

Island Planning Strategy

Duty to Co-operate: Statement of Common Ground with the Marine Management Organisation

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The 'duty to cooperate' (the duty) was introduced by the Localism Act in November 2011. The Act inserted a new Section 33A into the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This placed a legal duty on all local authorities and public bodies (defined in regulations) to 'engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis' to maximise the effectiveness of local and marine plan preparation relating to strategic cross boundary matters.
- 1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) provides amplification on how strategic planning matters should be addressed in local plans. Paragraph 25 of the NPPF states that "*Strategic policy-making authorities should collaborate to identify the relevant strategic matters which they need to address in their plans. They should also engage with ... relevant bodies including ... the Marine Management Organisation*". This forms part of each local planning authority's evidence for their emerging Local Plans.
- 1.3 While the detail in paragraph 26 of the NPPF indicates strategic matters that we would not expect the MMO to engage with (i.e., additional land-based infrastructure and any unmet development needs of the Island), because of the physical relationship of the two authorities the council considers there are areas of strategic planning that the council will continue to engage the MMO with, including the following policy areas;
- Cross-Solent utility infrastructure
 - Cross-Solent transport
 - Port and marine infrastructure and employment
 - Tourism and recreation
 - Biodiversity and water quality
 - Landscapes and seascapes
 - Historic environment
 - Coastal management, including defence, inundation, and Coastal Change Management Areas
 - Marine related renewable energy
 - Marine aggregates

2.0. List of parties involved

- 2.1 In line with paragraph 27 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), this Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) is a jointly agreed statement between the Marine Management Organisation and Isle of Wight Council in relation to the Pre-Submission Draft (Regulation 19) Island Planning Strategy (IPS) 2022-2037 and the representations submitted by the Marine Management Organisation in response to that consultation.

- 2.2. The SoCG documents the strategic planning and/or cross-boundary matters being addressed between these parties and sets out the progress in co-operating to address these and where agreement has been reached.
- 2.3. Both the Isle of Wight Council and Marine Management Organisation are also required to publish 'Duty to Cooperate (DtC) Statements' setting out how this legal duty has been fulfilled in the preparation of their respective Local Plans and this SoCG should be read in conjunction with the Duty to Cooperate Statement that accompanies the Isle of Wight Council's Submission version of the Island Planning Strategy.

What does this document include?

- 2.4. Section 3 sets out a map of the respective administrative areas (where relevant).
- 2.5. Section 4 sets out the cross-boundary matters covered by this SoCG and sets out where agreement has been reached on these issues.
- 2.6. Appendix 1 sets out the Regulation 18 and Regulation 19 representations received from the Marine Management Organisation.

Background

- 2.7. A new local plan, the Island Planning Strategy (IPS), is being prepared to replace the Island Plan Core Strategy which was adopted in 2012. The Council began the process of preparing the Draft IPS in 2017 to give it the policies it needs to deal with the challenges, such as the delivery of affordable housing and climate change, it now faces.
- 2.8. Adopting a new plan will allow the council to use the suite of new policies in planning decision making that cover multiple topics that align with corporate priorities.
- 2.9. The draft IPS has been through extensive public consultation, including two separate periods at Regulation 18 in 2018/9 and 2021, both of which incorporated a full draft plan and proposals map.

3.0. **Strategic Geography**



3.1 This Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) is an agreed statement between the Marine Management Organisation as the relevant authority and the Isle of Wight Council in relation to issues and matters associated with the emerging Island Planning Strategy. The respective administrative areas of the two parties are shown in the map above.

3.2 The comments and representations the Marine Management Organisation made to the Regulation 18 and Regulation 19 stages of the Island Planning Strategy are set out in Appendix 1. The key strategic matters are set out in the following section.

4.0 **Strategic Matters**

4.1 The table below sets out policies from the South Inshore and Offshore Marine Plan that the MMO¹ have referenced the council to consider in particular, in relation to developing the IPS. While the MMO responded to the initial Regulation 18 consultation in 2018/19, the detail in the table below is based upon the MMO's response to the 2021/22 Regulation 18 consultation as this supersedes both the earlier consultation and subsequent response (for completeness both consultation responses are included in Appendix 1).


¹ MMO Marine Planning and Marine Licensing response to the Isle of Wight Council Regulation 18 draft Island Planning Strategy (IPS) Development Plan Document, 13th September 2021

- 4.2 The table also includes the Isle of Wight Council's understanding of where these marine plan policies are likely to overlap with the terrestrial equivalent in the draft IPS together with commentary on the likely area of interaction. The council have also highlighted where they feel there is no equivalent terrestrial policy, and where policy areas will be dealt with through a later plan (e.g., the IPS Minerals and Waste Plan).
- 4.3 The Isle of Wight Council and the Marine Management Organisation have prepared the table considering both plans, to aid the understanding of where there is potential synergy in cross boundary matters. It is acknowledged by both parties that future development needs may arise in relation to cross-boundary growth, either directly through development footprint, or the provision of cross-boundary infrastructure (including environmental mitigation and climate change adaptation) such that both agree to continue to work in partnership to deliver strategic solutions in the medium and long term.

