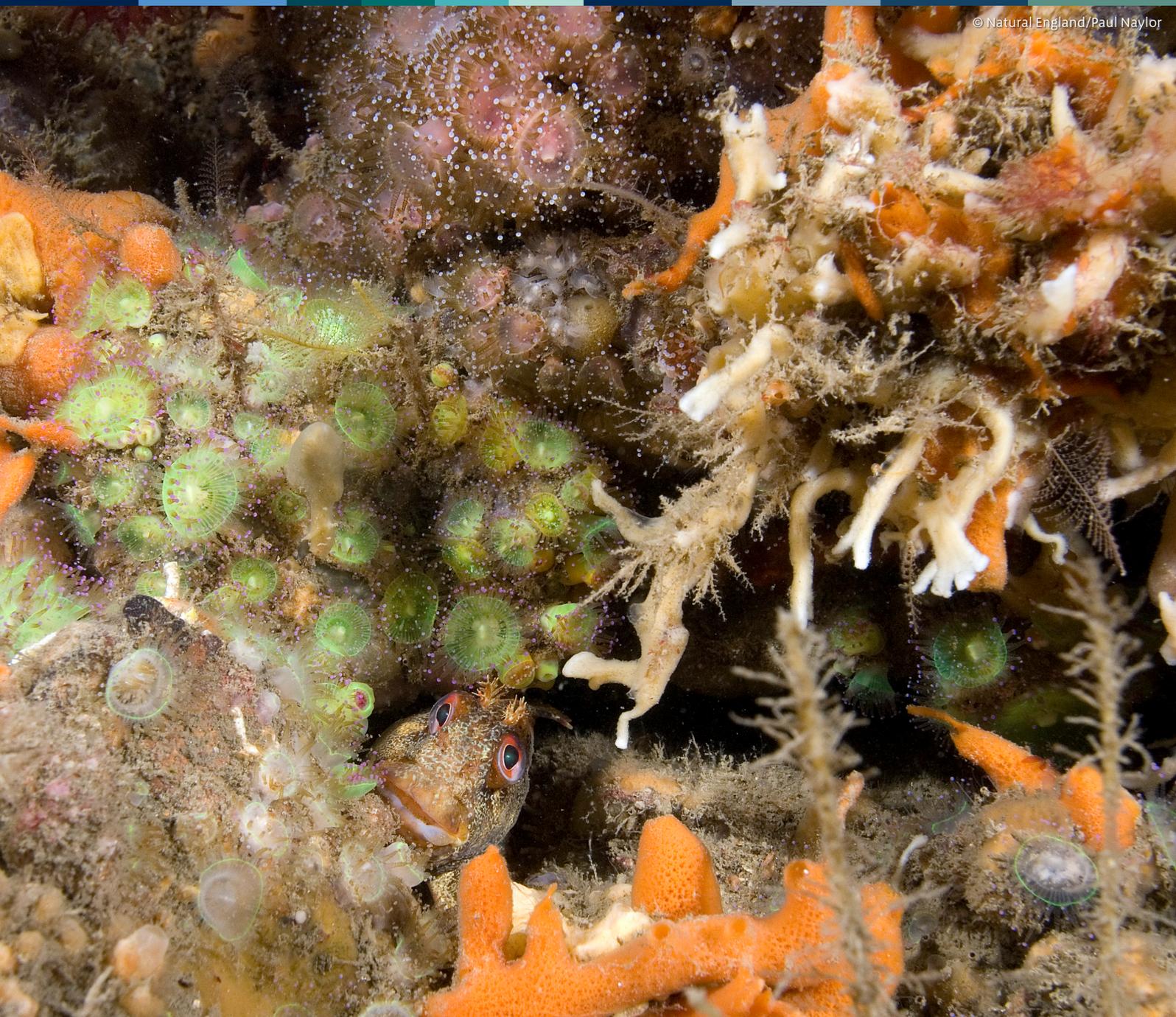


# Marine Conservation Zone Project

JNCC and Natural England's advice on  
recommended Marine Conservation Zones  
**Amendments Report**

*December 2012*



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# JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones

## Amendments Report December 2012

Version control

Build status:

Version	Date	Author	Reason/Comments
2.0	13/12/2012	Hannah Carr	Accept of tracked changes for final version.
1.1	11/12/2012	Hannah Carr	Incorporation of comments received through QA and other updates to text and figures as required.
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0.10	11/12/2012	Hannah Carr	Accept of tracked changes and final review before QA.
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0.8	07/12/2012	Alice Cornthwaite	Input of tables and figures for section 5.1 from Natural England
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0.6JNCC	30/10/2012	Hannah Carr	Update of offshore related amendments.
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## Background

In July 2012, JNCC and Natural England submitted advice to Government on the recommendations made by four regional MCZ projects on Marine Conservation Zones<sup>[1]</sup>.

Since the submission of *'JNCC and Natural England's advice of recommended Marine Conservation Zones'* (JNCC and Natural England 2012), we have become aware of some factual errors and omissions within the advice document. This amendments report is intended to highlight and address the most critical of these errors and omissions which may lead to misinterpretation or misunderstanding of our advice.

The amendments report primarily provides corrections in relation to errors and omissions in the analyses done at the time of the original Advice report. The amendments report also covers changes made to the scores for our confidence in presence and extent of features for some sites, as a result of the preparation of a detailed audit trail.

Defra requested that the detailed audit trail for the assessment of our confidence in presence and extent of features was based upon the information used for our formal advice; it was not a comprehensive update of all new information available for the recommended MCZs. As a result of the audit trail work, for some sites, changes were made to the scores for our confidence in presence and extent of features. For inshore sites these changes were due to identifying errors, for example in data records, the incorporation of some new data, including that from Natural England survey work, and harmonising the interpretation of protocol application. For offshore sites these changes were also due to errors and consistency of protocol interpretation, and a change from low confidence to no assessment where no extent information was provided by the regional MCZ projects.

The changes are reflected in this amendments report. They resulted in overall reduced confidence scores for feature presence; with high confidence for 38% of features (instead of 41%); moderate confidence for 18% of features (instead of 20%); and 41% (instead of 36%) with low confidence. Confidence scores for extent of features increased from 16% to 17% of features with high confidence; with moderate confidence decreasing from 24% to 21% of features; and from 56% to 58% of features with low confidence scores. Our scores for confidence in feature condition were unchanged.

Further information is expected to become available and be reviewed and incorporated where necessary into site recommendations following the MCZ consultation.

Where corrections and changes were likely to alter the information that Defra was using to make decisions on sites and features for possible designation in 2013, details were passed on to Defra promptly. This information was therefore available to Defra as they developed their consultation material.

The amendments listed in the following document should be read in conjunction with the original Advice document (JNCC and Natural England 2012).

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<sup>[1]</sup> More information available at <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6228> and <http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/marine/mpa/mcz/advice.aspx>

## Amendments

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
	<b>Generic</b>			
1	All mentions within MCZ advice	N/A	<i>Paludinella</i> is no longer a FOCI due to it being removed from Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act.	JNCC and Natural England, in discussion with Defra, have agreed that this species is no longer a FOCI and should not be considered as requiring MCZs for its conservation.
2	17	Acknowledgements	Although the advice acknowledgements specifically note the contributors to the advice itself and not the wider project JNCC and Natural England recognise that without the work of the regional MCZ projects there would be no advice to Government.	'JNCC and Natural England wish to reiterate their gratitude to all stakeholders and project staff involved in the regional MCZ projects for their time and effort in producing the recommendations.'
3	23	Table of contents	Annex 6 within the table of contents is listed as 'Inshore and offshore fisheries standardisation methodologies'.	The offshore method did not require standardising the data beforehand and so it should be noted that the title should read as 'Inshore fisheries standardisation methodology and offshore method for assessing exposure to fisheries pressures'.
	<b>Executive Summary</b>			
5	2	7	Number of features reported has changed.	Produced new text reflecting the change in number of features (see <a href="#">Annex A</a> ).
6	3	3rd	The text used in the Executive Summary 'However, we believe that in all but one case' does not accurately reflect the text in section 3 of the advice.	The text should be the same as page 75 and read 'However, we believe that overall'.
	<b>Summary</b>			
7	6	1st	The text used in the Summary 'However, we believe	The text should be the same as page 75 and read

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
			that in all but one case' does not accurately reflect the text in section 3 of the advice.	'However, we believe that overall'.
8	9	6	Numbers and percentages of features at a given confidence score has changed.	Produced new text reflecting the change in numbers and percentages of features at a given confidence score (see <a href="#">Annex A</a> ).
	<b>Section 4</b>			
9	128	4.1.25	Finding Sanctuary did not in any instance recommend the habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as a feature for designation within any rMCZ. This was not recognised within our advice and JNCC and Natural England's view was not provided.	Finding Sanctuary stated in their final recommendations report "One exception that applies across the whole network <sup>1</sup> is that no conservation objectives have been included for the FOCI habitat 'subtidal sands and gravels', either for inshore or offshore sites, even where the habitat has been recorded. It is a very widespread and broad-scale feature, and we consider that by including conservation objectives for broad-scale habitats listed in the ENG, any conservation requirements of this habitat would be met. (Finding Sanctuary Final Recommendations 2011- Page 134)". Finding Sanctuary was the only regional MCZ project that decided not to list the habitat subtidal sands and gravels as a feature within their recommended sites. JNCC and Natural England have noted the view of Finding Sanctuary and recognise that the FOCI subtidal sands and gravels is comprised of the two broad-scale habitats subtidal coarse sediment and subtidal sand (JNCC 2010 <sup>[1]</sup> ; Natural England & the

<sup>1</sup> The phrase "whole network" in this paragraph refers to the suite of rMCZs in the Finding Sanctuary project area. Other projects identified subtidal sands and gravels as a feature for protection in some of the rMCZs where this features occurred and consequently developed Conservation Objectives for this feature.

<sup>[1]</sup> Please note that the FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels is listed in this correlation table as a BAP habitat.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/figure reference	Issue	Outcome
				Joint Nature Conservation Committee 2010). At the time of writing <i>JNCC and Natural England's Advice on Marine Conservation Zones</i> (JNCC and Natural England 2012), a conclusion had not been reached on whether JNCC and Natural England agree with the approach taken by Finding Sanctuary. The data and evidence are being reviewed and advice on this issue will be provided in a supplementary advice paper. The final decision on whether all or some features should be included within the designation order will be made by Defra.
	<b>Section 5</b>			
10	222	Advice to Defra text box	Numbers and percentages of features of a given confidence score have changed.	Produced new text (see <a href="#">Annex A</a> ).
11	224	5.1.3 Methodology	Update to section 5.1 methodology.	Produced new text ( <a href="#">Annex B</a> ).
12	227	5.1.5 Overall results	Numbers and percentages of features at a given confidence score has changed.	Produced new text (see <a href="#">Annex B</a> ).
13	228	Figure 9	Numbers and percentages of features at a given confidence score have changed.	Produced new figure 9 (see <a href="#">Annex B</a> ).
14	229	Table 13	Numbers and percentages of features at a given confidence score have changed.	Produced new table (see <a href="#">Annex B</a> ).
15	230	Table 14	Numbers and percentages of features at a given confidence score have changed.	Produced new table (see <a href="#">Annex B</a> ).
16	231	Table 15	Numbers and percentages of features at a given confidence score have changed.	Produced new table (see <a href="#">Annex B</a> ).
17	232	Table 16	Numbers and percentages of features at a given confidence score have changed.	Produced new table (see <a href="#">Annex B</a> ).

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
18	233	Table 17	Numbers and percentages of features at a given confidence score have changed.	Produced new table (see <a href="#">Annex B</a> ).
19	234	Table 18	Confidence assessments of Balanced Seas offshore recommended Marine Conservation Zone features changed due to either errors, consistency of protocol interpretation or a change from low confidence to no assessment where no extent information was provided by the regional MCZ projects.	Produced new Table 18 (see <a href="#">Annex B</a> ) and new tables to replace those in Annex 9 of ' <i>JNCC and Natural England's advice of recommended Marine Conservation Zones</i> ' containing detailed confidence assessments. For full details of changed assessments see amendments to annex 9 below.
20	238	Table 19	Confidence assessments of Balanced Seas inshore recommended Marine Conservation Zone features changed because of error, inclusion of new data or inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Produced new Table 19 (see <a href="#">Annex B</a> ) and new tables to replace those in Annex 9 of ' <i>JNCC and Natural England's advice of recommended Marine Conservation Zones</i> ' containing detailed confidence assessments. For full details of changed assessments see amendments to annex 9 below.
21	238	Table 19	No conservation objective for feature; intertidal mud in site; Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuary. Therefore this feature was not formally proposed by the regional MCZ project.	Feature removed from assessment.
22	238	Table 19	No conservation objective for feature; <i>Phymatolithon calcareum</i> in site; Thanet Coast. Therefore this feature was not formally proposed by the regional MCZ project.	Feature removed from assessment.
23	238	Table 19	No conservation objective for feature: Intertidal mud in site; Church Norton Spit. Therefore this feature was not formally proposed by the regional MCZ project.	Feature removed from assessment.
24	257	Table 20	Confidence assessments of Finding Sanctuary offshore recommended Marine Conservation Zone features changed due to either errors, consistency of protocol interpretation or a change from low confidence to no assessment where no extent information was provided	Produced new Table 20 (see <a href="#">Annex B</a> ) and new tables to replace those in Annex 9 of ' <i>JNCC and Natural England's advice of recommended Marine Conservation Zones</i> ' containing detailed confidence assessments.. For full details of changed assessments

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
			by the regional projects	see amendments to annex 9 below.
25	264	Table 21	Confidence assessments of Finding Sanctuary inshore recommended Marine Conservation Zone features changed because of error, inclusion of new data or inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Produced new Table 21 (see <a href="#">Annex B</a> ) and new tables to replace those in Annex 9 of 'JNCC and Natural England's advice of recommended Marine Conservation Zones' containing detailed confidence assessments.. For full details of changed assessments see amendments to annex 9 below.
26	264	Table 21	No conservation objective for feature; <i>Caecum armoricum</i> in site; Isles of Scilly: Peninnis to Dry Ledge. Therefore this feature was not formally proposed by the regional MCZ project.	Feature removed from assessment.
27	264	Table 21	No conservation advice for feature; <i>Atrina pectinata</i> in site; Padstow Bay and Surrounds. Therefore this feature was not formally proposed by the regional MCZ project.	Feature removed from assessment.
28	308	Table 22	Confidence assessments of Irish Sea Conservation Zones offshore recommended Marine Conservation Zone features changed due to either errors, consistency of protocol interpretation or a change from low confidence to no assessment where no extent information was provided by the regional projects	Produced new table – Table 22 (see <a href="#">Annex B</a> ) and new Annex 9 (detailed confidence assessments). For full details of changed assessments see amendments to annex 9 below.
29	314	Table 23	Confidence assessments of Irish Sea Conservation Zones inshore recommended Marine Conservation Zone features changed because of error, inclusion of new data or inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Produced new table – Table 23 (see <a href="#">Annex B</a> ) and new Annex 9 (detailed confidence assessments). For full details of changed assessments see amendments to annex 9 below.
30	318	Table 24	Confidence assessments of Net Gain offshore recommended Marine Conservation Zone features changed due to either errors, consistency of protocol interpretation or a change from low confidence to no assessment where no extent information was provided	Produced new table – Table 24 (see <a href="#">Annex B</a> ) and new Annex 9 (detailed confidence assessments). For full details of changed assessments see amendments to annex 9 below.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
			by the regional projects	
31	322	Table 25	Confidence assessments of Net Gain inshore recommended Marine Conservation Zone features changed because of error, inclusion of new data or inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Produced new table – Table 25 (see <a href="#">Annex B</a> ) and new Annex 9 (detailed confidence assessments). For full details of changed assessments see amendments to annex 9 below.
32	331	Summary	Numbers and percentages of features at a given confidence score has changed.	Produced new text (see <a href="#">Annex A</a> ).
	<b>Section 6</b>			
33	382	Figure 12	Figure 12 'Conceptual diagram showing the potential contribution of MPAs and reference areas towards meeting the quality and quantity aspects of GES for benthic habitats under the MSFD' needs to be updated.	Replace with the updated version of the diagram in <a href="#">Annex C</a> .
34	386	Advice to Defra	Totals are incorrect due to the accidental inclusion of an offshore rMCZ in the inshore list.	<p>Natural England advises that <b>32</b> inshore recommended Marine Conservation Zones (rMCZs) are of higher risk of damage or deterioration and have a stronger case for earlier designation as MCZs.</p> <p>Natural England advises that 11 of the 32 inshore rMCZs have and overall higher risk of damage or deterioration to non-sensitive and sensitive features.</p> <p>Natural England advises that the remaining 21 inshore rMCZs are at high risk because they contain highly sensitive features.</p>
35	386 / 403	Site list of highly sensitive features Paragraph 6.2.58	<p>'Offshore Brighton' (BS 14) should not be included in the list of sites at risk due to proposed features which are highly sensitive</p> <p>'Offshore Brighton' (BS 14) should not be included in the list of vulnerable sites, because native oyster is not proposed in the site.</p>	Remove 'Offshore Brighton' (BS 14) from the list of recommended sites at risk because they contain highly sensitive features (currently on page 386 and paragraph 6.2.58)

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
36	393	6.2.33	Although there are 32 inshore rMCZs which Natural England advises are at higher risk, the numbers of these which are due to either risk of damage/deterioration or because they contain highly sensitive species are not correct.	Natural England advises that 32 inshore rMCZs are of higher risk. Of these, Natural England advises that 11 inshore rMCZs have a higher risk of damage or deterioration and have a stronger case for earlier designation, and 21 inshore sites are vulnerable and therefore at risk of damage or disturbance because they contain highly sensitive features and are subject to one or more pressures.
37	402	6.2.55	For the Hilbre Island Group rMCZ (ISCZ 14), there is no mention of the associated SAC, which may reduce the relative risk of the site.	It should be noted that the presence of the SAC reduces the risk of the Hilbre Island Group rMCZ (ISCZ 14) to some degree.
38	403	6.2.58	For the Lundy rMCZ (FS41), which is flagged at potentially at risk due to the sensitivity of the spiny lobster <i>Palinura elephas</i> recommended feature, there is no mention that the site is already designated. This may reduce the relative risk of the site.	It should be noted that the current designation status of the site may reduce the relative risk status of Lundy rMCZ (FS41).
39	403	6.2.58	Ross worm ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> ) reef is not a proposed feature for Beachy Head West (BS 13.2).	Ross worm ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> ) reefs should be removed from the features listed against Beachy Head West (BS13.2) in paragraph 6.2.58.
40	404	6.2.60	'Table 31 summarises all the offshore....rMCZs with risk scores of 100%' includes the wrong table number.	Should read ' <b>Table 32</b> summarises all the offshore....rMCZs with risk scores of 100%'
41	405	Table 32	'Confidence in final recommendation feature condition' for Cold water coral reefs within the Canyons rMCZ is listed as 'Mod', which is incorrect.	'Confidence in final recommendation feature condition' for Cold water coral reefs within the Canyons rMCZ should be modified to 'High'.
42	405	Table 32	The final recommendation conservation objective for the Celtic Sea Relict Sandbanks geological feature within South-West Deeps (West) rMCZ is listed as 'Maintain (Advise that geological feature not be listed)', which is not JNCC's advice on this feature.	JNCC did not advise that Celtic Sea Relict Sandbanks geological feature within South-West Deeps (West) rMCZ is not be designated. The text should have been "The final recommendation conservation objective for the Celtic Sea Relict Sandbanks geological feature within South-West Deeps (West) rMCZ is listed as

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
				'Maintain'.
43	417	6.2.100	Although there are 32 inshore rMCZs which Natural England advises are at higher risk, the numbers of these which are due to either risk of damage/deterioration or because they contain highly sensitive species are not correct.	Natural England advises that 32 inshore rMCZs are of higher risk. Of these, Natural England advises that 11 inshore rMCZs have a higher risk of damage or deterioration and have a stronger case for earlier designation, and 21 inshore sites are vulnerable and therefore at risk of damage or disturbance because they contain highly sensitive features and are subject to one or more pressures.
	<b>Annex 5</b>			
44	583	Table 38	The conservation objective text for A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock has been italicised within the table. This is an error and there has been no change to the conservation objective proposed in Section 4.2 of the advice.	The conservation objective text for A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock should not be italicised.
45	599/600	Comment 5	The last part of the sentence in italics is incorrect misleading 'The northern boundary could be moved south to rocky habitat at south bay to aid the management of the site, <i>though this may have some implications on stakeholder support as restricting the site to the intertidal area led to increased support from the Net Gain stakeholder group</i> '.	The last part of the sentence should have been deleted as it is incorrect.
46	604	Site benefits - 2nd bullet		The reference Allen (2008) should have been added. The full reference is already provided in the 'References' of ' <i>JNCC and Natural England's advice of recommended Marine Conservation Zones</i> ',
47	605	Implications, bullet 6	The following sentence is incorrect 'There would be no reference area in the Net Gain region for the FOCI underboulder communities or the BSH high energy	This sentence should have been deleted - this is not a reference area.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
			intertidal rock and low energy intertidal rock.'	
48	609	Additional comment 4	The following sentence is incorrect 'The rMCZ is generally a sound boundary.	This comment should have been deleted. It was previously deleted in the Additional comments section but was missed in the duplicated "Suggested amendments" section.
49	613	Implications 1st bullet	This sentence is misleading as most of the saltmarsh in the AIn is SSSI.	This should have been changed to: "An area of estuarine coastal saltmarsh, which has a limited distribution in the English NNSRS area, would not be provided additional protection at this location, as it is an SSSI.
50	616	Comment 3	The last sentence in italics in this paragraph is incorrect 'As discussed in point 1, this site was originally intended to include the intertidal area down to the kelp line only, but the subtidal area and features (in grey) have been included as a result of mapping errors. <i>Natural England advises that higher resolution mapping and survey of the rRA is needed to identify the MLWS (Mean Low Water Spring) line as the seaward boundary, and removal of the subtidal habitat features in order to increase stakeholder support for the site.'</i>	This paragraph should have been amended to say 'As discussed in point 1, this site was originally intended to include the intertidal area down to the kelp line only, but the subtidal area and features (highlighted in grey in the table) have been included as a result of mapping errors. <i>Due to the absence of accurate co-ordinates the boundary was mapped to MLWS (Mean Low Water Spring). Subtidal features have been incorporated due to the resolution of the mapping. Natural England <b>advises</b> that higher resolution mapping and survey is required to identify the kelp line as the seaward boundary of this site, and maintain stakeholder support for this site.'</i>
51	616	Suggested amendments point 2	This sentence is not correct. Some of the additional features added into the reference area are particularly small. These are highlighted in the representativity column, and Natural England is advising to remove them from the listing for those sites.	The features highlighted in grey in the table, were added incorrectly due to mapping errors, not to size. Therefore they should be highlighted grey (to be removed) but for a different reason. The paragraph should have been replaced with 'Natural England <b>advises</b> that higher resolution mapping and survey is required to identify the kelp line as the seaward boundary of this site, and maintain stakeholder support

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
				for this site.'
52	625	Table 51	A5.2 Subtidal sand is listed as a feature for designation within the table, however JNCC advises that this should not be a feature within the Silver Pit rMCZ. (see comment in row below for explanation).	The row for A5.2 Subtidal sand should be greyed out in the table indicating that JNCC advises this is not a feature of the rMCZ and an asterisk '*4' inserted next to the feature name' A5.2 Subtidal sand'.
53	626	Footnote 4 under 'Additional comments'	The footnote says that 'It is not entirely clear whether the area of subtidal sand proposed as a feature for designation is already a feature within the SAC'. This statement was incorrect and alternative advice should have been provided.	The footnote should be replaced with the following 'The far southern tip of Silver Pit rMCZ overlaps with the Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge cSAC. This is not in line with JNCC advice to the regional MCZ projects during the site identification process, which was that MCZs should not overlap with SACs where they are being proposed to protect a similar feature. That said the rMCZ does not appear to overlap with the Annex 1 sandbank feature of the SAC but as the broad-scale habitat subtidal sand is adequately covered in other existing MPAs and rMCZs we would still advise that this is not a feature for designation within this site.
54	626	Under 'Suggested Amendments'	In line with the advice provided above an additional statement is required under the heading 'Suggested Amendments'.	A bulleted statement should be added under the heading 'Suggested Amendments' saying that 'We do not agree with the inclusion of subtidal sand as a feature for designation in this rMCZ (see comments above).'
55	626	Under 'Summary of site benefits'	In line with the advice provided above, the following statement under the heading 'Summary of site benefits' needs revising "This rMCZ contributes to meeting adequacy and replication guidelines for two FOCI and two broad-scale habitats. This site also contributes to the representation of subtidal mixed sediment within MPAs in the regional MCZ project area and the Southern North Sea region, where only a small proportion of this habitat is currently protected. It also	The statement under 'Summary of site benefits' needs revising to the following "This rMCZ contributes to meeting adequacy and replication guidelines for two FOCI and one broad-scale habitat. This site also contributes to the representation of subtidal mixed sediment within MPAs in the regional MCZ project area and the Southern North Sea region, where only a small proportion of this habitat is currently protected. It also contributes to achieving connectivity for the

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
			contributes to achieving connectivity for the EUNIS Level 2 sublittoral sediment habitats and complies with the viability guidelines."	EUNIS Level 2 sublittoral sediment habitats and complies with the viability guidelines."
56	628	Table 52	A5.2 Subtidal sand is listed as a feature for designation within the table, however JNCC advises that this should not be a feature within the Wash Approach rMCZ (see comment in row below for explanation).	The row for A5.2 Subtidal sand should be greyed out in the table indicating that JNCC advises this is not a feature of the rMCZ and an asterisk '*5' inserted next to the feature name 'A5.2 Subtidal sand'.
57	629	Footnote 5 under 'Additional comments'	The footnote says that 'It is not entirely clear whether the area of subtidal sand proposed as a feature for designation is already a feature within the SAC'. This statement was incorrect and alternative advice should have been provided.	The footnote statement was made because at the time of the assessment it was not clear whether some of the subtidal sand protected within the SAC (but within the MCZ/SAC overlap) had been included in the area of subtidal sand calculated by Net Gain in their recommendation report to be protected in the MCZ. Although correct, on reflection there should have been additional advice provided here for this site. This footnote should have said 'The Wash Approach rMCZ overlaps nearly entirely with the Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge SAC. This is not in line with JNCC advice to the regional MCZ projects during the site identification process which was that MCZs should not overlap with SACs where they are being proposed to protect a similar feature. As this site would contain nearly all of the Annex 1 sandbank feature which is being protected by the SAC and the broad-scale habitat subtidal sand is adequately covered in other existing MPAs and rMCZs; even if there is subtidal sand within the site boundaries that is not classed Annex 1 sandbank, JNCC advises that this should not be a feature for designation within the rMCZ.
58	629	Under 'Suggested Amendments'	In line with the advice provided above an additional statement is required under the heading 'Suggested Amendments'.	A bulleted statement should be added under the heading 'Suggested Amendments' saying that 'We do not agree with the inclusion of subtidal sand as a feature for designation in this rMCZ and suggest that

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
				this is not included if this rMCZ is designated (see comments above).'
59	630	Under 'Summary of site benefits'	In line with the advice provided above, the following statement under the heading 'Summary of site benefits' needs revising "This rMCZ contributes to meeting adequacy and replication guidelines for one FOCI and two broad-scale habitats. It contributes the second largest area of subtidal mixed sediment out of all of the rMCZs within the regional MCZ project area and it is for this reason that the site makes a significant contribution towards achieving the adequacy target for this broad-scale habitat. This site also contributes to the representation of subtidal mixed sediment within MPAs in the regional MCZ project area and the Southern North Sea region, where only a small proportion of this habitat is currently protected. It also contributes to achieving connectivity for the EUNIS Level 2 sublittoral sediment habitats and complies with the viability guidelines."	The statement under 'Summary of site benefits' needs revising to the following "This rMCZ contributes to meeting adequacy and replication guidelines for one FOCI and one broad-scale habitat. It contributes the second largest area of subtidal mixed sediment out of all of the rMCZs within the regional MCZ project area and it is for this reason that the site makes a significant contribution towards achieving the adequacy target for this broad-scale habitat. This site also contributes to the representation of subtidal mixed sediment within MPAs in the regional MCZ project area and the Southern North Sea region, where only a small proportion of this habitat is currently protected. It also contributes to achieving connectivity for the EUNIS Level 2 sublittoral sediment habitats and complies with the viability guidelines."
60	644	Additional comment 1	The text is not clear that there is uncertainty about the presence of features within the site which might impact on achieving viability.	It should be noted that it is unclear whether these habitats occur within the site and therefore the site is viable.
61	644	Implications 1st bullet	The implications of confidence are not currently noted.	It should be noted we have low confidence in the presence of these FOCI.
62	666	Comment 2	The word viable is missing from the sentence 'Some coastal sites have been considered due to their natural geographic boundary'.	This sentence should be read as 'Some coastal sites have been considered viable due to their natural geographic boundary'.
63	679	Summary of site benefits	rMCZ/rRA contains the highest density of <i>Alkmaria romijni</i> in region and the population is considered to be the best example in the UK (Hampshire Wildlife Trust	Remove reference to 'considered to be the best population in UK' – as in evidence section we have low confidence in its extent.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
			2006 onwards).	
64	703	Additional comments	Important spawning and nursery ground for several fish species including cod, herring, mackerel, plaice and sole.	Although it is listed in the Balanced Seas SAD, mackerel should not be included here.
65	713	Point 2 under suggested amendments	The statement 'Due to the uncertainty in the presence of moderate energy infralittoral rock, the inclusion of low energy circalittoral rock as a feature for designation in this site may need reconsidering (see comment above).' is incorrect because there is no low energy circalittoral rock proposed as a feature for designation within this site.	The statement needs replacing with the following text 'Due to the uncertainty in the presence of moderate energy infralittoral rock, the inclusion of this broad-scale habitat as a feature for designation in this site may need reconsidering (see comment above).'
66	715	Table 86	Information is missing in the table for the feature A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments.	In the row for 'subtidal mixed sediments' in the column headed 'Quantitative considerations at regional MCZ project level' it should say the following "Out of all of the rMCZs this site contributes the largest area of subtidal mixed sediments and makes a significant contribution towards achieving the ENG guideline for adequacy".
67	764/765	Footnote numbering	Footnote numbering seems incorrect. There does not appear to be a need for * 3 on the table.	The footnote * 3 is incorrectly added in the table. The table row labelled 'Areas of additional importance' should be numbered * 3, and that labelled "overlap with MPAs" should be numbered * 4. The last sentence under 'Implications...' should be * 4.
68	765	Second additional comment	The comment isn't quite correct and requires amending	This should read: "... The boundary could be extended to incorporate more of the features; however this is likely to have serious socio-economic consequences and implications on support for the site".
69	769	Additional comment for RA 17 (footnote	This statement is incomplete.	The end of the sentence should have been changed to say '...and this includes a buffer area around the

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
		6)		<u>seagrass beds</u> '.
70	770	Quantitative considerations at regional MCZ level - for <i>Padina pavonica</i>	This is incorrect given our advice on <i>Padina pavonica</i> replicates in rMCZ Bembridge (see p168 of advice).	There are three examples of this feature recommended by the MCZ regional project. But, as stated in the MCZ advice package (pg 168,), Natural England agrees with the SAP that, in line with the ENG (Natural England & JNCC 2010) guidelines for spatially separate replicates, the examples within rMCZ 22 are not two distinct populations. Therefore the quantitative consideration should point out this is only one of two examples of this feature.
71	772	Fourth comment under summary of site benefits	Second part of sentence is inconsistent'...and is one of three populations proposed for designation' is incorrect given our advice on <i>Padina pavonica</i> replicates in rMCZ Bembridge (see p168 of advice).	As stated in the MCZ advice package (pg 168,), Natural England agrees with the SAP that, in line with the ENG (Natural England & JNCC 2010) guidelines for spatially separate replicates, the examples within rMCZ 22 are not two distinct populations. Therefore this should say ' <i>...and is considered to be one of two replicates proposed for designation within the regional project area</i> '.
72	772	Second comment under implications of the site not being designated	This is incorrect given our advice on <i>Padina pavonica</i> replicates in rMCZ Bembridge (see p168 of advice).	As stated in the MCZ advice package (pg 168,), Natural England agrees with the SAP that, in line with the ENG (Natural England & JNCC 2010) guidelines for spatially separate replicates, the examples within rMCZ 22 are not two distinct populations. Therefore <i>Padina pavonica</i> is not fully replicated in Balanced Seas regional boundary (Hill et al 2010).  Nevertheless, the ENG advice is based on literature which recommends using the biogeographic region (ENG pg. 36), and Natural England <b>advises</b> that replication is met in the biogeographic region (MCZ advice pg 168).

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
				Therefore this line should say: “The site does not meet the ENG target for replication, and this would be reduced further if the site were not proposed for designation. However it would still be reached in the biogeographic region (including 3 additional examples in Finding Sanctuary) though not ideal as other elements of the ENG would not be considered (e.g. connectivity)”.
73	776	Viability for seahorse in rRA table 114	The footnote for this is incorrect.	The footnote for the viability of short snouted seahorses in RA 114 should have been 14 (not 15), as a footnote was previously removed. The footnote aligns with comment 14 in the Additional Comments for RAs section.
74	776	Appropriate boundary in rRA table 114	The footnote for this is incorrect.	The footnote for the Appropriate boundary box within RA 14 should have been 15 (not 16), as a footnote was previously removed. The footnote aligns with comment 15 in the Additional Comments for RAs section.
75	776	Additional comment 4	The phrase “sea slug” has been incorrectly inserted.	This should say lagoon sand shrimp ( <i>Gammarus insensibilis</i> .)  Furthermore the original of this sentence is unclear and is probably incorrect. The Balanced Seas Site report states there are additional examples of the species above Mean High Water, however this is beyond the boundary. Therefore this sentence should have been removed.
76	777	Comment 7	The regional MCZ project (Balanced Seas) decided to only propose sites for long snouted seahorses ( <i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i> ) where records exist, and where they thought suitable habitat existed (which has led to 7 sites not being proposed in the region). Natural	This explanation should have been added to a number of other sites in the region, where seahorses have been added, and where they have not but Natural England has advised presence of seahorses as an additional ecological importance. This explanation

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
			England has advised that seahorses are notoriously difficult to spot and can be found in a variety of habitats, so advises this approach may have missed opportunities for seahorses.	<p>should have been added to the following paragraphs: pg 811 (c4); pg 837 (c3, c11); pg 898 (AAEI); pg 912 c5 (AAEI); pg 921 (c6 AAEI); pg 926 (AAEI); pg 934 (c6); pg 952 (AAEI); pg 967 (AAEI); pg 972 (AAEI); and pg 979 (AAEI).</p> <p>The fact that seahorses are notoriously difficult to spot is a point which should have been made clear throughout other regional assessments too.</p>
77	778	Last comment under 'additional comments for rRAs'.	The feature has been found within the Tyne Ledges area and is recommended as a feature of both the RA and the MCZ	<p>In the additional comments for the rRA15, it should say the feature should be added to the rRA (not the rMCZ).</p> <p>In addition, the comment that “the habitat FOCI intertidal underboulder communities should be added to this rMCZ in the additional comments for rMCZ 22.</p>
78	778	Seventh comments under summary of site benefits	The last part of the sentence ‘...This is one of only <u>three</u> populations proposed for designation in region' is incorrect given our advice on <i>Padina pavonica</i> replicates in rMCZ Bembridge (see p168 of advice). Suggest amend text to: 'There is only one other site proposed for protection of this FOCI within the region'.	As stated in the MCZ advice package (pg 168,), Natural England agrees with the SAP that, in line with the ENG (Natural England & JNCC 2010)) guidelines for spatially separate replicates, the examples within rMCZ 22are not two distinct populations. Therefore this should say '...this is one of only two populations proposed for designation in the region'.
79	779	First comment under implications of the site not being designated	This is incorrect given our advice on <i>Padina pavonica</i> replicates in rMCZ Bembridge (see p168 of advice).	<p>As stated in the MCZ advice package (pg 168,), Natural England agrees with the SAP that, in line with the ENG (Natural England &amp; JNCC 2010) guidelines for spatially separate replicates, the examples within rMCZ 22are not two distinct populations.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the ENG advice is based on literature which recommends using the biogeographic region (ENG pg. 36), and Natural England <b>advises</b> that replication is met in the biogeographic region (MCZ</p>

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
				<p>advice pg 168).</p> <p>Therefore this line should say: “The site does not meet the ENG target for replication, and this would be reduced further if the site were not proposed for designation. However it may still be reached in the biogeographic region (including 3 additional examples in Finding Sanctuary) though not ideal as other elements of the ENG would not be considered (e.g. connectivity)”.</p>
80	782	Additional comment 1		Infralittoral rock' is missing after 'Moderate energy' (within the brackets).
	782	Additional comment 3	This sentence is not clear and requires further elucidation.	<p>To be clear, these features have been proposed on the basis that protection would only apply within Newtown Harbour, because this is thought to represent a healthy population. However, it is likely these oysters are linked to others that also occur throughout the remainder of the rMCZ (e.g. via reproduction). Therefore it is Natural England's expert opinion that these proposed features within the harbour are not distinct and that they should be included throughout the site to meet the viability target. However, this is likely to have socio-economic implications.</p>
81	783	Last rRA 19 additional comment	This comment about additional records on peat & clay exposures in the Yar Estuary applies to the rMCZ (Yarmouth to Cowes), not the RA (Newtown Harbour). Notable peat deposits within the Western Yar Estuary have been documented (Devoy 1987 (in Hazell 2008)), but this information was not available to the RSG, and it is outside of the current boundary.	<p>The comment should have been footnote 9 in the additional comments for rMCZ 23 (Yarmouth to Cowes) instead of rRA 19 (Newtown Harbour) However, it should also have said that the notable peat deposits documented (Devoy 1987 (in Hazell 2008)), highlights the feature in the Western Yar Estuary, and the recommended boundary would need to be altered to include this area and incorporate it, in which case it should also have been included in the suggested amendments section. Socioeconomic considerations</p>

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
				for this suggested amendment have not been considered.
82	783	First suggested amendments comment	The comment 'Natural England advise that peat and clay exposures should be considered to be added to feature list' – should be revised as this feature is already recommended for protection.	Natural England advise that the boundary of rMCZ 23 (Yarmouth to Cowes) should be extended to include the peat and clay exposures found in the Western Yar Estuary. However, socioeconomic considerations in relation to this suggested amendment have not been considered by Natural England.
83	790	Suggested amendments point 1 - Church Norton RA11	The natural size of the available habitat in Pagham is smaller than 1kmx1km. Maximum habitat is captured for the Defolin Lagoon snail and we are not suggesting that the boundary is extended to capture more habitat - this is a contentious statement.	The suggested amendment should have been removed, as the original comment was amended to reflect the ecological benefit of the restrained naturally bounded area.
84	797	Summary of site benefits last two bullet points	The reference for the statements is missing.	The reference Fletcher et al (2012) should have been included for the last two bullet points.
85	799	Section heading	Under the Site Name line for standalone RA FS 06 The Fleet and RA FS 05 South-East of Portland Bill the text relating to standalone reference areas has not been included for these sites.	Under the Site Name it should say "This recommended reference area is not within an rMCZ, so has been treated as a standalone rMCZ when assessing viability, adequacy and replication."
86	806	Additional Comments, comment 1	Text for footnote 1 only refers to BSH A5.4 Subtidal missed sediments, but footnote numbering is also against A5.2 Subtidal sand and A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock in table.	Comment 1 should have included A5.2 and A4.2, and should have been amended to say. 'Viability for the BSH Subtidal mixed sediments, subtidal sand, and moderate energy circalittoral rock is reliant on a minimum viability criterion (5km <sup>2</sup> ) which is not met at this site, in length or diameter'.
87	811	Table 126	Footnote 2: There is an error in the approach to assessing viability for the BSH in Studland Bay.	Viability for the BSH Subtidal mixed sediments, subtidal sand, intertidal mud and intertidal is reliant on a minimum viability criterion (5km <sup>2</sup> ) which is not met at this site, in length or diameter. Whereas, for the HOCI seagrass, a patch of 0.5 km <sup>2</sup> is needed which is met

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
				here.  X should have been inserted in the viability column against BSH A5.4, A5.2, A2.3 and A2.2 against the asterisk for comment 2.
88	815 & 897	Complete site report	The entire entry for site rMCZ FS 16 South Dorset and rRA FS 04 South Dorset is duplicated - tables 127 and 128 (page 814) and tables 155 and 156 (page 896). They both differ slightly in the information included in the table, Additional comments and Summary of site benefits.	During formatting and restructuring of this section an incomplete version of the site assessment has been added in and duplicated in the Eastern Channel biogeographic region (predominantly Balanced Seas). The correct complete version is the second version still placed within the Western Channel and Celtic Sea biogeographic region (predominantly Finding Sanctuary). Therefore in the final MCZ advice, the second version is the correct one (pages 897 Table 155 and 156), but it should be noted that this site occurs in the Eastern Channel biogeographic region.
89	859	Table 142	Text on conservation objectives for subtidal coarse sediment and subtidal sand in the column headed 'Recommended conservation objective' has been given as 'Recover', when the recommended conservation objectives made by Finding Sanctuary were 'Maintain'. This is an error in the table. Both subtidal coarse sediment and subtidal sand should say 'Maintain'. JNCC agrees with the regional MCZ project proposed conservation objective of maintain.	The text on conservation objectives for both subtidal coarse sediment and subtidal sand needs to be changed from 'Recover' to 'Maintain'.
90	878	Table 148	Information is missing in the table for the feature A6 Deep-sea bed.	In the row for 'deep-sea bed' in the column headed 'Quantitative considerations at regional MCZ project level' it should say the following "Out of all of the rMCZs this site contributes the second largest area of deep-sea bed".
91	897	Site Heading	"FS" is missing from the Site name heading - e.g. rMCZ FS 16 South Dorset and rRA FS 04 South Dorset. This	"FS" should have been before site name and number

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
			is inconsistent with rest of FS sites.	in heading for both the rMCZ and rRA.
92	1018	Table 187	In the row for 'A4.3 high energy circalittoral rock' in the column headed 'Quantitative considerations at regional MCZ project level' text saying "This feature only has the minimum amount of replicates" should be removed because there is only 1 replicate and so the minimum has not been achieved.	Replace the text for A4.3 high energy circalittoral rock within the column headed 'Quantitative considerations at regional MCZ project level' with the following "As the only site proposed for this feature, this site contributes the largest area of high energy circalittoral rock and makes a significant contribution towards achieving the ENG guideline for adequacy".
93	1018	Table 187	Information is missing in the table for the feature A4.3 high energy circalittoral rock.	In the row for high energy circalittoral rock in the column headed 'replication' , there should be a tick with an asterisk and a footnote in the narrative under 'Additional comments' highlighting this is the only replicate of this broad-scale habitat due to its limited distribution within the project area.
94	1019	Table 187	Information is missing in the table for the feature A4.2 moderate energy circalittoral rock.	In the row for 'moderate energy circalittoral rock' in the column headed 'Quantitative considerations at regional MCZ project level' it should say the following "Out of all of the rMCZs this site contributes the largest area of moderate energy circalittoral rock and makes a significant contribution towards achieving the ENG guideline for adequacy".
95	1022	4th bullet under summary of site benefits.	The text incorrectly says 'The site contains one of the two replicates of high energy circalittoral rock which has limited distribution within the regional project area, and whole MCZ project area.'	Text for this bullet point should be revised to say the following 'The site contains the only replicate of high energy circalittoral rock which has limited distribution within the regional project area, and whole MCZ project area.'
96	1030	Table 193 and footnote *7	The feature subtidal mud has a cross for viability in the table but subtidal sand has a tick for viability. As both of these are broad-scale habitats, if the site has or has not met the minimum viability criteria for one broad-scale	The minimum diameter is 2.73km and area is 15.82km <sup>2</sup> , so viability has not been met for either subtidal mud or subtidal sand. The reference area shape was constrained by administrative boundaries however size wasn't, as boundaries could have been

