Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Marine Protected Areas Network Report

2012 - 2018

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

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2012 - 2018

Presented to Parliament pursuant to
Section 124 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009

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2018 Report to Parliament under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 on progress on a Marine Protected Areas Network

Executive summary

This report has been laid before Parliament by the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. It meets the requirements of section 124 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 and describes progress made through the Act in establishing a Marine Protected Area (MPA) network within Secretary of State waters during the period 2012-2018.

The Act legislates for the creation of Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs). In addition to MCZs, the MPA network consists of European Marine Sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs)) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). The former is legislated for under the EU Habitats and Wild Birds Directives with the latter legislated by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

This Report focusses on the scope and type of protection that has been put in place in English waters under the Act as well as indicative assessments of the condition of specific MCZs from Natural England and Joint Nature Conservation Committee. The devolved administrations are producing their own reports, however they have provided brief summaries on their progress which have been included for context.

The Report provides an update on the current state of the MPA network. With 139 MPAs now in Secretary of State waters we have made substantial progress on the network as a whole since 2012. In particular, since the last progress report in 2012 fifty new MCZs have been designated. Specific targets have been established to determine when the Blue Belt is complete and meets the requirements of the Act. In broad terms, the targets ensure that there is sufficient representation of our sea life and seabed habitats in suitable proportions in MPAs across the network. All 23 broad-scale habitats are represented in current MPAs, and 41 out of the 48 specific species and habitat features. There is, however, still work to be done to complete the Blue Belt, both in terms of the designation of sites and improved management of our waters.

The Report recognises there are still gaps in both the network and our evidence and sets out some of the further measures we are considering to complete the Blue Belt, including designating the third tranche of MCZs, exploring further the scope for Highly Protected Marine Areas and implementing the Whole Site Approach (as set out in the 25 Year Environment Plan).

Alongside the designation of 50 MCZs and the significant expansion of the Natura 2000 network, the Report considers the management measures in place to protect our marine environment. Fisheries management measures should be identified

within two years of designation. For sites designated in the first tranche (2013) the inshore regulators have put measures in place, and they will have identified measures for the Tranche 2 sites (designated in 2016) by January 2019. Measures for offshore sites are delivered through the Common Fisheries Policy and these are still being negotiated. The Report briefly discusses future plans for these sites once the UK has left the European Union.

The Report includes an indicative expert opinion from the Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies on whether protected features are achieving their conservation objectives. For all sites the conservation objective is that each of the features be in favourable condition or recover to favourable condition and then be maintained in that state. The Government has an ambitious monitoring programme for all sites to better understand the impact management measures are having. This programme is ongoing and so assessments are not available for all sites.

A great deal has been accomplished in six years and with our plans for future policy to protect the marine environment we will deliver the Government's vision of cleaner, healthier, safer, more productive and more biologically diverse oceans and seas.

Part 1. Background

1.1 Why do we need a Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Network?

1 The UK has over 11,000 miles of mainland coastline. Our seas are home to some of the richest and most diverse sea life in the world, with a wide variety of underwater ecosystems. Over 8,000 species are found within these waters, including many of national and European importance, from corals and jellyfish to seahorses and kelp forests. The geology of the seabed around England is just as diverse, ranging from intertidal rock to muddy deep sea bed. The rich diversity of marine life in our seas is a result of this variety of seabed and habitat types, coupled with the influence of both colder and warmer waters around our shores.

2 Our seas are not just places of important biological diversity, they also provide us with a variety of goods and services including food, building materials, recreation opportunities, transport, oil, gas, renewable energy, potential carbon capture opportunities and pollution control. This makes the marine environment critical to the social, economic and environmental well-being of the UK. Protecting and enabling the sustainable exploitation of the UK's marine resources provides significant opportunities for the future prosperity of the nation.

3 There are also significant pressures on the marine environment from human activities which damage marine ecosystems. Creating a network of protected marine ecosystems, supported by effective management measures, is important for promoting the recovery and conservation of the marine environment.

4 The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (here on referred to as the "Act") provided for the establishment of a network of Marine Protected Areas that:

- contributes to the conservation or improvement of the marine environment in the UK marine area;
- is representative of the range of features present in the UK marine area; and
- reflects the fact that the conservation of a feature may require the designation of more than one site.

5 The Act also set out that the network will be comprised of:

- Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) established under the Habitats Directive[1];
- Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for birds established under the Wild Birds Directive[2];

[1] Habitats Directive, available from: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.html

[2] The Wild Birds Directive, available from: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.html

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs);
- Sites designated under the Ramsar Convention[3];
- Marine Conservation Zones (MCZs), provided for in the Act.

1.2 National, European and International Commitments

6 In order to protect the marine environment, the government has made a number of commitments on MPAs at both a national and international level. In addition to the Act's requirement that the network be representative of the range of features present in the UK marine area, these commitments include the objective to establish an ecologically coherent network of MPAs. This refers to all the different types of MPAs interacting with, and supporting, the wider environment as well as other MPAs. This is dependent on appropriate management to support good ecosystem health and function within and outside the MPAs. The development of an ecologically coherent network of MPAs should take account of the relationships and interactions between marine species and their environment both in the establishment of its purpose and in the criteria by which the constituent elements are identified.

7 When planned and managed as a network, the collection of sites should achieve and deliver benefits more effectively than unrelated individual MPAs can alone. The relevant national and international commitments include:

National

- **Marine Policy Statement[4]:** in this statement the government re-stated its vision for 'clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas'. To help deliver this vision, the UK government and devolved administrations have committed to creating an ecologically coherent network of MPAs in the UK;
- **Biodiversity 2020[5]:** a priority action for the England Biodiversity Strategy is to establish and effectively manage an ecologically coherent network of MPAs which covers in excess of 25% of English waters by the end of 2016, and which contributes to the UK's achievement of Good Environmental Status under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive;
- **25 Year Environment Plan[6]:** this plan sets out the objectives of completing our ecologically coherent network of well-managed MPAs, and moving to a whole-site approach to protect sites of greatest biodiversity interest.

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[3] Ramsar Convention, available from: https://www.ramsar.org/

[4] Marine Policy Statement, available from: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69322/pb3654-marine-policy-statement-110316.pdf

[5] Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, available from: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-2020-a-strategy-for-england-s-wildlife-and-ecosystem-services

[6] 25 Year Environment Plan, available from: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan

European

- **Habitats Directive and Wild Birds Directive**: these Directives provide for the establishment of SACs and SPAs, respectively, which together form the Natura 2000 network[7]. This is an EU-wide network of nature protection areas which aims to assure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats;
- **Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)[8]**: the government has committed to contributing to achieving Good Environmental Status of Europe's seas by 2020. This will involve protecting the marine environment, preventing deterioration and restoring habitats where practical, while using marine resources sustainably. The MSFD specifically requires spatial protection measures, that contribute to a coherent and representative network of MPAs, to be established[9] and for their management to be in place by 2016;

International

- **Oslo and Paris Convention (OSPAR)[10]:** through this Convention, the countries bordering the North-East Atlantic, including the UK, have agreed to establish an ecologically coherent network of MPAs in the North-East Atlantic by 2012 and ensure it is well-managed by 2016;
- **Convention on Biological Diversity[11]**: in 2010, parties to this Convention made a commitment to ensure that "by 2020....10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape".

1.3 Reporting requirements

8 Section 124 of the Act sets out reporting requirements. These are for the appropriate authority (in this case, the Secretary of State) to lay before the appropriate legislature (in this case, Parliament) a report setting out the extent to which the network aims, as described in section 123 of that Act, have been achieved and any further steps required.

9 Establishing MPAs is a devolved responsibility. This report will concentrate on the parts of the network that the Secretary of State has direct responsibility for, namely English inshore waters and offshore waters adjacent to England and Northern

[7] Natura 2000, available from: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/index_en.html

[8] The Marine Strategy Framework Directive, available from: https://water.europa.eu/marine/policy/marine-strategy-framework-directive

[9] Article 13(4) of Directive 2008/56/EC

[10] Oslo Paris Convention website available from: https://www.ospar.org/

[11] Convention on Biological Diversity website available from: https://www.cbd.int/

Ireland. The Secretary of State previously had responsibility for Welsh offshore waters until responsibility was passed to the Welsh Government on the 31st January 2017. To complete the UK picture, brief descriptions are provided where the network is being overseen by the Devolved Administrations, which have similar reporting requirements to their own legislatures.

10 Section 124 of the Act also sets out detailed requirements for information to be included on individual MCZs. This includes site-specific details on size, conservation objectives, designated features and management measures in place. Given the detail required and the expansion of the MPA network since 2012, this information has been presented in annexes.

11 This report provides an update on what has been achieved since the last report in 2012 and sets out the actions still needed to deliver the requirements of the Act. During the last six years there has been a step-change in the delivery of MPAs in Secretary of State waters however there is still more to be done to make sure that the UK's marine ecosystems are healthy and biodiverse.

Part 2. Current State of the Marine Protected Areas Network

2.1 English inshore and English and Northern Ireland offshore

12 This report will focus on MCZs in English waters, as well as Northern Irish offshore waters.

13 There are two types of MPA features covering marine biodiversity:

- Broad-scale habitats: these represent the main types of seabed habitats in our waters. They are usually named after the type of seabed sediment or rock that makes up the habitat. These features also encompass the various plants and animals that characteristically live in this type of habitat. By protecting enough of each habitat we ensure that their component species are also protected, which makes sure that the full range of marine biodiversity in our seas is conserved.
- Features of Conservation Importance (FOCI): we also need to protect specific threatened, rare, or declining species and habitats – referred to together as FOCI. These species and habitats may be more sensitive to human activities and hence need targeted protection.

14 In addition to the broad-scale habitats and FOCI, the Act allows for MCZs to also be designated for features of geological and geomorphological interest.

15 The Ecological Network Guidance[12] (as adapted in January 2016), lists the features we are seeking to protect in MCZs. The Ecological Network Guidance also lists the coastal Geological Conservation Review sites and geological and geomorphological features of interest to be considered as features for designation within MCZs.

16 **Figure 1** shows MPAs in Secretary of State (SoS) waters. More detailed maps are available on the MPAs page of Gov.UK[13].

[12] JNCC, Ecological Network Guidance, available from: http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/100705_ENG_v10.pdf

[13] Marine Protected Areas government webpage, available from: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/marine-conservation-zone-designations-in-england

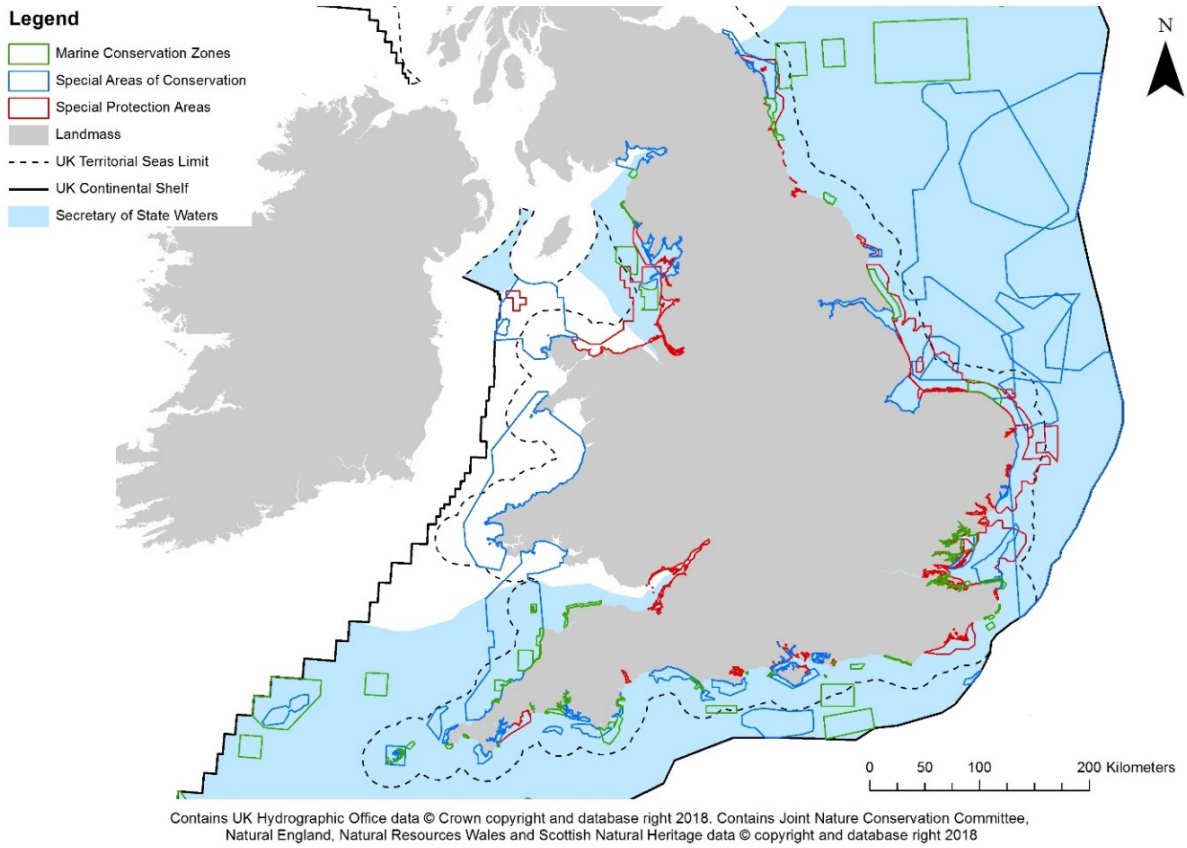

Figure 1. MPAs in SoS Waters

17 **Table 1** shows the breakdown of existing MPAs in SoS waters. In some of these, sites may overlap.

