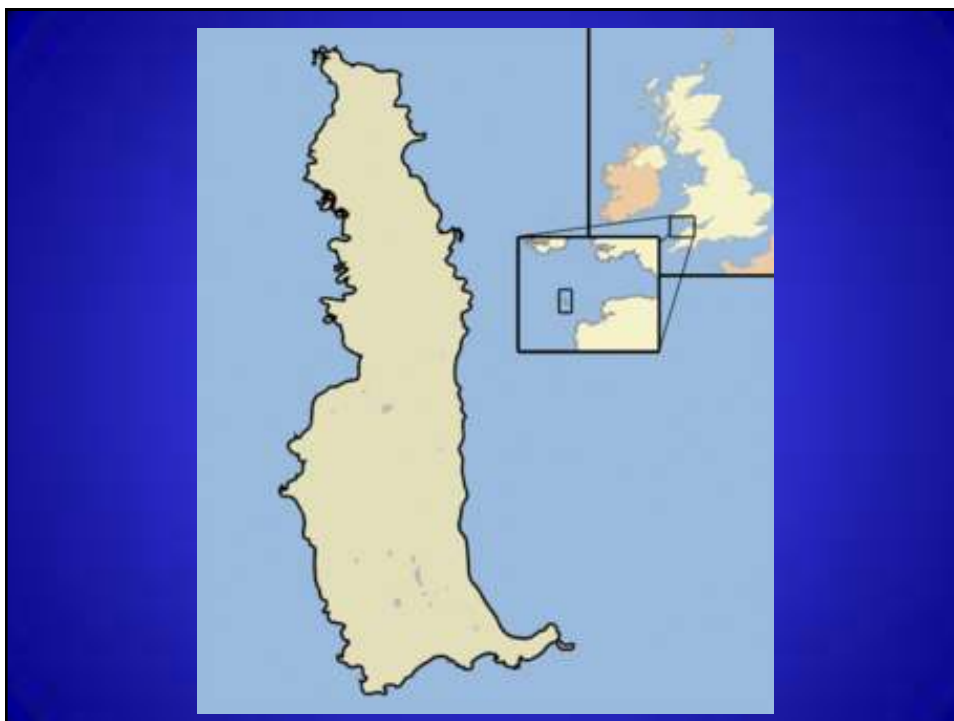


Lundy Island an underwater jewel in the Bristol Channel

Paul Biggin
Marine Conservation Society South East Group





Lundy Island viewed from the southern end

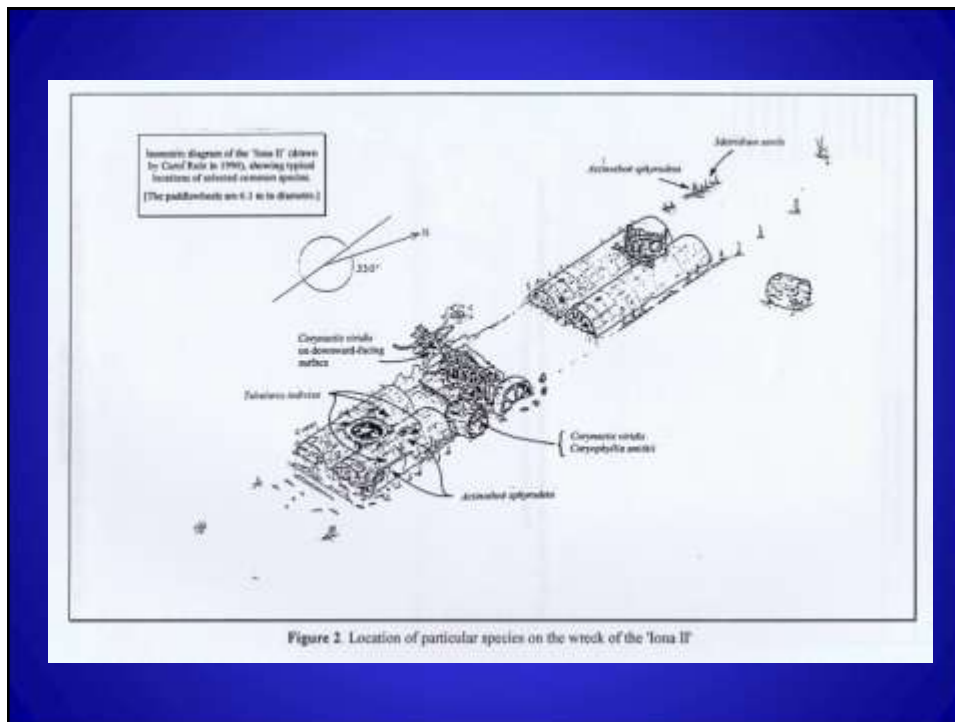


Seasearch survey sites and species covered

Double spiral worm *Bispira volutacomis*



Red sea fingers *Alcyonium glomeratum*



Dead men's fingers *Alcyonium digitatum*





Dead men's fingers *Alcyonium digitatum*

Jewel anemones *Corynactis viridis*

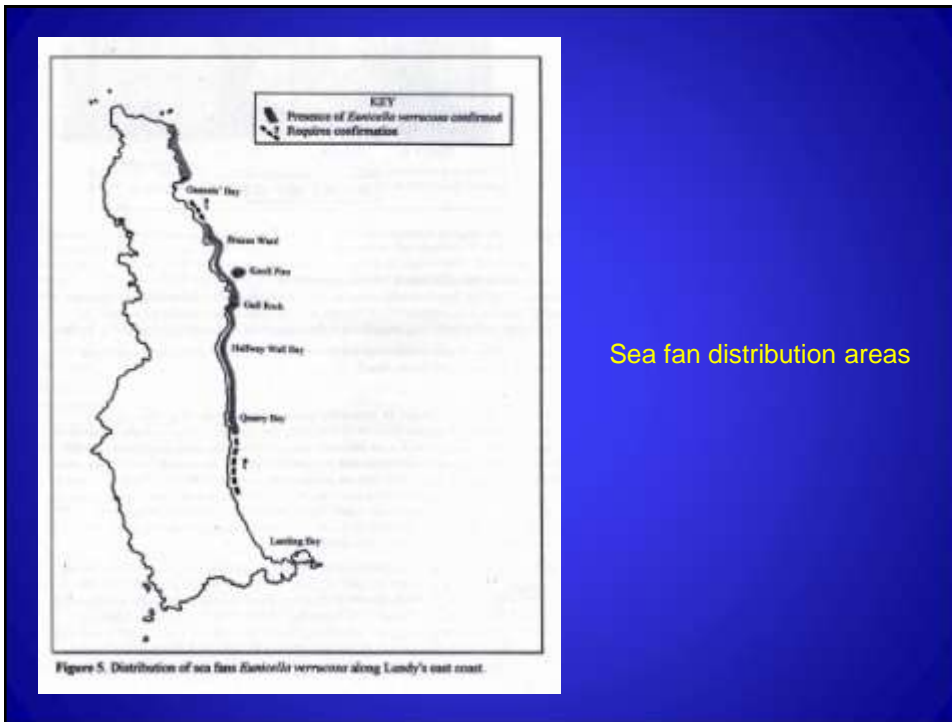




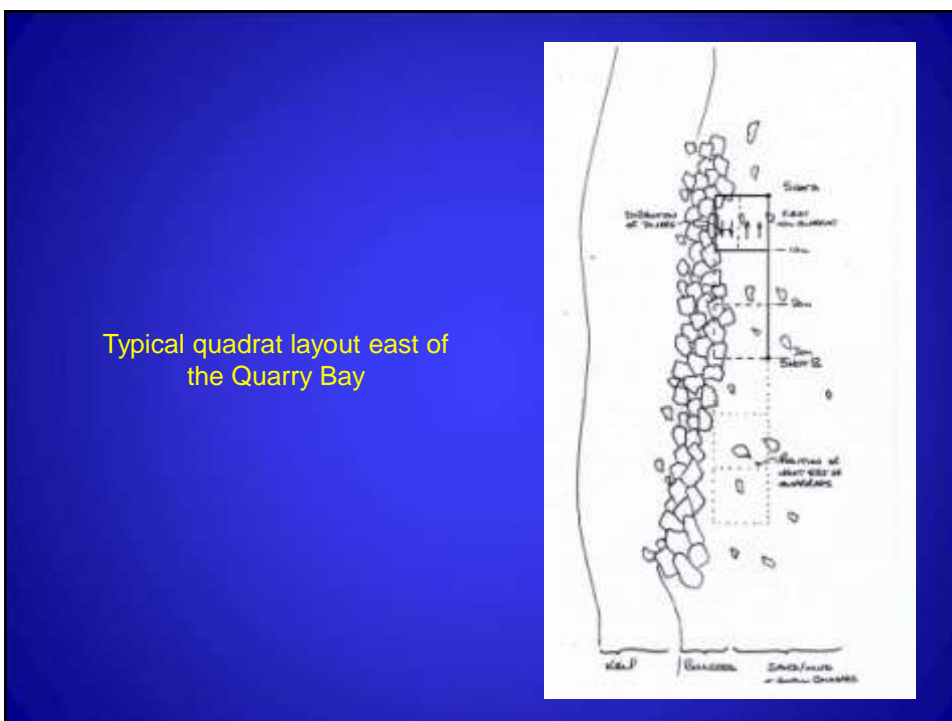
Jewel anemones *Corynactis viridis*

Oaten pipe hydroid *Tubularia indivisa*





Sea fan distribution areas



Typical quadrat layout east of the Quarry Bay

Pink Sea Fan *Eunicella verrucosa*



Sea fan sea slug *Tritonia nilsodhneri*

Sea Fan anemone *Amphianthus dohrnii*



Squid egg cases with
hydroid and bryozoan turf

Devonshire Cup Coral *Caryophyllia smithii*

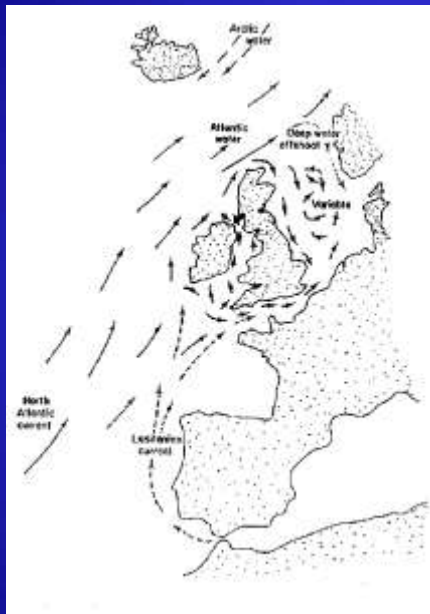


Scarlet & gold star coral *Balanophyllia regia*

Weymouth carpet coral *Hoplangia durotrix*



Sunset Coral *Leptopsammia pruvoti*



Currents around the UK



Red band fish *Cepola rubescens*

The urgent need for British Marine Reserves