Table 1: Relationship between policies from the South Inshore and Offshore Marine Plan and the Island Planning Strategy

Key

 Identified supporting IPS policy

 No equivalent IPS policy

 To be addressed in a future plan document

Marine Plan Policy	Island Planning Strategy Policy	IPS content supporting marine policy/Commentary
<p>Co-existence S-CO-1: Proposals will minimise their use of space and consider opportunities for co-existence with other activities.</p>	<p>E1 Supporting and Growing our Economy</p>	<p>The council will also support the principle of intensification and/ or expansion of existing employment uses in the following employment opportunity areas (as shown on the Policies Map), including improving the range and flexibility of commercial uses that may be located within them:</p>
<p>Defence S-DEF-1: Proposals in or affecting Ministry of Defence Areas should only be authorised with agreement from the Ministry of Defence.</p>	<p>No equivalent IPS policy.</p>	<p>The council is not anticipating any development as a result of the plan or the policies within it to affect Ministry of Defence Areas.</p>
<p>Oil and Gas S-OG-1: Proposals in areas where a licence for oil and gas has been granted or formally applied for should not be authorised unless it is demonstrated that the other development or activity is compatible with the oil and gas activity.</p>	<p>Currently saved core strategy policies SP9 and DM20. Will be replaced in accordance with the Local Development Scheme by the Island Planning Strategy Minerals and Waste.</p>	<p>Hydrocarbons will be considered in the Island Minerals & Waste Plan, taking relevant national policy into account.</p>
<p>Tidal Energy S-TIDE-1: Proposals in areas under seabed agreement for tidal energy generation should demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid</p>	<p>C10 Supporting Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Technologies</p>	<p>Proposals outside the settlement boundaries or site allocations should demonstrate they have taken account of: a) the visual impact on the character of the area</p>

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<p>b) minimise c) mitigate significant adverse impacts fid) if it is not possible to mitigate significant adverse impacts, proposals should state the case for proceeding.</p>		<p>b) the consistency of the proposal with nature conservation and heritage asset objectives It is accepted that a range of new technologies, other than those above are likely to emerge and these will be considered on their own merits against the policies of the Island Planning Strategy.</p>
<p>Ports and Shipping S-PS-1: Proposals that may have a significant adverse impact upon current activity and future opportunity for expansion of port and harbour activities should demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:</p> <p>a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate significant adverse impacts d) if it is not possible to mitigate significant adverse impacts, proposals should state the case for proceeding</p>	<p>E5 Maintaining Employment Sites with Water Access on the River Medina E12 Solent Freeport</p>	<p>Being an Island, such waterfront sites are critical in terms of both employment provision and transportation infrastructure, mainly relating to the import/ export of goods and materials. It is an important issue to the Island's economic functionality whether there is the need and then the opportunity to retain existing marine and other industry-related employment requiring such sites, to facilitate the potential for growth and the location of new businesses. The Council will support sustainable development proposals (where there are no other impacts, or any impacts can be adequately mitigated) that seek to benefit from and / or play a role in facilitating investment and innovation linked to the Solent Freeport. The Council will also support the intensification and/ or expansion of existing employment uses, or the use of employment allocations for commercial businesses related to the Solent Freeport.</p>

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<p>Aggregates S-AGG-1: Proposals in areas where a licence for extraction of aggregates has been granted or formally applied for should not be authorised, unless it is demonstrated that the other development or activity is compatible with aggregate extraction.</p>	<p>Currently saved core strategy policies SP9 and DM20. Will be replaced in accordance with the Local Development Scheme by the Island Planning Strategy Minerals and Waste.</p>	<p>Will be considered in the Island Minerals & Waste Plan.</p>
<p>Aggregates S-AGG-2: Proposals within an area subject to an Exploration and Option Agreement with The Crown Estate should not be supported unless it is demonstrated that the other development or activity is compatible with aggregate extraction.</p>	<p>Currently saved core strategy policies SP9 and DM20. Will be replaced in accordance with the Local Development Scheme by the Island Planning Strategy Minerals and Waste.</p>	<p>Will be considered in the Island Minerals & Waste Plan.</p>
<p>Aggregates S-AGG-3: Proposals in areas where high potential aggregate resource occurs should demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid, b) minimise, c) mitigate significant adverse impacts on aggregate extraction, d) if it is not possible to mitigate significant adverse impacts, proposals should state the case for proceeding.</p>	<p>Currently saved core strategy policies SP9 and DM20. Will be replaced in accordance with the Local Development Scheme by the Island Planning Strategy Minerals and Waste.</p>	<p>Will be considered in the Island Minerals & Waste Plan.</p>
<p>Dredging and Disposal S-DD-1: Proposals within or adjacent to licenced dredging and disposal areas should demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate significant adverse impacts on licenced dredging and disposal areas d) if it is not possible to mitigate significant adverse impacts, proposals should state the case for proceeding.</p>	<p>No equivalent IPS policy.</p>	<p>The council would expect any activity that might have an adverse impact on marine licenced dredging and disposal areas to consult the MMO.</p>
<p>Aquaculture S-AQ-1: Proposals for sustainable aquaculture in identified areas of potential sustainable aquaculture production will be supported.</p>	<p>No equivalent IPS policy.</p>	<p>The council would expect such proposals to be wholly within the MMO plan area. Where such proposals are in the authority overlap area of the</p>

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<p>Proposals in existing or within potential sustainable aquaculture production areas must demonstrate consideration of and compatibility with sustainable aquaculture production. Where compatibility is not possible, proposals must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate significant adverse impacts on sustainable aquaculture d) if it is not possible to mitigate significant adverse impacts, proposals should state the case for proceeding. 		<p>inter-tidal the council would liaise with the MMO on matters of aquaculture with the requisite knowledge and competency.</p>
<p>Infrastructure S-INF-1: Appropriate land-based infrastructure which facilitates marine activity (and vice versa) should be supported.</p>	<p>E5 Maintaining Employment Sites with Water Access on the River Medina E12 Solent Freeport</p>	<p>Being an Island, such waterfront sites are critical in terms of both employment provision and transportation infrastructure, mainly relating to the import/ export of goods and materials. It is an important issue to the Island's economic functionality whether there is the need and then the opportunity to retain existing marine and other industry-related employment requiring such sites, to facilitate the potential for growth and the location of new businesses.</p> <p>The Council will support sustainable development proposals (where there are no other impacts, or any impacts can be adequately mitigated) that seek to benefit from and / or play a role in facilitating investment and innovation linked to the Solent Freeport.</p> <p>The Council will also support the intensification and/ or expansion of existing employment uses, or the use of employment allocations for</p>

