



**East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans assessment against the Broads Local Plan proposals.
November 2016**

The following table assess the vision, objectives and policies of the East Inshore and Offshore Marine Plans and how they compare with the proposals within the Local Plan.

The East Inshore and Offshore Marine Plan can be found here:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/312496/east-plan.pdf

In general, the Broads Local Plan is in conformity with the Marine Plans for the area.

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By 2034, sustainable, effective and efficient use of the East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plan Areas has been achieved, leading to economic development while protecting and enhancing the marine and coastal environment, offering local communities new jobs, improved health and well-being. As a result of an integrated approach that respects other sectors and interests, the East marine plan areas are providing a significant contribution, particularly through offshore wind energy projects, to the energy generated in the United Kingdom and to targets on climate change	The vision seeks to balance the needs of the economy, society and environment which is generally reflected in the Broads Plan vision.
Objective 1 To promote the sustainable development of economically productive activities, taking account of spatial requirements of other activities of importance to the East marine plan areas.	The Local Plan generally supports a prosperous economy and supports promoting skills (including traditional skills) as well.
Policy EC1 Proposals that provide economic productivity benefits which are additional to Gross Value Added currently generated by existing activities should be supported.	
Objective 2 To support activities that create employment at all skill levels, taking account of the spatial and other requirements of activities in the East marine plan areas.	
Policy EC2 Proposals that provide additional employment benefits should be supported, particularly where these benefits have the potential to meet employment needs in localities close to the marine plan areas.	

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Objective 3 To realise sustainably the potential of renewable energy, particularly offshore wind farms, which is likely to be the most significant transformational economic activity over the next 20 years in the East marine plan areas, helping to achieve the United Kingdom’s energy security and carbon reduction objectives.	There is a renewable energy section of the Local Plan. The policy relating to utilities infrastructure is of relevance as well. The issue of cabling as discussed later in the document would be of relevance in relation to landscape character.
Policy EC3 Proposals that will help the East marine plan areas to contribute to offshore wind energy generation should be supported.	Refers to off shore so not relevant to the Local Plan. The issue of cabling as discussed later in the document would be of relevance in relation to landscape character.
Objective 4 To reduce deprivation and support vibrant, sustainable communities through improving health and social well-being	There is a Local Plan policy relating to health and wellbeing.
Policy SOC1 Proposals ⁶⁸ that provide health and social well-being benefits including through maintaining, or enhancing, access to the coast and marine area should be supported.	The Coast policy enables access to the coastal areas of the Broads. There is a Local Plan policy relating to health and wellbeing.
Objective 5 To conserve heritage assets, nationally protected landscapes and ensure that decisions consider the seascape of the local area.	The Broads Local Plan has a strong stance on landscape character and heritage assets.
Policy SOC2 Proposals that may affect heritage assets should demonstrate, in order of preference: a) that they will not compromise or harm elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage asset b) how, if there is compromise or harm to a heritage asset, this will be minimised c) how, where compromise or harm to a heritage asset cannot be minimised it will be mitigated against or d) the public benefits for proceeding with the proposal if it is not possible to minimise or mitigate compromise or harm to the heritage asset	
Policy SOC3 Proposals that may affect the terrestrial and marine character of an area should demonstrate, in order of preference: a) that they will not adversely impact the terrestrial and marine character of an area b) how, if there are adverse impacts on the terrestrial and marine character of an area, they will minimise them c) how, where these adverse impacts on the terrestrial and marine character of an area cannot be minimised they will be mitigated against d) the case for proceeding with the proposal if it is not possible to minimise or mitigate the adverse impacts	
Objective 6 To have a healthy, resilient and adaptable marine ecosystem in the East marine plan areas.	The Local Plan holds a strong stance on biodiversity.
Policy ECO1 Cumulative impacts affecting the	