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
			habitat then it would have to be the same for the other.	extended west or south to increase the size of the reference area. The ISCZ reports notes the rRA as not viable. Suggest that subtidal sand also has a cross for viability in the table and the asterisk for comment 7 footnote removed from subtidal mud in the table. Comment 8 in the narrative text should be changed to say that 'the shape of the recommended reference area boundary in the north and east is constrained by administrative boundaries'.
97	1034	comment 4	The phrase 'This feature is rare in the region, and is therefore the only replicate' is not correct	Need to delete 'and is therefore the only replicate', and replace with "and this is the only site the project identified given the evidence they had available".
98	1055	Hilbre - comment 1	Comment 1 – The last sentence is not clear and needs further explanation: '.....However, the site was primarily recommended for the two FOCI'.	A clearer explanation would be 'However, it should be noted that the BSH biogenic reef is formed by the FOCI blue mussel feature - a typical biogenic reef species. The site was primarily recommended for the two FOCI, and the BSH was included by default due to the inclusion of the mussel bed.'
	<b>Annex 6</b>			
99	1075	Annex 6 title	The title for this annex is incorrect because the data did not require standardising for the offshore method for assessing exposure.	Title should have been 'Inshore fisheries standardisation methodology and offshore method for assessing exposure to fisheries pressures'.
100	1083-1094	Annex 6, figures 23, 25 - and 28	The offshore area needs to be made transparent for all figures in the inshore method so it is clear that although the offshore data was used to calculate the standardised inshore data the outputs are not reflective of the methods and results for the offshore area.	Figures 23, 25 and 28 have all been amended (see <a href="#">Annex D</a> ).
	<b>Annex 7</b>			
101	1117	Table 221 p.1117	A5.2 (subtidal sand) should not have been assessed for	Remove the row for the condition confidence

	Page number	Paragraph/table/figure reference	Issue	Outcome
		Beachy Head East (BS 13.1)	Beachy Head East (BS 13.1) as the feature is not proposed for protection in this site.	assessment for A5.2 (subtidal sand) for Beachy Head East (BS 13.1).
102	1117	Table 221 p.1117 Beachy Head East	A5.4 (subtidal mixed sediments) should not have been assessed for Beachy Head East (BS 13.1) as the feature is not proposed for protection in this site.	Remove the row for the condition confidence assessment for A5.4 (subtidal mixed sediments) for Beachy Head East (BS 13.1).
103	1123	Table 221 p.1123 Selsey Bill.	There is no condition confidence assessment for Short-snouted seahorse <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> in Selsey Bill rMCZ	There is no confidence in condition for this feature in the site, as currently the only record for the feature is well outside the site boundary.
104	1177 - 1178	Table 222	Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI (HOCl_21) within Offshore Overfalls rMCZ has a duplicate row in the table for the assessment of this feature.	Remove the second row in the table for the assessment of Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI (HOCl_21) from page 1178
105	1199	Table 222	All rows within the table for Western Channel rMCZ have the incorrect site code FB12.	The site code within all rows for the Western Channel rMCZ within the table need to be modified to FS12
106	1225	Table 222	The assessment of feature condition for A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment within Fulmar rMCZ has not been presented within the table.	An additional row needs to be added providing the results from the assessment of feature condition and confidence assessment for A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment within Fulmar rMCZ (see <a href="#">Annex E</a> ).
<b>Annex 9</b>				
107	1236	Table 225	Changes to evidence used	Updated and reproduced table 225 (see <a href="#">Annex F</a> )
108	1237	Table 227	Changes to assessments as detailed below.	Updated and reproduced table 227 (see <a href="#">Annex F</a> )
109	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Beachy Head West, Subtidal sand, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Low to High. Extent confidence changed from Low to High.
110	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Beachy Head West, subtidal mixed sediments, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in	Presence confidence changed from Low to High. Extent confidence changed from Low to High.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
			application of the protocol.	
111	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Beachy Head West, blue mussel beds, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to High. Extent confidence changed from Low to High.
112	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Beachy Head West, subtidal chalk, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Low to High.
113	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Belle Tout to Beachy Head Lighthouse, moderate energy infralittoral rock, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
114	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Belle Tout to Beachy Head Lighthouse, Moderate energy circalittoral rock, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
115	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Belle Tout to Beachy Head Lighthouse, Littoral chalk communities, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to High. Extent confidence changed from Mod to High.
116	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Bembridge, Subtidal sand, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from High to Low.
117	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Bembridge, Subtidal mixed sediments, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from High to Low.
118	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Bembridge, Maerl beds, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Low to High.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
119	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Bembridge, Mud habitats in deep water, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
120	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Bembridge, <i>Ostrea edulis</i> beds, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
121	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Bembridge, <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reefs, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
122	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Bembridge, Seagrass beds, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Mod to High.
123	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Bembridge, <i>Haliclystus auricula</i> , changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Mod.
124	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Colne Point, Intertidal mud, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to High.
125	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Dover to Deal, Moderate energy Intertidal rock, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Low to High.
126	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Dover to Deal, Intertidal coarse sediment, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Low to High.
127	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Dover to Deal, Intertidal mud, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Low to High.
128	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Dover to Deal, Intertidal under boulder communities, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in	Extent confidence changed from Low to High.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
			application of the protocol.	
129	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Dover to Deal, Littoral chalk communities, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Low to High.
130	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Dover to Deal, <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reefs, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to High. Extent confidence changed from Low to High.
131	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Dover to Deal, Subtidal chalk, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Mod to High.
132	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Dover to Folkestone, Moderate energy Intertidal rock, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Low to High.
133	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Dover to Folkestone, Intertidal under boulder communities, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Mod to High.
134	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Dover to Folkestone, Subtidal chalk, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Low to High.
135	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Fareham Creek, <i>Ostrea edulis</i> beds, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
136	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Harwich Haven, <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reefs, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Mod. Extent confidence changed from High to Mod.
137	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Harwich Haven, <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reefs, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the	Presence confidence changed from High to Mod. Extent confidence changed from High to Mod.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
			protocol.	
138	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Hythe Flats, Subtidal mud, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from High to Low.
139	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Hythe Flats, Sea pens and burrowing megafauna, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low.
140	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for King's Quay, Intertidal sand and muddy sand, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from High to Low.
141	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for King's Quay, Intertidal mud, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from High to Low.
142	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Norris to Ryde, Subtidal mud, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
143	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for North Utopia, Subtidal mixed sediments, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from High to Low.
144	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for North Utopia, Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitat, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Low to High. Extent confidence changed from Low to High.
145	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for St Catherine's Point West, Moderate energy infralittoral rock, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low.
146	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for St Catherine's Point West, High energy circalittoral rock, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
147	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for St Catherine's Point West, Subtidal mixed sediments, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Low to 0. Extent confidence changed from Low to 0.
148	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Stour and Orwell Estuaries, Low energy Intertidal rock, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Low to Mod.
149	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Stour and Orwell Estuaries, Intertidal mixed sediments, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Low to Mod.
150	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for The Needles, Subtidal mixed sediments, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
151	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for The Swale Estuary, Peat clay exposures, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to High.
152	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for The Swale Estuary, <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reefs, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low.
153	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Turner Contemporary, Subtidal sand, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
154	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Turner Contemporary, Subtidal mixed sediments, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
155	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Tyne Ledges, Subtidal sand, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Low to 0. Extent confidence changed from Low to 0.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
156	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Utopia, Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitat, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Mod to High.
157	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Westgate Promontory, Subtidal sand, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
158	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Yarmouth to Cowes, Intertidal coarse sediment, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Mod. Extent confidence changed from High to Mod.
159	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Yarmouth to Cowes, Moderate energy infralittoral rock, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Mod.
160	1237	Table 227	No conservation objective for feature; intertidal mud in site; Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuary. Therefore this feature was not formally proposed by the regional MCZ project.	Feature removed from assessment.
161	1237	Table 227	No conservation objective for feature; Phymatolithon calcareum in site; Thanet Coast. Therefore this feature was not formally proposed by the regional MCZ project.	Feature removed from assessment.
162	1237	Table 227	No conservation objective for feature: Intertidal mud in site; Church Norton Spit. Therefore this feature was not formally proposed by the regional MCZ project.	Feature removed from assessment.
163	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Axe Estuary, <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> , changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Low to High. Extent confidence changed from Low to High.
164	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Axe Estuary, Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in	Extent confidence changed from Mod to High.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
			application of the protocol.	
165	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Axe Estuary, Subtidal mixed sediments, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
166	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Camel Estuary, Low energy Intertidal rock, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
167	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Cape Bank, <i>Palinurus elephas</i> , changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Low to Mod.
168	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges, <i>Ostrea edulis</i> , changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Low to Mod.
169	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Dart Estuary, Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Low to High.
170	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Devon Avon Estuary, Intertidal sand and muddy sand, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low.
171	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Erme Estuary, Subtidal mud, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low.
172	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Erme Estuary RA, Low energy infralittoral rock, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low.
173	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Erme Estuary RA, Subtidal mud, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
174	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Hartland Point to Tintagel, Intertidal mud, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Low to 0. Extent confidence changed from Low to 0.
175	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Isles of Scilly: Bishop to Crim, Subtidal coarse sediment, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
176	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Isles of Scilly: Higher Town, Intertidal coarse sediment, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Mod.
177	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Isles of Scilly: Higher Town, Intertidal sand and muddy sand, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Mod
178	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Isles of Scilly: Higher Town, Subtidal sand, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
179	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Isles of Scilly: Lower Ridge to Innisvouls, Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitat, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Mod to High.
180	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Isles of Scilly: Lower Ridge to Innisvouls, Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from High to Low.
181	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Isles of Scilly: Lower Ridge to Innisvouls, Subtidal mixed sediments, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
182	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Isles of Scilly: Lower Ridge to Innisvouls, Subtidal sand, changed because of an	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
			error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	
183	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Isles of Scilly: Peninnis to Dry Ledge, Subtidal mixed sediments, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
184	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Isles of Scilly: Peninnis to Dry Ledge, Subtidal sand, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
185	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Isles of Scilly: Tean, Subtidal sand, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
186	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Isles of Scilly: Tean Non-Disturbance Area, Intertidal under boulder communities, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
187	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Isles of Scilly: Tean Non-Disturbance Area, Moderate energy Intertidal rock, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Low to Mod.
188	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Land's End, Intertidal mud, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Low to 0. Extent confidence changed from Low to 0.
189	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Lundy, Mud habitats in deep water, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Mod. Extent confidence changed from High to Mod.
190	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Lundy RA, Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to High. Extent confidence changed from High to Mod.
191	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Lundy RA, <i>Palinurus elephas</i> , changed because of an error, addition of new	Presence confidence changed from High to Mod. Extent confidence changed from High to Mod.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
			data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	
192	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Mounts Bay, Seagrass beds, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low.
193	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Newquay and The Gannel, <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> , changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Mod.
194	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Otter Estuary, High energy infralittoral rock, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low.
195	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Poole Rocks, <i>Gobius couchi</i> , changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Mod. Extent confidence changed from High to Mod.
196	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Poole Rocks, Moderate energy circalittoral rock, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Low to High. Extent confidence changed from Low to High.
197	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Poole Rocks, Subtidal mixed sediments, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from High to Low.
198	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Poole Rocks, Subtidal sand, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from High to Low.
199	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Skerries Bank and Surrounds, Intertidal coarse sediment, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
200	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Skerries Bank and Surrounds, Intertidal mud, changed because an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application	Presence confidence changed from Low to 0. Extent confidence changed from Low to 0.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
			of the protocol.	
201	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Skerries Bank and Surrounds, Subtidal sand, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Low to Mod.
202	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Studland Bay, Subtidal sand, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Low to High. Extent confidence changed from Low to High.
203	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Tamar Estuary Sites, Intertidal biogenic reefs, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Mod to High.
204	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Tamar Estuary Sites, Intertidal coarse sediment, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Mod to High.
205	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Tamar Estuary Sites, <i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> , changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Low to Mod.
206	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Taw Torridge Estuary, Subtidal mud, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low.
207	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for The Fal, <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> , changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
208	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for The Fal, Low energy Intertidal rock, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low.
209	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for The Fal, Subtidal sand, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Mod. Extent confidence changed from High to Low.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
210	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for The Manacles, Intertidal mud, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Low to 0. Extent confidence changed from Low to 0.
211	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Torbay, Intertidal coarse sediment, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to High.
212	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Torbay, Intertidal mixed sediments, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Low to High. Extent confidence changed from Low to High.
213	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Torbay, Intertidal mud, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Low to High. Extent confidence changed from Low to High.
214	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Torbay, <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reefs, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to High.
215	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Whitsand and Looe Bay, Seagrass beds, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Low to High.
216	1237	Table 227	No conservation objective for feature; <i>Caecum armoricum</i> in site; Isles of Scilly: Peninnis to Dry Ledge. Therefore this feature was not formally proposed by the regional MCZ project.	Feature removed from assessment.
217	1237	Table 227	No conservation objective for feature; <i>Atrina pectinata</i> in site; Padstow Bay and Surrounds. Therefore this feature was not formally proposed by the regional MCZ project.	Feature removed from assessment.
218	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Allonby Bay, Peat clay exposures, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the	Presence confidence changed from Low to High. Extent confidence changed from Low to High.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/figure reference	Issue	Outcome
			protocol.	
219	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Allonby Bay RA, Moderate energy infralittoral rock, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Mod.
220	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Allonby Bay RA, Subtidal sand, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Mod.
221	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Barrow North, Intertidal mud, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Low to High.
222	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Barrow South, Intertidal mud, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from High to Low.
223	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Cumbria Coast, Intertidal biogenic reefs, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Mod to High.
224	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Hilbre Island Group, Peat clay exposures, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
225	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Sefton Coast, Peat clay exposures, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low.
226	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Sefton Coast RA, Peat clay exposures, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low.
227	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Solway Firth, <i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> , changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Mod.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
228	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Alde Ore Estuary, Sheltered muddy gravels, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to High.
229	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Blakeney Marsh, Intertidal mud, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from High to Low.
230	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Blakeney Marsh, Intertidal sand and muddy sand, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from High to Low.
231	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Blakeney Seagrass, Intertidal mud, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
232	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Blakeney Seagrass, Intertidal sand and muddy sand, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low.
233	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Blakeney Seagrass, Seagrass beds, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from High to Low.
234	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Castle Ground, Intertidal coarse sediment, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Low to Mod.
235	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Coquet to St Mary's, Intertidal coarse sediment, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
236	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Coquet to St Mary's, Intertidal sand and muddy sand, changed because of	Presence confidence changed from High to 0. Extent confidence changed from Mod to 0.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
			an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	
237	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Coquet to St Mary's, Low energy Intertidal rock, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to High.
238	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Coquet to St Mary's, Moderate energy Intertidal rock, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to High.
239	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Coquet to St Mary's, Subtidal coarse sediment, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Low to Mod.
240	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Coquet to St Mary's, Subtidal mixed sediments, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from Low to Mod.
241	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Dogs Head Sandbanks, Subtidal biogenic reefs, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
242	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Dogs Head Sandbanks, Subtidal mixed sediments, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
243	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Dogs Head Sandbanks, Subtidal mud, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
244	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Dogs Head Sandbanks, Subtidal sands and gravels, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from High to Low.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
			application of the protocol.	
245	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Flamborough Head No Take Zone, High energy infralittoral rock, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from High to Mod.
246	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Flamborough Head No Take Zone, Moderate energy infralittoral rock, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Extent confidence changed from High to Mod.
247	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Flamborough Head No Take Zone, Moderate energy Intertidal rock, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to High.
248	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Holderness Inshore, Subtidal sand, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
249	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Lincs Belt, Subtidal coarse sediment, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
250	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Lincs Belt, Subtidal mixed sediments, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
251	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Lincs Belt, Subtidal sand, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from Mod to Low. Extent confidence changed from Mod to Low.
252	1237	Table 227	Confidence assessment for Seahenge Peat and Clay, Intertidal sand and muddy sand, changed because of an error, addition of new data or an inconsistency in application of the protocol.	Presence confidence changed from High to Low. Extent confidence changed from High to Low.
253	1273	Table 228	Table 228 amended to reflect updated Balanced Seas	Updated and reproduced table 228 (see <a href="#">Annex F</a> )

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
			offshore rMCZ and JNCC lead joint rMCZ assessments of confidence in feature presence and extent. Changes detailed below.	
254	1283	Table 229	Table 229 amended to reflect updated Finding Sanctuary offshore rMCZ and JNCC lead joint rMCZ assessments of confidence in feature presence and extent. Changes detailed below.	Updated and reproduced table 229 (see <a href="#">Annex F</a> )
255	1293	Table 230	Table 230 amended to reflect updated Irish Seas Conservation Zones offshore rMCZ and JNCC lead joint rMCZ assessments of confidence in feature presence and extent. Changes detailed below.	Updated and reproduced table 230 (see <a href="#">Annex F</a> )
256	1313	Table 231	Table 2318 amended to reflect updated Net Gain offshore rMCZ and JNCC lead joint rMCZ assessments of confidence in feature presence and extent. Changes detailed below.	Updated and reproduced table 231 (see <a href="#">Annex F</a> )
257	1273	Table 228 Offshore Brighton BS 14	Confidence assessment for Subtidal mixed sediment amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from High to Moderate.
258	1274	Table 228 Offshore Brighton BS 14	The regional MCZ project did not provide a recommended extent for Ross worm <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> and so there should not have been an assessment of extent for this feature within Offshore Brighton.	The confidence assessment outcome for the extent of Ross worm <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> has been changed from Low to 'No assessment'.
259	1274	Table 228 Offshore Overfalls BS 17	Confidence assessment for Subtidal coarse sediment amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from High to Low.
260	1275	Table 228 Offshore Overfalls BS 17	Confidence assessment for Subtidal mixed sediment amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from High to Moderate.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
261	1276	Table 228 Offshore Overfalls BS 17	<p>Confidence assessment for Ross worm <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.</p> <p>The regional MCZ project did not provide a recommended extent for Ross worm <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> and so there should not have been an assessment of extent for this feature.</p>	<p>Confidence in feature presence changed from Moderate to Low.</p> <p>The confidence assessment outcome for the extent of Ross worm <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> has been changed from Low to 'No assessment'.</p>
262	1276	Table 228 Offshore Overfalls BS 17	<p>The regional MCZ project did not provide a recommended extent for Undulate ray <i>Raja undulata</i> and so there should not have been an assessment of extent for this feature.</p>	<p>The confidence assessment outcome for the extent of Undulate ray <i>Raja undulata</i> has been changed from Low to 'No assessment'.</p>
263	1277	Table 228 Wight-Barfleur extension BS 21	<p>The regional MCZ project did not provide a recommended extent for Subtidal sands and gravels and so there should not have been an assessment of extent for this feature.</p>	<p>The confidence assessment outcome for the extent of Subtidal sands and gravels has been changed from Low to 'No assessment'.</p>
264	1277	Table 228 East Meridian Eastern Side BS 29.2	<p>Confidence assessment for Subtidal sands and gravels amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.</p>	<p>Confidence in feature presence changed from Moderate to High.</p>
265	1277	Table 228 East Meridian BS 29	<p>Confidence assessment for Subtidal sand amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.</p>	<p>Confidence in feature presence changed from Moderate to Low.</p>
266	1278	Table 228 East Meridian BS 29	<p>Confidence assessment for Subtidal sands and gravels amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.</p>	<p>Confidence in feature presence changed from Low to High and confidence in feature extent Low to Moderate.</p>
267	1278	Table 228 East Meridian BS 29	<p>The regional MCZ project did not provide a recommended extent for Ross worm <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> and so there should not have been an assessment of extent for this feature.</p>	<p>The confidence assessment outcome for the extent of Ross worm <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> has been changed from Low to 'No assessment'.</p>

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
268	1279	Table 228 Inner Bank BS 31	Confidence assessment for Subtidal sand amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from High to Moderate and confidence in feature extent Low to Moderate.
269	1280	Table 228 Inner Bank BS 31	Confidence assessment for Subtidal coarse sediment amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.  The regional MCZ project did not provide a recommended extent for Subtidal coarse sediment and so there should not have been an assessment of extent for this feature.	Confidence in feature presence changed from High to Low.  The confidence assessment outcome for the extent of Subtidal coarse sediment has been changed from Low to 'No assessment'.
270	1282	Table 228 Wight-Barfleur RA	The regional MCZ project did not provide a recommended extent for Subtidal sands and gravels and so there should not have been an assessment of extent for this feature.	The confidence assessment outcome for the extent of Subtidal sands and gravels has been changed from Low to 'No assessment'.
271	1284	Table 229 South West Deeps East FS 03	Confidence assessment for Subtidal coarse sediment amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from Low to Moderate and confidence in feature extent Low to Moderate.
272	1284	Table 229 South West Deeps East FS 03	Confidence assessment for Subtidal sand amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature extent changed from Low to Moderate.
273	1284	Table 229 North West of Jones Bank FS 04	Confidence assessment for Subtidal mud amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from Low to Moderate.
274	1284	Table 229 Greater Haig Fras FS 05	Confidence assessment for Moderate energy circalittoral rock amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature extent changed from High to Low.
275	1286	Table 229 North East of Haig Fras	Confidence assessment for Subtidal mud amended due to either errors or, consistency of protocol	Confidence in feature presence changed from Moderate to Low.

	<b>Page number</b>	<b>Paragraph/table/ figure reference</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
		FS 08	interpretation.	
276	1289	Table 229 Greater Haig Fras RA FS RA 02	Confidence assessment for Moderate energy circalittoral rock amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature extent changed from High to Low.
277	1290	Table 229 Greater Haig Fras RA FS	Confidence assessment for Subtidal coarse amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from Moderate to Low.
278	1290	Table 229 Greater Haig Fras RA FS	Confidence assessment for Subtidal sand amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from Moderate to Low.
279	1290	Table 229 Greater Haig Fras RA FS	Confidence assessment for Subtidal mud amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from Moderate to Low.
280	1290	Table 229 Greater Haig Fras RA FS	Confidence assessment for Subtidal mixed sediments amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from Moderate to Low.
281	1293	Table 230 Mud Hole ISCZ 01	Confidence assessment for Subtidal mud amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from High to Moderate.
282	1293	Table 230 Mud Hole ISCZ 01	Confidence assessment for Mud habitats in deep water amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from High to Low and confidence in feature extent Moderate to Low.
283	1294	Table 230 Mud Hole ISCZ 01	Confidence assessment for Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from High to Low.
284	1296	Table 230 North St Georges Channel ISCZ 03	Confidence assessment for Moderate energy circalittoral rock amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from Moderate to High.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
285	1297	Table 230 North St Georges Channel ISCZ 03	Confidence assessment for Subtidal coarse sediment amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature extent changed from Moderate to Low.
286	1297	Table 230 North St Georges Channel ISCZ 03	Confidence assessment for Subtidal sand amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from High to Moderate.
287	1297	Table 230 North St Georges Channel ISCZ 03	Confidence assessment for Subtidal mixed sediments amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from Moderate to Low and confidence in feature extent Moderate to Low.
288	1298	Table 230 North St Georges Channel ISCZ 03	The regional MCZ project did not provide a recommended extent for Subtidal biogenic reefs and so there should not have been an assessment of extent for this feature within North St Georges Channel.	The confidence assessment outcome for the extent of A5.6 Subtidal biogenic reefs has been changed from Low to 'No assessment'.
289	1298	Table 230 North St Georges Channel ISCZ 03	Confidence assessment for the Drumlins geological feature amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature extent changed from Moderate to High.
290	1298	Table 230 North St Georges Channel ISCZ 03	Ross worm <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> should not have been assessed as a feature within North St Georges Channel because it was not proposed for protection by the regional MCZ project.	Ross worm <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> has been removed from the assessment.
291	1298	Table 230 North St Georges Channel ISCZ 03	Confidence assessment for Subtidal sands and gravels amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from High to Moderate and confidence in feature extent Moderate to Low.
292	1298	Table 230 North St Georges Channel ISCZ 03	Ocean quahog <i>Arctica islandica</i> should not have been assessed as a feature within North St Georges Channel because it was not proposed for protection by the regional MCZ project. This feature had previously been listed in Section 5.1 of the advice.	Ocean quahog <i>Arctica islandica</i> has been removed from the assessment.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/figure reference	Issue	Outcome
293	1299	Table 230 Mid St Georges Channel ISCZ 04	Confidence assessment for Subtidal coarse sediment amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature extent changed from Moderate to Low.
294	1300	Table 230 Mid St Georges Channel ISCZ 04	Confidence assessment for Subtidal sand amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from Moderate to Low and confidence in feature extent Moderate to Low.
295	1302	Table 230 North of Celtic Deep ISCZ 05	Confidence assessment for Moderate energy circalittoral rock amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from Moderate to Low and confidence in feature extent Moderate to Low.
296	1302	Table 230 North of Celtic Deep ISCZ 05	Ocean quahog <i>Arctica islandica</i> should not have been assessed as a feature within North St Georges Channel because it was not proposed for protection by the regional MCZ project. This feature had previously been listed in Section 5.1 of the advice.	Ocean quahog <i>Arctica islandica</i> has been removed from the assessment.
297	1302	Table 230 South Rigg ISCZ 06	Confidence assessment for Low energy circalittoral rock amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from Moderate to Low.
298	1303	Table 230 South Rigg ISCZ 06	Confidence assessment for Subtidal mud amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature extent changed from Low to Moderate.
299	1304	Table 230 South Rigg ISCZ 06	Confidence assessment for Mud habitats in deep water amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from Low to High and confidence in feature extent Low to Moderate.
300	1304	Table 230 South Rigg ISCZ 06	The regional MCZ project did not provide a recommended extent for Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna and so there should not have been an assessment of extent for this feature.	The confidence assessment outcome for the extent of Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna has been changed from Low to 'No assessment'.
301	1304	Table 230 South Rigg ISCZ 06	Confidence assessment for Ocean quahog <i>Arctica islandica</i> amended due to either errors or consistency	Confidence in feature extent changed from Moderate to Low.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
			of protocol interpretation.	
302	1305	Table 230 Slieve Na Griddle ISCZ 07	Confidence assessment for Subtidal mud amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature extent changed from High to Moderate.
303	1306	Table 230 Mud Hole RA ISCZ RA A	Confidence assessment for Subtidal mud amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from High to Low.
304	1306	Table 230 Mud Hole RA ISCZ RA A	Confidence assessment for Mud habitats in deep water amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from High to Low.
305	1306	Table 230 Mud Hole RA ISCZ RA A	Confidence assessment for Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna in deep water amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from High to Low.
306	1310	Table 230 South Rigg RA ISCZ RA F	Confidence assessment for Ocean quahog <i>Arctica islandica</i> amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature extent changed from Moderate to Low.
307	1311	Table 230 North St Georges Channel RA 2 ISCZ RA S	Confidence assessment for Moderate energy circalittoral rock amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from Moderate to Low.
308	1311	Table 230 North St Georges Channel RA 2 ISCZ RA S	Confidence assessment for Subtidal coarse sediment amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol.	Confidence in feature presence changed from Moderate to Low.
309	1312	Table 230 North St Georges Channel RA 2 ISCZ RA S	<p>Previously an assessment had not been carried out on the feature Subtidal biogenic reefs.</p> <p>The regional MCZ project did not provide a recommended extent for Subtidal biogenic reefs and so there should not have been an assessment of extent for this feature.</p>	<p>An assessment has now been carried out for this feature and confidence in feature presence is Low..</p> <p>The confidence assessment outcome for the extent of Subtidal biogenic reefs has been changed from Low to 'No assessment'.</p>

	Page number	Paragraph/table/figure reference	Issue	Outcome
310	1312	Table 230 North St Georges Channel RA 2 IS CZ RA S	Previously an assessment had not been carried out on the feature Horse mussel <i>Modiolus modiolus</i> beds.	An assessment has now been carried out for this feature and confidence in feature presence is Low and confidence in feature extent is Low.
311	1315	Table 231 Silver Pitt NG 06	Confidence assessment for Subtidal mixed sediments amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from High to Moderate.
312	1315	Table 231 Silver Pitt NG 06	Confidence assessment for Ross worm <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.  The regional MCZ project did not provide a recommended extent for Ross worm <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> and so there should not have been an assessment of extent for this feature.	Confidence in feature presence changed from High to Low.  The confidence assessment outcome for the extent of Ross worm <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> has been changed from High to 'No assessment'.
313	1315	Table 231 Markham's Triangle NG 07	Confidence assessment for Subtidal coarse sediment amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature extent changed from Low to Moderate.
314	1316	Table 231 Markham's Triangle NG 07	Confidence assessment for Subtidal sand amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature extent changed from Moderate to Low.
315	1316	Table 231 Farnes East NG 14	Confidence assessment for Subtidal coarse sediment amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from High to Moderate and confidence in feature extent Moderate to Low.
316	1317	Table 231 Farnes East NG 14	Confidence assessment for Subtidal sand amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from Moderate to Low.
317	1318	Table 231 Swallow Sands NG 16	Confidence assessment for Subtidal sand amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature extent changed from Moderate to High.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
318	1318	Table 231 Swallow Sands NG 16	Confidence assessment for Subtidal sands and gravels amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature extent changed from Moderate to High.
319	1318	Table 231 Fulmar NG 17	Confidence assessment for Subtidal coarse sediment amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature extent changed from Moderate to Low.
320	1318	Table 231 Fulmar NG 17	Confidence assessment for Subtidal sands and gravels amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from Low to High and confidence in feature extent Low to High.
321	1319	Table 231 Wash Approach RA NG RA 08	Confidence assessment for Subtidal mixed sediments amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from Moderate to Low.
322	1319	Table 231 Wash Approach RA NG RA 08	Confidence assessment for Subtidal sands and gravels amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature presence changed from Moderate to Low.
323	1320	Table 231 Rock Unique RA NG RA 13	Confidence assessment for Subtidal sands and gravels amended due to either errors or consistency of protocol interpretation.	Confidence in feature extent changed from Low to Moderate.
<b>Annex 10</b>				
324	1322	Table 232	The assessment for BS 03 A1.3 (low energy intertidal rock) is greyed out in the table - this row should be removed.	Feature should not be included. Risk score remains the same.
325	1322	Table 232	The assessment for BS 03 A2.2 (intertidal sand and muddy sand) is greyed out in the table - this row should be removed.	Feature should not be included. Risk score remains the same.
326	1322	Table 232	The assessment for BS 03 A2.3 (intertidal mud) is greyed out in the table - this row should be removed.	Feature should not be included. Risk score remains the same.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
327	1325	Table 232	The assessment for common maerl <i>Phymatolithon calcareum</i> in BS 07- (currently greyed out) should be removed.	Feature should not be included. Risk score remains the same.
328	1330	Table 232 BS13.1	'Feature type' incorrect.	'Moderate energy circalittoral rock and thin mixed sediments' should be labelled as 'Non_ENG_22'.  'Infralittoral rock and thin mixed sediment' should be labelled as 'Non_ENG_21'.  'Infralittoral rock and thin sandy sediment' should be labelled as 'Non_ENG_20'.
329	1330	Table 232	The assessment for A4.3 (low energy circalittoral rock) in BS13.1 (Beachy Head East) should be removed, as it is not proposed.	Feature should not be included. Risk score remains the same.
330	1331	Table 232 Beachy Head East	The text in the row for the assessment for A5.2 subtidal sand should be grey to reflect that the feature is not proposed.	A5.2 is not included in the risk score, as this is being considered as a proposed non-ENG feature.
331	1331	Table 232 Beachy Head East	The text in the row for the assessment for A5.4 subtidal mixed sediment should be grey to reflect that the feature is not proposed.	A5.4 is not included in the risk score, as this is being considered as a proposed non-ENG feature.
332	1332	Table 232 BS13.2	A3.3 (low energy infralittoral rock) should not be assessed in BS 13.2 (Beachy Head West), as it is not proposed in the site.	Feature should not be included. Risk score remains the same.
333	1332/3	Table 232 BS13.2	'Feature type' incorrect.	'Moderate energy infralittoral rock and thin mixed sediments' should be labelled as 'Non_ENG_21'.  'Low energy infralittoral rock and thin sandy sediment' should be labelled as 'Non_ENG_20'.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/ figure reference	Issue	Outcome
				<p>'Low energy infralittoral rock and thin mixed sediments' should be labelled as 'Non_ENG_21'.</p> <p>'Infralittoral muddy sand' should be labelled as 'Non_ENG_23' and not BSH A5.2.</p> <p>'Infralittoral sandy mud' should be labelled as 'Non_ENG_24', and not BSH A5.3.</p>
334	1333	Table 232 BS13.2	A5.6 (subtidal biogenic reefs) should not be assessed in BS 13.2 (Beachy Head West), as it is not proposed in the site.	Feature should not be included. Risk score remains the same.
335	1335	Table 232	Undulate ray within the Offshore Overfalls rMCZ cannot be assessed for risk and advice on <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reef is pending.	Sire risk assessment (post advice) scores should be removed from the table and replaced with 'Given that Undulate ray within the Offshore Overfalls rMCZ cannot be assessed for risk and advice on <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reef is pending, site risk score (post advice) cannot be provided' (see <a href="#">Annex F</a> ).
336	1335	Table 232 p.1335 BS 16 (Kingmere): remove row for A5.4. Risk scores should remain the same.	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments should not be assessed in BS 16 (Kingmere), as it is not proposed in the site.	Feature should not be included. Risk score remains the same.
337	1336	Table 232	Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI (HOCI_21) within Offshore Overfalls rMCZ has a duplicate row in the table for the assessment of this feature.	Remove the second row in the table for the assessment of Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI (HOCI_21) within Offshore Overfalls (see <a href="#">Annex G</a> ).
338	1349	Table 232, FS 14	Duplication of feature recorded in the table.	Reduce to one entry per feature - risk score stays the same.
339	1349-50	Table 232, FS 15	Duplication of feature recorded in the table.	Reduce to one entry per feature - risk score stays the same.

	Page number	Paragraph/table/figure reference	Issue	Outcome
340	1350 - 1351	Table 232, FS 16	Duplication of feature recorded in the table.	Reduce to one entry per feature - risk score stays the same.
341	1351 - 1352	Table 232, FS 17	Duplication of feature recorded in the table.	Reduce to one entry per feature - risk score stays the same.
342	1352 - 1353	Table 232, FS 18	Duplication of feature recorded in the table.	Reduce to one entry per feature - risk score stays the same.
343	1368	Table 232/p.1368 FS33	Lagoon sandworm <i>A. cirrhosa</i> should not be assessed in FS 33 (as it is not proposed in the site).	Feature should not be included. Risk score remains the same.
344	1391	Table 232/p.1391 FS35j	Lagoon snail <i>C. amoricum</i> should not be assessed in FS 35j (Peninis to Dry Ledge), as it is not proposed in the site.	Feature should not be included. Risk score remains the same.
345	1400	Table 232/p.1400 FS 38	Fan mussel <i>A. pectinata</i> should not be assessed in FS 38 (Padstow Bay and surrounds), as it is not proposed in the site.	Feature should not be included. Risk score remains the same.
346	1421	Table 232	The assessment of risk for A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment within Fulmar rMCZ has not been presented within the table.	An additional row needs to be added to the table providing the results from the assessment of risk for A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment within Fulmar rMCZ (see <a href="#">Annex G</a> ).

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## **Annex A – Updated text on confidence in the evidence for presence and extent of features**

### **Executive Summary - Page 2**

Overall, these amendments only represent changes to less than 5% of the 1,199 features recommended by the regional MCZ projects.

### **Summary of JNCC and Natural England advice to Defra - Page 9**

#### **Advice on the available scientific evidence to support recommended MCZs**

JNCC and Natural England assessed confidence in the evidence underpinning the presence and extent of 1,199 features within the 127 recommended MCZs. Assessments of high, moderate, low and no confidence for both the presence and extent of features were carried out in line with technical protocol E. JNCC and Natural England used all data available to us during the assessment process to analyse confidence. We list all data used. [Section 5.3](#) contains a list of datasets that were not available to us at the time of the current evidence assessment due to confidentiality or accessibility issues, in addition to new datasets expected later in the year.

JNCC and Natural England assessed the evidence for the presence and extent of features within the recommended Marine Conservation Zones. The analysis of results show that at the level of the Defra marine area, we have greater confidence in feature presence than extent, with 38% (n=458) of assessments being high for presence against 17% (n=198) being high for extent. We gave 220 (18%) features a score of moderate confidence for presence and 250 (21%) moderate confidence for extent. We gave 493 (41%) features low confidence for presence. We gave the majority of features, 693 (58%), low confidence for extent. We gave a score of 'no confidence' for both presence and extent to less than 5% of features.

## Annex B - Updated feature confidence assessments tables for Section 5.1 of the Advice on confidence in the evidence for presence and extent of features

### 5.1. Assessment of confidence in the evidence for presence and extent of features

#### **Advice to Defra**

*JNCC and Natural England assessed the evidence for the presence and extent of features within the recommended Marine Conservation Zones (rMCZs). The analysis of results show that at the level of the Defra marine area, we have greater confidence in feature presence than extent, with 38% (n=458) of assessments being high for presence against 17% (n=198) being high for extent. We gave 220 (18%) features a score of moderate confidence for presence and 250 (21%) moderate confidence for extent. We gave 493 (41%) features low confidence for presence. We gave the majority of features, 693 (58%), low confidence for extent. We gave a score of 'no confidence' for both presence and extent to less than 5% of features.*

*Whilst ideally we would wish to have high confidence on the presence and extent of proposed features for designation, this is not always possible as the levels of confidence and availability of the evidence underpinning the recommendations is variable. The scale and accuracy of the evidence required to support the decisions at different stages of identification, designation and management are expected to be different as different levels of information will be required.*

*We **advise** that moderate and low confidence features should not necessarily prevent sites being progressed for designation, particularly if there is confidence on the presence of the feature, and a suitable rMCZ boundary can be delineated around the observed features. JNCC and Natural England **advise** that evidence on the extent of the feature might be more accurately determined after designation to support the development of management measures.*

*We **advise** that the evidence assessment presented here was based on the best available information at the time of the assessment. We **advise** that the information from datasets referred to in [Section 5.3](#) (such as datasets not used in the current evidence assessment) and any other new information should be incorporated into the assessments of confidence in the presence and extent of features in the future, and that any updates to the assessments should follow the agreed protocols, in order to improve the evidence base underpinning Marine Conservation Zone recommendations and designation.*

*We **advise** that site selection assessment documents should be updated to incorporate the latest information from the evidence assessment and to reflect the increased knowledge and understanding of the features and site.*

*We recognise that the confidence on the evidence available will not be assessed in isolation, but considered alongside the conservation value of that feature, the risk of damage or decline if the feature is not designated and any socio-economic consequences of designation. However, any delays in the progression of sites due to lack of knowledge on evidence could increase the risk of serious or irreversible damage to the feature. More information on risk and prioritisation can be found in [Sections 6.1](#) and [6.2](#).*

#### **Key messages**

*Confidence assessments were performed for the presence and extent of 1,199 features within the 127 rMCZs. Assessments of high, moderate, low and no confidence for both the presence and extent of features were carried out in line with technical protocol E.*

*JNCC and Natural England used all data available during the assessment process to analyse confidence. We list all data used. [Section 5.3](#) contains a list of datasets that were not available to us at the time of the current evidence assessment due to confidentiality or accessibility issues, in addition to new datasets expected later in the year.*

*Our confidence in the presence and extent of features is wide ranging. A larger proportion of the features receiving high presence and high extent confidence scores are generally intertidal or shallow subtidal species or habitats, in particular around sites designated for other conservation legislation, such as Natura sites. Confidence in the presence and extent of features is significantly greater for the inshore sites than it is for offshore sites, with 39% of inshore assessments for presence being high compared to 17% for offshore sites.*

*We recognise that the confidence on the evidence available will not be assessed in isolation, but considered alongside the conservation value of that feature, the risk of damage or decline if the feature is not designated and any socio-economic consequences of designation. However, any delays in the progression of sites due to lack of knowledge on evidence could increase the risk of serious or irreversible damage to the feature. More information on risk and prioritisation can be found in [Sections 6.1](#) and [6.2](#).*

### 5.1.3 Methodology

5.1.14 Confidence assessments for the presence and extent of the recommended features were calculated in line with the criteria outlined in technical protocol E (Natural England & JNCC 2012e), particularly by following Tables 2–6 of that protocol. Results were recorded at the level of feature (for each rMCZ and recommended reference areas). For every confidence assessment made, an audit trail of decision making was recorded ([Annex 9](#)). As outlined in protocol E (Natural England & JNCC 2012e), for both feature presence and extent there were four categories of confidence: none, low, moderate and high.

Once available data confirmed a high confidence score and the underlying data confirmed the interpretation of the polygons then the assessment for that feature was considered complete. If however the underlying data did not agree with the habitat interpretation presented in the habitat map, then we used the percentage of agreement with the ENG recommended feature or the parent feature to assign the appropriate assessment score as directed in the protocol. Technical protocol E was followed closely, but additional considerations were included to deal with sites where there were particularly complex datasets or habitats that were difficult to assess. In these cases, we took the following approach to assign confidence scores:

- Even without direct petrological or sedimentological information, the confidence score for the presence of large-scale geological and geomorphological features is by default high. This is because bathymetric (and sometimes seismic) information reveals the shape of geological features (such as glacial erosion and deposition features) and their vertical and lateral extent, and morphology is a key factor in making geological interpretations about how the features were formed. Morphological confidence in geological and geomorphological features is generally high.
- British Geological Survey (BGS) data was used to validate BSH and also informed assessments of habitat FOCI “subtidal sands and gravels” and “mud habitats in deep water”. However, as stated in the protocol levels of confidence were lowered when the only supporting data source available had no QA information associated with it.
- Broad-scale habitat EUNIS Level 3 rock features are classified partly through consideration of energy (currents and wave energy) levels. Therefore, data on energy levels, in combination with hard substrate data were taken into consideration in the assessment.
- Where Marine Recorder data were used to validate broad-scale habitat features, only sample records with biotope-coded information was used. The biotope-coded information were converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at [http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS\\_Correlation\\_2007-11\\_20101206v2.pdf](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf). Note that in some cases, although no biotope-coded information was available, the habitat descriptions available for some samples were rich enough to allow them to be taken into consideration in the evidence assessment and this has been clearly documented in the evidence assessment results tables.

