

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Marine Conservation Zones: Consultation on proposals for designation in 2013

Annex A.5 – Finding Sanctuary sites requiring further consideration

The following site summaries set out the sites recommended by the Finding Sanctuary MCZ Project, that we propose will require further work prior to a potential designation in a future tranche.

Further Information

SNCB Advice

The SNCB advice can be found at:

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/1723382>

For specific site information please go to the page stated in the site summary.

For information on data certainty see section 5 of the SNCB advice and for advice on certainty of conservation objectives please see SNCB – supplementary advice and information at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/category/1725455>

Impact Assessment

For additional information on the Consultation Impact Assessment please use the following link: www.defra.gov.uk/environment/marine/protect/mpa/mcz/

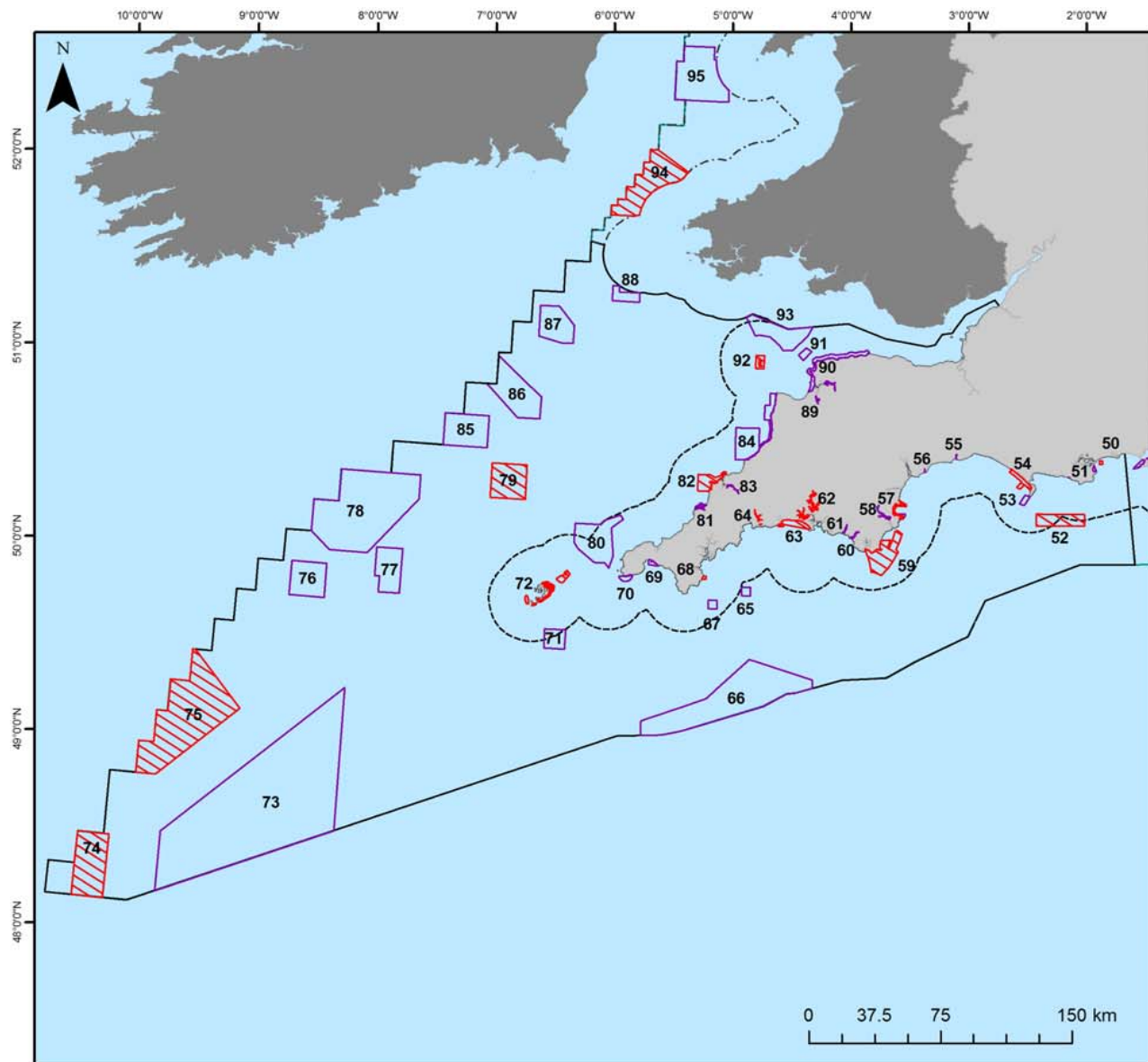
Within this link there are a series of documents including the Consultation Impact Assessment and supporting Annexes. For site specific information please open the section state in the individual site summary (Example: Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges – Annex I2 Option 2 Page 3)

Finding Sanctuary

For additional information on the proposed first tranche sites in Finding Sanctuary please use the following link -

<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/1561560>

Within this link there are a series of documents providing additional information on Finding Sanctuary recommended site. For site specific information please open the section stated in the individual site summary (Example - Canyons see FS - 3 Page 194).



Sites overview

- rMCZs put forward for designation in 2013
- Recommended MCZ
- Finding Sanctuary regional project area
- ISCZ regional project area
- 12nM Territorial Seas Limit
- UK Continental Shelf designated area

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 (www.ukho.gov.uk). Map produced by
 Natural England/JNCC 2012. The exact limits of
 the UK Continental Shelf designated area (UKCS)
 are set out in orders under section 1(7) of the
 Continental Shelf Act 1964. The regional MCZ
 project area follows the UKCS in English waters.
 Map Projection: BNG

Map Label	Site Name	Regional Project Number	Map Label	Site Name	Regional Project Number
49	Poole Rocks	N/A	72	Isles of Scilly	N/A
50	Studland Bay	N/A	73	South-West Deeps (East)	N/A
51	Broad Bench to Kimmeridge Bay	N/A	74	Canyons	N/A
52	South Dorset	N/A	75	South-West Deeps (West)	N/A
53	South of Portland	N/A	76	North-West of Jones Bank	N/A
54	Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges	N/A	77	East of Jones Bank	N/A
55	Axe Estuary	N/A	78	Greater Haig Fras	N/A
56	Otter Estuary	N/A	79	East of Haig Fras	N/A
57	Torbay	N/A	80	Cape Bank	N/A
58	Dart Estuary	N/A	81	Newquay and The Gannel	N/A
59	Skerries Bank and surrounds	N/A	82	Padstow Bay and surrounds	N/A
60	Devon Avon	N/A	83	Camel Estuary	N/A
61	Erme Estuary	N/A	84	Hartland Point to Tintagel	N/A
62	Tamar Estuary sites	N/A	85	North-East of Haig Fras	N/A
63	Whitsand and Looe Bay	N/A	86	South of Celtic Deep	N/A
64	Upper Fowey and Pont Pill	N/A	87	Celtic Deep	N/A
65	South-east of Falmouth	N/A	88	East of Celtic Deep	N/A
66	Western Channel	N/A	89	Taw Torridge Estuary	N/A
67	South of Falmouth	N/A	90	Bideford to Foreland Point	N/A
68	The Manacles	N/A	91	Morte Platform	N/A
69	Mounts Bay	N/A	92	Lundy	N/A
70	Lands End	N/A	93	North of Lundy (Atlantic Array area)	N/A
71	South of the Isles of Scilly	N/A			

Consultation Site Summary: Axe Estuary

Additional information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 829), Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 2) and Regional Project recommendations (FS – 4, page 462).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 0.3 km ²	Biogeographic Region: JNCC: Western Channel and Celtic Sea OPSAR Region: Region II: Greater North Sea
Site Location: Decimal Degrees Lat: 50.7133 Long: -3.0575 Degrees Minutes Seconds – Lat: 50°42'48"N Long: 3°3'27"W			
Inshore/Offshore: Inshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal mixed sediments	0.04 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal mixed sediments	<0.01 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	0.01 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal coarse sediment	<0.01km ²	Maintain

Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal mud	0.2 km ²	Maintain
Species FOCI	European eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>)	N/A	Recover ¹

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Ports, Harbours and Commercial Shipping	3000
	Best Estimate Total Cost = £3000

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
Rationale for Decision: Site Advantages <p>The Axe Estuary is a small recommended MCZ measuring 0.3 km² that is constrained by the boundaries of the estuary. Within this recommended MCZ there are a variety of features including five Broad Scale Habitats and one Species FOCI. Of particular importance within this site are the Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds. These are a BAP habitat and considered to be one of the most productive ecosystems in the world, with significant economic value of productivity, and are a supporting habitat for birds, juvenile fish, crustaceans and molluscs. Intertidal mud is also an important feature within this site, listed as both an OSPAR and BAP habitat, Intertidal mud is a highly productive ecosystem and an important feeding ground for wading and migratory birds available all year round. The Axe Estuary is a nursery area for mobile species such as fish including bass. It is also home to the European eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>) which is listed as an OSPAR and BAP species.</p>	

¹ Following advice from SNCBs, the Conservation Objective for this feature has changed from the original Regional Project recommendation.

Socio-Economics

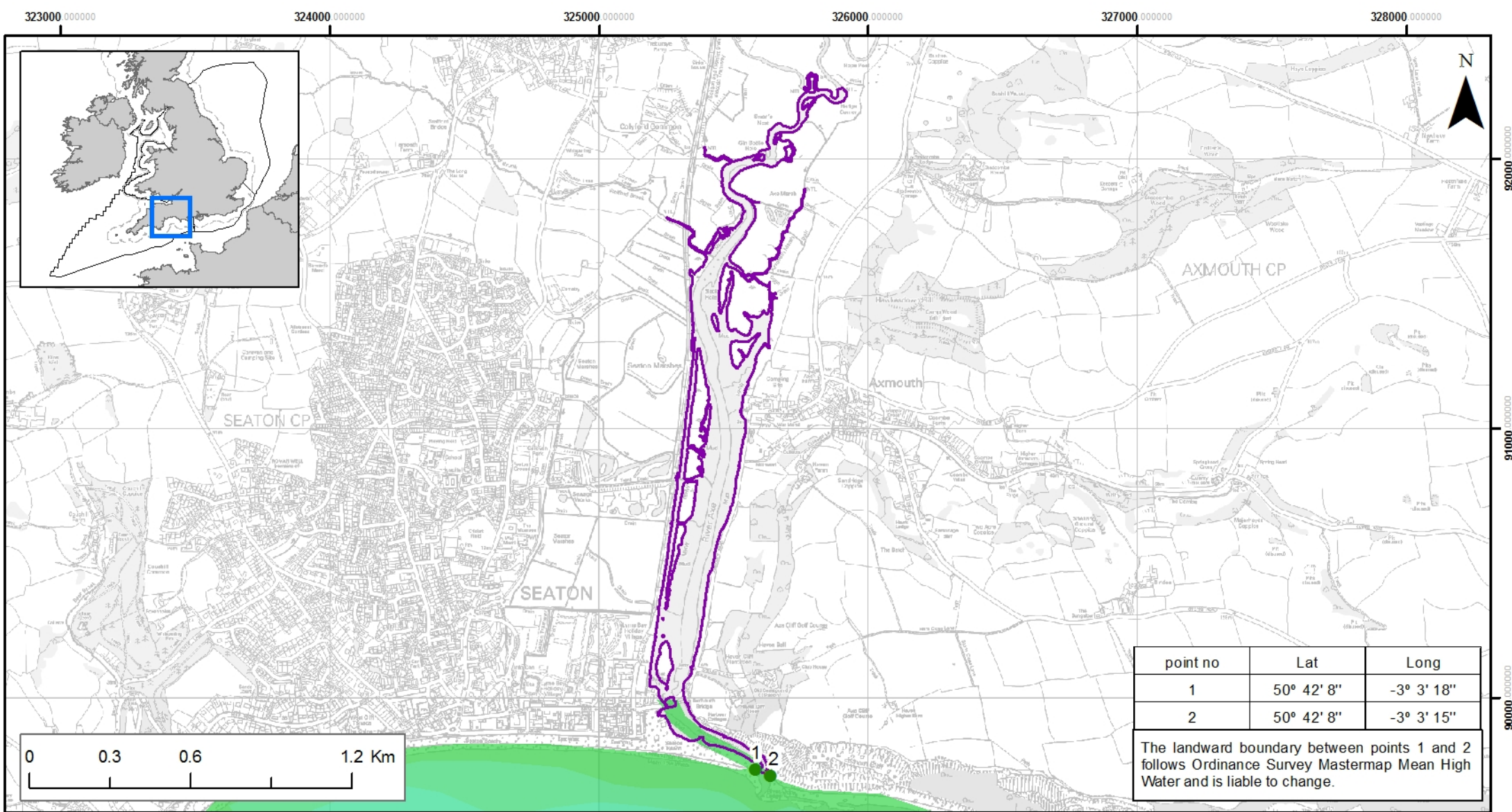
The Axe Estuary recommended MCZ has a low level of human activity. The main sector impacted by this site is Ports, Harbour and Commercial Shipping. For this sector there is a best estimate cost of £3,000 associated with an increase in the cost of assessing environmental impacts for future license applications.

Data Certainty

The Axe Estuary recommended MCZ has acceptable data certainty for one feature. There are five features with unacceptable data certainty, these include Subtidal mixed sediment, Intertidal mixed sediment, Intertidal coarse sediment, Intertidal mud and European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) and will require further work prior to their designation.

Conclusion

Although the advantages for this site justify the socio-economic implications, further work will be required to improve the data certainty prior to this site being designated.



point no	Lat	Long
1	50° 42' 8"	-3° 3' 18"
2	50° 42' 8"	-3° 3' 15"

The landward boundary between points 1 and 2 follows Ordnance Survey Mastermap Mean High Water and is liable to change.

Axe Estuary

Recommended MCZ

- Recommended MCZ
- rMCZ boundary co-ordinates
- MCZ Regional Projects boundaries
- England 12nM Territorial Seas Limit

Depth Areas (m)

- 20.0 - -10.0
- 9.9 - -5.0
- 4.9 - 0.0
- 0.1 - 5.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 25.0
- 25.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 100.0
- 100.1 - 250.0
- 250.1 - 500.0
- 500.1 - 1000.0

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 Reference: Theme ID 1477641,
 Map Projection: British National Grid

Consultation Site Summary: Bideford to Foreland Point

Additional Information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 998) and Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 12) and Regional Project recommendations (FS – 5 Page 912).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 101 km ²	Biogeographic Region: Western Channel and Celtic Sea (JNCC regional sea); Region III: Celtic Waters (OSPAR region)
Site Location: 51.1906 -4.0842 (centre location)			
Inshore/Offshore: Inshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective – activity causing pressure
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal coarse sediment	54 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal sand	21 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	4 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	High energy circalittoral rock	1 km ²	Maintain ²

² Following advice from SCNBs, the Conservation Objective for this feature has changed from the original Regional Project recommendation

Broad Scale Habitat	High energy infralittoral rock	9 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	High energy intertidal rock	1 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal coarse sediment	1 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal mixed sediments	0.4 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal mud	8 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	0.3 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Low energy intertidal rock	0.1 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Moderate energy intertidal rock	0.40 km ²	Maintain
Habitat FOCI	Honeycomb worm reefs (<i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reefs)	1 record	Maintain
Species FOCI	Pink sea fan (<i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>)	3 records	Maintain
Species FOCI	Sea snail (<i>Paludinella littorina</i>) ³	1 record	Maintain
Mobile species not listed in ENG	Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>)		Maintain
Mobile species not listed in ENG	Grey seal (<i>Halichoerus grypus</i>)		Maintain

³ The sea snail (*Paludinella littorina*) has been removed from Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. This means that it is no longer a Feature of Conservation Importance (FOCI) so has been removed as a feature for designation.

Mobile species not listed in ENG	Guillemot (<i>Uria aalge</i>)		Maintain
Mobile species not listed in ENG	Razorbill (<i>Alca torda</i>)		Maintain

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Archaeology	Unquantified
Commercial Fishing	2,000
Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management	Unquantified
National Defence	Non-Site Specific Cost
Renewable Energy (wind, wave and tidal)	2,000
Ports, Harbours and Commercial Shipping	1,000
	Best Estimate Total Cost = £5,000

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
Rationale for Decision: Site Advantages Bideford to Foreland Point recommended MCZ is an inshore site that covers an area of 101 km ² . The site is proposed for a variety of 12 Broad Scale Habitats, one FOCI habitat, two FOCI species features, and four non-ENG species. It is critical for connectivity along the north coast of Devon and Cornwall, and contributes the largest area of two intertidal BSH, and the second largest for five intertidal or infralittoral BSH in the region. The site contains a diverse range of littoral habitats that are currently unprotected along	

this area of coast, and it is highlighted as a hotspot for Harbour Porpoise.

Socio-Economics

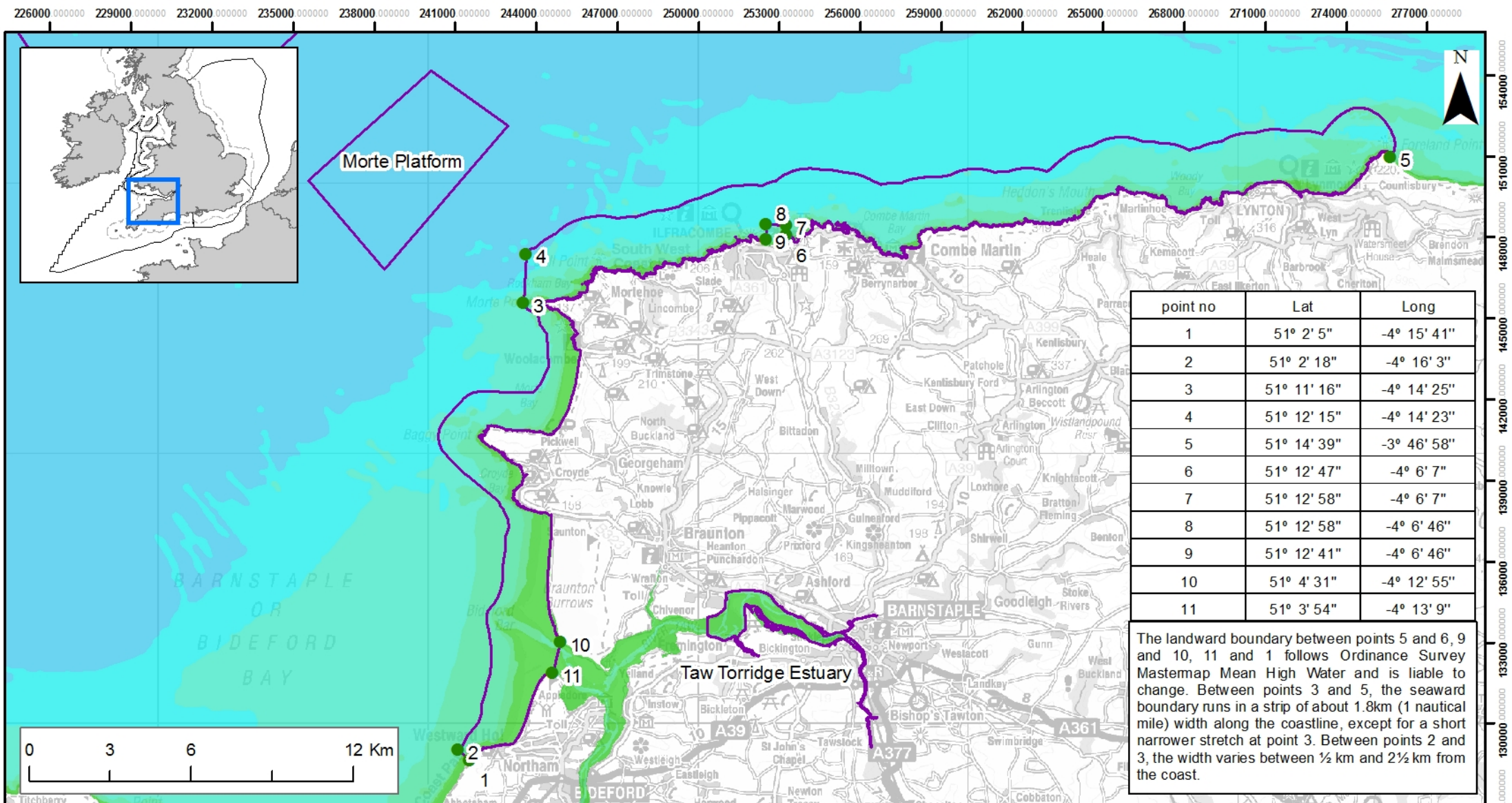
The site covers the existing Voluntary Marine Conservation Area, established to help raise awareness of the diversity of coastal wildlife. A number of sectors will be impacted depending on specific management measures, the best estimate annual impact to the ports, harbours and shipping sector is £1,000, commercial fishing is £2,000 and renewable energy £2,000.

Data Certainty

All of the BSHs, FOCI habitats or species have unacceptable data certainty, except for Pink sea fan (*Eunicella verrucosa*) and all will require further work prior to their designation.

Conclusion

Although the advantages for this site justify the socio-economic implications, further work will be required to improve the data certainty prior to this site being designated. For this site the regional project also proposed four non-ENG features and these features will also require further consideration.



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Consultation Site Summary: Broad Bench to Kimmeridge

Additional information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 817), Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 33) and Regional Project recommendations (FS – 4, page 415).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 0.1 km ²	Biogeographic Region: JNCC: Eastern Channel OPSAR Region: Region II: Greater North Sea
Site Location: Decimal Degrees Lat: 50.6093 Long: -2.1435 Degrees Minutes Seconds – Lat: 50°36'33"N Long: 2°8'36"W Inshore/Offshore: Inshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal coarse sediment	<0.01 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Moderate energy intertidal rock	0.03 km ²	Maintain
Species FOCI	Peacock's tail seaweed (<i>Padina pavonica</i>)	1 Point Recorded	Maintain

Species FOCI	Sea snail (<i>Paludinella littorina</i>) ⁴	1 Point Recorded	Maintain
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Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
No Sectors Impacted	0
	Best Estimate Total Cost = £0

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
Rationale for Decision: Site Advantages <p>The Broad Bench to Kimmeridge Bay recommended MCZ is a very small inshore site measuring 0.1 km². Within this recommended MCZ there are a variety of features including two Broad Scale Habitats and one Species FOCI. Of particular interest within this site is the Peacock's tail seaweed, at present this FOCI feature is currently only reaching minimum replication targets and does not exist within any existing marine protected areas, however there are concerns about the viability of this feature due to the small size of this site. The Broad Bench to Kimmeridge Bay recommended MCZ is a representative area of very rich intertidal habitat which supports a variety of species, and has led to the creation of a voluntary marine reserve in this area.</p> Socio-Economics	

⁴ The sea snail (*Paludinella littorina*) has been removed from Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. This means that it is no longer a Feature of Conservation Importance (FOCI) so has been removed as a feature for designation.

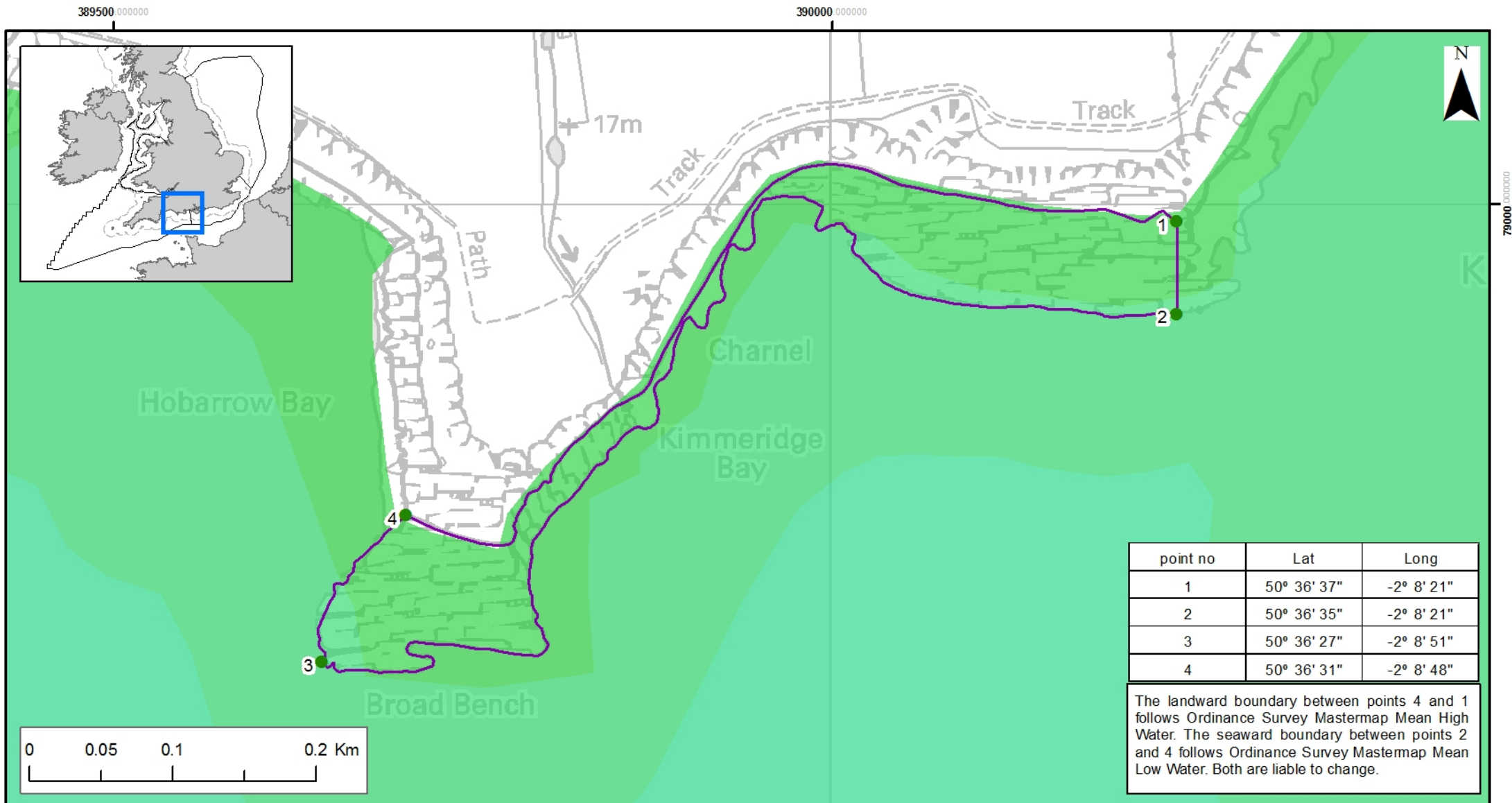
The Broad Bench to Kimmeridge Bay recommended MCZ is strongly supported by the conservation sector, and there is already a Voluntary Marine Conservation Area in Kimmeridge. There are currently no sectors with any quantified impacts, or significant unquantified costs within this site.