12th January 2010

DEFRA announced the waters around Lundy known as the 'Lundy Marine Nature Reserve' would become the 'Lundy Marine Conservation Zone'.

This was an automatic change brought about by commencement of provisions in Part 5 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act of November 2009.

Major islands of the British Isles

England: 110

Scotland: 130

Wales: 50

Ireland: 230

Less than 1% of UK seas
are fully protected

New Zealand have 32 Marine
Reserves 1972 – 2007

Australia 15 marine reserves

The Philippines have 500 marine
reserves

Cuba has 20 marine reserves



A SHORT HISTORY OF MARINE CONSERVATION



John Kitching

Wembury, Devon Scottish Lochs and
Lough Ine, South West Ireland

A SHORT HISTORY OF MARINE CONSERVATION

- ★ 1947 *Conservation of Nature in England and Wales*
- ★ 1949 *National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act*
The conservation was dominated more towards terrestrial naturalists and ornithologists
- ★ 1977 *The Nature Conservation Review*
This did not include marine habitats on rocky shores or below low water mark. The *Review* included intertidal sediment flats, but almost entirely for their ornithological interest.
- ★ Unfortunately the main conservation effort in the marine environment was directed at sustaining fisheries rather than the wildlife
- ★ 1967 The wreck of the *Torrey Canyon* with subsequent oil pollution and related environmental damage This event, and subsequent oil spills, have particularly contributed to greater public and political interest in the conservation of marine wildlife.
- ★ 1969/71: Need for Marine Nature Reserves raised in Parliament

MARINE CONSERVATION STARTS TO MAKE ITS MARK

- ★ 1977: Underwater Conservation Year - a number of scientific and recreational divers with a common interest in marine conservation in British waters carried out professionally led amateur projects
- ★ 1983: The formation of the Marine Conservation Society
- ★ 1981: Marine Nature Reserve provisions included in the Wildlife and Countryside Act
- ★ 1986: Lundy becomes the first statutory Marine Nature Reserve in the UK
- ★ 1990's: UK signs the Biodiversity Convention
UK Government lists 37 possible SACs for marine habitats and publishes plans for UK Biodiversity Action Plans
- ★ Other early Voluntary Marine Reserves -
1978: St. Abbs & Eyemouth VMR
1981: Wembury Voluntary Marine Conservation Area
Helford Voluntary Marine Conservation Area
Skomer and Kimmeridge