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		commercial businesses related to the Solent Freeport.
Ports and Shipping S-PS-2: Proposals that require static sea surface infrastructure or that significantly reduce under- keel clearance must not be authorised within International Maritime Organization routing systems unless there are exceptional circumstances	No equivalent IPS policy.	The council would expect such proposals to be wholly within the MMO plan area. Where such proposals are in the authority overlap area of the inter-tidal the council would liaise with the MMO on matters of maritime navigation with the requisite knowledge and competency.
Ports and Shipping S-PS-3: Proposals that require static sea surface infrastructure or that significantly reduce under- keel clearance which encroach upon high density navigation routes, or that pose a risk to the viability of passenger ferry services, must not be authorised unless there are exceptional circumstances.	No equivalent IPS policy.	The council would expect such proposals to be wholly within the MMO plan area. Where such proposals are in the authority overlap area of the inter-tidal the council would liaise with the MMO on matters of maritime navigation with the requisite knowledge and competency.
Cables S-CAB-1: Preference should be given to proposals for cable installation where the method of installation is burial. Where burial is not achievable, decisions should take account of protection measures for the cable that may be proposed by the applicant. Where burial or protection measures are not appropriate, proposals should state the case for proceeding without those measures.	No equivalent IPS policy.	The council would expect such proposals to be wholly within the MMO plan area. Where such proposals are in the authority overlap area of the inter-tidal the council would liaise with the MMO on matters of marine cables with the requisite knowledge and competency.
Cables S-CAB-2: Proposals that have a significant adverse impact on new and existing landfall sites for subsea cables (telecoms, power and interconnectors) should 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 significant adverse impacts, proposals should state the case for proceeding.	C13 Maintaining Key Utility Infrastructure	Being an Island has implications for utility provision and management. It is critical that providers have the confidence to invest in improving the facilities, and the policy gives clear support to such an approach. There are also issues relating to reliance on the cross Solent utility pipelines and implications on the Island's resilience when it comes to the provision of utilities

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<p>Aquaculture S-AQ-2: Proposals that enable the provision of infrastructure for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture and related industries will be supported.</p>	<p>E5 Maintaining Employment Sites with Water Access on the River Medina</p>	<p>Being an Island, such waterfront sites are critical in terms of both employment provision and transportation infrastructure.</p>
<p>Renewables S-REN-1: Proposals that support the development of supply chains associated with the deployment of renewable energy will be supported.</p>	<p>C10 Supporting Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Technologies</p>	<p>In line with the targets and objectives of the Isle of Wight Climate & Environment Strategy and to support local energy security and resilience on the island, the council will support proposals for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) major development of renewable energy schemes in appropriate locations and where there is appropriate grid capacity and/or storage; b) the provision of infrastructure for the connection of projects to electricity and heat networks (including, but not limited to sub-stations and heating mains); c) smart grid infrastructure; d) energy storage systems, such as battery storage and hydrogen production facilities; e) energy centres for the provision of heat and/or power to local communities; f) community led initiatives.
<p>Aggregates S-AGG-4: Where proposals require marine aggregates as part of their construction, preference should be given to using marine aggregates sourced from the south marine plan areas. If this is not appropriate, proposals should state why.</p>	<p>Currently saved core strategy policies SP9 and DM20. Will be replaced in accordance with the Local Development Scheme by the Island Planning Strategy Minerals and Waste.</p>	<p>Will be considered in the Island Minerals & Waste Plan.</p>
<p>Fishing S-FISH-1: Proposals that support the diversification of a sustainable fishing industry and or enhance fishing industry resilience to the effects of climate change should be supported.</p>	<p>E2 Sustainable economic development</p>	<p>The council will support sustainable economic growth in viable areas of employment.</p>

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<p>Tourism and Recreation S-TR-1: Proposals supporting, promoting or facilitating tourism and recreation activities, particularly where this creates additional utilisation of related facilities beyond typical usage patterns, should be supported.</p>	<p>E8 Supporting High Quality Tourism</p>	<p>The council will support sustainable growth in viable, high-quality tourism.</p>
<p>Employment S-EMP-1: Proposals that develop skills related to marine activities, particularly in line with local skills strategies, will be supported.</p>	<p>E3 Upskilling the Island</p>	<p>The council will support development proposals that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) improve workforce skills and employability; b) promote and support skills and employment in existing employment clusters, especially within the construction, digital, high tech, renewable and marine sectors.
<p>Employment S-EMP-2: Proposals resulting in a net increase to marine related employment will be supported, particularly where they are in line with the skills available in and adjacent to the south marine plan areas.</p>	<p>E1 Supporting and Growing our Economy</p>	<p>The council wholeheartedly supports an environment where businesses have the confidence to invest. It will therefore support the sustainable growth of the Island's economy and proposals that deliver jobs via a range of sectors, including the Solent Freeport, while increasing local wages, skills and job opportunities.</p>
<p>Social S-SOC-1: Proposals that enhance or promote social benefits will be supported. Proposals must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 benefits. 	<p>C14 Providing Social and Community Infrastructure</p>	<p>The council will support sustainably located development proposals that provide or improve cultural, educational, leisure and community facilities.</p>
<p>Tourism and Recreation S-TR-2: Proposals that enhance or promote tourism and recreation activities will be supported. Proposals for development must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:</p>	<p>E8 Supporting High Quality Tourism</p>	<p>The council will support sustainable growth in viable, high-quality tourism.</p>

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a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate significant adverse impacts on tourism and recreation activities.		
Fishing S-FISH-2: Proposals that may have significant adverse impacts on access to, or within, sustainable fishing or aquaculture sites 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.	E2 Sustainable economic development E5 Maintaining Employment Sites with Water Access on the River Medina	The council will support sustainable economic growth in viable areas of employment.
Fishing S-FISH-3: Proposals that enhance access to, or within sustainable fishing or aquaculture sites should be supported.	E2 Sustainable economic development E5 Maintaining Employment Sites with Water Access on the River Medina	The council will support sustainable economic growth in viable areas of employment.
Access S-ACC-1: Proposals, including in relation to tourism and recreation, should demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate significant adverse impacts on public access.	C2 Improving our Public Realm	All proposals for major development must ensure that existing and new public realm is well integrated into the design, with street layouts and public spaces allowing for easy, clear and legible pedestrian and cycle connections, high quality public spaces and green infrastructure or access to it. Development proposals that enhance the public realm to improve soft landscaping, visual amenity and pedestrian connectivity will be supported.

