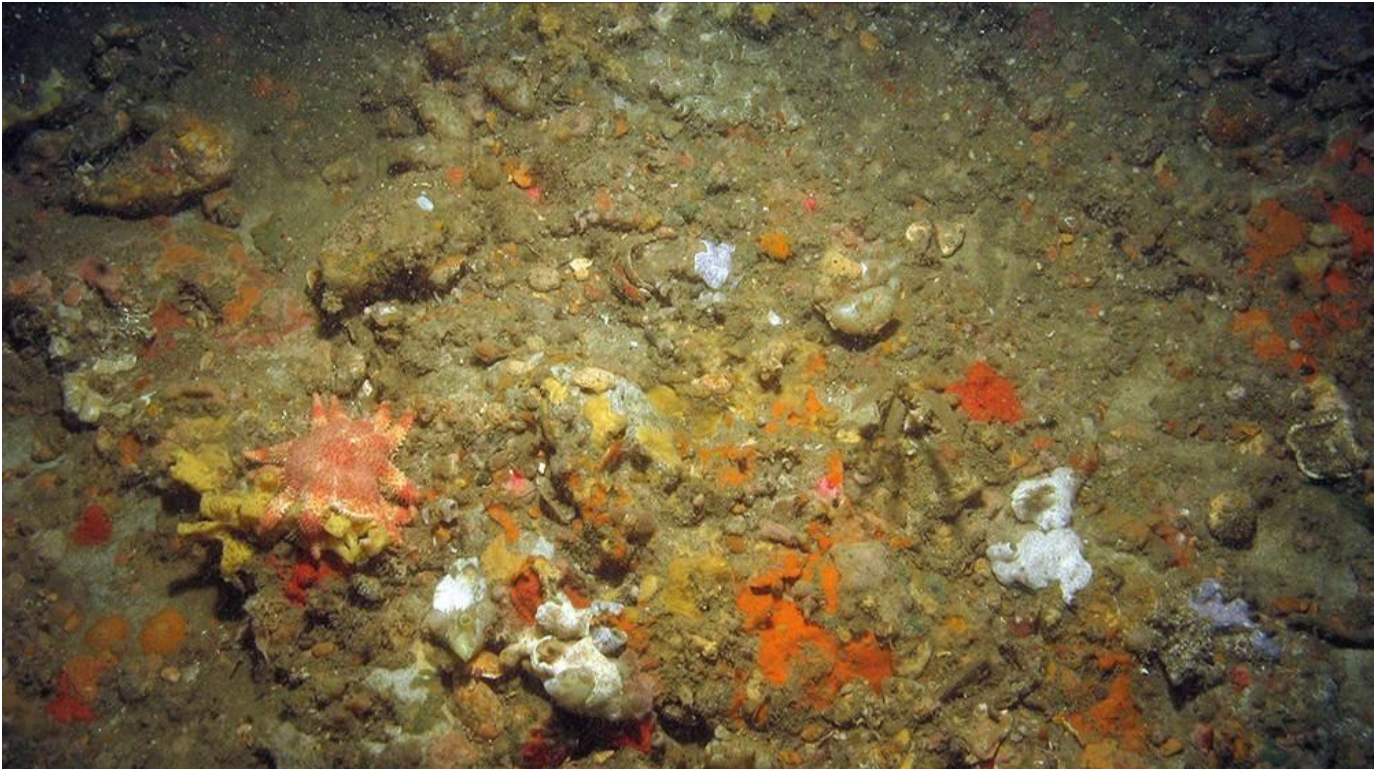


## Offshore Brighton Marine Conservation Zone

*This document sets out why this site is important, the features protected and general management information.*

**17 January 2016**



Survey image from Offshore Brighton MCZ of the common sunstar (*Crossaster papposus*) on rocky substrata (high energy circalittoral rock) with encrusting sponges, bryozoa and ascidans © Crown Copyright

### Overview

This site becomes a Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) in January 2016. This means that specific features within this area are protected and, where necessary, regulators will manage marine activities.