Data Certainty

The Broad Bench to Kimmeridge recommended MCZ has acceptable data certainty for two features. Within this site there is one feature with unacceptable data certainty, this is the Peacock tail seaweed (*Padina pavonica*) and will require further work prior to its designation.

Conclusion

Although the advantages for this site justify the socio-economic implications, and the data certainty for this site is acceptable, there are outstanding issues associated with the boundaries of the site and the subsequent viability of the features located within it. Therefore this site will require further consideration to resolve these issues prior to designation.



Broad Bench to Kimmeridge Bay

Recommended MCZ

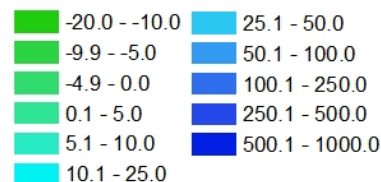
Recommended MCZ

rMCZ boundary co-ordinates

MCZ Regional Projects boundaries

England 12nM Territorial Seas Limit

Depth Areas (m)



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Consultation Site Summary: Camel Estuary

Additional Information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 980) and Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 42) and Regional Project recommendations (FS – 5, page 841).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 2 km ²	Biogeographic Region: Western Channel and Celtic Sea (JNCC regional sea); Region III: Celtic Waters (OSPAR region)
Site Location: 50.5294 -4.8698 (centre location)			
Inshore/Offshore: Inshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	0.15 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal coarse sediment	0.04 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal mud	2 km ²	Maintain ⁵
Broad Scale Habitat	Low energy intertidal rock	<0.01km ²	Maintain

⁵ Following advice from SNCBs, the Conservation Objective for this feature has been changed from the original Regional Project recommendation.

Habitat FOCI	Estuarine rocky habitats	2 records	Maintain
Species FOCI	European eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>)		Recover ¹

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Aquaculture	Unquantified
Archaeology	Unquantified
Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management	Unquantified
Ports, Harbours and Commercial Shipping	<1000
	Best Estimate Total Cost = < £1,000

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
<p>Rationale for Decision:</p> <p>Site Advantages</p> <p>Camel Estuary recommended MCZ is an inshore site that covers an area of 2 km². The site is proposed for a variety of six Broad Scale Habitats, one FOCI habitat and one Species FOCI which is the BAP species, European eel. As an estuary habitat it provides wider ecological importance in terms of productivity and ecological function as a fish nursery area. Proposed features such as Saltmarshes and intertidal mud are highly productive ecosystems, important for birds and provide carbon storage, while Intertidal rock and Coarse sediment is of importance to feeding fish. The site also contributes to the connectivity of estuarine habitats along the north coast of Cornwall.</p> <p>Socio-Economics</p>	

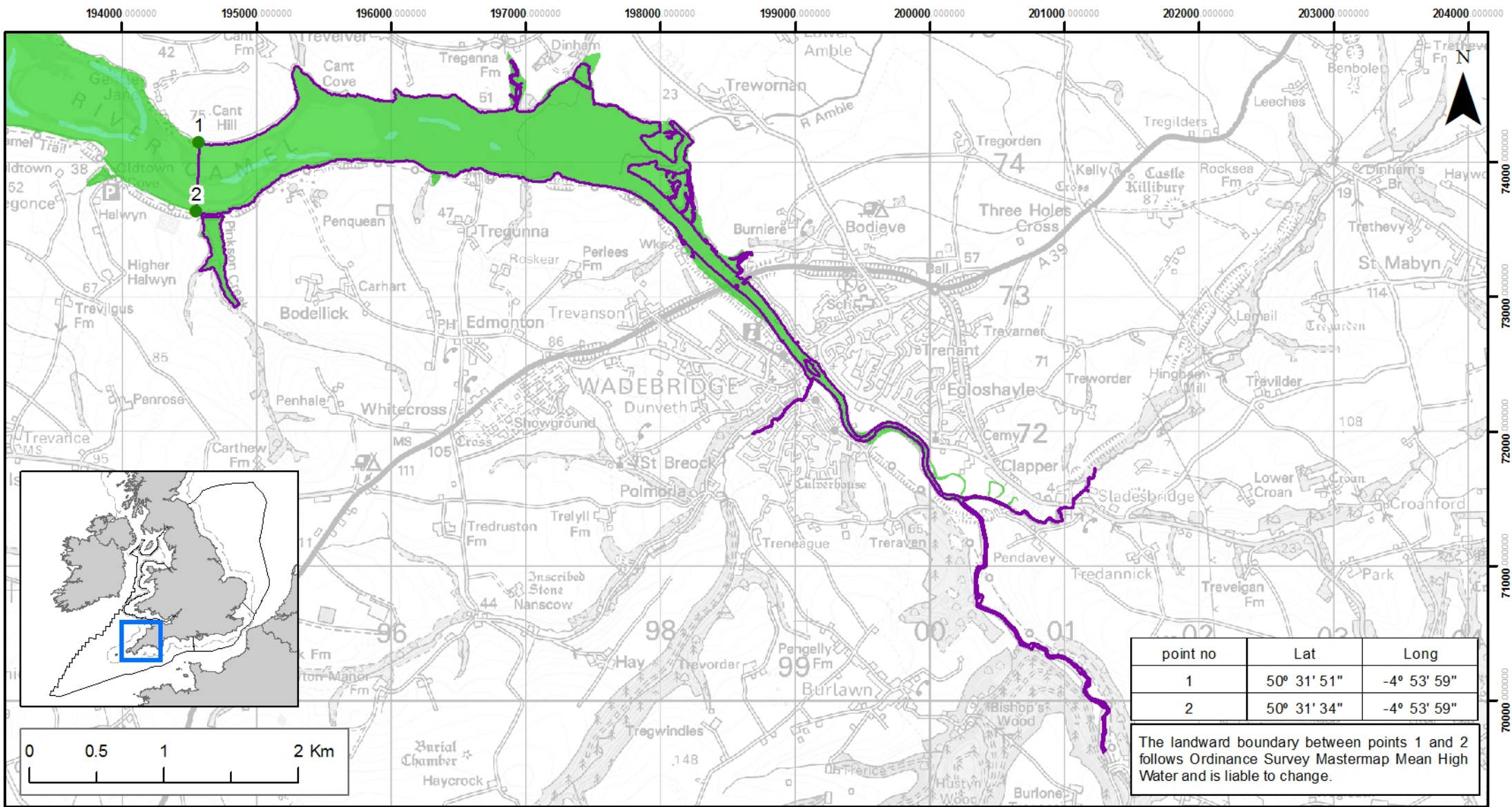
A number of sectors will be impacted depending on specific management measures; the best estimate annual impact to the ports, harbours and shipping sector is <£1,000. There is a strong indication of significant unquantified cost to the aquaculture sector dependent on the management of pacific oyster cultivation.

Data Certainty

Within this site two features (Low energy intertidal rock and European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*)) have acceptable data certainty. The remaining four features (Intertidal coarse sediment, Intertidal mud, Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds, and Estuarine rocky habitats) have unacceptable data certainty and will require further work prior to their designation.

Conclusion

For this site there is a strong indication of a potentially significant unquantified socio-economic implication associated with the aquaculture sector. Therefore further work will be required to better understand this implication prior to this site being considered for future designation.



point no	Lat	Long
1	50° 31' 51"	-4° 53' 59"
2	50° 31' 34"	-4° 53' 59"

The landward boundary between points 1 and 2 follows Ordnance Survey Mastermap Mean High Water and is liable to change.

Camel Estuary

Recommended MCZ

- Recommended MCZ
- rMCZ boundary co-ordinates
- MCZ Regional Projects boundaries
- England 12nM Territorial Seas Limit

Depth Areas (m)

- 20.0 - -10.0
- 9.9 - -5.0
- 4.9 - 0.0
- 0.1 - 5.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 25.0
- 25.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 100.0
- 100.1 - 250.0
- 250.1 - 500.0
- 500.1 - 1000.0

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Consultation Site Summary: Cape Bank

Additional Information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 892) and Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 54) and Regional Project recommendations (FS – 5, page 786).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 473 km ²	Biogeographic Region: Western Channel and Celtic Sea (JNCC regional sea); Region III: Celtic Waters (OSPAR region)
Site Location: 50.2173 -5.9216 (centre location)			
Inshore/Offshore: Inshore/Offshore – straddles the 6nm and 12nm limits			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	20 km ²	Recover
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal coarse sediment	308 km ²	Recover
Species FOCI	Spiny lobster (<i>Palinurus elephas</i>)	1 record	Recover

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Archaeology	Unquantified
Commercial Fishing	22,000
Non-UK Commercial Fishing	Unquantified
National Defence	Non-Site Specific Cost
Renewable Energy (wind, wave and tidal)	1,000
Best Estimate Total Cost = £23,000	

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

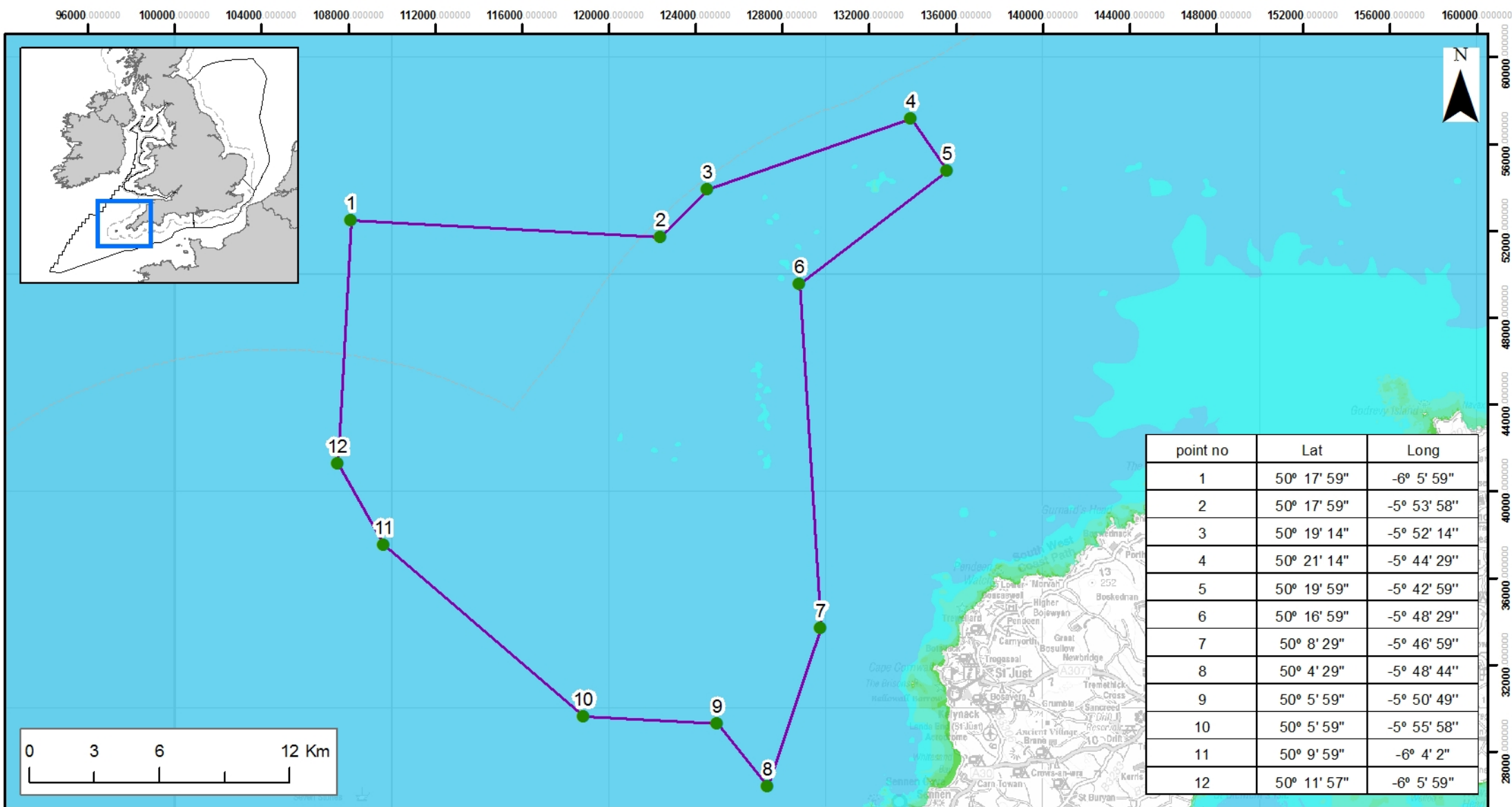
Decision	Requires further consideration
<p>Rationale for Decision:</p> <p>Site Advantages</p> <p>Cape Bank recommended MCZ is a site that straddles the inshore and offshore area, and covers an area of 473 km². The site is proposed for two Broad Scale Habitats and one FOCI species, and is important for meeting adequacy targets for Subtidal coarse sediment habitat and replication targets for the Spiny lobster (<i>Palinurus elephas</i>). It is in an area of productive tidal fronts and is an area of additional ecological importance to pelagic species, and as a spawning and nursery area for fish species. Proposed features such as rock habitats are characterised by high species diversity and support commercial fisheries species, particularly crab and lobster. This site is at a higher risk of damage or deterioration and the Spiny lobster (<i>Palinurus elephas</i>) is sensitive to pressures occurring within the site.</p> <p>Socio-Economics</p> <p>The site is controversial with fishing representatives despite boundary alterations, and is not supported by the French fisheries NCS. The main sector impacted is UK and Non-UK commercial fishing, the best estimate annual impact to the UK commercial fishing sector is £22,000. There is a strong indication of significant unquantified cost to the non-UK commercial fishing sector.</p>	

Data Certainty

Within this site only Subtidal coarse sediment has acceptable data certainty. The remaining two features: Moderate energy circalittoral rock and Spiny lobster (*Palinurus elephas*) have unacceptable data certainty and will require further work prior to their designation.

Conclusion

For this site there is a strong indication of a potentially significant unquantified socio-economic implications associated with the non-UK commercial fishing sector. Therefore despite this site being highlighted by the SNCBs as a site at higher risk, further work will be required to better understand these implications and improve data certainty prior to this site being considered for designation.



Cape Bank

Recommended MCZ

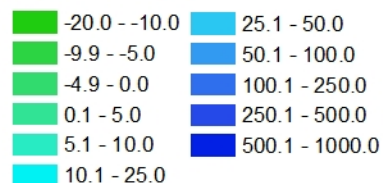
 Recommended MCZ

● rMCZ boundary co-ordinates

 MCZ Regional Projects boundaries

----- England 12nM Territorial Seas Limit

Depth Areas (m)



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 Reference: Theme ID 1477657,
 Map Projection: British National Grid

Consultation Site Summary: Celtic Deep

Additional Information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 842) and Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 82) and Regional Project recommendations (FS – 4 page 310).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

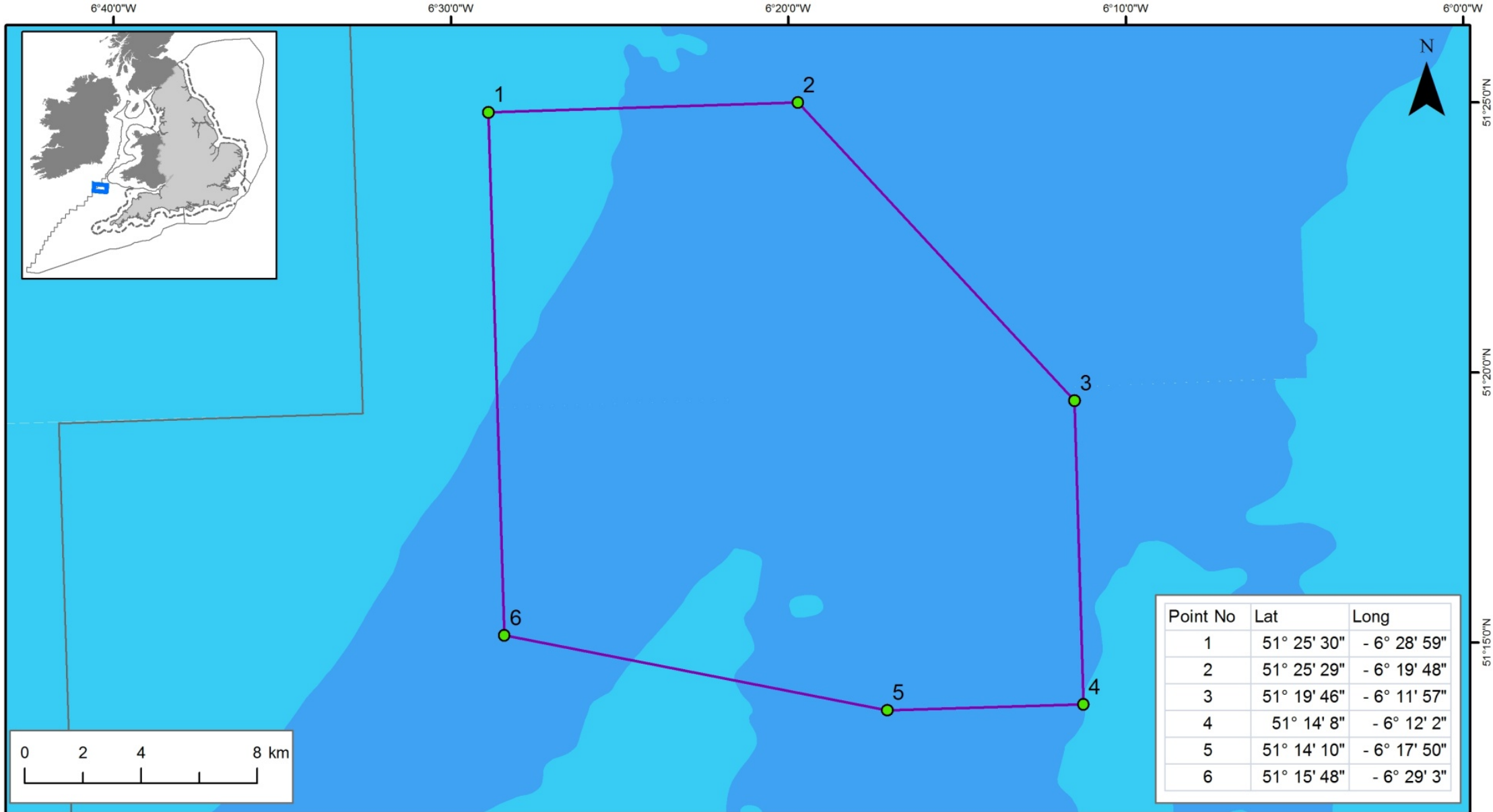
Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 348 km ²	Biogeographic Region: Western Channel and Celtic Sea (JNCC regional sea); Region III: Celtic Waters (OSPAR region)
Site Location: 51.3265 -6.3507 (centre location)			
Inshore/Offshore: Offshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal mud	348 km ²	Recover
FOCI habitat	Mud habitats in deep water	127 km ²	Recover

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Commercial Fishing	1,000
Non-UK Commercial Fishing	Unquantified costs
	Best Estimate Total Cost = £1,000

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
<p>Rationale for Decision:</p> <p>Site Advantages</p> <p>Celtic Deep recommended MCZ is a site in the offshore area that covers an area of 348 km². The site is proposed for one Broad Scale Habitat and one FOCI habitat. The site provides the only area for the FOCI 'Mud habitats in deep water' in the region, and is the second largest area of Subtidal mud of all recommended MCZs and existing marine protected areas in the region. It is therefore important for meeting targets for adequacy and replication. The site is also an area of additional ecological importance as a fish spawning and nursery area, and may contain foraging seabirds and common dolphins. The site is at a higher risk of damage or deterioration as both mud features are sensitive to pressures occurring within the site. Due to the intensity and historical nature of activities occurring within the site, there is a high risk that the features are currently damaged or deteriorated.</p> <p>Socio-Economics</p> <p>There is good support for this site from conservationists, but it is controversial with fishing representatives. The main sector impacted is UK and Non-UK commercial fishing, the best estimate annual impact to the UK commercial fishing sector is £1,000. There is a strong indication of significant unquantified cost to the non-UK commercial fishing sector.</p> <p>Data Certainty</p> <p>Within this site both features have acceptable data certainty.</p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>For this site there is a strong indication of a potentially significant unquantified socio-economic implication associated with the non-UK commercial fishing sector. Therefore despite this site being highlighted by the SNCBs as a site at higher risk, further work will be required to better understand these implications prior to this site being considered for designation.</p>	



Celtic Deep rMCZ

- Recommended MCZ
- rMCZ boundary co-ordinates
- Regional MCZ project area
- 12Nautical Miles Territorial Seas Limit
- Land

Depth Areas (metres)

- 0.0 - 5.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 25.0
- 25.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 100.0
- 100.1 - 250.0
- 250.1 - 500.0
- 500.1 - 1000.0

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Map Projection: WGS84UTM29N, Inset: BNG

Consultation Site Summary: Dart Estuary

Additional information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 911), Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 97) and Regional Project recommendations (FS – 4, page 519).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 5 km ²	Biogeographic Region: JNCC: Western Channel and Celtic Sea OSPAR Region: Greater North Sea
Site Location: Decimal Degrees – Lat: 50.3971 Long: -3.6197 Degrees Minute Seconds – Lat: 50°23'49"N Long: 3°37'10"W Inshore/Offshore: Inshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal mud	2 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal mud	2 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Low energy intertidal rock	<0.01 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Coastal saltmarsh and saline reedbed	0.02 km ²	Maintain
Habitat FOCI	Estuarine rocky habitat	5 Points Recorded	Maintain

Habitat FOCI	Intertidal under boulder communities	1 Point Recorded	Maintain
Species FOCI	Tentacled Lagoon Worm (<i>Alkmaria romijni</i>)	N/A	Maintain
Species FOCI	European eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>)	N/A	Recover ⁶

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Aquaculture	Significant unquantified cost
Archaeology	Unquantified
Ports, Harbours and Commercial Shipping	<1000
	Best Estimate Total Cost =<£1,000

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
Rationale for Decision: Site Advantages <p>The Dart Estuary recommended MCZ is an inshore site measuring 5 km². Within this rMCZ there are a variety of features including four Broad Scale Habitats, two Habitat FOCI and two Species FOCI. Of particular interest within this site is the Intertidal mud habitat which is the second largest in the Finding Sanctuary area, this habitat is a highly productive ecosystem and is an important feeding ground for wading and migratory birds that is available all year round. Intertidal rock habitat provides a particularly rich</p>	

⁶ Following advice from SNCBs, the Conservation Objective for this feature has changed from the original Regional Project recommendation.

source of secondary biomass in the UK. Underboulder communities are also of importance as they provide a niche habitat for a range of encrusting species, sponges, bryozoans and ascidians. This site also contains saltmarshes which are considered to be one of the most productive types of ecosystem in the world, providing significant economic value of productivity, and a habitat for many birds, juvenile fish, crustaceans and molluscs. If this site was not designated, the replication target would not be met for the tentacled lagoon worm (*Alkmaria romijni*) which is a nationally scarce specie.

