

Newquay and the Gannel Marine Conservation Zone

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

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Survey image from Newquay and the Gannel MCZ, showing red macroalgae and *Porifera* sp. supported by infralittoral rock © Crown copyright



Overview

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

Where is the site

Newquay and the Gannel MCZ is an inshore site on the north Cornwall coast in the south west of England. The site covers an area of 9 km² surrounding the beaches around Newquay. The site boundary extends along the mean high water mark from Kelsey Head to Trelvegue Head at Porth Beach. The site includes the estuary area of the Gannel as far as the tidal limit.

Why it's important

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

This site protects a high variety of habitats and species. The habitats protected include exposed sandy beaches and rocky shores, home to important species such as the rare giant goby which is not well protected in existing marine protected areas in this region.

The estuarine rocky habitats in the site are important for a range of plants and animals. On the shores of the estuary, rocks provide a habitat for large seaweeds and sheltering barnacles, snails and shrimp-like animals. Within the estuary area, coastal saltmarsh also provides refuge and food for animals and plants. The rich and sheltered waters of estuary and saltmarsh habitat provide

nursery grounds for juvenile fish. Beyond the estuary below the low water mark, life on rocks is equally variable, with anemones, sponges, sea mats and sea squirts growing on rocky surfaces. Rocks and sediment in deeper water away from the coastline also provide an important habitat, containing branching sponges, sea squirts, kelp and large seaweeds. Designation of this site as a Marine Conservation Zone protects the following features. You can find detailed explanations of each feature at <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4527>.

Protected features	General management approach
Estuarine rocky habitats	Maintain in favourable condition
Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	Maintain in favourable condition
Low energy intertidal rock	Maintain in favourable condition
Moderate energy intertidal rock	Maintain in favourable condition
High energy intertidal rock	Maintain in favourable condition
Intertidal coarse sediment	Maintain in favourable condition
Intertidal mixed sediments	Maintain in favourable condition
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Maintain in favourable condition
Intertidal mud	Maintain in favourable condition
Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Maintain in favourable condition
High energy infralittoral rock	Maintain in favourable condition
Subtidal Sand	Maintain in favourable condition
Subtidal coarse sediment	Maintain in favourable condition
High energy circalittoral rock	Maintain in favourable condition
Giant goby (<i>Gobius cobitis</i>)	Maintain in favourable condition

Management of the site

Now that this site has been designated, 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. There are existing byelaws, national laws and European Regulations which regulators use to manage fishing, coastal development, recreation and pollution. These also apply in MCZs.

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

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

Regulators

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

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

Further information

Read about government policy on MCZs at:

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

See Natural England's advice on MCZs at:

<http://nepubprod.appspot.com/publication/4594304593952768>



Intertidal mud: muddy seashores © Paul Kay

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mcz@defra.gsi.gov.uk

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