Table 1 – Breakdown of MPAs in Secretary of State Waters

Protected Area Number of Sites	**Nos. in 2018**
Special Area of Conservation (SAC) with marine components	42
Special Protection Area (SPA) with marine components	47
SSSI with marine components	97
Marine Conservation Zone	50

2.2 Marine Conservation Zones

18 MCZs are intended to protect nationally important marine wildlife, habitats, geology and geomorphology. This includes not just rare and threatened features but the range of marine wildlife.

19 The first tranche of 23 sites was designated in 2013, with the second tranche of 27 sites designated in 2016. The third was consulted on in the summer of 2018 and included proposals for 41 new sites and additional features to 12 existing MCZs. The third tranche will be designated in 2019.

20 The conservation objective for features protected by MCZs is that each of the features be in favourable condition. To achieve this objective, the general management approach required will either be for it to be maintained in favourable condition (if it is currently in this state), or for it to be recovered to favourable condition (if it is currently in a damaged state) and then to be maintained in favourable condition. **Annex A** on page 56 shows the details of the MCZs designated since 2012 including their size by km^2, their features and general management approach and any amendments.

2.3 Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas

21 The European Union Habitats and Birds Directives provide for the setting up of a coherent European ecological network of SACs and SPAs, known as the Natura 2000 network, to ensure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats**.**

22 SACs protect plants, animals and habitats that are considered rare, special or threatened within Europe. SACs may protect entirely marine features or a combination of marine and terrestrial features in coastal areas. Together the 42 SACs within Secretary of State waters protect a range of 21 different marine habitats and species that are present within our waters and of international importance.

23 SPAs protect areas identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable bird species found within Europe. The Wild Birds Directive does not set out formal selection criteria for SPAs, so the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) developed selection guidelines in association with the country statutory nature conservation bodies and government departments in the UK. These guidelines provide the basis for identifying the “most suitable territories in area and number” as required by the Wild Birds Directive.

2.4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)

24 SSSIs are a national suite of sites providing statutory protection for the best examples of the UK’s flora, fauna or geological or physiographical features. These sites are also used to underpin other national and international nature conservation designations. SSSIs protect important biological features such as saltmarsh, reef and muddy gravels. They protect geological features such as coastal geomorphology, exposed rock formations and fossils in the marine or intertidal area.

25 SSSI designation may extend into intertidal areas, and sometimes boundaries extend more widely within estuaries and other enclosed waters and therefore can contain marine components.

2.5 Ramsar Sites

26 Ramsar sites are wetlands of international importance designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the 'Ramsar Convention'). Sites are identified using criteria that recognises whether:

- sites contain representative, rare or unique wetland types;
- sites are of international importance for conserving biological diversity (including species, ecological communities and specific criteria based on water birds, fish or other taxa).

27 In England, all listed Ramsar sites are currently SSSIs and, as internationally important areas for habitats and species, many are also designated as SACs or SPAs. This common overlap of designations highlights where complex or important areas of ecological importance may be designated under a number of different national or international principles to protect the range and features present.

28 Figures for Ramsar sites with marine components are not included in this report because these sites are underpinned by other designations which protect the same features, so the Ramsar contribution to the network is not considered separate

2.6 Summary of management measures

29 The UK Administrations follow a number of key principles in their development of an ecologically-coherent and well-managed MPA network. These principles were derived from OSPAR guidance and include the requirement that "*the network should ensure the protection of marine habitats and species for which an MPA has been identified*".

30 Management of commercial fisheries in English MCZs is regulated by Inshore Fishery and Conservation Authorities (IFCAs) in the 0-6 nautical mile (nm) zone and by the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) in the 6-12nm zone. Fisheries in MCZs in the offshore zone (12-200nm) are managed through the Common Fisheries Policy. When the UK leaves the European Union, the intention is that the Common Fisheries Policy regulations will be replaced by byelaws implemented by the MMO, using new powers provided for in the Fisheries Bill[14]. The intention is that these new powers will allow the MMO to make byelaws to make sure offshore MPAs are not damaged by fishing. In addition, the MMO could manage fisheries for conservation purposes outside the boundaries of MPAs as the IFCAs already can inshore.

31 Fisheries management measures for MCZs should be identified within two years of designation and are developed on a site-by-site basis considering the best available

[14] https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/bills/cbill/2017-2019/0278/18278.pdf

evidence. Measures take into account the conservation objective of the site, the vulnerability of protected features to fishery activities and the risk of those activities hindering the site achieving its conservation objectives.

32 Inshore regulators have developed an assessment matrix for MPAs called the "Revised Approach"[15] to consider the likely effect of a fishery on the protected feature. This matrix helps regulators to understand the most effective management approach to enable the site to achieve its conservation objectives. The most restrictive level of management is the use of byelaws to prohibit any taking of marine life from an area (also known as no-take zones). At the other end of the scale monitoring and control plans are used where activity is occurring away from the vulnerable feature but within the MCZ. Nearly all byelaws currently in place prohibit the use of bottom-towed gears or other seabed penetrating fishing techniques. Zoned management, for example seasonal closure, provides protection to features that are vulnerable at certain times of year or in certain areas.

33 Byelaws are not always specific to a particular MCZ. They can be used to control particular types of fishing activity throughout the region not just within protected areas. The "River Medway Nursery Area Byelaw" is an example that protects features throughout the Kent and Essex IFCA district, not just within the Medway Estuary MCZ. Regulators may also have existing byelaws prior to designation, referred to as legacy byelaws, which provide sufficient protection to the MCZ so that additional regulation is not required.

34 Some regulators use voluntary agreements (also known as Codes of Conduct), which often predate the designation of sites, and some are backed up with licensing or permitting conditions. Where all parties are complying with the voluntary agreement and it is meeting the conservation objectives for the protected features Defra would not expect statutory regulations to be needed. An example of a successful voluntary agreement is the "Southern IFCA Memorandum of Agreement for Bait Digging within Poole Harbour" which established the basis for a joint approach to the management of bait digging activity within Poole Harbour between relevant stakeholders and their representatives. In other situations voluntary agreements may not be an effective approach, in which case the regulators will use statutory measures, such as byelaws or licensing conditions.

35 Offshore management measures through the Common Fisheries Policy must be agreed with other EU Member States that fish in the area. The majority of measures proposed by the UK prohibit the use of bottom-towed fishing and require increased vessel reporting times when vessels are in the protected site.

36 Development of offshore management measures with other EU countries began in 2014. Agreement to fisheries measures for English offshore sites continues to be actively sought from other Member States. Five sites in the southern North Sea are nearing agreement and 12 sites in the Channel, south west and Irish Sea have had sufficient information provided to interested EU Member States and can begin negotiations. After the UK leaves the European Union, we will accelerate the

[15] https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/345970/REVISED_APPROACH_Policy_and_Delivery.pdf

introduction of fisheries management measures in protected areas and beyond using the proposed new byelaw powers for the MMO contained in the Fisheries Bill (as described at paragraph 30 above).

37 **Annex B** shows the byelaws and voluntary agreements used to regulate fisheries in inshore MCZs along with a description of the restrictions in place.

2.7 Assessment of achievement of section 124 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009

38 For all sites the conservation objective is that each of the features be in favourable condition. The general management approach required to achieve this aim will either be to maintain in favourable condition (if it is currently in this state), or for it to be recovered to favourable condition (if it is currently in a damaged state) and then to be maintained in favourable condition. All management measures for a site have been developed on this basis.

39 The Government has committed to an ambitious monitoring programme for all designated sites, but condition monitoring reports are only one way of assessing the condition of features. In addition, given that in many sites management measures have not been in place for very long, the magnitude of improvement is difficult to observe. Where sites lack condition assessments, an alternative approach is to use a 'vulnerability assessment', which is essentially a review of the exposure of protected features of a site to pressures associated with human activities known to occur and to which the features are considered sensitive. This proxy method has a much lower confidence in the outcome than condition assessments. The Tranche 1 sites began implementing fisheries management in 2016 and have used this approach as many of the MCZ post-management assessments are not yet available. Inshore regulators have completed 74 assessments of feature/activity interactions with a further 186 currently in progress or at quality assurance stage. In future, we will expect a lower reliance to be placed on vulnerability assessments as further monitoring surveys take place to inform our understanding of the condition of the features within the network.

40 **Annex C** provides information from the Statutory Nature Conservation Bodies responsible for monitoring progress against conservation objectives for all English MCZs. This provides an expert opinion on indicative progress towards conservation objectives. This opinion considers how vulnerable features are likely to respond to alleviation of fishing pressure, but it is not informed in all cases by observed condition reports due to the limitations outlined above. The annex also considers what future steps may be necessary to enable sites to achieve their conservation objectives.

41 Other activities which require a marine licence, such as port developments, renewable energy, oil and gas developments, which are within or in close proximity to an MCZ site, are already managed through the existing marine licensing process.[16] The MCZ assessment process is embedded in the marine licensing

[16] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-conservation-zones-mczs-and-marine-licensing

process and the impact on sites of potential new activities are assessed in line with legislative requirements. This is considered later in the report in **Annex D.**

2.8 Licensable activities

42 The MMO is responsible for marine licensing in English inshore and offshore areas and for the Northern Ireland offshore area. Other Defra agencies, such as Natural England and the JNCC act as advisors. Marine licensable activities are set out under section 66 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009[17]. These fall broadly into six categories of activity:

- Construction, alteration or improvement of works
- Dredging
- Deposits of any substance or object
- Incineration of any substance or object
- Removal of any substance or object
- Scuttling of any vessel or floating container

43 In determining a marine licence application, the MMO assesses the potential impact on any proposed (those subject to public consultation by Defra) or designated MCZ. Such an assessment follows the requirements of section 126 of the Act and is made up of three key stages; screening, a stage 1 assessment followed (where necessary) by a stage 2 assessment[18]. As a result of this assessment, the MMO may refuse to grant a licence, may issue a marine licence (without conditions) or may grant a licence subject to conditions which restrict that activity to ensure that it does not hinder the conservation objectives of the MCZ.

44 Sites that have been considered as possible MCZs but have not been publicly consulted on are not subject to the full MCZ assessment. However, the enhanced evidence base associated with any such area will be relevant to any licensing decision taken by consenting authorities and the MMO considers such habitats and species when assessing licence applications to fulfil its obligation as a champion of sustainable development in the marine area.

45 **Annex D** provides details of all the marine licences subject to an MCZ assessment that have been granted with conditions, or marine licence applications that have been rejected.