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ecosystem of the East marine plans and adjacent areas (marine, terrestrial) should be addressed in decision-making and plan implementation.	
Policy ECO2 The risk of release of hazardous substances as a secondary effect due to any increased collision risk should be taken account of in proposals that require an authorisation.	Could refer to areas with the Broads. No specific Local Plan policy on this, but protocols in place at the Broads Authority for such eventualities.
Objective 7 To protect, conserve and, where appropriate, recover biodiversity that is in or dependent upon the East marine plan areas.	The Local Plan holds a strong stance on biodiversity.
Policy BIO1 Appropriate weight should be attached to biodiversity, reflecting the need to protect biodiversity as a whole, taking account of the best available evidence including on habitats and species that are protected or of conservation concern in the East marine plans and adjacent areas (marine, terrestrial).	
Policy BIO2 Where appropriate, proposals for development should incorporate features that enhance biodiversity and geological interests.	Similar approach in the Local Plan. The Broads Authority has a Biodiversity Enhancements Guide,
Objective 8 To support the objectives of Marine Protected Areas (and other designated sites around the coast that overlap, or are adjacent to the East marine plan areas), individually and as part of an ecologically coherent network.	In general the Local Plan seeks to support these objectives as set out in this table.
Policy MPA1 Any impacts on the overall Marine Protected Area network must be taken account of in strategic level measures and assessments, with due regard given to any current agreed advice ¹²¹ on an ecologically coherent network.	In general the Local Plan supports this policy. No policies in the Local Plan harm the Marine Protected Area network.
Objective 9 To facilitate action on climate change adaptation and mitigation in the East marine plan areas.	The Local Plan addresses Climate Change.
Policy CC1 Proposals should take account of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how they may be impacted upon by, and respond to, climate change over their lifetime and • how they may impact upon any climate change adaptation measures elsewhere during their lifetime Where detrimental impacts on climate change adaptation measures are identified, evidence should be provided as to how the proposal will reduce such impacts.	See Climate Change checklist and flooding policies of the Local Plan.
Policy CC2 Proposals for development should minimise emissions of greenhouse gases as far as is appropriate. Mitigation measures will also be encouraged where emissions remain following minimising steps. Consideration ¹³¹ should also be given to emissions from other activities or users affected by the proposal ¹³² .	Similar approach to the Local Plan.
Objective 10 To ensure integration with other	This table seeks to ensure the Local Plan is

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plans, and in the regulation and management of key activities and issues, in the East marine plans, and adjacent areas.	consistent with the Marine Plans.
Policy GOV1 Appropriate provision should be made for infrastructure on land which supports activities in the marine area and vice versa.	In general, the landscape character section is of relevance. Where infrastructure on land is needed and the specific detail could be relevant to the Local Plan and the Broads as a whole. That being said, the Marine Plan does acknowledge the special qualities of the Broads.
Policy GOV2 Opportunities for co-existence should be maximised wherever possible.	The Local Plan as a whole and indeed the Broads seeks to balance the co-existence of navigation with landscape with biodiversity with the economy and the community.
Policy GOV3 Proposals should demonstrate in order of preference: a) that they will avoid displacement of other existing or authorised (but yet to be implemented) activities ¹⁵³ b) how, if there are adverse impacts resulting in displacement by the proposal, they will minimise them c) how, if the adverse impacts resulting in displacement by the proposal, cannot be minimised, they will be mitigated against or d) the case for proceeding with the proposal if it is not possible to minimise or mitigate the adverse impacts of displacement	
Policy DEF1 Proposals in or affecting Ministry of Defence Danger and Exercise Areas should not be authorised without agreement from the Ministry of Defence.	Not aware of such areas in the Broads. Not relevant to the Local Plan.
Policy OG1 Proposals within areas with existing oil and gas production should not be authorised except where compatibility with oil and gas production and infrastructure can be satisfactorily demonstrated.	Relates to off shore so not relevant to Local Plan. The issue of pipelines would be of relevance in relation to landscape character.
Policy OG2 Proposals for new oil and gas activity should be supported over proposals for other development.	
Policy WIND1 Developments requiring authorisation, that are in or could affect sites held under a lease or an agreement for lease that has been granted by The Crown Estate for development of an Offshore Wind Farm, should not be authorised unless a) they can clearly demonstrate that they will not compromise the construction, operation, maintenance, or decommissioning of the Offshore Wind Farm b) the lease/agreement for lease has been surrendered back to The Crown Estate and not been re-tendered c) the lease/agreement for lease has been terminated by the Secretary of State d) in other exceptional circumstances	Relates to off shore so not relevant to Local Plan. The issue of cabling as discussed later in the document would be of relevance in relation to landscape character.
Policy WIND2 Proposals for Offshore Wind Farms	