- The metadata supplied by the regional MCZ projects as part of the MCZ handover project are presented in [Annex 2](#). Further information about the quality of data was requested from the regional MCZ projects but not supplied. As a result, some datasets have necessarily been assigned 'low confidence' scores because insufficient metadata were available to provide the information required to generate a higher confidence score. If this metadata becomes available in the future, the confidence scores can be revisited.
- A 'common sense' approach was adopted in that no feature's extent was assigned a higher confidence than its presence. For example, we would not have assigned a 'Moderate' confidence to feature extent where we have 'Low' confidence in feature presence, on the basis that we cannot be more confident in the distribution of the feature than we are confident that the feature occurs at the location under consideration.
- There are differences in the data layers that were used by the regional MCZ projects to show the recommended extent of the FOCI subtidal sands and gravels and the two broad-scale habitats that it contains - A5.1 subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 subtidal sand (JNCC 2010<sup>2</sup>; Natural England & the Joint Nature Conservation Committee 2010). At the time of writing JNCC and Natural England's Advice on Marine Conservation Zones (JNCC and Natural England 2012), a conclusion had not been reached on which data should be used for the confidence assessment of presence and extent of the FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels. The evidence assessment for all features was carried out on the recommendations submitted by the regional MCZ projects, and so the confidence in Subtidal coarse sediment (A5.1) and Subtidal sand (A5.2) broad-scale habitats may differ to that of the FOCI habitat Subtidal sands and gravels. The data and evidence are being reviewed and advice on this issue will be provided in a supplementary advice paper. The final decision on whether all or some features should be included within the designation order will be made by Defra

For the offshore assessments:

- Where supporting Particle Size Analysis (PSA) of sediment sample data was available, it was used to generate Modified Folk classifications. These were then converted by JNCC to the relevant EUNIS (European Nature Information System) habitat using the JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at: [http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS\\_Correlation\\_2007-11\\_20101206v2.pdf](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf). Please note that PSA data alone were not used to validate habitats if the nature of the data collection was considered inappropriate for the assessment. For example, BGS data are not suitable for the validation of rocky habitats such as BSH A4.2 (moderate energy circalittoral rock) (see justifications associated with this dataset in the Evidence Assessment data confidence tables). Where data were referenced in the regional MCZ project report but no spatial/GIS data/metadata were provided either in the final recommendations or after subsequent data requests, the data were treated as local knowledge and confidence assessed accordingly.
- Where no recommended feature extent was provided by the regional MCZ projects for features in offshore sites, no assessment was made of the feature's extent (because there was no recommended feature extent against which to make the assessment). Where only point data (rather than polygon data) were presented as feature extent information by the regional MCZ projects, JNCC used these data to provide extent information against which to carry out the evidence assessment. As mentioned above, where no information on presence or extent was supplied by the regional MCZ projects then no extent was assessed and the presence was assessed for the feature within the recommended site boundary.
- For offshore sites which overlap with a candidate Special Area of Conservation (SAC), we may have high confidence in the presence of the SAC features, as a result evidence gathered during the SAC identification process. Data, as presented in the candidate SAC's Selection Assessment Document (SAD), sometimes provides information which can also

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<sup>2</sup> Please note that the FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels is listed in this correlation table as a BAP habitat.

inform the confidence in presence and extent of the feature being recommended by the regional MCZ project. However, there may be cases where a recommended feature overlapping a candidate SAC has been assigned a 'Low' confidence in extent and/or presence which can reflect the fact that the extent of the recommended feature does not align well with what is presented in the candidate SAC SAD.

- For some biogenic habitats such as *Sabellaria spinulosa* reef and *Modiolus modiolus* beds the assessment incorporated an element of expert judgment in order to determine if there was sufficient evidence to indicate the presence of true "reef" as opposed to instances of reef-like clumps or species. This is a similar approach which aligns to that already used in the Special Area of Conservation identification work.
- Within the Balanced Seas offshore area there was a selection of high confidence maps that had contradictory information between sediment and rock. It was widely understood within the regional MCZ project stakeholders that this represented rock with a veneer of movable sediment. Within these sites we did not use ground-truthing evidence of sediment to disprove the occurrence of rock due to the uncertainty as to which biological communities the habitat supports.
- For Balanced Seas and some Net Gain offshore recommended MCZs the Marine Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund Regional Environmental Characterisation (MALSF REC) habitat mapping was used by the projects to support recommended feature presence and extent of broad scale habitats. This study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. Where "rock and thin sediment" was used to categorize the alternative habitat type, JNCC used the sediment class as the official EUNIS habitat type as, with limited ground-truthing data to confirm either way, the presence of sediment was assumed to have a larger effect on the biological communities." Where more complex alternative habitat types were used the closest official EUNIS level 3 habitat type was used. This resulting habitat map information was used by the regional MCZ projects to underpin their recommendations and was taken into consideration in the evidence assessment.
- As a general rule, where contradictory high confidence habitat maps from survey were available a precautionary approach was applied and confidence in presence or extent was lowered to reflect the degree of uncertainty.
- Where a SAC Site Assessment Document was available for an area within an offshore recommended MCZ, the evidence provided within the document was taken into consideration in the assessment for any overlapping recommended features put forward by the regional MCZ projects.
- A6 Deep-Sea bed is a EUNIS level 2 habitat defined using a bathymetric parameter i.e. the sea bed beyond the continental shelf break, usually applying a depth threshold of 200m. For this reason, biological or sedimentary data points which occur over the feature A6 Deep Sea bed which do not record the parent feature have been considered as inappropriate for invalidating this habitat.
- The occurrence of Sea-pens and *Nephrops* burrows was also used to validate the presence of the ENG feature as a characterising component of the Marine Habitats Classification Scheme biotope, "Seapens and burrowing megafauna in circalittoral fine mud" and (SS.SMu.CFiMu.SpNMeg) "Burrowing megafauna and [*Maxmuelleria lankesteri*] in circalittoral mud" (SS.SMu.CFiMu.MegMax) respectively (<http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/marine/biotopes/biotope.aspx?biotope=JNCCMNCR00001994>) are a component habitat of Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities and Mud habitats in deep water, which are also a sub-habitat of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud. See the Ecological Network Guidance for more information on correlation.

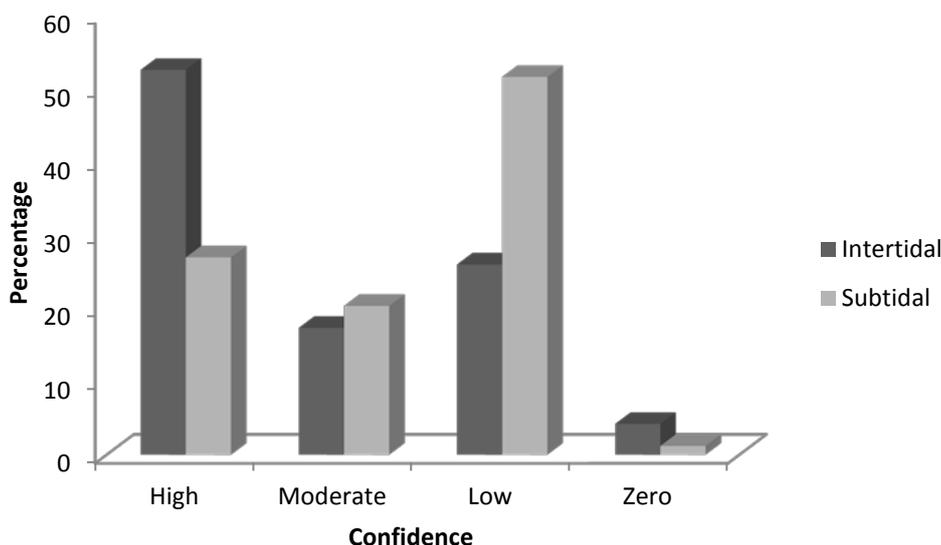
## 5.1.5 Overall results

5.1.1 In the analysis of all sites combined across all regional MCZ projects, a total of 1,199 features were assessed. We gave 458 (38%) features a high confidence score for presence and we also gave 198 (17%) of these a high confidence score for extent. We gave 220 (18%) features a score of moderate confidence for presence and 250 (21%) moderate confidence for extent. We gave 493 (41%) features low confidence for presence. We gave the majority of features, 693 (58%), low confidence

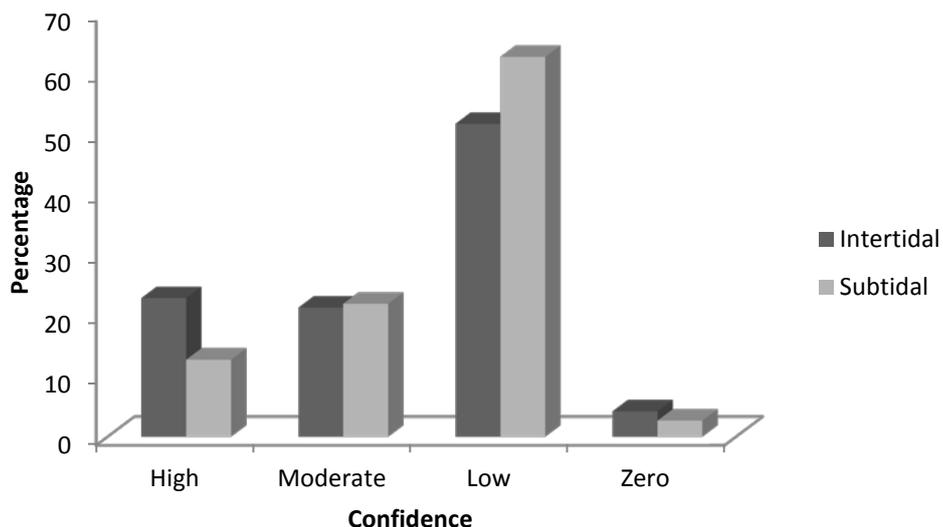
for extent. We gave a score of 'no confidence' for both presence and extent to less than 5% of features. Table 13 to table 17 below provide a summary of the overall results.

- 5.1.2 Confidence assessments were performed for the presence and extent of 1,199 features within the 127 rMCZs. Assessments of high, moderate, low and no confidence for both *the presence and the extent of features were carried out in line* with technical protocol E (Natural England & JNCC 2012e). Of the total features assessed in this analysis, 82% are within English territorial waters (out to 12 nautical miles).
- 5.1.3 Analysis of the results from this assessment shows that, at a network level, we have greater confidence in feature presence than extent with 38% (n=458) of assessments being high for presence against 17% (n=198) being high for extent.
- 5.1.4 Confidence in the presence and extent of features is significantly greater for the inshore sites than it is for the offshore sites, with 39% of inshore assessments for presence being high compared to 17% for offshore sites. We have most confidence in the presence and extent of features which are close to the shore line and easily validated by diver survey. A high proportion of the features with high presence and extent confidence scores are generally intertidal or shallow subtidal species or habitats (see **Figure 9**).

**Figure 9.** Confidence scores assessed for feature presence for intertidal and subtidal features



(a) Confidence scores assessed for feature extent for intertidal and subtidal features



(b) **Figure 9** Confidence **scores** for intertidal features compared with subtidal features for (a) presence and (b) extent

**Table 13** Percentage (number) of high, moderate, low and no confidence scores for presence and extent by broad-scale-habitats

	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE				EXTENT				Total
		High	Moderate	Low	No confidence	High	Moderate	Low	No confidence	
BROAD SCALE HABITAT FEATURES	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	86.7 (13)	6.7 (1)	6.7 (1)	0 (0)	60 (9)	13.3 (2)	26.7 (4)	0 (0)	15
	Deep-sea bed	100 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3
	High energy circalittoral rock	20 (5)	8 (2)	72 (18)	0 (0)	8 (2)	8 (2)	84 (21)	0 (0)	25
	High energy infralittoral rock	23.1 (9)	23.1 (9)	53.8 (21)	0 (0)	2.6 (1)	25.6 (10)	71.8 (28)	0 (0)	39
	High energy intertidal rock	69.2 (18)	19.2 (5)	11.5 (3)	0 (0)	15.4 (4)	34.6 (9)	50 (13)	0 (0)	26
	Intertidal biogenic reefs	100 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	50 (2)	50 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4
	Intertidal coarse sediment	50 (20)	22.5 (9)	25 (10)	2.5 (1)	12.5 (5)	22.5 (9)	62.5 (25)	2.5 (1)	40
	Intertidal mixed sediments	52.4 (11)	33.3 (7)	14.3 (3)	0 (0)	14.3 (3)	33.3 (7)	52.4 (11)	0 (0)	21
	Intertidal mud	48.6 (18)	5.4 (2)	21.6 (8)	24.3 (9)	18.9 (7)	18.9 (7)	37.8 (14)	24.3 (9)	37
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	45.5 (15)	27.3 (9)	24.2 (8)	3 (1)	15.2 (5)	9.1 (3)	72.7 (24)	3 (1)	33
	Intertidal sediments dominated by aquatic angiosperms	100 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2
	Low energy circalittoral rock	33.3 (2)	0 (0)	66.7 (4)	0 (0)	33.3 (2)	0 (0)	66.7 (4)	0 (0)	6
	Low energy infralittoral rock	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (5)	0 (0)	5
	Low energy intertidal rock	50 (10)	30 (6)	20 (4)	0 (0)	20 (4)	20 (4)	60 (12)	0 (0)	20
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	15.4 (8)	17.3 (9)	67.3 (35)	0 (0)	3.8 (2)	21.2 (11)	73.1 (38)	1.9 (1)	52
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	10.8 (4)	29.7 (11)	59.5 (22)	0 (0)	2.7 (1)	27 (10)	70.3 (26)	0 (0)	37
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	74.3 (26)	17.1 (6)	5.7 (2)	2.9 (1)	22.9 (8)	25.7 (9)	48.6 (17)	2.9 (1)	35
	Subtidal biogenic reefs	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	3
	Subtidal coarse sediment	20 (15)	26.7 (20)	52 (39)	1.3 (1)	6.7 (5)	17.3 (13)	74.7 (56)	1.3 (1)	75
	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	83.3 (5)	0 (0)	16.7 (1)	0 (0)	66.7 (4)	16.7 (1)	16.7 (1)	0 (0)	6
Subtidal mixed sediments	21.7 (13)	21.7 (13)	55 (33)	1.7 (1)	10 (6)	21.7 (13)	66.7 (40)	1.7 (1)	60	
Subtidal mud	24.4 (10)	19.5 (8)	56.1 (23)	0 (0)	7.3 (3)	24.4 (10)	68.3 (28)	0 (0)	41	
Subtidal sand	18.9 (17)	27.8 (25)	52.2 (47)	1.1 (1)	11.1 (10)	20 (18)	67.8 (61)	1.1 (1)	90	
<b>BSH Total</b>	<b>33.8 (228)</b>	<b>21 (142)</b>	<b>43 (290)</b>	<b>2.2 (15)</b>	<b>13 (88)</b>	<b>20.7 (140)</b>	<b>63.7 (430)</b>	<b>2.5 (17)</b>	<b>675</b>	

**Table 14** Percentage (number) of high, moderate, low and no confidence scores for presence and extent by habitat features of Conservation Importance

	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE				EXTENT				Total
		High	Moderate	Low	No confidence	High	Moderate	Low	No confidence	
HABITAT FEATURES	Blue Mussel Beds	50 (9)	11.1 (2)	38.9 (7)	0 (0)	16.7 (3)	11.1 (2)	72.2 (13)	0 (0)	18
	Cold-water coral reefs	100 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2
	Estuarine rocky habitats	50 (6)	0 (0)	41.7 (5)	8.3 (1)	0 (0)	33.3 (4)	58.3 (7)	8.3 (1)	12
	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	43.8 (7)	12.5 (2)	31.3 (5)	12.5 (2)	18.8 (3)	31.3 (5)	31.3 (5)	18.8 (3)	16
	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	54.5 (6)	18.2 (2)	27.3 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	45.5 (5)	54.5 (6)	0 (0)	11
	Horse mussel ( <i>Modiolus modiolus</i> )	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (2)	0 (0)	2
	Intertidal under boulder communities	75 (15)	20 (4)	5 (1)	0 (0)	40 (8)	25 (5)	35 (7)	0 (0)	20
	Littoral chalk communities	80 (8)	0 (0)	10 (1)	10 (1)	70 (7)	10 (1)	10 (1)	10 (1)	10
	Maerl beds	75 (3)	0 (0)	25 (1)	0 (0)	25 (1)	25 (1)	50 (2)	0 (0)	4
	Mud habitats in deep water	57.1 (8)	14.3 (2)	28.6 (4)	0 (0)	21.4 (3)	42.9 (6)	35.7 (5)	0 (0)	14
	Native oyster beds ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	42.9 (3)	0 (0)	42.9 (3)	14.3 (1)	14.3 (1)	0 (0)	71.4 (5)	14.3 (1)	7
	Peat and clay exposures	40 (8)	15 (3)	45 (9)	0 (0)	20 (4)	25 (5)	55 (11)	0 (0)	20
	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	10.5 (2)	21.1 (4)	68.4 (13)	0 (0)	5.3 (1)	21.1 (4)	52.6 (10)	21.1 (4)	19
	Sea pens and burrowing megafauna	50 (4)	0 (0)	50 (4)	0 (0)	25 (2)	0 (0)	62.5 (5)	12.5 (1)	8
	Seagrass beds	76.2 (16)	0 (0)	19 (4)	4.8 (1)	61.9 (13)	9.5 (2)	23.8 (5)	4.8 (1)	21
	Sheltered muddy gravels	45.5 (5)	9.1 (1)	45.5 (5)	0 (0)	9.1 (1)	18.2 (2)	72.7 (8)	0 (0)	11
	Subtidal chalk	71.4 (10)	0 (0)	28.6 (4)	0 (0)	35.7 (5)	28.6 (4)	35.7 (5)	0 (0)	14
	Subtidal sands and gravels	26.1 (12)	13 (6)	60.9 (28)	0 (0)	10.9 (5)	13 (6)	71.7 (33)	4.3 (2)	46
Tide-swept channels	12.5 (1)	0 (0)	87.5 (7)	0 (0)	0 (0)	12.5 (1)	87.5 (7)	0 (0)	8	
<b>HOCl Total</b>	<b>47.5 (125)</b>	<b>9.9 (26)</b>	<b>40.3 (106)</b>	<b>2.3 (6)</b>	<b>22.4 (59)</b>	<b>20.2 (53)</b>	<b>52.1 (137)</b>	<b>5.3 (14)</b>	<b>263</b>	

**Table 15** Percentage (number) of high, moderate, low and no confidence scores for presence and extent by species Features of Conservation Importance (FOCI)

	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE				EXTENT				Total
		High	Moderate	Low	No confidence	High	Moderate	Low	No confidence	
SPECIES FEATURES	Burgundy maerl paint weed ( <i>Cruoria cruoriaeformis</i> )	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (2)	0 (0)	2
	Common maerl ( <i>Phymatolithon calcareum</i> )	0 (0)	50 (1)	50 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	50 (1)	50 (1)	0 (0)	2
	Coral maerl ( <i>Lithothamnion corallioides</i> )	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1
	Couch's goby ( <i>Gobius couchi</i> )	0 (0)	50 (1)	50 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	50 (1)	50 (1)	0 (0)	2
	Defolin's lagoon snail ( <i>Caecum armoricum</i> )	0 (0)	100 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2
	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	65 (13)	20 (4)	15 (3)	0 (0)	65 (13)	15 (3)	20 (4)	0 (0)	20
	Giant goby ( <i>Gobius cobitis</i> )	0 (0)	16.7 (1)	83.3 (5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	16.7 (1)	83.3 (5)	0 (0)	6
	Grateloup's little-lobed weed ( <i>Grateloupia montagnei</i> )	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	1
	<i>insensibilis</i> )	0 (0)	25 (1)	75 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	25 (1)	75 (3)	0 (0)	4
	Lagoon sea slug ( <i>Tenellia adspersa</i> )	0 (0)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0 (0)	3
	Long snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus g</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (4)	0 (0)	4
	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	38.1 (8)	19 (4)	38.1 (8)	4.8 (1)	28.6 (6)	14.3 (3)	52.4 (11)	4.8 (1)	21
	Ocean quahog ( <i>Arctica islandica</i> )	12.5 (1)	50 (4)	37.5 (3)	0 (0)	12.5 (1)	12.5 (1)	75 (6)	0 (0)	8
	Peacock's tail ( <i>Padina pavonica</i> )	42.9 (3)	14.3 (1)	42.9 (3)	0 (0)	42.9 (3)	0 (0)	57.1 (4)	0 (0)	7
	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	42.9 (9)	38.1 (8)	19 (4)	0 (0)	19 (4)	57.1 (12)	23.8 (5)	0 (0)	21
	Sea snail ( <i>Paludinella littorina</i> )	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (8)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (8)	0 (0)	8
	Sea-fan anemone ( <i>Amphianthus dohrnii</i> )	36.4 (4)	18.2 (2)	45.5 (5)	0 (0)	9.1 (1)	45.5 (5)	45.5 (5)	0 (0)	11
	Short snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	0 (0)	37.5 (3)	37.5 (3)	25 (2)	0 (0)	37.5 (3)	37.5 (3)	25 (2)	8
	Smelt ( <i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> )	66.7 (4)	33.3 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	66.7 (4)	33.3 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	6
	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	5.9 (1)	47.1 (8)	47.1 (8)	0 (0)	5.9 (1)	41.2 (7)	52.9 (9)	0 (0)	17
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Haliclystus auricula</i> )	0 (0)	16.7 (2)	83.3 (10)	0 (0)	0 (0)	8.3 (1)	91.7 (11)	0 (0)	12
	<i>campanulata</i> )	0 (0)	10 (1)	90 (9)	0 (0)	0 (0)	10 (1)	90 (9)	0 (0)	10
	<i>cruxmelitensis</i> )	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	1
	<i>vectensis</i> )	33.3 (1)	0 (0)	66.7 (2)	0 (0)	33.3 (1)	0 (0)	66.7 (2)	0 (0)	3
	Sunset cup coral ( <i>Leptopsammia pruvoti</i> )	66.7 (4)	0 (0)	33.3 (2)	0 (0)	16.7 (1)	50 (3)	33.3 (2)	0 (0)	6
	Tentacled lagoon-worm ( <i>Alkmaria romijni</i> )	14.3 (1)	28.6 (2)	57.1 (4)	0 (0)	14.3 (1)	28.6 (2)	57.1 (4)	0 (0)	7
	Trembling sea mat ( <i>Victorella pavidata</i> )	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1
Undulate ray ( <i>Raja undulata</i> )	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	50 (1)	50 (1)	2	
<b>SOCI Total</b>		<b>25.5 (50)</b>	<b>26 (51)</b>	<b>46.4 (91)</b>	<b>2 (4)</b>	<b>18.3 (36)</b>	<b>26.2 (53)</b>	<b>53 (102)</b>	<b>2.5 (5)</b>	<b>196</b>

**Table 16** Percentage (number) of high, moderate, low and no confidence scores for presence and extent by non-ENG species<sup>4</sup> and habitat features

	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE				EXTENT				Total
		High	Moderate	Low	No confidence	High	Moderate	Low	No confidence	
NON-ENG FEATURES	Balearic shearwater ( <i>Puffinus</i> )	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	1
	Basking shark ( <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> )	100 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	50 (1)	50 (1)	2
	Black guillemot ( <i>Cepphus grille</i> )	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	1
	Black necked grebe ( <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> )	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	1
	Black seabream ( <i>Spondylusoma</i> )	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1
	Black throated diver ( <i>Gavia arctica</i> )	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	1
	Bottlenose dolphin ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> )	100 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	50 (1)	50 (1)	2
	Circalittoral rock and thin mixed sediment	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	1
	Fulmar ( <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> )	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	1
	Great crested grebe ( <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> )	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	1
	Great northern diver ( <i>Gavia immer</i> )	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	1
	Grey seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1
	Guillemot ( <i>Uria aalge</i> )	100 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	50 (2)	50 (2)	4
	Harbour porpoise ( <i>Phocoena</i> )	100 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	50 (2)	50 (2)	4
	Horned grebe ( <i>Podiceps auritus</i> )	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	1
	Infralittoral rock and thin mixed sediment	25 (1)	0 (0)	75 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (4)	0 (0)	4
	Infralittoral muddy sand	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1
	Infralittoral rock and thin sandy sediment	66.7 (2)	0 (0)	33.3 (1)	0 (0)	66.7 (2)	0 (0)	33.3 (1)	0 (0)	3
	Infralittoral sandy mud	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1
	Kittiwake ( <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> )	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	1
	Manx shearwater ( <i>Puffinus puffinus</i> )	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	1
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock and thin mixed sediment	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	1
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock plus thin sandy sediment	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	1
	Puffin ( <i>Fratercula arctica</i> )	100 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (2)	2
	Razorbill ( <i>Alca torda</i> )	100 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	3
	Red necked grebe ( <i>Podiceps grisegena</i> )	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	1
Stalked jellyfish (2 species)	0 (0)	0 (0)	50 (1)	50 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	50 (1)	50 (1)	2	
<b>non-ENG Total</b>		<b>77.3 (34)</b>	<b>2.3 (1)</b>	<b>13.6 (6)</b>	<b>6.8 (3)</b>	<b>6.8 (3)</b>	<b>6.8 (3)</b>	<b>36.4 (16)</b>	<b>50 (22)</b>	<b>44</b>

<sup>4</sup> These are features that are not listed in section 4.2 of the Ecological Network Guidance (ENG), however many of them are listed in Annex 2 of the ENG (Natural England and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee 2010).

**Table 17** Percentage (number) of high, moderate, low and no confidence scores for presence and extent by geological feature

	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE				EXTENT				Total
		High	Moderate	Low	No confidence	High	Moderate	Low	No confidence	
GEOLOGICAL FEATURES	Bouldnor Cliff geological feature	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1
	Bracklesham Bay	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	1
	Celtic sea relict sandbanks	100 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2
	Clacton cliffs and foreshore	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1
	Drumlins	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1
	English Channel outburst flood features	100 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4
	Folkestone Warren	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1
	Gibraltar point (Subtidal)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	1
	Haig Fras rock complex	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1
	North Norfolk coast (Subtidal)	100 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (4)	0 (0)	4
	Orfordness (Subtidal)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	1
	Portland Deep	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1
	Spurn Head (Subtidal)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	1
	Swallow Sand	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	100 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1
<b>Geological Total</b>		<b>100 (21)</b>	<b>0 (0)</b>	<b>0 (0)</b>	<b>0 (0)</b>	<b>57.1 (12)</b>	<b>4.8 (1)</b>	<b>38.1 (8)</b>	<b>0 (0)</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>38.2 (458)</b>	<b>18.3 (220)</b>	<b>41.1 (493)</b>	<b>2.3 (28)</b>	<b>16.5 (198)</b>	<b>20.9 (250)</b>	<b>57.8 (693)</b>	<b>4.8 (58)</b>	<b>1199</b>

**Table 18** Confidence in presence and extent for Balanced Seas offshore and JNCC lead joint recommended Marine Conservation Zones

Note: RA denotes recommended reference area. Grey shading is used on alternate sites and has no additional significance

Site Name	Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Presence	Extent
<b>East Meridian</b>	A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 29_A5.2	Low	Low
	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 29_A5.4	Low	Low
	English Channel outburst flood features	BS 29_G1	High	High
	Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 29_HOCI_21	High	Mod
	Ross Worm <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reef	BS 29_HOCI_16	Low	No assessment
<b>East Meridian (Eastern Side)</b>	A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 29_A5.2	Low	Low
	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 29_A5.4	Low	Low
	Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 29_HOCI_21	High	Low
<b>Inner Bank</b>	A3.2 Moderate Energy infralittoral rock	BS 31_A3.2	Low	Low
	A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 31_A5.2	Mod	Mod
	A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS 31_A4.2	Low	Low
	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	BS 31_A5.1	Low	No assesment

	Native Oyster <i>Ostrea edulis</i> beds	BS 31_HOCI_14	None	None
	Native oyster <i>Ostrea edulis</i>	BS 31_SOCI_22	None	None
<b>Offshore Brighton</b>	A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS 14_A4.1	Low	Low
	A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS 14_A4.2	Low	Low
	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 14_A5.4	Mod	Mod
	Ross Worm <i>Sabellaria</i> <i>spinulosa</i> reef	BS 14_HOCI_16	Low	No assessment
	Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 14_HOCI_21	Mod	Low
<b>Dolphin Head rRA</b>	A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS RA 10_A4.1	Low	Low
	A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS RA 10_A4.2	Low	Low
	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS RA 10_A5.4	Mod	Mod
	Ross Worm <i>Sabellaria</i> <i>spinulosa</i> reef	BS RA 10_HOCI_16	Low	No assessment
	Subtidal sands and gravels	BS RA 10_HOCI_21	Low	Low
	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	BS 17_A5.1	Low	Low
	A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 17_A5.2	Mod	Low
<b>Offshore Overfalls</b>	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 17_A5.4	Mod	Mod
	English Channel outburst flood features	BS 17_G1	High	High
	Ross Worm <i>Sabellaria</i> <i>spinulosa</i> reef	BS 17_HOCI_16	Low	No assessment
	Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 17_HOCI_21	High	Mod

	Undulate ray <i>Raja undulata</i>	BS 17_SOCI_33	Low	No assessment
<b>Wight-Barfleur Extension</b>	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	BS 21_A5.1	Low	Low
	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 21_A5.4	Low	Low
	Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 21_HOCI_21	Low	No assesemnt
<b>Wight-Barfleur RA</b>	A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS RA 14_A4.1	Low	Low
	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	BS RA 14_A5.1	Low	Low
	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS RA 14_A5.4	Low	Low
	Subtidal sands and gravels	BS RA 14_HOCI_21	Low	No assessment

**Table 1** Confidence in presence and extent for Balanced Seas inshore recommended Marine Conservation Zones

Site name	Feature	Unique ID	Presence Confidence	Extent Confidence	Comments
<b>Abbots Hall Farm</b>	Lagoon sea slug ( <i>Tenellia adspersa</i> )	BS RA 23_SOCI_28	Low	Low	
<b>Beachy Head East</b>	High energy intertidal rock	BS 13.1_A1.1	Mod	Mod	One transect in the Titley report overlaps with the MCZ, in this transect 4 biotopes associated with this feature is recorded
	Intertidal coarse sediment	BS 13.1_A2.1	Mod	Mod	
	Intertidal mixed sediments	BS 13.1_A2.4	Mod	Mod	
	Blue Mussel Beds	BS 13.1_HOCI_1	Low	Low	
	Littoral chalk communities	BS 13.1_HOCI_11	High	High	Key biotopes for littoral chalk communities found with in one transects within the MCZ area - parent habitat, A1.1 and A1.2 are present here too. This HOCI is a continuation of MCZ 13.1 where we have a high confidence for both presence and extent. All information can be found in the Titley

					report
	Peat and clay exposures	BS 13.1_HOCI_15	Mod	Mod	No habitat map for extent - multiple records for presence, but widely distributed throughout the site
	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	BS 13.1_HOCI_16	Low	Low	
	Subtidal chalk	BS 13.1_HOCI_20	Low	Low	
	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	BS 13.1_SOCI_31	Low	Low	Only anecdotal information available.
	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	BS 13.1_SOCI_22	Low	Low	
	Short snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	BS 13.1_SOCI_16	Low	Low	
	Circalittoral rock and thin mixed sediment	BS 13.1_non_ENG_22	Low	Low	Although high MESH, modelled data with numerous conflicting ground truth points
	Infralittoral rock and thin mixed sediment	BS 13.1_non_ENG_21	Low	Low	Modelled data and no ground truthing points
	Infralittoral rock and thin sandy sediment	BS 13.1_non_ENG_20	High	High	High MESH polygon data for moderate energy infralittoral rock contained fully within MCZ boundary.
<b>Beachy Head West</b>	Intertidal coarse sediment	BS 13.2_A2.1	Mod	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photos - Intertidal feature presence confidence increased to high.
	Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 13.2_A5.4	High	High	Multiple high confidence MESH polygons from REC data. Although these are back translated there are 5 dive records of the feature covering ~50% of site. Additionally, there are a further 29 records of the parent feature collected by specialist spread throughout 100% of site.
	Subtidal mud	BS 13.2_A5.3	Low	Low	Regional Environmental Characterisation survey data contradicts other existing data. Further survey required

					to clarify presence and extent.
	Subtidal sand	BS 13.2_A5.2	High	High	Presense of feature shown by high MESH polygons contained fully within the boundary of the rMCZ
	Blue Mussel Beds	BS 13.2_HOCI_1	High	High	Presense of feature supported by multiple (n=10) biotope translated ground truth data. Also supporting photographic evidence
	Littoral chalk communities	BS 13.2_HOCI_11	Low	Low	
	Subtidal chalk	BS 13.2_HOCI_20	High	High	34 dive records describing subtidal chalk habitat spread over >90% of site. 10 records have been biotope translated
	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	BS 13.2_SOCI_31	Low	Low	Only anecdotal information available
	Long snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i> )	BS 13.2_SOCI_15	Low	Low	
	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	BS 13.2_SOCI_22	High	High	
	Short snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	BS 13.2_SOCI_16	Mod	Mod	
	Infralittoral rock and thin mixed sediment	BS 13.2_non_ENG_21	Low	Low	Modelled data with no supporting ground truth points
	Infralittoral muddy sand	BS 13.2_non_ENG_23	High	High	High MESH polygon data supported by ground truth records
	Infralittoral rock and thin sandy sediment	BS 13.2_non_ENG_20	High	High	High MESH polygon data contained fully within MCZ boundary
	Infralittoral sandy mud	BS 13.2_non_ENG_24	Mod	Mod	High MESH polygon data supported by ground truth records reduced confidence as evidence suggests a muddy sand environment rather than a sandy mud environment
<b>Belle Tout to Beachy Head</b>	High energy infralittoral rock	BS RA 09_A3.1	Low	Low	Modelled data only with no validation points.

<b>Lighthouse (RA)</b>	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS RA 09_A4.2	Low	Low	High MESH polygon data yet no validation points within site.
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BS RA 09_A3.2	Low	Low	High MESH polygon data yet no validation points within site.
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BS RA 09_A1.2	High	High	55 records of examples of various ME littoral rock biotopes recorded by Tittley et al 2010 across the MCZ in which the RA lies in 3 of the key biotopes are recorded in the RA transects, 5 records in both transects.
	Littoral chalk communities	BS RA 09_HOCI_11	High	High	Key biotopes for littoral chalk found with in 4 transects carried out in the RA area - parent habitat A1.2 is present here too. All information can be found in the Tittley report
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock and thin mixed sediment	BS RA 09_non_ENG_22	0	0	MCZ boundary extends to mean low water only (BS final recommendations) - therefore by definition there will be no circalittoral rock present in this site
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock plus thin sandy sediment	BS RA 09_non_ENG_20	0	0	MCZ boundary extends to mean low water only (BS final recommendations) - therefore by definition there will be no infralittoral rock present in this site
	<b>Bembridge</b>	Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 22_A5.4	Low	Low
Subtidal mud		BS 22_A5.3	Low	Low	Modelled data with habitat type supported by multiple georeferenced images . Also disagreement between sources for BSH classification (A5.2 rather than A5.3) within one area of feature.
Subtidal sand		BS 22_A5.2	Low	Low	No sample points within habitat polygons within site
Maerl beds		BS 22_HOCI_12	High	High	15 still images taken from video transect at feature location in 2010. Estimate of percentage cover of maerl in transect provided in survey

					report.
	Mud habitats in deep water	BS 22_HOCI_13	Low	Low	1 biotope translated ground-truthed point record
	Native oyster beds ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	BS 22_HOCI_14	Low	Low	No polygon data. Multiple point data records to support presence of species but not habitat.
	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	BS 22_HOCI_16	Low	Low	Polygon data with 2 ground-truthed point records greater than 12 years old
	Sea pens and burrowing megafauna	BS 22_HOCI_18	Mod	Low	
	Seagrass beds	BS 22_HOCI_17	High	High	Polygon and point data from 2006-2009 (and older) distributed across feature; surveyed by specialists
	Lagoon sand shrimp ( <i>Gammarus insensibilis</i> )	BS 22_SOCI_9	Low	Low	Anecdotal evidence only.
	Long snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i> )	BS 22_SOCI_15	Low	Low	
	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	BS 22_SOCI_22	High	High	
	Peacock's tail ( <i>Padina pavonica</i> )	BS 22_SOCI_23	High	High	
	Sea snail ( <i>Paludinella littorina</i> )	BS 22_SOCI_25	Low	Low	Anecdotal evidence only.
	Short snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	BS 22_SOCI_16	Mod	Mod	
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Haliclystus auricula</i> )	BS 22_SOCI_14	Mod	Mod	
	Starlet sea anemone ( <i>Nematostella vectensis</i> )	BS 22_SOCI_21	Low	Low	Only one record, from 1987
	Tentacled lagoon-worm ( <i>Alkmaria</i> )	BS 22_SOCI_1	Mod	Mod	

	<i>romijn</i> )				
<b>Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuary</b>	High energy intertidal rock	BS 03_A1.1	Low	Low	Low confidence maps to determine extent.
	Intertidal mixed sediments	BS 03_A2.4	High	Mod	
	Native oyster beds ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	BS 03_HOCI_14	High	Low	More than 30 surveys, each of 100m2 showing densities ranging from 0-95 oysters over area. (Only measured oysters over 45mm and dredge efficiency research shows only 10% efficient. Also, concern with original oyster bed definition)
	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	BS 03_SOCI_31	Mod	Mod	Four records in each area (n=8), 5 of which are over 6 years old
	Lagoon sea slug ( <i>Tenellia adspersa</i> )	BS 03_SOCI_28	Mod	Mod	
	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	BS 03_SOCI_22	High	Low	
	Clacton cliffs and foreshore	BS 03_G10	High	High	Confident that geological feature exists within site. Cannot assess extent.
<b>Church Norton Spit</b>	Defolin's lagoon snail ( <i>Caecum armoricum</i> )	BS RA 11_SOCI_6	Mod	Mod	
<b>Colne Point (RA)</b>	Intertidal mixed sediments	BS RA 01_A2.4	Mod	Mod	
	Intertidal mud	BS RA 01_A2.3	High	Low	Geo-referenced photo by Natural England marine adviser
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BS RA 01_A2.2	High	Low	Geo-referenced photo by Natural England marine adviser
	Subtidal mixed sediments	BS RA 01_A5.4	Low	Low	Modelled data only with no validation points.
	Subtidal mud	BS RA 01_A5.3	Low	Low	
	Subtidal sand	BS RA 01_A5.2	Low	Low	Modelled data only with no validation points.
	Blue Mussel Beds	BS RA 01_HOCI_1	Low	Low	
	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	BS RA 01_SOCI_22	Low	Low	
<b>Culver Spit (RA)</b>	Subtidal mixed sediments	BS RA 21_A5.4	Low	Low	Regional Environment Characterisation survey data that contradicts other existing data. Further survey required

					to clarify presence and extent.
	Maerl beds	BS RA 21_HOCI_12	High	Low	
	Short snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	BS RA 21_SOCI_16	0	0	This rRA is designated for seahorse, as there is habitat present that may support it. No seahorse has ever been found here, although has been identified in the surrounding Bembridge rMCZ. No confidence.
<b>Dover to Deal</b>	High energy infralittoral rock	BS 11.1_A3.1	Low	Low	Modelled data only.
	Intertidal coarse sediment	BS 11.1_A2.1	Low	High	Eunis Level 3 habitat map of Dover to Deal rMCZ produced by NOC using CCO multibeam and backscatter data and ground-truth data.
	Intertidal mud	BS 11.1_A2.3	High	High	Eunis Level 3 habitat map of Dover to Deal rMCZ produced by NOC using CCO multibeam and backscatter data and ground-truth data.
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BS 11.1_A3.2	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BS 11.1_A1.2	High	High	Eunis Level 3 habitat map of Dover to Deal rMCZ produced by NOC using CCO multibeam and backscatter data and ground-truth data.
	Subtidal coarse sediment	BS 11.1_A5.1	Low	Low	
	Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 11.1_A5.4	Low	Low	
	Blue Mussel Beds	BS 11.1_HOCI_1	Mod	Low	Kent Wildlife Trust have over 100 still photographs to confirm location of the blue mussel beds.
	Intertidal under boulder communities	BS 11.1_HOCI_10	High	High	Line transect and quadrat survey down to biotope level, undertaken by Kent Wildlife Trust. 2 point records showing features presence and extent.
	Littoral chalk communities	BS 11.1_HOCI_11	High	High	Eunis Level 3 habitat map of Dover to Deal rMCZ produced by NOC using CCO multibeam and backscatter data and ground-truth data.
	Ross worm reefs	BS 11.1_HOCI_16	High	High	Line transect and quadrat survey down to biotope level,

	( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )				undertaken by Kent Wildlife Trust.
	Subtidal chalk	BS 11.1_HOCI_20	High	High	Kent Wildlife Trust have over 9 pieces of video footage and 100 plus stills showing presence of feature. Eunis Level 3 habitat map of Dover to Deal rMCZ produced by NOC using CCO multibeam and backscatter data and ground-truth data.
<b>Dover to Folkestone</b>	High energy infralittoral rock	BS 11.2_A3.1	Mod	Mod	
	Intertidal coarse sediment	BS 11.2_A2.1	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BS 11.2_A3.2	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BS 11.2_A1.2	High	High	Eunis Level 3 habitat map of Dover to Folkestone rMCZ produced by NOC using CCO multibeam and backscatter data and ground-truth data.
	Subtidal coarse sediment	BS 11.2_A5.1	Low	Low	
	Blue Mussel Beds	BS 11.2_HOCI_1	Mod	Low	
	Intertidal under boulder communities	BS 11.2_HOCI_10	High	High	Line transect and quadrat survey down to biotope level, undertaken by Kent Wildlife Trust. 7 point records showing features presence and extent.
	Littoral chalk communities	BS 11.2_HOCI_11	High	High	
	Peat and clay exposures	BS 11.2_HOCI_15	High	Mod	11 georeferenced photos confirming presence of feature.
	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	BS 11.2_HOCI_16	Mod	Low	
	Subtidal chalk	BS 11.2_HOCI_20	High	High	Kent Wildlife Trust have 3 pieces of video footage and 100 plus stills showing presence of feature. Eunis Level 3 habitat map of Dover to Deal rMCZ produced by NOC using CCO multibeam and backscatter data and ground-truth data.
	Subtidal sands and	BS 11.2_HOCI_21	Low	Low	

	gravels				
	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	BS 11.2_SOCI_22	High	High	
	Short snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	BS 11.2_SOCI_16	Mod	Mod	
	Folkestone Warren	BS 11.2_G2	High	Mod	MCZ extends seaward sufficiently far for it to be highly probable that the feature is enclosed. There is more room for uncertainty in the western half where the MCZ is narrower. The feature may also extend a short distance beyond the western end of the MCZ
Fareham Creek	Native oyster beds ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	BS 24.2_HOCI_14	Low	Low	8 recent verified species, not habitat, records only.
	Sheltered muddy gravels	BS 24.2_HOCI_19	Low	Low	
	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	BS 24.2_SOCI_22	High	Mod	8 species records (from 5 georeferenced photos) all of which are less than 6 years old and have been collected by a specialist.
Flying Fortress (RA)	Subtidal coarse sediment	BS RA 25_A5.1	Low	Low	Modelled data only. One sample point from West Farne data showing A5.6 biotope (i.e. parent habitat.
	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	BS RA 25_HOCI_8	Low	Low	
	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	BS RA 25_HOCI_16	Low	Low	
Folkestone Pomerania	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS 11.4_A4.2	Low	Low	
	Subtidal coarse sediment	BS 11.4_A5.1	Mod	Mod	Modelled data polygon and five well-spaced point records of parent feature (from EA West Varne) (some point records of unclassified habitats (n=4) within the polygon)
	Subtidal sand	BS 11.4_A5.2	Mod	Mod	