2.9 Overall achievement of designation aims

46 The UK has committed through international agreements (OSPAR Convention, World Summit on Sustainable Development, and Convention on Biological Diversity)

[17] https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/section/66

[18] The MMO has published guidance on how MCZs are considered as part of the marine licensing process: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/410273/Marine_conservation_zones_and_marine_licensing.pdf

to an ecologically coherent network of MPAs in the North East Atlantic. Linking MPAs together into an ecologically coherent network achieves benefits more effectively than individual MPAs can alone. A well designed network to protect biodiversity will contain ecologically viable MPAs of different sizes containing different habitats and species.

47 Targets have been established that will deliver in the Secretary of State's waters an appropriate contribution to this international network, as well as meet the requirements set out in section 123 of the Act. These targets were published in the Ecological Network Guidance[19] in 2010 (as adapted in January 2016)[20]. In broad terms, the targets ensure that there is sufficient representation of our sea life and seabed habitats in suitable proportions in MPAs across the network.

48 Following designation of the second tranche of MCZs, the JNCC and Natural England undertook an analysis[21] to identify remaining ecological gaps within the MPA network, for example where a species or habitat is not adequately protected within a region.

49 In terms of the Act's requirement that the MPA network is representative of UK marine habitats and species in the Secretary of State's waters, all 23 broad-scale habitats are protected in current MPAs, and 41 of the 48 FOCI. Shortfalls remain in terms of the proportion of some broad-scale habitats protected across the biogeographical regions and the representation and numbers of replicates of some of the FOCI. We will bring forward proposals to ensure that all habitat types are properly represented in the network and that enough FOCI of each kind are covered to create a coherent and resilient network.

50 The MPA network is not yet considered complete. From June to July of 2018, Defra consulted on a third tranche of MCZs with the aim of meeting current shortfalls and substantially completing, in terms of its representation of our sealife, our contribution to the international ecologically coherent network of MPAs; further details are set out in section 3.1.

2.10 Marine Protected Areas in Scotland

51 The Marine Scotland Act[22] (2010) and the UK Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009) include powers for Scottish Ministers to designate MPAs for nature conservation purposes. Approximately 18% of Scotland's seas are in the UK network. This comprises:

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[19] JNCC, Marine Conservation Zone Project, Ecological Network Guidance, available from: http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/100705_ENG_v10.pdf

[20] Defra, Marine Conservation Zones: Update, available from: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/492784/mcz-update-jan-2016.pdf

[21] JNCC, Assessing progress towards an ecologically coherent MPA network in Secretary of State Waters in 2016, available from: http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/JNCC_NetworkProgressInSoSWaters2016_Results_Final.pdf

[22] The Marine Scotland Act, available from: http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=5263

- 31 MPAs to protect habitats and species such as maerl beds, coral gardens, and common skate.
- 58 SACs under the EU Habitats Directive to protect species and habitats such as bottlenose dolphin, coral reefs and seals.
- 46 SPAs under the EU Wild Birds Directive to protect a range of vulnerable or migratory bird species such as puffins and kittiwakes.
- 65 SSSIs for the further protection of habitats and species in the intertidal zone.

2.11 Marine Conservation Zones in Wales

52 In Wales, there are 137 MPAs, covering 69% of Welsh inshore waters. The figures below include MPAs which straddle the England and Wales boundary:

- 14 SACs (includes harbour porpoise sites which straddle Welsh inshore and offshore waters)
- 12 SPAs (includes 1 SPA which straddles Welsh inshore and offshore waters)
- 1 MCZ
- 107 SSSIs
- 3 Ramsar sites

53 In 2012, the Welsh Government consulted on proposals to designate a number of highly protected MCZs using the Welsh Ministers' powers under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. It was intended that these MCZs would supplement the existing MPA network in Wales. There was a strong response to the consultation. A high number of stakeholders felt additional evidence was required to justify the need for additional MPAs, with such a high level of protection. The proposals were formally withdrawn in 2013 to allow for further work to understand the wide range of marine habitats and species already protected by the series of MPAs in Welsh seas.

54 In 2014, JNCC and Natural Resources Wales assessed the contribution existing MPAs in Wales are making towards an ecologically coherent network of MPAs in UK waters and whether there are any shortfalls in the Welsh network.

55 In 2017, the Welsh Ministers received new powers for nature conservation in the Welsh offshore region. As a consequence, the Welsh Government inherited two sites which sit wholly within the Welsh offshore region, taking the Welsh MPA network total to 139.

56 The Welsh network assessment was completed in November 2016. It concluded existing MPAs in Wales are making a substantial contribution towards ecological coherence. The network in Wales is well connected with the majority of habitats and species being represented and where possible, replicated to provide resilience in the network. However, some gaps were identified in Welsh waters (inshore and offshore).

57 The Welsh Government intends to work in partnership with its statutory advisors and stakeholders to address these gaps where possible. It is expected these gap filling MCZs will complete the Welsh contribution towards an ecologically coherent network of MPAs in UK waters.

2.12 Marine Conservation Zones in Northern Ireland

58 The UK government and devolved administrations are committed to creating an ecologically coherent network of MPAs in UK waters.

59 In December 2016, the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) designated four new MCZs in the Northern Ireland inshore region to supplement Strangford Lough MCZ, designated in 2013. These sites, combined with the addition of the North Channel Special Area of Conservation in early 2017, increased the network of MPAs to 48 sites occupying 38% of the Northern Ireland inshore region. It should be noted that the 48 MPAs comprise multiple designations within the same sites, e.g. Strangford Lough is designated as an SAC, SPA, ASSI, MCZ and Ramsar.

60 JNCC, working closely with DAERA, have produced a report detailing Northern Ireland's progress. Overall, the current suite of MPAs in the Northern Ireland inshore region is very close to delivering an ecologically coherent network in Northern Ireland.

61 After designation, the MCZs are actively managed in consultation with other Departments and stakeholders to achieve the site Conservation Objectives. All licensable activities are subject to appropriate regulatory regimes. In addition byelaws (including emergency byelaws) can also be used for unregulated activities until specific management measures are in place.

Part 3. Future plans for the Marine Protected Areas Network

62 The MPA network has progressed substantially over the last six years. A particular highlight since the last report in 2012 is the designation of 50 new MCZs. Defra launched its consultation for the third tranche of MCZs on World Oceans Day 2018, including 41 new proposed MCZs. We expect to complete this designation round within the required 12 months. Looking to the future, we recognise the need for further improvements to the MPA network, including to refine and strengthen site management approaches to improve environmental protection. We will continue to manage the whole range of MPAs both for their individual integrity and importance, and as an integrated, ecological network of sites. In this light our commitment to a "Whole Site Approach" is set out in the 25-year environment plan and we will explore further the scope for Highly Protected Marine Areas (HPMAs).

3.1 Third tranche of Marine Conservation Zones

63 Defra ran the consultation for the third tranche of MCZs from 8th June to 20th July 2018.

64 Sites proposed for designation come from three sources:

- sites originally recommended by the Regional MCZ Projects (30 sites);
- sites identified by the JNCC and Natural England to fill the remaining ecological gaps in the network that could not be filled by Regional MCZ Project recommendations (9 sites); and
- sites proposed by stakeholders for highly mobile species (2 new sites plus these species being added to some other sites).

65 41 new sites were proposed. The area covered by the proposed new MCZs is approximately 11,700 km², bringing the total area of MCZ protection for the network as a whole to over 32,000 km². In addition to establishing new MCZs, we also proposed to fill some of the gaps in the network by designating additional features in 12 existing MCZs. These are features that were not supported by sufficient scientific evidence during previous tranches, but for which subsequent survey data has become available which now supports their designation.

66 The aim is that the third tranche of MCZs will substantially complete the contribution in the Secretary of State's waters to an ecologically coherent network of MPAs in the North East Atlantic.

67 We expect that designation of these MCZs will achieve most, but not all, of our ecological network targets. We will continue to consider any residual gaps and further designations of new sites and features remain possible. As new scientific evidence emerges, there may also be a need to make future changes by expanding or adapting existing sites.

68 We received over 48,500 responses to the consultation and intend to announce site designations by June 7th 2019. At this time we will also publish a full government

response to the consultation, outlining the evidence received and explaining the decisions taken on each site.

3.2 Sustainable management

69 Today, Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities have considerable powers to manage inshore fisheries protect habitats. Offshore, however, it is often difficult to secure agreement among EU Member States to strong management measures restricting fishing; combined with a cumbersome process this hampers the implementation of scientifically and environmentally rational proposals.

70 In future, after the UK leaves the European Union, we will accelerate the introduction of fisheries management measures in protected areas and beyond. We intend, through the Fisheries Bill, to replace EU measures for marine protection in the offshore zone by giving the MMO enhanced byelaw-making powers to ensure that any exploitation of sea fisheries resources is managed sustainably. Options may include time-limited or permanent restrictions on fishing or particular techniques.

3.3 Whole site approach

71 MPAs are currently set up to protect specific species and habitats within each site, rather than to protect everything within each site's boundaries. Our aim has been to build an ecologically coherent network of MPAs, where sites collectively protect all the species and seabed habitats in our waters. This approach allows us to build a network where all the species and habitats are protected in adequate proportions, and by protecting each species and habitat in the most appropriate locations we avoid potentially unnecessary restrictions on sea-users.

72 In the 25 Year Environment Plan[23], government committed to a "Whole Site Approach" for MPAs of greatest biodiversity interest. This recognises the ecological interdependence of many species and habitats. A mosaic of features can deliver more environmental benefits than the sum of its parts, as well as additional resilience to threats like climate change. We will ensure that in the most ecologically important or sensitive sites, protection extends to wider ecosystems, processes and functions, rather than individual habitats or features. In some cases, all of the management restrictions and requirements will apply across the whole site; in other cases, it may be appropriate to extend some management restrictions across a whole site, while others remain focused on individual features. The focus will be on MCZs where protecting all the species and habitats within the site is more likely to lead to conservation benefits that justify the extra restrictions on sea-users. We anticipate that this is more likely to be the case for MPAs of highest biodiversity interest.

73 We will involve stakeholders in developing these plans further and will consult publicly before designating any whole site approach MCZs.

[23] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan

3.4 Highly Protected Marine Areas (HPMAs)

74 Our approach to MPAs focuses on maintaining species and habitats at, or recovering them to, a favourable condition. This approach allows some sustainable activity to occur in the MPA, as long as these do not damage the features significantly.

75 In HPMAs most or all human activities with the potential to damage the site or its features are suspended. The conservation objectives for a HPMA would require that a site and its component features are returned to their entirely natural state (or as close to this as possible).

76 In future, there is potential for a greater level of protection in MPAs to achieve enhanced ecosystem recovery and associated economic and environmental benefits. The ecology inside and outside MPAs in our seas has been transformed by many decades of human activities, such as seabed trawling, and many areas have been seriously degraded. This long history of human impacts makes it difficult to anticipate the extent of the benefits of higher degrees of protection, which could allow more natural ecosystems to recover. In some MPAs, there may be a strong case for suspending all human activities to allow full recovery, which in the marine environment may take a number of years or even decades. We will take an active approach to understanding and, where appropriate, realising the benefits of HPMAs, which have the potential to form an important part of a future ecological network.

77 The Regional MCZ Projects, which provided most of the recommended MCZs, also proposed sites to be HPMAs (known as 'Reference Areas' at the time). Scientific advice on the recommendations was that the HPMAs proposed were too small to be viable.

78 Defra commissioned Cefas to provide a report, published in March 2018[24], to investigate whether HPMAs should be included in the network. The aim of this review was to assess whether the added conservation value of HPMAs, compared to other MPAs, would outweigh the additional impacts they will have on sea users.

79 Although Cefas found that HPMAs provide additional ecological value, the review did not provide a clear understanding of the extra economic costs of such sites. The Cefas review also concluded that such sites needed substantial stakeholder support to be successful.

80 As with all MPA designations, we must strike the right balance between achieving our conservation aims to help improve the state of our seas, whilst minimising the impact on sea users.

81 New evidence regarding the ecological benefits and possible locations of HPMAs was sought as part of the consultation on the designation of the third tranche of MCZs. We will publish details of evidence received and a full government response to the consultation, including views on HPMAs, by June 7th 2019.