Socio-Economics

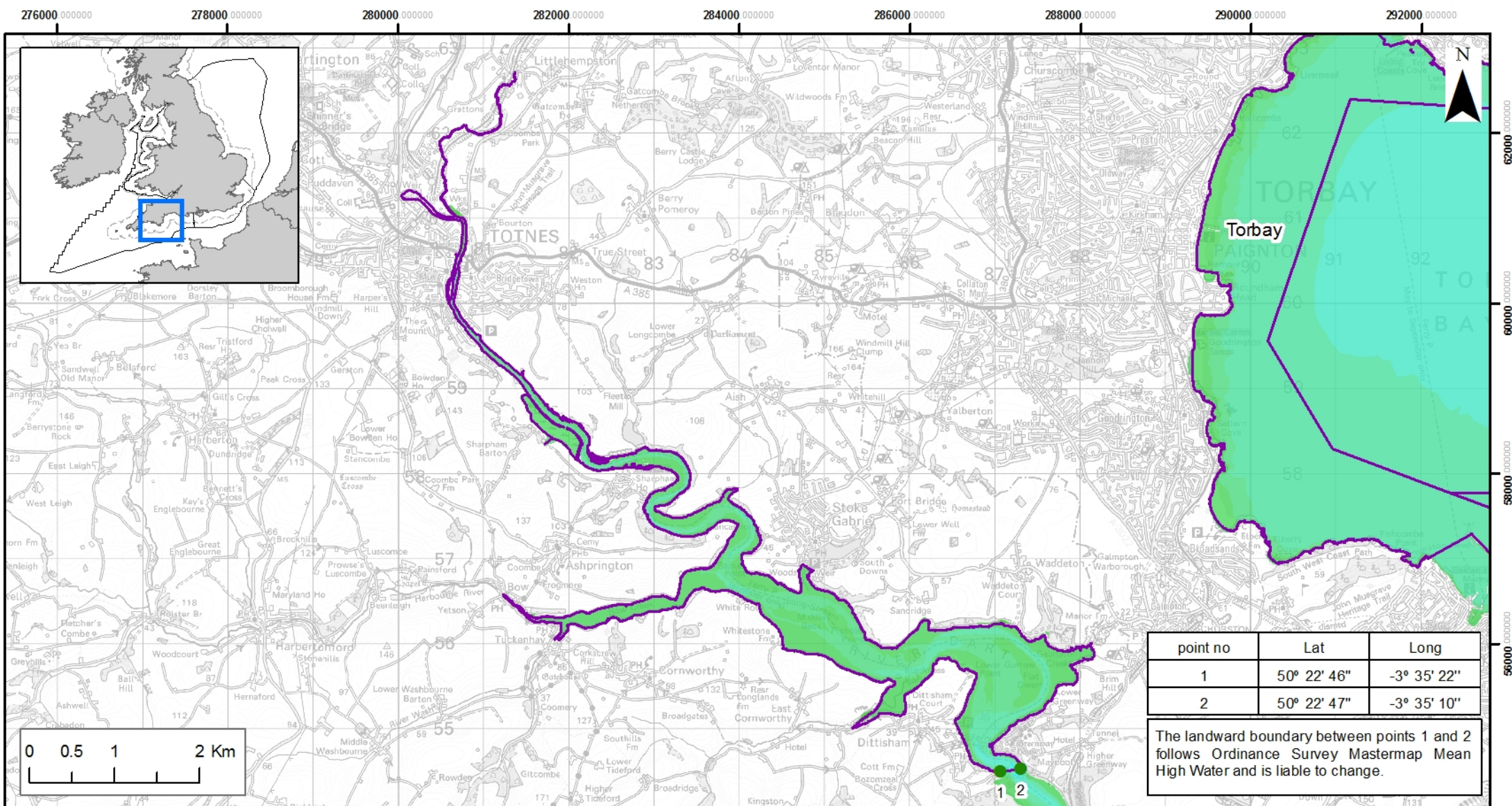
The Dart Estuary has received strong opposition from Dartmouth Harbour, Harbourmaster, Duchy of Cornwall and IFCAs, and changes have been made to this site to accommodate concerns. The main sector impacted by this site is the aquaculture sector, where there remains a significant unquantified cost associated with the potential compulsory use of triploid stock for pacific oyster cultivation.

Data Certainty

The Dart Estuary recommended MCZ has acceptable data certainty for five features. Within this site three features have unacceptable data certainty; these include Coastal saltmarshes, Intertidal boulder communities and Tentacled lagoon worm (*Alkmaria romijni*) and will require further work prior to their designation.

Conclusion

For this site there is a strong indication of potentially significant unquantified socio-economic implications associated with the aquaculture sector. Therefore, further work will be required to better understand this implication prior to this site being considered for future designation.



Dart Estuary

Recommended MCZ

Recommended MCZ

rMCZ boundary co-ordinates

MCZ Regional Projects boundaries

England 12nM Territorial Seas Limit

Depth Areas (m)



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Reference: Theme ID 1477645,
Map Projection: British National Grid

Consultation Site Summary: Devon Avon

Additional information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 919), Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 108) and Regional Project recommendations (FS – 4, page 558).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 2 km ²	Biogeographic Region: JNCC :Western Channel and Celtic Sea OSPAR Region – Region II Greater North Sea
Site Location: Decimal Degrees – Lat: 50.2883 Long: -3.8694 Degrees Minutes Seconds – Lat:50°17'17"N Long: 3°52'9"W			
Inshore/Offshore: Inshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitats	Subtidal mud	0.3 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitats	Subtidal sand	<0.01 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitats	High energy infralittoral rock	<0.01 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitats	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	0.1 km ²	Maintain

Broad Scale Habitats	Intertidal coarse sediment	0.01 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitats	Intertidal mud	1 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitats	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	0.1 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitats	Moderate energy intertidal rock	0.04 km ²	Maintain
Species FOCI	Tentacled lagoon-worm (<i>Alkmaria romijni</i>)	1 point recorded	Maintain
Species FOCI	European eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>)	N/A	Recover ⁷

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

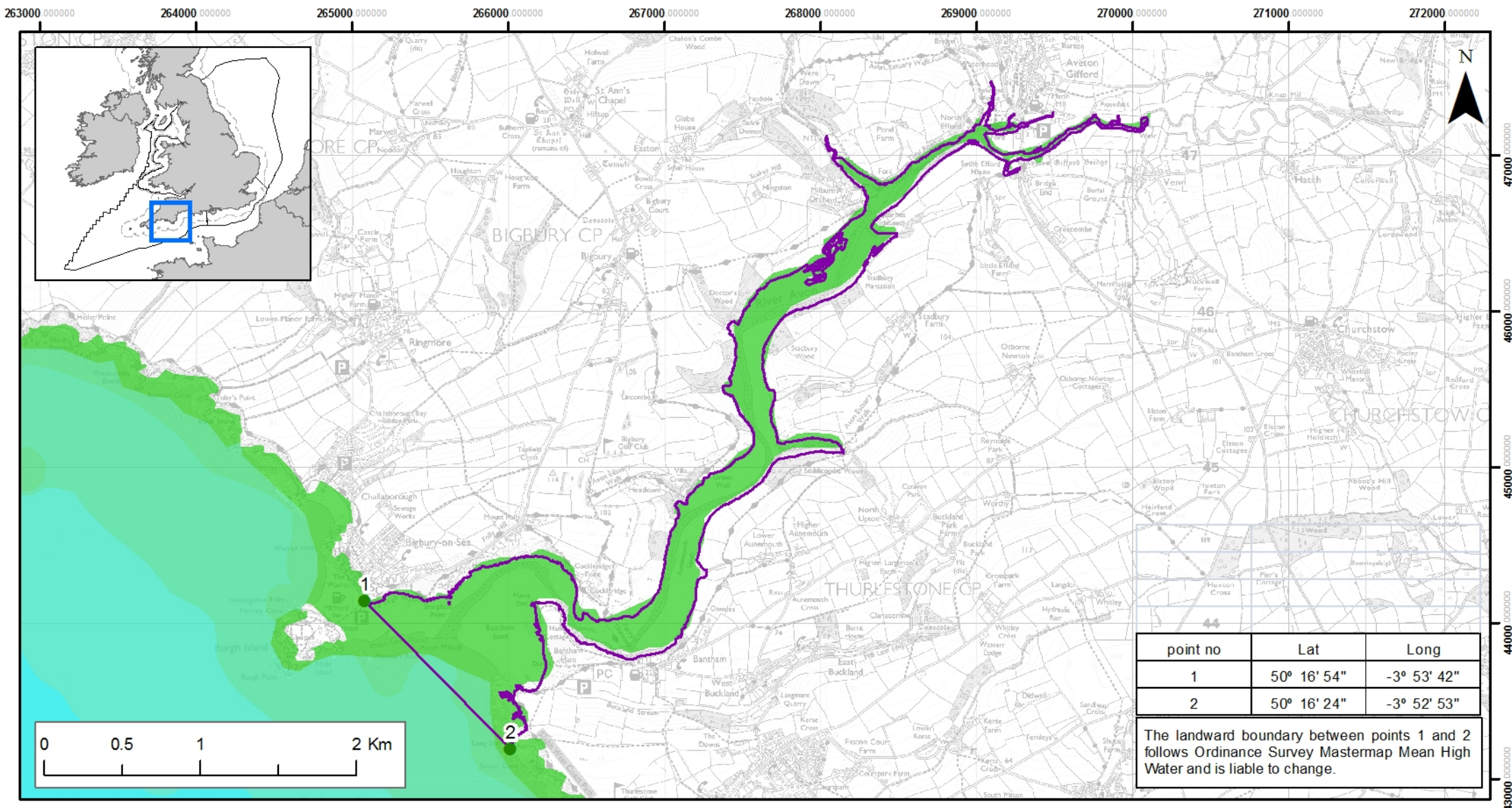
Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Archaeology	Unquantified
Aquaculture	Significant Unquantified Cost
Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management	Unquantified
Ports, Harbour and Commercial Shipping	<1000
	Best Estimate Total Cost =<£1000

⁷ Following advice from SNCBs, the Conservation Objective for this feature has changed from the original Regional Project recommendation.

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
Rationale for Decision:	
Site Advantages	
<p>The Devon Avon recommended MCZ is an inshore site measuring 2 km². Within this site there are a variety of features including eight Broad Scale Habitats and two Species FOCI. Of particular interest within this site are the two Species FOCI found within this site, the tentacled lagoon worm (<i>Alkmaria romijni</i>), which is a WCA species and has only the minimum amount of replicates within the network, and the European eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>) which is a BAP and OSPAR species. Furthermore the sediment habitats found within this site are ecologically important: the Saltmarshes are considered to be one of the most productive ecosystems in the world, with many birds, juvenile fish, crustaceans and molluscs using marshes as nurseries. The Devon Avon as an estuary provides an important contribution to ecological productivity, and has an important function as a nursery area.</p>	
Socio-Economics	
<p>There are relatively low levels of human activity within the Devon Avon estuary, and this site is relatively uncontroversial. The main sector impacted by this site is Aquaculture, where there remains a significant unquantified cost associated with the potential compulsory use of triploid stock for pacific oyster cultivation.</p>	
Data Certainty	
<p>The Devon Avon recommended MCZ has acceptable data certainty for five features. Within this site five features have unacceptable data certainty: these include Intertidal coarse sediment, Intertidal sand and muddy sand, Moderate energy intertidal rock, High energy infralittoral rock and Tentacled lagoon worm (<i>Alkmaria romijni</i>) and will require further work prior to their designation.</p>	
Conclusion	

For this site there is a strong indication of a potentially significant unquantified socio-economic implication associated with the aquaculture sector. Therefore further work will be required to better understand this implication prior to this site being considered for future designation.



Devon Avon Estuary

Recommended MCZ

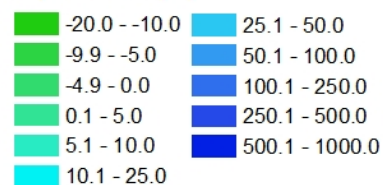
Recommended MCZ

rMCZ boundary co-ordinates

MCZ Regional Projects boundaries

England 12nM Territorial Seas Limit

Depth Areas (m)



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Reference: Theme ID 1477647,
Map Projection: British National Grid

Consultation Site Summary: Erme Estuary

Additional information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 923), Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 136) and Regional Project recommendations (FS – 4, page 576).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 1 km ²	Biogeographic Region: JNCC: Western Channel and Celtic Sea OSPAR Region: Region II Greater North Sea
Site Location: Decimal Degree – Lat: 50.3147 Long: -3.9438 Degrees Second Minutes – Lat: 50°18' 53"N Long: 3°56' 37" W Inshore/Offshore: Inshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal mud	<0.01 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal sand	0.04 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Low energy infralittoral rock	0.1 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	0.03 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	High energy infralittoral rock	0.1 km ²	Maintain

Broad Scale Habitat	High energy intertidal rock	<0.01 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal coarse sediment	<0.01 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal mixed sediment	<0.01 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Low energy intertidal rock	<0.01 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Moderate energy intertidal rock	0.03 km ²	Maintain
Habitat FOCI	Estuarine rocky habitat	3 Points recorded	Maintain
Habitat FOCI	Sheltered muddy gravels	0.07 km ²	Maintain
Species FOCI	European Eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>)	N/A	Recover ⁸

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Archaeology	Unquantified
Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management	Unquantified
	Best Estimate Total Cost = Unquantified

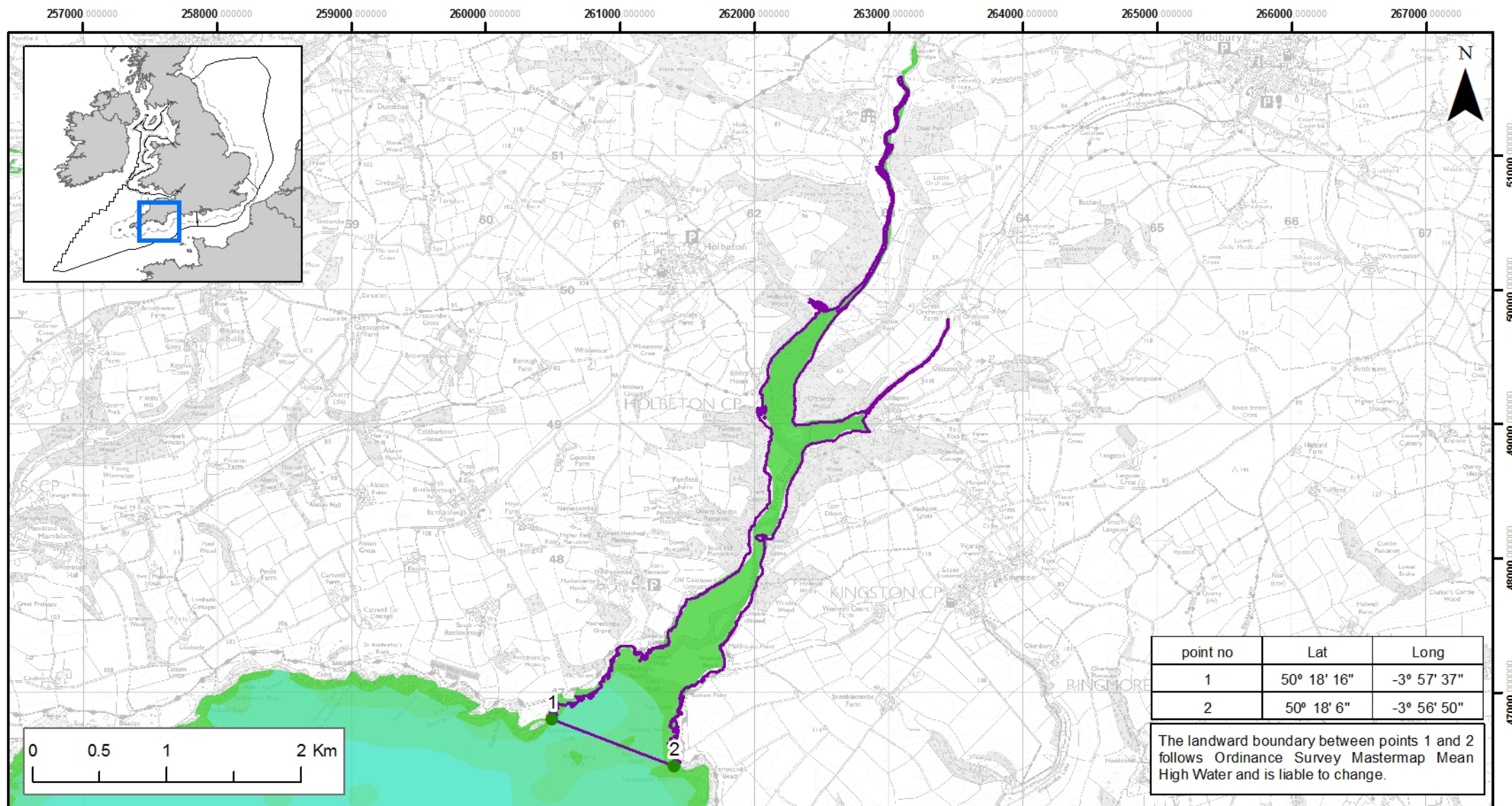
⁸ Following advice from SNCBs, the Conservation Objective for this feature has changed from the original Regional Project recommendation.

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
Rationale for Decision:	
Site Advantages	
<p>The Erme Estuary recommended MCZ is an estuary site measuring 1 km². Within this rMCZ there are a variety of features including; ten Broad Scale Habitats, two Habitat FOCI and one Species FOCI. Of particular interest within this site is the Low energy infralittoral rock, this being the only significant site for this feature found within the Finding Sanctuary Region. Infralittoral rock is extremely rich in faunal and floral species and is a suitable habitat for inshore commercial fisheries species particularly lobster and crab. This site also has Intertidal rock habitats which provide a particularly rich source of secondary biomass in the UK, and Subtidal sediment provides important nursery grounds for many ecologically and commercially important fish and supports seabirds. If this site was not designated, there would be no significant sites for Low energy infralittoral rock within the Finding Sanctuary region. This estuary is also known as a spawning ground for Sea trout and provides a habitat for a population of European otters.</p>	
Socio-Economics	
<p>The Erme Estuary recommended MCZ has a low level of human activity within it. This means that there are no significant quantified costs to any sectors within this site.</p>	
Data Certainty	
<p>The Erme Estuary recommended MCZ has acceptable data certainty for five features. Within this site eight features have unacceptable data certainty; these include High energy intertidal rock, Moderate energy intertidal rock, Low energy intertidal rock, Moderate energy infralittoral rock, Low energy infralittoral rock, Subtidal mud, Estuarine rocky habitat and Sheltered muddy gravel and will require further work prior to their designation.</p>	

Conclusion

Although the advantages for this site justify the socio-economic implications, further work will be required to improve the data certainty prior to this site being designated.



Erme Estuary

Recommended MCZ

- Recommended MCZ
- rMCZ boundary co-ordinates
- MCZ Regional Projects boundaries
- England 12nM Territorial Seas Limit

Depth Areas (m)

- | | |
|---|--|
| -20.0 - -10.0 | 25.1 - 50.0 |
| -9.9 - -5.0 | 50.1 - 100.0 |
| -4.9 - 0.0 | 100.1 - 250.0 |
| 0.1 - 5.0 | 250.1 - 500.0 |
| 5.1 - 10.0 | 500.1 - 1000.0 |
| 10.1 - 25.0 | |

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 Reference: Theme ID 1477648,
 Map Projection: British National Grid

Consultation Site Summary: East of Celtic Deep

Additional Information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 845) and Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 119) and Regional Project recommendations (FS – 4 page 324).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 95 km ²	Biogeographic Region: Western Channel and Celtic Sea (JNCC regional sea); Region III: Celtic Waters (OSPAR region)
Site Location: 51.4980 -5.7990 (centre location)			
Inshore/Offshore: Offshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal sand	84 km ²	Recover
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal coarse sediment ⁹	0.7 km ²	Recover
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal mud	10 km ²	Recover

⁹ Following advice from the SCNBs, this feature is to be removed as due to the scale of the feature it is unlikely a conservation objective would be achievable

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

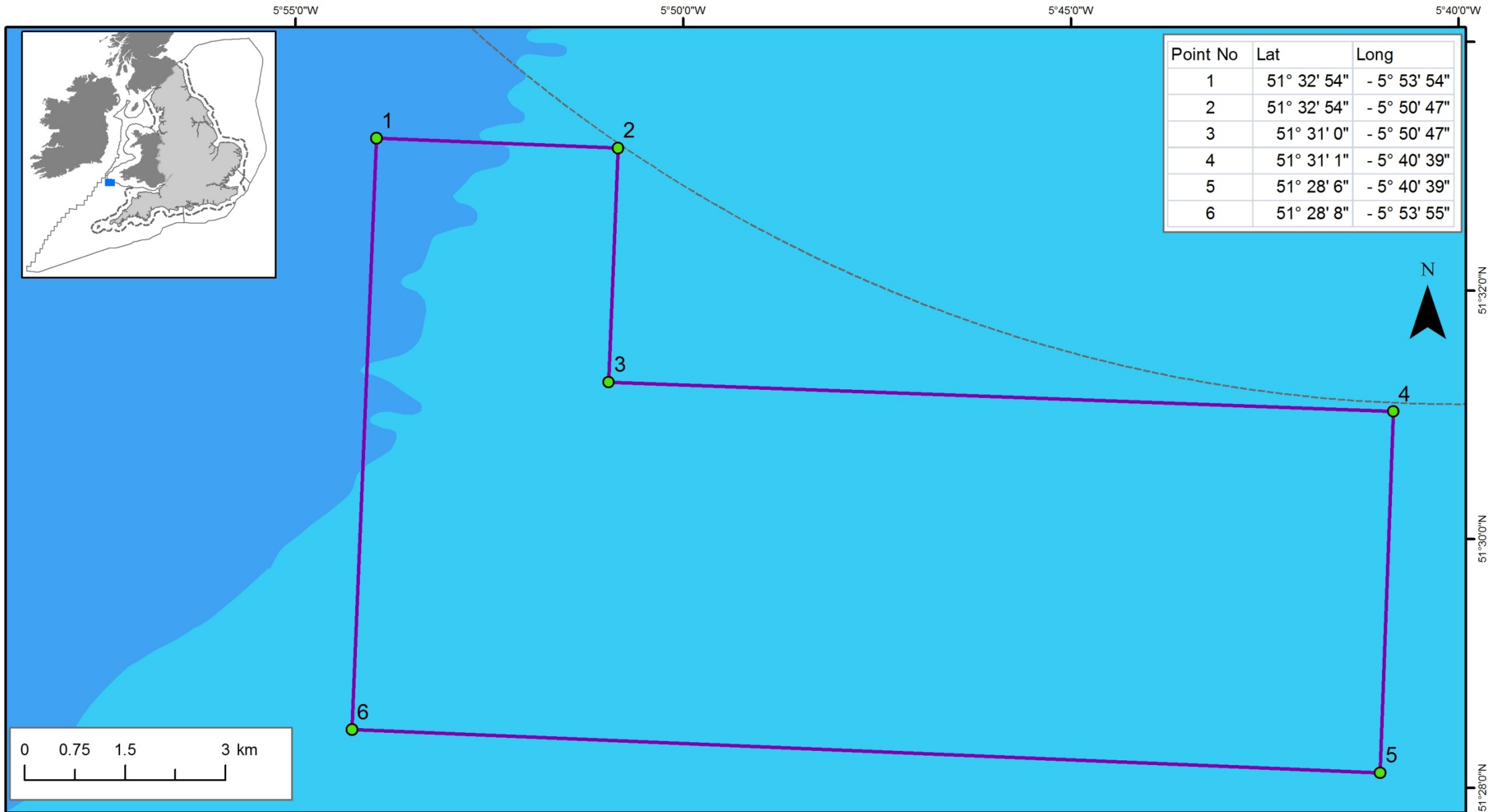
Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Commercial Fishing	<1000
Non-UK Commercial Fishing	Unquantified cost
	Best Estimate Total Cost = < £1,000

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
<p>Rationale for Decision:</p> <p>Site Advantages</p> <p>East of Celtic Deep recommended MCZ is a site in the offshore area that covers an area of 94 km². The site is proposed for two Broad Scale Habitats, and is important for meeting adequacy and replication targets for these habitats. The site contributes to the connectivity of sediment habitats and towards the Welsh inshore region. It also is of wider ecological importance as it is located in an area containing a thermal front, data for marine mammals, basking sharks, an important area for birds and spawning and nursery areas for fish. The site is at a higher risk of damage or deterioration as all features are vulnerable to pressures occurring within the site.</p> <p>Socio-Economics</p> <p>The main sector impacted is UK and Non-UK commercial fishing, the best estimate annual impact to the UK commercial fishing sector is <£1,000. There is a strong indication of significant unquantified cost to the non-UK commercial fishing sector. The site was moved to avoid interaction with Milford Haven disposal site, however this puts it in a more heavily fished area.</p> <p>Data Certainty</p> <p>Within this site existing data suggests that all features have unacceptable data certainty.</p>	

Conclusion

For this site there is still a potentially significant unquantified socio-economic implication associated with the non-UK fishing sector. Further work will be required to better understand these implications and improve the data certainty prior to this site being considered for designation.