### Where is the site

Offshore Brighton MCZ is an offshore site in the deep waters of the mid English Channel. Its south-eastern and south-western corners meet the median line with French waters, due south of Brighton. This site covers an area of 861 km<sup>2</sup>.

### Why it's important

MCZs, together with other types of marine protected areas, will form the UK contribution to an international network of protected sites in the north east Atlantic. The network will help to deliver the government's vision of clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas. MCZs protect typical, rare or declining habitats and species found in our seas.

This MCZ is important for filling a network gap for deep water (circalittoral) rock and protects deep water habitats which support a range of animal species. These deep water rocks are dominated by animal communities as there is not enough sunlight for plant growth. The types of animals that live here include colourful sponges clinging to the rock and a dense 'carpet' of sea fans. The soft coral dead men's fingers is often present on rocky outcrops.

The site also includes coarse sediment where most of the life remains beneath the surface buried in the seabed. Animals found here include small shrimp-like creatures, burrowing anemones, carpet shell clams and venus cockles. The site also partially contains the Northern Paleovalley, a submerged ancient river system.

Designation of this site as a Marine Conservation Zone protects the following features. You can find detailed explanations of each feature at <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4527>.

Protected features	General management approach
High energy circalittoral rock	Recover to favourable condition
Subtidal coarse sediment	Recover to favourable condition
Subtidal mixed sediments	Recover to favourable condition

## Management of the site

Activities and the management measures used to regulate them may need to change if new evidence becomes available. Now that this site has been designated, some activities may need additional management.

Most marine activity is already regulated by the relevant regulatory bodies. There are existing byelaws, national laws and European Regulations which regulators use to manage fishing, recreation and pollution. These also apply in MCZs.

Regulators will manage each site according to the features and activities in, or near, a specific area. Management measures will be implemented at sites most at risk of damage first, regulating only those activities which have a detrimental impact on the designated features. Any management measures that are required for MCZs will be applied on a case-by-case basis.

Management in MCZs can take several different forms, from using existing licensing framework, specific byelaws and orders or an EU Regulation for a site. There has to be public consultation on permanent byelaws and orders. For activities that already need a marine licence, regulators consider the MCZ in their decision as soon as the site is consulted on. Find out more about marine licensing in MCZs at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-conservation-zones-mczs-and-marine-licensing>.

## Regulators

This table lists the authorities responsible for MCZs and the activities they manage.

Lead regulator	What it manages
<b>Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities (IFCAs)</b> <a href="http://www.association-ifca.org.uk">http://www.association-ifca.org.uk</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fisheries in the inshore area (0-6 nautical miles (nm)) including commercial fisheries and recreational sea angling</li> </ul>
<b>Marine Management Organisation (MMO)</b> <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/marine-management-organisation">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/marine-management-organisation</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fisheries in the 6-12nm area</li> <li>Fisheries: enforcement of national and EU legislation</li> <li>Licensable activities such as dredging and disposal of dredged material, removal of gravel below mean high water springs, subsea cables (up to 12nm), construction (including renewables below 100MW generating capacity, ports and coastal protection)</li> <li>Harbour Orders and Harbour Empowerment Orders</li> <li>Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989 and safety zones for offshore renewable energy installations consents</li> <li>Enforcement of licensable activity and other consents (including deemed marine licences)</li> <li>Development of marine plans</li> <li>Activities requiring a wildlife licence</li> </ul>
<b>Environment Agency (EA)</b> <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fisheries for migratory and freshwater fish</li> <li>Coastal protection and flood management</li> <li>Water quality</li> <li>Permitted discharges from terrestrial sources</li> </ul>
<b>Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)</b> <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oil and gas related activities</li> <li>Renewable energy related activities</li> </ul>
<b>Harbour Authorities and local planning authorities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harbour authorities have management responsibilities for the port and coastal waters within their jurisdiction</li> <li>Local authorities manage activities at the coast. These include coastal recreation, tourism, economic regeneration, flood protection and planning on coasts and estuaries. For further information contact your local authority or IFCA</li> </ul>
<b>Department for Transport (DfT)</b> <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-transport">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-transport</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ports, shipping, harbours, ship pollution and offshore safety</li> </ul>
<b>Natural England (NE)</b> <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public access</li> </ul>