	Blue Mussel Beds	BS 11.4_HOCI_1	Low	Low	
	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	BS 11.4_HOCI_7	Mod	Low	Presence of feature supported by ground-truthed data (diver surveys/ stills). Georeferenced photos to support feature presence. Patchy distribution of HOCI and other habitats present.
	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	BS 11.4_HOCI_8	Low	Low	
	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	BS 11.4_HOCI_16	Mod	Mod	
	Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 11.4_HOCI_21	Low	Low	
<b>Goodwin Knoll (RA)</b>	Subtidal coarse sediment	BS RA 06_A5.1	Low	Low	Modelled data only with no validation points.
	Subtidal sand	BS RA 06_A5.2	Low	Low	Modelled data only with no validation points.
<b>Goodwin Sands</b>	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS 08_A4.2	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BS 08_A3.2	Low	Low	
	Subtidal coarse sediment	BS 08_A5.1	Low	Low	Modelled data only with no validation points.
	Subtidal sand	BS 08_A5.2	Low	Low	Modelled data only with no validation points.
	Blue Mussel Beds	BS 08_HOCI_1	Low	Low	
	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	BS 08_HOCI_16	Low	Low	
	English Channel outburst flood features	BS 08_G1	High	High	This is an extremely large and extensive feature which would require most of the English Channel part of the southern North Sea to be a MCZ. The areas which are covered by MCZs may be adequate to be representative of the feature.
<b>Harwich Haven (RA)</b>	Intertidal coarse sediment	BS RA 24_A2.1	High	Mod	Presence and extent of feature correct in approximately 60%, however approx 40% of feature

					disagrees with Unicomarine biotopes for littoral rock (LR.FLR.EphX and LR.LLR.F.Asc)
	Low energy intertidal rock	BS RA 24_A1.3	Mod	Mod	Presence and extent of feature correct in approximately 70%, however approx 30% of feature disagrees with Unicomarine biotopes for Sabellaria alveolata reef (LS.LBR.Sab.Alv) and littoral sand (LS.LSa.MoSa.AmSco)
	Estuarine rocky habitats	BS RA 24_HOCI_5	Low	Low	Single data point, no date. Point is marked outside boundary of rRA on mxd.
	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	BS RA 24_HOCI_8	Mod	Mod	Presence of feature supported by biotope translated ground truth data (video) and habitat map. Only moderate confidence in presence due to data being greater than 6 years old.
	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	BS RA 24_HOCI_16	Mod	Mod	Presence of feature supported by biotope translated ground truth data (video) and habitat map. Only moderate confidence in presence due to data being greater than 6 years old.
	Subtidal sands and gravels	BS RA 24_HOCI_21	High	High	Presence of feature supported by biotope translated ground truth data (video) and habitat map.
<b>Holehaven Creek (RA)</b>	Intertidal mud	BS RA 03_A2.3	High	Mod	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photos - Intertidal feature presence confidence increased to high. Overlaps with SSSI with feature Intertidal mud, condition assessment confirms present.
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BS RA 03_A2.2	Mod	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor - Intertidal feature presence confidence increased to medium.
	Subtidal mud	BS RA 03_A5.3	Low	Low	Modelled data only with no validation points.
	Sheltered muddy gravels	BS RA 03_HOCI_19	Low	Low	
<b>Hythe Bay</b>	Subtidal mud	BS 26_A5.3	High	High	Presence of feature supported by biotope-translated ground-truthing

					data, 107 point records over full extent of MCZ supporting the feature presence/extent.
	Mud habitats in deep water	BS 26_HOCI_13	High	High	Presence of feature supported by biotope-translated ground-truthing data, 77 point records over full extent of MCZ supporting the feature presence/extent.
	Sea pens and burrowing megafauna	BS 26_HOCI_18	High	High	Presence of feature supported by biotope-translated ground-truthing data, 28 point records over full extent of MCZ supporting the feature presence/extent.
	Subtidal mud	BS RA 08_A5.3	Low	Low	No data points within site (not looked at national GIS) Previous comment relevant to MCZ and not RA. Large number of point samples and photos very close to but outside RA.
<b>Hythe Flats (RA)</b>	Mud habitats in deep water	BS RA 08_HOCI_13	Low	Low	No data points within site (not looked at national GIS) Previous comment relevant to MCZ and not RA. Large number of point samples and photos very close to but outside RA.
	Sea pens and burrowing megafauna	BS RA 08_HOCI_18	Low	Low	No data points within site (not looked at national GIS) Previous comment relevant to MCZ and not RA. Large number of point samples and photos very close to but outside RA.
<b>Kentish Knock East</b>	Subtidal coarse sediment	BS 30_A5.1	Mod	Low	
	Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 30_A5.4	Mod	Low	
	Subtidal sand	BS 30_A5.2	Mod	Low	
<b>Kingmere</b>	Subtidal chalk	BS 16_HOCI_20	High	Mod	Multiple reports as recent as 2010 showing presence of feature through remote sensing ie. sidescan sonar (NE have IFCA raw data which may not have been interpreted by ABP Mer). Other supporting work include; Emu (2009a,b, 2011), Irving, RA. (1999), James et al (2010 and 2011), Williams and Clark (2010). Feature has been ground-

					truthed by SeaSearch Diver survey transects to confirm presence. This applies to some and potentially not all of the feature, hence the moderate confidence in extent.
	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	BS 16_SOC1_22	Low	Low	
	Black seabream ( <i>Spondyliosoma cantharus</i> )	BS 16_non_ENG_1	High	Mod	Data collected by local IFCA project and Seasearch has shown a clear boundary of nesting and breeding habitat
	Infralittoral rock and thin mixed sediment	BS 16_non_ENG_21	Low	Low	Modelled data with no ground truth points
<b>King's Quay (RA)</b>	Intertidal coarse sediment	BS RA 17_A2.1	Low	Low	Low confidence polygon data with no ground-truthing data
	Intertidal mixed sediments	BS RA 17_A2.4	Low	Low	Low confidence polygon data with no ground-truthing data
	Intertidal mud	BS RA 17_A2.3	Low	Low	No sample points within habitat polygons within site
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BS RA 17_A2.2	Low	Low	Only single BSH polygon MESH>58 intersecting area of site, polygon not completely included within site boundary & no supporting ground truth point data, regional staff not aware of further data in support of feature as of 19/11/12
	Subtidal mud	BS RA 17_A5.3	Low	Low	Modelled data only. Multiple records from last 15 years suggesting sea grass beds (A2.6), although maybe issues with translation? (i.e. not actually beds etc)
	Seagrass beds	BS RA 17_HOCI_17	High	High	Polygon and point data from 2006-2009 (and older) distributed across feature; surveyed by specialists
<b>Medway Estuary</b>	Intertidal mixed sediments	BS 06_A2.4	Low	Low	Only 2 polygons of data with a MESH score of 1 and no ground truthed data.
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BS 06_A2.2	Mod	Mod	Extent polygon supported by clustered EA biodiversity data samples - 11 positive A2.2 samples and approx 10 A2.3 (parent feature), however eight samples of A5.2 so need to assess subtidal/Intertidal extent, and

					also whether habitat is predominantly Intertidal sand and muddy sand, or Intertidal mud.
	Low energy intertidal rock	BS 06_A1.3	Low	Low	
	Subtidal coarse sediment	BS 06_A5.1	Low	Low	Modelled data - three suggested habitat patches with two positive A5.3 samples in one of them (EA data)
	Subtidal mud	BS 06_A5.3	Mod	Mod	High confidence of presence and extent of intertidal mud, 17 point records, biotope-translated ground-truthing data across whole MCZ. Low confidence in modelled polygon data (UKSeamap) suggests subtidal mud presence supported by local adviser.
	Subtidal sand	BS 06_A5.2	Mod	Low	
	Estuarine rocky habitats	BS 06_HOCI_5	Low	Low	
	Peat and clay exposures	BS 06_HOCI_15	Mod	Low	5 georeferenced photos provided for presence of feature.
	Sheltered muddy gravels	BS 06_HOCI_19	High	Mod	
	Tentacled lagoon-worm ( <i>Alkmaria romijni</i> )	BS 06_SOCI_1	Mod	Mod	
<b>Mixon Hole (North slope) (RA)</b>	Subtidal mixed sediments	BS RA 12_A5.4	High	High	High confidence habitat map and 3 samples from Seasearch showing A5.4 biotopes throughout the site
	Peat and clay exposures	BS RA 12_HOCI_15	High	High	
<b>Newtown Harbour (RA)</b>	Intertidal mud	BS RA 19_A2.3	High	High	MESH map of >58 MESH score covering >50% of recommended feature supported by 5 ground truth point data
	Subtidal mixed sediments	BS RA 19_A5.4	Low	Low	Modelled data only with no validation points.
	Estuarine rocky habitats	BS RA 19_HOCI_5	Low	Low	
	Lagoon sand shrimp	BS RA 19_SOCI_9	Low	Low	No supporting data within this site. Species not sampled

	( <i>Gammarus insensibilis</i> )				since 1987 - over 12 years, therefore low confidence.
<b>Norris to Ryde</b>	Subtidal mud	BS 19_A5.3	Low	Low	Low confidence polygon map from survey with only 1 ground truth record. Other multiple and conflicting point records
	Seagrass beds	BS 19_HOCI_17	High	High	Polygon and point data from 2006-2009 (and older) distributed across feature; surveyed by specialists
	Tentacled lagoon-worm ( <i>Alkmaria romijni</i> )	BS 19_SOCI_1	Low	Low	
<b>North Mistley</b>	Intertidal mud	BS RA 22_A2.3	High	Mod	
	Blue Mussel Beds	BS RA 22_HOCI_1	Low	Low	
	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	BS RA 22_SOCI_22	Low	Low	No data available.
	Starlet sea anemone ( <i>Nematostella vectensis</i> )	BS RA 22_SOCI_21	Low	Low	
<b>North Utopia (RA)</b>	Subtidal mixed sediments	BS RA 13_A5.4	Low	Low	Polygon of >58 MESH score covering >50% recommended feature, but not contained within site area. Conflicting ground truth point record of sub-tidal rocky habitat
	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	BS RA 13_HOCI_7	High	High	Multibeam data, towed video and photos provide high confidence in presence. EMU biotopes maps the extraction area and the Utopia feature, it clearly shows the bedrock features and gives biotopes codes for each of the video transects across the site which includes Flustra, hydroids, erect sponges etc
	Subtidal sands and gravels	BS RA 13_HOCI_21	Low	Low	
<b>Offshore Foreland</b>	High energy circalittoral rock	BS 09_A4.1	Low	Low	
	High energy infralittoral rock	BS 09_A3.1	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS 09_A4.2	Low	Low	

	Subtidal coarse sediment	BS 09_A5.1	Low	Low	
	Subtidal sand	BS 09_A5.2	Low	Low	
	English Channel outburst flood features	BS 09_G1	High	High	This is an extremely large extensive feature which would require most of the English Channel part of the southern North Sea to be MCZ. The areas which are covered by MCZs may be adequate to be representative of the feature.
<b>Pagham Harbour</b>	Seagrass beds	BS 25.1_HOCI_17	High	High	Presence of feature shown by a habitat map with polygons containing biological validation samples through EA WFD monitoring (EA 2011) across the whole of the site. Geo-referenced photos also available.
	Defolin's lagoon snail ( <i>Caecum armoricum</i> )	BS 25.1_SOCI_6	Mod	Mod	
	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	BS 25.1_SOCI_31	Mod	Low	Anecdotal evidence from BS final recommendations, EA river catchment data has caught <i>A.anguilla</i> in rivers that flow into Pagham Harbour.
	Lagoon sand shrimp ( <i>Gammarus insensibilis</i> )	BS 25.1_SOCI_9	Mod	Mod	
<b>Selsey Bill and the Hounds</b>	High energy infralittoral rock	BS 25.2_A3.1	Low	Low	
	Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 25.2_A5.4	High	High	5+ samples (Seasearch) of A5.4 within the combined BSH habitat map polygon of A5.4. A5.2 and A5.4 are based on back-translated REC data (which shows complex habitats) Data is good (high confidence) but wary of level of confidence in the back translation
	Subtidal sand	BS 25.2_A5.2	Low	Low	Regional Environment Characterisation Survey data contradicts other existing data. Further survey required to clarify presence and extent.
	Peat and clay	BS 25.2_HOCI_15	High	High	

	exposures				
	Short snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	BS 25.2_SOCI_16	0	0	No records for feature in the site (only records from outside site)
	Infralittoral rock and thin mixed sediment	BS 25.2_non_ENG_21	High	Low	High confidence modelled data but only one supporting ground truth record
	Infralittoral rock and thin sandy sediment	BS 25.2_non_ENG_20	Low	Low	Modelled data only and conflicting ground truth points within close proximity to site
	Bracklesham Bay	BS 25.2_G4	High	Low	The proposed MCZ is adjacent to Bracklesham bay SSSI - which one of the features is geology, so I am pretty confident that the geology would extend below MLW. Further confidence through conversations with NE geologist specialist
<b>South Foreland Lighthouse (RA)</b>	High energy infralittoral rock	BS RA 07_A3.1	Low	Low	Modelled data only with no validation points.
	High energy intertidal rock	BS RA 07_A1.1	Low	Low	Low confidence maps to determine extent.
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BS RA 07_A1.2	Low	Low	
	Subtidal mixed sediments	BS RA 07_A5.4	Low	Low	
	Intertidal under boulder communities	BS RA 07_HOCI_10	High	Low	Line transect and quadrat survey down to biotope level, undertaken by Kent Wildlife Trust. 2 point records showing features presence and extent.
	Littoral chalk communities	BS RA 07_HOCI_11	High	High	
	Subtidal chalk	BS RA 07_HOCI_20	High	High	Kent Wildlife Trust have over 9 pieces of video footage and 100 plus stills showing presence of feature. Eunis Level 3 habitat map of Dover to Deal rMCZ produced by NOC using CCO multibeam and backscatter data and ground-truth data.
<b>South Mersea</b>	Native oyster beds ( <i>Ostrea</i> )	BS RA 02_HOCI_14	Low	Low	At least 6 dredge surveys each of 100m2 showing

<b>(RA)</b>	<i>edulis</i> )				densities ranging from 0-10 oysters over area. (Only measured oysters over 45mm and dredge efficiency research shows only 10% efficient. Main concern with original oyster bed definition).
	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	BS RA 02_SOCI_22	Low	Low	
<b>St Catherine's Point West (RA)</b>	High energy circalittoral rock	BS RA 18_A4.1	Low	Low	High confidence MESH polygon contained within site boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.
	High energy infralittoral rock	BS RA 18_A3.1	Low	Low	High confidence MESH polygon contained within site boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.
	Low energy infralittoral rock	BS RA 18_A3.3	Low	Low	High confidence MESH polygon contained within site boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS RA 18_A4.2	Low	Low	High confidence MESH polygon contained within site boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BS RA 18_A3.2	Low	Low	High confidence MESH polygon contained within site boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.
	Subtidal mixed sediments	BS RA 18_A5.4	0	0	No evidence to support feature in site
	Subtidal sands and gravels	BS RA 18_HOCI_21	Low	Low	
<b>Stalked Jellyfish (within Alum Bay) (RA)</b>	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i> )	BS RA 20_SOCI_20	Low	Low	Records older than 12 years, species supported by single record

<b>Stour and Orwell Estuaries</b>	Intertidal mixed sediments	BS 02_A2.4	Mod	Low	Biotope translated ground truthed map greater than 6 years old, uncertain of feature polygon conflict
	Low energy intertidal rock	BS 02_A1.3	Mod	Low	Biotope translated ground truthed map greater than 6 years old, uncertain of feature polygon conflict
	Subtidal coarse sediment	BS 02_A5.1	Mod	Mod	MESH >58 but reduced to moderate as only one validation point.
	Blue Mussel Beds	BS 02_HOCI_1	Low	Low	
	Estuarine rocky habitats	BS 02_HOCI_5	Low	Low	
	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	BS 02_HOCI_8	Mod	Low	Presence of feature supported by biotope-translated ground-truthing data in the last 12 years (Unicomarine 2004). Some disagreement with the combined BSH habitat map (approx 50%)
	Native oyster beds ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	BS 02_HOCI_14	High	Low	Verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature( Oyster fisheries of England and Wales, CEFAS P Davidson 1976). Presence of feature supported by biotope-translated ground-truthing data (IFCA data, Jessop et al. 2010)
	Peat and clay exposures	BS 02_HOCI_15	Low	Low	
	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	BS 02_HOCI_16	Low	Low	
	Sheltered muddy gravels	BS 02_HOCI_19	High	Low	Point data broadly backed up by biotope data from Unicomarine/EA surveys (biotopes such as SS.SMx.Imx and LS.LMx.Mx). More information needed to delineate extent
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 02_HOCI_21	High	Mod	Presence shown by habitat map with biological val. points (plus parent feature backing (A5.1)(82% MESH confidence). Moderate extent as only two points to validate?	
<b>Thames Estuary</b>	Intertidal mixed	BS 05_A2.4	High	Mod	Polygon map from survey, surrounded by parent habitat

	sediments				features (A2.x)
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BS 05_A2.2	High	High	Habitat polygon from survey - validation from EA surveys of biotope-translated survey at A2.2
	Subtidal coarse sediment	BS 05_A5.1	Mod	Low	
	Subtidal mud	BS 05_A5.3	Mod	Mod	
	Subtidal sand	BS 05_A5.2	Mod	Mod	
	Sheltered muddy gravels	BS 05_HOCI_19	High	Mod	Eighteen records of feature in the site (two patches), but difficult to accurately delineate extent. Not all data found in review, just that in the EA biodiversity layer.
	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	BS 05_SOCI_31	High	High	>10 specialist records <6 years old. Environment agency sample data taken from the Thames Estuary TraC water body (1989-2011).
	Smelt ( <i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> )	BS 05_SOCI_32	High	High	>10 specialist records <6 years old. Environment agency sample data taken from the Thames Estuary TraC water body (1993-2011).
	Tentacled lagoon-worm ( <i>Alkmaria romijni</i> )	BS 05_SOCI_1	High	High	
<b>Thanet Coast</b>	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS 07_A4.2	Mod	Mod	
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BS 07_A3.2	Mod	Mod	
	Subtidal coarse sediment	BS 07_A5.1	High	High	
	Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 07_A5.4	High	Mod	
	Subtidal sand	BS 07_A5.2	High	High	
	Blue Mussel Beds	BS 07_HOCI_1	High	Mod	Geo-referenced photos supporting presence of feature in multiple locations throughout the site. Also supported by biotope translated ground truth survey (Tittley et al. 2012).
	Peat and	BS	Low	Low	

	clay exposures	07_HOCI_15			
	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	BS 07_HOCI_16	High	Mod	Geo-referenced photos supporting presence of feature in multiple locations throughout the site. Also supported by biotope translated ground truth survey (Titley et al. 2012).
	Subtidal chalk	BS 07_HOCI_20	High	High	12 biotope translated ground truth samples from MNCR records supported by 88 polygons (MESH great than 58).
	Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 07_HOCI_21	High	High	12 biotope translated ground truth samples from MNCR records supported by 86 polygons (MESH great than 58).
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Haliclystus auricula</i> )	BS 07_SOCI_14	Low	Low	
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis cruxmelitensis</i> )	BS 07_SOCI_19	Mod	Low	
<b>The Needles</b>	Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 20_A5.4	Low	Low	High MESH polygon data with no point validation. One supporting point record in site.
	Seagrass beds	BS 20_HOCI_17	High	High	Multiple point data from 2006 distributed across feature; surveyed by specialists
	Peacock's tail ( <i>Padina pavonica</i> )	BS 20_SOCI_23	High	High	
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i> )	BS 20_SOCI_20	Low	Low	
<b>The Swale Estuary</b>	Low energy infralittoral rock	BS 10_A3.3	Low	Low	Modelled data only with no validation points.
	Low energy intertidal rock	BS 10_A1.3	High	High	Polygon maps for feature which are validated with point data samples
	Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 10_A5.4	Mod	Mod	
	Subtidal mud	BS 10_A5.3	Mod	Low	Mainly modelled data - some clustered EA samples show A5.3 present. Other data

					(e.g. MB102 2i) show A2.3 conflicting. More information/survey needed.
	Subtidal sand	BS 10_A5.2	High	Mod	
	Blue Mussel Beds	BS 10_HOCI_1	Low	Low	
	Peat and clay exposures	BS 10_HOCI_15	High	Mod	4 georeferenced photos provided to confirm feature presence.
	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	BS 10_HOCI_16	Low	Low	
	Sheltered muddy gravels	BS 10_HOCI_19	High	High	
	Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 10_HOCI_21	Low	Low	
	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	BS 10_SOCI_31	Mod	Mod	Data of this species are more than 6 year old.
	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	BS 10_SOCI_22	Mod	Low	
<b>Turner Contemporary (RA)</b>	Intertidal mud	BS RA 05_A2.3	Low	Low	Low confidence maps to determine extent.
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	BS RA 05_A2.2	Mod	Low	Georeferenced photos to confirm feature presence.
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS RA 05_A4.2	Mod	Mod	High MESH polygon data with no ground truthing. However, greater than 90% agreement of subtidal biotope translated groundtruth points.
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BS RA 05_A3.2	Mod	Mod	High MESH polygon data with no ground truthing. However, greater than 90% agreement of subtidal biotope translated groundtruth points.
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BS RA 05_A1.2	High	Mod	
	Subtidal mixed sediments	BS RA 05_A5.4	Low	Low	High confidence MESH polygon contained within site boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.
	Subtidal sand	BS RA 05_A5.2	Low	Low	High confidence MESH polygon contained within site boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment

					reduced to low for presence and extent.
	Littoral chalk communities	BS RA 05_HOCI_11	High	High	High confidence parent feature polygon (A3.2) with 6 biotope translated ground truth polygons derived from point data.
	Subtidal chalk	BS RA 05_HOCI_20	High	Mod	High confidence parent feature polygon (A3.2) with 10 groundtruthing points (converted into polygons) covering less than 50% of the feature.
	Subtidal sands and gravels	BS RA 05_HOCI_21	Low	Low	
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i> )	BS RA 05_SOCI_19	Low	Low	
<b>Tyne Ledges (RA)</b>	Subtidal sand	BS RA 15_A5.2	0	0	No evidence to support feature in site
	Seagrass beds	BS RA 15_HOCI_17	High	Mod	
	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	BS RA 15_SOCI_22	High	High	Multiple recent records distributed throughout site
	Peacock's tail ( <i>Padina pavonica</i> )	BS RA 15_SOCI_23	High	High	
<b>Utopia</b>	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	BS 28_HOCI_7	High	High	Multibeam data, towed drop down video surveys and photos provide high confidence in presence. EMU biotopes maps the extraction area and the Utopia feature, it clearly shows the bedrock features and gives biotope codes for each of the video transects across the site which includes Flustra, hydroids, erect sponges etc
<b>Westgate Promontory (RA)</b>	Intertidal mud	BS RA 04_A2.3	Low	Low	Low confidence maps to determine extent.
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BS RA 04_A3.2	Mod	Mod	Modelled data agrees with habitat FOCI polygon (littoral chalk).
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	BS RA 04_A1.2	High	High	Low confidence map of feature, however supported by 7 habitat maps of littoral chalk platforms.
	Subtidal sand	BS RA 04_A5.2	Low	Low	High MESH polygon data yet no validation points within site.

	Littoral chalk communities	BS RA 04_HOCI_11	High	High	
	Subtidal sands and gravels	BS RA 04_HOCI_21	Low	Low	
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Haliclystus auricula</i> )	BS RA 04_SOCI_14	Low	Low	
<b>Wootton Old Mill Pond (RA)</b>	Tentacled lagoon-worm ( <i>Alkmaria romijni</i> )	BS RA 16_SOCI_1	Low	Low	
<b>Yarmouth to Cowes</b>	Intertidal coarse sediment	BS 23_A2.1	Mod	Mod	Evidence for parent feature provided by georeferenced photograph that corresponds with habitat polygon data.
	Low energy intertidal rock	BS 23_A1.3	High	High	Presence and extent of feature supported by georeferenced photograph
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	BS 23_A3.2	Mod	Mod	Georeferenced photograph of habitat type. Low confidence polygon to support energy level.
	Subtidal coarse sediment	BS 23_A5.1	High	High	Low confidence data with 2 independent samples for biotope-translated survey data (2007 WFD Solent benthic survey) and also 2 samples of parent (A5) habitat
	Estuarine rocky habitats	BS 23_HOCI_5	Low	Low	
	Intertidal under boulder communities	BS 23_HOCI_10	High	High	Records of 11 georeferenced photographs taken by experts in 2011. Habitat maps also available.
	Native oyster beds ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	BS 23_HOCI_14	High	High	Eighteen data points within last 6 years, therefore H confidence
	Peat and clay exposures	BS 23_HOCI_15	High	High	Records of 18 georeferenced photographs taken by experts in 2011. Habitat maps also available.
	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	BS 23_HOCI_16	Mod	Mod	
	Seagrass beds	BS 23_HOCI_17	High	High	Polygon and point data from 2006-2009 (and older) distributed across feature; surveyed by specialists
Lagoon sand shrimp ( <i>Gammarus insensibilis</i> )	BS 23_SOCI_9	Low	Low		

	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	BS 23_SOC1_22	High	High	
	Bouldnor Cliff geological feature	BS23_G14	High	High	

**Table 20** Confidence in presence and extent for Finding Sanctuary offshore and JNCC lead joint recommended Marine Conservation Zones

Note: RA denotes recommended reference area. Grey shading is used on alternate sites and has no additional significance

Site Name	Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Presence	Extent
<b>Celtic Deep</b>	A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 10_A5.4	High	Mod
	Mud habitats in deep water	FS 10_HOCI_13	High	Mod
<b>Celtic Deep RA</b>	A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS RA 03_A5.3	High	Mod
	Mud habitats in deep water	FS RA 03_HOCI_13	High	Mod
<b>East of Celtic Deep</b>	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 11_A5.1	Low	Low
	A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 11_A5.2	Mod	Low
	A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 11_A5.3	Low	Low
<b>East of Haig Fras</b>	A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 07_A4.2	Low	Low
	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 07_A5.1	Mod	Low
	A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 07_A5.2	Mod	Low
<b>East of Jones Bank</b>	A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 06_A4.2	Low	Low
	A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 06_A5.2	Low	Low

	A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 06_A5.3	Low	Low
<b>Greater Haig Fras</b>	A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 05_A4.2	High	Low
	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 05_A5.1	Mod	Low
	A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 05_A5.2	Mod	Low
	A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 05_A5.3	Mod	Low
	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 05_A5.4	Mod	Low
	Haig Fras rock complex	FS 05_G9	High	High
<b>Greater Haig Fras RA</b>	A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS RA 02_A4.2	High	Low
	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS RA 02_A5.1	Low	Low
	A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS RA 02_A5.2	Low	Low
	A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS RA 02_A5.3	Low	Low
	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS RA 02_A5.4	Low	Low
	A5.1 Subtidal coarse	FS 08_A5.1	Low	Low

<b>North-East Haig Fras</b>	sediment			
	A5.2 Subtidal Sand	FS 08_A5.2	Mod	Low
	A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 08_A5.3	Low	Low
	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 08_A5.4	Low	Low
<b>North-West of Jones Bank</b>	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 04_A5.1	Low	Low
	A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 04_A5.2	Low	Low
	A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 04_A5.3	Mod	Low
<b>South of Celtic Deep</b>	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 09_A5.1	Mod	Low
	A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 09_A5.2	Mod	Low
	A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 09_A5.3	Low	Low
	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 09_A5.4	Mod	Low
<b>South of the Isles of Scilly</b>	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 13_A5.1	Low	Low
	A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 13_A5.2	Low	Low
<b>South-East of Falmouth</b>	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 30_A5.1	Low	Low
	A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 30_A5.2	Low	Low
<b>South-West Deep (East)</b>	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 03_A5.1	Mod	Mod
	A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 03_A5.2	Mod	Mod
	A6 Deep-sea bed	FS 03_A6	High	High
	Celtic sea relict sandbanks	FS 03_G8	High	High
	A5.1 Subtidal coarse	FS 02_A5.1	Mod	Low

<b>South-West Deepes (West)</b>	sediment			
	A5.2 Subtidal Sands	FS 02_A5.2	Mod	Mod
	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 02_A5.4	Mod	Low
	Celtic sea relict sandbanks	FS 02_G8	High	High
<b>The Canyons</b>	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 01_A5.1	Low	Low
	A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 01_A5.2	Low	Low
	A6 Deep-sea bed	FS 01_A6	High	High
	Cold-water coral reefs	FS 01_HOCI_2	High	High
<b>The Canyons RA</b>	A6 Deep-sea bed	FS RA 01_A6	High	High
	Cold-water coral reefs	FS RA 01_HOCI_2	High	High
<b>Western Channel</b>	A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 12_A4.3	Low	Low
	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 12_A5.2	Mod	Low
	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 12_A5.5	Mod	Low

**Table 2** Confidence in presence and extent for Finding Sanctuary inshore recommended Marine Conservation Zones

Site name	Feature	Unique ID	Presence Confidence	Extent Confidence	Comments
<b>Axe Estuary</b>	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	FS 20_A2.5	High	High	EA polygon (total 0.91 ha) derived from high confidence 10cm resolution aerial photography (2010). High confidence from EA photography data, acknowledging caveats of - No more recent data currently available & conflicting in part with low and mid confidence translated REC (MESH score

					1) and MESH map (score 41) polygons for BSH A2.3
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 20_A2.1	Mod	Low	Visual confirmation of feature from CCO aerial only (screen grab saved in appropriate evidence folder). Clear confirmation of presence of parent feature (intertidal sediment), less confidence in feature presence therefore Moderate for presence, Low for extent
	Intertidal mixed sediments	FS 20_A2.4	Low	Low	Very small area of feature and no overlying confident data points.
	Intertidal mud	FS 20_A2.3	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H
	Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 20_A5.4	High	High	EA polygon (total 0.05 ha) derived from high confidence 10cm resolution aerial photography (2010). High confidence from EA photography data, acknowledging caveats of - No more recent data currently available & conflicting in part with low confidence translated REC (MESH score 1) polygons for BSH A2.3
	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	FS 20_SOCI_31	High	High	Environment Agency sample data taken from the freshwater catchment above the Axe TraC water body (2007-2012). Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ must have all passed through rMCZ due to catadromous life cycle of this species. 44 presence events recorded in the past 6 years.
<b>Bideford to Foreland Point</b>	High energy circalittoral rock	FS 43_A4.1	Low	Low	
	High energy infralittoral rock	FS 43_A3.1	Low	Low	Data is only modelled plus one available record from Marine Recorder
	High energy intertidal rock	FS 43_A1.1	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor including geo-referenced photos - H
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 43_A2.1	Mod	Low	Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced

					photos - M
	Intertidal mixed sediments	FS 43_A2.4	Mod	Low	Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photos - M
	Intertidal mud	FS 43_A2.3	Mod	Low	Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photos - M
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	FS 43_A2.2	Mod	Low	Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photos - M
	Low energy intertidal rock	FS 43_A1.3	Mod	Low	Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photos -M
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	FS 43_A3.2	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS 43_A1.2	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor including geo-referenced photos - H
	Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 43_A5.1	Low	Low	
	Subtidal sand	FS 43_A5.2	Low	Low	Modelled data only
	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	FS 43_HOCI_8	Low	Low	
	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	FS 43_SOCI_8	Mod	Mod	
	Sea snail ( <i>Paludinella littorina</i> )	FS 43_SOCI_25	Low	Low	
	Grey seal ( <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> )	FS 43_non_E NG_16	High	Mod	This is a haul out site with supporting evidence of pupping
	Guillemot ( <i>Uria aalge</i> )	FS 43_non_E NG_9	High	Low	Adjacent SSSI for protection of feature, with associated data for presence and clear indications of site importance.
	Harbour porpoise ( <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> )	FS 43_non_E NG_4	High	0	Extensive datasets show presence but extent is more difficult to define as data is site specific
	Razorbill ( <i>Alca torda</i> )	FS 43_non_E	High	Low	Adjacent SSSI for protection of feature, with associated

		NG_13			data for presence and clear indications of site importance.
<b>Broad Bench to Kimmeridge Bay</b>	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 17_A2.1	High	High	Multiple geo-referenced photographs.
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS 17_A1.2	Mod	Mod	Multiple geo-referenced photographs and digitised biotope maps showing biotopes indicative of moderate scour - Coralline, Kelp and Hymenothalia.
	Peacock's tail ( <i>Padina pavonica</i> )	FS 17_SOCI_23	Mod	Low	
	Sea snail ( <i>Paludinella littorina</i> )	FS 17_SOCI_25	Low	Low	
<b>Camel Estuary</b>	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	FS 39_A2.5	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 39_A2.1	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H
	Intertidal mud	FS 39_A2.3	High	Mod	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H
	Low energy intertidal rock	FS 39_A1.3	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature from CCO aerial photo & geo referenced photographs of feature - extent confidence adjusted to 'L' in line with other features relying on these data sources
	Estuarine rocky habitats	FS 39_HOCI_5	High	Low	
	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	FS 39_SOCI_31	High	High	>10 specialist records <6 years old. Environment agency sample data taken from the freshwater catchment above & from the Camel Estuary TraC water body (1980-2011). Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ

					must have all passed through rMCZ due to catadromous life cycle of this species.
<b>Cape Bank</b>	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 36_A4.2	Low	Low	
	Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 36_A5.1	High	Mod	
	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	FS 36_SOCI_24	Mod	Mod	
<b>Cape Bank (RA)</b>	High energy circalittoral rock	FS RA 12_A4.1	High	High	
	High energy infralittoral rock	FS RA 12_A3.1	High	High	Presence of feature supported by a habitat map with polygons containing biological validation samples from the Natura Special Area of Conservation (SAC) identification process
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS RA 12_A4.2	High	High	
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	FS RA 12_A3.2	High	High	
	Subtidal coarse sediment	FS RA 12_A5.1	High	High	
	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	FS RA 12_SOCI_8	Mod	Low	
	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	FS RA 12_SOCI_24	Mod	Low	There are no records in our spatial datasets of these species within the boundaries of this site, but a recent Natural England SAC survey (Natural England 2010c) confirmed the presence of both species on Cape Bank
<b>Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges</b>	High energy infralittoral rock	FS 19_A3.1	Low	Low	
	High energy intertidal rock	FS 19_A1.1	High	High	Georeferenced photo taken by NE staff 2012. Presence and extent also supported by Coastal Channel Observatory aerial photos taken in August 2009.
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 19_A2.1	Low	Low	Environment agency Intertidal data record EUNIS level 2 habitat (Intertidal) and

					Natural England local marine advisor cannot confirm visual sighting of habitat in location of EA polygon
	Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 19_A5.1	High	Low	Confirmation of presence of feature by multiple georeferenced photos from a restricted geographical area within the site - FS_19_A5.1
	Subtidal sand	FS 19_A5.2	Low	Low	
	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	FS 19_SOCI_22	Mod	Mod	2 species records within the MCZ are less than 6 years old.
	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	FS 19_SOCI_8	Mod	Mod	
<b>Dart Estuary</b>	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	FS 23_A2.5	High	High	EA polygon (0.56 ha) derived from high confidence 10cm resolution aerial photography (2010). High confidence from EA photography data, acknowledging caveats of - No more recent data available & conflicting in parts with low translated REC data - (MESH score 1) polygons suggesting BSH A2.3
	Intertidal mud	FS 23_A2.3	High	High	Numerous MB102 and EA QA data points that support this feature within this site. A couple of mixed sediment records but approximately 10%. So H for both
	Low energy intertidal rock	FS 23_A1.3	Mod	Mod	A few discrete locations where this feature is shown from MB102 maps with low confidence. Two of the four areas backed up by point records for Intertidal rock from MNCR surveys, so M for Pres and M for extent.
	Subtidal mud	FS 23_A5.3	Mod	Mod	
	Estuarine rocky habitats	FS 23_HOCI_5	High	Mod	Confidence in presence and extent changed to High and Moderate respectively following Tables 3 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Numerous point data (MNCR data in national GI) that coincides with where the project have recommended this feature (manually checked). Therefore High for presence (quantifiable or verifiable evidence to

					demonstrate the presence of the feature including presence of feature supported by multiple ground-truthing records, with greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records) and Moderate for extent (sample data covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).
	Intertidal under boulder communities	FS_23_HOCI_10	Mod	Low	Confidence in presence and extent changed to Moderate and Low respectively following Tables 3 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. One data point for this HOCI within this site (MNCR point data). However, some uncertainty about data point as boulders are mentioned in another two cases that coincide with the locations put forward by the project for estuarine rocky habitats (manually checked against national GI). Therefore Moderate for presence (quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature including presence of feature supported by multiple ground-truthing records, with greater than 50% agreement in habitat type across records) and Low for extent (single sample data record).
	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	FS_23_SOCI_31	High	High	>10 specialist records <6 years old. Environment agency sample data taken from the freshwater catchment above & from the Dart Estuary TraC water body (1996-2011). Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ must have all passed through rMCZ due to catadromous life cycle of this species.
	Tentacled lagoon-worm ( <i>Alkmaria romijni</i> )	FS_23_SOCI_1	Low	Low	The final report does not include any location details for this sp. Survey records are mentioned in the report but not available for assessment.
<b>Devon</b>	Coastal	FS	High	High	Data from EA salt marsh

<b>Avon Estuary</b>	saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	25_A2.5			survey to back up location of this BSH.
	High energy infralittoral rock	FS 25_A3.1	Mod	Low	Confidence in presence and extent changed to Moderate and Low respectively following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E.
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 25_A2.1	Low	Low	EA map polygons - back translated intertidal survey data - not supported by available point data. Some intersecting polygons of parent feature (A2) but from low/mod confidence MESH maps (highest score 41)
	Intertidal mud	FS 25_A2.3	Mod	Mod	
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	FS 25_A2.2	Low	Low	EA map polygons - back translated intertidal survey data - not supported by available point data. Some intersecting polygons of parent feature (A2) but from low confidence MESH maps (score 1) and conflicting with UKSeamap infralittoral rock polygon. Waiting for regional return for georeferenced photograph from LAdvisor.
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS 25_A1.2	Mod	Low	Presence of parent feature (intertidal rock) confirmed by aerial photographs - moderate energy levels likely.
	Subtidal mud	FS 25_A5.3	High	Mod	MB102 data where it exists agrees with EA biotope maps and several EA point data points. However, H confidence in extent downgraded to M due to presence in in high energy location in estuary mouth.
	Subtidal sand	FS 25_A5.2	Mod	Mod	
	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	FS 25_SOCI_31	High	High	>3 specialist records <6 years old. Environment agency sample data taken from the freshwater catchment above the Avon EstuaryTraC water body (1997-2011). Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ must have all passed through rMCZ due to catadromous life cycle of this species.
	Tentacled	FS	Low	Low	

	lagoon-worm ( <i>Alkmaria romijni</i> )	25_SOCI_1			
<b>Erme Estuary</b>	High energy infralittoral rock	FS 26_A3.1	High	Mod	This feature exists within an overlapping MPA so H for presence, however, only UKSEAMAP for extent to much less certain. Recent acoustic data show infralittoral rock at mouth of estuary but this could be A3.1 or A3.2 depending on exposure.
	High energy intertidal rock	FS 26_A1.1	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 26_A2.1	High	High	Confidence for presence and extent changed to High, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Sediment cores taken at a series of sites on the Erme Estuary to provide a baseline for future monitoring for the 2009 condition assessment for the Erme Estuary SSSI.
	Intertidal mixed sediments	FS 26_A2.4	High	High	Confidence for presence and extent changed to High, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Sediment cores taken at a series of sites on the Erme Estuary to provide a baseline for future monitoring for the 2009 condition assessment for the Erme Estuary SSSI.
	Low energy infralittoral rock	FS 26_A3.3	Low	Low	
	Low energy intertidal rock	FS 26_A1.3	Mod	Low	Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - M
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	FS 26_A3.2	Mod	Low	Modelled data only. Recent acoustic data show infralittoral rock at mouth of estuary but this could be A3.1 or A3.2 depending on exposure.
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS 26_A1.2	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H
	Subtidal mud	FS 26_A5.3	Low	Low	Low confidence polygon data and no ground truth records

					for this feature in the site
	Subtidal sand	FS 26_A5.2	Mod	Mod	
	Estuarine rocky habitats	FS 26_HOCI_5	High	Low	
	Sheltered muddy gravels	FS 26_HOCI_19	Low	Low	
	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	FS 26_SOCI_31	High	High	>5 specialist records <6 years old. Environment agency sample data taken from the freshwater catchment above the Erme Estuary TraC water body (1997-2011). Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ must have all passed through rMCZ due to catadromous life cycle of this species.
<b>Erme Estuary (RA)</b>	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	FS RA 08_A2.5	High	High	Confidence for presence and extent changed to High, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Saltmarsh recorded on the Erme Estuary as part of the 2009 condition assessment for the Erme Estuary SSSI.
	Intertidal mixed sediments	FS RA 08_A2.4	High	High	Confidence for presence and extent changed to High, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Sediment cores taken at a series of sites on the Erme Estuary to provide a baseline for future monitoring for the 2009 condition assessment for the Erme Estuary SSSI.
	Intertidal mud	FS RA 08_A2.3	High	High	
	Low energy infralittoral rock	FS RA 08_A3.3	Low	Low	Low confidence polygon data and no ground truth records for this feature in the site
	Subtidal mud	FS RA 08_A5.3	Low	Low	Low confidence polygon data and no ground truth records for this feature in the site
	Sheltered muddy gravels	FS RA 08_HOCI_19	Low	Low	
<b>Hartland Point to Tintagel</b>	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	FS 40_A2.5	Mod	Low	A2.2 MB102 polygons from low and mid confidence MESH maps (scores 1 & 41) conflicting with overarching EA A2.3 polygons. Ground truth point data of parent feature

	High energy infralittoral rock	FS 40_A3.1	Low	Low	UKSeaMap data only
	High energy intertidal rock	FS 40_A1.1	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor including geo-referenced photos - H
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 40_A2.1	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor including geo-referenced photos - H
	Intertidal mixed sediments	FS 40_A2.4	Mod	Low	Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photos - M
	Intertidal mud	FS 40_A2.3	0	0	Available evidence is conflicting with respect to habitat type. SNCB local marine advisor also confirms feature absence throughout the site
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	FS 40_A2.2	Mod	Low	Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photos - M
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS 40_A1.2	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor including geo-referenced photos - H
	Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 40_A5.1	Low	Low	
	Subtidal sand	FS 40_A5.2	Low	Low	
	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	FS 40_HOCI_7	Low	Low	
	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	FS 40_HOCI_8	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor including geo-referenced photos - H
	Peacock's tail ( <i>Padina pavonica</i> )	FS 40_SOCI_23	Low	Low	
	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	FS 40_SOCI_8	Mod	Mod	
<b>Isles of Scilly: Bishop to Crim</b>	High energy circalittoral rock	FS 35c_A4.1	Low	Low	
	High energy infralittoral rock	FS 35c_A3.1	Low	Low	

	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 35c_A4.2	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	FS 35c_A3.2	Low	Low	
	Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 35c_A5.1	Low	Low	Small area of feature overlapping site (4 ha) with a MESH score >58. However, in the absence of any ground truth data within the site and given that the site is so small this has been downgraded to L,L according to the criteria of protocol E.
	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	FS 35c_HOCI_7	Low	Low	Polygon data although only one ground truthing point
	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	FS 35c_SOCI_8	Mod	Mod	
	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	FS 35c_SOCI_24	Low	Low	Only anecdotal information available from IOS local group
<b>Isles of Scilly: Bristows to the Stones</b>	High energy circalittoral rock	FS 35d_A4.1	Low	Low	Only non conflicting modelled data available
	High energy infralittoral rock	FS 35d_A3.1	High	Low	Feature presence and extent confidence changed to High and Low respectively, following Tables 2 & 5 of Technical Protocol E. Presence confirmed by Tim Allsop (Chair of IoS Wildlife Trust/ St Martins Diving Services) copyright photos (supplied to Finding Sanctuary), and by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisers (A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.). Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate presence of feature, including presence of feature supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including still images. Multiple records available, greater than 90% agreement

					in habitat type across records); Low confidence for extent (no habitat map from survey available).
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 35d_A4.2	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	FS 35d_A3.2	Low	Low	
	Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 35d_A5.1	Low	Low	
	Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 35d_A5.4	Low	Low	
	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	FS 35d_HOCI_7	Low	Low	
	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	FS 35d_SOCI_8	Low	Low	Anecdotal evidence only.
	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	FS 35d_SOCI_24	Low	Low	Anecdotal evidence only.
<b>Isles of Scilly: Gilstone to Gorregan</b>	High energy circalittoral rock	FS 35e_A4.1	Low	Low	No survey data available, based on evidence supplied by local group
	High energy infralittoral rock	FS 35e_A3.1	Low	Low	
	High energy intertidal rock	FS 35e_A1.1	Mod	Mod	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory) and by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S.McNair 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.). Moderate confidence that feature is exposed (high energy) at points within the MCZ.
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 35e_A4.2	Mod	Mod	
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	FS 35e_A3.2	Low	Low	