East of Celtic Deep rMCZ

- Recommended MCZ
- rMCZ boundary co-ordinates
- Regional MCZ project area
- 12nM Territorial Seas Limit
- Land

Depth Areas (metres)

- 0.0 - 5.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 25.0
- 25.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 100.0
- 100.1 - 250.0
- 250.1 - 500.0
- 500.1 - 1000.0

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Map Projection: WGS84UTM30N, Inset: BNG

Consultation Site Summary: East of Jones Bank

Additional Information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 851) and Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 127) and Regional Project recommendations FS – 3 (page 261).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 359 km ²	Biogeographic Region: Western Channel and Celtic Sea (JNCC regional sea); Region III: Celtic Waters (OSPAR region)
Site Location: 49.9984 -7.5597 (centre location)			
Inshore/Offshore: Offshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	343 km ²	Recover
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal mud	14 km ²	Recover
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal sand ¹⁰	2 km ²	Recover

¹⁰ Following advice from the SCNBs, this feature is to be removed as due to the scale of the feature it is unlikely a conservation objective would be achievable

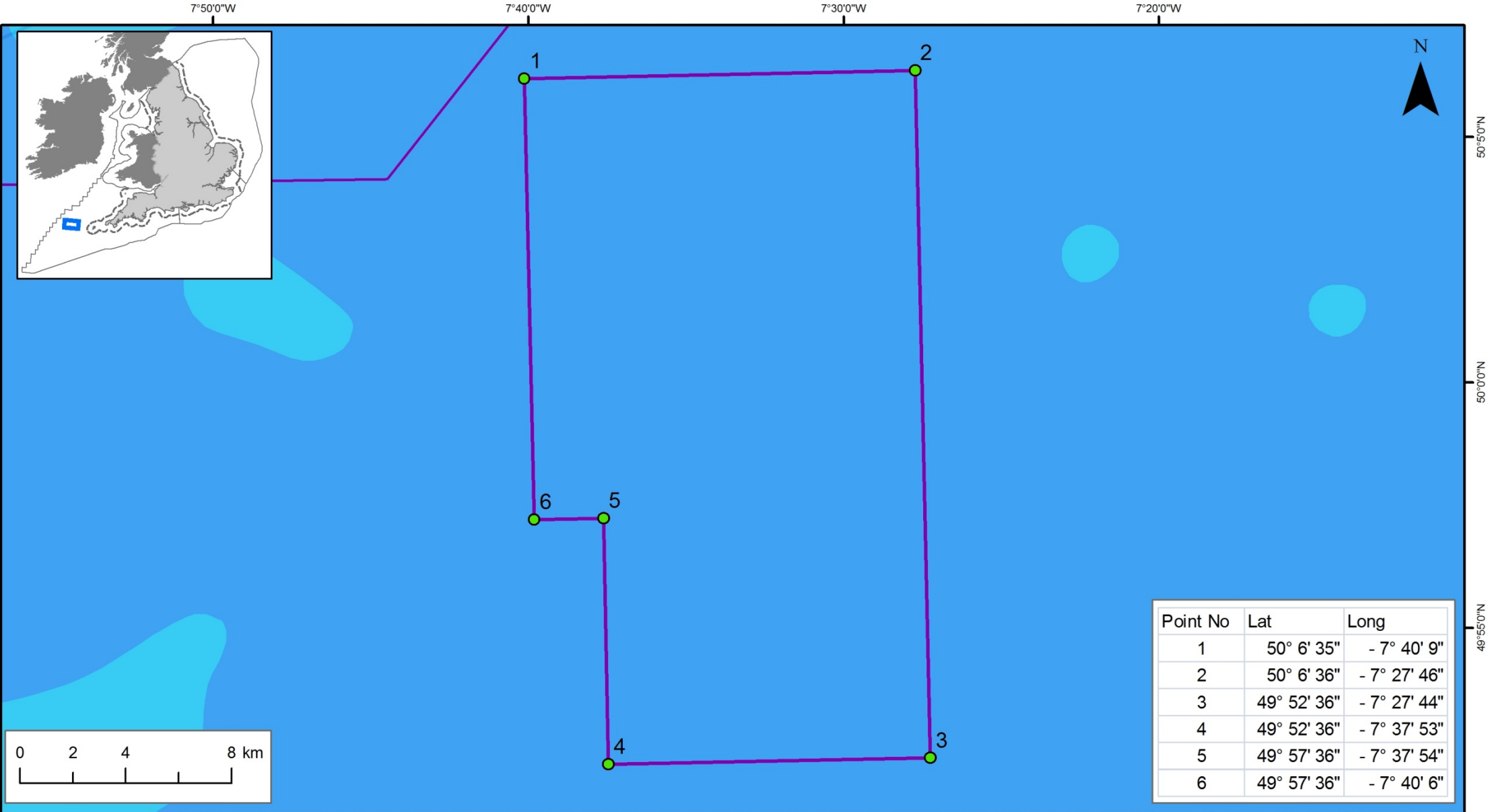
Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Commercial Fishing	<1000
Non-UK Commercial Fishing	Unquantified costs
National Defence	Non-Site Specific Cost
	Best Estimate Total Cost = < £1,000

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
<p>Rationale for Decision:</p> <p>Site Advantages</p> <p>East of Jones Bank recommended MCZ is a site in the offshore area that covers an area of 359 km². The site is proposed for two Broad Scale Habitats and it is important for meeting adequacy and replication targets for these habitats. The site makes a significant contribution in achieving the adequacy guideline for Moderate energy circalittoral rock. It is also of wider ecological importance as is within potential foraging area for certain seabird species and spawning and nursery area for fish. The site is at a higher risk of damage or deterioration as all features are vulnerable to pressures occurring within the site.</p> <p>Socio-Economics</p> <p>The main sector impacted is UK and Non-UK commercial fishing, the best estimate annual impact to the UK commercial fishing sector is < £1000. There is a strong indication of significant unquantified cost to the non-UK commercial fishing sector.</p> <p>Data Certainty</p> <p>Within this site existing data suggests that all features have unacceptable data certainty.</p> <p>Conclusion</p>	

For this site there is still a potentially significant unquantified socio-economic implication associated with the non-UK fishing sector. Therefore, despite this site being highlighted as a site at higher risk, further work will be required to better understand these implications and improve the data certainty prior to this site being considered for designation.



East of Jones Bank rMCZ

- Recommended MCZ
- rMCZ boundary co-ordinates
- Regional MCZ project area
- 12nM Territorial Seas Limit
- Land

Depth Areas (metres)

- 0.0 - 5.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 25.0
- 25.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 100.0
- 100.1 - 250.0
- 250.1 - 500.0
- 500.1 - 1000.0

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Map Projection: WGS84UTM29N, Inset: BNG

Consultation Site Summary: Greater Haig Fras

Additional Information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 854) and Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 156) and Regional Project recommendations (FS – 3 page 247).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 2,041 km ²	Biogeographic Region: Western Channel and Celtic Sea (JNCC regional sea); Region III: Celtic Waters (OSPAR region)
Site Location: 50.3014 -7.7940 (centre location)			
Inshore/Offshore: Offshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Moderate energy circalittoral rock ¹¹	689 km ²	Recover
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal coarse sediment	413 km ²	Recover
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal mixed sediments	116 km ²	Recover
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal mud	236 km ²	Recover

¹¹ Following advice from the SCNBs, this feature is to be considered for removal as recent survey data has shown the location of the habitat to be different to that provided to the regional projects and will need to be considered for inclusion in the SAC boundary under the Natura process

Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal sand	317 km ²	Recover
Geological feature	Haig Fras rock complex		Maintain

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Commercial Fishing	4000
Non-UK Commercial Fishing	Unquantified Costs
National Defence	Non-Site Specific Cost
	Best Estimate Total Cost = £4,000

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

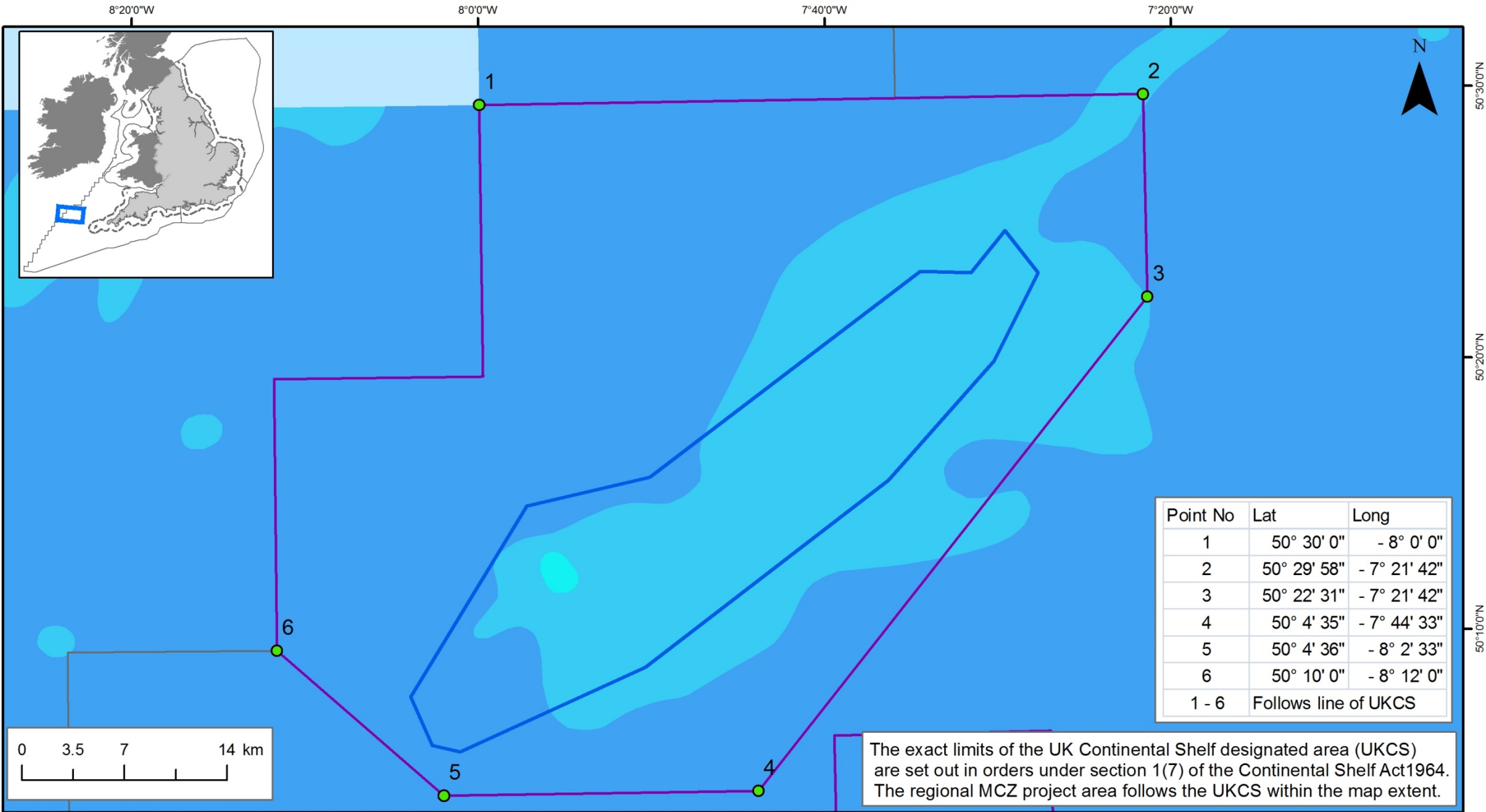
Decision	Requires further consideration
<p>Rationale for Decision:</p> <p>Site Advantages</p> <p>Greater Haig Fras recommended MCZ is a site in the offshore area that covers an area of 2,041 km². This site is proposed for four Broad Scale Habitats and is required to meet the adequacy targets for two of the features. The site contains a wide range of Broad Scale Habitats ranging from rocky to soft sediment habitats. It also includes a geological process feature, the Haig Fras rock complex which is the only substantial area of rocky reef in the Celtic Sea beyond the coastal margin. The site is at a higher risk of damage or deterioration as all four features are vulnerable to pressures occurring within the site.</p> <p>Socio-Economics</p> <p>The main sector impacted is UK and Non-UK commercial fishing, the best estimate annual impact to the UK commercial fishing sector is £4,000. There is a strong indication of significant unquantified cost to the non-UK commercial fishing sector.</p>	

Data Certainty

Within this site existing data suggests that all features except Haig Fras rock complex have unacceptable data certainty. Also, recent survey data has highlighted uncertainty regarding the presence and location of the Broad Scale Habitat features. JNCC do not recommend this site is taken forward in the first tranche as it requires further data to determine the presence and extent of the feature.

Conclusion

For this site there is still a potentially significant unquantified socio-economic implication associated with the non-UK fishing sector. Further work will be required to better understand these implications and improve the data certainty prior to this site being considered for designation.



Greater Haig Fras rMCZ

- Recommended MCZ
- rMCZ boundary co-ordinates
- Regional MCZ project area
- 12nM Territorial Seas Limit
- Land
- SACs With Marine Components

Depth Areas (metres)

- 0.0 - 5.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 25.0
- 25.1 - 50.0

- 50.1 - 100.0
- 100.1 - 250.0
- 250.1 - 500.0
- 500.1 - 1000.0

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 Natural England/JNCC 2012.

Map Projection: WGS84UTM29N, Inset: BNG

Consultation Site Summary: Hartland Point to Tintagel

Additional Information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 983) and Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 174) and Regional Project recommendations (FS – 5 page 856).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 304 km ²	Biogeographic Region: Western Channel and Celtic Sea (JNCC regional sea); Region III: Celtic Waters (OSPAR region)
Site Location: 50.7965 -4.7094 (centre location)			
Inshore/Offshore: Inshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal coarse sediment	156 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal sand	141 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	High energy infralittoral rock	1 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	<0.01km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	High energy intertidal rock	2 km ²	Maintain

Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal coarse sediment	2 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal mixed sediment	1 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal mud	1. km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	0.2 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Moderate energy intertidal rock	<0.01 km ²	Maintain
Habitat FOCI	Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	1 record	Maintain
Habitat FOCI	Honeycomb worm reefs (<i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reefs)	0 records	Maintain
Species FOCI	Pink sea-fan (<i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>)	5 records	Maintain ¹²
Species FOCI	Peacock's tail seaweed (<i>Padina pavonica</i>)	1 record	Maintain

¹² Following advice from SNCBs, the Conservation Objective for this feature has changed from the original Regional Project recommendation

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Archaeology	Unquantified cost
Commercial Fishing	<1000
Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management	Unquantified cost
Renewable Energy (wind, wave and tidal)	2000
Ports, Harbours and Commercial Shipping	Unquantified cost
	Best Estimate Total Cost = £2,000

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
<p>Rationale for Decision:</p> <p>Site Advantages</p> <p>Hartland Point to Tintagel recommended MCZ is a site in the inshore area that covers an area of 304 km². The site is proposed for a wide range of features that includes 10 Broad Scale Habitats, two FOCI habitats and two FOCI species. The site contributes the largest area of three Intertidal habitats in the region, and is crucial for connectivity along the North Coast of Devon and Cornwall. The majority of the features are of importance at regional scale, with half of importance at a wider scale. The site contains notable Honeycomb worm reefs (<i>Sabellaria alveolata</i>) and is required to meet replication targets for Peacock's tail seaweed (<i>Padina pavonica</i>).</p> <p>Socio-Economics</p> <p>The site is supported by local stakeholders from the North Devon Biosphere Reserve Marine Working Group, and also the Crown Estate dependent on a number of assumptions that certain activities can continue. The main sectors impacted is the UK commercial fishing sector with a best estimate annual cost of <£1,000 and renewable energy with a best estimate annual cost of</p>	

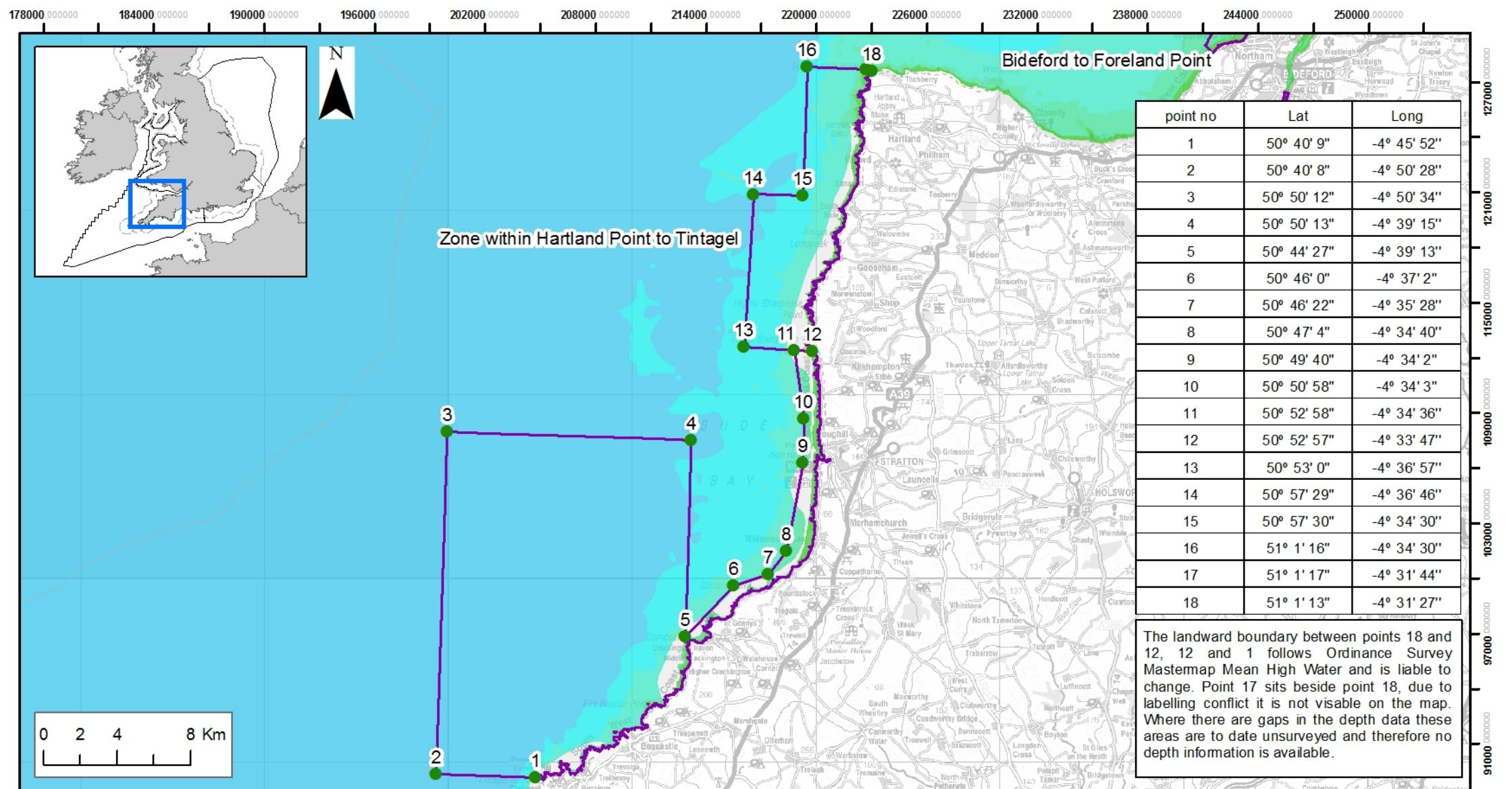
£2,000. The archaeology, flood and coastal erosion risk management and ports and harbours sectors are impacted, however site specific costs cannot be calculated and this is assessed at a national level.

Data Certainty

Within this site all features have unacceptable data certainty.

Conclusion

Although the advantages for this site justify the socio-economic implications, further work will be required to improve the data certainty prior to this site being designated.



Hartland Point to Tintagel Recommended MCZ

- Recommended MCZ
- rMCZ boundary co-ordinates
- MCZ Regional Projects boundaries
- England 12nM Territorial Seas Limit

Depth Areas (m)

- 20.0 - -10.0
- 9.9 - -5.0
- 4.9 - 0.0
- 0.1 - 5.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 25.0
- 25.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 100.0
- 100.1 - 250.0
- 250.1 - 500.0
- 500.1 - 1000.0

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Reference: Theme ID 1477663,
Map Projection: British National Grid

Consultation Site Summary: Lands End

Additional Information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 953) and Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 192) and Regional Project recommendations FS – 4 (page 719).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 19 km ²	Biogeographic Region: Western Channel and Celtic Sea (JNCC regional sea); Region III: Celtic Waters (OSPAR region)
Site Location: 50.0257 -5.6743 (centre location)			
Inshore/Offshore: Inshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records /percentage of study region	Conservation Objective – activity causing pressure
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal sand	11 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal coarse sediment	2 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	2 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	0.3 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	High energy circalittoral rock	0.1 km ²	Maintain

Broad Scale Habitat	High energy infralittoral rock	3 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	High energy intertidal rock	0.03 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal coarse sediment	0.01 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal mud ¹³	0.03 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	0.02 km ²	Maintain
Species FOCI	Pink sea-fan (<i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>)	2	Maintain
Species FOCI	Sea snail (<i>Paludinella littorina</i>) ¹⁴	1	Maintain
Mobile species not listed in ENG	Basking shark (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>)		Maintain
Mobile species not listed in ENG	Bottlenose dolphin (<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>)		Maintain
Mobile species not listed in ENG	Harbour porpoise (<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>)		Maintain
Mobile species not listed in ENG	Seabirds (species to be confirmed – site encompasses Runnelstone reef, which is of importance for feeding birds)		Maintain

¹³ Following advice from the SCNBs, this feature is to be removed as the habitat map was misclassified and the feature does not exist in the site

¹⁴ The sea snail (*Paludinella littorina*) has been removed from Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. This means that it is no longer a Feature of Conservation Importance (FOCI) so has been removed as a feature for designation.

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Archaeology	Non-Site Specific Cost
National Defence	Non-Site Specific Cost
Renewable Energy (wind, wave and tidal)	1,000
Ports, Harbours and Commercial Shipping	<1,000
	Best Estimate Total Cost = £1,000

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

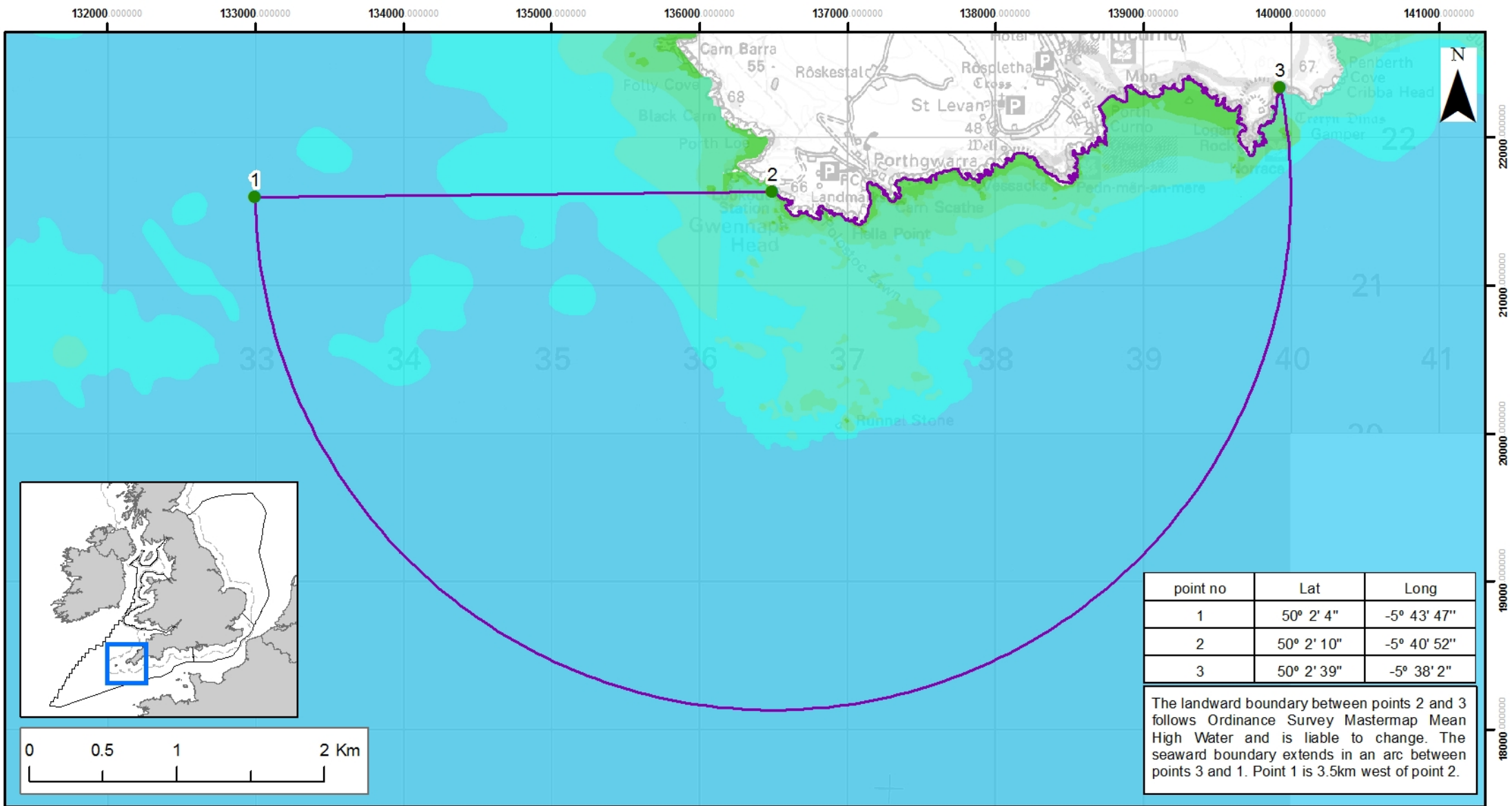
Decision	Requires further consideration
<p>Rationale for Decision:</p> <p>Site Advantages</p> <p>Lands End recommended MCZ is a site in the inshore area that covers an area of 19 km². The site is proposed for a range of features that includes 10 Broad Scale Habitats, two species FOCI, and four mobile species not listed within the ENG. The site contains the Runnelstone reef which is of high ecological importance for a range of mobile species including seabirds, cetaceans and basking sharks who use the area as a feeding area. The site intersects with an area of higher than average benthic species diversity and has scientific value as it has been previously studied.</p> <p>Socio-Economics</p> <p>There is strong support for this site from the Cornwall Local Group. The main sector impacted is the renewable energy sector with a best estimate annual cost of £1,000, there is also a best estimate annual cost to the ports and harbours sector of <£1000. The cost to the archaeology and national defence sector is assessed at a national level.</p>	

Data Certainty

Within this site all ENG features except Pink sea fan (*Eunicella verrucosa*) have unacceptable data certainty.