[24] http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&Module=More&Location=None&ProjectID=19469&FromSearch=Y&Publisher=1&SearchText=MB0139&SortString=ProjectCode&SortOrder=Asc&Paging=10#Description

3.5 Special Protection Areas and Special Areas of Conservation

82 Our network of SPAs for marine birds is nearing completion, with the addition of 12 new or extended sites since 2017 and with further sites expected to be designated in 2019. Across the UK, we now have 112 SPAs covering almost 22,000 km^2 of important bird habitat.

83 Our network of SACs, provided for under the Habitats Directive, was completed with the addition of sites for harbour porpoise in 2017. Across the UK, there are 115 SACs covering over 121,000 km^2.

Annex A: MCZs, their size and protected features

MCZ name	Size (km^2)	Designated features and the General Management Approach (GMA)	Amendments to orders (if applicable)
Allonby Bay	39	*Maintain GMA for:* High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock Low energy intertidal rock Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand Intertidal biogenic reefs Moderate energy infralittoral rock Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand Subtidal mixed sediments Subtidal biogenic reefs Blue mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) beds Honeycomb worm (*Sabellaria alveolata*) reefs Peat and clay exposures	
Aln Estuary	< 1	*Maintain GMA for:* Intertidal mud Coastal saltmarshes and saline reed beds Estuarine rocky habitats Sheltered muddy gravels	

Beachy Head West	24	*Maintain GMA for:* Intertidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand Subtidal mud Subtidal mixed sediments Blue mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) beds Subtidal chalk Infralittoral muddy sand Infralittoral sandy mud Low energy infralittoral rock and thin sandy sediment Short-snouted seahorse - *Hippocampus hippocampus* Native oyster - *Ostrea edulis* *Recover GMA for:* Littoral chalk communities	*Protected features added in January 2016 (MCZ Tranche Two)* *Recover GMA for:* High energy circalittoral rock Moderate energy circalittoral rock

Bideford to Foreland Point	104	*Maintain GMA for:* High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock Low energy intertidal rock Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand Intertidal mixed sediments High energy infralittoral rock Moderate energy infralittoral rock Low energy infralittoral rock High energy circalittoral rock Moderate energy circalittoral rock Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal mixed sediments Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats Honeycomb worm (*Sabellaria alveolata*) reefs Intertidal underboulder communities Littoral chalk communities Pink sea-fan - *Eunicella verrucosa* *Recover GMA for:* Subtidal sand Spiny lobster- *Palinurus elephas*	

Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuaries	284	*Maintain GMA for:* Intertidal mixed sediments Clacton Cliffs and Foreshore *Recover GMA for:* Native oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) beds Native oyster - *Ostrea edulis*	
Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges	38	*Maintain GMA for:* High energy intertidal rock Intertidal coarse sediment *Recover GMA for:* Pink sea-fan - *Eunicella verrucosa* Native oyster - *Ostrea edulis*	*Protected features added in January 2016 (MCZ Tranche Two)* *Maintain GMA for:* High energy infralittoral rock

Coquet to St. Mary's	192	*Maintain GMA for:* High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock Low energy intertidal rock Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand Intertidal mud Intertidal mixed sediments High energy infralittoral rock Moderate energy infralittoral rock Moderate energy circalittoral rock Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand Subtidal mud Subtidal mixed sediments Intertidal underboulder communities Peat and clay exposures	

Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	320	*Maintain GMA for:* High energy infralittoral rock Moderate energy infralittoral rock High energy circalittoral rock Moderate energy circalittoral rock Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand Subtidal mixed sediments Peat and clay exposures Subtidal chalk North Norfolk Coast assemblage of subtidal sediment features and habitats	
Cumbria Coast	18	*Maintain GMA for:* High energy intertidal rock Intertidal sand and muddy sand Intertidal biogenic reefs Moderate energy infralittoral rock Honeycomb worm (*Sabellaria alveolata*) reefs Intertidal underboulder communities Peat and clay exposures	

Dover to Deal	10	*Maintain GMA for:* High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock Low energy intertidal rock Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand Moderate energy infralittoral rock Subtidal sand Subtidal mixed sediments Intertidal underboulder communities Littoral chalk communities Subtidal chalk Native oyster - *Ostrea edulis*	
Dover to Folkestone	20	*Maintain GMA for:* High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock Low energy intertidal rock Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand Moderate energy infralittoral rock Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand Subtidal mud Subtidal mixed sediments Intertidal underboulder communities Littoral chalk communities Native oyster - *Ostrea edulis* Folkestone Warren (Gault Formation)	

East of Haig Fras	400	*Recover GMA for:* Moderate energy circalittoral rock Subtidal coarse sediment and subtidal mixed sediments mosaic Subtidal sand	*Protected feature added in January 2016 (MCZ Tranche Two)* *Recover GMA for:* Subtidal mud
Farnes East	945	*Maintain GMA for:* Subtidal mixed sediments Moderate energy circalittoral rock Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand *Recover GMA for:* Subtidal mud Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities Ocean quahog - *Arctica islandica*	
Folkestone Pomerania	34	*Maintain GMA for:* Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand *Recover GMA for:* High energy circalittoral rock Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats Honeycomb worm (*Sabellaria alveolata*) reefs Ross worm (*Sabellaria spinulosa*) reefs	

Fulmar	2437	*Maintain GMA for:* Subtidal sand Subtidal mud Subtidal mixed sediments Ocean quahog - *Arctica islandica*	
Fylde	261	*Maintain GMA for:* Subtidal sand	*Protected feature added in January 2016 (MCZ Tranche Two)* *Maintain GMA for:* Subtidal mud
Greater Haig Fras	2041	*Maintain GMA for:* Haig Fras rock complex *Recover GMA for:* Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand Subtidal mud Subtidal mixed sediments Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities	

Hartland Point to Tintagel	304	*Maintain GMA for:* High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock Low energy intertidal rock Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand Coastal saltmarshes and saline reed beds High energy infralittoral rock Moderate energy infralittoral rock Honeycomb worm (*Sabellaria alveolata*) reefs *Recover GMA for:* High energy circalittoral rock Moderate energy circalittoral rock Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats Pink sea-fan *Eunicella verrucosa*	

Holderness Inshore	309	*Maintain GMA for:* Intertidal sand and muddy sand High energy circalittoral rock Moderate energy circalittoral rock Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand Subtidal mud Subtidal mixed sediments Spurn Head (subtidal)	

Isles of Scilly Sites	58	Isles of Scilly Sites: Bishop to Crim *Recover GMA for:* Spiny lobster - *Palinurus elephas* Isles of Scilly Sites: Bristows to the Stones *Recover GMA for:* High energy circalittoral rock Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats Spiny lobster- *Palinurus elephas* Pink sea-fan - *Eunicella verrucosa* Isles of Scilly Sites: Gilstone to Gorregan *Maintain GMA for:* High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock *Recover GMA for:* Spiny lobster- *Palinurus elephas* Isles of Scilly Sites: Hanjague to Deep Ledge *Maintain GMA for:* High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal underboulder communities	

		Recover GMA for: Spiny lobster- *Palinurus elephas* Isles of Scilly Sites: Higher Town *Maintain GMA for:* Moderate energy intertidal rock Low energy intertidal rock Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand Intertidal underboulder communities Stalked jellyfish - *Haliclystus auricula* Isles of Scilly Sites: Lower Ridge to Innisvouls *Maintain GMA for:* Moderate energy intertidal rock Spiny lobster - *Palinurus elephas* Isles of Scilly Sites: Men a Vaur to White Island *Maintain GMA for:* High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand Intertidal underboulder communities Stalked jellyfish - *Calvadosia campanulata*	

		Recover GMA for: Spiny lobster - *Palinurus elephas* Isles of Scilly Sites: Peninnis to Dry Ledge *Maintain GMA for:* Moderate energy intertidal rock Low energy intertidal rock Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand Intertidal mixed sediments Intertidal underboulder communities Stalked jellyfish - *Haliclystus auricula* *Recover GMA for:* Spiny lobster - *Palinurus elephas* Isles of Scilly Sites: Plympton to Spanish Ledge *Maintain GMA for:* High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock Intertidal sand and muddy sand Intertidal underboulder communities *Recover GMA for:* Spiny lobster - *Palinurus elephas*	

		Isles of Scilly Sites: Smith Sound Tide Swept Channel *Maintain GMA for:* High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock *Recover GMA for:* Spiny lobster - *Palinurus elephas* Isles of Scilly Sites: Tean *Maintain GMA for:* Moderate energy intertidal rock Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand Intertidal underboulder communities	
Kingmere	48	*Recover GMA for:* Subtidal chalk Moderate energy infralittoral rock and thin mixed sediments Black seabream - *Spondyliosoma cantharus*	
Lundy	31	*Recover GMA for:* Spiny lobster - *Palinurus elephas*	

Medway Estuary	60	*Maintain GMA for:* Low energy intertidal rock Intertidal sand and muddy sand Intertidal mixed sediments Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand Subtidal mud Estuarine rocky habitats Peat and clay exposures Tentacled lagoon-worm - *Alkmaria romijni*	
Mounts Bay	12	*Maintain GMA for:* High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand High energy infralittoral rock Moderate energy infralittoral rock Subtidal sand Seagrass beds Stalked jellyfish - *Haliclystus* sp. Giant goby - *Gobius cobitis* Stalked jellyfish - *Calvadosia cruxmelitensis* Stalked jellyfish - *Calvadosia campanulata*	

Newquay and the Gannel	9	*Maintain GMA for:* High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock Low energy intertidal rock Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand Intertidal mud Intertidal mixed sediments Coastal saltmarshes and saline reed beds High energy infralittoral rock Moderate energy infralittoral rock High energy circalittoral rock Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand Estuarine rocky habitats Giant goby - *Gobius cobitis*	
North East of Farnes Deep	492	*Maintain GMA for:* Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand	*Protected features added in January 2016 (MCZ Tranche Two)* *Maintain GMA for:* Subtidal mud Subtidal mixed sediments Ocean quahog - *Arctica islandica*

North-West of Jones Bank	398	*Recover GMA for:* Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand Subtidal mud Subtidal mixed sediments Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities	
Offshore Brighton	862	*Recover GMA for:* High energy circalittoral rock Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal mixed sediments	
Offshore Overfalls	595	*Maintain GMA for:* English Channel Outburst Flood Features (Quaternary fluvio-glacial erosion features) *Recover GMA for:* Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand Subtidal mixed sediments	

Padstow Bay and Surrounds	90	*Maintain GMA for:* High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand High energy infralittoral rock Moderate energy infralittoral rock High energy circalittoral rock Pink sea-fan - *Eunicella verrucosa* *Recover GMA for:* Spiny lobster - *Palinurus elephas*	
Pagham Harbour	3	*Maintain GMA for:* Seagrass beds Defolin's lagoon snail - *Caecum armoricum* Lagoon sand shrimp - *Gammarus insensibilis*	
Poole Rocks	4	*Maintain GMA for:* Moderate energy circalittoral rock Subtidal mixed sediments *Recover GMA for:* Couch's goby - *Gobius couchi* Native oyster - *Ostrea edulis*	

Runnel Stone	20	*Maintain GMA for:* High energy intertidal rock Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand High energy infralittoral rock High energy circalittoral rock Moderate energy circalittoral rock Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand Pink sea-fan - *Eunicella verrucosa*	
Runswick Bay	68	*Maintain GMA for:* High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock Low energy intertidal rock Intertidal sand and muddy sand Moderate energy infralittoral rock Moderate energy circalittoral rock Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand Subtidal mud Subtidal mixed sediments Ocean quahog - *Arctica islandica*	

Skerries Bank and Surrounds	249	*Maintain GMA for:* High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand Intertidal mixed sediments High energy infralittoral rock Moderate energy infralittoral rock Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand Subtidal mud Pink sea-fan - *Eunicella verrucosa* *Recover GMA for:* Moderate energy circalittoral rock Spiny lobster - *Palinurus elephas*	
South Dorset	193	*Recover GMA for:* Subtidal chalk *Maintain GMA for:* Subtidal coarse sediment	*Protected features added in January 2016 (MCZ Tranche Two)* *Recover GMA for:* Moderate energy circalittoral rock

