by them. D&S IFCA suggests that monitoring and assessment of this activity is important. Collins, K., A. Suonpaa, and J. Mallinson (2010) The impacts of anchoring and mooring in seagrass, Studland Bay, Dorset, UK. Underwater Technology, 29:117-123. Montefalcone, M., M. Chiantore, A. Lanzone, C. Morri, G. Albertelli, and C. N. Bianchi (2008) BACI design reveals the decline of the seagrass Posidonia oceanica induced by anchoring. Marine Pollution Bulletin, 56:1637-1645. Unsworth, R. K. F., Williams, B., Jones, B.L. and Cullen-Unsworth, L. C. (2017) Rocking the Boat: Damage to Eelgrass by Swinging Boat Moorings. Frontiers in Plant Science, 8:1309. doi: 10.3389/fpls.2017.01309 In addition, in to provide more context to our response to the previous question on co-existence: Co-existence is an area where a great deal of input from D&S IFCA's officers has become more important and time consuming. Many of the proposals for development in the D&S IFCA's district exclude fishing opportunities rather than provide opportunities for co-existence. Many Marine Licence Applications that D&S IFCA is dealing with do not thoroughly consider the impacts of the developments on existing uses and users of the area and do not promote co-existence. Therefore in this regard D&S IFCA has not seen an increase in the number of proposals that promote co-existence.

This question is about fisheries.

Over the last 18 months, are you aware of any impacts on the following factors within the fishing industry, as a result of the South West Marine Plan?

	Only positive impacts	Some positive impacts	No impacts	Some negative impacts	Only negative impacts	Positive and negative impacts	Don't know
a. Access to fishing grounds	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	۲	\bigcirc	\bigcirc
b. Spawning areas, nursery areas, or essential fish habitat	\bigcirc	0	\bigcirc	0	0	۲	\bigcirc
c. Supporting a sustainable fishing industry	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	0	۲	\bigcirc	0
d. Diversification of a sustainable fishing industry	\bigcirc	0	۲	0	0	\bigcirc	\bigcirc

If you indicated that you are aware of any impacts to the factors above, please provide additional information, including examples if possible.

As already outlined, many of the MLAs are for developments that exclude the fishing industry often in the interest of one private developer. Often there is little or no consultation with the industry and when it does happen it is because D&S IFCA has highlighted the need for engagement and often offered support in this regard by contacting members of the fishing industry and arranging meetings. Where there is a desire for the applicant to engage there have been positive outcomes, where the proposed location of the development has been moved to reduce or remove the impact. This does not happen in many instances.

Are you a port or harbour representative?

Note: This includes responding on behalf of organisations that represent ports or

harbours, and port or harbour users.



In the last 18 months, have you consulted with a port or harbour authority during the development of a proposal?

Note: A proposal can be for a new activity or a change to an existing activity that results in the change of authorisation or authorisation conditions, and that is subject to management by public authorities.



This section is about this survey and marine plan monitoring.

How did you find out about this survey? (Please select all that apply)

Direct email
Social media
Marine Planning Newsletter
MMO email signature
MMO Blog
Bob Earll – CMS newsletter
Event
Meeting with Marine Planner
Internal email within my workplace
Coastal Partnership
Other (please specify)

Finally, as part of our marine plan monitoring work we may want to get in touch with you. Do you give your permission to be contacted in the

following instances?

	Yes	No
To receive general updates about marine planning (we will add your contact information to our stakeholder database):	۲	0
To arrange a follow-up interview to discuss your responses to the survey:	۲	0

Powered by Qualtrics \square