Conclusion

Although the advantages for this site justify the socio-economic implications, further work will be required to improve the data certainty prior to this site being designated. For this site the regional project also proposed four (depending on the number of seabird species identified) non-ENG features and these features will also require further consideration.



Lands End

Recommended MCZ

- Recommended MCZ
- rMCZ boundary co-ordinates
- MCZ Regional Projects boundaries
- England 12nM Territorial Seas Limit

Depth Areas (m)

- 20.0 - -10.0
- 9.9 - -5.0
- 4.9 - 0.0
- 0.1 - 5.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 25.0
- 25.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 100.0
- 100.1 - 250.0
- 250.1 - 500.0
- 500.1 - 1000.0

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 Reference: Theme ID 1477655,
 Map Projection: British National Grid

Consultation Site Summary: Morte Platform

Additional Information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 1004) and Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 231) and Regional Project recommendations (FS – 5 page 932).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 25 km ²	Biogeographic Region: Western Channel and Celtic Sea (JNCC regional sea); Region III: Celtic Waters (OSPAR region)
Site Location: 51.2326 -4.3046 (centre location)			
Inshore/Offshore: Inshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal coarse sediment	6 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	High energy circalittoral rock	5 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	15 km ²	Maintain

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Archaeology	Non-Site Specific Cost
Commercial Fishing	<1000
Renewable Energy (wind, wave and tidal)	<1000
National Defence	Non-Site Specific Cost
	Best Estimate Total Cost = < £1,000

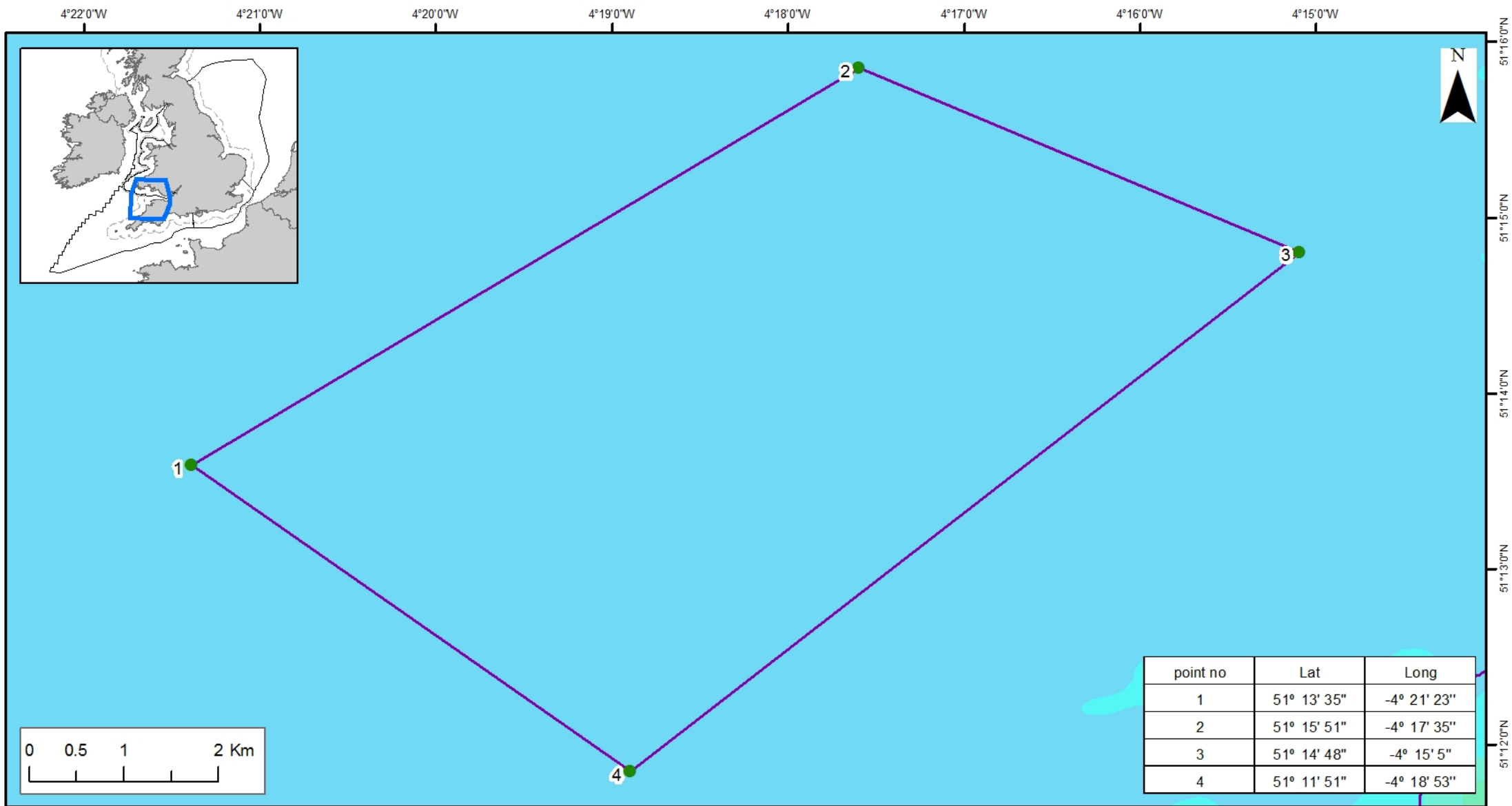
Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
<p>Rationale for Decision:</p> <p>Site Advantages</p> <p>Morte Platform recommended MCZ is a site in the inshore area that covers an area of 25 km². The site is proposed for three Broad Scale Habitats, including Subtidal coarse sediment which is important to meet regional adequacy targets. The site contains a higher than average benthic diversity and a mix of biotopes that is rarely represented elsewhere in the UK, primarily due to its unusual physical conditions.</p> <p>Socio-Economics</p> <p>The site has been agreed within a cross-sector stakeholder meeting which included renewable industry representatives and fishing representatives amongst others. The Devon local group supports this site on the basis that it will have no negative impacts on the Atlantic array construction and operation. The main sector impacted is the commercial fishing sector with a best estimate annual impact of <£1000, and the renewable energy sector with a best estimate annual impact of <£1000.</p> <p>Data Certainty</p>	

Within this site existing data suggests that all features have unacceptable data certainty.

Conclusion

For this site although the advantages for this site justify the socio-economic implications, further work will be required to improve the data certainty prior to this site being designated.



Morte Platform

Recommended MCZ

- Recommended MCZ
- rMCZ boundary co-ordinates
- MCZ Regional Projects boundaries
- England 12nM Territorial Seas Limit

Depth Areas (m)

	-20.0 - -10.0		25.1 - 50.0
	-9.9 - -5.0		50.1 - 100.0
	-4.9 - 0.0		100.1 - 250.0
	0.1 - 5.0		250.1 - 500.0
	5.1 - 10.0		500.1 - 1000.0
	10.1 - 25.0		

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 Reference: Theme ID 1477667,
 Map Projection: WGS84

Consultation Site Summary: Mounts Bay

Additional Information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 948) and Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 241) and Regional Project recommendations (FS – 4 page 701).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 11 km ²	Biogeographic Region: Western Channel and Celtic Sea (JNCC regional sea); Region III: Celtic Waters (OSPAR region)
Site Location: 50.1111 -5.4701 (centre location)			
Inshore/Offshore: Inshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal sand	10 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal mixed sediments	0.01 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	High energy infralittoral rock	0.2 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	High energy intertidal rock	0.1 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal coarse sediment	0.6 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal mixed sediments	<0.01 km ²	Maintain

Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	<0.01 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Moderate energy intertidal rock	0.04 km ²	Maintain
Habitat FOCI	Seagrass beds	0.02 km ²	Maintain
Species FOCI	Ocean quahog (<i>Arctica islandica</i>)	2	Maintain
Species FOCI	Giant Goby (<i>Gobius cobitis</i>)	1	Maintain
Species FOCI	Stalked jellyfish (<i>Haliclystus auricular</i>)		Maintain
Species FOCI	Stalked jellyfish (<i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i>)		Maintain
Species FOCI	Stalked jellyfish (<i>Lucernariopsis cruxmelitensis</i>)		Maintain

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Archaeology	Non-Site Specific Cost
Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management	Non-Site Specific Cost
National Defence	Non-Site Specific Cost
Ports, Harbours and Commercial Shipping	<1000
	Best Estimate Total Cost = <£1000

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
-----------------	--------------------------------

Rationale for Decision:

Site Advantages

Mounts Bay recommended MCZ is a site in the inshore area that covers an area of 11 km². The site is proposed for eight Broad Scale Habitats, one Habitat FOCI and five Species FOCI. The site is critical for replication targets for one of the species of Stalked jellyfish (*Lucernariopsis campanulata*) as it is one of only two replicates within the region for this species. The site appears to be a key area for Stalked jellyfish with all three species recorded in the site. The site is important for connectivity and offers protection to features that are not included in any existing marine protected areas. The site is also of additional importance as a nursery area, sea trout foraging area and of importance to wintering diving birds and basking sharks.

Socio-Economics

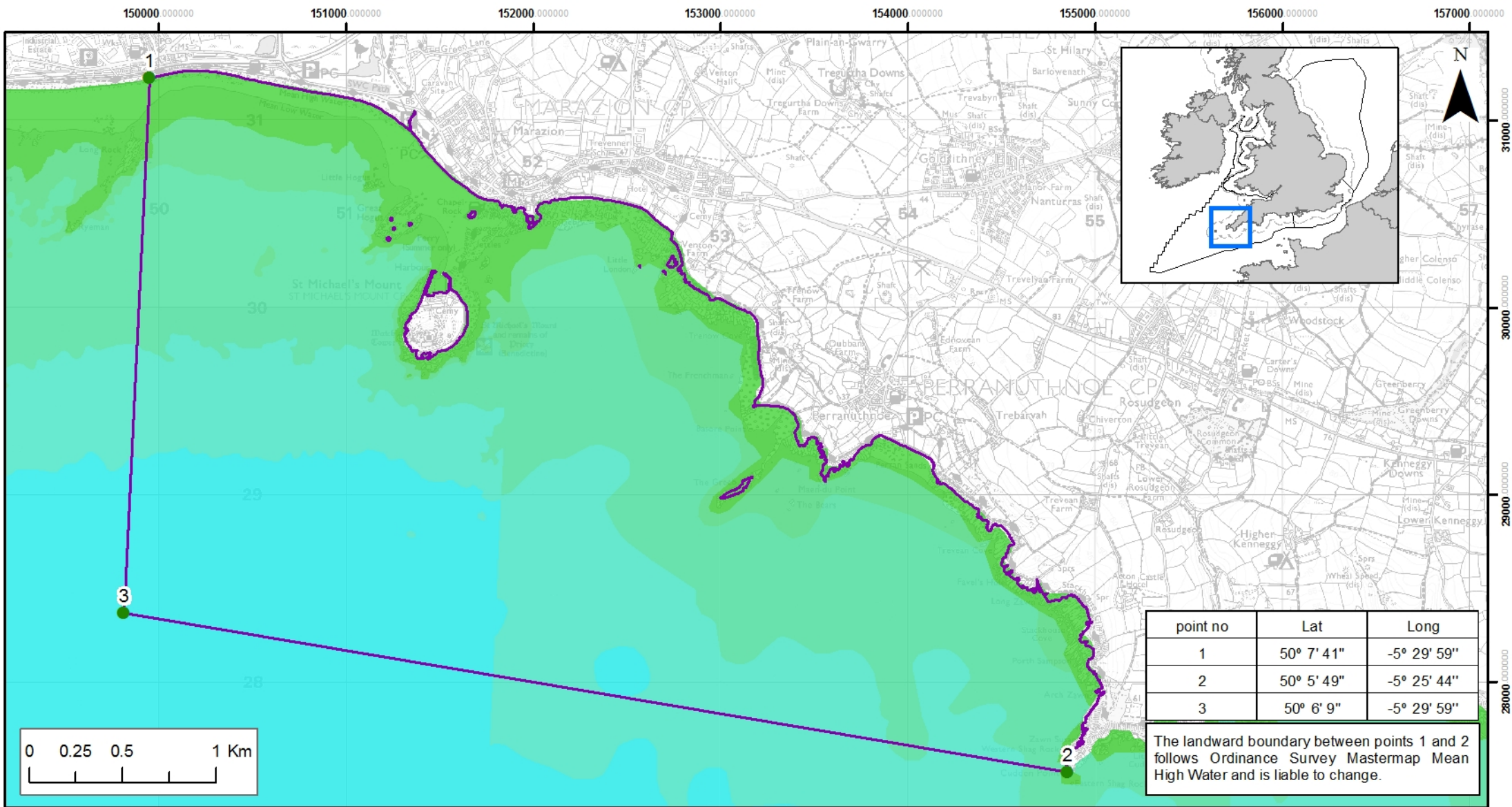
Modification of site boundaries has reduced concerns from the Ports sector and Crown Estate, who are supportive of the site on the assumption that MCZ designation does not restrict existing ports/harbour facilities, cables and recreational boat mooring. The main sector impacted is the ports and harbours sector with a best estimate annual impact of <£1000. Impacts to the archaeology, flood and coastal erosion risk management and national defence have been assessed at a national scale.

Data Certainty

Within this site existing data suggests that all features except Giant Goby (*Gobius cobitis*) have unacceptable data certainty.

Conclusion

For this site although the advantages for this site justify the socio-economic implications, further work will be required to improve the data certainty prior to this site being designated.



Mounts Bay

Recommended MCZ

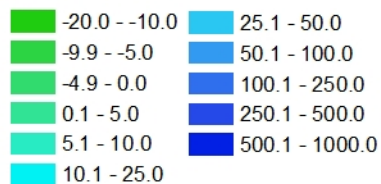
Recommended MCZ

rMCZ boundary co-ordinates

MCZ Regional Projects boundaries

England 12nM Territorial Seas Limit

Depth Areas (m)



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Consultation Site Summary: Newquay and The Gannel

Additional Information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 969) and Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 264) and Regional Project recommendations FS – 5 (page 803).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 9 km ²	Biogeographic Region: Western Channel and Celtic Sea (JNCC regional sea); Region III: Celtic Waters (OSPAR region)
Site Location: 50.4194 -5.1066 (centre location)			
Inshore/Offshore: Inshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal coarse sediment	8 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal mud	<0.01 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal sand	<0.01 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	0.02 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	High energy intertidal rock	0.03 km ²	Maintain

Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal coarse sediment	0.01 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal mud	1 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	0.1 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Low energy intertidal rock	0.05 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Moderate energy intertidal rock	<0.01 km ²	Maintain
Species FOCI	Pink sea-fan (<i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>)	1 record	Maintain
Species FOCI	Giant Goby (<i>Gobius cobitis</i>)	1 record	Maintain
Species FOCI	Native oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>)	2 records	Maintain
Species FOCI	Sea snail (<i>Palundinella littorina</i>) ¹⁵	1 record	Maintain
Species FOCI	European eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>)	1 record	Recover ¹⁶

¹⁵ The sea snail (*Palundinella littorina*) has been removed from Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. This means that it is no longer a Feature of Conservation Importance (FOCI) so has been removed as a feature for designation.

¹⁶ Following advice from SCNBs, the Conservation Objective for this feature has changed from the original Regional Project recommendations.

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Archaeology	Non-Site Specific Cost
Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management	Non-Site Specific Cost
Renewable Energy (wind, wave and tidal)	1,000
Ports, Harbours and Commercial Shipping	<1,000
	Best Estimate Total Cost = £1,000

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

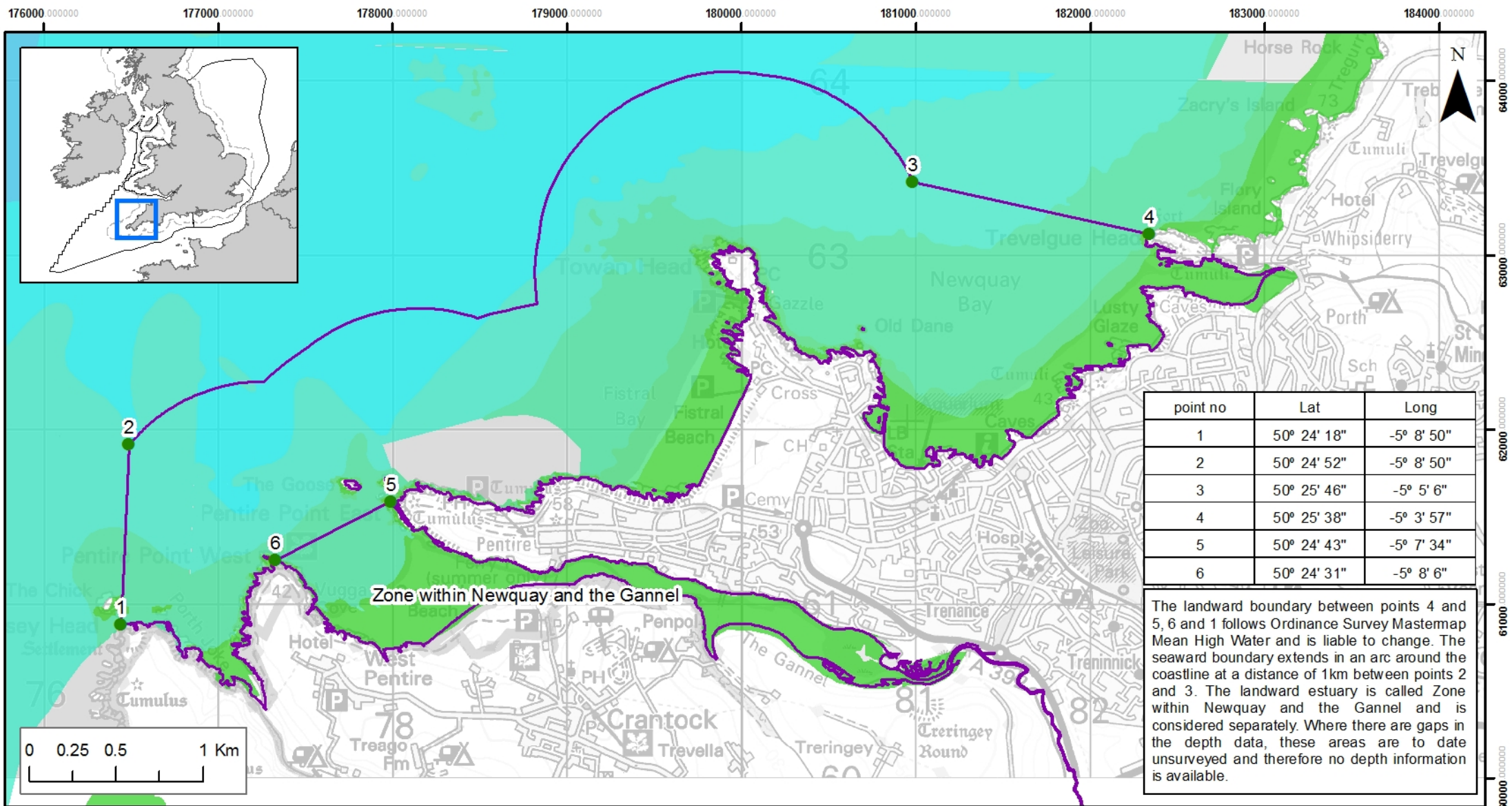
Decision	Requires further consideration
<p>Rationale for Decision:</p> <p>Site Advantages</p> <p>Newquay and The Gannel recommended MCZ is a site in the inshore area that covers an area of 9 km². The site is proposed for ten Broad Scale Habitats and four species FOCI. The site is important for the connectivity between sites, and is of importance to protect Saltmarsh, Pink sea fan (<i>Eunicella verrucosa</i>) and Giant goby (<i>Gobius cobitis</i>). The site includes estuarine areas which are of high productivity and additional ecological importance as fish nursery grounds and bird feeding area.</p> <p>Socio-Economics</p> <p>The main sector impacted is the renewable energy sector with a best estimate annual impact of £1,000, there is also a best estimate annual cost to the ports and harbours sector of <£1,000. Impacts to the archaeology and flood and coastal erosion risk sectors have been assessed at a national scale.</p>	

Data Certainty

Within this site existing data suggests that all features except European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) have unacceptable data certainty.

Conclusion

For this site although the advantages for this site justify the socio-economic implications, further work will be required to improve the data certainty prior to this site being designated.