South-West Deeps (West)	1824	*Maintain GMA for:* Celtic Sea Relict Sandbanks *Recover GMA for:* Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand Subtidal mixed sediments	*Protected features added in January 2016 (MCZ Tranche Two)* *Recover GMA for:* Subtidal mud Fan mussel - *Atrina fragilis*
Swallow Sand	4746	*Maintain GMA for:* Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand North Sea glacial tunnel valleys: Swallow Hole	
Tamar Estuary Sites	15	*Maintain GMA for:* Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal biogenic reefs Blue mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) beds *Recover GMA for:* Smelt - *Osmerus eperlanus* Native oyster - *Ostrea edulis*	

Thanet Coast	64	*Maintain GMA for:* Moderate energy infralittoral rock Moderate energy circalittoral rock Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand Subtidal mixed sediments Blue mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) beds Peat and clay exposures Subtidal chalk Stalked jellyfish – *Haliclystus auricula* Stalked jellyfish - *Calvadosia cruxmelitensis* *Recover GMA for:* Ross worm (*Sabellaria spinulosa*) reefs	
The Canyons	661	*Recover GMA for:* Deep-sea bed Cold-water coral reefs	

The Manacles	3	*Maintain GMA for:* Moderate energy intertidal rock Intertidal coarse sediment Moderate energy infralittoral rock Moderate energy circalittoral rock Subtidal sand Stalked jellyfish - *Haliclystus auricula* Sea-fan anemone - *Amphianthus dohrnii* *Recover GMA for:* Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment Maerl beds Spiny lobster - *Palinurus elephas*	*Protected Features Added in January 2016 (Tranche Two)* *Recover GMA for:* Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal mixed sediments Pink sea-fan - *Eunicella verrucosa*
The Needles	11	*Maintain GMA for:* High energy infralittoral rock Moderate energy infralittoral rock Moderate energy circalittoral rock Stalked jellyfish - *Calvadosia campanulata* *Recover GMA for:* Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand Subtidal mud Subtidal mixed sediments Seagrass beds Sheltered muddy gravels Subtidal chalk Native oyster - *Ostrea edulis* Peacock's tail - *Padina pavonica*	

The Swale Estuary	51	*Maintain GMA for:* Low energy intertidal rock Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand Intertidal mixed sediments Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand Subtidal mud Subtidal mixed sediments Estuarine rocky habitats	
Torbay	20	*Maintain GMA for:* Moderate energy intertidal rock Low energy intertidal rock Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand Intertidal mud Intertidal mixed sediments Intertidal underboulder communities Native oyster - *Ostrea edulis* *Recover GMA for:* Subtidal mud Seagrass beds Long-snouted seahorse - *Hippocampus guttulatus*	*Protected features added in January 2016 (MCZ Tranche Two)* *Maintain GMA for:* Peat and clay exposures

Upper Fowey and Pont Pill	2	*Maintain GMA for:* Low energy intertidal rock Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal mud Coastal saltmarshes and saline reed beds Estuarine rocky habitats Sheltered muddy gravels	*Protected features added in January 2016 (MCZ Tranche Two)* *Maintain GMA for:* Intertidal sand and muddy sand
Utopia	3	*Recover GMA for:* High energy circalittoral rock Moderate energy circalittoral rock Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand Subtidal mixed sediments Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	
West of Walney	388	*Recover GMA for:* Subtidal sand Subtidal mud Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities	
Western Channel	1614	*Recover GMA for:* Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand	

Whitsand and Looe Bay	52	*Maintain GMA for:* High energy intertidal rock Moderate energy intertidal rock Low energy intertidal rock Intertidal coarse sediment Intertidal sand and muddy sand Subtidal coarse sediment Subtidal sand Seagrass beds Ocean quahog - *Arctica islandica* Stalked jellyfish - *Haliclystus auricula* *Recover GMA for:* Sea-fan anemone - *Amphianthus dohrnii* Pink sea-fan - *Eunicella verrucosa*	

Annex B: Byelaws and voluntary agreements used to regulate fisheries in inshore MCZs

Site Name	IFCA	Date	Type of Measure	Management Name	Description
Holderness	North Eastern	07/03/2003	Legacy Byelaw	Trawling: Prohibition: Exceptions	Permit required to trawl within this area and the vessel must not exceed 18.3 metres.
Runswick	North Eastern	07/03/2003	Legacy Byelaw	Trawling: Prohibition: Exceptions	Permit required to trawl within this area and the vessel must not exceed 18.3 metres.
Runswick	North Eastern	22/12/2010	Legacy Byelaw	Fixed Engine Byelaw	Spatial and temporal restrictions on netting activity.
Holderness	North Eastern	17/12/2015	Other Byelaw	Method and Area of Fishing (Scallop Dredges) Byelaw 2015	Dredging prohibited.
Runswick	North Eastern	17/12/2015	Other Byelaw	Method and Area of Fishing (Scallop Dredges) Byelaw 2015	Dredging prohibited.
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Eastern	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Inshore Trawling Restriction Byelaw 12	Trawling prohibition in 45% of the MCZ.
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Eastern	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Towed Gear Restriction for Bivalve Mollusc Byelaw 15	Prohibits dredging in one area of district: excludes physical damage to seabed habitats/communities within part of MCZ.
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Eastern	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Molluscan Shellfish Methods of Fishing Byelaw 3	Requires Eastern IFCA authorisation for gear; EIFCA undertake habitats regulations assessment before authorising gear in MPA.

Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Eastern	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Development of Shellfish Fisheries Byelaw 11	Requires fishers to provide records of catch taken, area fished, fishing effort (time & method) and other information required for effective management and development of fisheries.
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Eastern	In progress	Planned Byelaw	Shrimp Permit Byelaw 2018	Permitting byelaw - includes technical measures (specified gear, requirement for Inshore Vessel Monitoring System (IVMS) and mechanism for effort limitation.
Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne	Kent and Essex	1997	Legacy Byelaw	KEIFCA Vessel Length and Engine Size Byelaw	Reduces trawling activity.
Thanet Coast	Kent and Essex	1997	Legacy Byelaw	KEIFCA Vessel Length and Engine Size Byelaw	Reduces trawling activity.
Folkestone Pomerania	Kent and Essex	1997	Legacy Byelaw	KEIFCA Vessel Length and Engine Size Byelaw	Reduces trawling activity.
Medway Estuary	Kent and Essex	1997	Legacy Byelaw	KEIFCA Vessel Length and Engine Size Byelaw	Reduces trawling activity.
Dover to Deal	Kent and Essex	1997	Legacy Byelaw	KEIFCA Vessel Length and Engine Size Byelaw	Reduces trawling activity.
Dover to Folkestone	Kent and Essex	1997	Legacy Byelaw	KEIFCA Vessel Length and Engine Size Byelaw	Reduces trawling activity.
The Swale Estuary	Kent and Essex	1997	Legacy Byelaw	KEIFCA Vessel Length and Engine Size Byelaw	Reduces trawling activity.

Thanet Coast	Kent and Essex	2015	Other Byelaw	Cockle Fishery Flexible Permit Byelaw	Manages cockle dredging inside and outside of MPAs. Fishery open 15 weeks a year.
Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne	Kent and Essex	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Mussels (Mytilus edulis) Minimum Sizes Byelaw	Prohibition on removing any mussel less than 50mm.
Thanet Coast	Kent and Essex	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Mussels (Mytilus edulis) Minimum Sizes Byelaw	Prohibition on removing any mussel less than 50mm.
Folkestone Pomerania	Kent and Essex	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Mussels (Mytilus edulis) Minimum Sizes Byelaw	Prohibition on removing any mussel less than 50mm.
Medway Estuary	Kent and Essex	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Mussels (Mytilus edulis) Minimum Sizes Byelaw	Prohibition on removing any mussel less than 50mm.
Dover to Deal	Kent and Essex	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Mussels (Mytilus edulis) Minimum Sizes Byelaw	Prohibition on removing any mussel less than 50mm.
Dover to Folkestone	Kent and Essex	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Mussels (Mytilus edulis) Minimum Sizes Byelaw	Prohibition on removing any mussel less than 50mm.
The Swale Estuary	Kent and Essex	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Mussels (Mytilus edulis) Minimum Sizes Byelaw	Prohibition on removing any mussel less than 50mm.
Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne	Kent and Essex	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Dredging for Mussels Byelaw	Restriction on dredge size.

Thanet Coast	Kent and Essex	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Dredging for Mussels Byelaw	Restriction on dredge size.
Folkestone Pomerania	Kent and Essex	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Dredging for Mussels Byelaw	Restriction on dredge size.
Medway Estuary	Kent and Essex	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Dredging for Mussels Byelaw	Restriction on dredge size.
Dover to Deal	Kent and Essex	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Dredging for Mussels Byelaw	Restriction on dredge size.
Dover to Folkestone	Kent and Essex	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Dredging for Mussels Byelaw	Restriction on dredge size.
The Swale Estuary	Kent and Essex	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Dredging for Mussels Byelaw	Restriction on dredge size.
Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne	Kent and Essex	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Limitation on Quantities of Mussels That May be Removed Byelaw	Limit on the amount of mussels removed within a 24-hour period.
Thanet Coast	Kent and Essex	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Limitation on Quantities of Mussels That May be Removed Byelaw	Limit on the amount of mussels removed within a 24-hour period.
Folkestone Pomerania	Kent and Essex	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Limitation on Quantities of Mussels That May be Removed Byelaw	Limit on the amount of mussels removed within a 24-hour period.
Medway Estuary	Kent and Essex	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Limitation on Quantities of	Limit on the amount of mussels removed within a 24-hour period.

				Mussels That May be Removed Byelaw	
Dover to Deal	Kent and Essex	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Limitation on Quantities of Mussels That May be Removed Byelaw	Limit on the amount of mussels removed within a 24-hour period.
Dover to Folkestone	Kent and Essex	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Limitation on Quantities of Mussels That May be Removed Byelaw	Limit on the amount of mussels removed within a 24-hour period.
The Swale Estuary	Kent and Essex	Pre 2011	Legacy Byelaw	Limitation on Quantities of Mussels That May be Removed Byelaw	Limit on the amount of mussels removed within a 24-hour period.
Medway Estuary	Kent and Essex	2016	Other Byelaw	River Medway Nursery Area (Prohibition of Fishing) Byelaw	The removal of sea fisheries resources is prohibited within a specified 12km² area. Purpose of the byelaw is to protect fish populations using the River Medway as a nursery area and will in addition offer protection to the MPA designations.
Thanet Coast	Kent and Essex	2017	MPA Byelaw	Bottom Towed Fishing Gear (Prohibited Areas) Byelaw 2017	Bottom towed gear is prohibited in specified areas to protect the designated features of those areas and therefore prevent damage or deterioration of those sites.
Folkestone Pomerania	Kent and Essex	2017	MPA Byelaw	Bottom Towed Fishing Gear (Prohibited Areas) Byelaw 2017	Bottom towed gear is prohibited in specified areas to protect the designated features of those areas and therefore prevent damage or deterioration of those sites. Entire Folkestone Pomerania site is closed to bottom towed gear.
Blackwater, Crouch,	Kent and Essex	2013	Other Byelaw	Shellfish Beds Byelaw	Byelaw used to close the public oyster beds from dredging. Beds currently closed and will be closed

Roach and Colne					for a further 3 years. Annual oyster stock assessment used to inform byelaw and management.
Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne	Kent and Essex	2016	MPA Byelaw	Essex Estuaries Bottom Trawling (Prohibited Areas) Byelaw	Restricts trawling.
Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne	Kent and Essex	In progress	Planned Byelaw	Oyster Flexible Permit Byelaw	Permit required to harvest Native Oysters within the MCZ. The authority will decide when it is appropriate to open the fishery in order to protect the designated MCZ feature (Native Oyster) which has a GMA of recover. Area closed until authority opens it.
Kingmere	Sussex	2010	Legacy Byelaw	Fixed Engines Byelaw	Prohibition of the setting of nets between May and September (inclusive) in specific areas around river mouths to protect migratory salmonids. Also offers protection for other estuarine fish.
Beachy Head West	Sussex	2010	Legacy Byelaw	Fixed Engines Byelaw	Prohibition of the setting of nets between May and September (inclusive) in specific areas around river mouths to protect migratory salmonids. Also offers protection for other estuarine fish.
Pagham Harbour	Sussex	2010	Legacy Byelaw	Fixed Engines Byelaw	Prohibition of the setting of nets between May and September (inclusive) in specific areas around river mouths to protect migratory salmonids. Also offers protection for other estuarine fish.
Utopia	Sussex	2010	Legacy Byelaw	Fixed Engines Byelaw	Prohibition of the setting of nets between May and September (inclusive) in specific areas around river mouths to protect migratory salmonids. Also offers protection for other estuarine fish.