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<p>Access S-ACC-2: Proposals demonstrating enhanced public access to and within the marine area will be supported.</p>	<p>T1 Supporting Sustainable Transport</p>	<p>All relevant proposals should provide and improve accessibility for pedestrian, cycling, equestrian and public transport.</p>
<p>Climate Change S-CC-1: Proposals must consider their contribution to greenhouse gas emissions arising from unintended consequences on other activities. Where such consequences are likely to result in increased greenhouse gas emissions, proposals should demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate unintended consequences on other activities. 	<p>CC1: Climate Change</p>	<p>The Council has committed in the Climate & Environment Strategy to be net-carbon zero as a council by 2030, across the school estate by 2035 and as an island by 2040.</p>
<p>Climate Change S-CC-2: Proposals should demonstrate for the lifetime of the proposal that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) they are resilient to the effects of climate change 2) they will not have a significant adverse impact upon climate change adaptation measures elsewhere. <p>In respect of 2) proposals should demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate the significant adverse impacts upon these climate change adaptation measures. 	<p>EV18 Improving Resilience to Coastal Flooding and Coastal Risks</p>	<p>Development proposals located on waterfronts that have a 'Hold the Line' policy in the Isle of Wight Shoreline Management Plan should provide and maintain on-site coastal defences or, where appropriate, land raising to a height consistent with mitigating the impacts of predicted sea level rise over the lifetime of the development.</p> <p>Proposals for new or replacement coastal defence schemes will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the works are consistent with the management approach for the frontage presented in the most up to date Shoreline Management Plan and Coastal Strategy and Studies.</p>
<p>Climate Change S-CC-3: Proposals in the south marine plan area and adjacent marine plan areas that are likely to have a</p>	<p>EV16 Managing our Coast</p>	<p>To enable the council to manage development in coastal areas affected by coastal change, development proposals will be expected to</p>

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significant adverse impact on coastal change should not be supported.		demonstrate how they have taken a sustainable and practicable approach to coastal erosion and flood risk management.
<p>Climate Change S-CC-4: Proposals that may have a significant adverse impact on habitats that provide a flood defence or carbon sequestration ecosystem service must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate significant adverse impacts. 	EV16 Managing our Coast	All development proposals within a CCMA will be expected to undertake a coastal erosion vulnerability assessment to demonstrate that it will be safe over its planned lifetime and will not have an unacceptable impact.
<p>Heritage S-HER-1: Proposals that may compromise or harm elements contributing to the significance of heritage assets should demonstrate that they will, in order or preference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate compromise or harm. If it is not possible to mitigate, the public benefits for proceeding with the proposal must outweigh the compromise or harm to the heritage asset. 	EV1 Conserving and Enhancing our Historic Environment	Policy EV1 is designed to afford an appropriate level of protection to heritage assets, whilst recognising that there may be some circumstances where the loss may be considered acceptable when balanced against the public benefits of a proposal, in which case appropriate mitigation should be put in place.
<p>Seascape S-SCP-1: Proposals that may have a significant adverse impact upon the seascape of an area should only be supported if they demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate significant adverse impacts upon the seascape of an area d) if it is not possible to mitigate significant adverse impacts, proposals should state the case for proceeding. 	EV9 Protecting our Landscapes and Seascapes	The council will support proposals that conserve, enhance and promote the seascapes and landscapes of the Island. Development proposals will be required to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ensure new development avoids both direct and indirect adverse effects or cumulative impacts upon the integrity of landscapes and seascapes; b) protect important vistas and character, from and to the land and sea;
Marine Protected Areas S-MPA-1: Proposals that support the objectives of marine protected areas and the ecological	EV2 Ecological Assets and Opportunities for Enhancement	The aim of this policy is to conserve designated sites and protected species whilst ensuring a net

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<p>coherence of the marine protected area network will be supported. Proposals that may have adverse impacts on the objectives of marine protected areas and the ecological coherence of the marine protected area network must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate adverse impacts, with due regard given to statutory advice on an ecologically coherent network. 		<p>gain for biodiversity is achieved. There are three elements to this policy; identifying environmental assets, the assessment of impacts on these and the measures to mitigate or compensate for any harm.</p> <p>All designated sites form some of the Island’s environmental assets and are shown individually on the Policies Map. These comprise of SPAs, SACs, Ramsar sites, SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, MCZs, LNRs, SINCs, RIGGs, ancient woodland and also include the core areas identified in the Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy 2020. Development will be steered away from these locations to ensure the most environmentally sensitive areas are protected. The whole island has been recognised as part of UNESCO’s worldwide network of Biosphere Reserves for its environmental significance and this policy will play a key role in maintaining and enhancing this Biosphere Reserve designation.</p>
<p>Marine Protected Areas S-MPA-2: Proposals that enhance a marine protected area’s ability to adapt to climate change and so enhance the resilience of the marine protected area network will be supported. 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid b) minimise 	<p>EV2 Ecological Assets and Opportunities for Enhancement</p>	<p>Any impacts should first be avoided, and if not possible mitigated for. Where this cannot be achieved compensatory measures will need to be agreed with the council.</p>