Newquay and the Gannel

Recommended MCZ

- Recommended MCZ
- rMCZ boundary co-ordinates
- MCZ Regional Projects boundaries
- England 12nM Territorial Seas Limit

Depth Areas (m)

- 20.0 - -10.0
- 9.9 - -5.0
- 4.9 - 0.0
- 0.1 - 5.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 25.0
- 25.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 100.0
- 100.1 - 250.0
- 250.1 - 500.0
- 500.1 - 1000.0

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 Reference: Theme ID 1477658,
 Map Projection: British National Grid

Consultation Site Summary: North East of Haig Fras

Additional Information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 859) and Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 292) and Regional Project recommendations (FS – 4 page 286).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 464 km ²	Biogeographic Region: Western Channel and Celtic Sea (JNCC regional sea); Region III: Celtic Waters (OSPAR region)
Site Location: 50.7498 -7.0229 (centre location)			
Inshore/Offshore: Offshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal coarse sediment	56 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal mixed sediment	24 km ²	Recover
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal mud	192 km ²	Recover
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal sand	191 km ²	Maintain

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

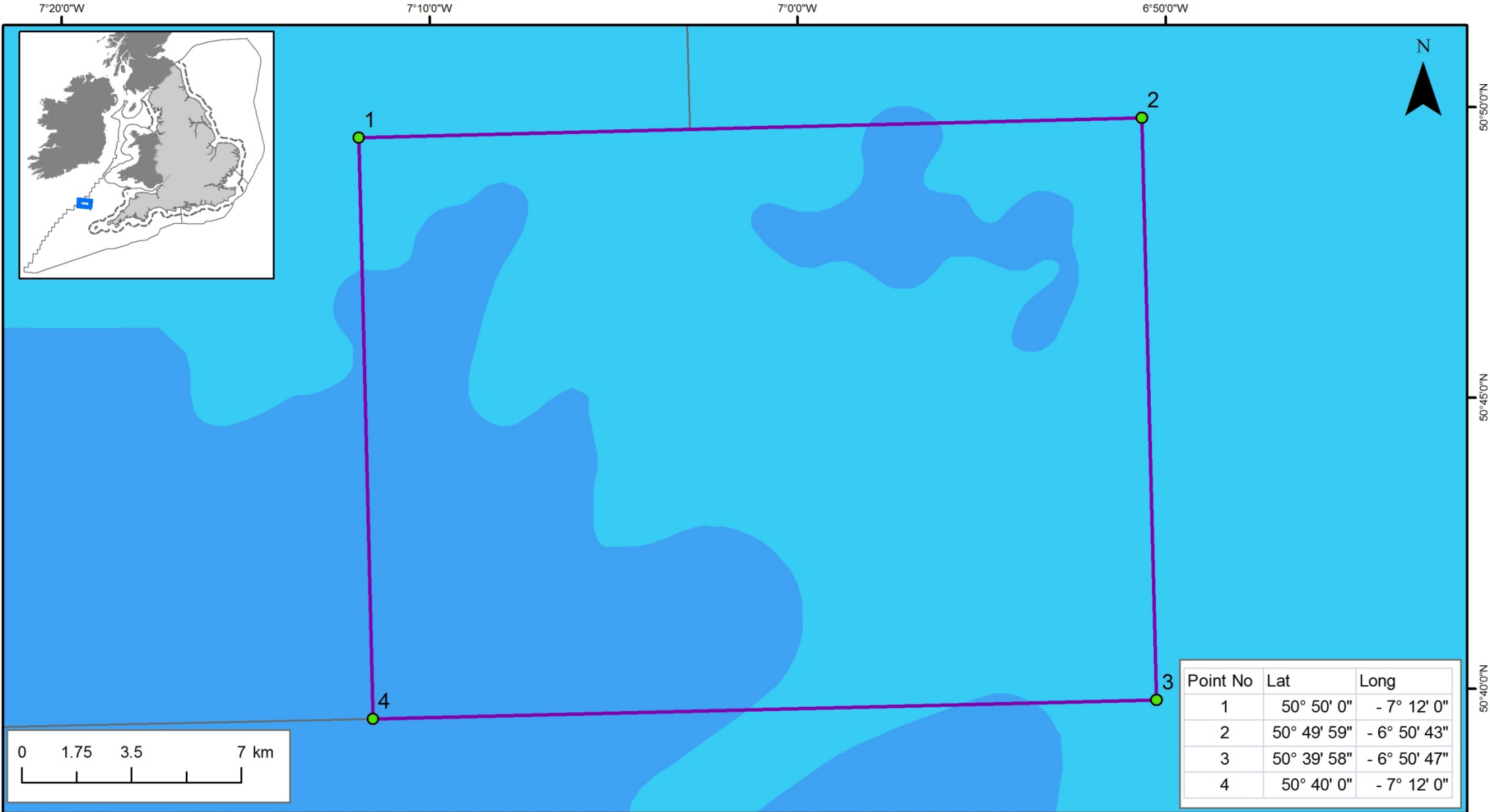
Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Commercial Fishing	1,000
Non-UK Commercial Fishing	Unquantified Cost
National Defence	Non-Site Specific Cost
	Best Estimate Total Cost = £1,000

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
<p>Rationale for Decision:</p> <p>Site Advantages</p> <p>North East of Haig Fras recommended MCZ is a site in the offshore area that covers an area of 464 km². The site is proposed for four Broad Scale Habitats, three of which are of ecological importance at the regional scale as only a small proportion of these habitats are protected in existing marine protected areas in the region. The site makes a significant contribution to achieving the adequacy target for Subtidal coarse sediment. The site is of additional ecological importance as a nursery and spawning area for fish, and of potential importance to seabirds.</p> <p>Socio-Economics</p> <p>Commercial fishing representatives from South Normandy do not support this site. The main sector impacted is the commercial fishing sector with a best estimate annual cost of £1,000. There is no indication of significant unquantified costs to the non-UK commercial fishing sector.</p> <p>Data Certainty</p> <p>Within this site existing data suggests that all features have unacceptable data certainty.</p>	

Conclusion

For this site although the advantages for this site justify the socio-economic implications, further work will be required to improve the data certainty prior to this site being designated.



North-East of Haig Fras rMCZ

- Recommended MCZ
- rMCZ boundary co-ordinates
- Regional MCZ project area
- 12nM Territorial Seas Limit
- Land

Depth Areas (metres)

- 0.0 - 5.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 25.0
- 25.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 100.0
- 100.1 - 250.0
- 250.1 - 500.0
- 500.1 - 1000.0

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Map Projection: WGS84UTM29N, Inset: BNG

Consultation Site Summary: North of Lundy Atlantic Array

Additional Information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 1006) and Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 279) and Regional Project recommendations FS – 5 (page 946).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 348 km ²	Biogeographic Region: Western Channel and Celtic Sea (JNCC regional sea); Region III: Celtic Waters (OSPAR region)
Site Location: 51.3386 -4.5225 (centre location)			
Inshore/Offshore: Inshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	28 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal coarse sediment	294 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal mixed sediment	1 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal sand	25 km ²	Maintain

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Archaeology	Non-Site Specific Cost
Commercial Fishing	7,000
Non-UK Commercial Fishing	Unquantified Cost
Renewable Energy (wind, wave and tidal)	<1,000
	Best Estimate Total Cost = £7,000

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

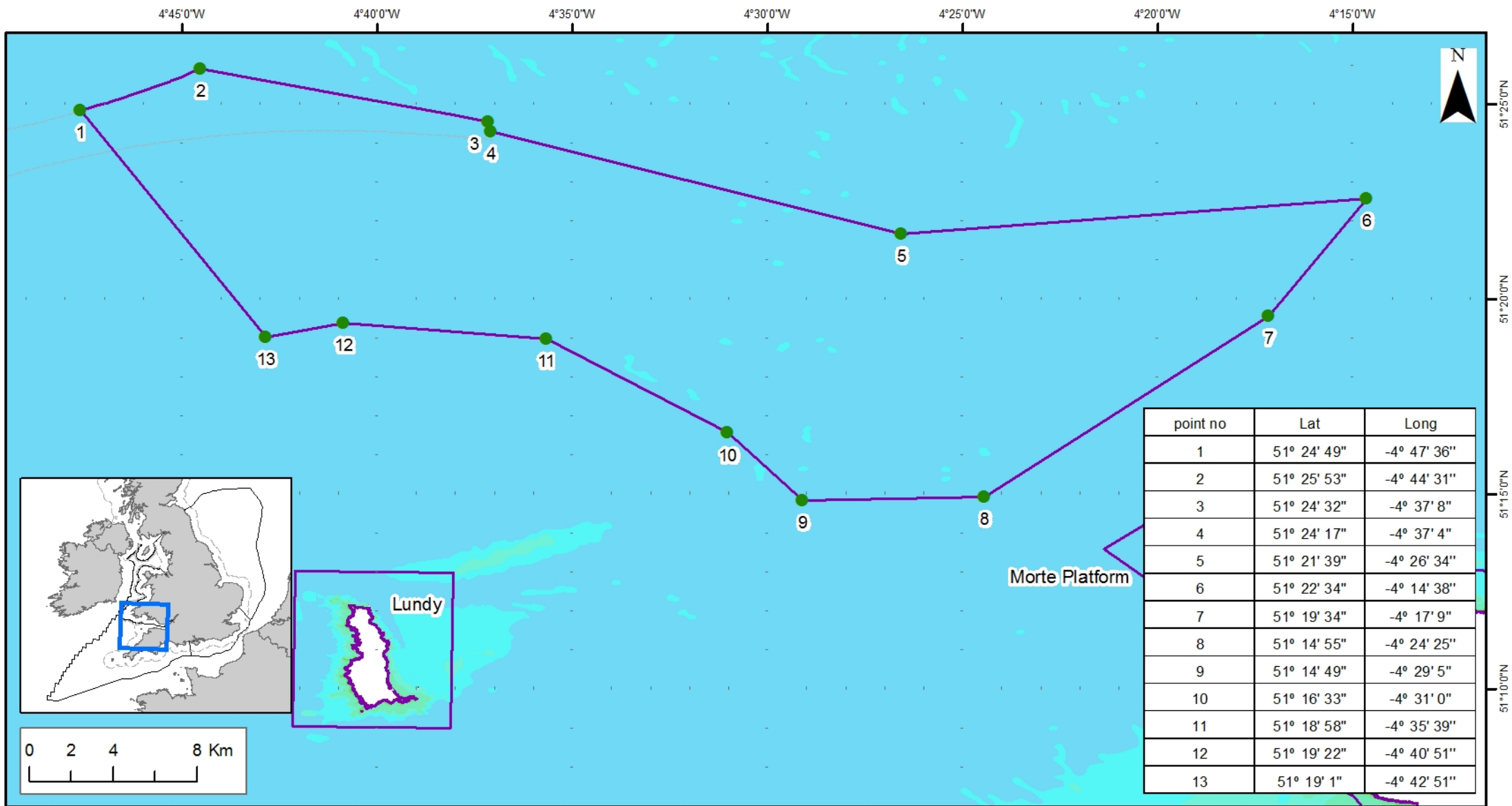
Decision	Requires further consideration
<p>Rationale for Decision:</p> <p>Site Advantages</p> <p>North of Lundy (Atlantic Array area) recommended MCZ is a site in the inshore area that covers an area of 348 km². The site is proposed for four Broad Scale Habitats, two of which are of ecological importance at the regional scale as only a small proportion of these habitats are protected in existing MPAs in the region. The site contains higher than average benthic diversity and habitat diversity within the regional context, and is required to meet the lower level adequacy target for subtidal coarse sediment.</p> <p>Socio-Economics</p> <p>The site is to be co-located with the Atlantic Array windfarm, this was agreed to ease pressures elsewhere for the fishing industry under the assumption that if co-location was not agreed, a similar sized site will be required elsewhere for the network. The windfarm developers are supportive on the assumption that it would not pose obstacles or added costs to the development. Local fishermen are not supportive due to ongoing negotiations with the developers around displacement compensation. The main sector impacted is the commercial fishing sector with a best estimate annual cost of £7,000. There is also an annual cost to the renewable sector of £<1000, and unquantified costs to non-UK commercial fishing sectors.</p>	

Data Certainty

Within this site existing data suggests that all features have unacceptable data certainty.

Conclusion

For this site although the advantages for this site justify the socio-economic implications, further work will be required to improve the data certainty prior to this site being designated. This site was designed to be co-located with the Atlantic Array offshore windfarm, however the extent of the proposed Atlantic Array windfarm has changed, and is now smaller than the extent of the MCZ. The implications of this will need to be considered.



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Reference: Theme ID 1477668,
Map Projection: WGS84

Consultation Site Summary: North West of Jones Bank

Additional Information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 865) and Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 302) and Regional Project recommendations FS – 3 (page 235)

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 463.72 km ²	Biogeographic Region: Western Channel and Celtic Sea (JNCC regional sea); Region III: Celtic Waters (OSPAR region)
Site Location: 50.7498 -7.0229 (centre location)			
Inshore/Offshore: Offshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal coarse sediment	3.75 km ²	Recover ¹⁷
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal mud	388.45 km ²	Recover
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal sand ¹⁸	5.90 km ²	Recover

¹⁷ Following advice from SNCBs, the Conservation Objective for this feature has changed from the original Regional Project recommendation

¹⁸ Following advice from the SCNBs, this feature is to be removed as due to the scale of the feature it is unlikely a conservation objective would be achievable

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Commercial Fishing	<1000
Non-UK Commercial Fishing	Unquantified Cost
National Defence	Non-Site Specific Cost
	Best Estimate Total Cost = <£1000

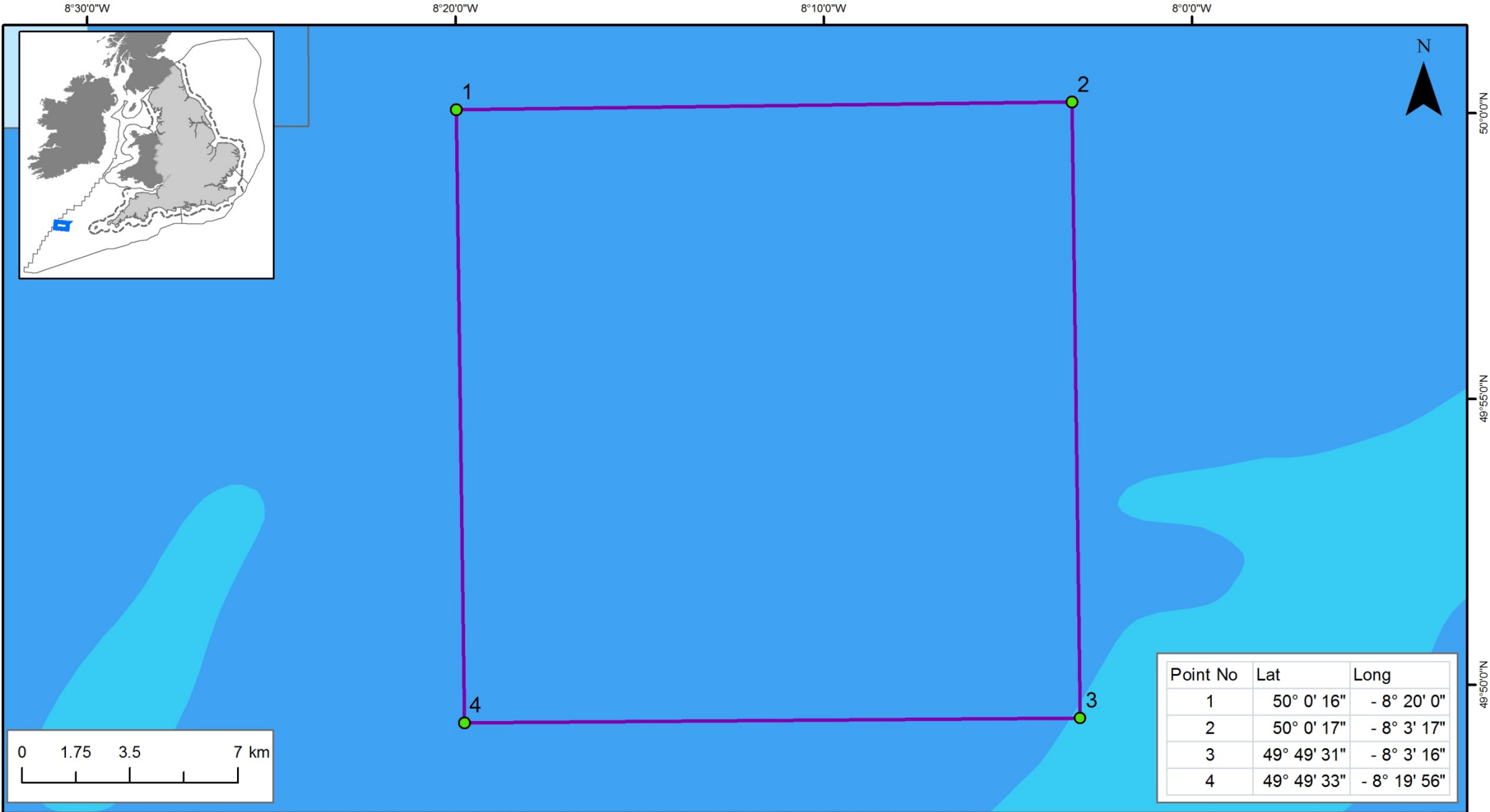
Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
<p>Rationale for Decision:</p> <p>Site Advantages</p> <p>North West of Jones Bank recommended MCZ is a site in the offshore area that covers an area of 463.72 km². The site is proposed for two Broad Scale Habitats, and the site contributes the largest area of Subtidal mud out of all rMCZs and existing marine protected areas. Recommended features are of ecological importance at the regional scale for Subtidal coarse sediment as only a small proportion of this habitat is protected in existing marine protected areas in the region. The site is also of additional ecological importance as a nursery and spawning area for fish, and of potential importance to seabirds. The site is at a higher risk of damage or deterioration as all features are vulnerable to pressures occurring within the site.</p> <p>Socio-Economics</p> <p>Commercial fishing representatives from South Normandy do not support this site. The main sector impacted is the commercial fishing sector with a best estimate annual cost of <£1000. There is a strong indication of significant unquantified cost to the non-UK commercial fishing sector.</p> <p>Data Certainty</p>	

Within this site existing data suggests that all features have unacceptable data certainty.

Conclusion

For this site there is still a potentially significant unquantified socio-economic implication associated with the non-UK fishing sector. Therefore despite this site being highlighted by the SCNBs as a site at higher risk, further work will be required to better understand these implications and improve the data certainty prior to this site being considered for designation.



North-West of Jones Bank rMCZ

- Recommended MCZ
- rMCZ boundary co-ordinates
- Regional MCZ project area
- 12nM Territorial Seas Limit
- Land

Depth Areas (metres)

- 0.0 - 5.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 25.0
- 25.1 - 50.0

- 50.1 - 100.0
- 100.1 - 250.0
- 250.1 - 500.0
- 500.1 - 1000.0

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Map Projection: WGS84UTM29N, Inset: BNG

Consultation Site Summary: Otter Estuary

Additional information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 836), Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 311) and Regional Project recommendations (FS – 4, page 478).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 0.1 km ²	Biogeographic Region: JNCC: Western Channel and Celtic Sea OPSAR Region: Region II: Greater North Sea
Site Location: Decimal Degrees Lat: 50.6345 Long: -3.3088 Degrees Minutes Seconds – Lat: 50°38'4"N Long: 3°18'31"W Inshore/Offshore: Inshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal sand	<0.01 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	High energy infralittoral rock	0.02 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	0.03 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal coarse sediment	<0.01 km ²	Maintain

Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal mud	0.05 km ²	Maintain
Species FOCI	European eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>)	N/A	Recover ¹⁹

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
No sectors impacted	0
	Best Estimate Total Cost =0

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
Rationale for Decision: Site Advantages <p>The Otter Estuary recommended Marine Conservation Zone is a small estuary site measuring 0.1 km². This recommended MCZ consists of two parts and within it there are a variety of features including five Broad Scale Habitats and one Species FOCI. This is an estuary site so provides a high productivity nursery function for a variety of species including Bass. Of particular interest are the Saltmarshes which are one of the most productive ecosystems in the world, contributing both economically and ecologically, with a variety of species making use of the habitat. The Intertidal mud provides a highly productive ecosystem, which is an important feeding ground for wading and migratory birds all year round. Intertidal sand, Muddy sand and Mixed sediment have an important role in fundamental ecosystem processes, including nutrient cycling. Intertidal sediments are important spawning and nursery</p>	

¹⁹ Following advice from SNCBs, the Conservation Objective for this feature has changed from the original Regional Project recommendation.

grounds and provide habitats for various fish species, which contribute to commercial and recreational fisheries benefits. If this site was not designated it could affect the potential for reaching the adequacy targets for Subtidal sand in Finding Sanctuary.

Socio-Economics

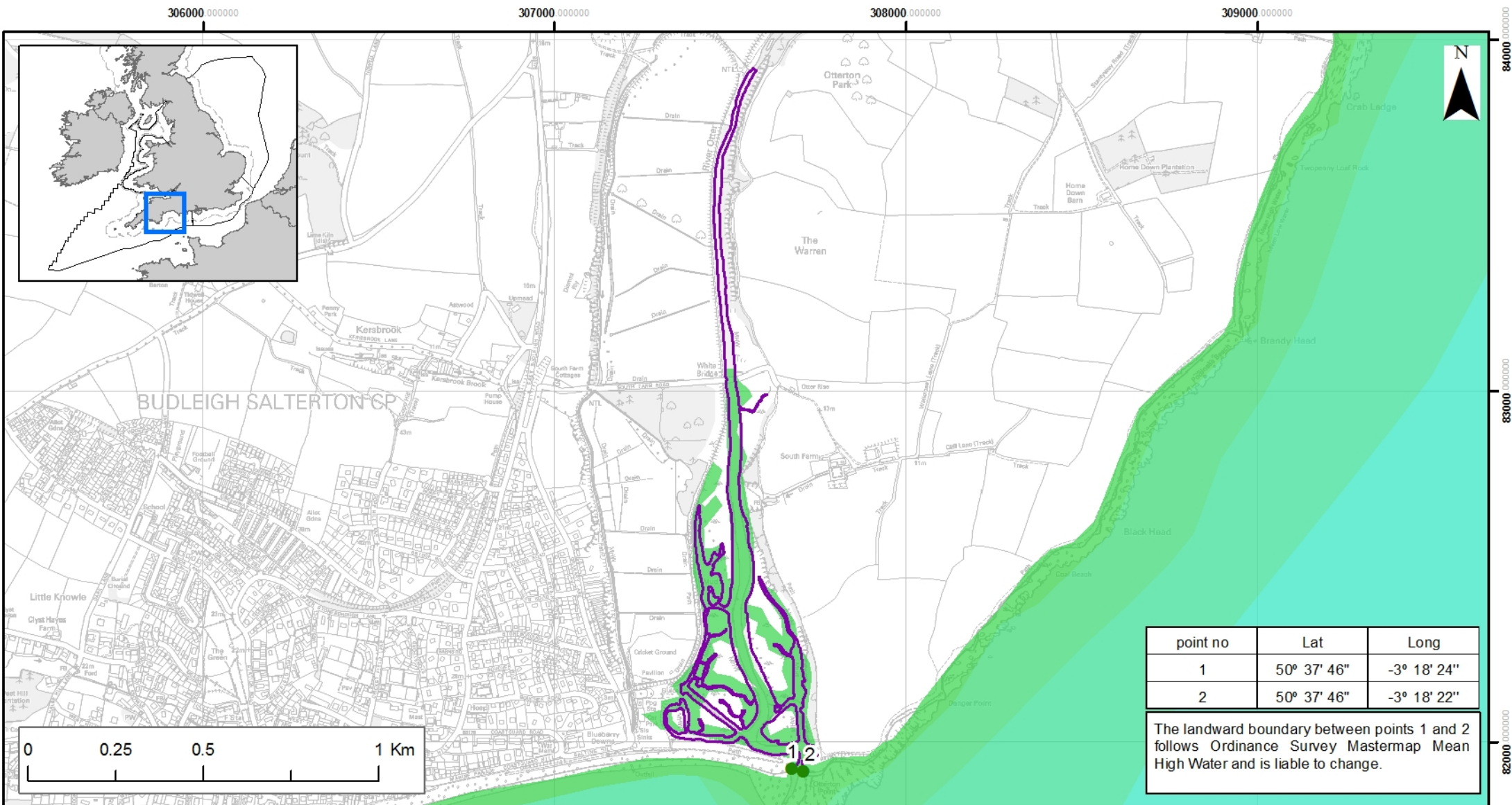
The Otter Estuary recommended MCZ is relatively well supported, with low levels of contention, as there are low levels of human activity within the estuary. Currently there are no costs associated with this site.

Data Certainty

The Otter Estuary recommended MCZ has reasonable data certainty for two features. Within this site four features have unacceptable data certainty, these include: Intertidal coarse sediment, Intertidal mud, High energy infralittoral rock and Subtidal sand, these features will require further work prior to designation.

Conclusion

Although the advantages for this site justify the socio-economic implications, further work will be required to improve the data certainty prior to this site being designated.



Otter Estuary

Recommended MCZ

 Recommended MCZ

● rMCZ boundary co-ordinates

 MCZ Regional Projects boundaries

----- England 12nM Territorial Seas Limit

Depth Areas (m)



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Reference: Theme ID 1477642,
Map Projection: British National Grid

Consultation Site Summary: South-West Deeps East

Additional Information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 877) and Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 396) and Regional Project recommendations FS – 3 (page 222).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 5809 km ²	Biogeographic Region: Western Channel and Celtic Sea (JNCC regional sea); Region III: Celtic Waters (OSPAR region)
Site Location: 48.7304 -8.4090 (centre location)			
Inshore/Offshore: Offshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal coarse sediment	1747 km ²	Recover
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal sand	3934 km ²	Recover ²⁰
Broad Scale Habitat	Deep-sea bed	127 km ²	Recover
Geological feature	Celtic sea relict sandbanks	418 km ²	Maintain

²⁰ Following advice from SNCBs, the Conservation Objective for this feature has changed from the original Regional Project recommendation.

