

The Needles Marine Conservation Zone

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

17 January 2016



Seagrass bed (*Zostera marina*) with snakelocks anemones © Paul Kay

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

The Needles MCZ is an inshore site that covers the stretch of Solent adjacent to the northwest side of the Isle of Wight to just south of the Needles, and includes a series of sheltered bays. This site covers an area of 11 km².

Why it's important

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

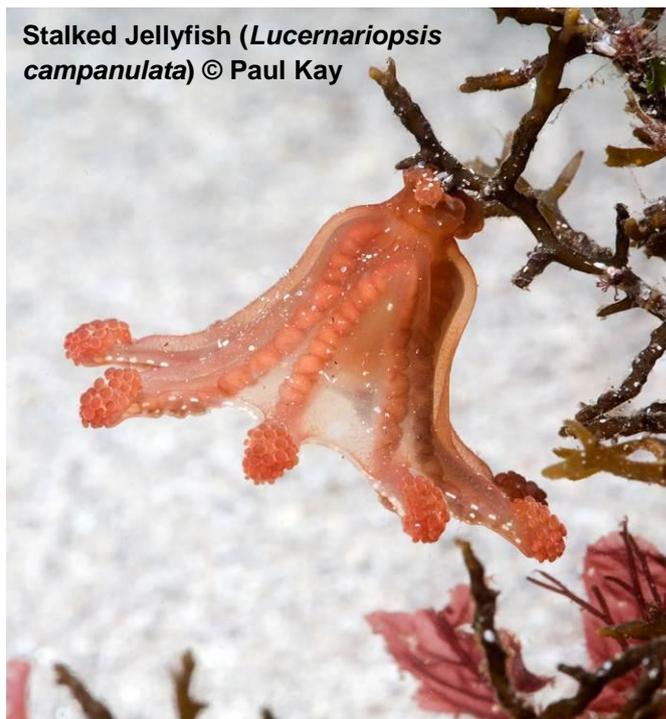
This MCZ protects a number of rare and fragile habitats including chalk on the seabed, shallow water (infralittoral) rock and soft sediments which support communities of algae, sponges, sea squirts and delicate anemones. It is a highly productive area biologically and an important

spawning and nursery area with a range of fish species including common smelt, bass, sole, pout and mullet; lobsters and whelks are also known to occur here.

The site protects seagrass beds in both Totland and Colwell Bays. This site is considered to be one of the top three for seagrass beds in the Isle of Wight. This habitat supports species such as the sea hare, a marine mollusc. Rare and threatened species such as the fan shaped algae, commonly known as Peacock's Tail, can be found in the intertidal areas at Colwell Bay. Records of the tiny Stalked jellyfish have been found at Alum Bay. Stalked jellyfish typically spend their life attached to seaweed or seagrass.

The site is also important for the native oyster, a species which has declined in numbers across the UK in recent years.

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>.



Stalked Jellyfish (*Lucernariopsis campanulata*) © Paul Kay

Protected features	General management approach
Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Maintain in favourable condition
High energy infralittoral rock	Maintain in favourable condition
Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Maintain in favourable condition
Subtidal chalk	Recover to favourable condition
Subtidal coarse sediment	Recover to favourable condition
Subtidal mixed sediments	Recover to favourable condition
Subtidal sand	Recover to favourable condition
Subtidal mud	Recover to favourable condition
Sheltered muddy gravels	Recover to favourable condition
Seagrass Beds	Recover to favourable condition
Stalked jellyfish (<i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i>)	Maintain in favourable condition
Peacock's tail (<i>Padina pavonica</i>)	Recover to favourable condition
Native oyster (<i>Ostrea edulis</i>)	Recover to 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>.



Survey image from The Needles MCZ, showing subtidal sediment, boulders and Hydrozoa sp. © Crown Copyright

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 <p>For further information contact your local authority or IFCA</p>
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>



Survey image from The Needles MCZ, showing infralittoral rock and sponges (Porifera sp.)
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