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inside Round 3 zones, including relevant supporting projects and infrastructure, should be supported.	
Policy TIDE1 In defined areas of identified tidal stream resource (see figure 16), proposals should demonstrate, in order of preference: a) that they will not compromise potential future development of a tidal stream project b) how, if there are any adverse impacts on potential tidal stream deployment, they will minimise them c) how, if the adverse impacts cannot be minimised, they will be mitigated d) the case for proceeding with the proposal if it is not possible to minimise or mitigate the adverse impacts	Figure 16 seems to show an area off the coast, but the scale of the map does not allow understanding of the distance. Unlikely that any proposals in the Local Plan would affect this policy. The issue of cabling as discussed later in the document would be of relevance in relation to landscape character.
Policy CCS1 Within defined areas of potential carbon dioxide storage,191 (mapped in figure 17) proposals should demonstrate in order of preference: a) that they will not prevent carbon dioxide storage b) how, if there are adverse impacts on carbon dioxide storage, they will minimise them c) how, if the adverse impacts cannot be minimised, they will be mitigated d) the case for proceeding with the proposal if it is not possible to minimise or mitigate the adverse impacts	Policy seems to refer to sites off shore, so not relevant to the Local Plan. That being said, the Local Plan does have policies relating to Climate Change and carbon emissions.
Policy CCS2 Carbon Capture and Storage proposals should demonstrate that consideration has been given to the re-use of existing oil and gas infrastructure rather than the installation of new infrastructure (either in depleted fields or in active fields via enhanced hydrocarbon recovery).	
Policy PS1 Proposals that require static sea surface infrastructure or that significantly reduce under-keel clearance should not be authorised in International Maritime Organization designated routes.	No aware of any such proposals in the Broads Authority Executive Area.
Policy PS2 Proposals that require static sea surface infrastructure that encroaches upon important navigation routes (see figure 18) should not be authorised unless there are exceptional circumstances. Proposals should: a) be compatible with the need to maintain space for safe navigation, avoiding adverse economic impact201 b) anticipate and provide for future safe navigational requirements where evidence and/or stakeholder input allows and c) account for impacts upon navigation in-combination with other existing and proposed activities202	
Policy PS3 Proposals should demonstrate, in	Unlikely that any sites allocated in the Broads