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Commercial Fishing	5,000
Non-UK Commercial Fishing	Unquantified Cost
National Defence	Non-Site Specific Cost
	Best Estimate Total Cost = £5,000

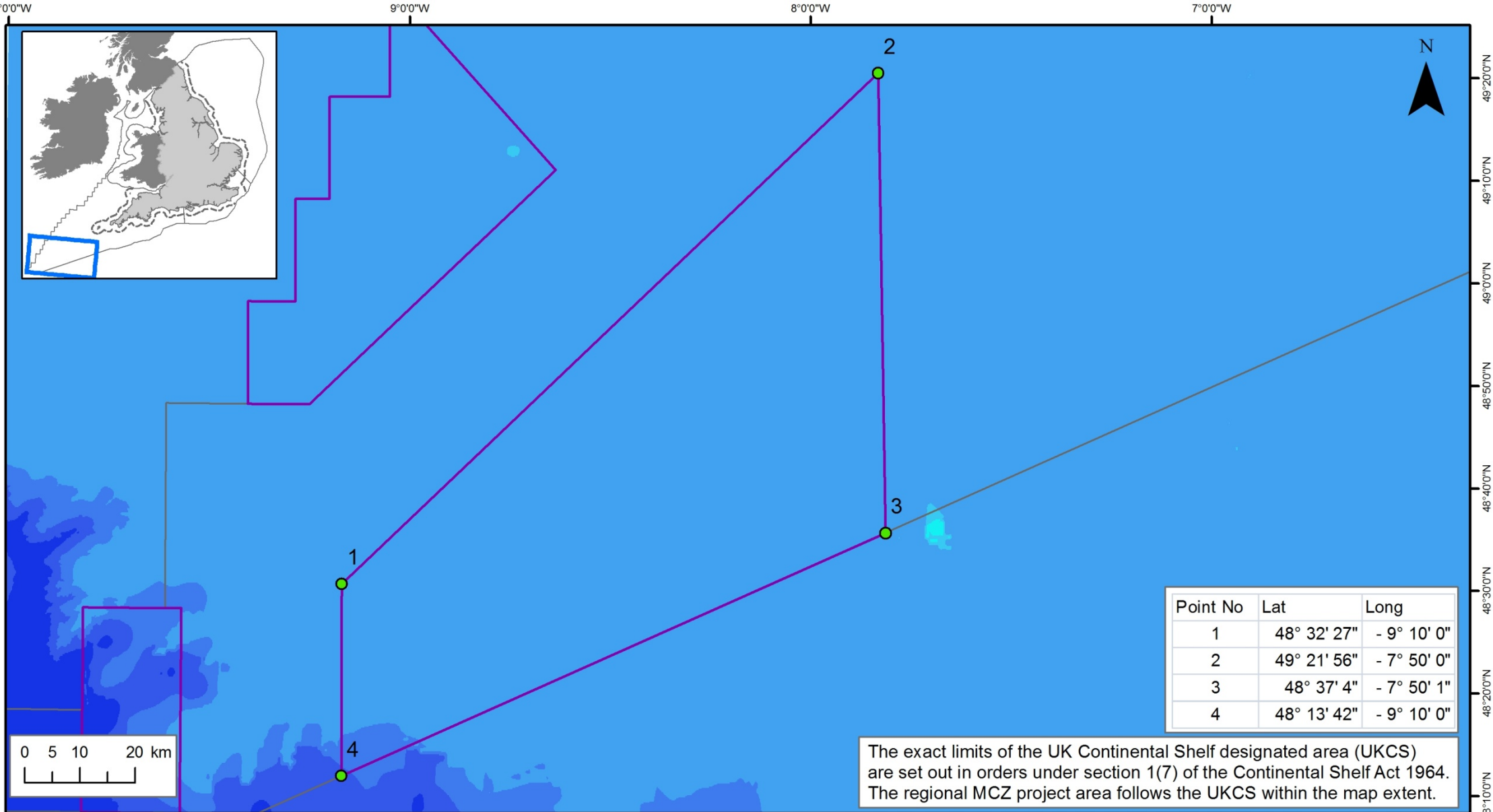
Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
<p>Rationale for Decision:</p> <p>Site Advantages</p> <p>South-West Deep (East) is a site in the offshore area that covers an area of 5809 km². The site is proposed for three Broad Scale Habitats and one geological feature. As a large site it contributes the largest area of Subtidal sand and Subtidal coarse sediment out of all MCZs and existing marine protected areas within the region, so is essential for achieving adequacy targets for these two features. It is also only one of two sites in the whole MCZ project area that protects Deep-sea habitat. The geological feature Celtic Sea Relic Sandbanks are among the deepest and largest shelf sand ridges of their kind. It is also of additional ecological importance as the site overlaps with a seasonal thermal front, is a spawning and nursery area for fish species, and is of potential importance to foraging seabirds.</p> <p>Socio-Economics</p> <p>The main sector impacted is the commercial fishing sector with a best estimate annual cost of £5,000. There is a strong indication of significant unquantified costs to the non-UK commercial fishing sector.</p> <p>Data Certainty</p>	

Within this site existing data suggests that the features have Deep sea bed and Celtic relic sandbanks have acceptable data certainty. The features subtidal coarse sediment and subtidal sand have unacceptable data certainty and will require further work prior to their designation.

Conclusion

For this site there is a strong indication of a potentially significant unquantified socioeconomic implication associated with the non-UK commercial fishing sector. Further work will be required to better understand this implication prior to this site being considered for future designation.



South-West Deeps (East) rMCZ

- Recommended MCZ
- rMCZ boundary co-ordinates
- Regional MCZ project area
- 12nM Territorial Seas Limit
- Land

Depth Areas (metres)	
	0 - 5
	5 - 10
	10 - 25
	25 - 50
	50 - 100
	100 - 250
	250-500
	500 - 1000
	1,000 -5000

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Map Projection: WGS84UTM29N, Inset: BNG

Consultation Site Summary: South East of Falmouth

Additional Information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 871) and Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 373) and Regional Project recommendations (FS – 4 page 651).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 25 km ²	Biogeographic Region: Western Channel and Celtic Sea (JNCC regional sea); Region II: Greater North Sea (OSPAR region)
Site Location: 49.9830 -4.7143 (centre location)			
Inshore/Offshore: Offshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal sand ²¹	1 km ²	Recover
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal coarse sediment	24 km ²	Recover

²¹ Following advice from the SCNBs, this feature is to be removed as due to the scale of the feature it is unlikely a conservation objective would be achievable.

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Commercial Fishing	1,000
Non-UK Commercial Fishing	Unquantified Cost
National Defence	Non-Site Specific Cost
	Best Estimate Total Cost = £1,000

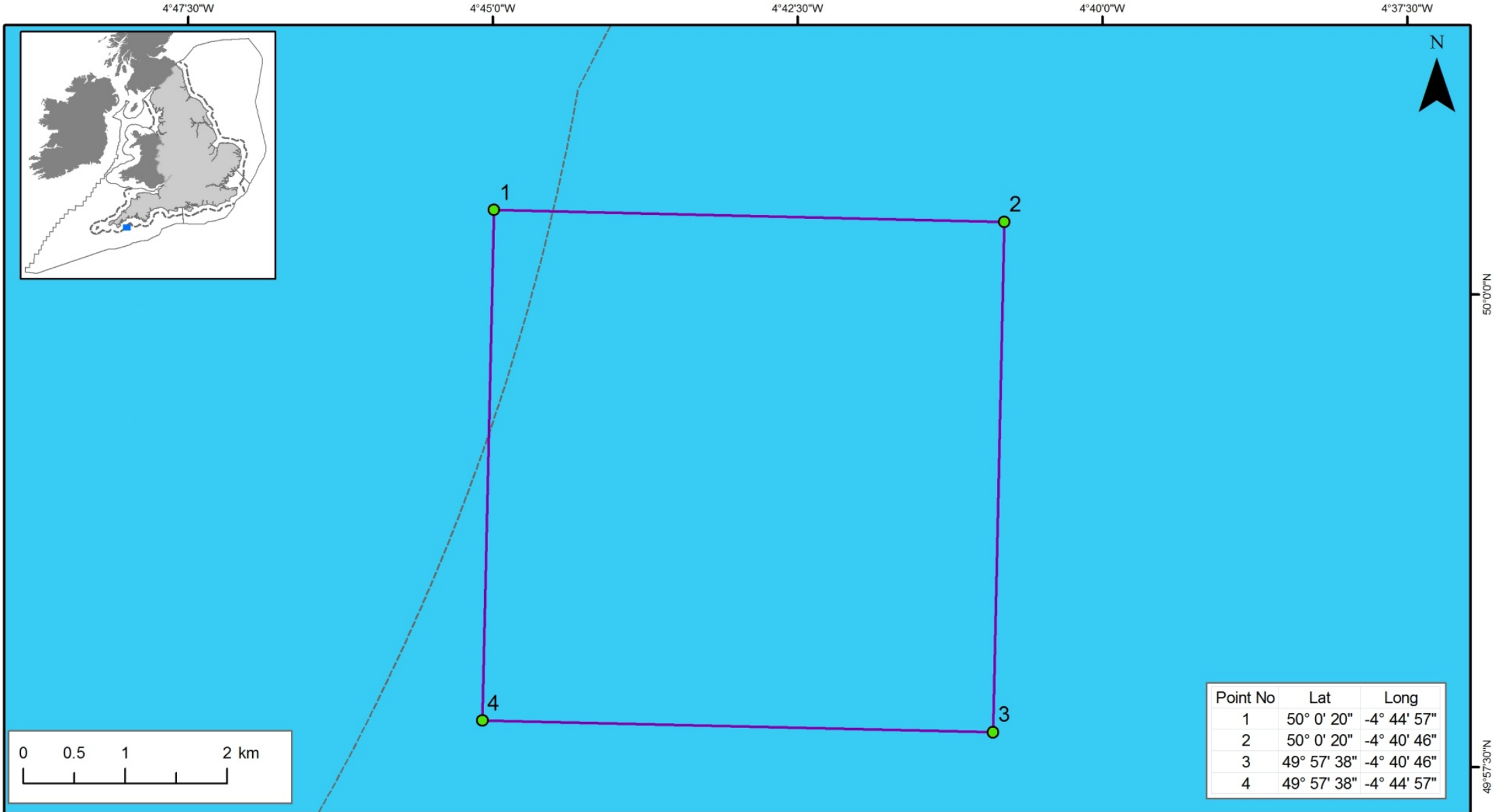
Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
<p>Rationale for Decision:</p> <p>Site Advantages</p> <p>South East of Falmouth is a site in the offshore area that covers an area of 25 km². The site is proposed for the Broad Scale Habitat, Subtidal coarse sediment, which makes a significant contribution to the lower level adequacy targets for the regional MCZ project area. It is also an area of additional ecological importance to certain seabirds and as a spawning and nursery area for fish species. Sightings of basking sharks have also been recorded within the MCZ. The site is at higher risk of damage or deterioration as all features are vulnerable to pressures occurring within the site.</p> <p>Socio-Economics</p> <p>Fishing representatives are not supportive of the site, but it is strongly supported by conservationists. The main sector impacted is the commercial fishing sector with a best estimate annual cost of £1,000. There is a strong indication of significant unquantified costs to the non-UK commercial fishing sector.</p> <p>Data Certainty</p>	

Within this site existing data suggests that all features have unacceptable data certainty

Conclusion

For this site there is a strong indication of a potentially significant unquantified socio-economic implication associated with the non-UK commercial fishing sector. Therefore, despite this site being highlighted by the SNCBs as a site of higher risk, further work will be required to better understand these implications and improve the data certainty prior to this site being considered for designation.



South East of Falmouth rMCZ

- Recommended MCZ
- rMCZ boundary co-ordinates
- Regional MCZ project area
- 12nM Territorial Seas Limit
- Land

Depth Areas (metres)

- 0.0 - 5.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 25.0
- 25.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 100.0
- 100.1 - 250.0
- 250.1 - 500.0
- 500.1 - 1000.0

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Map Projection: WGS84UTM30N, Inset: BNG

Consultation Site Summary: South of Celtic Deep

Additional Information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 868) and Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 329) and Regional Project recommendations (FS – 4 page 298).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 552 km ²	Biogeographic Region: Western Channel and Celtic Sea (JNCC regional sea); Region III: Celtic Waters (OSPAR region)
Site Location: 50.9608 -6.6359 (centre location)			
Inshore/Offshore: Offshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal coarse sediment	308 km ²	Recover
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal mixed sediment	47 km ²	Recover
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal sand	193 km ²	Recover
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal mud ²²	4 km ²	-

²² Following advice from the SCNBs, this feature is to be removed as due to the scale of the feature it is unlikely a conservation objective would be achievable

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

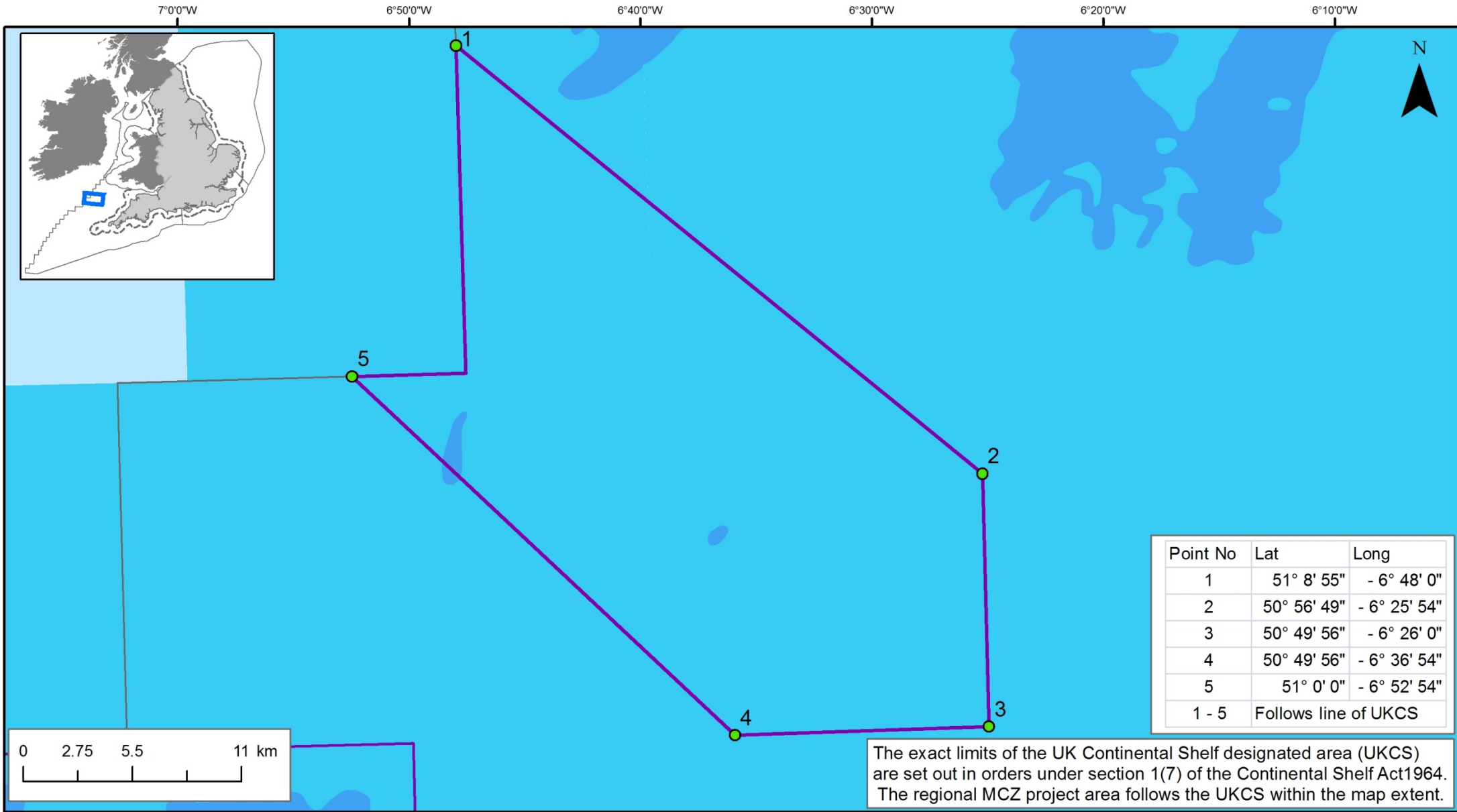
Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Commercial Fishing	1,000
Non-UK Commercial Fishing	Unquantified Cost
	Best Estimate Total Cost = £1,000

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
<p>Rationale for Decision:</p> <p>Site Advantages</p> <p>South of Celtic Deep recommended MCZ is a site in the offshore area that covers an area of 552 km². The site is proposed for a range of three Broad Scale Habitats, including Subtidal coarse sediment which is of ecological importance at the regional scale to meet adequacy targets. The site also contributes to connectivity of Sediment habitats, and is of additional ecological importance to certain seabirds and as a spawning and nursery area for fish. The site is at a higher risk of damage or deterioration as all features are vulnerable to pressures occurring within the site.</p> <p>Socio-Economics</p> <p>Commercial fishing representatives from Belgium and Brittany do not support this site. The main sector impacted is the commercial fishing sector with a best estimate annual cost of £1,000. There is no indication of significant unquantified cost to the non-UK commercial fishing sector.</p> <p>Data Certainty</p> <p>Within this site existing data suggests that all features have unacceptable data certainty. This site has been subjected to recent surveying, however further work is required to confirm the extent of features.</p>	

Conclusion

Although the advantages for this site justify the socio-economic implications, further work will be required to improve the data certainty prior to this site being designated.



South of Celtic Deep rMCZ

- Recommended MCZ
- rMCZ boundary co-ordinates
- Regional MCZ project area
- 12nM Territorial Seas Limit
- Land

Depth Areas (metres)

- 0.0 - 5.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 25.0
- 25.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 100.0
- 100.1 - 250.0
- 250.1 - 500.0
- 500.1 - 1000.0

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Consultation Site Summary: South of the Isles of Scilly

Additional Information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 874) and Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 360) and Regional Project recommendations (FS – 4 page 350).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 132 km ²	Biogeographic Region: Western Channel and Celtic Sea (JNCC regional sea); Region III: Celtic Waters (OSPAR region)
Site Location: 49.6902 -6.2122 (centre location)			
Inshore/Offshore: Inshore/Offshore – straddles the 12nm limits			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal sand	17 km ²	Recover
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal coarse sediment	115 km ²	Recover

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Commercial Fishing	4,000
Non-UK Commercial Fishing	Unquantified Cost
National Defence	Non-Site Specific Cost
Renewable Energy (wind, wave and tidal)	1,000
	Best Estimate Total Cost = £5,000

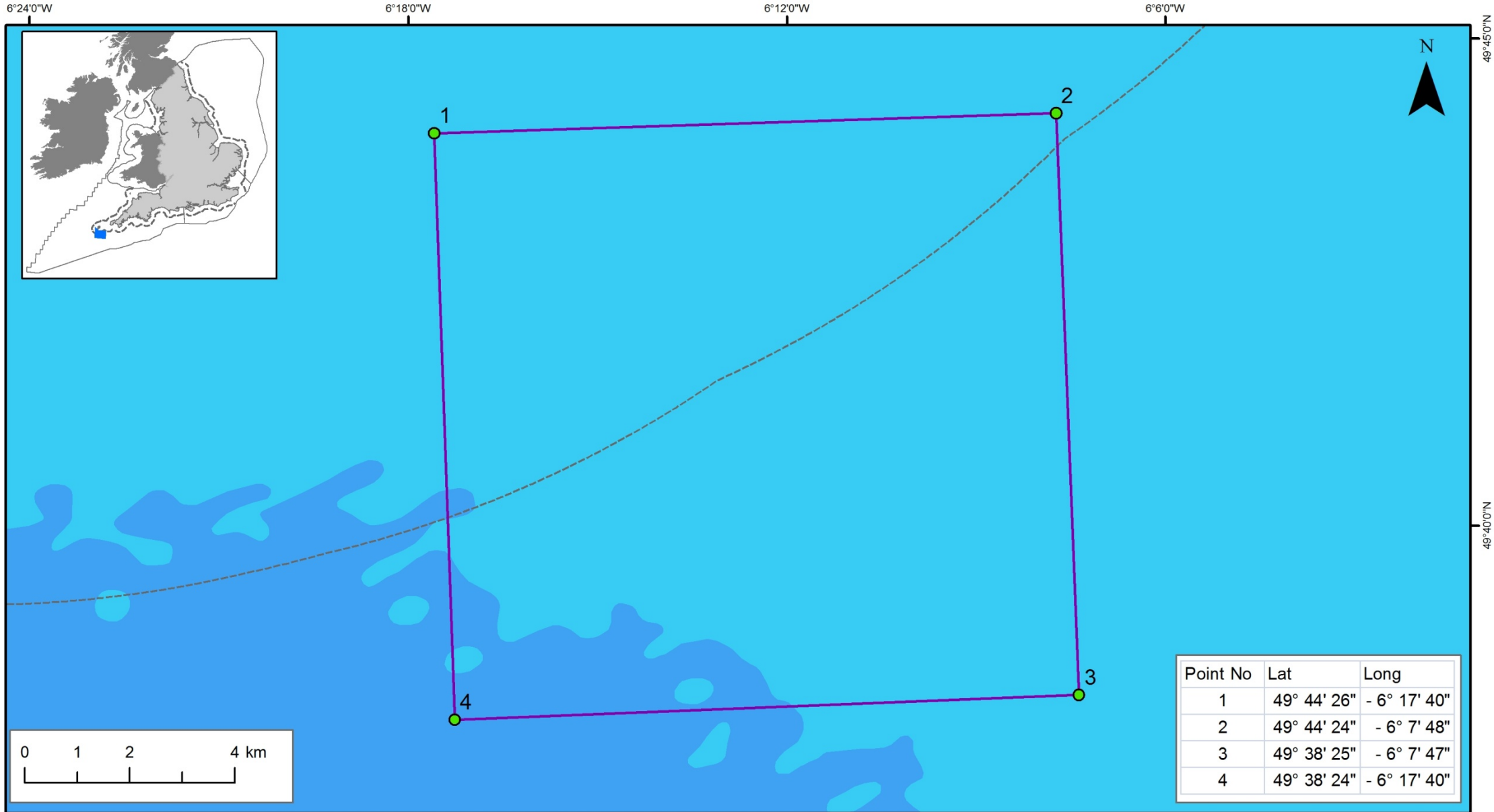
Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
<p>Rationale for Decision:</p> <p>Site Advantages</p> <p>South of the Isles of Scilly is a site that straddles the inshore and offshore area and covers an area of 132 km². The site is proposed for two Broad Scale Habitats, including making a significant contribution to the adequacy target for Subtidal coarse sediment of which only a small proportion is protected in existing marine protected areas. It is also of additional ecological importance as a spawning and nursery area for fish, and of potential importance to seabirds. As an area of seasonal thermal front, there are also recorded sightings for basking sharks. The site is at higher risk of damage or deterioration as all features are vulnerable to pressures occurring within the site.</p> <p>Socio-Economics</p> <p>Despite boundary modifications, the site remains controversial with UK and non-UK fishermen. The main sector impacted is the commercial fishing sector with a best estimate annual cost of £4,000. There is a strong indication of significant unquantified costs to the non-UK commercial fishing sector.</p> <p>Data Certainty</p>	

Within this site existing data suggests that all features have unacceptable data certainty.

Conclusion

For this site there is a strong indication of a potentially significant unquantified socio-economic implication associated with the non-UK commercial fishing sector. Therefore, despite this site being highlighted by the SNCBs as a site of higher risk, further work will be required to better understand these implications and improve the data certainty prior to this site being considered for designation.



South of the Isles of Scilly rMCZ

- Recommended MCZ
- rMCZ boundary co-ordinates
- Regional MCZ project area
- 12nM Territorial Seas Limit
- Land

Depth Areas (metres)

- 0.0 - 5.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 25.0
- 25.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 100.0
- 100.1 - 250.0
- 250.1 - 500.0
- 500.1 - 1000.0

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Map Projection: WGS84UTM29N, Inset: BNG

Consultation Site Summary: South of Portland

Additional information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 821), Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 351) and Regional Project recommendations (FS – 4, page 428).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 18 km ²	Biogeographic Region: JNCC: Western Channel and Celtic Sea OPSAR Region: Region II: Greater North Sea
Site Location: Decimal Degrees Lat: 50.4896 Long: -2.4989 Degrees Minutes Seconds – Lat: 50°29'22"N Long: 2°29'55"W			
Inshore/Offshore: Inshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	High energy circalittoral rock	2 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	8 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal coarse sediment	3 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal mixed sediment	3 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal sand	1 km ²	Maintain

Geological/Geomorphological feature or importance	Portland Deep	N/A	Maintain
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Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
National Defence	Non-Site Specific Cost
	Best Estimate Total Cost = Non-Site Specific Cost

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
<p>Rationale for Decision:</p> <p>Site Advantages</p> <p>The South of Portland recommended Marine Conservation Zone is an inshore site measuring 18 km². Within this rMCZ there are a variety of features including five Broad Scale Habitats and one Geological/Geomorphological feature of importance. This site incorporates the Portland Deep which is one of twelve ENG-Listed Geological/Geomorphological features of importance. Its unique area of seabed is characterised by canyons and strong tidal streams, which create a very specific sea-floor habitat not found elsewhere in the South West. Because of this, this site has been recognised as an area of higher than average benthic species diversity, and important for seabirds and cetaceans. Furthermore the Subtidal sediments provide an important nursery ground for many ecologically and commercially important fish. The Circalittoral rock habitat communities are important secondary producers, characterised by high species diversity supporting a range of fauna and mobile species. If this site was not taken forward then the adequacy target for Subtidal coarse sediment would be at its minimum within the region and the Portland Deep would not be protected.</p>	

Socio-Economics

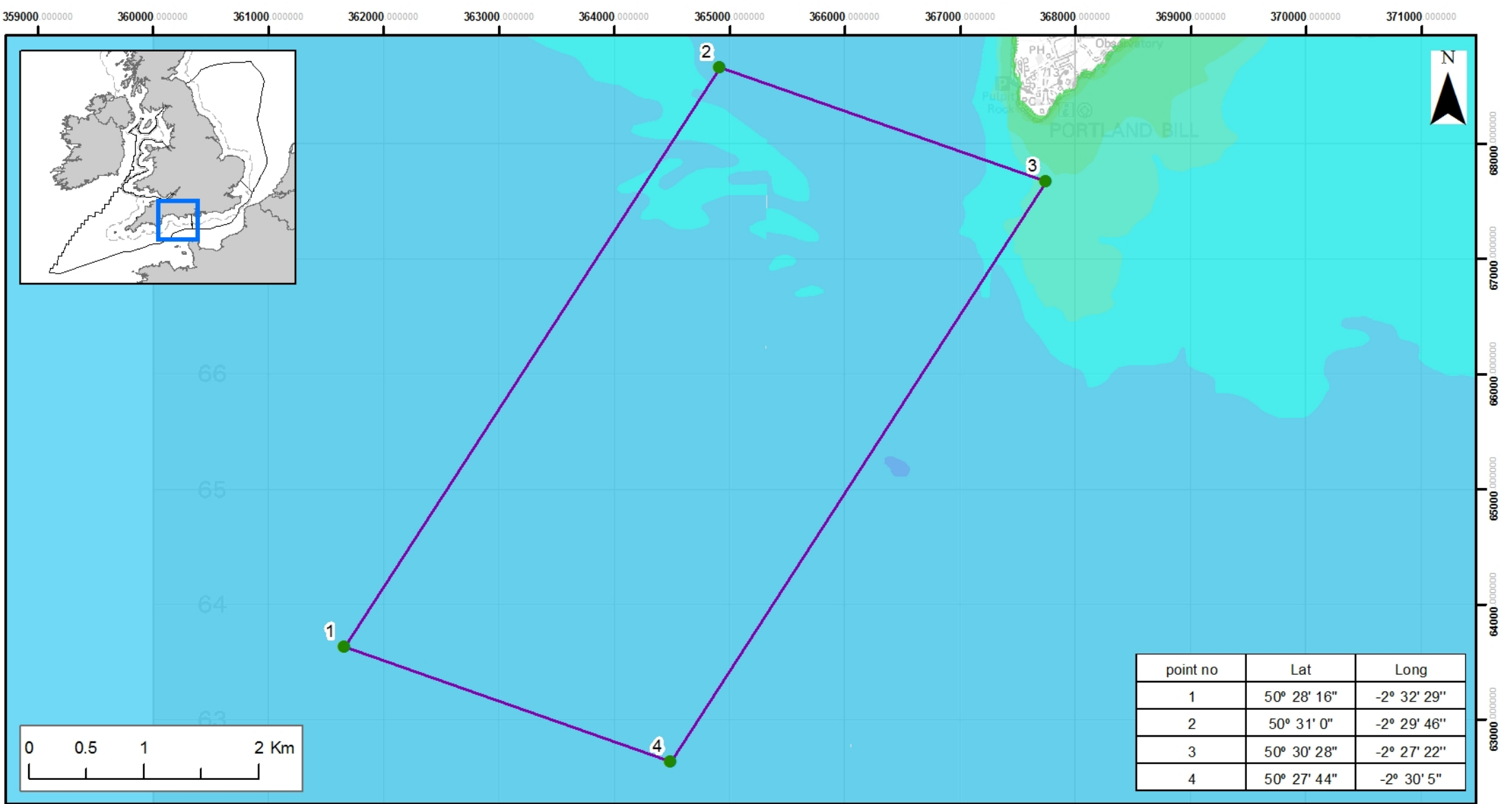
The South of Portland recommended MCZ is a site of limited contention as the tidal races within this area make it hazardous for both fishing and recreational activity. Therefore there are no quantified costs associated with this site, which has been recognised as unique due to the presence of the feature of geomorphological interest.