Offshore Overfalls	Sussex	2010	Legacy Byelaw	Fixed Engines Byelaw	Prohibition of the setting of nets between May and September (inclusive) in specific areas around river mouths to protect migratory salmonids. Also offers protection for other estuarine fish.
Kingmere	Sussex	1997	Legacy Byelaw	Fishing Instruments Byelaw	Defines specific fishing gear. Only these methods are allowed to be used in the District. Includes the prohibition of scallop dredging within 3 nautical mile limit.
Beachy Head West	Sussex	1997	Legacy Byelaw	Fishing Instruments Byelaw	Defines specific fishing gear. Only these methods are allowed to be used in the District. Includes the prohibition of scallop dredging within 3 nautical mile limit.
Pagham Harbour	Sussex	1997	Legacy Byelaw	Fishing Instruments Byelaw	Defines specific fishing gear. Only these methods are allowed to be used in the District. Includes the prohibition of scallop dredging within 3 nautical mile limit.
Utopia	Sussex	1997	Legacy Byelaw	Fishing Instruments Byelaw	Defines specific fishing gear. Only these methods are allowed to be used in the District. Includes the prohibition of scallop dredging within 3 nautical mile limit.
Offshore Overfalls	Sussex	1997	Legacy Byelaw	Fishing Instruments Byelaw	Defines specific fishing gear. Only these methods are allowed to be used in the District. Includes the prohibition of scallop dredging within 3 nautical mile limit.
Kingmere	Sussex	1998	Legacy Byelaw	Trawling Exclusion Byelaw	Prohibition of trawling between May and October (inclusive) between lowest astronomical tide and ¼ nautical mile between Shoreham and Cuckmere and Eastbourne and Dungeness. This includes part of Beachy Head West MCZ.

Beachy Head West	Sussex	1998	Legacy Byelaw	Trawling Exclusion Byelaw	Prohibition of trawling between May and October (inclusive) between lowest astronomical tide and ¼ nautical mile between Shoreham and Cuckmere and Eastbourne and Dungeness. This includes part of Beachy Head West MCZ.
Pagham Harbour	Sussex	1998	Legacy Byelaw	Trawling Exclusion Byelaw	Prohibition of trawling between May and October (inclusive) between lowest astronomical tide and ¼ nautical mile between Shoreham and Cuckmere and Eastbourne and Dungeness. This includes part of Beachy Head West MCZ.
Utopia	Sussex	1998	Legacy Byelaw	Trawling Exclusion Byelaw	Prohibition of trawling between May and October (inclusive) between lowest astronomical tide and ¼ nautical mile between Shoreham and Cuckmere and Eastbourne and Dungeness. This includes part of Beachy Head West MCZ.
Offshore Overfalls	Sussex	1998	Legacy Byelaw	Trawling Exclusion Byelaw	Prohibition of trawling between May and October (inclusive) between lowest astronomical tide and ¼ nautical mile between Shoreham and Cuckmere and Eastbourne and Dungeness. This includes part of Beachy Head West MCZ.
Kingmere	Sussex	2017	Voluntary code of conduct	Hand Gathering Code of Conduct	Provides recommendations to minimise environmental impacts of activity.
Beachy Head West	Sussex	2017	Voluntary code of conduct	Hand Gathering Code of Conduct	Provides recommendations to minimise environmental impacts of activity.
Pagham Harbour	Sussex	2017	Voluntary Code of Conduct	Hand Gathering Code of Conduct	Provides recommendations to minimise environmental impacts of activity.

Utopia	Sussex	2017	Voluntary Code of Conduct	Hand Gathering Code of Conduct	Provides recommendations to minimise environmental impacts of activity.
Offshore Overfalls	Sussex	2017	Voluntary Code of Conduct	Hand Gathering Code of Conduct	Provides recommendations to minimise environmental impacts of activity.
Pagham Harbour	Sussex	2018	MPA Byelaw	Marine Protected Area Byelaw 2018	Schedule 3 of the byelaw prohibits all commercial activity within the site. Rod and line angling and intertidal gathering is prohibited in the bird conservation area, and there is a bag limit for any intertidal gathering taking place in the rest of the site.
Kingmere	Sussex	2016	MPA Byelaw	Marine Protected Area Byelaw 2018	Schedule 1 of the byelaw - prohibition and temporal closures on towed gear within certain zones of the site; prohibition on nets, pots, lining gear, angling and dive fishing within certain zones.
Kingmere	Sussex	2016	Voluntary Code of Conduct	Recreational Sea Angling Voluntary Code of Conduct	Additional guidance for sustainable practices.
Beachy Head West	Sussex	2016	MPA Byelaw	Marine Protected Area Byelaw 2018	Schedule 2 of the byelaw prohibits towed gear within the General Conservation Areas (GCA) and the Educational Conservation Areas (ECA). Netting and Lining gear must not be set from shore within the GCA and ECA. Schedule also includes shore-related measures to prohibit removal of marine organisms.
Beachy Head West	Sussex	2016	Voluntary Code of Conduct	Voluntary Code of Conduct	Additional guidance for sustainable practices.

Utopia	Sussex	2018	MPA Byelaw	Marine Protected Area Byelaw 2018	Schedule 4 of the byelaw - prohibition on towed gear within the whole site.
Utopia	Sussex	2018	Voluntary Code of Conduct	Voluntary Code of Conduct	Additional guidance for sustainable practices.
Kingmere	Sussex	2014	Other Byelaw	Oyster Permit Byelaw	Focusses on Chichester Harbour as this is where there is a small wild population of native oysters. Manages effort and gear impacts to a level which do not negatively impact the European Marine Site (EMS) features (undergone HRA process).
Offshore Overfalls	Sussex	2014	Other Byelaw	Oyster Permit Byelaw	Focusses on Chichester Harbour as this is where there is a small wild population of native oysters. Manages effort and gear impacts to a level which do not negatively impact the EMS features (undergone HRA process).
Kingmere	Sussex	2005	Legacy Byelaw	Scallop Closed Season Byelaw	Prohibition of scallop dredging (between 3 and 6 nm) between June and October. Provides some protection for habitats, including Kingmere Zone 3.
Kingmere	Sussex	2015	Other Byelaw	Shellfish Permit Byelaw 2015	Permit scheme mainly for potting of lobster, edible crab, spider crab, velvet swimming crab, cuttlefish, whelks and prawns. Includes pot limitations, id of gear, escape gaps and catch reporting. Manages activity, restricts effort, and includes monitoring of activity.
Beachy Head West	Sussex	2015	Other Byelaw	Shellfish Permit Byelaw 2015	Permit scheme mainly for potting of lobster, edible crab, spider crab, velvet swimming crab, cuttlefish, whelks and prawns. Includes pot limitations, id of gear, escape gaps and catch

					reporting. Manages activity, restricts effort, and includes monitoring of activity.
Utopia	Sussex	2015	Other Byelaw	Shellfish Permit Byelaw 2015	Permit scheme mainly for potting of lobster, edible crab, spider crab, velvet swimming crab, cuttlefish, whelks and prawns. Includes pot limitations, id of gear, escape gaps and catch reporting. Manages activity, restricts effort, and includes monitoring of activity.
Offshore Overfalls	Sussex	2015	Other Byelaw	Shellfish Permit Byelaw 2015	Permit scheme mainly for potting of lobster, edible crab, spider crab, velvet swimming crab, cuttlefish, whelks and prawns. Includes pot limitations, id of gear, escape gaps and catch reporting. Manages activity, restricts effort, and includes monitoring of activity.
Poole Rocks	Southern	Jul-17	Voluntary Code of Conduct	Wrasse Fishery Guidance	Fishery guidance measures for the collection of live wrasse, including maximum and minimum species sizes, fishery closure period, catch reporting, no take zones (including most MPA areas) and depth restrictions.
Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges	Southern	Jul-17	Voluntary Code of Conduct	Wrasse Fishery Guidance	Fishery guidance measures for the collection of live wrasse, including maximum and minimum species sizes, fishery closure period, catch reporting, no take zones (including most MPA areas) and depth restrictions.
Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges	Southern	17/11/2017	MPA Byelaw	Bottom Towed Fishing Gear Byelaw 2016	Permanent closure areas to bottom towed fishing gear activities.
Poole Rocks	Southern	17/11/2017	MPA Byelaw	Bottom Towed Fishing Gear Byelaw 2016	Permanent closure areas to bottom towed fishing gear activities.

Tamar Estuaries	Cornwall	2017	Other Byelaw	River and Estuarine Fishing Nets Byelaw 2017	Prohibition of fixed nets.
Newquay and Gannel	Cornwall	2017	Other Byelaw	River and Estuarine Fishing Nets Byelaw 2017	Prohibition of fixed nets.
Tamar Estuaries	Cornwall	2015	MPA Byelaw	Closed Ares (European Marine Site) No 2	Prohibition of bottom towed fishing gear.
The Manacles	Cornwall	2017	MPA Byelaw	The Manacles Marine Conservation Zone (Fishing Restrictions) Byelaw 2017	Prohibition of bottom towed gear across the whole site.
The Manacles	Cornwall	Proposed	Planned Byelaw	Crawfish Restriction Byelaw	Assessments recommend measures needed to prohibit removal or crawfish.
Padstow Bay & Surrounds	Cornwall	Proposed	Planned Byelaw	Crawfish Restriction Byelaw	Assessments recommend measures needed to prohibit removal or crawfish.
Whitsand and Looe Bay	Cornwall	In progress	Planned Byelaw	Whitsand and Looe Bay Marine Conservation Zone (Fishing Restrictions) Byelaw 2018	Proposed byelaw to close the majority of the site to bottom towed gear.
Mounts Bay	Cornwall	In progress	Planned Byelaw	Bottom Towed Gear Prohibition Byelaw	Proposed byelaw to close areas of the site to bottom towed gear using a zoned approach.
Isles of Scilly	Isles of Scilly	2013	Other Byelaw	Fishing Gear Permit Byelaw	Prohibits all bottom-trawling inside the EMS apart from a single permit given to one light otter trawler that is allowed to fish inside two small areas of the site. 10 of the 11 MCZ sub-sites are within the

					SAC, therefore the byelaw covers these entire areas and 76% of Bristows to Stones sub-site.
Isles of Scilly	Isles of Scilly	2014	Voluntary Code of Conduct	Voluntary Code of Practice	10 voluntary measures including: prohibition of mobile gear in all areas; seasonal (3 month prohibition of all commercial fishing; no removal of crawfish; no anchoring of vessels.
Allonby	North West	15/05/2014	MPA Byelaw	Protection for European Marine Site Features - Byelaw 6	Restriction on bottom towed gear in areas of reef (*Sabellaria alveolata*, boulder and cobble and bedrock) and seagrass. Restriction on hand gathering in areas of seagrass; offering protection in four EMSs and Allonby MCZ.
Cumbria Coast	North West	Mar-18	Voluntary Code of Conduct	Voluntary Code of Practice	Under the Code of Practice all netting activity, whether from the shore or from licensed or unlicensed fishing vessels, is banned during the period 1st March - 15th July in an area from the mean high water mark extending out to around 1km.
Bideford to Foreland Point	Devon & Severn	01/01/2014	MPA Byelaw	Mobile Fishing Permit Byelaw	Management may include zoned closures for mobile gear around features. MCZ assessments currently underway. Management via permit conditions in place for the prohibition of the removal of spiny lobsters by mobile gear. In August 2018 there was a change to permit conditions resulting in all vessels greater than 6.99m being required to have IVMS or Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) fitted to vessels. This is a district wide condition but will allow the IFCA to monitor activity within the MPAs if required.