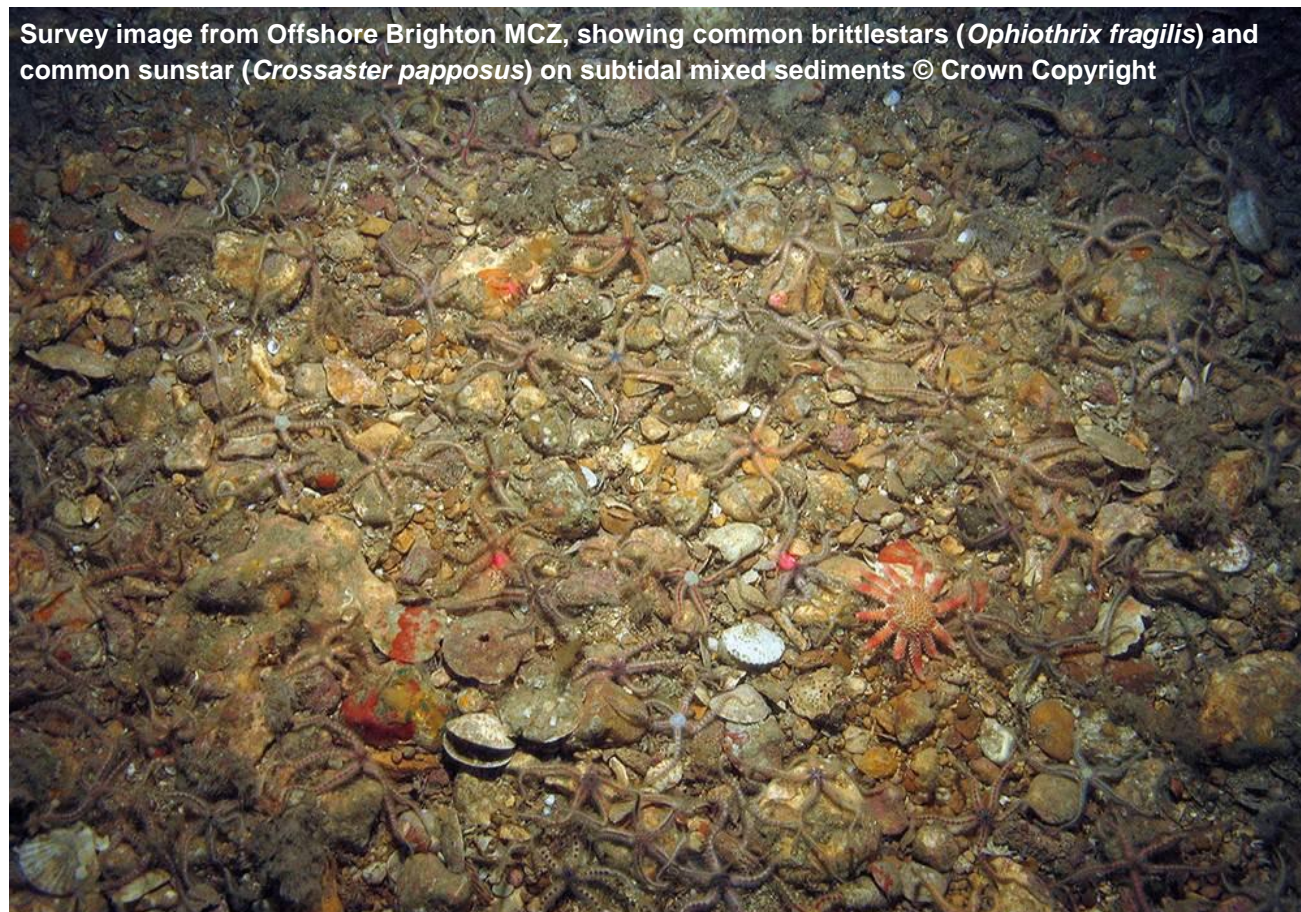
## Further information

Read about government policy on MCZs at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/marine-environment>

See JNCC's advice on MCZs at:

<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6658>



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