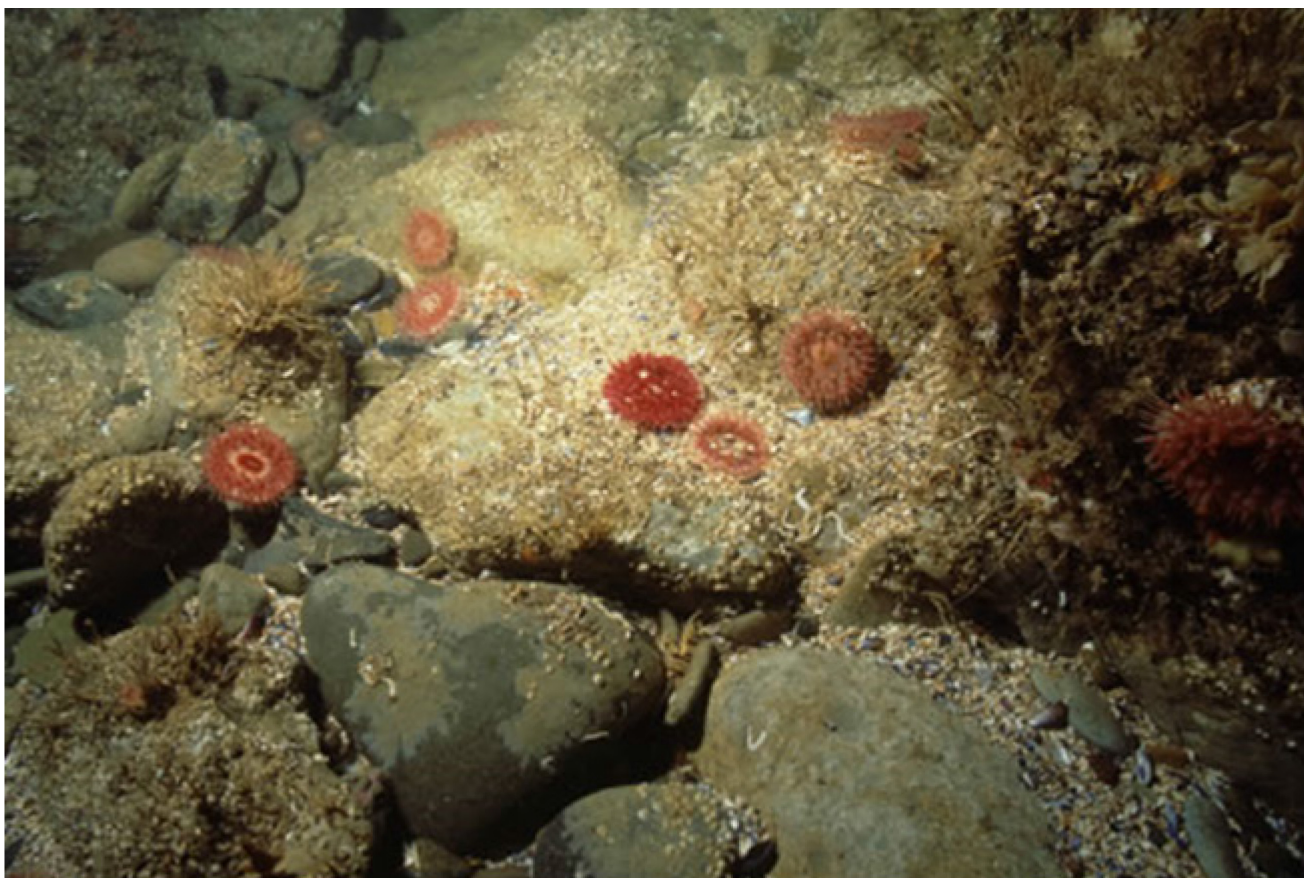


South of Celtic Deep Marine Conservation Zone

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

31 May 2019



Moderate energy circalittoral rock © JNCC

Overview

This site became a Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) in May 2019. This means that specific features within this area are protected and, where necessary, regulators will manage marine activities.

Where is the site?

South of Celtic Deep MCZ is an offshore site located off the north coast of Cornwall, in the Western Channel and Celtic Sea region. It covers an area of approximately 278 km². The south-eastern tip of the site is approximately 90 km to the north-west of the Land's End

peninsula. The site varies in depth between 50 and 100 metres, with two small areas dipping below 100 metres.

Why is the site important?

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

South of Celtic Deep MCZ supports a variety of habitats ranging from rocky to sandy habitats. The depth of water across the site means that the amount of light reaching the seabed is limited, resulting in a seabed dominated by animal communities. The varied nature of the seabed within this site means it supports a wide range of animals, such as worms, bivalve molluscs (for example scallops and clams), starfish, anemones, and a variety of fish such as John Dory, haddock and angler fish.

Designation of this site as a Marine Conservation Zone protects the following features. You can find detailed information about each of the protected features on the [JNCC website](#).

Protected features	General management approach
Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Maintain in favourable condition
Subtidal coarse sediment	Recover to favourable condition
Subtidal mixed sediments	
Subtidal sand	

Management of the site

The General Management Approach for three protected features of this site is to 'Recover to favourable condition' and for one to 'Maintain in favourable condition'. To ensure that the site achieves its conservation objectives, some activities may need additional management. Activities and the management measures used to regulate them may need to change if new evidence becomes available.

Most marine activity is already regulated by the relevant regulatory bodies (see section below). There are existing byelaws and national laws that regulators use to manage fishing, offshore industry, recreation and pollution. These also apply in MCZs.