Bideford to Foreland Point	Devon & Severn	01/03/2018	MPA Byelaw	Netting Permit Byelaw	This is a district wide byelaw. A condition of the byelaw for this site is the prohibition of spiny lobster, which is a feature of the site.
Bideford to Foreland Point	Devon & Severn	01/03/2015	MPA Byelaw	Potting Permit Byelaw	This is a district wide byelaw A permit condition for this site is a prohibition of the removal of spiny lobsters, which is a feature of the site.
Bideford to Foreland Point	Devon & Severn	01/03/2015	MPA Byelaw	Diving Permit Byelaw	This is a district wide byelaw A permit condition for this site is a prohibition of the removal of spiny lobsters, which is a feature of the site.
Bideford to Foreland Point	Devon & Severn	In progress	Planned Byelaw	Hand Gathering Permit Byelaw	Byelaw development stage.
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Devon & Severn	01/01/2014	MPA Byelaw	Mobile Fishing Permit Byelaw	Management may include zoned closures for mobile gear around features. MCZ assessments currently underway. In August 2018 there was a change to permit conditions resulting in all vessels greater than 6.99m being required to have IVMS or Vessel Monitoring System fitted to vessels. This is a district wide condition but will allow the IFCA to monitor activity within the MPAs if required.
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Devon & Severn	01/03/2015	MPA Byelaw	Potting Permit Byelaw	This is a district wide byelaw.
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Devon & Severn	01/03/2018	MPA Byelaw	Netting Permit Byelaw	This is a district wide byelaw.

Hartland Point to Tintagel	Devon & Severn	01/03/2015	MPA Byelaw	Diving Permit Byelaw	This is a district wide byelaw.
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Devon & Severn	In progress	Planned Byelaw	Hand Gathering Permit Byelaw	Byelaw development stage.
Lundy	Devon & Severn	2003	Legacy Byelaw	Lundy No Take Zone Byelaw	No Take Zone in part of the Lundy SAC and MCZ. This covers all types or fishing, commercial and recreational. Prohibition by potting, netting and mobile gear have been included in the associated permit byelaws, however, this byelaw is still current as a standalone byelaw as not all methods of fishing within this legacy byelaw have been covered by the current IFCA permit byelaws.
Lundy	Devon & Severn	01/01/2014	MPA Byelaw	Mobile Fishing Permit Byelaw	This is a district wide byelaw A permit condition for this site is a prohibition of the removal of spiny lobsters, which is a feature of the site. In August 2018 there was a change to permit conditions resulting in all vessels greater than 6.99m being required to have IVMS or VMS fitted to vessels. This is a district wide condition but will allow the IFCA to monitor activity within the MPAs if required.
Lundy	Devon & Severn	01/03/2015	MPA Byelaw	Potting Permit Byelaw	This is a district wide byelaw A permit condition for this site is a prohibition of the removal of spiny lobsters, which is a feature of the site.
Lundy	Devon & Severn	01/03/2018	MPA Byelaw	Netting Permit Byelaw	This is a district wide byelaw A permit condition for this site is a prohibition of

					the removal of spiny lobsters, which is a feature of the site.
Lundy	Devon & Severn	01/03/2015	MPA Byelaw	Diving Permit Byelaw	This is a district wide byelaw A permit condition for this site is a prohibition of the removal of spiny lobsters, which is a feature of the site.
Lundy	Devon & Severn	In progress	Planned Byelaw	Hand Gathering Permit Byelaw	Byelaw development stage.
Skerries Bank and Surrounds	Devon & Severn	1998	Licence	Inshore Potting Licence Agreement	Introduced under MMO Licence Condition to resolve conflict between mobile gear and potting. Through the review of the Mobile Fishing Permit conditions in 2018, the spatial restrictions for mobile fishing vessels working within D&S IFCA district under the IPA licence condition were incorporated under a mobile fishing permit.
Skerries Bank and Surrounds	Devon & Severn	01/01/2014	MPA Byelaw	Mobile Fishing Permit Byelaw	This is a district wide byelaw A permit condition for this site is a prohibition of the removal of spiny lobsters, which is a feature of the site. In August 2018 there was a change to permit conditions resulting in all vessels greater than 6.99m being required to have IVMS or VMS fitted to vessels. This is a district wide condition but will allow the IFCA to monitor activity within the MPAs if required.
Skerries Bank and Surrounds	Devon & Severn	01/03/2015	MPA Byelaw	Potting Permit Byelaw	This is a district wide byelaw A permit condition for this site is a prohibition of the removal of spiny lobsters, which is a feature of the site.

Skerries Bank and Surrounds	Devon & Severn	01/03/2018	MPA Byelaw	Netting Permit Byelaw	This is a district wide byelaw A permit condition for this site is a prohibition of the removal of spiny lobsters, which is a feature of the site.
Skerries Bank and Surrounds	Devon & Severn	01/03/2015	MPA Byelaw	Diving Permit Byelaw	This is a district wide byelaw A permit condition for this site is a prohibition of the removal of spiny lobsters, which is a feature of the site.
Skerries Bank and Surrounds	Devon & Severn	In progress	Planned Byelaw	Hand Gathering Permit Byelaw	Byelaw development stage.
Tamar	Devon & Severn	01/01/2014	MPA Byelaw	Mobile Fishing Permit Byelaw	This is a district wide byelaw Mobile Gear Vessels are prohibited from the MCZ under the Mobile Fishing Permit Byelaw In August 2018 there was a change to permit conditions resulting in all vessels greater than 6.99m being required to have IVMS or VMS fitted to vessels. This is a district wide condition but will allow the IFCA to monitor activity within the MPAs if required.
Tamar	Devon & Severn	01/03/2018	MPA Byelaw	Netting Permit Byelaw	This is a district wide byelaw.
Tamar	Devon & Severn	01/03/2015	MPA Byelaw	Potting Permit Byelaw	This is a district wide byelaw.
Tamar	Devon & Severn	01/03/2015	MPA Byelaw	Diving Permit Byelaw	This is a district wide byelaw.
Tamar	Devon & Severn	In progress	Planned Byelaw	Hand Gathering Permit Byelaw	Byelaw development stage.

Torbay	Devon & Severn	01/01/2014	MPA Byelaw	Mobile Fishing Permit Byelaw	This is district wide byelaw. Red risk features were protected when byelaw was first brought in. Seagrass was protected from mobile gear under the Mobile Fishing Permit Byelaw, as was 54% of the mud feature. 2017 revision to Mobile Fishing Permit Conditions - scalloping prohibited on all the subtidal mud feature. Prohibition of trawling within most of the MCZ. Seasonal opening in part of the MCZ from 1st April - 30th June for trawling. In August 2018 there was a change to permit conditions resulting in all vessels greater than 6.99m being required to have IVMS or VMS fitted to vessels. This is a district wide condition but will allow the IFCA to monitor activity within the MPAs if required.
Torbay	Devon & Severn	01/03/2015	MPA Byelaw	Potting Permit Byelaw	This is a district wide byelaw.
Torbay	Devon & Severn	01/03/2018	MPA Byelaw	Netting Permit Byelaw	This is a district wide byelaw.
Torbay	Devon & Severn	01/03/2015	MPA Byelaw	Diving Permit Byelaw	This is a district wide byelaw.
Torbay	Devon & Severn	In progress	Planned Byelaw	Hand Gathering Permit Byelaw	Byelaw development stage.

Annex C: Progress towards conservation objectives

Site name	Site Designated	Assessment method	Features progress towards conservation objectives	Management measures in place or planned
Allonby Bay	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests all designated features may be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Management proposals under development, due January 2019.
Aln Estuary	2013	Expert review	An expert review of the Vulnerability Assessment suggests some features may be in favourable condition, whilst others may be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Continue monitoring and management.
Beachy Head West	2013	Expert review	An expert review of the Vulnerability Assessment suggests all designated features may be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Condition monitoring report due for final sign off. Continue current management.
Bideford to Foreland Point	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests some features may be in favourable condition, whilst others may be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Condition monitoring report due for final sign off. Continue current management.
Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuaries	2013	Expert review	An expert review of the Vulnerability Assessment suggests some features may be in favourable condition, whilst others may be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Continue management and monitoring.

Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges	2013	Expert review	An expert review of the Vulnerability Assessment suggests some features may be in favourable condition, whilst others may be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Continue management and monitoring.
Coquet to St Mary's	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests all designated features may be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Condition monitoring to be undertaken. Management proposals under development, due January 2019.
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests all designated features may be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Condition monitoring to be undertaken. Management regime to be reconsidered after this.
Cumbria Coast	2013	Expert review	An expert review of the Vulnerability Assessment suggests all designated features may be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Continue management and monitoring.
Dover to Deal	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests all designated features may be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Condition monitoring at first sign off stage. Continue current management.
Dover to Folkestone	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests all designated features may be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Condition monitoring report at first sign off stage. Continue current management.

East of Haig Fras	2013	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests that all designated features may be considered to be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Condition monitoring awaiting peer review. Management proposals at informal negotiation stage with other EU countries.
Farnes East	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests all designated features may be considered to be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Monitoring report due in 2019. Management proposals to be developed.
Folkestone Pomerania	2013	Expert review	An expert review of the Vulnerability Assessment suggests all designated features may be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Continue monitoring and management.
Fulmar	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests all designated features may be considered to be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Condition monitoring to be undertaken. Management proposals to be developed.
Fylde	2013	Expert review	An expert review of the Vulnerability Assessment suggests all designated features may be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Continue management and monitoring.
Greater Haig Fras	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests some features may be in considered to be in favourable condition, whilst others may be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Condition monitoring report at first sign off stage. Management proposals in informal negotiation stage with other EU countries.

Hartland Point to Tintagel	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests some features may be in favourable condition, whilst others may be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Condition monitoring to be undertaken. Management approach being developed. Additional assessment of activity/ feature interaction proposed.
Holderness Inshore	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests some features may be in favourable condition, whilst others may be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Continue management and monitoring.
Isles of Scilly	2013	Expert review	An expert review of the Vulnerability Assessment suggests some features may be in favourable condition, whilst others may be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Continue management and monitoring.
Kingmere	2013	Expert review	An expert review of the Vulnerability Assessment suggests all designated features may not be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Continue management and monitoring.
Lundy	2013	Expert review	An expert review of the Vulnerability Assessment suggests all designated features may not be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Continue management and monitoring.

Medway Estuary	2013	Expert review	An expert review of the Vulnerability Assessment suggests all designated features may be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Continue management and monitoring.
Mounts Bay	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests all designated features may be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Condition monitoring to be undertaken. Management measures under development.
Newquay and the Gannel	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests all designated features may be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Condition monitoring to be undertaken Management measures under development.
North East of Farnes Deep	2013	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests all designated features may be considered to be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Condition monitoring underway. Management proposals at formal negotiation stage with other EU countries.
North-West of Jones Bank	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggest that all designated features may be considered to be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Management proposals under informal negotiation with other EU countries.
Offshore Brighton	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggest that all designated features may be considered to be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Management proposals under informal negotiation with other EU countries.

Offshore Overfalls	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests some features may be considered to be in favourable condition, whilst others may be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Management proposals under informal negotiation with other EU countries
Padstow Bay and Surrounds	2013	Expert review	An expert review of the Vulnerability Assessment suggests some features may be in favourable condition, whilst others may be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Continue management. Monitoring reports at final stage of sign off.
Pagham Harbour	2013	Expert review	An expert review of the Vulnerability Assessment suggests some features may be in favourable condition, whilst others may not now be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Continue management. Management reports at first stage of sign off.
Poole Rocks	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests some features may be in favourable condition, whilst others may be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Continue management and monitoring.
Runnel Stone	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests some features may be in favourable condition, whilst others may be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Management under development.
Runswick Bay	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests all designated features may be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Management under development.