THE TWO UK 'NO TAKE ZONES'

Lamlash Bay
Isle of Arran in the Clyde

Lundy Island
Bristol Channel



THE TWO UK 'NO TAKE ZONES'

Lamlash Bay
Isle of Arran in the Clyde

*Community of Arran
Seabed Trust (COAST)*

*Designated by the Scottish
Government*

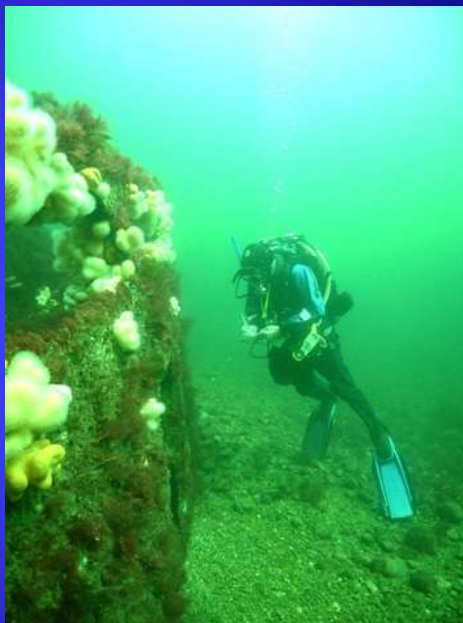
20th September 2008





The main aim is to map out the various types of sea bed found in the near-shore zone around the whole of the Britain and Ireland. In addition we are recording what lives in each area, establishing the richest sites for marine life, the sites where there are problems and the sites which need protection.

www.seasearch.org.uk



How you can help to choose a suitable site for protection
and get involved with marine conservation

The Marine Conservation Society

'Your Seas, Your Vote'

73 sites have been selected but
nothing will be finalised until 2012

www.mcsuk.org

How does the website work? Nominate your own site

Marine Conservation Society
the UK charity caring for our seas
MCS President HRH The Prince of Wales

[What are the](#) [Support MCS](#)

Your Seas Your Voice
We need your vote
Vote for an MCS site
Nominate your own site
Are our seas protected?
So much to lose
Campaign history

We need your help

Your Seas Your Voice
Less than 1% of the UK's seas are fully protected. There is so much to lose.
Vote now for the places you want to protect.

[Vote for an MCS site](#) [Nominate your site](#)

Choose from 77 sites specially selected by MCS Take a few minutes to tell us about your own favourite spot

Select a region

Your Seas Your Voice
We need your vote
[Vote for an MCS site](#)
Nominate your own site
Are our seas protected?
So much to lose
Campaign history

UK regions and sites
[UK Map](#)
North East England
South East England
Southern England
Channel Isles
South West England
Wales
North West England & Isle of Man
Northern Ireland
West Scotland
East Scotland

Vote for an MCS recommended site for marine protection
1. Select your coastal region from the map or index

Less than 1% of the UK's seas are fully protected. There is so much to lose.
Vote now for the places you want to protect.

Voting is easy
Select a region and then roll over the red dots to explore sites. Click on a site for more information and to vote.

Our 77 sites have been chosen to protect rare and threatened species and habitats identified from over 20 years of dive surveys.

Would you like to vote for a site that's not on this map? [Nominate your own site](#)

View the site page and vote

The screenshot shows the website interface for the 'Outer Farnes' site. On the left, there is a navigation menu with options like 'Your Voice', 'We need your votes', 'Vote for an MCS site', 'Reevaluate your own site', 'Are our sites protected?', 'Go back to site', 'Campaign history', 'UK regions and sites', 'UK Map', and a list of regions including North East England, Outer Farnes, Pembrokeshire, South East England, Southern England, Channel Isles, South West England, Wales, North West England & Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, West Scotland, and East Scotland.

The main content area is titled 'North East England - Outer Farnes'. It includes a 'Wildlife' section describing the Farnes as low lying islands with shallow dense kelp forests, a 'What you could find at Outer Farnes' section with an underwater photo, and a 'Map Key' section with a map of the Farnes Islands. A 'Register your vote here' section contains a form with fields for 'your name', 'your email', a radio button for 'I would like to vote for this site to be a Marine Protected Area', and a 'Vote' button.



The Marine Conservation Society is dedicated to protecting the marine environment and its wildlife

Thank you