	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS 35e_A1.2	Low	Low	No survey data available, based on evidence supplied by local group
	Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 35e_A5.1	High	Mod	
	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	FS 35e_HOCI_7	Mod	Mod	
	Tide-swept channels	FS 35e_HOCI_22	Low	Low	
	Giant goby ( <i>Gobius cobitis</i> )	FS 35e_SOCI_11	Low	Low	
	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	FS 35e_SOCI_8	High	Mod	
	Sea snail ( <i>Paludinella littorina</i> )	FS 35e_SOCI_25	Low	Low	
	Sea-fan anemone ( <i>Amphianthus dohrnii</i> )	FS 35e_SOCI_2	Low	Low	Feature presence and extent confidence changed to Low, following Tables 4 & 6 from Technical Protocol E. Presence supported by evidence from the Finding Sanctuary local group (Isles of Scilly Local Group anecdotal knowledge - dataset 53, part of Natural England national GI). Therefore Low confidence for presence (as only anecdotal information available) and low confidence for extent.
	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	FS 35e_SOCI_24	Low	Low	
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Halicystus auricula</i> )	FS 35e_SOCI_14	Low	Low	
<b>Isles of Scilly: Hanjague to Deep Ledge</b>	High energy circalittoral rock	FS 35f_A4.1	High	Mod	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, following Tables 2 & 5 of Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral & circalittoral rock, Fig 5 pg 7 showing circalittoral vertical

					<p>rock] also records current presence of wave exposed circalittoral rock pg 57; IoS Wildlife trust data shows 6 records from point surveys by divers for biotopes associated with wave exposed circalittoral rock (Gall, A. 2011 - Fig 5, pg 46); also presence confirmed by Tim Allsop (Chair of IoS Wildlife Trust / St Martin's Diving Services) copyright photos (supplied to Finding Sanctuary). Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate presence of feature, including presence of feature supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including diver survey &amp; still images. Multiple records available, greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); Moderate confidence for extent (habitat extent supported by combination of data covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).</p>
	<p>High energy infralittoral rock</p>	<p>FS 35f_A3.1</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Mod</p>	<p>Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, following Tables 2 &amp; 5 from Technical Protocol E. Feature presence confirmed by SeaSearch data records from within the MCZ boundary (2007, 2010) also by by Tim Allsop (Chair of IoS Wildlife Trust/ St Martins Diving Services) copyright photos (supplied to Finding Sanctuary). Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate presence of feature, including presence of feature supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including diver survey and still images. Multiple records available, greater than 90% agreement in</p>

					habitat type across records); Moderate confidence for extent (sample data available covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).
	High energy intertidal rock	FS 35f_A1.1	Mod	Low	Intertidal presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively for this feature, supported by aerial photos (Channel Coastal Observatory - indicative screengrab saved in appropriate UID folder) and visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair, 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.).
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 35f_A2.1	Mod	Low	Intertidal presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively for this feature, supported by aerial photos (Channel Coastal Observatory - indicative screengrab saved in appropriate UID folder) and visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair, 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.).
	Low energy circalittoral rock	FS 35f_A4.3	Low	Low	
	Low energy infralittoral rock	FS 35f_A3.3	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 35f_A4.2	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	FS 35f_A3.2	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS 35f_A1.2	Mod	Low	Intertidal presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively for this feature, supported by aerial photos (Channel Coastal Observatory - indicative screengrab saved in

					appropriate UID folder) and visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair, 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.).
	Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 35f_A5.4	High	Mod	
	Subtidal sand	FS 35f_A5.2	High	Mod	
	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	FS 35f_HOCI_7	High	Mod	
	Intertidal under boulder communities	FS 35f_HOCI_10	Mod	Mod	Intertidal presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate for this feature, supported by aerial photos (Channel Coastal Observatory) and visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.).
	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	FS 35f_SOCI_8	High	Mod	
	Sea-fan anemone ( <i>Amphianthus dohrnii</i> )	FS 35f_SOCI_2	High	Mod	
	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	FS 35f_SOCI_24	Mod	Mod	
	Sunset cup coral ( <i>Leptopsammia pruvoti</i> )	FS 35f_SOCI_17	Low	Low	Only local anecdotal information supplied
<b>Isles of Scilly: Higher Town</b>	High energy infralittoral rock	FS 35g_A3.1	Mod	Low	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral & circalittoral rock]; also relevant species records (e.g. <i>Laminaria hyperborea</i> , <i>L. ochroleuca</i> ) found located within the MCZ boundary

					(Seasearch data accessed via NBN gateway); as well as visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisers (A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.). Therefore Moderate confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate presence of feature, including presence of feature supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including diver survey. Multiple records available, greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); Low confidence for extent (no habitat map from survey available).
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 35g_A2.1	Mod	Low	Intertidal presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively for this feature, supported by aerial photos (Channel Coastal Observatory - indicative screengrab saved in appropriate UID folder) and visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair, 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.). Aerial photos only as evidence, therefore confidences Moderate/Low.
	Intertidal mud	FS 35g_A2.3	0	0	Available evidence is conflicting with respect to habitat type. SNCB local marine advisor also confirms feature absence throughout the site
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	FS 35g_A2.2	Mod	Low	Intertidal presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively for this feature, supported by aerial photos (Channel Coastal Observatory - indicative screengrab saved in appropriate UID folder) and visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair, 2012,

					pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.). Aerial photos only as evidence, therefore confidences Moderate/Low.
	Low energy intertidal rock	FS 35g_A1.3	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	FS 35g_A3.2	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS 35g_A1.2	High	Low	Intertidal presence and extent confidence increased to High and Low respectively, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. NE IoS intertidal and underboulder survey data (Sept 2011) show presence of feature (supported by photographs); also supported by Isles of Scilly Wildlife Trust Shoresearch data (e.g. see Fig 2, pg 25 - intertidal underboulder communities, associated with moderate exposure intertidal rock). Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate presence of feature, including presence of feature supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including still images. Multiple records available, greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); Low confidence for extent (no habitat map - from survey data - available).
	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	FS 35g_A5.5	High	High	
	Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 35g_A5.4	High	Mod	
	Subtidal sand	FS 35g_A5.2	Low	Low	MESH >58 but no ground truthing in polygon that is not fully contained within MCZ boundary
	Intertidal under boulder communities	FS 35g_HOCI_10	High	High	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High, following Tables 3 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. NE IoS intertidal and underboulder survey data (Sept 2011)

					show presence of feature (supported by photographs), and IoS Wildlife trust data shows 1 record of this HOCl from Shoresearch survey (Gall, A. 2011 - Fig 2, pg 25). Supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair 2012, pers.comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.) Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of feature supported by biotope-translated ground-truthing data from intertidal surveys & photographic confirmation of presence. Multiple records available, greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); High confidence for extent (supported by sample data distributed across more than 50% of the recommended feature).
	Peat and clay exposures	FS 35g_HOCl_15	High	Mod	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively. based on historical Seasearch survey data, and visual confirmation of feature within the MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.)
	Seagrass beds	FS 35g_HOCl_17	High	High	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High, following Tables 3 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Presence and extent of feature confirmed by Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR087) see Fig 14, pg 29; data from annual seagrass surveys (Cook, K.J. 2011 Section 5.2, pg 14); and supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine

					advisors (A.Gall 2012, pers. comm.). Therefore High confidence for presence and extent (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of feature supported by biotope-translated ground-truthing data including diver survey and aerial photograph analysis; with habitat extent supported by a habitat map covering more than 50% of the recommended feature).
	Tide-swept channels	FS 35g_HOCI_22	Low	Low	
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Haliclystus auricula</i> )	FS 35g_SOCI_14	Mod	Low	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively, following Tables 4 & 6 from Technical Protocol E. Presence of feature confirmed by relevant species records found located within the MCZ boundary (Seasearch data accessed via NBN gateway); also by visual confirmation of the feature within the MCZ boundary by NE local marine adviser (A. Gall, 2012, pers.comm.). Therefore Moderate confidence for presence (species presence supported by multiple records, with at least one record from between 6 and 12 years old, using ground-truthing techniques appropriate for the assessment of the species and undertaken by specialists); Low for extent.
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i> )	FS 35g_SOCI_20	Low	Low	
<b>Isles of Scilly: Lower Ridge to Innisvouls</b>	High energy circalittoral rock	FS 35h_A4.1	Mod	Mod	Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral &

					<p>circalittoral rock, Fig 5 pg 7 showing circalittoral vertical rock]; IoS Wildlife trust data shows 3 records from point surveys by divers for wave exposed circalittoral rock within the MCZ (Gall, A. 2011 - Fig 5, pg 46); also supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A.Gall, 2012 pers. comm.) Therefore Moderate confidence for presence (as supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including diver survey - multiple records available with greater than 50% agreement in habitat type across records); Moderate confidence for extent (supported by sample data covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).</p>
	High energy infralittoral rock	FS 35h_A3.1	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 35h_A4.2	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	FS 35h_A3.2	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS 35h_A1.2	Mod	Low	<p>Intertidal presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively for this feature, supported by aerial photos (Channel Coastal Observatory - indicative screengrab saved in appropriate UID folder) and visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair, 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.).</p>
	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	FS 35h_A5.5	Low	Low	<p>MESH &gt;58 but no ground truthing in polygon that is not fully contained within MCZ boundary</p>
	Subtidal mixed	FS	Low	Low	<p>MESH &gt;58 but no ground</p>

	sediments	35h_A5.4			truing in polygon that is not fully contained within MCZ boundary
	Subtidal sand	FS 35h_A5.2	Low	Low	MESH >58 but no ground truing in polygon that is not fully contained within MCZ boundary
	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	FS 35h_HOCI_7	High	High	Extent confidence increased to High following technical protocols. 8 records of HOCI in lower half of site less than 50% coverage, however, additional 16 species records supporting feature in northern half of site, therefore, greater than 50% coverage, high confidence in extent. Underpinned by Seasearch 2009; Marine Recorder Local Records Centre, Marine Recorder MCS, Marine Recorder JNCC, Marine Recorder Marlin.
	Seagrass beds	FS 35h_HOCI_17	0	0	Feature presence and extent confidence reduced to 'No confidence' as map of seagrass extent and occurrence (Jackson et al., 2011) shows none within this MCZ boundary.
	Tide-swept channels	FS 35h_HOCI_22	Low	Low	Based on anecdotal evidence from IOS local group
	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	FS 35h_SOCI_8	High	Mod	
	Sea-fan anemone ( <i>Amphianthus dohrnii</i> )	FS 35h_SOCI_2	High	Mod	
	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	FS 35h_SOCI_24	Low	Low	
	Sunset cup coral ( <i>Leptopsammia pruvoti</i> )	FS 35h_SOCI_17	High	Mod	
<b>Isles of Scilly: Men a Vaur to White Island</b>	High energy cirralittoral rock	FS 35i_A4.1	High	Low	Feature presence and extent confidence changed to High and Low respectively, following Tables 2 & 5 of Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral &

					<p>circolittoral rock; Fig 5 pg7 showing circolittoral vertical rock] also records current presence of wave exposed circolittoral rock biotopes/species pg 60-64; and presence confirmed by Tim Allsop (Chair of IoS Wildlife Trust/ St Martins Diving Services) copyright photos (supplied to Finding Sanctuary); and by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisers (A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.). Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate presence of feature, including presence of feature supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including still images. Multiple records available, greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); Low confidence for extent (no habitat map from survey available).</p>
	High energy infralittoral rock	FS 35i_A3.1	High	Mod	<p>Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, following Tables 2 &amp; 5 from Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral &amp; circolittoral rock, Fig 4 pg 7 showing historical sites featuring kelp biotopes] also records current presence of kelp biotopes on infralittoral rock Section 5.23 and Table 16, pg 35-6. Also presence confirmed by Tim Allsop (Chair of IoS Wildlife Trust / St Martin's Diving Services) copyright photos (supplied to Finding Sanctuary). Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the</p>

					presence of the feature, including presence of feature supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including diver survey & still images. Multiple records available, with greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); Moderate confidence for extent (supported by combination of data covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).
	High energy intertidal rock	FS 35i_A1.1	High	High	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory) and by IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary); also by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S.McNair 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.). High confidence that feature is exposed (high energy) at points within the MCZ (supported also by biotope mapping).
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 35i_A2.1	High	Mod	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory), also by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A.Gall, 2012 pers.comm.).
	Intertidal mud	FS 35i_A2.3	0	0	Available evidence is conflicting with respect to habitat type. SNCB local marine advisor also confirms feature absence throughout the site
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	FS 35i_A2.2	High	High	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High supported by aerial photographs

					(Channel Coastal Observatory) and by IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary); also by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.).
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 35i_A4.2	Mod	Mod	
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	FS 35i_A3.2	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS 35i_A1.2	High	High	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory) and by IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary); also by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S.McNair 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.). High confidence that feature is moderately exposed (moderate energy) at points within the MCZ (some shelter between the islands in the MCZ would give moderate energy levels - supported also by biotope mapping).
	Subtidal sand	FS 35i_A5.2	High	High	
	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	FS 35i_HOCI_7	Low	Low	
	Intertidal under boulder communities	FS 35i_HOCI_10	High	High	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High, following Tables 3 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. IoS Wildlife trust data shows 1 record of this HOCI from Shoresearch survey (Gall, A.

					<p>2011 - Fig 2, pg 25). Also covered by IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS &amp; supplied to Finding Sanctuary). Supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair 2012, pers.comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.) Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of feature supported by biotope-translated ground-truthing data from intertidal surveys. Multiple records available, with greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); High confidence for extent (supported by combination of data distributed across more than 50% of the recommended feature).</p>
	Seagrass beds	FS 35i_HOCI _17	High	High	<p>Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High, following Tables 3 &amp; 5 from Technical Protocol E. Presence and extent of feature confirmed by Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR087) see Fig 14, pg 29; data from annual seagrass surveys (Cook, K.J. 2011 Section 5.2, pg 14); and supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A.Gall 2012, pers. comm.). Therefore High confidence for presence and extent (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of feature supported by biotope-translated ground-truthing data including diver survey and aerial photograph</p>

					analysis; with habitat extent supported by a habitat map covering more than 50% of the recommended feature).
	Tide-swept channels	FS 35i_HOCI_22	Low	Low	
	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	FS 35i_SOCI_8	Mod	Mod	
	Sea-fan anemone ( <i>Amphianthus dohrnii</i> )	FS 35i_SOCI_2	Low	Low	No records listed in SAD or GI
	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	FS 35i_SOCI_24	Low	Low	
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Haliclystus auricula</i> )	FS 35i_SOCI_14	Low	Low	
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i> )	FS 35i_SOCI_20	Low	Low	
<b>Isles of Scilly: Peninnis to Dry Ledge</b>	High energy circalittoral rock	FS 35j_A4.1	High	High	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High following Tables 2 & 5 of Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral & circalittoral rock, Fig 5 pg 7 showing circalittoral vertical rock] also records current presence of wave exposed circalittoral rock e.g. Table 19 pg 47 showing CR.HCR biotopes at Newfoundland Point; IoS Wildlife trust data shows c.12 records from point surveys by divers for biotopes associated with circalittoral rock within the MCZ (Gall, A. 2011 - Fig 5, pg 46); also supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A.Gall, 2012 pers. comm.) Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to

					demonstrate presence of feature, including interpreted ground-truthing data e.g. diver survey - multiple records available with greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); High confidence for extent (supported by sample data covering more than 50% of the recommended feature).
	High energy infralittoral rock	FS 35j_A3.1	Low	Low	
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 35j_A2.1	High	Mod	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory); as well as IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary).
	Intertidal mixed sediments	FS 35j_A2.4	High	Mod	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory); as well as IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary).
	Intertidal mud	FS 35j_A2.3	0	0	Available evidence is conflicting with respect to habitat type. SNCB local marine advisor also confirms feature absence throughout the site
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	FS 35j_A2.2	High	High	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory); as well as IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary).
	Low energy intertidal rock	FS 35j_A1.3	High	High	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal

					Observatory); as well as loS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary), and NE loS intertidal and underboulder survey data (Sept 2011) showing presence of feature (supported by photographs).
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 35j_A4.2	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	FS 35j_A3.2	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS 35j_A1.2	High	Mod	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory); as well as loS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary), and NE loS intertidal and underboulder survey data (Sept 2011) showing presence of feature (supported by photographs).
	Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 35j_A5.1	High	Mod	
	Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 35j_A5.4	Low	Low	Small area of feature overlapping site (<1 ha) with a MESH score >58. However, in the absence of any ground truth data within the site and given that the site is so small this has been downgraded to L,L according to the criteria of protocol E.
	Subtidal sand	FS 35j_A5.2	Low	Low	MESH >58 but no ground truthing in polygon that is not fully contained within MCZ boundary
	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	FS 35j_HOCI_7	High	Mod	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively following Tables 3 & 5 of Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows

					<p>historical presence data [Figs 5 and 6 pg 7-8 showing historical data for sites featuring relevant biotopes] also records current presence of relevant biotopes e.g. Table 19 pg 47 showing biotopes at Gap Point and Newfoundland Point; IoS Wildlife trust data shows c.12 records from point surveys by divers for fragile sponge and anthozoan communities within the MCZ boundaries (Gall, A. 2011 - Fig 5, pg 46); also supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A.Gall, 2012 pers. comm.) Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate presence of feature, including interpreted ground-truthing data e.g. diver survey - multiple records available with greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); High confidence for extent (supported by sample data covering more than 50% of the recommended feature).</p>
	Intertidal under boulder communities	FS 35j_HOCI_10	High	High	<p>Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High Following Tables 3 &amp; 5 from Technical Protocol E. NE IoS intertidal and underboulder survey data (Sept 2011) show presence of feature (supported by photographs), and IoS Wildlife trust data shows 2 records of this HOCI from Shoresearch survey (Gall, A. 2011 - Fig 2, pg 25). Also covered by IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS &amp; supplied to Finding Sanctuary). Supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair 2012, pers. comm., A.Gall 2012,</p>

					pers. comm.). Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of feature supported by biotope-translated ground-truthing data from intertidal surveys & photographic confirmation of presence. Multiple records available, greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); High confidence for extent (supported by sample data distributed across more than 50% of the recommended feature).
	Giant goby ( <i>Gobius cobitis</i> )	FS 35j_SOCI_ 11	Low	Low	
	Ocean quahog ( <i>Arctica islandica</i> )	FS 35j_SOCI_ 3	Low	Low	No supporting data for this site despite SAD referring to 3 point records with no information regarding age of records.
	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	FS 35j_SOCI_ 8	High	Mod	
	Sea snail ( <i>Paludinella littorina</i> )	FS 35j_SOCI_ 25	Low	Low	
	Sea-fan anemone ( <i>Amphianthus dohrnii</i> )	FS 35j_SOCI_ 2	Mod	Mod	
	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	FS 35j_SOCI_ 24	Mod	Mod	
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Haliclystus auricula</i> )	FS 35j_SOCI_ 14	Low	Low	No photos only LA knowledge of presence of species – L
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i> )	FS 35j_SOCI_ 20	Low	Low	
	Sunset cup coral ( <i>Leptopsammia pruvoti</i> )	FS 35j_SOCI_ 17	High	Mod	
<b>Isles of Scilly: Plympton</b>	High energy circalittoral rock	FS 35k_A4.1	High	Low	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Low respectively,

to Spanish Ledge					<p>following Tables 2 &amp; 5 from Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral &amp; circalittoral rock, Fig 5 pg 7 showing historical data for circalittoral vertical rock] also records current presence of high energy circalittoral rock e.g. at Gugh Reef Section 5.44, pg 48; IoS Wildlife Trust data shows 3 records from point surveys by divers for biotopes associated with circalittoral rock within the MCZ (Gall, A. 2011 - Fig 5, pg 46); also presence confirmed by Tim Allsop (Chair of IoS Wildlife Trust / St Martin's Diving Services) copyright photos (supplied to Finding Sanctuary). Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate presence of feature, including interpreted ground-truthing data e.g. diver survey &amp; still images - multiple records available with greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); and Low confidence for extent (no habitat map - from survey data - available).</p>
	High energy infralittoral rock	FS 35k_A3.1	High	Mod	<p>Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, following Tables 2 &amp; 5 from Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral &amp; circalittoral rock, Fig 4 pg 7 showing historical sites featuring kelp biotopes] also records current presence of kelp biotopes on infralittoral rock Section 5.7 and pg 22. Also supported by visual confirmation of feature within</p>

					MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A.Gall, 2012 pers. comm.) Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of feature supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including diver survey. Multiple records available, with greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); Moderate confidence for extent (supported by combination of data covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).
	High energy intertidal rock	FS 35k_A1.1	High	High	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High, supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory); NE IoS intertidal and underboulder survey data (Sept 2011); IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary); and by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair 2012, pers. comm., A.Gall 2012, pers.comm.). High confidence that feature is exposed (high energy) at points within the MCZ (supported also by biotope mapping).
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	FS 35k_A2.2	High	High	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High, supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory); by IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary); and by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine

					advisors (S. McNair 2012, pers. comm., A.Gall 2012, pers.comm.).
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 35k_A4.2	High	Mod	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral & circalittoral rock, Fig 5 pg 7 showing historical data for circalittoral vertical rock] also records current presence of moderate energy circalittoral rock e.g. at Gugh Reef Section 5.44, pg 48; IoS Wildlife Trust data shows 3 records from point surveys by divers for biotopes associated with circalittoral rock within the MCZ (Gall, A. 2011 - Fig 5, pg 46); also presence confirmed by Tim Allsop (Chair of IoS Wildlife Trust / St Martin's Diving Services) copyright photos (supplied to Finding Sanctuary). Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate presence of feature, including interpreted ground-truthing data e.g. diver survey & still images - multiple records available with greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); and Moderate confidence for extent (supported by combination of data covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	FS 35k_A3.2	Mod	Mod	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock'

					including infralittoral & circalittoral rock, Fig 4 pg 7 showing historical sites featuring kelp biotopes] also records current presence of kelp biotopes on infralittoral rock Section 5.7 and pg 22. Therefore Moderate confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of feature supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including diver survey. Multiple records available, with greater than 50% agreement in habitat type across records); Moderate confidence for extent (supported by combination of data covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS 35k_A1.2	High	High	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High, supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory); NE IoS intertidal and underboulder survey data (Sept 2011); IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary); and by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair 2012, pers. comm., A.Gall 2012, pers.comm.). High confidence that feature is moderately exposed (moderate energy) at points within the MCZ (supported also by biotope mapping).
	Subtidal sand	FS 35k_A5.2	High	Mod	
	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	FS 35k_HOCI_7	High	Mod	
	Intertidal under boulder	FS 35k_HOCI	High	High	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High

	communities	_10			Following Tables 3 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. NE IoS intertidal and underboulder survey data (Sept 2011) show presence of feature (supported by photographs), and IoS Wildlife trust data shows 1 record of this HOCl from Shoresearch survey (Gall, A. 2011 - Fig 2, pg 25). Also covered by IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary). Supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair 2012, pers. comm., A.Gall 2012, pers. comm.). Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of feature supported by biotope-translated ground-truthing data from intertidal surveys & photographic confirmation of presence. Multiple records available, greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); High confidence for extent (supported by sample data distributed across more than 50% of the recommended feature).
	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	FS 35k_SOC1_8	High	Mod	
	Sea-fan anemone ( <i>Amphianthus dohrnii</i> )	FS 35k_SOC1_2	High	Mod	
	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	FS 35k_SOC1_24	Mod	Mod	
	Sunset cup coral ( <i>Leptopsammia pruvoti</i> )	FS 35k_SOC1_17	High	Mod	
<b>Isles of Scilly: Smith</b>	High energy infralittoral rock	FS 35b_A3.1	Mod	Low	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low

<p><b>Sound Non-Disturbance Area</b></p>					<p>respectively, following Tables 2 &amp; 5 from Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral &amp; circalittoral rock, Fig 4 pg 7 showing historical sites featuring kelp biotopes] also records current presence of kelp biotopes on exposed infralittoral rock Section 5.8 pg 23. Therefore Moderate confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of 'parent' feature [i.e. infralittoral rock]: presence of 'parent' feature supported by interpreted found-truthing data e.g. diver survey. Multiple records available, with greater than 90% agreement in parent type across records); Low confidence for extent (no habitat map - from survey-available).</p>
	<p>Moderate energy infralittoral rock</p>	<p>FS 35b_A3.2</p>	<p>Mod</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Feature presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively, following Tables 2 &amp; 5 from Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral &amp; circalittoral rock, Fig 4 pg 7 showing historical sites featuring kelp biotopes] also records current presence of kelp biotopes on exposed infralittoral rock Section 5.8 pg 23. Therefore Moderate confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of 'parent' feature [i.e. infralittoral rock]: presence of 'parent' feature supported by interpreted found-truthing</p>

					data e.g. diver survey. Multiple records available, with greater than 90% agreement in parent type across records); Low confidence for extent (no habitat map - from survey-available).
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS 35b_A1.2	0	0	No supporting data
	Tide-swept channels	FS 35b_HOCI_22	Low	Low	All supporting data lie outside the boundary
	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	FS 35b_SOCI_8	Low	Low	No supporting data, evidence from local group only
	Sea-fan anemone ( <i>Amphianthus dohrnii</i> )	FS 35b_SOCI_2	Low	Low	No supporting data, evidence from local group only
	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	FS 35b_SOCI_24	Low	Low	No supporting data, evidence from local group only
<b>Isles of Scilly: Smith Sound Tide Swept Channel</b>	High energy infralittoral rock	FS 35I_A3.1	Mod	Mod	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral & circalittoral rock, Fig 4 pg 7 showing historical sites featuring kelp biotopes] also records current presence of kelp biotopes on exposed infralittoral rock Section 5.8 pg 23. Also supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A.Gall, 2012 pers. comm.) Therefore Moderate confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of parent feature ("infralittoral rock") supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including diver survey. Multiple records available, with greater than 90%

					agreement in parent type across records); Moderate confidence for extent (supported by combination of data covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).
	High energy intertidal rock	FS 35I_A1.1	High	Mod	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory); by IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary); and by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair 2012, pers. comm., A.Gall 2012, pers.comm.).
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 35I_A4.2	High	Low	Feature presence and extent confidence changed to High and Low respectively, following Tables 2 & 5 of Technical Protocol E. Presence confirmed by Tim Allsop (Chair of IoS Wildlife Trust/ St Martins Diving Services) copyright photos (supplied to Finding Sanctuary), and by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.). Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate presence of feature, including presence of feature supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including still images. Multiple records available, greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); Low confidence for extent (no habitat map from survey available).
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	FS 35I_A3.2	High	Mod	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, following Tables 2 & 5 from

					<p>Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral &amp; circalittoral rock, Fig 4 pg 7 showing historical sites featuring kelp biotopes] also records current presence of kelp biotopes on exposed infralittoral rock Section 5.8 pg 23. Presence confirmed by Tim Allsop (Chair of IoS Wildlife Trust / St Martin's Diving Services) copyright photos (supplied to Finding Sanctuary). Also supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A.Gall, 2012 pers. comm.) - confirming moderate energy (as tide-swept channel). Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of feature supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including diver survey &amp; still images. Multiple records available, with greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); Moderate confidence for extent (supported by combination of data covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).</p>
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS 35I_A1.2	High	Mod	<p>Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory); by IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS &amp; supplied to Finding Sanctuary); and by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine</p>

					advisors (S. McNair 2012, pers. comm., A.Gall 2012, pers.comm.).
	Subtidal sand	FS 35I_A5.2	High	Mod	
	Tide-swept channels	FS 35I_HOCI_22	High	Mod	Four data points supporting the feature at northern and southern extremities of the site covering less than 50% of the site. Underpinned by D108 (IoS data A. Gall 2009, 2010)
	Burgundy maerl paint weed ( <i>Cruoria cruoriaeformis</i> )	FS 35I_SOCI_7	Low	Low	
	Giant goby ( <i>Gobius cobitis</i> )	FS 35I_SOCI_11	Low	Low	
	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	FS 35I_SOCI_8	Low	Low	Anecdotal evidence only.
	Sea-fan anemone ( <i>Amphianthus dohrnii</i> )	FS 35I_SOCI_2	Low	Low	Point data outside the boundary
	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	FS 35I_SOCI_24	Low	Low	Point data outside the boundary
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i> )	FS 35I_SOCI_19	Mod	Mod	
<b>Isles of Scilly: Tean</b>	High energy infralittoral rock	FS 35m_A3.1	Mod	Mod	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral & circalittoral rock]. Seasearch report from 2010 records presence of "large growths of <i>L.ochroleuca</i> and an understory of red algae" indicating presence of infralittoral rock (pg4). Therefore Moderate confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including

					presence of parent feature "infralittoral rock" supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including diver survey, with greater than 90% agreement in parent type across records); Moderate confidence for extent (supported by combination of data covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).
	High energy intertidal rock	FS 35m_A1.1	Mod	Mod	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory) also by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S.McNair 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.). Moderate confidence that feature is exposed (high energy) at points within the MCZ.
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 35m_A2.1	High	Mod	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory) also by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S.McNair 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.).
	Intertidal mud	FS 35m_A2.3	0	0	Available evidence is conflicting with respect to habitat type. SNCB local marine advisor also confirms feature absence throughout the site
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	FS 35m_A2.2	Mod	Low	Intertidal presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively for this feature, supported by aerial photos (Channel Coastal Observatory - indicative screengrab saved into appropriate UID folder) and visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine

					advisors (S. McNair, 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.).
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	FS 35m_A3.2	Mod	Mod	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral & circalittoral rock]; also Seasearch report from 2010 records presence of "large growths of L.ochroleuca and an understorey of red algae" (pg4) indicating presence of infralittoral rock, in a tide-swept (moderate energy) area. Therefore Moderate confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of parent feature supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including diver survey. Multiple records available, with greater than 90% agreement in parent type across records); Moderate confidence for extent (supported by combination of data covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS 35m_A1.2	High	High	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory) also by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S.McNair 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.). High confidence that feature is moderately exposed (moderate energy) at points within the MCZ.
	Subtidal macrophyte-	FS 35m_A5.5	High	High	

	dominated sediment				
	Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 35m_A5.4	High	Mod	
	Subtidal sand	FS 35m_A5.2	Low	Low	MESH >58 but no ground truthing in polygon that is not fully contained within MCZ boundary
	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	FS 35m_HOC I_7	0	0	No supporting GI
	Intertidal under boulder communities	FS 35m_HOC I_10	High	High	Intertidal presence and extent confidence increased to High for this feature, supported by aerial photos (Channel Coastal Observatory); Local Group dataset 53 (comprising of AONB / PML / Local Photographic / Video); and visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.).
	Seagrass beds	FS 35m_HOC I_17	High	High	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High, following Tables 3 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Presence and extent of feature confirmed by Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR087) see Fig 14, pg 29; data from annual seagrass surveys (Cook, K.J. 2011 Section 5.2, pg 14); and supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A.Gall 2012, pers. comm.). Therefore High confidence for presence and extent (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of feature supported by biotope-translated ground-truthing data including diver survey and aerial photograph analysis; with habitat extent supported by a habitat map covering more than 50% of the recommended feature).

	Tide-swept channels	FS 35m_HOC I_22	Low	Low	
	Stalked jellyfish (2 species)	FS 35m_non_ENG_25	Low	Low	
<b>Isles of Scilly: Tean Non-Disturbanc e Area</b>	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 35a_A2.1	Mod	Low	Intertidal presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively for this feature, supported by aerial photos (Channel Coastal Observatory - indicative screengrab saved in appropriate UID folder) and visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair, 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.).
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	FS 35a_A3.2	Low	Low	Modelled data only with no ground truthing
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS 35a_A1.2	Mod	Low	Intertidal presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively for this feature, supported by aerial photos (Channel Coastal Observatory - indicative screengrab saved in appropriate UID folder) and visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair, 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.).
	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	FS 35a_A5.5	High	Mod	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively following Tables 2 & 5 of Technical Protocol E. NECR087 (Jackson et al., 2011) confirms presence of feature within site boundaries (Fig 14, pg 29). Therefore High confidence for presence (quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature including presence of feature shown by a habitat map supported by biological validation samples);

					Moderate for extent (habitat extent supported by habitat map covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).
	Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 35a_A5.4	High	Mod	
	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	FS 35a_HOCI_7	0	0	No supporting data or data references in Site assessment Document
	Intertidal under boulder communities	FS 35a_HOCI_10	Mod	Low	Intertidal presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively for this feature, supported by aerial photos (Channel Coastal Observatory - indicative screengrab saved in appropriate UID folder - showing intertidal rock/boulders) and visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair, 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.).
	Seagrass beds	FS 35a_HOCI_17	High	High	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High following Tables 3 & 5 of Technical Protocol E. NECR087 (Jackson et al., 2011) confirms presence of feature within site boundaries (Fig 14, pg 29). Therefore High confidence for presence (quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature including presence of feature shown by a habitat map with supported by biological validation samples); High for extent (habitat extent supported by a habitat map covering more than 50% of the recommended feature).
	Tide-swept channels	FS 35a_HOCI_22	Low	Low	
	Stalked jellyfish (2 species)	FS 35a_non_ENG_25	0	0	
<b>Land's End</b>	High energy circalittoral rock	FS 34_A4.1	Low	Low	

High energy infralittoral rock	FS 34_A3.1	Low	Low	Modelled low confidence data, covers feature.
High energy intertidal rock	FS 34_A1.1	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by CCO aerial images and NE site visit for groundtruthing with geo-referenced photos - H
Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 34_A2.1	Low	Low	Modelled low confidence data. Could not locate supportive EA data.
Intertidal mud	FS 34_A2.3	0	0	Available evidence is conflicting with respect to habitat type. SNCB local marine advisor also confirms feature absence throughout the site
Intertidal sand and muddy sand	FS 34_A2.2	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by CCO aerial images and NE site visit for groundtruthing with geo-referenced photos - H
Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 34_A4.2	Low	Low	
Moderate energy infralittoral rock	FS 34_A3.2	Low	Low	
Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 34_A5.1	Low	Low	
Subtidal sand	FS 34_A5.2	Low	Low	Modelled low confidence data, covers feature.
Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	FS 34_SOCI_8	Mod	Mod	
Sea snail ( <i>Paludinella littorina</i> )	FS 34_SOCI_25	Low	Low	
Balearic shearwater ( <i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i> )	FS 34_non_E NG_19	High	Low	SOTON University three year project constant effort surveys monitoring this site and other sites in the southwest highlighting this rMCZ as a specifically important site for this feature. Surveys only conducted over summer months.
Basking shark ( <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> )	FS 34_non_E NG_10	High	Low	Long term monitoring project has highlighted the importance of this site and

					its associated tidal fronts as a feeding ground for Basking Sharks
	Bottlenose dolphin ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> )	FS 34_non_E NG_11	High	0	Data from acoustic monitoring by Exeter University available to support presence, Long term visual and acoustic surveys support presence of this feature but extent is unknown on a wider basis
	Harbour porpoise ( <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> )	FS 34_non_E NG_4	High	Low	Long term visual and acoustic surveys support presence of this feature but extent is unknown on a wider basis
<b>Lundy</b>	Mud habitats in deep water	FS 41_HOCI_13	Mod	Mod	Multiple records from expert sources so H for presence. Samples well distributed over feature so H for extent
	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	FS 41_SOCI_24	High	High	
	Guillemot ( <i>Uria aalge</i> )	FS 41_non_E NG_9	High	0	Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB
	Manx shearwater ( <i>Puffinus puffinus</i> )	FS 41_non_E NG_15	High	0	Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB
	Puffin ( <i>Fratercula arctica</i> )	FS 41_non_E NG_14	High	0	Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB
	Razorbill ( <i>Alca torda</i> )	FS 41_non_E NG_13	High	0	Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB
<b>Lundy (RA)</b>	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS RA 13_A4.2	Mod	Mod	Multiple validation samples of species associated with this habitat type over a large area of the reference area
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	FS RA 13_A3.2	High	Mod	MESH map - multiple polygons (score >58) contained entirely within site boundary & ground truth point data - spread across site area but conflicting with BSH maps in some instances
	Subtidal coarse sediment	FS RA 13_A5.1	High	Mod	MESH map - multiple polygons (score >58) contained entirely within site boundary & ground truth point data - spread across site area but conflicting with BSH maps in some instances

	Subtidal sand	FS RA 13_A5.2	High	High	MESH map polygons (>58 MESH score) fully contained within site boundary supported by >10 supporting ground truth point data.
	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	FS RA 13_HOCI_7	High	Mod	2003/4 broad drop video transects taken and analysed by experts, supported by 8 dives within the site for ground truthing. Over 5 of these dives reported presence of sponge dominated biotopes, evidenced by photos in the report) especially Section 5.4.
	Mud habitats in deep water	FS RA 13_HOCI_13	Low	Low	Highly surveyed area with records of Mud habitat >30 years old. Other species and habitat found in this area are also not compatible with this habitat. Likely habitat is muddy sand, a habitat favoured by <i>Artica islandica</i> which is also found in the site.
	Common maerl ( <i>Phymatolithon calcareum</i> )	FS RA 13_SOCI_26	Low	Low	
	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	FS RA 13_SOCI_8	High	High	
	Sea-fan anemone ( <i>Amphianthus dohrnii</i> )	FS RA 13_SOCI_2	Low	Low	
	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	FS RA 13_SOCI_24	Mod	Mod	
	Sunset cup coral ( <i>Leptopsammi a pruvoti</i> )	FS RA 13_SOCI_17	High	High	
	<b>Lyme Bay</b>	High energy infralittoral rock	FS RA 07_A3.1	Mod	Mod
Intertidal		FS RA	Low	Low	

	coarse sediment	07_A2.1			
	Subtidal mixed sediments	FS RA 07_A5.4	Low	Low	
	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	FS RA 07_HOCI_8	High	Mod	Natural England Sabellaria survey between Axmouth and Lyme Regis conducted in September 2009 by specialists identified thick crusts of <i>S. alveolata</i> patchily distributed within the site. Four survey forms were completed within this site and all (>90%) confirm the presence of this habitat. This evidence is less than 6 years old. The 2009 Sabellaria survey provides evidence of this features' presence within the site therefore confidence in presence stays as high. This survey covered more than 50% of the feature which would suggest high confidence in extent, however due to the ephemeral nature of this habitat confidence in extent is recommended to stay as moderate. No photo available but survey forms saved to relevant evidence folder and link to forms on N drive provided in New Evidence tab.
	Peacock's tail ( <i>Padina pavonica</i> )	FS RA 07_SOCI_23	Low	Low	
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Haliclystus auricula</i> )	FS RA 07_SOCI_14	Low	Low	
<b>Morte Platform</b>	High energy circalittoral rock	FS 44_A4.1	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 44_A4.2	Low	Low	
	Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 44_A5.1	Low	Low	
<b>Mounts Bay</b>	High energy infralittoral rock	FS 33_A3.1	Low	Low	Low confidence modelled dataset, covers the feature.
	High energy intertidal rock	FS 33_A1.1	High	Low	Presence of habitat confirmed at Elberry cove

					SX903570 by georeferenced photo taken by Alex Shorefield, Torbay Coast & Countryside Trust as part of Torbay Coast & Countryside Trust Shoreline survey (2004/2005) therefore suggest increase confidence in presence from medium to high. Confidence in extent remains low as only modelled habitat map available.
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 33_A2.1	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by CCO aerial images and NE site visit for groundtruthing with geo-referenced photos - H
	Intertidal mixed sediments	FS 33_A2.4	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by CCO aerial images and NE site visit for groundtruthing with geo-referenced photos - H
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	FS 33_A2.2	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by CCO aerial images and NE site visit for groundtruthing with geo-referenced photos - H
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS 33_A1.2	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by CCO aerial images and NE site visit for groundtruthing with geo-referenced photos - H
	Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 33_A5.4	Low	Low	Low confidence modelled dataset, covers the feature.
	Subtidal sand	FS 33_A5.2	Low	Low	Low confidence modelled dataset, covers the feature.
	Seagrass beds	FS 33_HOCI_17	Low	Low	Evidence source FS29 consists of seagrass records provided by ERCCIS up until 2011. This data set indicates 23 separate records for seagrass from within the rMCZ. Data points are from years 1909, 1960, 1974 (2 records), 1977, 1980, 1986, 1988, and 1992 (15 records). However, because all records are greater than 6 years old, confidence needs to remain

					as Low for presence and Low for extent.
	Giant goby ( <i>Gobius cobitis</i> )	FS 33_SOCI_11	Mod	Mod	
	Ocean quahog ( <i>Arctica islandica</i> )	FS 33_SOCI_3	Low	Low	
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Haliclystus auricula</i> )	FS 33_SOCI_14	Low	Low	
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i> )	FS 33_SOCI_20	Low	Low	
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i> )	FS 33_SOCI_19	Low	Low	
<b>Mouth of the Yealm (RA)</b>	High energy intertidal rock	FS RA 09_A1.1	High	Mod	Visual confirmation of feature supported by geo-referenced photo - H
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS RA 09_A2.1	High	Mod	Visual confirmation of feature supported by geo-referenced photo - H
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS RA 09_A1.2	High	Mod	Visual confirmation of feature supported by geo-referenced photo - H
	Estuarine rocky habitats	FS RA 09_HOCI_5	High	Mod	Visual confirmation of feature supported by geo-referenced photo - H
	Seagrass beds	FS RA 09_HOCI_17	Low	Low	
<b>Newquay and The Gannel</b>	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	FS 37_A2.5	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H
	High energy intertidal rock	FS 37_A1.1	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 37_A2.1	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and

					geo-referenced photos - H
	Intertidal mud	FS 37_A2.3	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	FS 37_A2.2	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H
	Low energy intertidal rock	FS 37_A1.3	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS 37_A1.2	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H
	Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 37_A5.1	Low	Low	Data from Lundy survey suggests H for this feature, but this does not coincide with the site. FS final report suggests UKSeaMap data only used (p804) so L confidence
	Subtidal mud	FS 37_A5.3	Low	Low	UKSeaMap data only
	Subtidal sand	FS 37_A5.2	Low	Low	UKSeaMap data only
	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	FS 37_SOCI_31	Mod	Mod	1 specialist record <6years old. Environment agency sample data taken from the freshwater catchment above the Gannel EstuaryTraC water body (1986-2011). Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ must have all passed through rMCZ due to catadromous life cycle of this species. - ERCCIS data not currently available - likely to increase confidence
	Giant goby ( <i>Gobius cobitis</i> )	FS 37_SOCI_11	Low	Low	