Skerries Bank and Surrounds	2013	Expert review	An expert review of the Vulnerability Assessment suggests some features may be in favourable condition, whilst others may be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Continue management and monitoring.
South Dorset	2013	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests some features may be in favourable condition, whilst others are in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Condition monitoring report at first sign off stage. Continue current management.
South West Deeps (West)	2013	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggest that all designated features may be considered to be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Management proposals in informal negotiation stage with other EU countries
Swallow Sand		Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests all designated features may be considered to be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Management proposals in formal negotiation with other EU countries.
Tamar Estuary	2013	Expert review	An expert review of the Vulnerability Assessment suggests some features may be in favourable condition, whilst others may be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Continue management and monitoring.

Thanet Coast	2013	Expert review	An expert review of the Vulnerability Assessment suggests some features may be in favourable condition, whilst others may be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Continue management and monitoring.
The Canyons	2013	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests all designated features may be considered to be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Management proposals in informal negotiations with other EU countries.
The Manacles	2013	Expert review	An expert review of the Vulnerability Assessment suggests some features may be in favourable condition, whilst others may be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Condition monitoring report at final sign off stage. Management proposals in informal negotiations with other EU countries.
The Needles	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests some features may be in favourable condition, whilst others may be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Continue management and monitoring.
The Swale Estuary	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests all designated features may be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Condition monitoring at final sign off. Continue management and monitoring.
Torbay	2013	Expert review	An expert review of the Vulnerability Assessment suggests some features may be in favourable condition, whilst others may be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	No fisheries management required.

Upper Fowey and Pont Pill	2013	Expert review	An expert review of the Vulnerability Assessment suggests some features may be in favourable condition, whilst others may not now be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Continue management and monitoring.
Utopia	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggests all designated features may be in favourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Continue management and monitoring.
West of Walney	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggest that all designated features may be considered to be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Management byelaw in consultation.
Western Channel	2016	Vulnerability Assessment	The Vulnerability Assessment suggest that all designated features may be considered to be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Management proposals under development.
Whitsand and Looe Bay	2013	Expert review	An expert review of the Vulnerability Assessment suggests some features may be in favourable condition, whilst others may be in unfavourable condition. Direct feature condition monitoring information would increase confidence in this assessment	Continue management and monitoring.

Annex D: Licensed activities

Marine Conservation Zone	Application date	Type of Operation	Application outcome
West of Walney	Apr-18	Energy generation - wind power	License granted subject to conditions.
West of Walney	Jul-17	Energy generation - wind power	License granted subject to conditions.
West of Walney	Jan-18	Energy generation - wind power	License granted subject to conditions.
Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Jan-18	Ground investigation works	License granted subject to conditions.
West of Walney	Jun-17	Energy generation - wind power	License granted subject to conditions.
Allonby Bay	Feb-16	Flood and coastal erosion protection	License granted subject to conditions.
Beachy Head West	Jul-15	Dredged Material Disposal	License granted subject to conditions.
Beachy Head West	May-14	Wildlife Licence	License granted subject to conditions.
Beachy Head West	Jun-15	Dredge and disposal	License granted subject to conditions.
Beachy Head West	Feb-16	Port/harbour walls, jetties and breakwaters	License granted subject to conditions.
Beachy Head West	Oct-17	Flood and coastal erosion protection	License granted subject to conditions.

Beachy Head West	Mar-18	Maintenance of existing structures or assets	License granted subject to conditions.
Bideford to Foreland Point	Feb-16	Repair of swimming pool	License granted subject to conditions.
Bideford to Foreland Point	Sep-17	Outfalls/intakes	License granted subject to conditions.
Bideford to Foreland Point	Apr-18	Maintenance of existing structures or assets	License granted subject to conditions.
Bideford to Foreland Point	Jun-18	Maintenance of existing structures or assets	License granted subject to conditions.
Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges	Feb-18	Minor removals	License granted subject to conditions.
Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges	Nov-16	Minor removals	License granted subject to conditions.
Coquet to St Mary's	Sep-16	Energy generation - wind power	License granted subject to conditions.
Coquet to St Mary's	Jul-16	Navigational dredging	License granted subject to conditions.
Coquet to St Mary's	Jul-16	Outfalls/intakes	License granted subject to conditions.
Coquet to St Mary's	Dec-16	UXO Clearance and Disposal	License granted subject to conditions.
Coquet to St Mary's	Sep-16	Disposal of dredged material	License granted subject to conditions.
Coquet to St Mary's	Aug-16	Maintenance of existing works	License granted subject to conditions.
Coquet to St Mary's	Mar-17	Disposal of dredged material	License granted subject to conditions.

Coquet to St Mary's	Jul-17	Energy generation - wind power	License granted subject to conditions.
Coquet to St Mary's	Jul-17	Disposal of dredged material	License granted subject to conditions.
Coquet to St Mary's	Jun-17	Navigational dredging	License granted subject to conditions.
Coquet to St Mary's	Oct-17	Disposal of dredged material	License granted subject to conditions.
Coquet to St Mary's	Dec-17	Alternative use of dredged material	License granted subject to conditions.
Coquet to St Mary's	Nov-17	Removals	License granted subject to conditions.
Coquet to St Mary's	Jan-18	Unexploded Ordnance Works	License granted subject to conditions.
Coquet to St Mary's	Dec-17	Maintenance of existing works	License granted subject to conditions.
Cumbria Coast	Apr-17	Sampling	License granted subject to conditions.
Cumbria Coast	Mar-17	Maintenance of existing works	License granted subject to conditions.
Cumbria Coast	Sep-17	Maintenance of existing works	License granted subject to conditions.
Dover to Deal	Nov-16	Removals (inc. Grab Samples)	License granted subject to conditions.
Dover to Folkestone	Sep-17	Maintenance of existing works	License granted subject to conditions.
Hartland Point to Tintagel	Apr-17	Maintenance of existing works	License granted subject to conditions.

Hartland Point to Tintagel	Apr-18	Maintenance of existing works	License granted subject to conditions.
Holderness Inshore	Mar-17	Maintenance of existing works	License granted subject to conditions.
Holderness Inshore	Jun-17	Maintenance of existing works	License granted subject to conditions.
Kingmere	Nov-16	Aggregate dredging	License granted subject to conditions.
Mounts Bay	Feb-16	Removals	License granted subject to conditions.
Mounts Bay	Feb-17	Removals	License granted subject to conditions.
Mounts Bay	Feb-17	Slipways, causeways and launching ramps	License granted subject to conditions.
Mounts Bay	Jul-17	Minor removals	License granted subject to conditions.
Newquay and the Gannel	Oct-14	Maintenance of existing works	License granted subject to conditions.
Newquay and the Gannel	Dec-17	Flood and coastal erosion protection	License granted subject to conditions.
Newquay and the Gannel	Apr-18	Coastal Development	License granted subject to conditions.
Offshore Brighton	Jan-17	Pipelines and cables	License granted subject to conditions.

Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Aug-14	Slipways, causeways and launching ramps	License granted subject to conditions.
Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Oct-14	Slipways, causeways and launching ramps	License granted subject to conditions.
Padstow Bay and Surrounds	May-15	Maintenance of existing works	License granted subject to conditions.
Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Mar-15	Outfall	License granted subject to conditions.
Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Oct-15	Outfall	License granted subject to conditions.
Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Jul-17	Minor removals	License granted subject to conditions.
Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Apr-18	Coastal Development	License granted subject to conditions.
Pagham Harbour	Sep-15	Harbour works	License granted subject to conditions.
Pagham Harbour	Aug-17	Alternative use of dredged material	License granted subject to conditions.
Poole Rocks	Nov-11	Minor removals	License granted subject to conditions.
Runnel Stone (Land's End)	Jul-14	Pipelines and cables	License granted subject to conditions.
Runswick Bay	Jun-17	Maintenance of existing works	License granted subject to conditions.
Skerries Bank and Surrounds	Feb-18	Minor removals	License granted subject to conditions.
Swallow Sand	Dec-14	Pipelines and cables	License granted subject to conditions.

Swallow Sand	Jan-18	Unexploded Ordnance Works	License granted subject to conditions.
Tamar Estuary Sites	Oct-15	Removals	License granted subject to conditions.
Tamar Estuary Sites	May-14	Outfall (Emergency works)	License granted subject to conditions.
Tamar Estuary Sites	Apr-15	Outfall	License granted subject to conditions.
Tamar Estuary Sites	Jan-15	Wildlife licence	License granted subject to conditions.
Tamar Estuary Sites	Mar-15	Dredging	License granted subject to conditions.
Tamar Estuary Sites	Feb-16	Disposal of dredged material	License granted subject to conditions.
Tamar Estuary Sites	Feb-18	Navigational dredging	License granted subject to conditions.
Tamar Estuary Sites	Mar-17	Maintenance of existing works	License granted subject to conditions.
Tamar Estuary Sites	Apr-18	Other deposits	License granted subject to conditions.
Tamar Estuary Sites	Aug-17	Maintenance of existing structures or assets	License granted subject to conditions.
Thanet Coast	Mar-16	Alternative use of dredged material	License granted subject to conditions.
Thanet Coast	May-17	Maintenance of existing works	License granted subject to conditions.
Thanet Coast	Jul-17	Piers, jetties and bridges	License granted subject to conditions.

The Needles	Nov-11	Maintenance of existing works	License granted subject to conditions.
The Needles	Nov-11	Minor removals	License granted subject to conditions.
The Needles	Feb-18	Deposit of markers	License granted subject to conditions.
Torbay	May-14	Piers, jetties and bridges	License granted subject to conditions.
Torbay	Jun-18	Maintenance of existing structures or assets	License granted subject to conditions.
Torbay	Jul-18	Maintenance of existing structures or assets	License granted subject to conditions.
Upper Fowey and Pont Pill	Mar-14	Dredged Material Disposal	License granted subject to conditions.
Upper Fowey and Pont Pill	May-14	Dredged Material Disposal	License granted subject to conditions.
West of Walney	Jun-14	Renewables	License granted subject to conditions.
West of Walney	Jan-18	Offshore Wind Farm	License granted subject to conditions.
West of Walney	Feb-16	Energy generation - wind power	License granted subject to conditions.
West of Walney	Mar-16	Energy generation - wind power	License granted subject to conditions.
West of Walney	Sep-16	Energy generation - wind power	License granted subject to conditions.
West of Walney	Sep-16	Energy generation - wind power	License granted subject to conditions. .

West of Walney	May-16	Energy generation - wind power	License granted subject to conditions.
West of Walney	May-17	Navigational dredging	License granted subject to conditions.
West of Walney	Mar-18	Maintenance of existing works	License granted subject to conditions.
Whitsand and Looe Bay	Feb-14	Wall Emergency Works	License granted subject to conditions.
Whitsand and Looe Bay	Oct-14	Maintenance of existing works	License granted subject to conditions.
Whitsand and Looe Bay	Jan-15	Wildlife licence	License granted subject to conditions.
Whitsand and Looe Bay	Apr-15	Dredging	License granted subject to conditions.
Whitsand and Looe Bay	Jun-16	Maintenance of existing works	License granted subject to conditions.
Whitsand and Looe Bay	Sep-16	Maintenance of existing works	License granted subject to conditions.
Whitsand and Looe Bay	Dec-17	Maintenance of existing works	License granted subject to conditions.
Whitsand and Looe Bay	Jan-18	Minor removals	License granted subject to conditions.
Beachy Head West	Dec-15	Maintenance of existing works	Application withdrawn.
West of Walney	Oct-16	Other deposits	Application withdrawn.
Coquet to St Mary's	Nov-11	Scientific equipment	Licence rejected.

Tamar Estuary Sites	Jun-15	Sampling	Licence rejected.
Thanet Coast	Jan-18	Other removals	Application withdrawn.
Whitsand and Looe Bay	Feb-15	Dredging	Licence rejected.
Whitsand and Looe Bay	Jun-15	Sampling	Licence rejected.
Whitsand and Looe Bay	Nov-17	Alternative use of dredged material	Application withdrawn.
Pagham Harbour	Sep-15	Alternative use of dredged material	Application withdrawn.