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order of preference: a) that they will not interfere with current activity and future opportunity for expansion of ports and harbours ²⁰⁹ b) how, if the proposal may interfere with current activity and future opportunities for expansion, they will minimise this c) how, if the interference cannot be minimised, it will be mitigated d) the case for proceeding if it is not possible to minimise or mitigate the interference	Local Plan will impact on ports and harbours. Policies in the Local Plan do relate to navigation.
Policy DD1 Proposals within or adjacent to licensed dredging and disposal areas should demonstrate, in order of preference a) that they will not adversely impact dredging and disposal activities b) how, if there are adverse impacts on dredging and disposal, they will minimise these c) how, if the adverse impacts cannot be minimised they will be mitigated d) the case for proceeding with the proposal if it is not possible to minimise or mitigate the adverse impacts	No such sites allocated in the Broads Local Plan. There are policies relating to dredging and excavated material however, but this policy refers to disposal areas specifically.
Policy AGG1 Proposals in areas where a licence for extraction of aggregates has been granted or formally applied for should not be authorised unless there are exceptional circumstances.	Policy likely refers to such resources out at sea. The Local Plan does cross refer to Norfolk and Suffolk Minerals and Waste policy documents and seeks to prevent sterilisation of known resources.
Policy AGG2 Proposals within an area subject to an Exploration and Option Agreement with The Crown Estate ²²⁶ should not be supported unless it is demonstrated that the other development or activity is compatible with aggregate extraction or there are exceptional circumstances.	
Policy AGG3 Within defined areas of high potential aggregate resource, proposals should demonstrate in order of preference: a) that they will not, prevent aggregate extraction b) how, if there are adverse impacts on aggregate extraction, they will minimise these c) how, if the adverse impacts cannot be minimised, they will be mitigated d) the case for proceeding with the application if it is not possible to minimise or mitigate the adverse impacts	
Policy CAB1 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.	Whilst not specifically addresses in the Local Plan, the thrust of the landscape policies meet the intents of this policy.
Policy FISH1 Within areas of fishing activity, proposals should demonstrate in order of preference: a) that they will not prevent fishing	Policy likely refers to large scale fishing. In the Broads, angling is a popular recreation activity. Policies in the Local Plan in general relate to

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<p>activities on, or access to, fishing grounds b) how, if there are adverse impacts on the ability to undertake fishing activities or access to fishing grounds, they will minimise them c) how, if the adverse impacts cannot be minimised, they will be mitigated d) the case for proceeding with their proposal if it is not possible to minimise or mitigate the adverse impacts</p>	<p>angling in a positive way.</p>
<p>Policy FISH2 Proposals should demonstrate, in order of preference: a) that they will not have an adverse impact upon spawning and nursery areas and any associated habitat b) how, if there are adverse impacts upon the spawning and nursery areas and any associated habitat, they will minimise them c) how, if the adverse impacts cannot be minimised they will be mitigated d) the case for proceeding with their proposals if it is not possible to minimise or mitigate the adverse impacts</p>	<p>Not aware of such sites in the Broads Authority Executive Area.</p>
<p>Policy AQ1 Within sustainable aquaculture development sites (identified through research), proposals should demonstrate in order of preference: a) that they will avoid adverse impacts on future aquaculture development by altering the sea bed or water column in ways which would cause adverse impacts to aquaculture productivity or potential b) how, if there are adverse impacts on aquaculture development, they can be minimised c) how, if the adverse impacts cannot be minimised they will be mitigated d) the case for proceeding with the proposal if it is not possible to minimise or mitigate the adverse impacts</p>	<p>Not aware of such sites in the Broads Authority Executive Area.</p>
<p>Policy TR1 Proposals for development should demonstrate that during construction and operation, in order of preference: a) they will not adversely impact tourism and recreation activities b) how, if there are adverse impacts on tourism and recreation activities, they will minimise them c) how, if the adverse impacts cannot be minimised, they will be mitigated d) the case for proceeding with the proposal if it is not possible to minimise or mitigate the adverse impacts</p>	<p>General thrust of the Local Plan seeks to protect tourism and reareation.</p>
<p>Policy TR2 Proposals that require static objects in the East marine plan areas, should demonstrate, in order of preference: a) that they will not adversely impact on recreational boating routes b) how, if there are adverse impacts on recreational boating routes, they will minimise</p>	<p>This could be of relevance to moorings. Local Plan seeks to protect navigation in various policies.</p>

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them c) how, if the adverse impacts cannot be minimised, they will be mitigated d) the case for proceeding with the proposal if it is not possible to minimise or mitigate the adverse impacts	
Policy TR3 Proposals that deliver tourism and/or recreation related benefits in communities adjacent to the East marine plan areas should be supported.	Local Plan seeks to support sustainable tourism.
Objective 11 To continue to develop the marine evidence base to support implementation, monitoring and review of the East marine plans.	Not relevant to the Local Plan.