	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	FS 37_SOCI_22	Low	Low	
	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	FS 37_SOCI_8	Low	Low	
	Sea snail ( <i>Paludinella littorina</i> )	FS 37_SOCI_25	Low	Low	
<b>North of Lundy (Atlantic Array area)</b>	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 45_A4.2	Low	Low	
	Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 45_A5.1	Low	Low	
	Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 45_A5.4	Low	Low	
	Subtidal sand	FS 45_A5.2	Low	Low	
<b>Otter Estuary</b>	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	FS 21_A2.5	High	High	EA polygon (total 6.83 ha) derived from high confidence 10cm resolution aerial photography (2010). High confidence from EA photography data, acknowledging caveats of - 2009 biotope maps -unused currently (A75) - currently conflicting in parts with low and med confidence BSH polygons, translated REC data (MESH score 1), combined MESH maps (Score 41) and HOCl polygon - Sheltered muddy gravels
	High energy infralittoral rock	FS 21_A3.1	Low	Low	Modelled data only with no supporting ground truth data
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 21_A2.1	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H
	Intertidal mud	FS 21_A2.3	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H
	Subtidal sand	FS 21_A5.2	Low	Low	Mainly just Modelled data, So L for both.
	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	FS 21_SOCI_31	High	High	Environment Agency sample data taken from the freshwater catchment above the Otter TraC water body (1998 - 2011). Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ must have all passed through rMCZ due

					to catadromous life cycle of this species. 24 presence events recorded in the past 6 years, 64 records less than 12 years old with 22 that are 14 years old.
<b>Padstow Bay and Surrounds</b>	High energy circalittoral rock	FS 38_A4.1	Low	Low	
	High energy infralittoral rock	FS 38_A3.1	Low	Low	
	High energy intertidal rock	FS 38_A1.1	High	Mod	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 38_A2.1	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photos - H
	Intertidal mud	FS 38_A2.3	Low	Low	Data only modelled and predicted in an area where Intertidal mud seems unlikely. Parent feature (Intertidal sediment) can be found but doubtful if this is mud. EA data not available
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	FS 38_A2.2	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 38_A4.2	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	FS 38_A3.2	Low	Low	UKSeaMap data only
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS 38_A1.2	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H
	Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 38_A5.1	Low	Low	
Ocean quahog ( <i>Arctica</i> )	FS 38_SOC1_	Low	Low		

	<i>islandica</i> )	3			
	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	FS 38_SOCI_ 8	Mod	Mod	
	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	FS 38_SOCI_ 24	Low	Low	
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Haliclystus auricula</i> )	FS 38_SOCI_ 14	Low	Low	
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i> )	FS 38_SOCI_ 19	Low	Low	
	Bottlenose dolphin ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> )	FS 38_non_E NG_11	High	Low	Non ENG - data not in mxd
	Fulmar ( <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> )	FS 38_non_E NG_17	High	0	Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB
	Guillemot ( <i>Uria aalge</i> )	FS 38_non_E NG_9	High	0	Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB
	Kittiwake ( <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> )	FS 38_non_E NG_12	High	0	Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB
	Puffin ( <i>Fratercula arctica</i> )	FS 38_non_E NG_14	High	0	Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB
	Razorbill ( <i>Alca torda</i> )	FS 38_non_E NG_13	High	0	Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB
<b>Poole Rocks</b>	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 14_A4.2	High	High	Despite being shallow, the site is highly turbid with high siltation resulting in circalittoral biotopes. Underwater photographic evidence of feature across multiple locations within the site.
	Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 14_A5.4	Low	Low	Small area of high MESH polygon with no ground truthing points
	Subtidal sand	FS 14_A5.2	Low	Low	Small area of high MESH polygon with no ground truthing points
	Couch's goby ( <i>Gobius couchi</i> )	FS 14_SOCI_ 12	Mod	Mod	

	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	FS 14_SOCI_22	High	High	
<b>Skerries Bank and Surrounds</b>	High energy infralittoral rock	FS 24_A3.1	High	Mod	High energy infralittoral rock biotopes were recorded in the 2011 South Devon survey (72 point records over 4x200m transects), within the Skerries rMCZ boundary. Data collected by experts from the University of Plymouth.
	High energy intertidal rock	FS 24_A1.1	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 24_A2.1	Low	Low	EA map polygons - back translated intertidal survey data - not supported by available point data and conflicting with low confidence MESH map polygon for A2.2
	Intertidal mixed sediments	FS 24_A2.4	Mod	Low	Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - M
	Intertidal mud	FS 24_A2.3	0	0	Available evidence is conflicting with respect to habitat type. SNCB local marine advisor also confirms feature absence throughout the site
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	FS 24_A2.2	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 24_A4.2	High	Mod	Moderate energy circalittoral rock biotopes were recorded in the 2011 South Devon survey (25 point records over 4x200m transects), within the Skerries rMCZ boundary. Data collected by experts from the University of Plymouth.
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	FS 24_A3.2	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS 24_A1.2	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H
	Subtidal coarse	FS 24_A5.1	Low	Low	

	sediment				
	Subtidal mud	FS 24_A5.3	Low	Low	
	Subtidal sand	FS 24_A5.2	Mod	Mod	2007 Royal Haskoning survey provides drop video and grab sample evidence of parent feature across more than 50% of rMCZ feature.
	Intertidal under boulder communities	FS 24_HOCI_10	Low	Low	
	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	FS 24_SOCI_8	High	High	
	Short snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	FS 24_SOCI_16	Low	Low	
	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	FS 24_SOCI_24	Mod	Mod	
<b>South Dorset</b>	High energy circalittoral rock	FS 16_A4.1	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 16_A4.2	Low	Low	
	Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 16_A5.1	Low	Low	
	Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 16_A5.4	Low	Low	
	Subtidal chalk	FS 16_HOCI_20	High	Mod	GIS data from 2 surveys show 7 ground truthed point data of subtidal chalk. Both surveys 6 years old or less. Points are well distributed across area of focus.
<b>South Dorset (RA)</b>	High energy circalittoral rock	FS RA 04_A4.1	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS RA 04_A4.2	Low	Low	
	Subtidal mixed sediments	FS RA 04_A5.4	Low	Low	
	Subtidal chalk	FS RA 04_HOCI_20	High	Mod	Finding Sanctuary only had point data and did not mark the extent of the feature; however, we have high confidence in the presence due to the ground-truthing data available
<b>South of Falmouth</b>	Moderate energy	FS 31_A4.2	Low	Low	

	circalittoral rock				
	Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 31_A5.1	Low	Low	
<b>South of Portland</b>	High energy circalittoral rock	FS 18_A4.1	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 18_A4.2	Low	Low	
	Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 18_A5.1	Low	Low	
	Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 18_A5.4	Low	Low	
	Subtidal sand	FS 18_A5.2	Low	Low	
	Portland Deep	FS 18_G5	High	High	Geological feature supported by high resolution multibeam data and drop down video.
<b>South-East of Portland Bill (RA)</b>	High energy circalittoral rock	FS RA 05_A4.1	Low	Low	
	Blue Mussel Beds	FS RA 05_HOCI_1	High	High	Presence of this feature confirmed by DORIS data, IFCA survey work, local knowledge and operational seed mussel fishery.
<b>Studland Bay</b>	Intertidal mud	FS 15_A2.3	Low	Low	No evidence that there is Intertidal sand and mud within Studland Bay.
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	FS 15_A2.2	Low	Low	No evidence that there is Intertidal muddy sand within Studland Bay.
	Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 15_A5.4	High	High	Overlapping MESH map and multiple south coast synthesis (back translated REC data) polygons contained within site supported by ground truth data of parent habitat.
	Subtidal sand	FS 15_A5.2	High	High	Modelled data only with no validation points. Feature confirmed as sand by Jackson, E.L. 2012, MCKIERNAN, D. 2011, SCOPAC. 2004. and WEST, I., M., 2011
	Seagrass beds	FS 15_HOCI_17	High	Mod	
	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	FS 15_SOCI_22	Low	Low	
	Short snouted	FS	Low	Low	

	seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	15_SOCI_16			
	Undulate ray ( <i>Raja undulata</i> )	FS 15_SOCI_33	Low	Low	No quantitative information is included for this mobile FOCI species. The resolution of the GIS data too coarse to draw conclusive site based confidence scores
<b>Swanpool (RA)</b>	Trembling sea mat ( <i>Victorella pavida</i> )	FS RA 11_SOCI_29	High	Mod	Multiple reports indicate the presence of <i>Victorella pavida</i> throughout the Swanpool SSSI (i.e. within the boundary of the Swanpool rRA). For example, evidence source FS18 shows <i>Victorella pavida</i> to be present at 26 separate locations throughout the pool. Therefore, presence of feature supported by interpreted ground-truthing data and High confidence in presence. FS18 provides multiple data points, but it is unclear (as these are not mapped) if these cover greater than, or less than, 50% of the feature. Therefore confidence in feature extent is taken as a precautionary Moderate. Several other complimentary evidence sources are available to verify presence of <i>Victorella pavida</i> within Swanpool rRA (FS19, FS20, FS21, FS22, and FS23). These are available as hardy copy reports, held by Natural England.
<b>Tamar Estuary Sites</b>	Intertidal biogenic reefs	FS 27_A2.7	High	High	Presence and extent confirmed and mapped in 2010 through Natural England commissioned SSSI monitoring
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 27_A2.1	High	High	Presence and extent confirmed and mapped in 2010 through Natural England commissioned SSSI monitoring
	Blue Mussel Beds	FS 27_HOCI_1	High	Low	
	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	FS 27_SOCI_31	High	High	Environment agency sample data taken from the freshwater catchment above the Plymouth Sound TraC

					water body (1982-2011;Tavy, Tamar, Lynher only). Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ must have all passed through rMCZ due to catadromous life cycle of this species.
	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	FS 27_SOCI_22	Low	Low	
	Smelt ( <i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> )	FS 27_SOCI_32	High	Mod	3 specialist records from 2003 recorded in otter trawl off Warren Point (Tamar) in rMCZ within Tamar Estuary TraC water body. FS Final Recommendations report summarises personal communications with professionals from Bangor University and EA, and papers in JMBA, which identify the area below Gunnislake as being a spawning ground for this species (unique in the SW).
<b>Taw Torridge Estuary</b>	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	FS 42_A2.5	High	Mod	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor including geo-referenced photos -H
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 42_A2.1	Low	Low	Only modelled data available
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	FS 42_A2.2	Mod	Mod	Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photos -M
	Low energy intertidal rock	FS 42_A1.3	Low	Low	Only modelled data available
	Subtidal mud	FS 42_A5.3	Low	Low	UKSeaMap polygons overlapping site boundary with no supporting point data - low confidence
	Subtidal sand	FS 42_A5.2	Low	Low	UK SeaMap data only
	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	FS 42_SOCI_31	High	High	>10 specialist records <6 years old. Environment agency sample data taken from the freshwater catchment above the Taw & Torridge Estuary TraC water body (1996-2011). Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ must have all passed through rMCZ due to catadromous life cycle of this species.

<b>The Fal (RA)</b>	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS RA 10_A2.1	High	High	New evidence source identified (FS17), consisting of a GI biotope map of the Fal & Helford, completed in 2004. This covers the area of the rRA. This new evidence source supports the presence of the habitat in the Fal rRA. Habitat map indicates approximately 1.1 ha of intertidal coarse sediment to be present in the Fal rRA, evenly distributed throughout the intertidal area. This is mapped as the biotope LGS.BarSnd, which relates to the MarLIN biotope LS.LGS.S.BarSnd (barren coarse sand shores) - <a href="http://www.marlin.ac.uk/habitatsbasicinfo.php?habitatid=16&amp;code=">http://www.marlin.ac.uk/habitatsbasicinfo.php?habitatid=16&amp;code=</a>
	Low energy intertidal rock	FS RA 10_A1.3	Low	Low	New evidence source identified (FS17), consisting of a GI biotope map of the Fal & Helford, completed in 2004. This covers the area of the rRA. However, this new evidence source indicates the habitat present to be moderate energy, rather than low energy.
	Subtidal coarse sediment	FS RA 10_A5.1	High	High	Multiple MESH map polygon (>58 score) within site boundary supported by ground truthing data of BSH L3
	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	FS RA 10_A5.5	High	High	>10 MESH map polygons (>58 mesh score) completely within site boundary supported by >10 ground truth point data
	Subtidal sand	FS RA 10_A5.2	Mod	Low	MESH map polygons contained within site boundary conflicting with multiple L2 & L3 ground truth point data
	Maerl beds	FS RA 10_HOCI_12	High	Mod	
	Seagrass beds	FS RA 10_HOCI_17	Low	Low	
	Burgundy maerl paint weed ( <i>Cruoria cruoriaeformis</i> )	FS RA 10_SOCI_7	Low	Low	

	Common maerl ( <i>Phymatolithon calcareum</i> )	FS RA 10_SOCI_ 26	Mod	Mod	
	Coral maerl ( <i>Lithothamnion corallioides</i> )	FS RA 10_SOCI_ 18	Mod	Mod	
	Couch's goby ( <i>Gobius couchi</i> )	FS RA 10_SOCI_ 12	Low	Low	
	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	FS RA 10_SOCI_ 31	Low	Low	>5 specialist records <6 years old. Environment agency sample data taken from the freshwater catchment above the Fal Estuary TraC water body (1986 - 2011). Therefore high confidence in presence & distribution within Fal Estuary as a whole given assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river must pass through the Fal Estuary (Carrick Roads) due to catadromous life cycle of this species - However, given that the rRA extends less than half way across the estuary and only along slightly more than 1km of the shoreline and the lack of data for presence within the small site area itself confidence in presence and distribution within the rRA itself is low.
	Grateloup's little-lobed weed ( <i>Grateloupia montagnei</i> )	FS RA 10_SOCI_ 30	0	0	No supporting data
	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	FS RA 10_SOCI_ 22	Mod	Mod	
<b>The Fleet (RA)</b>	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	FS RA 06_A2.5	High	High	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by georeferenced photos - FS_RA06_A2.1_1 and FS_RA06_A2.1_2. EA polygon derived from high confidence 10cm resolution aerial photography (2010). High confidence from EA photography data.
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS RA 06_A2.1	0	0	Available evidence is conflicting with respect to habitat type. SNCB local

					marine advisor also confirms feature absence throughout the site
	Intertidal mud	FS RA 06_A2.3	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by georeferenced photos - FS_RA06_A2.3_1 and FS_RA06_A2.3_2. Full extent of intertidal mud in Fleet unclear as it has not been mapped.
	Intertidal sediments dominated by aquatic angiosperms	FS RA 06_A2.6	High	High	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by georeferenced photo - FS_RA06_A2.6_1. Presence and extent also supported by survey by Lin Baldock in 2007 - FS_RA06_A2.6_2
	Subtidal coarse sediment	FS RA 06_A5.1	0	0	Available evidence is conflicting with respect to habitat type. SNCB local marine advisor also confirms feature absence throughout the site
	Seagrass beds	FS RA 06_HOCI_17	High	High	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by georeferenced photo - FS_RA06_HOCI_17_1 and FS_RA06_HOCI_17_2. Presence and extent also supported by survey by Lin Baldock in 2007 - FS_RA06_A2.6_2
	Lagoon sea slug ( <i>Tenellia adpersa</i> )	FS RA 06_SOCI_28	Mod	Mod	
<b>The Manacles</b>	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 32_A2.1	High	High	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by CCO aerial images and NE site visit for groundtruthing with geo-referenced photos - H
	Intertidal mixed sediments	FS 32_A2.4	Mod	Low	Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by CCO data and NE site visit for groundtruthing with geo-referenced photos - M
	Intertidal mud	FS 32_A2.3	0	0	Available evidence is conflicting with respect to habitat type. SNCB local marine advisor also confirms

					feature absence throughout the site
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	FS 32_A2.2	Low	Low	No supporting GI
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 32_A4.2	Mod	Mod	
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	FS 32_A3.2	Mod	Mod	
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS 32_A1.2	Mod	Mod	Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by CCO data and NE site visit for groundtruthing with geo-referenced photos - M
	Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 32_A5.1	High	High	
	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	FS 32_A5.5	High	High	
	Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 32_A5.4	Mod	Mod	
	Subtidal sand	FS 32_A5.2	Mod	Mod	
	Maerl beds	FS 32_HOCI_12	Low	Low	
	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	FS 32_SOCI_8	High	High	
	Sea-fan anemone ( <i>Amphianthus dohrnii</i> )	FS 32_SOCI_2	Mod	Mod	
	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	FS 32_SOCI_24	Mod	Mod	
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Halicystus auricula</i> )	FS 32_SOCI_14	Low	Low	
	Sunset cup coral ( <i>Leptopsammia pruvoti</i> )	FS 32_SOCI_17	Low	Low	
	Basking shark ( <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> )	FS 32_non_ENG_10	High	0	Non ENG - data not in mxd
	Harbour porpoise	FS 32_non_ENG	High	0	Extensive expert acoustic data supports presence but

	( <i>Phoecoena phoecoena</i> )	NG_4			does not define extent
<b>Torbay</b>	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 22_A2.1	High	Low	Presence of habitat confirmed at Elberry cove SX903570 by georeferenced photo taken by Alex Sholefield, Torbay Coast & Countryside Trust as part of Torbay Coast & Countryside Trust Shoreline survey (2004/2005) therefore suggest increase confidence in presence from medium to high. Confidence in extent remains low as only modelled habitat map available.
	Intertidal mixed sediments	FS 22_A2.4	High	High	EA polygon (1.19 ha) derived from high confidence 10cm resolution aerial photography (2010). High confidence from EA photography data, acknowledging caveats of - No more recent data available & conflicting in parts with low and med confidence translated REC data - (MESH score 1) MESH maps (score 41) and UKSEAMAP polygons
	Intertidal mud	FS 22_A2.3	High	High	EA polygon (0.054 ha) derived from high confidence 10cm resolution aerial photography (2010). No more recent data available & conflicting with low confidence translated REC data - (MESH score 1) polygon suggesting BSH A1.1
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	FS 22_A2.2	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H
	Low energy intertidal rock	FS 22_A1.3	High	Low	Presence of habitat confirmed at Goodrington Sands SX895 595 by georeferenced photo taken by Alex Sholefield, Torbay Coast & Countryside Trust as part of Torbay Coast & Countryside Trust Shoreline survey (2004/2005) therefore confidence in presence is high. Confidence in extent remains low as only modelled habitat map available.
	Moderate	FS	High	Low	Presence of habitat

	energy intertidal rock	22_A1.2			confirmed at Elberry Cove SX904 570 by georeferenced photo taken by Alex Sholefield, Torbay Coast & Countryside Trust as part of Torbay Coast & Countryside Trust Shoreline survey (2004/2005). Confidence in extent remains low as only modelled habitat map available.
	Subtidal mud	FS 22_A5.3	High	Mod	
	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	FS 22_HOCI_8	High	Low	Torbay Coast and Countryside Trust shoreline Survey (2004/2005) identified presence of Sabellaria at Saltern Cove, Goodrington Sands, Hollicombe, Preston Sands and Corbyn's Head. These surveys were conducted over 6 years ago. Presence of HOCI confirmed at Goodrington Sands SX895 595 by georeferenced photo taken by Alex Sholefield, Torbay Coast & Countryside Trust on 29/11/2012. Suggest increase confidence of presence to high due to recent georeferenced photo. Confidence in extent remains low as no habitat map available. Survey forms saved to relevant evidence folder and link to forms on N drive provided in New Evidence tab.
	Intertidal under boulder communities	FS 22_HOCI_10	Mod	Mod	Presence of feature supported by 4 ground truth data points. Intertidal rock feature polygons (n=21) from modelled data source also corroborate with ground truth point data.
	Seagrass beds	FS 22_HOCI_17	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H
	Long snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i> )	FS 22_SOCI_15	Low	Low	
	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	FS 22_SOCI_22	Mod	Low	
	Peacock's tail	FS	Low	Low	

	( <i>Padina pavonica</i> )	22_SOCI_23			
	Sea snail ( <i>Paludinella littorina</i> )	FS 22_SOCI_25	Low	Low	
	Black necked grebe ( <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> )	FS 22_non_E NG_8	High	0	Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB
	Black throated diver ( <i>Gavia arctica</i> )	FS 22_non_E NG_2	High	0	Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB
	Great crested grebe ( <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> )	FS 22_non_E NG_6	High	0	Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB
	Great northern diver ( <i>Gavia immer</i> )	FS 22_non_E NG_3	High	0	Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB relating to adjacent SSSI
	Guillemot ( <i>Uria aalge</i> )	FS 22_non_E NG_9	High	Low	Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB
	Harbour porpoise ( <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> )	FS 22_non_E NG_4	High	Low	Devon records centre cetacean monitoring project has clear evidence of the importance of this site for Harbour Porpoise
	Horned grebe ( <i>Podiceps auritus</i> )	FS 22_non_E NG_5	High	0	Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB
	Red necked grebe ( <i>Podiceps grisegena</i> )	FS 22_non_E NG_7	High	0	Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB
<b>Upper Fowey and Pont Pill</b>	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	FS 29_A2.5	Low	Low	EA map polygons - back translated intertidal survey data - wrongly re-classified intertidal sand as intertidal mud and MESH map polygons have no validation and low confidence score of 1. therefore low confidence for feature at level3.
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 29_A2.1	Low	Low	Polygons present in site boundary produced via back translation which has not undergone any validation. MESH map score of 1 and no supporting point data at level 3 therefore Low confidence
	Intertidal mud	FS 29_A2.3	High	Mod	

	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	FS 29_A2.2	Mod	Mod	Presence of feature and parent feature shown by habitat map (MESH 41.6). Habitat extent supported by a habitat map from survey covering 100% of feature.
	Low energy intertidal rock	FS 29_A1.3	Mod	Mod	Presence of feature shown by a habitat map with multiple validation points. Validation points not spread over 50% of feature polygons
	Estuarine rocky habitats	FS 29_HOCI_5	High	Mod	Sample data not well distributed over feature thus moderate confidence in extent
	Sheltered muddy gravels	FS 29_HOCI_19	Low	Low	
	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	FS 29_SOCI_31	High	High	Environment agency sample data taken from the freshwater catchment above the Fowey TraC water body (1977-2011). Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ must have all passed through rMCZ due to catadromous life cycle of this species.
<b>Whitsand and Looe Bay</b>	High energy infralittoral rock	FS 28_A3.1	Low	Low	One low confidence modelled dataset only. Small area.
	High energy intertidal rock	FS 28_A1.1	Mod	Mod	Presence of feature and parent features shown by a habitat map (MESH 41.66). Extent supported by a habitat map from survey covering 100% of the recommended feature.
	Intertidal coarse sediment	FS 28_A2.1	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H
	Intertidal mixed sediments	FS 28_A2.4	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	FS 28_A2.2	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H
	Low energy intertidal rock	FS 28_A1.3	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H
	Moderate energy circalittoral	FS 28_A4.2	Low	0	

	rock				
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	FS 28_A1.2	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H
	Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 28_A5.1	Mod	Low	One modelled dataset - large area, two supporting data points.
	Subtidal sand	FS 28_A5.2	Low	Low	
	Seagrass beds	FS 28_HOCI_17	High	High	High confidence in both present and extent of seagrass beds within this site based on 2011 map produced using ROV with diver ground truthing.
	Giant goby ( <i>Gobius cobitis</i> )	FS 28_SOCI_11	Low	Low	
	Long snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i> )	FS 28_SOCI_15	Low	Low	
	Ocean quahog ( <i>Arctica islandica</i> )	FS 28_SOCI_3	Mod	Mod	Three records, 9 to 3 years old. Spread across site.
	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	FS 28_SOCI_8	High	High	
	Sea-fan anemone ( <i>Amphianthus dohrnii</i> )	FS 28_SOCI_2	High	High	
	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Haliclystus auricula</i> )	FS 28_SOCI_14	Low	Low	

**Table 22** Confidence in presence and extent for Irish Sea Conservation Zones offshore and JNCC lead joint recommended Marine Conservation Zones

Note: RA denotes recommended reference area. Grey shading is used on alternate sites and has no additional significance

Site Name	Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Presence	Extent
<b>Mid St George's Channel</b>	A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ 04_A4.2	Low	Low
	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISCZ 04_A5.1	Mod	Low
	A5.2 Subtidal Sands	ISCZ 04_A5.2	Low	Low

	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	ISCZ 04_A5.4	Low	Low
	Subtidal sands and gravels	ISCZ 04_HOCI_21	Mod	Low
<b>Mid St George's Channel RA</b>	A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ RA C_A4.2	Low	Low
	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISCZ RA C_A5.1	Low	Low
	A5.2 Subtidal Sands	ISCZ RA C_A5.2	Low	Low
	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	ISCZ RA C_A5.4	Low	Low
	Subtidal sands and gravels	ISCZ RA C_HOCI_21	Low	Low
<b>Mud Hole</b>	A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISCZ 01_A5.3	Mod	Moderate
	Mud habitats in deep water	ISCZ 01_HOCI_13	Low	Low
	Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities	ISCZ 01_HOCI_18	Low	Low
<b>Mud Hole RA</b>	A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISCZ RA A_A5.3	Low	Low
	Mud habitats in deep water	ISCZ RA A_HOCI_13	Low	Low
	Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities	ISCZ RA A_HOCI_18	Low	Low
<b>North of Celtic Deep</b>	A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ 05_A4.2	Low	Low
	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISCZ 05_A5.1	Mod	Low
	A5.2 Subtidal Sands	ISCZ 05_A5.2	Mod	Mod
	subtidal sands and gravels	ISCZ 05_HOCI_21	Low	Low

<b>North St George's Channel</b>	A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ 03_A4.1	Low	Low
	A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ 03_A4.2	High	Mod
	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISCZ 03_A5.1	High	Low
	A5.2 Subtidal Sands	ISCZ 03_A5.2	Mod	Low
	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	ISCZ 03_A5.4	Low	Low
	A5.6 Subtidal biogenic reefs	ISCZ 03_A5.6	Low	No assessment
	Drumlins	ISCZ 03_G12	High	High
	Subtidal sands and gravels	ISCZ 03_HOCI_21	Mod	Low
	Horse mussel; Modiolus modiolus beds	ISCZ 03_HOCI_9	Low	Low
<b>North St George's Channel RA 1</b>	A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ RA B_A4.1	Low	Low
	A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ RA B_A4.2	Mod	Mod
	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISCZ RA B_A5.1	Low	Low
	subtidal sands and gravels	ISCZ RA B_HOCI_21	Low	Low
<b>North St Georges Channel RA 2</b>	A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ RA S_A4.2	Low	Low
	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISCZ RA S_A5.1	Low	Low
	A5.2 Subtidal Sands	ISCZ RA S_A5.2	Low	Low
	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	ISCZ RA S_A5.4	Low	Low

	A5.6 Subtidal biogenic reefs	ISCZ RA S_A5.6	Low	No assessment
	Horse mussel <i>Modiolus modiolus</i> beds	ISCZ RA S_HOCI_9	Low	Low
<b>Slieve Na Griddle</b>	A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ 07_A4.3	High	High
	A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISCZ 07_A5.3	High	Mod
	Mud habitats in deep water	ISCZ 07_HOCI_13	High	Mod
<b>Slieve Na Griddle RA</b>	A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ RA G_A4.3	High	High
	A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISCZ RA G_A5.3	High	High
	Mud habitats in deep water	ISCZ RA G_HOCI_13	High	High
<b>South Rigg</b>	A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ 06_A4.3	Low	Low
	A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISCZ 06_A5.3	High	Mod
	A5.2 Subtidal Sands	ISCZ 06_A5.2	Low	Low
	Mud habitats in deep water	ISCZ 06_HOCI_13	High	Mod
	Sea-pen and burrowing megatauna communities	ISCZ 06_HOCI_18	High	No assessment
	Ocean quahog <i>Artica islandica</i>	ISCZ 06_SOCI_3	Mod	Low
<b>South Rigg RA</b>	A5.2 Subtidal Sands	ISCZ RA F_A5.2	Low	Low
	A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISCZ RA F_A5.3	Low	Low
	Ocean quahog <i>Artica islandica</i>	ISCZ RA F_SOCI_3	Mod	Low

**Table 23** Confidence in presence and extent for Irish Sea inshore recommended Marine Conservation Zones

Site name	Feature	Unique ID	Presence Confidence	Extent Confidence	Comments
<b>Allonby Bay</b>	High energy intertidal rock	ISCZ 10_A1.1	Low	Low	
	Intertidal biogenic reefs	ISCZ 10_A2.7	High	Mod	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisers supported by geo-referenced photos and accompanying Gl. 81 maps, with polygons and multiple validation points, extent of Sabellaria portion of habitat which constitutes >50% of feature in the site.
	Subtidal coarse sediment	ISCZ 10_A5.1	High	Low	Acoustic data (A49) with 3 ground-truthed video stills (A50) agreeing with BSH classification
	Subtidal sand	ISCZ 10_A5.2	Low	Low	Modelled data only.
	Blue Mussel Beds	ISCZ 10_HOCI_1	High	Low	Numerous records for this temporally variable feature. Manual check: ISCZ5 confirms presence of beds within site in 2009, ISCZ6 in 2012. The extent of mussel bed will vary between years.
	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	ISCZ 10_HOCI_8	High	Mod	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisers supported by geo-referenced photos and accompanying Gl. Mapped polygon data with multiple validation points distributed over >50% of feature in 81.
	Peat and clay exposures	ISCZ 10_HOCI_15	High	High	Records that feature exists within site. SNCB advisor confirms presence. Location of main exposure mapped and visual confirmation supported by geo-referenced photos (>2 point records, all agree with habitat type)
	Subtidal sands and gravels	ISCZ 10_HOCI_21	Low	Low	
<b>Allonby Bay (RA)</b>	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	ISCZ RA H_A3.2	Mod	Low	Remote sensed data (A49) only for extent. A50 has multiple ground truth validation samples matching

					parent feature, although lack of record of kelp species to increase confidence that is infra (rather than circa) littoral.
	Subtidal coarse sediment	ISCZ RA H_A5.1	High	Low	Acoustic data (A49) with 3 ground-truthed video stills (A50) agreeing with BSH classification
	Subtidal sand	ISCZ RA H_A5.2	Mod	Low	Remote sensed data (A49) only for extent. A50 has multiple ground truth validation samples matching parent feature
	Subtidal sands and gravels	ISCZ RA H_HOCI_2 1	Low	Low	
<b>Barrow North (RA)</b>	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	ISCZ RA Y_A2.5	High	High	Aerial photography confirmed visually and with geo-referenced photographs by NE adviser
	Intertidal mud	ISCZ RA Y_A2.3	High	High	Aerial photography confirmed visually and with geo-referenced photographs by NE adviser. A51 habitat map of mud area covering >50% of feature
	Subtidal coarse sediment	ISCZ RA Y_A5.1	Low	Low	Modelled data only with no validation points.
<b>Barrow South (RA)</b>	Intertidal mud	ISCZ RA W_A2.3	Low	Low	7 sample points within site indicate sediment is muddy sand (disagree with BSH) A69
	Intertidal sediments dominated by aquatic angiosperms	ISCZ RA W_A2.6	High	High	Multiple validation samples agreeing with BSH across >50% of feature (A69)
	Seagrass beds	ISCZ RA W_HOCI_17	High	High	No Defra polygon, but A69 has mapped polygon with multiple ground truthed records agreeing with habitat type, distributed over all of feature
<b>Cumbria Coast</b>	High energy infralittoral rock	ISCZ 11_A3.1	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local advisers supported by reports (A72, ISCZ7) with geo-referenced photographs of shallow infralittoral kelp zone
	High energy intertidal rock	ISCZ 11_A1.1	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisers supported by geo-referenced photos
	Intertidal biogenic reefs	ISCZ 11_A2.7	High	High	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local

					marine advisers supported by geo-referenced photos. 81 maps, with polygons and multiple validation points, extent of Sabellaria portion of habitat which constitutes >50% of feature in the site.
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	ISCZ 11_A2.2	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisers supported by geo-referenced photos
	Blue Mussel Beds	ISCZ 11_HOCI_1	High	Low	Supported by MNCR point records. A79 notes persistent mussel bed at Barn Scar, albeit impoverished 2011, with accompanying geo-referenced photo, along with photo of mature mussels at Byerstead fault.
	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	ISCZ 11_HOCI_8	High	Mod	Presence of feature confirmed with high confidence/Extent of feature confirmed with at least moderate confidence by the detailed mapping, growth form classification and ecological survey covering 100% of the extensive Sabellaria alveolata reef polygons within the area of rMCZ11 by IECS, Hull in 2002 (Allen et al., 2002). IECS identified that the presence and extent of Sabellaria reefs on this section of coast was consistent with records of reefs identified in 1984, 1995 and 2000. A Natural England survey of a small part of the area of rMCZ11 in July 2012 (Browning L & Lumb CM, 2012) confirmed the presence and extent of similar reef structures to the 2002 survey. The evidence suggests that whilst the growth form of the Sabellaria reefs may show a high often cyclical variability with time, the presence and extent of the larger reefs show a high level of persistence ie they should not be treated as ephemeral for the purpose of this assessment.
	Intertidal under	ISCZ	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature

	boulder communities	11_HOCI_10			supported by geo-referenced photographs by Natural England local marine advisor and aerial photography
	Peat and clay exposures	ISCZ 11_HOCI_15	Mod	Low	Supported by two point records and Natural England local marine advisor confirms presence of boulder clays.
	Black guillemot ( <i>Cephus grille</i> )	ISCZ 11_non_ENG_18	High	Low	This is the only breeding site for Black Guillemot. RSPB, 2010 figures at St Bee's Head: black guillemot (3 pairs)
<b>Cumbria Coast RA (1)</b>	High energy intertidal rock	ISCZ RA I_A1.1	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisers supported by geo-referenced photos
	Subtidal mud	ISCZ RA I_A5.3	Low	Low	Low confidence MESH map only.
	Subtidal sand	ISCZ RA I_A5.2	Low	Low	Feature presence confirmed by SNCB adviser but no photographs.
	Intertidal under boulder communities	ISCZ RA I_HOCI_10	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature supported by geo-referenced photographs by Natural England local marine advisor - Intertidal feature presence confidence increased to high.
	Subtidal sands and gravels	ISCZ RA I_HOCI_21	Low	Low	
<b>Cumbria Coast RA (2)</b>	High energy intertidal rock	ISCZ RA J_A1.1	High	Mod	Low confidence maps to determine extent. Feature presence confirmed by Natural England local advisor and report (Lancaster 2010) and confirmed by annual shore surveys undertaken for CSFC and MNCR.
	Intertidal mixed sediments	ISCZ RA J_A2.4	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor and geo-referenced photograph in A72 support high for presence
	Subtidal sand	ISCZ RA J_A5.2	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor and geo-referenced photograph of intertidal sand/mixed sediment grading to sub-tidal in A79.
	Intertidal under boulder communities	ISCZ RA J_HOCI_10	High	Low	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisers supported by geo-referenced photos
	Subtidal sands	ISCZ RA	Low	Low	

	and gravels	J_HOCI_2 1			
<b>Cunning Point (RA)</b>	Moderate energy intertidal rock	ISCZ RA T_A1.2	High	Mod	Presence of moderate energy intertidal rock confirmed with high confidence by georeferenced photographs taken during shore visit to Cunning Point potential reference by Natural England marine ecologist at the request of the Irish Sea Conservation Zones project. Extent of this feature was groundtruthed and confirmed as corresponding closely to the extent of rock features on OS Mastermap - as used for drawing boundaries of rRA K. Lancaster (2011)(A72) confirms presence and high marine biological quality of the rocky shore at Cunning Point.
	Subtidal mud	ISCZ RA T_A5.3	Low	Low	No point or polygon data for subtidal mud so low confidence in both. There is evidence from Lancaster (see 2011)(A79) that around extreme low water there are transitions from rocky intertidal habitats to subtidal sand, not subtidal mud, habitat.
	Subtidal sands and gravels	ISCZ RA T_HOCI_2 1	Low	Low	
<b>Fylde Offshore</b>	Subtidal sand	ISCZ 08_A5.2	High	High	Presence and extent of feature is confirmed with high confidence by Kaiser et al (2002) from grab samples collected in August 2003. The survey included 36 sediment sample sites within and distributed across rMCZ8. All samples have median phi falling within the range 1-4 phi (medium sand to very fine sand).
	Subtidal sands and gravels	ISCZ 08_HOCI_21	High	High	Presence and extent of feature is confirmed with high confidence by Kaiser et al (2002) from grab samples collected in August 2003. The survey included 36 sediment sample sites within and distributed across rMCZ8. All samples have

					median phi falling within the range 1-4 phi (medium sand to very fine sand).
<b>Hilbre Island Group</b>	Blue Mussel Beds	ISCZ 14_HOCI_1	High	Mod	Presence and extent of this feature within rMCZ14 confirmed with high confidence by habitat map with polygons from field survey by CMACS (2011). This survey maps the extent of the <i>Mytilus edulis</i> beds on littoral mud biotope (LS.LBR.LMus.Myt.Mu) as a narrow band on the eastern side of Hilbre Island. The report also identifies the presence of dense patches of mussels on sandstone ledges at the north end of Hilbre Island ( <i>Mytilus edulis</i> , <i>Fucus serratus</i> and red seaweeds on moderately exposed lower eulittoral rock: LR.MLR.MusF.MytFR) and in pools around the islands.
	Peat and clay exposures	ISCZ 14_HOCI_15	Low	Low	Presence of this feature within rMCZ14 was shown by a habitat map with a single polygon of the biotope <i>Mytilus edulis</i> and piddocks on eulittoral firm clay (MLR.MF.MytPid) - although no <i>Mytilus</i> was present - identified by IECS (2005). IECS observed that the patches of consolidated clay recorded during the wider survey were found where the overlying sand had been scoured away. The feature was not recorded by CMACS (2011). The presence of underlying consolidated clay is confirmed but there is a low confidence in being able to predict the presence, location and extent of exposures of the feature as the overlying sands shift.
<b>Ribble</b>	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	ISCZ 17_SOCI_31	High	High	More than 5 records less than 6 years old collected by EA specialists. Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ must have all passed through rMCZ due to catadromous life cycle of this species (71).

	Smelt ( <i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> )	ISCZ 17_SOCI_32	High	High	More than 5 records less than 6 years old collected by EA specialists (71).
<b>Sefton Coast</b>	Peat and clay exposures	ISCZ 13_HOCI_15	Low	Low	Supported by point records and feature presence confirmed by SNCB advisor. Location and extent of exposed peat and clay changes as they erode and are covered or uncovered by shifting sand. No geo-referenced photographs presently available to support high for presence or current location of exposures however.
<b>Sefton Coast (RA)</b>	Peat and clay exposures	ISCZ RA Z_HOCI_15	Low	Low	Supported by two point records and SNCB advisor confirms presence of boulder clays. Location and extent of exposed peat and clay changes as they erode and are covered or uncovered by shifting sand. No geo-referenced photographs presently available to support high for presence or current location of exposures however.
<b>Solway Firth</b>	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	ISCZ 15_SOCI_31	High	High	More than 5 records less than 6 years old collected by EA specialists. Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ must have all passed through rMCZ due to catadromous life cycle of this species (71).
	Smelt ( <i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> )	ISCZ 15_SOCI_32	Mod	High	More than 2 records less than 6 years old collected by EA specialists (71).
<b>Tarn Point</b>	High energy infralittoral rock	ISCZ RA K_A3.1	Low	Low	
	Intertidal biogenic reefs	ISCZ RA K_A2.7	High	Mod	Presence of feature confirmed with high confidence/Extent of feature confirmed with at least moderate confidence by the detailed mapping, growth form classification and ecological survey covering 100% of the extensive <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reef polygons within the area of rRA K by IECS, Hull in 2002 (Allen et al., 2002)(81). IECS identified that the presence

					and extent of Sabellaria reefs on this section of coast was consistent with records of reefs identified in 1984, 1995 and 2000. Tarn Point is included in the annual shore survey undertaken by Cumbria sef Fisheries Committee (now NW IFCA). The most recent survey (Lancaster, 2011)(A79) confirms the presence of extensive beds of Sabellaria in very good condition and includes photographs of the Sabellaria reef and habitats associated with the reef. The evidence suggests that whilst the growth form of the Sabellaria reefs may show a high often cyclical variability with time, the presence and extent of the larger reefs show a high level of persistence ie they should not be treated as 'temporally variable' for the purpose of this assessment.
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	ISCZ RA K_A2.2	Low	Low	
	Subtidal coarse sediment	ISCZ RA K_A5.1	Low	Low	
	Subtidal sand	ISCZ RA K_A5.2	Low	Low	
	Blue Mussel Beds	ISCZ RA K_HOCI_1	High	Low	Tarn Point is included in the annual shore survey undertaken by Cumbria Sea Fisheries Committee (now NW IFCA). The most recent surveys (Lancaster 2010, 2011)(A79, ISCZ11) confirms the presence of a stony mussel bed but in a phase of decline - with a settlement of seed mussel recorded in 2011. More than two records collected by specialist gives a high confidence in presence. No polygon data is available so low confidence in extent.
	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	ISCZ RA K_HOCI_8	High	Mod	
	Subtidal sands	ISCZ RA	Low	Low	

	and gravels	K_HOCI_2 1			
<b>West of Walney</b>	Subtidal mud	ISCZ 02_A5.3	Mod	Mod	Moderate confidence only due to use of BGS data points. \$ Sample data distributed across more than 50% of the recommended feature. Moderate confidence only due to use of BGS data points.
	Mud habitats in deep water	ISCZ 02_HOCI_13	Mod	Mod	Presence of feature supported by interpreted groundtruthing data with more than 90% agreeance.
	Sea pens and burrowing megafauna	ISCZ 02_HOCI_18	Low	Low	Only modelled and local information data are available.
<b>West of Walney proposed Co-Location Zone</b>	Subtidal mud	ISCZ 02 (+pCLZ)_A 5.3	High	High	Lumb et al (2011)(ISCZ10) reviewed evidence on the distribution and quality of mud-related features in the North Eastern Irish Sea as a contribution to the evidence base used by the ISCZ project and RSG. For rMCZ2 including proposed co-location zone, the data sources used were CMACS (2009, 2010)(ISCZ8, ISCZ9). These are the Walney & Ormonde Offshore Windfarm Benthic Survey Reports November 2009 & October 2010 undertaken for DONG Energy and Vattenfall by CMACS. They describe sediment characteristics and biological communities found within the southern portion of the E Irish Sea mud belt, within which rMCZ2 and the proposed co-location zone are located. The presence and extent of subtidal mud habitat is confirmed with high confidence by 42 grab sample stations distributed throughout the area which show PSA, species and biotopes characteristic of subtidal mud boradscale habitat. This is supported by seabed photographs. Grab samples/photographs surrounding the subtidal mud habitat show a transition to PSA, species and biotopes

					characteristic of subtidal sand broadscale habitat.
	Subtidal sand	ISCZ 02 (+pCLZ)_A 5.2	High	High	
	Mud habitats in deep water	ISCZ 02 (+pCLZ)_HOCl_13	High	High	Lumb et al (2011)(ISCZ10) reviewed evidence on the distribution and quality of mud-related features in the North Eastern Irish Sea as a contribution to the evidence base used by the ISCZ project and RSG. For rMCZ2 including proposed co-location zone, the data sources used were CMACS (2009, 2010)(ISCZ8, ISCZ9). These are the Walney & Ormonde Offshore Windfarm Benthic Survey Reports November 2009 & October 2010 undertaken for DONG Energy and Vattenfall by CMACS. They describe sediment characteristics and biological communities found within the southern portion of the E Irish Sea mud belt, within which rMCZ2 and the proposed co-location zone are located. The presence and extent of mud in deep water HOCl is confirmed with high confidence by 42 grab sample stations distributed throughout the area which show PSA, species and biotopes characteristic of this HOCl. This is supported by seabed photographs.
	Sea pens and burrowing megafauna	ISCZ 02 (+pCLZ)_HOCl_18	High	High	Lumb et al (2011)(ISCZ10) reviewed evidence on the distribution and quality of mud-related features in the North Eastern Irish Sea as a contribution to the evidence base used by the ISCZ project and RSG. For rMCZ2 including proposed co-location zone, the data sources used were CMACS (2009, 2010)(ISCZ8, ISCZ9). These are the Walney & Ormonde Offshore Windfarm Benthic Survey Reports November 2009 & October 2010 undertaken for DONG

					Energy and Vattenfall by CMACS. They describe sediment characteristics and biological communities found within the southern portion of the E Irish Sea mud belt, within which rMCZ2 and the proposed co-location zone are located. The presence and extent of seapens and burrowing megafauna HOCl is confirmed with high confidence by 11 grab sample stations distributed throughout the area which show PSA, species and biotopes characteristic of this HOCl. This is supported by seabed photographs that show the presence of megafaunal burrowing communities.
Wyre-Lune	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	ISCZ 16_SOCI_31	High	High	More than 5 records less than 6 years old collected by EA specialists. Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ must have all passed through rMCZ due to catadromous life cycle of this species (71).
	Smelt ( <i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> )	ISCZ 16_SOCI_32	High	High	More than 5 records less than 6 years old collected by EA specialists (71).