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c) mitigate adverse impacts.		
<p>Marine Protected Areas S-MPA-3: 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</p>	No equivalent IPS policy.	The council does not anticipate being the lead authority with regard to marine protected sites. However, policies do exist in the IPS to both protect designated sites (EV2) and adapt as set out in policies EV16, EV17 and EV18 that should help to ease the impacts associated with coastal squeeze as a result of climate change.
<p>Marine Protected Areas S-MPA-4: Until the ecological coherence of the marine protected area network is confirmed¹³, proposals should demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:</p> <p>a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate adverse impacts on features¹⁴ that may be required to complete the network d) if it is not possible to mitigate adverse impacts, proposals should state the case for proceeding.</p>	EV2 Ecological Assets and Opportunities for Enhancement	Any impacts should first be avoided, and if not possible mitigated for. Where this cannot be achieved compensatory measures will need to be agreed with the council.
<p>Non-Indigenous Species S-NIS-1: Proposals must put in place appropriate measures to avoid or minimise significant adverse impacts on the marine area that would arise through the introduction and transport of non-indigenous species, particularly when:</p> <p>1) moving equipment, boats or livestock (for example fish and shellfish) from one water body to another 2) introducing structures suitable for settlement of non-indigenous species, or the spread of invasive non-indigenous species known to exist in the area.</p>	<p>E5 Maintaining Employment Sites with Water Access on the River Medina</p> <p>T3 Cross-Solent Transport</p> <p>EV2 Ecological Assets and Opportunities for Enhancement</p>	Development proposals will be required to protect and enhance the integrity of habitats and species important to biodiversity or of geological value.

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<p>Marine Litter S-ML-1: Public authorities should ensure adequate provision for and removal of beach and marine litter on amenity beaches.</p>	<p>Currently saved core strategy policies SP8 and DM19. Will be replaced in accordance with the Local Development Scheme by the Island Planning Strategy Minerals and Waste.</p>	<p>Will be considered in the Island Minerals & Waste Plan.</p>
<p>Marine Litter S-ML-2: The introduction of litter as a result of proposals should be avoided or minimised where practicable and activities that help reduce marine litter will be supported.</p>	<p>C1 High Quality Design for New Development</p>	<p>Development proposals will be required to: l) minimise pollution and where possible contribute to protecting and improving air, noise, land, and water quality.</p>
<p>Underwater Noise S-UWN-1: Proposals generating impulsive sound, must contribute data to the UK Marine Noise Registry as per any currently agreed requirements. Public authorities must take account of any currently agreed targets under the UK Marine Strategy part one descriptor 11.</p>	<p>C1 High Quality Design for New Development</p>	<p>Development proposals will be required to: l) minimise pollution and where possible contribute to protecting and improving air, noise, land and water quality.</p>
<p>Underwater Noise S-UWN-2: Proposals that generate impulsive sound and/or ambient noise must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate significant adverse impacts on highly mobile species d) if it is not possible to mitigate significant adverse impacts, proposals must state the case for proceeding. 	<p>EV2 Ecological Assets and Opportunities for Enhancement</p>	<p>Any impacts should first be avoided, and if not possible mitigated for. Where this cannot be achieved compensatory measures will need to be agreed with the council.</p>
<p>Water Quality S-WQ-1: Proposals that may have significant adverse impacts upon water environment, including upon habitats and species that can be of benefit to water quality must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) avoid b) minimise 	<p>EV4 Water Quality Impact on Solent Marine Sites (Nitrates)</p>	<p>For all planning applications that involve a net increase of residential units or a net increase in guests at tourist accommodation it must be demonstrated that the development would not cause harm to the Solent Marine Sites as a result of drainage that would result in a net increase in</p>

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c) mitigate significant adverse impacts.		nutrients. Development proposals should demonstrate how nutrient neutrality has been achieved...
Water Quality S-WQ-2: Activities that can deliver an improvement to water environment, or enhance habitats and species which can be of benefit to water quality should be supported.	EV13 Managing our Water Resources	Development must not adversely affect the quality, quantity and flow of ground and surface water. All development proposals should be able to demonstrate how they have considered the most sustainable options for the handling of water.
Biodiversity S-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.	EV2 Ecological Assets and Opportunities for Enhancement	Any impacts should first be avoided, and if not possible mitigated for. Where this cannot be achieved compensatory measures will need to be agreed with the council.
Biodiversity S-BIO-2: Proposals that incorporate features that enhance or facilitate natural habitat and species adaptation, migration and connectivity will be supported.	EV2 Ecological Assets and Opportunities for Enhancement	Applications for development should include adequate and proportionate information to enable a proper assessment of ecological considerations by: c) using the latest Defra Biodiversity Metric calculator to demonstrate how net gain of at least 10% for biodiversity will be achieved.
Biodiversity S-BIO-3: Proposals that enhance coastal habitats where important in their own right and/or for ecosystem functioning and provision of goods and services will be supported. 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 and demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:	EV2 Ecological Assets and Opportunities for Enhancement	Development proposals will be required to protect and enhance the integrity of habitats and species important to biodiversity or of geological value.