Regulators will manage each site according to the features and activities in, or near, a specific area. Management measures will be implemented at sites most at risk of damage first, regulating only those activities which have a detrimental impact on the designated

features. Any management measures that are required for MCZs will be applied on a case-by-case basis.

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

Regulators

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

Lead regulator	What it manages
Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities (IFCAs) http://www.association-ifca.org.uk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries in the inshore area (0-6 nautical miles (nm)) including commercial fisheries and recreational sea angling.
Marine Management Organisation (MMO) https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/marine-management-organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries within British limits around the coast of England. Licensable activities such as construction, alteration or improvement of works, dredging and disposal, other removals or deposits, incineration or the scuttling of vessels within England's marine area. Section 36 (of the Electricity Act 1989) Consents and Safety Zones for offshore renewable energy installations producing up to 100MW. Activities requiring a marine wildlife licence.
Environment Agency (EA) https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries for migratory and freshwater fish. Coastal protection and flood management. Water quality, including environmental permits for discharges from terrestrial sources.
Oil and Gas Authority https://www.ogauthority.co.uk/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licensing for exploration and exploitation of oil and gas reserves.
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-business-energy-and-industrial-strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil and gas related activities Renewable energy related activities
Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental approvals and consents for offshore

Decommissioning (OPRED) – Part of BEIS	<p>oil and gas related activities, Carbon Capture and Storage and Gas Unloading and Storage, and decommissioning activities.</p>
Harbour Authorities and Local Planning Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harbour authorities have management responsibilities for ports and coastal waters within their limits. • Local planning authorities manage activities at the coast. These include coastal recreation, public rights of way (including the English Coastal Path), tourism, economic regeneration, flood protection, and planning and development on coasts and estuaries, including aquaculture in the intertidal zone.
Department for Transport (DfT) https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy on environmental impacts associated with ports and shipping, including pollution from ships. • Policy on maritime safety including navigation safety.
Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) - An Executive Agency of the Department for Transport https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/maritime-and-coastguard-agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vessel safety consents, including certification of seafarers and equipment.
Natural England (NE) https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/natural-england	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and management of the English Coastal path. • Activities requiring consents and ascents within or adjacent to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). • Activities requiring wildlife licences for terrestrial and intertidal species.
The Planning Inspectorate https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/planning-inspectorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities requiring Development Consent Orders under the Planning Act 2008, regarded as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects

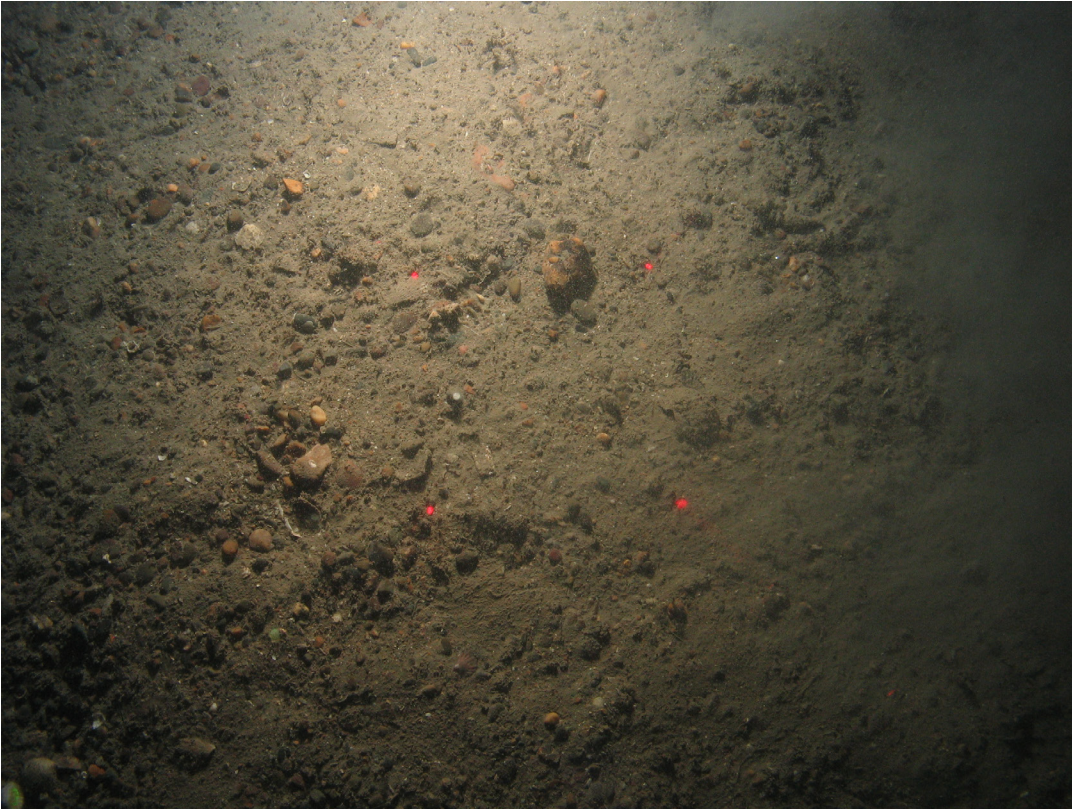
Further information

Read about government policy on MCZs at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/marine-conservation-zone-designations-in-england>

Read the advice provided by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee on MCZs at:

<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-7119>



Subtidal mixed sediments © JNCC/Cefas



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