**Table 24** Confidence in presence and extent for Net Gain offshore and JNCC lead joint recommended Marine Conservation Zones

Note: RA denotes recommended reference area. Grey shading is used on alternate sites and has no additional significance

Site Name	Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Presence	Extent
Compass Rose	A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG 12_A4.2	Low	Low
Compass Rose RA	A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG RA 10_A4.2	Low	Low
	A5.2 Subtidal sand	NF RA 10_A5.2	Low	Low
	Subtidal sands and gravels (modelled)	NG RA 10_HOCl_21	Low	Low

<b>Farnes Clay RA</b>	A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG RA 12_A4.2	Low	Low
	A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG RA 12_A5.2	Low	Low
	Peat and clay exposures	NG RA 12_HOCI_15	Low	Low
	Subtidal sands and gravels (modelled)	NG RA 12_HOCI_21	Low	Low
<b>Farnes East</b>	A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG 14_A4.2	Low	Low
	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 14_A5.1	Mod	Low
	A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 14_A5.2	Low	Low
	A5.3 Subtidal mud	NG 14_A5.3	Low	Low
	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 14_A5.4	Low	Low
	Peat and clay exposures	NG 14_HOCI_15	Low	Low
<b>Fulmar</b>	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 17_A5.1	Mod	Low
	A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 17_A5.2	High	High
	Subtidal sands and gravels (modelled)	NG 17_HOCI_21	High	High
	Ocean quahog <i>Arctica islandica</i>	NG 17_SOCI_3	Mod	Low
<b>Holderness Offshore</b>	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 09_A5.1	Mod	Mod
	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 09_A5.4	Mod	Mod
<b>Markhams Triangle</b>	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 07_A5.1	Mod	Mod

	A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 07_A5.2	Mod	Low
<b>Rock Unique</b>	A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	NG 15_A4.3	Low	Low
	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 15_A5.1	Mod	Mod
	A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 15_A5.2	Mod	Mod
	Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 15_HOCI_21	Mod	Mod
<b>Rock Unique RA</b>	A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	NG RA 13_A4.3	Low	Low
	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG RA 13_A5.1	Low	Low
	A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG RA 13_A5.2	Mod	Mod
	Subtidal sands and gravels	NG RA 13_HOCI_21	Mod	Mod
<b>Silver Pit</b>	A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 06_A5.2	Mod	Mod
	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 06_A5.4	Mod	Mod
	Ross worm Sabellaria spinulosa reefs	NG 06_HOCI_16	Low	no assessment made
	Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 06_HOCI_21	Mod	Low
<b>Swallow Sand</b>	A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 16_A5.1	Mod	Mod
	A5.2 Subtidal Sands	NG 16_A5.2	High	High
	subtidal sands and gravels	NG 16_HOCI_21	High	High
	North Sea glacial tunnel valleys (Swallow hole)	NG 16_G11	High	High

<b>Wash Approach</b>	A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 04_A5.2	High	Mod
	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 04_A5.4	High	Mod
	Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 04_HOCI_21	High	Mod
<b>Wash Approach RA</b>	A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG RA 08_A5.4	Low	Low
	Subtidal sands and gravels	NG RA 08_HOCI_21	Low	Low

**Table 3** Confidence in presence and extent for Net Gain inshore recommended Marine Conservation Zones

Site name	Feature	Unique ID	Presence Confidence	Extent Confidence	Comments
<b>Alde Ore Estuary</b>	Estuarine rocky habitats	NG 01c_HOCI_5	0	0	No supporting data
	Sheltered muddy gravels	NG 01c_HOCI_19	High	Low	There are two ground-truthed point records of sheltered muddy gravels, assessed by specialists (MNCR), leading to high confidence in habitat presence. There is no polygon data/habitat map available. Therefore confidence in extent is low.
	Smelt ( <i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> )	NG 01c_SOCI_32	Mod	Mod	4 records of species presence was recorded in two different locations within the estuary over 2.5 years. Data was collected between 7 and 9 years ago by specialists (Environment Agency). Records from surveys show evidence on the distribution and abundance of species across the site.
	Orfordness (Subtidal)	NG 01c_G6	High	Low	Confident that geological feature exists within site. Cannot assess extent as feature is point data.
<b>Aln Estuary</b>	Coastal saltmarshes and saline	NG 13a_A2.5	High	Mod	Georeferenced photo available, so confidence in presence is high. Habitat

	reefbeds				map from Environment Agency dataset covers less than 50% of the feature, so extent is assessed as moderate.
	High energy infralittoral rock	NG 13a_A3.1	Low	Low	Modelled data only
	Intertidal mud	NG 13a_A2.3	High	Mod	Georeferenced photo available, so confidence in presence is high. Photographic evidence from a number of locations within the site, so extent has been assessed as moderate.
	Estuarine rocky habitats	NG 13a_HOCI_5	High	Mod	Georeferenced photo available, so confidence in presence is high. Photographic evidence from a number of locations within the MCZ, plus point data (x2) from Marine Nature Conservation Review, so extent has been assessed as moderate.
	Sheltered muddy gravels	NG 13a_HOCI_19	Mod	Low	Georeferenced photos of intertidal sheltered muddy gravel habitat. Presence also supported by some MNCR point records. No polygon data available so no cannot assess extent as other than low.
	Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 13a_HOCI_21	Low	Low	
<b>Berwick Coast (RA)</b>	High energy intertidal rock	NG RA 11_A1.1	High	High	Multiple MESH map polygons (>58 mesh score) contained within site boundary, Supported by BSH ground truth point data
	Low energy intertidal rock	NG RA 11_A1.3	High	High	Multiple MESH map polygons (>58 mesh score) contained within site boundary, Supported by BSH ground truth point data
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	NG RA 11_A1.2	High	High	Multiple MESH map polygons (>58 mesh score) contained within site boundary, Supported by BSH ground truth point data
	Subtidal coarse sediment	NG RA 11_A5.1	Low	Low	
	Intertidal under boulder communities	NG RA 11_HOCI_10	High	Mod	Georeferenced photos of both boulder 'field' and upturned boulders available.

					In addition, five point records of this feature, but only at 1 location.
	Subtidal sands and gravels	NG RA 11_HOCI_21	Low	Low	
<b>Blakeney Marsh (RA)</b>	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	NG RA 04_A2.5	High	High	
	Intertidal mud	NG RA 04_A2.3	Low	Low	Two BSH polygons slightly overlapping site boundary, no currently apparent supporting BSH / HOCI point data
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	NG RA 04_A2.2	Low	Low	Overlapping BSH polygons not contained within boundary, no apparent BSH ground truth point data
	Littoral chalk communities	NG RA 04_HOCI_11	0	0	Confirmation of feature absence by Natural England marine advisor supported by geo-referenced visual assessment on 5th Dec 2011 (photos not sourced).
	North Norfolk coast (Subtidal)	NG RA 04_G7	High	Low	Confident that geological feature exists within site. Cannot assess extent.
<b>Blakeney Seagrass (RA)</b>	Intertidal mud	NG RA 05_A2.3	Low	Low	No sample points within habitat polygons within site
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	NG RA 05_A2.2	Low	Low	Confidence in presence & extent amended to 'Low' as survey records occur outside NG rMCZ site boundary.
	Seagrass beds	NG RA 05_HOCI_17	Low	Low	Confidence in presence & extent amended to 'Low' as survey records eg. West et al 2010 occur outside NG rMCZ site boundary.
	North Norfolk coast (Subtidal)	NG RA 05_G7	High	Low	Confident that geological feature exists within site. Cannot assess extent.
<b>Castle Ground</b>	High energy intertidal rock	NG 10_A1.1	High	Mod	
	Intertidal coarse sediment	NG 10_A2.1	High	Mod	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photographs. Extent Increased to moderate.
	Intertidal mud	NG 10_A2.3	High	High	
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	NG 10_A2.2	High	High	
	Low energy intertidal rock	NG 10_A1.3	High	Mod	
	Moderate	NG	High	Mod	

	energy intertidal rock	10_A1.2			
	Intertidal under boulder communities	NG 10_HOCI_10	High	Mod	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photographs.
<b>Coquet to St Mary's</b>	High energy infralittoral rock	NG 13_A3.1	Mod	Low	Georeferenced photo of infralittoral zone available. In addition, visual confirmation of feature from previous site visits by Natural England local marine advisor.
	Intertidal coarse sediment	NG 13_A2.1	Low	Low	No sample points within habitat polygons within site. Or have the regional advisers been out to validate this site as it is intertidal?
	Intertidal mixed sediments	NG 13_A2.4	High	Mod	Georeferenced photo available - intertidal feature presence confidence increased to high.
	Intertidal mud	NG 13_A2.3	High	Mod	Georeferenced photo available - intertidal feature presence confidence increased to high.
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	NG 13_A2.2	0	0	
	Low energy intertidal rock	NG 13_A1.3	High	Low	Georeferenced photo available - intertidal feature presence confidence increased to high.
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG 13_A4.2	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	NG 13_A3.2	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	NG 13_A1.2	High	Low	Georeferenced photos available - intertidal feature presence confidence increased to high.
	Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 13_A5.1	Mod	Mod	High MESH polygon data with no ground truthing. However, greater than 90% agreement of subtidal biotope translated groundtruth points.
	Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 13_A5.4	Mod	Mod	High MESH polygon data with no ground truthing. However, greater than 90% agreement of subtidal biotope translated groundtruth points.
	Subtidal mud	NG 13_A5.3	Low	Low	Modelled data only
	Subtidal sand	NG	Low	Low	Modelled data only

		13_A5.2			
	Intertidal under boulder communities	NG 13_HOCI_10	High	Mod	Georeferenced photo of intertidal boulder 'field' available. In addition, presence supported by MNCR point records and Natural England adviser visual confirmation of underboulder communities with indicator species (e.g. porcelain crab) within the site.
<b>Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds</b>	High energy infralittoral rock	NG 02_A3.1	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG 02_A4.2	Low	Low	
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	NG 02_A3.2	Low	Low	Modelled data only with no validation points.
	Subtidal chalk	NG 02_HOCI_20	High	Low	Dive surveys undertaken by seasearch trained divers in 2010. Point data of chalk found on dive areas within the NG 2 boundary. Confidence in extent low as habitat is modelled and dive survey did not assess extent.
	North Norfolk coast (Subtidal)	NG 02_G7	High	Low	Confident that geological feature exists within site. Cannot assess extent as feature is point data.
<b>Dogs Head Sandbanks (RA)</b>	Intertidal mud	NG RA 06_A2.3	0	0	Low confidence polygon data (MB102 task 2i) with no supporting ground truth records. 1 point record conflicting with this habitat type.
	Subtidal biogenic reefs	NG RA 06_A5.6	Low	Low	High confidence MESH polygon contained within site boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.
	Subtidal mixed sediments	NG RA 06_A5.4	Low	Low	High confidence MESH polygon contained within site boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.
	Subtidal mud	NG RA 06_A5.3	Low	Low	High confidence MESH polygon contained within site

					boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.
	Subtidal sand	NG RA 06_A5.2	High	High	Multiple MESH Map polygons (score >58) completely within site boundary supported by ground truth BSH point data
	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	NG RA 06_HOCI_16	Low	Low	
	Subtidal chalk	NG RA 06_HOCI_20	Low	Low	
	Subtidal sands and gravels	NG RA 06_HOCI_21	Low	Low	
	Gibraltar point (Subtidal)	NG RA 06_G3	High	Low	Confident that geological feature exists within site. Cannot assess extent.
<b>Flamborough Head (RA)</b>	High energy infralittoral rock	NG RA 09_A3.1	High	Mod	MESH map polygon with score >58 overlapping boundary of site, mostly (80%) contained within site - supported by ground truthing BSH point data but conflicting with A5 BSH polygon
	Intertidal coarse sediment	NG RA 09_A2.1	High	Mod	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photographs.
	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	NG RA 09_A2.2	High	Mod	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photographs.
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	NG RA 09_A3.2	High	Mod	Large overlapping MESH polygon (>58) supported by multiple ground truth BSH point data but conflicting with BSH polygon data for A3.1 and A5
	Moderate energy intertidal rock	NG RA 09_A1.2	High	Mod	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photographs. Still unsure as to extent of sub-feature on energy level basis across site
	Littoral chalk communities	NG RA 09_HOCI_11	High	Mod	Visual confirmation of feature by local advisor, supported by georeferenced photograph
	Subtidal sands and gravels	NG RA 09_HOCI_21	High	Low	Report NG1 Provides 2 point source images of the sediment HOCI. Given the initial RP derived extent

					1m2< and the transient nature of sediments overlaying bedrock in the site the presence remains high and extent remains low.
<b>Glaven Reedbed (RA)</b>	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	NG RA 03_A2.5	High	High	
<b>Holderness Inshore</b>	Intertidal mixed sediments	NG 08_A2.4	High	Mod	
	Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 08_A5.1	High	Mod	Report NG_NNS1 demonstrates both the presence and extent of this feature based on both point records and polygon data derived from roxann AGDS survey, represented as an interpolated chart. High presence and Mod extent assessment from regional check retained
	Subtidal sand	NG 08_A5.2	Low	Low	Southern part: No validation points within the site; northern part UKSeaMap and 36 groundtruthing points stating A5.1 and a further 4 stating A5.3
	Peat and clay exposures	NG 08_HOCI_15	Low	Low	One point record only.
	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> )	NG 08_HOCI_16	Low	Low	Three records, only one in last 6 years. Only point records indicates low confidence in extent.
	Subtidal chalk	NG 08_HOCI_20	Low	Low	
	Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 08_HOCI_21	High	Low	Report NG_NNS1 demonstrates both the presence and extent of this feature based on both point records and polygon data derived from roxann AGDS survey, represented as an interpolated chart. High presence and Low extent assessment from regional check retained.
	Spurn Head (Subtidal)	NG 08_G13	High	Low	Confident that geological feature exists within site. Cannot assess extent as feature is point data.
<b>Lincs Belt</b>	Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 05_A5.1	Low	Low	High confidence MESH polygon contained within site boundary however, due to

					absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.
	Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 05_A5.4	Low	Low	High confidence MESH polygon contained within site boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.
	Subtidal sand	NG 05_A5.2	Low	Low	High confidence MESH polygon (REC) contained within site boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.
	Peat and clay exposures	NG 05_HOCI_15	Low	Low	
	Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 05_HOCI_21	Low	Low	
<b>North Norfolk Blue Mussel Beds (RA)</b>	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	NG RA 01_A3.2	Low	Low	Modelled data only with no validation points.
	Blue Mussel Beds	NG RA 01_HOCI_1	High	High	Eastern IFCA surveys (ESFJC Research Report, Jessop et al., 2010; NG2-Eastern IFCA Research Report Jessop and Maxwell, 2011) of blue mussel beds carried out in February and August 2011. Grab samples collected across extent of bed, supported by ROV camera drops (still photos of footage available).
	Subtidal chalk	NG RA 01_HOCI_20	Low	Low	
	Subtidal sands and gravels	NG RA 01_HOCI_21	Low	Low	
<b>Orford Inshore</b>	Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 01b_A5.4	High	High	
<b>Runswick Bay</b>	High energy circalittoral rock	NG 11_A4.1	Mod	Low	Report NG_NNS1 demonstrates the presence and extent of the parent feature based on both point records and polygon data derived from roxann AGDS survey, represented as an interpolated chart and video stills. Due to lack of data on

					energy levels extent confidence remains Low
	High energy infralittoral rock	NG 11_A3.1	Mod	Low	Report NG_NNS1 demonstrates the presence and extent of the parent feature based on both point records and polygon data derived from roxann AGDS survey, represented as an interpolated chart and video stills. Due to lack of data on energy levels extent confidence remains Low
	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG 11_A4.2	Mod	Low	Report NG_NNS1 demonstrates the presence and extent of the parent feature based on both point records and polygon data derived from roxann AGDS survey, represented as an interpolated chart and video stills. Due to lack of data on energy levels extent confidence remains Low
	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	NG 11_A3.2	Mod	Low	Report NG_NNS1 demonstrates the presence and extent of the parent feature based on both point records and polygon data derived from roxann AGDS survey, represented as an interpolated chart and video stills. Due to lack of data on energy levels extent confidence remains Low
	Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 11_A5.1	High	Low	Ecological Assessment of Yorkshire Coast Prohibited Trawling Areas. Report to North Eastern Sea Fisheries Committee, Institute of Estuarine and Coastal Studies, University of Hull. The habitat mapping within this report confirms the presence of this feature within the site.
	Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 11_A5.4	High	Low	Ecological Assessment of Yorkshire Coast Prohibited Trawling Areas. Report to North Eastern Sea Fisheries Committee, Institute of Estuarine and Coastal Studies, University of Hull. The habitat mapping within this report confirms the presence of this feature within the site.

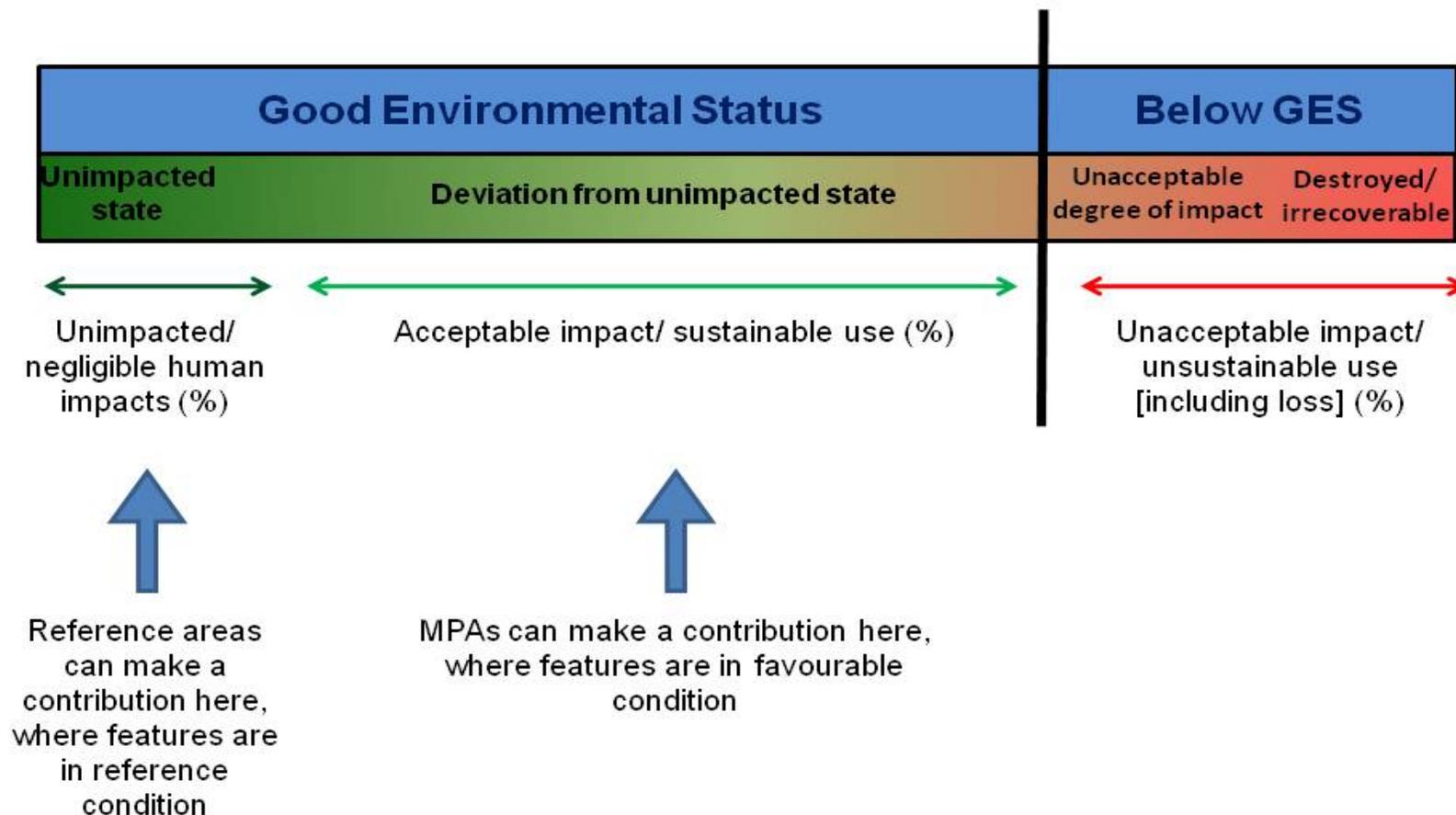
	Subtidal sand	NG 11_A5.2	High	Low	Report NG3 demonstrates both the presence and extent of this feature based on both point records and polygon data derived from roxann AGDS survey, represented as an interpolated chart. However, the extent assessment has not been increased as the report describes the feature in line with other similar sediment types (ie mixed) and the data are not discrete enough to allow for an extent assessment increase.
	Ocean quahog ( <i>Arctica islandica</i> )	NG 11_SOCI_3	High	High	
<b>Seahenge Peat and Clay (RA)</b>	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	NG RA 07_A2.2	Low	Low	Two overlapping MESH map polygons neither contained within site boundary and conflicting BSH ground truth point data
	Subtidal sand	NG RA 07_A5.2	Low	Low	
	Peat and clay exposures	NG RA 07_HOCI_15	High	Mod	Good quality data for presence, including non-specialist survey work (NG4-English Heritage, 2011; NG5-Davis and Dinwiddy, 2011) backed up by one MNCR point. Visual confirmation of feature presence by SNCB advisor. Extent based on maps from English Heritage survey 2003 - 2008.
	Subtidal sands and gravels	NG RA 07_HOCI_21	Low	Low	
	North Norfolk coast (Subtidal)	NG RA 07_G7	High	Low	Confident that geological feature exists within site. Cannot assess extent.
<b>Seahorse Lagoon and Arnold's M (RA)</b>	Starlet sea anemone ( <i>Nematostella vectensis</i> )	NG RA 02_SOCI_21	High	High	> 5 records collected by specialists in the past 6 years (Survey ID NG6, NG& & NG8)

### 5.1.8 Summary

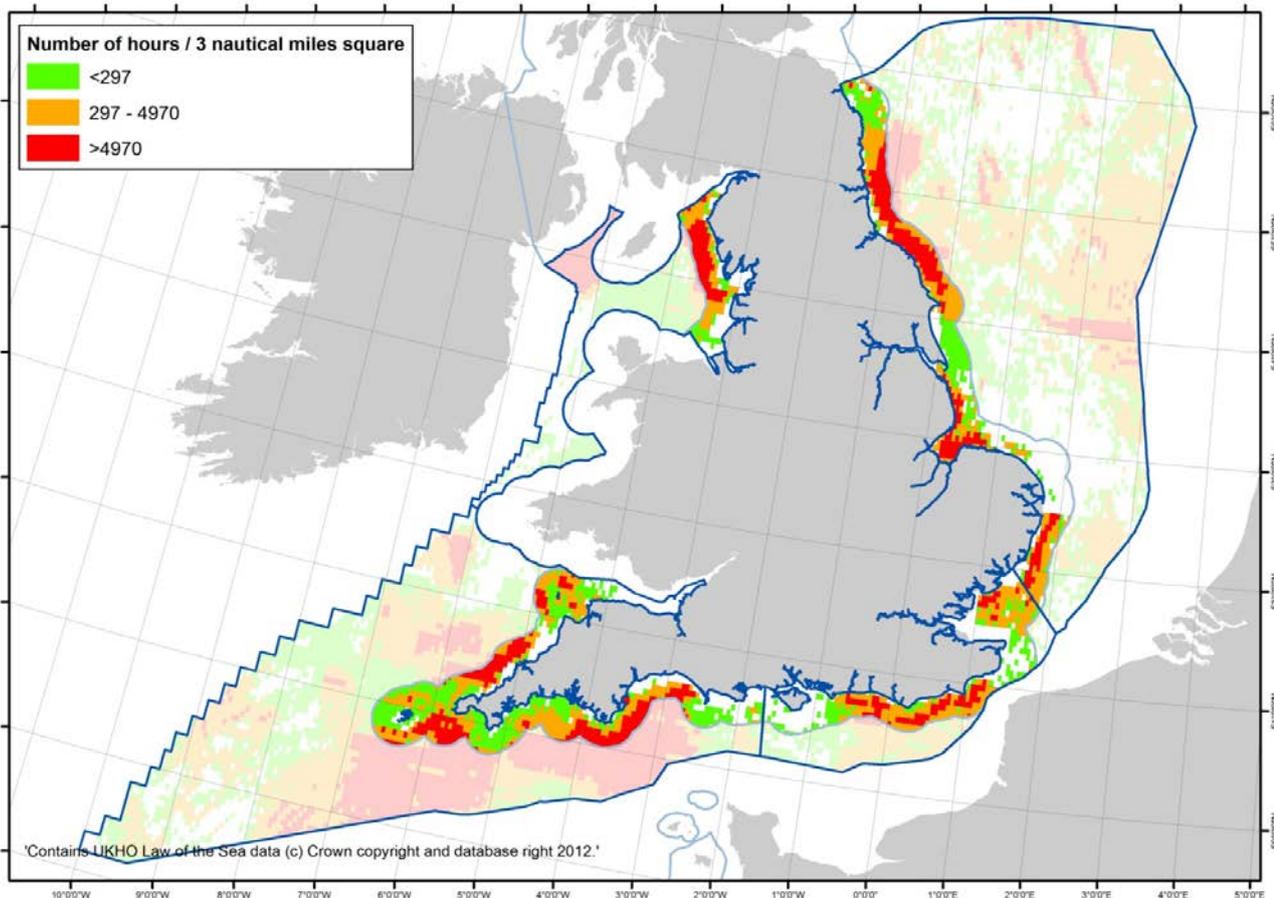
- The evidence assessment presented here was based on the best available information.
- [Section 5.3](#) contains a list of new datasets expected during 2013 or datasets that were not available to us at the time of the current evidence assessment due confidentiality or accessibility issues

- The information from these datasets, and any other *new information should be incorporated into the assessments as and when they become available, and the assessment of confidence on the presence and extent of features updated following the agreed protocols, in order to improve the evidence base underpinning Marine Conservation Zone recommendations and designation*. Site selection assessment documents should be updated to incorporate the latest information from the evidence assessment and to reflect the increased knowledge and understanding of the features and sites
- Confidence assessments were performed for the presence and extent of 1,199 features within the 127 rMCZs. Assessments of high, moderate, low and no confidence for both the presence and extent of features were carried out in line with technical protocol E
- Of all features assessed in this analysis, 84% are within English territorial waters
- Analysis of results shows that, at the level of the Defra marine area, we have greater confidence in feature presence than in extent, with 38% (n=458) of assessments being high for presence against 17% (n=198) being high for extent
- In the analysis of all sites combined across all regional MCZ projects, a total of 1,199 features were assessed. We gave 458 (38%) features a high confidence score for presence and we also gave 198 (17%) of these a high confidence score for extent. We gave 220 (18%) features a score of moderate confidence for presence and 289 (24%) moderate confidence for extent. We gave 493 (41%) features low confidence for presence. We gave the majority of features, 693 (58%), low confidence for extent. We gave a score of no confidence for both presence and extent to less than 5% of the features.
- Our confidence in the presence and extent of features is varies considerably. A large proportion of features receiving high presence and extent confidence scores are generally intertidal or shallow subtidal species or habitats, in particular around sites designated for other conservation legislation, such as Natura sites
- Confidence in the presence and extent of features is significantly greater for the inshore sites than it is for the offshore sites, with 39% of inshore assessments for presence being high compared to 17% for offshore sites. Not surprisingly, our results clearly show that we have greater confidence in the presence and extent of our intertidal features compared with those features permanently underneath the water
- In some cases, evidence collected from regional sources is incomplete and, as a consequence, features based solely on incomplete regional data are shown as low confidence in the current assessment. This is caused by a lack of underlying information to validate the information provided by stakeholders ([Annex 2](#)). Further information on some of the regionally sourced evidence will increase the level of confidence in the associated recommended features
- Whilst ideally we would wish to have high confidence on the presence and extent of proposed features for designation, this is not always possible as the levels of confidence and availability of the evidence underpinning the recommendations is variable. The scale and accuracy of the evidence required to support the decisions at different stages of identification, designation and management are expected to be different as different levels of information will be required.
- We recognise that the confidence on the evidence available will not be assessed in isolation, but considered alongside the conservation value of that feature, the risk of damage or decline if the feature is not designated and any socio-economic consequences of designation. However, any delays in the progression of sites due to lack of knowledge on evidence could increase the risk of serious or irreversible damage to the feature. More information on risk and prioritisation can be found in Sections [6.1](#) and [6.2](#).
- The site selection assessment documents will need to be updated to incorporate the latest information from the evidence assessment and to reflect the increased knowledge and understanding of the features and sites.

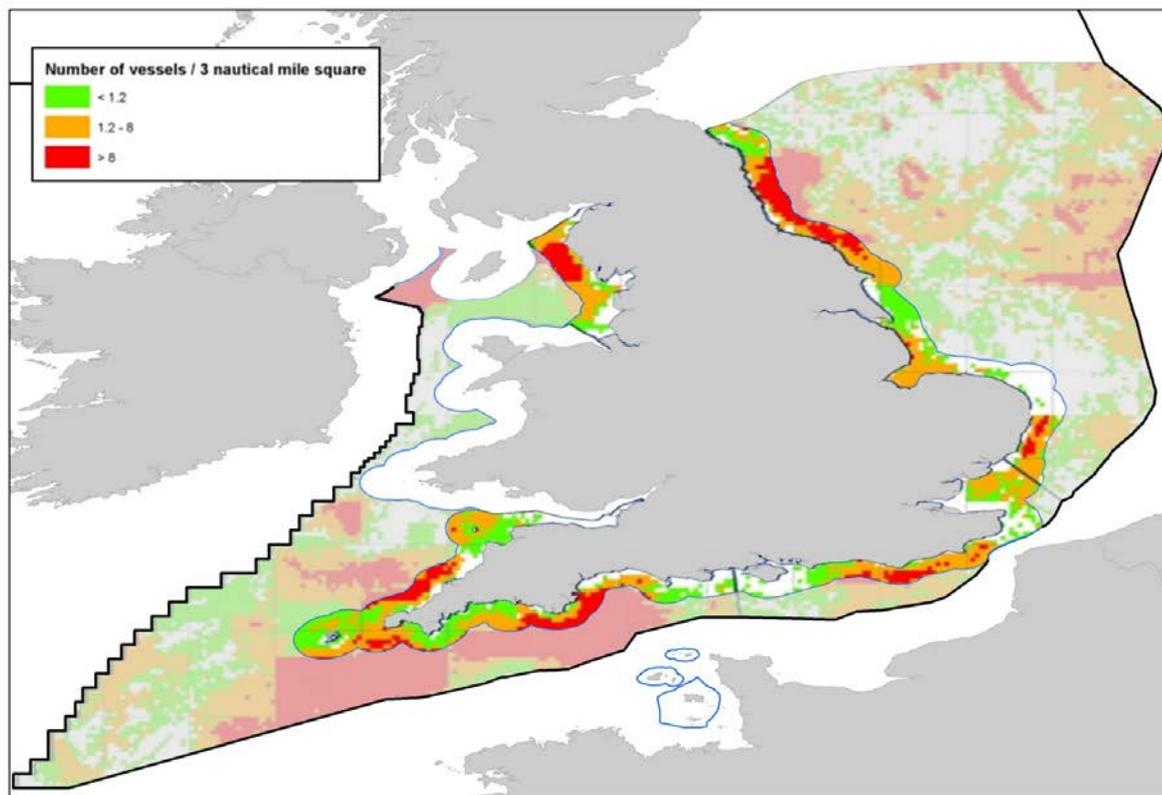
**Annex C - Figure 12** 'Conceptual diagram showing the potential contribution of MPAs and reference areas towards meeting the quality and quantity aspects of GES for benthic habitats under the MSFD' is the old version of the diagram.



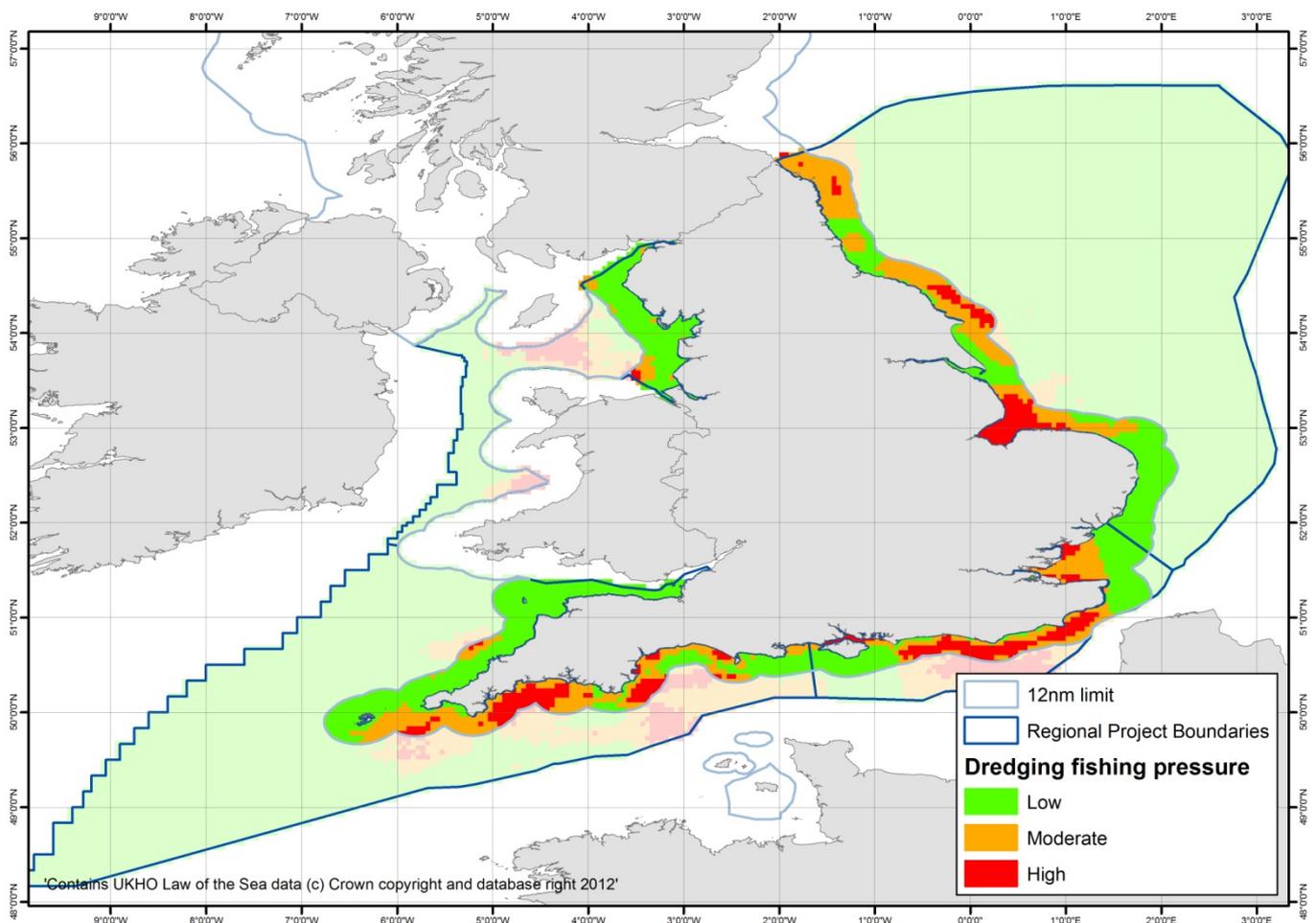
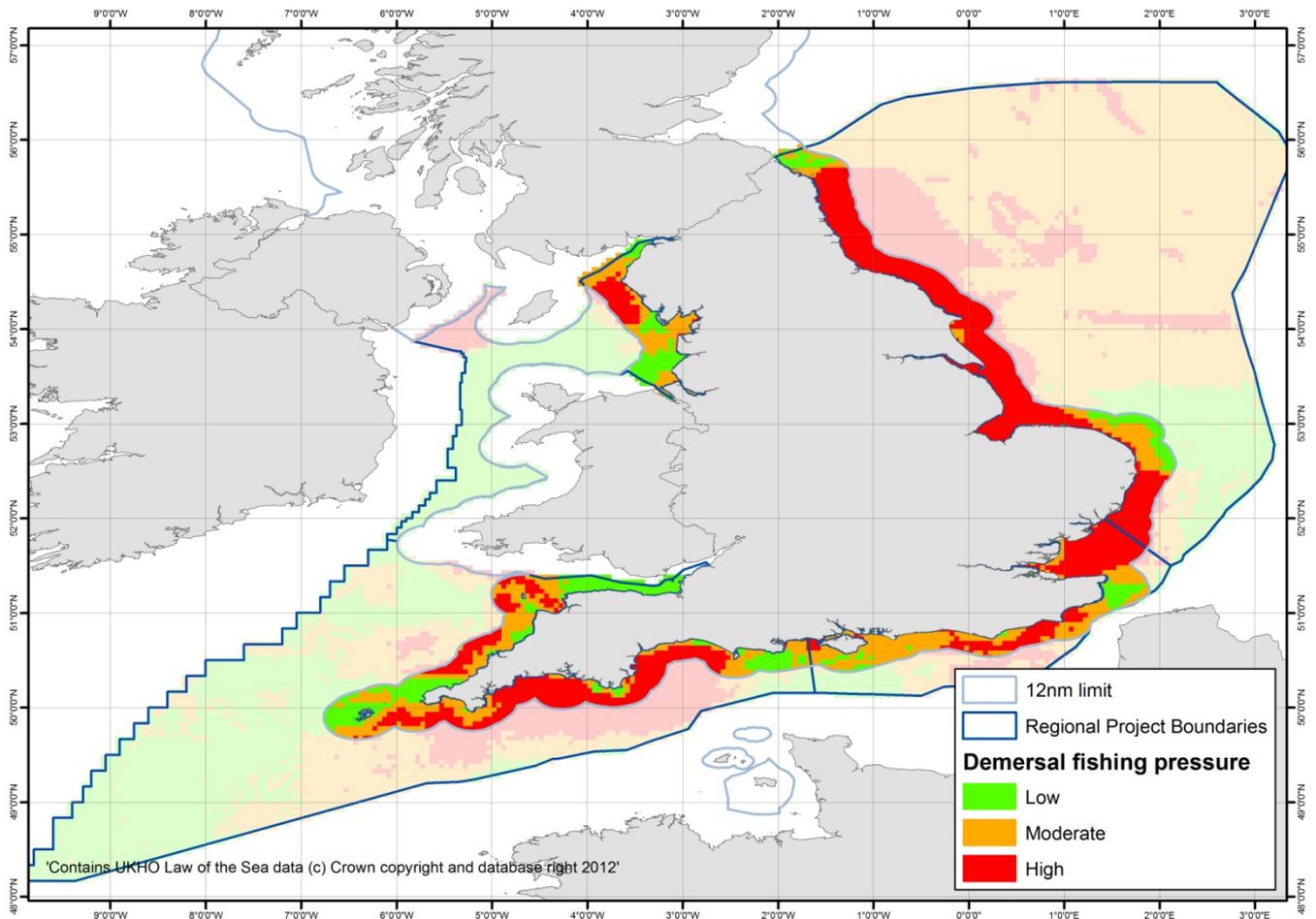
### Annex D – Updated figures for Annex 6 of the Advice