Marine Plan Policy	Island Planning Strategy Policy	IPS content supporting marine policy/Commentary
a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate for net loss of coastal habitat.		
Biodiversity S-BIO-4: Proposals that enhance the distribution and net extent of priority habitats should be supported. Proposals must demonstrate that they will avoid reducing the distribution and net extent of priority habitats.	EV2 Ecological Assets and Opportunities for Enhancement	Development proposals will be required to protect and enhance the integrity of habitats and species important to biodiversity or of geological value.
Displacement S-DIST-1: Proposals, including in relation to tourism and recreational activities, within and adjacent to the south marine plan areas must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate significant cumulative adverse physical disturbance or displacement impacts on highly mobile species.	EV3 Recreation Impact on the Solent Marine Sites	Development proposals located within 5.6km of the Solent Special Protection Areas (SPAs) that include a net increase of residential dwellings will be required to provide mitigation for the likely significant effects on the Solent Marine Sites.
Fishing S-FISH-4: Proposals that enhance essential fish habitat, including spawning, nursery and feeding grounds, and migratory routes should be supported. Proposals must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid b) minimise c) mitigate significant adverse impact on essential fish habitat, including, spawning, nursery, feeding grounds and migration routes.	EV2 Ecological Assets and Opportunities for Enhancement	Development proposals will be required to protect and enhance the integrity of habitats and species important to biodiversity or of geological value.
Fish Habitat - Herring S-FISH-4-HER: Proposals will consider herring spawning mitigation in the area highlighted on Figure 26 (in the technical annex) during the period 01 November to the last day of February annually	EV2 Ecological Assets and Opportunities for Enhancement	Development proposals will be required to protect and enhance the integrity of habitats and species important to biodiversity or of geological value.
Dredging and Disposal S-DD-2: Proposals must identify, where possible, alternative opportunities to minimise the use of	Currently saved core strategy policies SP9 and DM20. Will be	Will be considered in the Island Minerals & Waste Plan.

Marine Plan Policy	Island Planning Strategy Policy	IPS content supporting marine policy/Commentary
dredged waste disposal sites by pursuing reuse opportunities through matching of spoil to suitable sites.	replaced in accordance with the Local Development Scheme by the Island Planning Strategy Minerals and Waste.	

5.0 Governance arrangements for the cooperation process

- 5.1 This SoCG has been prepared and agreed at officer level between the Isle of Wight Council and the Marine Management Organisation in advance of the publication for Regulation 19 of the Draft Island Planning Strategy.
- 5.2 This SoCG will be subject to elected member sign off at Portfolio Holder level for both the Council prior to submission of the Draft Island Planning Strategy under Regulation 22.

6.0 Timelines for review / updates to the Statement of Common Ground

- 6.1 This draft SoCG has been prepared for publication with the Regulation 19 version of the Draft Island Planning Strategy and associated evidence base so that the local community and stakeholders can see how cross-boundary issues are being discussed / assessed between relevant parties.
- 6.2 It is anticipated that a further review of the SoCG will be undertaken once the Marine Management Organisation have formally submitted representations during the Regulation 19 period of representation. As noted in paragraph 5.2, that version will be subject to elected member sign off.
- 6.3 It is also anticipated that a similar statement will be prepared as the Marine Management Organisation progresses with its own Marine Plan(s) review and this would provide an opportunity to update this Statement and review any strategic planning matters where appropriate, post adoption of the Island Planning Strategy.

Signatories

For the Isle of Wight Council:



Name: James Brewer
Date: 4th July 2024
Position: Planning Policy Manager

For the Marine Management Organisation:



Name: Clare Kavanagh
Date: 14th July 2024
Position: Marine Planning Manager

Appendix 1

Island Planning Strategy Regulation 18 representations from The Marine Management Organisation

The Marine Management Organisation responded to the Regulation 18 consultation which was undertaken between 3 December 2018 and 28 January 2019. The response recommended the following South Marine Plan policies for consideration in the development of the Island Planning Strategy:

- S-INF-1: Appropriate land-based infrastructure which facilitates marine activity (and vice versa) should be support.
- S-EMP-1: Proposals that develop skills related to marine activities, particularly in line with local skills strategies, will be supported.
- S-EMP-2: Proposals resulting in a net increase to marine related employment will be supported, particularly where they are in line with the skills available in and adjacent to the south marine plan areas.
- S-ACC-1: Proposals, including in relation to tourism and recreation, should demonstrate that they will in order of preference:
 - a) avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigate significant adverse impacts on public access
- S-ACC-2: Proposals demonstrating enhanced public access to and within the marine area will be supported.
- S-TR-1: Proposals supporting, promoting or facilitating tourism and recreation activities, particularly where this creates additional utilisation of related facilities beyond typical usage patterns, should be supported.
- S-TR-2: Proposals that enhance or promote tourism and recreation activities will be supported. Proposals for development must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:
 - a) avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigate significant adverse impacts on tourism and recreation activities.
- S-SOC-1: Proposals that enhance or promote social benefits will be supported. 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 benefits.
- S-CC-1: Proposals must consider their contribution to greenhouse gas emissions arising from unintended consequences on other activities. Where such consequences are likely to result in increased greenhouse gas emissions, proposals should demonstrate in order of preference:
 - a) avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigate unintended consequences on other activities.
- S-CC-2: Proposals should demonstrate for the lifetime of the proposal that:
 1. they are resilient to the effects of climate change
 2. they will not have a significant adverse impact upon climate change adaptation measures elsewhere.

In respect of 2) proposals should demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:

- a) avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigate the significant adverse impacts upon these climate change adaptation measures.
- S-CC-3: Proposals in and adjacent to the south marine plan areas that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on coastal change should not be supported.
 - S-CC-4: Proposals that may have a significant adverse impact on habitats that provide a flood defence or carbon sequestration ecosystem service must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:
 - a) avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigate significant adverse impacts.
 - S-HER-1: Proposals that may compromise or harm elements contributing to the significance of heritage assets should demonstrate, that they will, in order of preference:
 - a) Avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigate compromise or harm. If it is not possible to mitigate, the public benefits for proceeding with the proposal must outweigh the compromise or harm to the heritage asset.
 - S-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
 - S-BIO-2: Proposals that incorporate features that enhance or facilitate natural habitat and species adaptation, migration and connectivity will be supported.
 - S-BIO-3: Proposals that enhance coastal habitats where important in their own right and/or for ecosystem functioning and provision of goods and services will be supported. 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 and demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:
 - a) avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigate for net loss of coastal habitat.
 - S-BIO-4: Proposals that enhance the distribution and net extent of priority habitats should be supported. Proposals must demonstrate that they will avoid reducing the distribution and net extent of priority habitats.
 - S-DIST-1: Proposals, including in relation to tourism and recreational activities, within and adjacent to the south plan areas must demonstrate that they will in order of preference
 - a) avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigated significant cumulative adverse physical disturbance or displacement impacts on highly mobile species.
 - S-SCP-1: Proposals that may have a significant adverse impact upon the seascape of an area should only be supported if they demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:
 - a) avoid
 - b) minimise