Data Certainty

The South of Portland recommended MCZ has acceptable data certainty for one feature. Within this site five features have unacceptable data certainty; these include High energy circalittoral rock, Moderate energy ciraclittoral rock, Subtidal coarse sediment, Subtidal sand and Subtidal mixed sediment and will require further work prior to their designation.

Conclusion

Although the advantages for this site justify the socio-economic implications, further work will be required to improve the data certainty prior to this site being designated.



South of Portland

Recommended MCZ

- Recommended MCZ
- rMCZ boundary co-ordinates
- MCZ Regional Projects boundaries
- England 12nM Territorial Seas Limit

Depth Areas (m)

- 20.0 - -10.0
- 9.9 - -5.0
- 4.9 - 0.0
- 0.1 - 5.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 25.0
- 25.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 100.0
- 100.1 - 250.0
- 250.1 - 500.0
- 500.1 - 1000.0

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Reference: Theme ID 1477639,
Map Projection:British National Grid

Consultation Site Summary: Studland Bay

Additional information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 810), Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 410) and Regional Project recommendations (FS – 4, page 381).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 4 km ²	Biogeographic Region: JNCC: Eastern Channel OPSAR Region: Region II: Greater North Sea
Site Location: Decimal Degrees Lat: 50.6535 Long: -1.9401 Degrees Minutes Seconds – Lat: 50°39'12"N Long: 1°56'24"W			
Inshore/Offshore: Inshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal mixed sediments	4 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal sand	0.1 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal mud	0.1 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	0.03 km ²	Maintain
Habitat FOCI	Seagrass beds	1 km ² with 6	Recover

		Points Recorded	
Species FOCI	Short snouted seahorse (<i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i>)	1 Point Recorded	Recover
Species FOCI	Native oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>)	4 Points Recorded	Maintain
Species FOCI	Undulate ray (<i>Raja undulata</i>)	N/A	Maintain ²³

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Ports, Harbours and Commercial Shipping	20,000
National Defence	Non-Site Specific Cost
Archaeology	Unquantified
Recreational (including boating and sea angling)	112,000
	Best Estimate Total Cost = £132,000

²³ Following advice from SNCBs, the Conservation Objective for this feature has changed from the original Regional Project recommendation.

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
<p>Rationale for Decision:</p> <p>Site Advantages</p> <p>The Studland Bay recommended MCZ is an inshore site measuring 4 km². Within this rMCZ there are four Broad Scale Habitats, one Habitat FOCI and three Species FOCI. Of particular interest within this site are the Seagrass beds which are important habitats for the species which they support. Both Intertidal seagrass and subtidal seagrass are key habitats with high rates of primary production. They act as nursery ground for juvenile fish, and provide shelter for a wide range of species including cuttlefish which use eelgrass on which to lay their eggs. This Seagrass habitat also supports a wide range of birds such as the black-necked grebe, and is one of only two significantly large beds in Dorset. These are the only large beds in the east of Dorset, supporting a rich combination of marine biota not found in other habitats. Within this site the Short snouted seahorse (<i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i>) is found, this FOCI species is currently only reaching the minimum number of replicates, and this is one of only three sites in the region. There is also further evidence to suggest that the Long snouted seahorse (<i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i>) is found within this site, with this being the only known breeding site for this species in the UK. If this site was not taken forward the minimum number of sites for the Short snouted seahorse (<i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i>) would not be met. The Undulate ray (<i>Raja undulata</i>) is also found within this site, and this is the only site proposed for this region, with only three sites in the entire network. If this site was not taken forward there would be no sites for this feature in the Finding Sanctuary area. This site has also been identified as one of the most at risk within the Marine Conservation Zones network, with the seagrass beds and short snouted seahorse (<i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i>) at the highest risk.</p> <p>Socio-Economics</p> <p>The Studland Bay recommended MCZ is an area of high human activity, with the site having already been reduced in size to allow activities to continue outside the MCZ. This site has been polarised by stakeholder views, with this site both strongly supported and rejected. There is clear recognition of the ecological importance of Studland Bay, with its seagrass, seahorse population and nursery function for the undulate ray. The main sector impacted by this site is the Recreational Boating sector, for which there is a</p>	

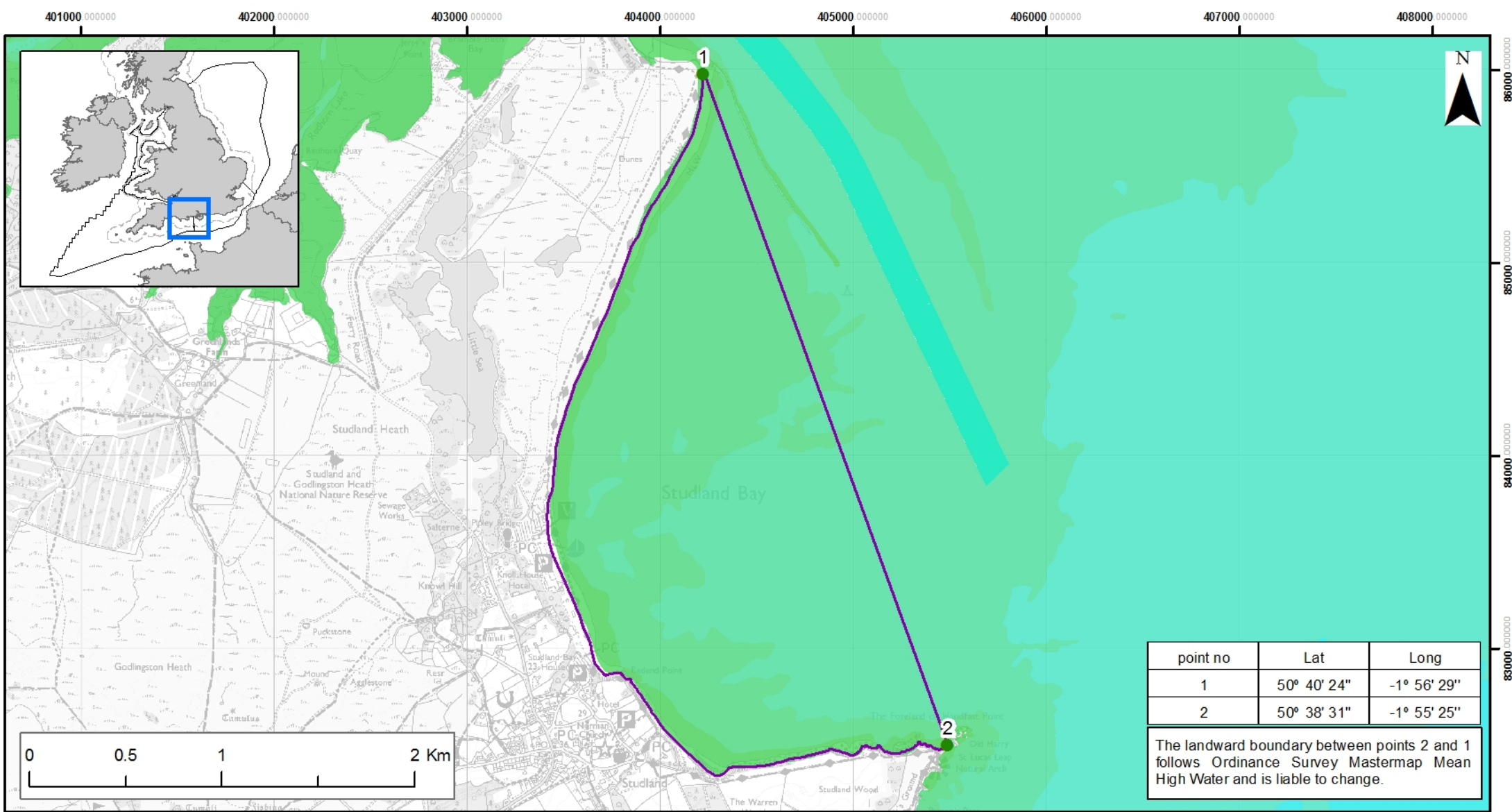
best estimate cost of £112,000 associated with a change in moorings.

Data Certainty

The Studland Bay recommended MCZ has acceptable data certainty for three features. Of these, Seagrass beds and Short snouted seahorse (*Hippocampus hippocampus*) have been identified as high risk features within this site. Within this site five features have unacceptable data certainty; these are Intertidal sand and muddy sand, Intertidal mud, Subtidal sand, Native oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and Undulate ray (*Raja undulata*) and will require further work prior to their designation.

Conclusion

Although this site has been highlighted by the SNCBs as a site at higher risk, there is still uncertainty as to whether the advantages are sufficient to justify the socio-economic implications. Therefore this site will require further consideration prior to designation.



Studland Bay

Recommended MCZ

Recommended MCZ

rMCZ boundary co-ordinates

MCZ Regional Projects boundaries

England 12nM Territorial Seas Limit

Depth Areas (m)



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Reference: Theme ID 1477636,
Map Projection: British National Grid

Consultation Site Summary: Taw Torridge Estuary

Additional Information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 994) and Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 437) and Regional Project recommendations FS – 5 (page 894).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 5 km ²	Biogeographic Region: Western Channel and Celtic Sea (JNCC regional sea); Region III: Celtic Waters (OSPAR region)
Site Location: 51.0722 -4.1188 (centre location) – this MCZ occupies two distinct sites, therefore the centre location falls outside the MCZ boundary Inshore/Offshore: Inshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal mud	0.7 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal sand	<0.01km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	0.3 km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal coarse sediment	<0.01km ²	Maintain
Broad Scale Habitat	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	4 km ²	Maintain

Broad Scale Habitat	Low energy intertidal rock	0.02km ²	Maintain
Species FOCI	European eel (<i>Anguilla Anguilla</i>)		Recover

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Archaeology	Non-Site Specific Cost
Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management	Non-Site Specific Cost
Ports, Harbours and Commercial Shipping	<1000
	Best Estimate Total Cost = <£1,000

Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
<p>Rationale for Decision:</p> <p>Site Advantages</p> <p>Taw Torridge Estuary recommended MCZ is a site in the inshore area that covers an area of 5 km². The site is proposed for six Broad Scale Habitats and one FOCI species, contributing the second largest area of Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds in the region. It is also of importance to protect Subtidal sand of which only a small proportion is currently protected within existing marine protected areas. As an estuarine site it is of ecological importance as a contributor to ecological productivity, and the Saltmarsh can provide nursery areas for many birds, juvenile fish, crustaceans and molluscs. Natural England advise that the viability of the site would be greatly improved by containing the entire estuary.</p> <p>Socio-Economics</p> <p>The main sector impacted is the ports and harbour sector with a best estimate annual cost of <£1,000. Costs to the archaeology</p>	

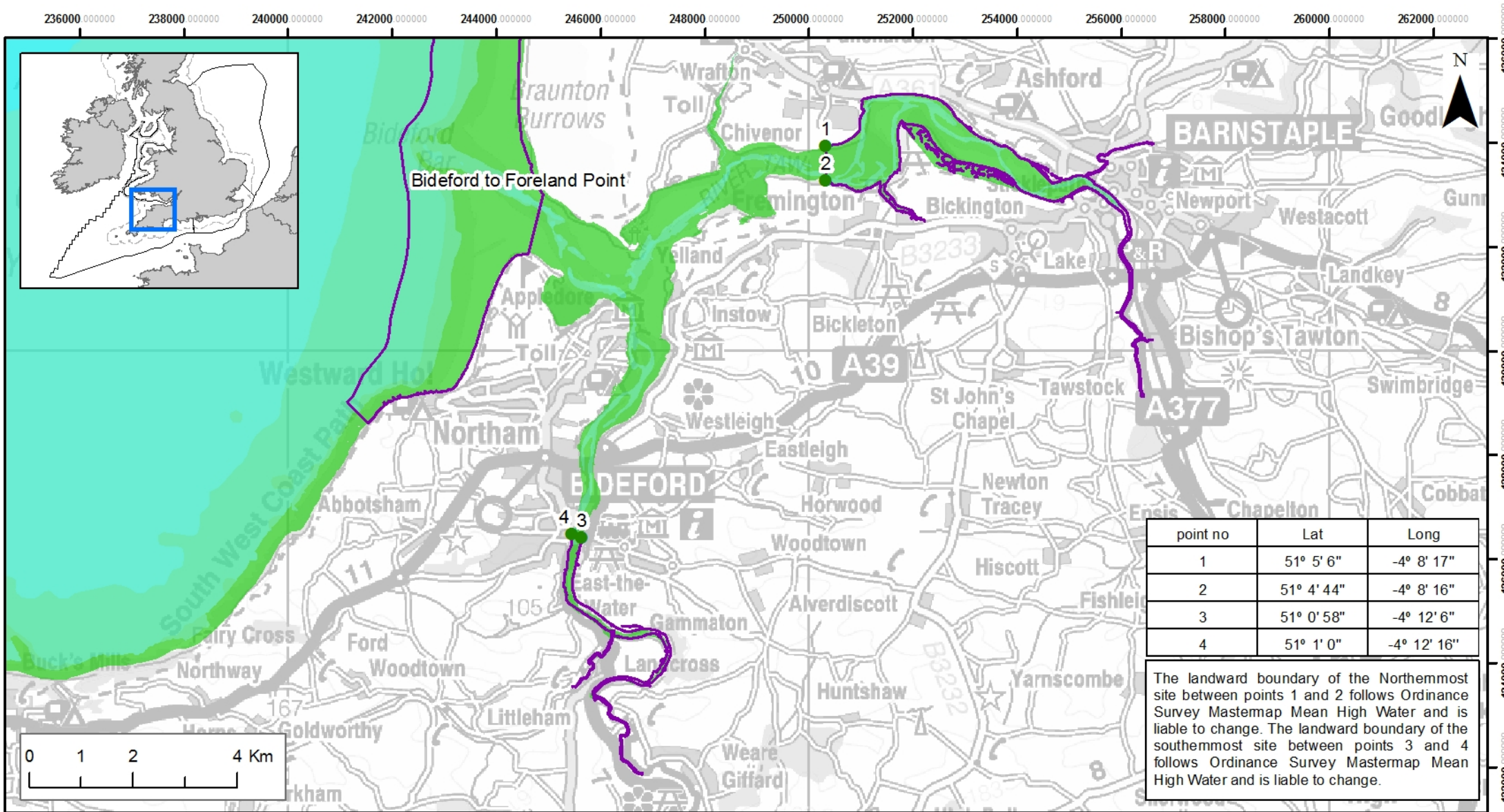
and flood and coastal erosion risk management are assessed at the national level.

Data Certainty

Within this site existing data suggests that the features Intertidal sand and muddy sand, Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds, and European eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) have acceptable data certainty. All other features have unacceptable data certainty and will require further work prior to their designation.

Conclusion

Although the advantages for this site justify the socio-economic implications, further work will be required to improve the data certainty prior to this site being designated.



point no	Lat	Long
1	51° 5' 6"	-4° 8' 17"
2	51° 4' 44"	-4° 8' 16"
3	51° 0' 58"	-4° 12' 6"
4	51° 1' 0"	-4° 12' 16"

The landward boundary of the Northernmost site between points 1 and 2 follows Ordnance Survey Mastermap Mean High Water and is liable to change. The landward boundary of the southernmost site between points 3 and 4 follows Ordnance Survey Mastermap Mean High Water and is liable to change.

Taw Torridge Estuary Recommended MCZ

- Recommended MCZ
- rMCZ boundary co-ordinates
- MCZ Regional Projects boundaries
- England 12nM Territorial Seas Limit

Depth Areas (m)

 -20.0 - -10.0	 25.1 - 50.0
 -9.9 - -5.0	 50.1 - 100.0
 -4.9 - 0.0	 100.1 - 250.0
 0.1 - 5.0	 250.1 - 500.0
 5.1 - 10.0	 500.1 - 1000.0
 10.1 - 25.0	

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Consultation Site Summary: Western Channel

Additional Information for this site can be found in the SNCB Advice (page 888) and Impact Assessment (Annex I2 Option 1 Finding Sanctuary, Page 478) and Regional Project recommendations (FS – 4 page 336).

Table 1. General Information on site and all features recommended by Regional Projects

Regional Project: Finding Sanctuary		Site surface area: 1,614 km ²	Biogeographic Region: Western Channel and Celtic Sea (JNCC regional sea); On the boundary between Region II: Greater North Sea and Region III: Celtic Seas (OSPAR region)
Site Location: 49.4186 -4.8071 (centre location)			
Inshore/Offshore: Offshore			
Feature type	Feature name	Area/no. of records	Conservation Objective
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal mixed sediments	175 km ²	Recover
Broad Scale Habitat	Subtidal coarse sediment	756 km ²	Recover
Broad Scale Habitat	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	676 km ²	Recover

Table 2. Sector Impacts and Associated Best Estimate Costs

Sectors Impacted	Best Estimate Costs (£ per year)
Commercial Fishing	10,000
Non-UK Commercial Fishing	Unquantified Cost
National Defence	Non-Site Specific Cost
	Best Estimate Total Cost = £10,000

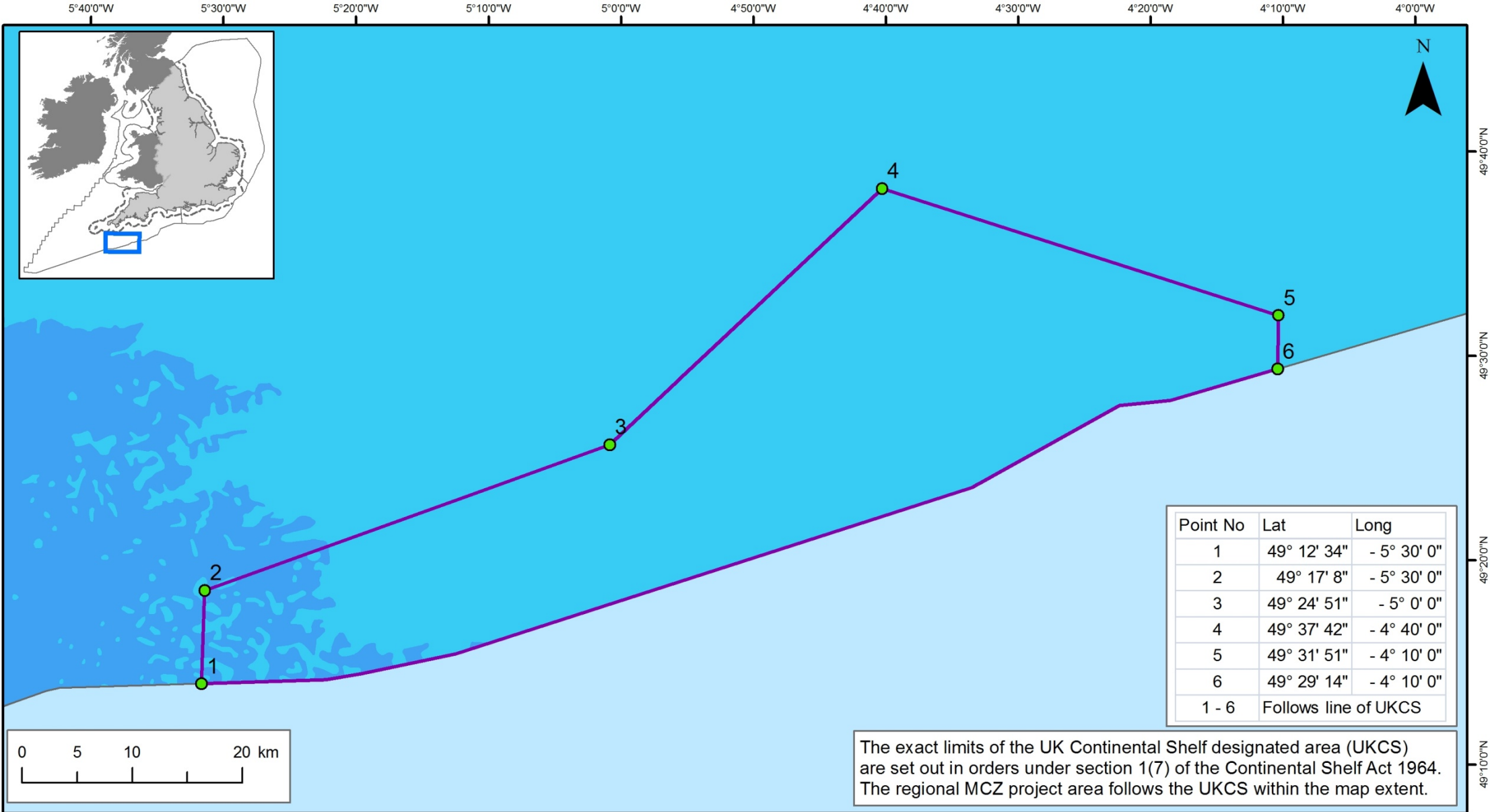
Table 3. Designation Status of Site and Rationale

Decision	Requires further consideration
<p>Rationale for Decision:</p> <p>Site Advantages</p> <p>Western Channel is a recommended MCZ in the offshore area that covers an area of 1,614 km². The site is proposed for three Broad Scale Habitats, contributing the largest area of Subtidal mixed sediment and second largest area of Subtidal coarse sediment out of all the MCZs and existing marine protected areas within the region. It is essential for connectivity in the network especially between the offshore area within the region, and the Balanced Seas MCZ project area. This site also overlaps with an area of high benthic species richness and is located in an area containing a seasonal thermal front. There are records of sightings of basking shark and the area is also of potential importance to foraging seabirds and as a fish spawning and nursery area.</p> <p>Socio-Economics</p> <p>The site is supported by conservationists but there are concerns from fishing representatives that the final site does not include trawl corridors, as included in some earlier site iterations. The main sector impacted is the commercial fishing sector with a best estimate annual cost of £10,000. There is a strong indication of significant unquantified costs to the non-UK commercial fishing sector.</p> <p>Data Certainty</p>	

Within this site existing data suggests that all features have unacceptable data certainty.

Conclusion

For this site there is a strong indication of potentially significant unquantified socioeconomic implications associated with the non-UK commercial fishing sector. Further work will be required to better understand this implication and improve the data certainty prior to this site being considered for designation.



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