- c) mitigate significant adverse impacts upon the seascape of an area
- d) if it is not possible to mitigate significant adverse impacts, proposals should state the case for proceeding

The Marine Management Organisation responded to the Regulation 18 consultation which was undertaken between 30 August and 1 October 2021. The response and key themes raised included: The response recommended the following South Marine Plan policies for consideration in the development of the Island Planning Strategy:

- **Co-existence S-CO-1:** Proposals will minimise their use of space and consider opportunities for co-existence with other activities.
- **Defence S-DEF-1:** Proposals in or affecting Ministry of Defence Areas should only be authorised with agreement from the Ministry of Defence.
- **Oil and Gas S-OG-1:** Proposals in areas where a licence for oil and gas has been granted or formally applied for should not be authorised unless it is demonstrated that the other development or activity is compatible with the oil and gas activity.
- **Tidal Energy S-TIDE-1:** Proposals in areas under seabed agreement for tidal energy generation should 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 significant adverse impacts, proposals should state the case for proceeding.
- **Ports and Shipping S-PS-1:** Proposals that may have a significant adverse impact upon current activity and future opportunity for expansion of port and harbour activities should 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 significant adverse impacts, proposals should state the case for proceeding
- **Aggregates S-AGG-1:** Proposals in areas where a licence for extraction of aggregates has been granted or formally applied for should not be authorised, unless it is demonstrated that the other development or activity is compatible with aggregate extraction.
- **Aggregates S-AGG-2:** Proposals within an area subject to an Exploration and Option Agreement with The Crown Estate should not be supported unless it is demonstrated that the other development or activity is compatible with aggregate extraction.
- **Aggregates S-AGG-3:** Proposals in areas where high potential aggregate resource occurs should demonstrate that they will, in order of preference: a) avoid, b) minimise, c) mitigate significant adverse impacts on aggregate extraction, d) if it is not possible to mitigate significant adverse impacts, proposals should state the case for proceeding.

- **Dredging and Disposal S-DD-1:** Proposals within or adjacent to licenced dredging and disposal areas should demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:
 - a) avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigate significant adverse impacts on licenced dredging and disposal areas
 - d) if it is not possible to mitigate significant adverse impacts, proposals should state the case for proceeding.

- **Aquaculture S-AQ-1:** Proposals for sustainable aquaculture in identified areas of potential sustainable aquaculture production will be supported.
 Proposals in existing or within potential sustainable aquaculture production areas must demonstrate consideration of and compatibility with sustainable aquaculture production. Where compatibility is not possible, proposals must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:
 - a) avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigate significant adverse impacts on sustainable aquaculture
 - d) if it is not possible to mitigate significant adverse impacts, proposals should state the case for proceeding.

- **Infrastructure S-INF-1:** Appropriate land-based infrastructure which facilitates marine activity (and vice versa) should be supported.
- **Ports and Shipping S-PS-2:** Proposals that require static sea surface infrastructure or that significantly reduce under- keel clearance must not be authorised within International Maritime Organization routing systems unless there are exceptional circumstances.
- **Ports and Shipping S-PS-3:** Proposals that require static sea surface infrastructure or that significantly reduce under- keel clearance which encroach upon high density navigation routes, or that pose a risk to the viability of passenger ferry services, must not be authorised unless there are exceptional circumstances.
- **Cables S-CAB-1:** Preference should be given to proposals for cable installation where the method of installation is burial. Where burial is not achievable, decisions should take account of protection measures for the cable that may be proposed by the applicant. Where burial or protection measures are not appropriate, proposals should state the case for proceeding without those measures.
- **Cables S-CAB-2:** Proposals that have a significant adverse impact on new and existing landfall sites for subsea cables (telecoms, power and interconnectors) should 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 significant adverse impacts, proposals should state the case for proceeding.

- **Aquaculture S-AQ-2:** Proposals that enable the provision of infrastructure for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture and related industries will be supported.
- **Renewables S-REN-1:** Proposals that support the development of supply chains associated with the deployment of renewable energy will be supported.
- **Aggregates S-AGG-4:** Where proposals require marine aggregates as part of their construction, preference should be given to using marine aggregates sourced from the south marine plan areas. If this is not appropriate, proposals should state why.
- **Fishing S-FISH-1:** Proposals that support the diversification of a sustainable fishing industry and or enhance fishing industry resilience to the effects of climate change should be supported.
- **Tourism and Recreation S-TR-1:** Proposals supporting, promoting or facilitating tourism and recreation activities, particularly where this creates additional utilisation of related facilities beyond typical usage patterns, should be supported.
- **Employment S-EMP-1:** Proposals that develop skills related to marine activities, particularly in line with local skills strategies, will be supported.
- **Employment S-EMP-2:** Proposals resulting in a net increase to marine related employment will be supported, particularly where they are in line with the skills available in and adjacent to the south marine plan areas.
- **Social S-SOC-1:** Proposals that enhance or promote social benefits will be supported. 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 benefits.
- **Tourism and Recreation S-TR-2:** Proposals that enhance or promote tourism and recreation activities will be supported. Proposals for development must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:
 - a) avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigate significant adverse impacts on tourism and recreation activities.
- **Fishing S-FISH-2:** Proposals that may have significant adverse impacts on access to, or within, sustainable fishing or aquaculture sites 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.

- **Fishing S-FISH-3:** Proposals that enhance access to, or within sustainable fishing or aquaculture sites should be supported.
- **Access S-ACC-1:** Proposals, including in relation to tourism and recreation, should demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:
 - a) avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigate significant adverse impacts on public access.
- **Access S-ACC-2:** Proposals demonstrating enhanced public access to and within the marine area will be supported.
- **Climate Change S-CC-1:** Proposals must consider their contribution to greenhouse gas emissions arising from unintended consequences on other activities. Where such consequences are likely to result in increased greenhouse gas emissions, proposals should demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:
 - a) avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigate unintended consequences on other activities.
- **Climate Change S-CC-2:** Proposals should demonstrate for the lifetime of the proposal that:
 - 1) they are resilient to the effects of climate change
 - 2) they will not have a significant adverse impact upon climate change adaptation measures elsewhere.

In respect of 2) proposals should demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:

 - a) avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigate the significant adverse impacts upon these climate change adaptation measures.
- **Climate Change S-CC-3:** Proposals in the south marine plan area and adjacent marine plan areas that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on coastal change should not be supported.
- **Climate Change S-CC-4:** Proposals that may have a significant adverse impact on habitats that provide a flood defence or carbon sequestration ecosystem service must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:
 - a) avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigate significant adverse impacts.

- **Heritage S-HER-1:** Proposals that may compromise or harm elements contributing to the significance of heritage assets should demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:
 - a) avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigate compromise or harm. If it is not possible to mitigate, the public benefits for proceeding with the proposal must outweigh the compromise or harm to the heritage asset.

- **Seascape S-SCP-1:** Proposals that may have a significant adverse impact upon the seascape of an area should only be supported if they demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:
 - a) avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigate significant adverse impacts upon the seascape of an area
 - d) if it is not possible to mitigate significant adverse impacts, proposals should state the case for proceeding.

- **Marine Protected Areas S-MPA-1:** Proposals that support the objectives of marine protected areas and the ecological coherence of the marine protected area network will be supported. Proposals that may have adverse impacts on the objectives of marine protected areas and the ecological coherence of the marine protected area network 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.

- **Marine Protected Areas S-MPA-2:** Proposals that enhance a marine protected area's ability to adapt to climate change and so enhance the resilience of the marine protected area network will be supported. 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.

- **Marine Protected Areas S-MPA-3:** 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.

- **Marine Protected Areas S-MPA-4:** Until the ecological coherence of the marine protected area network is confirmed¹³, proposals should demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:
 - a) avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigate adverse impacts on features¹⁴ that may be required to complete the network
 - d) if it is not possible to mitigate adverse impacts, proposals should state the case for proceeding.

- **Non-Indigenous Species S-NIS-1:** Proposals must put in place appropriate measures to avoid or minimise significant adverse impacts on the marine area that would arise through the introduction and transport of non-indigenous species, particularly when:
 - 1) moving equipment, boats or livestock (for example fish and shellfish) from one water body to another
 - 2) introducing structures suitable for settlement of non-indigenous species, or the spread of invasive non-indigenous species known to exist in the area.

- **Marine Litter S-ML-1:** Public authorities should ensure adequate provision for and removal of beach and marine litter on amenity beaches.
- **Marine Litter S-ML-2:** The introduction of litter as a result of proposals should be avoided or minimised where practicable and activities that help reduce marine litter will be supported.
- **Underwater Noise S-UWN-1:** Proposals generating impulsive sound, must contribute data to the UK Marine Noise Registry as per any currently agreed requirements. Public authorities must take account of any currently agreed targets under the UK Marine Strategy part one descriptor 11.
- **Underwater Noise S-UWN-2:** Proposals that generate impulsive sound and/or ambient noise must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:
 - a) avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigate significant adverse impacts on highly mobile species
 - d) if it is not possible to mitigate significant adverse impacts, proposals must state the case for proceeding.

- **Water Quality S-WQ-1:** Proposals that may have significant adverse impacts upon water environment, including upon habitats and species that can be of benefit to water quality must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:
 - a) avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigate significant adverse impacts.

- **Water Quality S-WQ-2:** Activities that can deliver an improvement to water environment, or enhance habitats and species which can be of benefit to water quality should be supported.

- **Biodiversity S-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.
- **Biodiversity S-BIO-2:** Proposals that incorporate features that enhance or facilitate natural habitat and species adaptation, migration and connectivity will be supported.
- **Biodiversity S-BIO-3:** Proposals that enhance coastal habitats where important in their own right and/or for ecosystem functioning and provision of goods and services will be supported. 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 and demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:
 - a) avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigate for net loss of coastal habitat.
- **Biodiversity S-BIO-4:** Proposals that enhance the distribution and net extent of priority habitats should be supported. Proposals must demonstrate that they will avoid reducing the distribution and net extent of priority habitats.
- **Displacement S-DIST-1:** Proposals, including in relation to tourism and recreational activities, within and adjacent to the south marine plan areas must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:
 - a) avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigate significant cumulative adverse physical disturbance or displacement impacts on highly mobile species.
- **Fishing S-FISH-4:** Proposals that enhance essential fish habitat, including spawning, nursery and feeding grounds, and migratory routes should be supported. Proposals must demonstrate that they will, in order of preference:
 - a) avoid
 - b) minimise
 - c) mitigate significant adverse impact on essential fish habitat, including, spawning, nursery, feeding grounds and migration routes.
- **Fish Habitat - Herring S-FISH-4-HER:** Proposals will consider herring spawning mitigation in the area highlighted on Figure 26 (in the technical annex) during the period 01 November to the last day of February annually
- **Dredging and Disposal S-DD-2:** Proposals must identify, where possible, alternative opportunities to minimise the use of dredged waste disposal sites by pursuing reuse opportunities through matching of spoil to suitable sites.