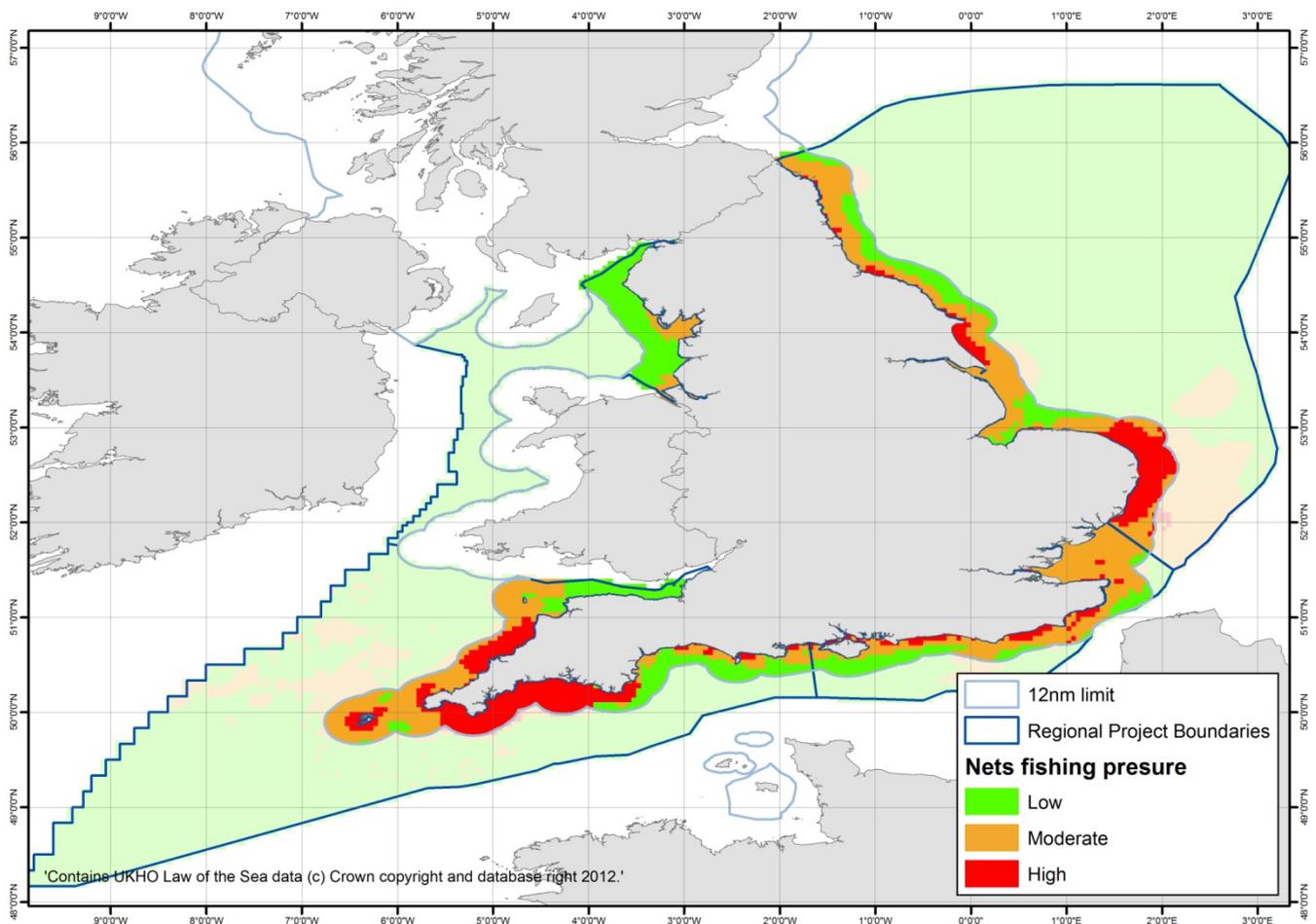
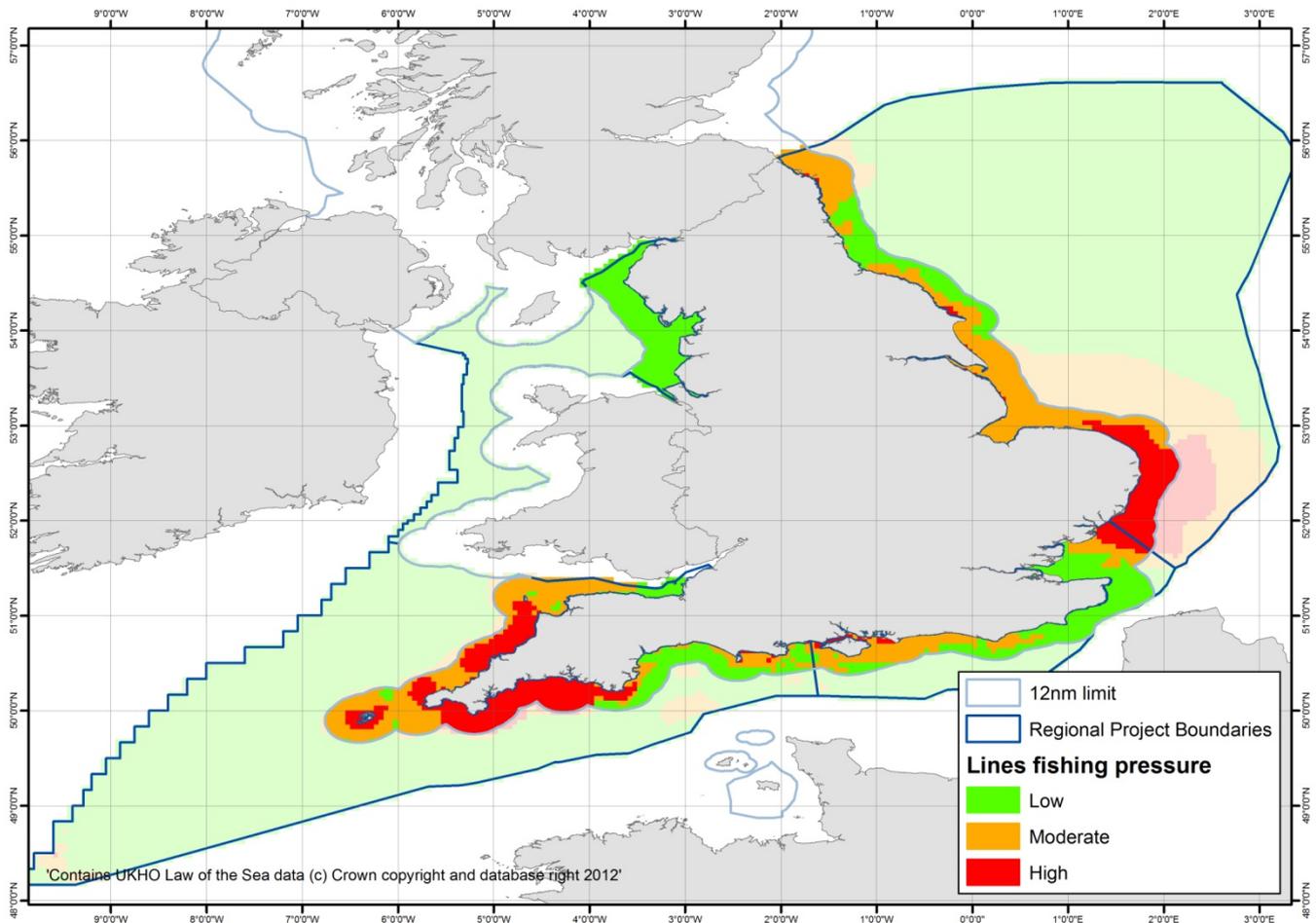


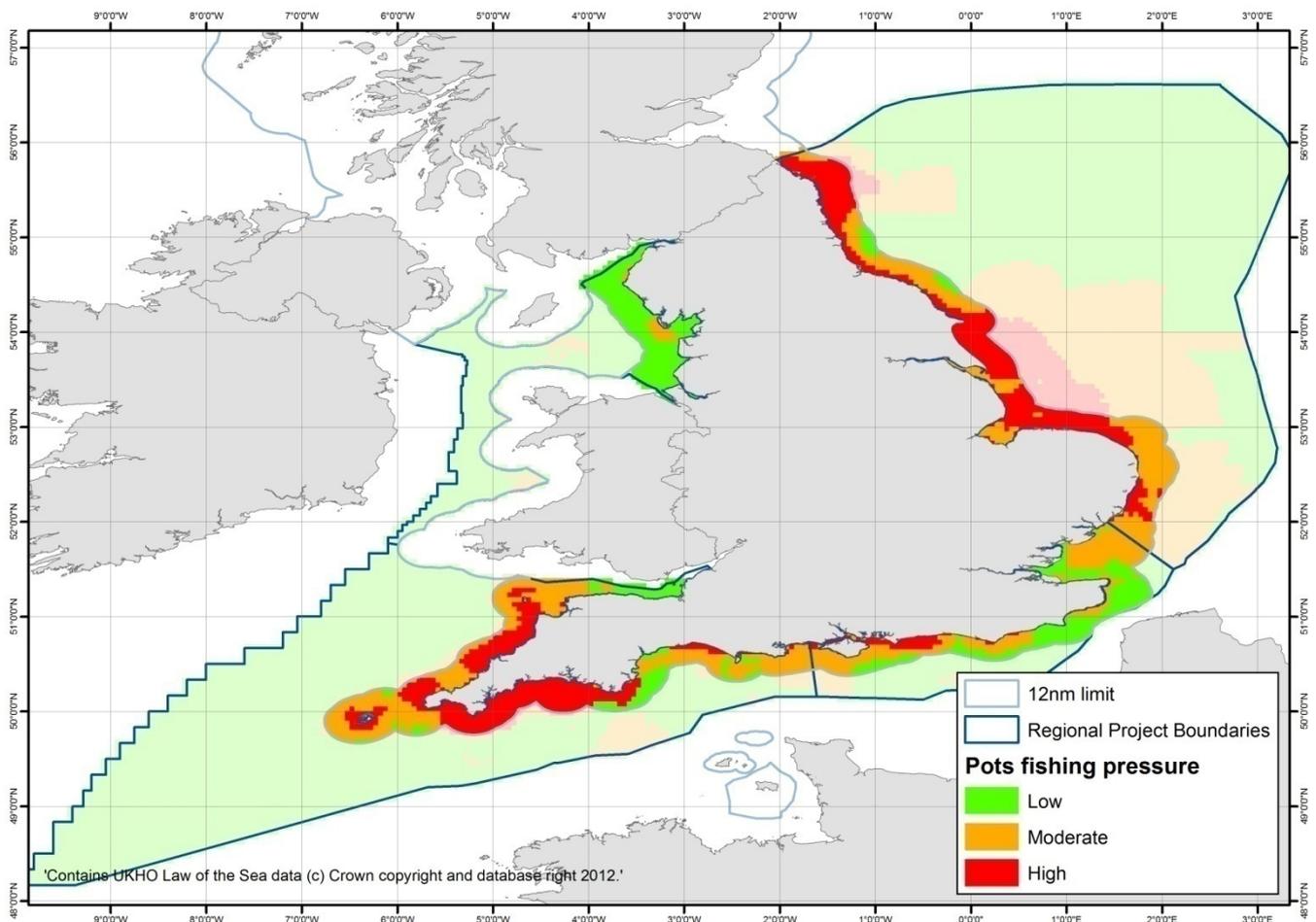
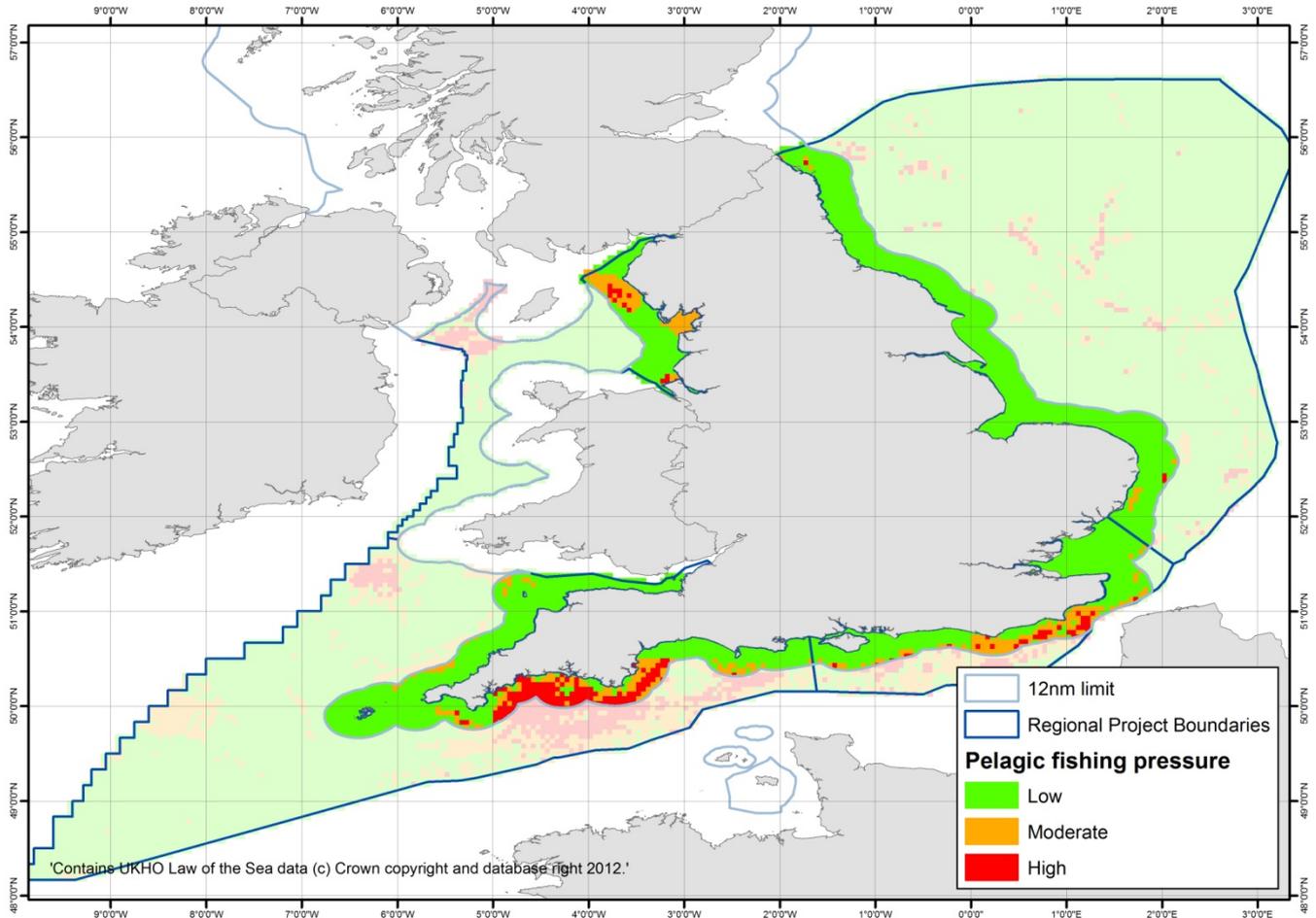
**Figure 23** Demersal trawl threshold maps for count and hours



**Figure 25** Vessel counts by 0.05\*0.05 degree grid cells for demersal fishing vessels







## Annex E – Updated feature condition and confidence assessment for Annex 7 of the Advice

### A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment within Fulmar rMCZ.

JNCC REVIEW OF CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES (COs)								CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT (final recommendations)		CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT (JNCC advice)	
Regional project ID	Site name	Site ID	Feature name	Feature code	Final CO recommended in report	Agree with final CO?	Comments	Low/mod/high	Rationale (see Protocol F (Natural England and JNCC, 2012))	None/low/mod/high	Rational (see Protocol F)
NG	Fulmar	NG 17	Subtidal coarse sediment	A5.1	Maintain	Yes	None	Low	Confidence can only be low where the assessment of condition using a vulnerability assessment approach and not direct evidence which results in a maintain objective. This is because there are many uncertainties inherent in the VA approach (see protocol F) not least of which is the fact that historical activities cannot be taken into consideration.	Agree	Agree

## Annex F – Updated assessment tables for Annex 9 confidence in the evidence for presence and extent of features

Table 225. Inshore data used by Natural England, its location and license conditions.

Survey ID	Survey (Identifying Name or Code)	GI	Publicly available	Location	Lisense condition
1	Seasearch	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://data.nbn.org.uk/datasetInfo/taxonDataset.jsp?refID=7&amp;orgKey=572&amp;dsType=T&amp;dsKey=GA000194&amp;grpType=2&amp;http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/alsf.aspx">http://data.nbn.org.uk/datasetInfo/taxonDataset.jsp?refID=7&amp;orgKey=572&amp;dsType=T&amp;dsKey=GA000194&amp;grpType=2&amp;http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/alsf.aspx</a>	There are no access constraints apart from a very small number of sensitive species in Wales
2	ALSF	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/terms/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/terms/</a> Individual Name: Stuart Livesey Position Name: Consents Manager Organisation Name: Dong Energy Delivery Point: DONG Energy Power (UK) Ltd., 33 Grosvenor Place City: Belgravia Administrative Area: London Post Code: SW1X 7HY Email: stliv@dongenergy.co.uk	
3	WALNEY & ORMONDE 2009 Offshore Windfarm Benthic Survey Reports November 2009 & October 2010.	Yes	No	Individual Name: D J Hughes Position Name: Researcher Organisation Name: Centre For Marine and Coastal Science Delivery Point: Scottish Marine Institute City: Oban, Administrative Area: Argyll Post Code: PA37 1QA Telephone: 01631 559000	To access this data please contact the data owner
4	Hughes DJ & Atkinson RJS. 1997. A towed video survey of megafaunal bioturbation in the North Eastern Irish Sea. Journal of the Marine Biological Association, 77, 635-653.	Yes	No		To access this data please contact the data owner
5	Methodology for the preparation and interpretation of aerial photography for the purposes of identifying saltmarsh extent for implementation of the Water Framework Directive programme. Environment Agency, 2011	Yes	No	Natural England national GI	EA standard notice
6	Methodology for the preparation and interpretation of aerial photography for the purposes of identifying saltmarsh extent for implementation of the Water Framework Directive programme. Environment Agency, 2012	Yes	No	Natural England national GI	EA standard notice
7	Humber REC project	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/alsf.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/alsf.aspx</a>	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/terms/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/terms/</a>
8	National Trust	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://data.nbn.org.uk/datasetInfo/customDatasetList.jsp?dsType=T&amp;grpType=2&amp;orgKey=187">http://data.nbn.org.uk/datasetInfo/customDatasetList.jsp?dsType=T&amp;grpType=2&amp;orgKey=187</a>	<a href="http://data.nbn.org.uk/datasetInfo/customDatasetList.jsp?dsType=T&amp;grpType=2&amp;orgKey=187">http://data.nbn.org.uk/datasetInfo/customDatasetList.jsp?dsType=T&amp;grpType=2&amp;orgKey=187</a>
9	Berwickshire and North Northumberland European Marine Site; Survey of the Intertidal Sand and Mud flats, Characterisation of the large Shallow Inlets and Bays, A Report for Natural England by Bob Foster-Smith, Judy Foster-Smith and Alison Benson. Envision mapping Ltd., Northumberland, UK, April 2011.	Yes	Yes	Dr. Catherine Scott, Natural England, The Quadrant, Newburn Riverside, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE15 8NZ. E-mail: Catherine.Scott@naturalengland.org.uk, Tel.: 0300 060 2219.	<a href="http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/open-government-licence-NE_tcm6-30744.pdf">http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/open-government-licence-NE_tcm6-30744.pdf</a>
10	2011 Net Gain, The National Trust and Norfolk Wildlife Trust, Blakeney Saltmarsh and Cley-next-the-Sea Saline Reedbed and 2011 Net Gain, the National Trust and Norfolk Wildlife Trust, Saltmarsh and saline reedbed recommended reference area location	Yes	Yes	Hester Clack, East of England Marine Advisor, Natural England, Dragonfly House, 2 Gilders Way, Norwich, Norfolk, United Kingdom, NR3 1UB, hester.clack@naturalengland.org.uk	<a href="http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/open-government-licence-NE_tcm6-30744.pdf">http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/open-government-licence-NE_tcm6-30744.pdf</a>
11	Environment Agency South West Intertidal Data - contact Elly Andison	Yes	No	Natural England national GI	EA standard notice
12	MB102	Yes	Yes	Defra	Open Government Licence

Survey ID	Survey (Identifying Name or Code)	GI	Publicly available	Location	Lisense condition
13	Marine Recorder data (CCW)	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.nbn.org.uk">www.nbn.org.uk</a>	There are no use restrictions on this dataset. © CCGC/CCW 2011 Recipients may re-use, reproduce, disseminate this dataset free of charge in any format or medium, provided they do so accurately, acknowledging both the source and CCW's copyright, and do not use it in a misleading context. It is the recipient's responsibility to ensure the data is fit for the intended purpose and fairly interpreted. Advice on interpretation should be sought where required. To avoid re-using old data, users should periodically re-source the latest version from the original source.
14	Marine Recorder data (EN)	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.nbn.org.uk">www.nbn.org.uk</a>	<a href="http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/open-government-licence-NE_tcm6-30744.pdf">http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/open-government-licence-NE_tcm6-30744.pdf</a>
15	Marine Recorder data (LRC)	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.nbn.org.uk">www.nbn.org.uk</a>	Various, see NBN website
16	Marine Recorder data (MCS)	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.nbn.org.uk">www.nbn.org.uk</a>	None. Seasearch/MCS should be acknowledged as the source of data as appropriate
17	Marine Recorder data (MarLIN)	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.nbn.org.uk">www.nbn.org.uk</a>	Released under DASSH terms and conditions (www.dassh.ac.uk)
18	Marine Recorder data (NE)	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.nbn.org.uk">www.nbn.org.uk</a>	<a href="http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/open-government-licence-NE_tcm6-30744.pdf">http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/open-government-licence-NE_tcm6-30744.pdf</a>
19	MNCR	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.nbn.org.uk">www.nbn.org.uk</a>	<a href="#">There are no constraints on how these data may be used other than those covered by the standard Gateway Terms &amp; Conditions</a>
20	1976 - 2010 Kent Wildlife Trust, Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	Yes	No	Bryony Chapman, Marine Officer, Kent Wildlife Trust, Tyland Barn, Sandling, Maidstone, Kent, ME14 3BD 01622 662012 Bryony.Chapman@kentwildlife.org.uk	To access this data please contact the data owner
21	Marine Recorder data - Seasearch and UKOOA databases	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.nbn.org.uk">www.nbn.org.uk</a> Ian Humpheryes Senior Environmental Monitoring Officer Environment Agency, Kent & South London Area Orchard House, London Road, Addington Nr. West Malling Kent, ME13 5SH 01732 22 3286 ian.humpheryes@Environment-Agency.gov.uk	Various, see NBN website
22	1900 - 2007 Environment Agency, Alkmaria romijini data	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.nbn.org.uk">www.nbn.org.uk</a>	EA standard notice
23	Worsfold, T.M., & Dyer, M.f., 2004. The distribution of birds of ross ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> ) and other biotopes in Harwich Harbour. Unicomarine Report HHASab04 to Harwich Haven Authority, September 2004	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.nbn.org.uk">www.nbn.org.uk</a>	Various, see NBN website
24	Marine Recorder data (MBA)	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.nbn.org.uk">www.nbn.org.uk</a>	Released under DASSH terms and conditions (www.dassh.ac.uk)
25	EA specialist surveys from Unicorn	Yes	Yes	Natural England national GI	EA standard notice
26	DORIS	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.channelcoast.org/">http://www.channelcoast.org/</a>	<a href="http://www.channelcoast.org/">http://www.channelcoast.org/</a>
27	Cornwall Wildlife Trust / ERCCIS	Yes	Yes	Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly - <a href="http://www.erccis.org.uk">http://www.erccis.org.uk</a>	Data held by Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly (ERCCIS) - <a href="http://www.erccis.org.uk/about_us/policies_and_procedures">http://www.erccis.org.uk/about_us/policies_and_procedures</a>

Survey ID	Survey (Identifying Name or Code)	GI	Publically available	Location	Lisense condition
28	Dorset Environmental Records Centre data	Yes	Yes	Dorset Environmental Records Centre	To access this data please contact the data owner
29	Dorset Wildlife Trust records	Yes	Yes	Dorset Wildlife Trust	To access this data please contact the data owner
30	EA WFD data	Yes		Natural England national GI	EA standard notice
31	Academic literature	Yes		Natural England national GI	Held by JNCC
32	Marine Recorder data (JNCC)	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.nbn.org.uk">www.nbn.org.uk</a>	<a href="#">There are no constraints on how these data may be used other than those covered by the standard Gateway Terms &amp; Conditions</a> Check with: Bryony Chapman, Marine Officer Kent Wildlife Trust, Tyland Barn, Sandling, Maidstone, Kent, ME14 3BD 01622 662012 Bryony.Chapman@kentwildlife.org.uk
33	Kent Wildlife Trust	Yes		Natural England national GI	NESFC / NE IFCA and IECs, Hull should be acknowledged. Contact Seahorse Trust Contact Steve Trehwella
34	NESFC_IECS	Yes		Natural England national GI	Open access
36	Seahorse Trust	Yes		Natural England national GI	Open access
37	Steve Trehwella Survey log 2010	Yes	No	Natural England national GI	
38	Marine Recorder data (SNH)	Yes		<a href="http://www.nbn.org.uk">www.nbn.org.uk</a>	
39	OPRU	Yes		<a href="http://www.nbn.org.uk">www.nbn.org.uk</a>	
40	Natural England reports	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.naturalengland.org.uk">www.naturalengland.org.uk</a>	<a href="http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/open-government-licence-NE_tcm6-30744.pdf">http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/open-government-licence-NE_tcm6-30744.pdf</a>
42	South Coast REC	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/alsf.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/alsf.aspx</a>	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/terms/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/terms/</a>
44	ICES stock assessment	Yes		Natural England national GI	Held by JNCC
45	B108_loS_data_AngieGall	Yes		Natural England national GI	Contact Environmental Records Centre for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly for access
46	MESH	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchMESH.net">www.searchMESH.net</a>	All material variously copyrighted by MESH project partners 2004-2010
47	CCW reports	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.ccw.gov.uk">www.ccw.gov.uk</a>	See CCW website
48	Enivornment Agency Sea Areas Surveys	Yes		Natural England national GI	EA standard notice
49	JNCC polygon data	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchMESH.net">www.searchMESH.net</a>	<a href="http://www.searchMESH.net">www.searchMESH.net</a>
50	Isles of Scilly Local Group anecdotal knowledge	Yes	No	Natural England national GI	Contact Isles of Scilly Local Group
51	BGS derived polygons	Yes	No	<a href="http://www.bgs.ac.uk">www.bgs.ac.uk</a>	<a href="http://www.bgs.ac.uk/about/copyright/home.html?src=topNav">http://www.bgs.ac.uk/about/copyright/home.html?src=topNav</a>
52	Anecdotal knowledge	Yes		Natural England national GI	N/A
53	Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust data	Yes		Natural England national GI	Paul Learoyd, Chief Executive, Lincolnshire Wildlife Trust, Banovallum, Manor House Street, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, United Kingdom, LN9 5HF, plearoyd@lincstrust.co.uk, 01507526667
54	English Heritage records	Yes		Natural England national GI	Chris Pater, Marine Planner, English Heritage, chris.pater@english-heritage.org.uk
55	UKSeaMap	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap">www.jncc.defra.gov.uk/UKSeaMap</a>	Various - contact helen.elwood@jncc.gov.uk - Marine Ecosystems Team
57	MB102 task 2i	Yes	Yes	via Defra	Open Government Licence
58	East Coast REC	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/alsf.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/alsf.aspx</a>	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/terms/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/terms/</a>
59	Outer Thames Estuary REC	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/alsf.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/alsf.aspx</a>	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/terms/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/terms/</a>
60	BSH habitats copied from HOCI dataset	Yes	No	Natural England national GI	
61	EA WIMS data	Yes		Natural England national GI	EA standard notice

Survey ID	Survey (Identifying Name or Code)	GI	Publically available	Location	Lisense condition
62	Additional Marine Recorder data (provided by Ian Saunders, NE)	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.nbn.org.uk">www.nbn.org.uk</a>	Open access
64	RSPB foraging bird data and seabird 2000 data	Yes		Natural England national GI	Contact the RSPB Helen Booker (Exeter office, 01392 453762)
65	APEI (areas of additional pelagic ecological importance dataset)	Yes		Natural England national GI	N/A
66	CWT and Exeter university Acoustic monitoring data	Yes		Natural England national GI	Contact project partners
67	Southampton University monitoring poroject Seawatch southwest	Yes		Natural England national GI	Contact project partners
68	Environment Agency (2012) National Fish Populations Database output, accessed 30/01/12	Yes	Yes	Natural England offices	EA standard notice
69	Geo-referenced photographic evidence	No	Yes	Natural England offices	No
70	UNIVERSITY OF PLYMOUTH, 2011. South Devon reef video baseline surveys for the Prawle Point to Plymouth Sound & Eddystone cSAC and surrounding areas. May, 2011	No	Yes	Natural England offices	Nil
71	Irving, R.A. and Northen, K.O. (2012) Isles of Scilly SAC Diving Monitoring Studies, 2011. Natural England Commissioned Reports, Number 104;	No	Yes	<a href="http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/3064494">http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/3064494</a>	Open access
72	Isles of Scilly Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (2010)	No	Yes	<a href="http://www.erccis.org.uk">http://www.erccis.org.uk</a>	<a href="http://www.erccis.org.uk/about_us/policies_and_procedures">http://www.erccis.org.uk/about_us/policies_and_procedures</a>
73	Gall, A. (2011) Marine BAP Habitats and Species of the Isles of Scilly - an update to the Isles of Scilly Environmental Audit 2008.	No	Yes	<a href="http://www.erccis.org.uk">http://www.erccis.org.uk</a>	<a href="http://www.erccis.org.uk/about_us/policies_and_procedures">http://www.erccis.org.uk/about_us/policies_and_procedures</a>
74	Jackson, E.L., Higgs, S., Allsop, T., Cawthray, A., Evans, J. and Langmead, O. (2011) Isles of Scilly Seagrass Mapping. Natural England Commissioned Reports, Number 087;	No	Yes	<a href="http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/82006">http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/82006</a>	Open access
75	Cook, K.J. (2011) Report on 2011 Isles of Scilly Zostera marina survey. Report to Natural England.	No	Yes	Natural England offices	Nil
76	Seasearch (2010) Isles of Scilly 2010 Summary Report.	No	Yes	Natural England offices	Open access
77	Kaiser, M. et al (2002) Predicting the displacement of Common Scoter ( <i>Melanitta nigra</i> ) from benthic feeding areas due to offshore wind farms. Centre for Applied Marine Sciences, UCNW, Bangor	No	Yes	Natural England offices	Crown Estate standard notice
78	Allen JH, Billings I, Cutts N & Elliott M. 2002. Mapping, condition and conservation assessment of honeycomb worm <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reefs on the Eastern Irish Sea coast. Report to English Nature. Institute of Estuarine and Coastal Studies, University of Hull. November 2002. Report no. Z122-F-2002	No	Yes	Natural England offices	Nil
79	Browning, L & Lumb CM. 2012. Field survey of rocky/ <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> reef S of St Bees village, Cumbria (rMCZ11 Cumbria Coast). Natural England Irish Sea Marine Team. 6 July 2012. Unpublished report.	No	Yes	Natural England offices	Nil
80	I.Tittley, B. Chapman, B. Hitchin, C.J.H. Spurrier, T.Child "Thanet Coast Special Area of Conservation 2011 Intertidal Monitoring Report". 2012	No	Yes	Natural England offices	Nil
81	Environment Agency (2012) WFD Seagrass Monitoring Programme, 2007-2011, Pagham Harbour water body.	No	Yes	Natural England offices	EA standard notice
82	Coastal Channel Observatory [viewed online on 31/10/2012 & 13/11/2012]	No	Yes	<a href="http://www.channelcoast.org">http://www.channelcoast.org</a>	<a href="http://www.channelcoast.org/data_management/online_data_catalogue/conditions_nonOGL.html">http://www.channelcoast.org/data_management/online_data_catalogue/conditions_nonOGL.html</a>

Survey ID	Survey (Identifying Name or Code)	GI	Publicly available	Location	Lisense condition
83	EMU (2009a) Area 435/396 Seabed monitoring Survey, report No. 09/1/02/1377/0899	No	No	Natural England offices	Contact EMU
84	EMU (2009b) Area 435/396 Seabed monitoring Report and five year review. Report No. 11/1/26/1852/1196.	No	No	Natural England offices	Contact EMU
85	EMU (2011) Area 435/396 Monitoring report, report no 11/JJ02/1843/1184 & 11/J1/06/1850/1232.	No	No	Natural England offices	Contact EMU
86	Irving, RA. 1999. Report of the Sussex SEASE/IRCH Project, 1992-1998. Published by the Sussex SEASEARCH Project. English Nature, Lewes.	No	Yes	Natural England offices	Nil
87	James, J W C, Pearce, B, Coggan, R A, Arnott, S H L, Clark, R, Plim, J F, Pinnion, J, Barrio Frójan, C, Gardiner, J P, Morando, A, Baggaley, P A, Scott, G, Bigourdan, N. (2010). The South Coast Regional Environmental Characterisation. British Geological Survey Open Report OR/09/51. 249 pp.	No	Yes	<a href="http://nora.nerc.ac.uk/13120/">http://nora.nerc.ac.uk/13120/</a>	Open access
88	James, J W C, Pearce, B, Coggan, R A, Leivers, M. Clark, R W E, Plim, J F, Hill, J M, Arnott, S H L, Bateson, L, De-Burgh Thomas, A and, Baggaley, P A. (2011). The MALSf synthesis study in the central and eastern English Channel. British Geological Survey Open Report OR/11/01. 158pp.	No	Yes	<a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/media/462598/malsf_synthesis_report_160311_hi_res.pdf">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/media/462598/malsf_synthesis_report_160311_hi_res.pdf</a>	Open access
89	Williams, C. and Clark, R. (2010) Report on the Chalk Reefs of Sussex, exemplified by the recreational dive sites: South West Rocks (mSNCI), Looe Gate (mSNCI) and Ship Rock (mSNCI). November 2010 Report for Sussex Seasearch. Natural England, Lewes	No	Yes	<a href="http://www.seasearch.co.uk/downloads/Sussex%20Chalk%202010.pdf">http://www.seasearch.co.uk/downloads/Sussex%20Chalk%202010.pdf</a>	Open access
90	CMACS. 2011. North West Region European marine sites: Condition monitoring of Littoral Features. Report to Natural England. Centre for Marine and Coastal Studies. Report reference: J3155	No	Yes	Natural England offices	Nil
91	Allen JH & Hemingway KL. 2005. The Dee Estuary biotope survey 2004/5. Report to English Nature. Institute of Coastal and Estuarine Studies, Hull. Report no. ZBB640-F-2005	No	Yes	Natural England offices	Nil
92	Jessop et al. 2010 Eastern Sea Fisheries Joint Committee Research Report	No	Yes	Natural England offices	Open access
93	Oyster fisheries of England and Wales, CEFAS P Davidson 1976	No	Yes	Natural England offices	Open access
95	Titley, I, Spurrier, C.J.H., Ferrero, T.J., Chimonides, P.J. (2010) Biological survey of the intertidal chalk reef at Seaford to Beachy Head and Brighton to Newhaven Cliffs Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) to set a baseline for SSSI condition assessment. Contract No. FST20/75/026	No	Yes	Natural England offices	Nil
96	Jessop, R.W. and Maxwell, E. 2011. EIFCA Research Report, Wash mussel beds.	Mussel bed mapped	Yes	<a href="http://www.eastern-ifca.gov.uk/documents/Eastern%20IFCA%20Research%20Report%202011.pdf">http://www.eastern-ifca.gov.uk/documents/Eastern%20IFCA%20Research%20Report%202011.pdf</a>	Open access

Survey ID	Survey (Identifying Name or Code)	GI	Publicly available	Location	Lisense condition
97	Allen, JH (2009). Ecological Assessment of Yorkshire Coast Prohibited Trawling Areas. A Report to the North Eastern Sea Fisheries Committee. Institute of Estuarine and Coastal Studies, Hull. Report ZBB633-F-2008	No	No	Natural England offices	Permission granted to regional project allowing use of data set in project and beyond
98	English Heritage. 2011. Holme Beach monitoring project 2003-2008. NAU Archaeology Report 1444.	No	No	Survey described in Site Assessment Document for RA 7.	Contact English Heritage
99	Davis, D. And Dinwiddy, J. 2011. Visit to potential reference site- Holme Next The Sea (Gore Point); survey records of peat and clay exposures.	No	Yes	Survey described in Site Assessment Document for RA 7.	N/A
100	Von Schiller, D. 2006. Benthic diversity and spatial patterns of macrofaunal assemblages of coastal lagoons at Cley Marshes NWT. North Norfolk. A dissertation submitted to the University of East Anglia, Norwich, for the degree of		Yes	Natural England offices	N/A
101	Master of Science in Applied Ecology and Conservation. North Norfolk Coast SSSI (Units 57, 59, 61 and 63) – 2010 Survey of 20 lagoons/ditches		Yes	Natural England offices	N/A
102	Evans, A. 2011. Natural England survey of coastal lagoon habitat within the North Norfolk Coast Site of Special Scientific Interest, 2009-10.		Yes	Natural England offices	N/A
105	Tim Allsop photographs	No	No	<a href="http://findingsanctuary.marinemapping.com/additionalmaterial/sforSNCBs/stakeholder%20info/loS%20LG/03_Specific%20area%20info/User%20name:fs">http://findingsanctuary.marinemapping.com/additionalmaterial/sforSNCBs/stakeholder%20info/loS%20LG/03_Specific%20area%20info/</a> User name: fs Password: fishapplepenguitar	Copyright Licence: Please note that these photos are only for strict use within this Defra contract (MB0116) and all copies should be deleted after the contract ends.
106	Seasearch (2007) Isles of Scilly Survey Summary Report	No	Yes	<a href="http://www.seasearch.co.uk/achievements.htm">http://www.seasearch.co.uk/achievements.htm</a>	Open access
107	Seasearch (2010) Isles of Scilly Survey Summary Report	No	Yes	<a href="http://www.seasearch.co.uk/achievements.htm">http://www.seasearch.co.uk/achievements.htm</a>	Open access
108	Irving, R. and Northen, K. (2012) Isles of Scilly Special Area of Conservation (SAC) Condition Assessment for Reefs: Diving Monitoring Studies: June 2011. Final Report. Natural England Commissioned Report number 104 (NECR104)	No	Yes	<a href="http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/3064494?category=61003">http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/3064494?category=61003</a>	Open access
109	Seasearch survey information (various years) accessed via the NBN gateway online	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchnbn.net/">http://www.searchnbn.net/</a>	Open access
110	NE loS intertidal and underboulder survey data (September 2011)	No	No	Natural England offices	Data held by NE
113	Clark, E. (2011) Looe Seagrass Mapping report	Yes	No	Natural England offices	See - <a href="http://www.ercis.org.uk/about_us/policies_and_procedures">http://www.ercis.org.uk/about_us/policies_and_procedures</a>
115	Mercer, T. Et al. (2004) Lundy European Marine Sute sublittoral Monitring Report 2003/4 2003/4. English Nature Contract No. FST20-46-16	No	Yes	Natural England offices	Open access
117	ROYAL HASKONING, 2008. Site Selection Report for the Inshore Marine SACs Project. Salcombe to Yealm & Eddystone Site Selection. Report No. 9SO282/SSR/Salcombe/01	No	Yes	Natural England offices	Open access
118	Bunker, F., Mercer, T. and Perrins, J. (2009) Salcombe to Kingsbridge SSSI and Erme Estuary SSSI intertidal biotope survey 2009. Report to Natural England by Aquatic Survey and Monitoring Ltd.	No	?	Natural England offices	Open access
119	Spalding Associates (Environmental) Ltd., 2004. Intertidal Biotope Map of Fal and Helford.	Yes	No	Natural England offices	Data held by NE

Survey ID	Survey (Identifying Name or Code)	GI	Publicly available	Location	Lisense condition
120	Natural England, 2010. Swanpool SSSI <i>Victorella pavida</i> condition assessment.	No	No	Natural England offices	Data held by NE
121	Cook, R., 2005. Colony Growth and the Brackish-water Ctenostome Bryozoan, <i>Victorella pavida</i> . MBA Honours Project.	No	No	Natural England Truro Office, Pydar House (hard coy only). Swanpool SSSI - Scientific Reports.	Report held by NE.
122	Carter, M. C., 2004. The biology and genetic diversity of the trembling sea mat <i>Victorella pavida</i> (Bryozoa: Ctenostomata) from Swanpool, Falmouth. MRes Thesis. (2004)	No	No	Available through Natural England Online Library ( <a href="http://pebapps8/olibcgi/?infile=details.glu&amp;luid=204564&amp;rs=54223&amp;hitno=1">http://pebapps8/olibcgi/?infile=details.glu&amp;luid=204564&amp;rs=54223&amp;hitno=1</a> ). Barcode: 123291-2001. Location: Truro. Shelf: Truro Cataloguing. Hard copy available only. Swanpool SSSI - Scientific Reports.	Report held by NE
123	Carter, M. C., English Nature, Bishop, J. D. D., Evans, N. J., 2005. The biology of the trembling sea mat <i>Victorella pavida</i> (Bryozoa: Ctenostomata) from Swanpool, Falmouth, Cornwall.	No	No	Available through Natural England Online Library ( <a href="http://pebapps8/olibcgi/?infile=details.glu&amp;luid=204565&amp;rs=54224&amp;hitno=2">http://pebapps8/olibcgi/?infile=details.glu&amp;luid=204565&amp;rs=54224&amp;hitno=2</a> ). Barcode: 123292-2001. Location: Truro. Shelf: Truro Cataloguing. Hard copy available only. Swanpool SSSI - Scientific Reports.	Report held by NE
124	The Natural History Museum, 2003. Swanpool Ecological Study, Falmouth, Cornwall. Final Report. Consultancy Report to Carrick District Council. Report No. ECM 775/03	No	No	Natural England Truro Office, Pydar House (hard copy only). Swanpool SSSI - Scientific Reports.	Report held by NE
125	Gainey, P. A., 1997. Trembling sea-mat: baseline distribution in England and species action plan. English Nature Research Reports No. 225. ISSN 0967-876X	No	No	Natural England Truro Office, Pydar House (hard copy only). Swanpool SSSI - Scientific Reports.	Report held by NE. Copyright English Nature 1997.
126	Curtis, L. (2010) Littoral biotope survey and Condition Assessment of the Lynher Estuary 2010	yes	no	Natural England offices	Report held by NE
127	2010 HI1343 Natural England/MCA Lyme Bay Survey	Yes	No	Natural England offices	See- <a href="http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/open-government-licence-NE_tcm6-30744.pdf">http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/Images/open-government-licence-NE_tcm6-30744.pdf</a>
128	2009 HI1242 CCO Portland Bill to Petit Tor Point Survey	Yes	No	Natural England offices	See- <a href="http://www.channelcoast.org/">http://www.channelcoast.org/</a>
129	Natural England Sabellaria survey forms for Axmouth- Lyme Regis (2009)	No	No	Natural England offices	Data held by NE but will be made publically available through Marine Recorder
130	Torbay Coast and Countryside Trust Shoreline Survey forms 2004- 2005	No	No	Natural England offices	Data held by Torbay Coast and Countryside Trust.
132	Axelsson, M., Dewey, S., and Plastow, L. (2011) DORset Integrated Seabed Survey: Drop-down camera (ground-truthing) survey report. J/09/180. Seastar Survey Ltd., Southampton.	Yes	Yes	Natural England GI / offices	<a href="http://www.channelcoast.org">http://www.channelcoast.org</a>
133	Collins, K. (2012) Report to SIFCA: Portland to Shambles Mussel Surveys 2011. National Oceanography Centre, University of Southampton in Pengelly, S. (2012) Appropriate Assessment for the Portland Mussel ( <i>Mytilus edulis</i> ) Seed Fishery 2012. Southern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority.	Yes	No - on request from SIFCA	Natural England GI / offices	<a href="http://www.southern-ifca.gov.uk/contact-us">http://www.southern-ifca.gov.uk/contact-us</a>
134	Jackson, E.L., Griffiths, C.A., Collins, K., Durkin, O., July 2012. An assessment of anthropogenic impact on marine angiosperm habitat, Natural England and MMO, Peterborough, UK.	No	No	Natural England offices	Held by NE

Survey ID	Survey (Identifying Name or Code)	GI	Publicly available	Location	Lisense condition
135	MCKIERNAN, D. 2011. Studland Bay Seagrass project: Visitor mooring viability appraisal. Marine Projects Ltd report to The Crown Estate.	No	Yes	<a href="http://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/media/200353/studland_bay_visitor_mooring_viability_appraisal.pdf">http://www.thecrownestate.co.uk/media/200353/studland_bay_visitor_mooring_viability_appraisal.pdf</a>	Open access
136	SCOPAC. 2004. Sediment Transport Study: Handfast Point to South Haven Point (Studland Bay). RACER (River and Coastal Environments Research) in the Department of Geography at the University of Portsmouth compiled by David Carter and written by Dr Malcolm Bray.	No	Yes	<a href="http://www.scopac.org.uk/scopac_sedimentdb/stud/stud.htm">http://www.scopac.org.uk/scopac_sedimentdb/stud/stud.htm</a>	Open access
137	WEST, I, M,. 2011. Studland and the South Haven Peninsula; Geology of the Wessex Coast of southern England. . Internet site: <a href="http://www.soton.ac.uk/~imw/Studland.htm">www.soton.ac.uk/~imw/Studland.htm</a> .	No	Yes	<a href="http://www.soton.ac.uk/~imw/Studland.htm">www.soton.ac.uk/~imw/Studland.htm</a> .	Open access
144	Baldock, L. 2007. Biological Survey of Zostera, Ruppia & Lamprothamnium in the Fleet Lagoon (SAC/SPA) 2007 Final Report.	No	No - NE document	<a href="#">Natural England offices</a>	Natural England
147	Survey photographs held by Dorset Wildlife Trust	No	No	<a href="#">Natural England offices</a>	Dorset Wildlife Trust
148	CMACS. 2009. Walney & Ormonde Offshore Windfarm Benthic Survey Report. November 2009. CMACS Project No: J3114.	No	No	Natural England Offices	Contact DONG Energy/Vattenfall
149	CMACS. 2010. Walney & Ormonde Offshore Windfarm Benthic Survey Report. November 2010. CMACS Project No: ?	No	No	Natural England Offices	Contact DONG Energy/Vattenfall
150	Lumb, CM, Johnston, M & Bussell, J. 2011. Evidence on the distribution and quality of Mud-related features in the North Eastern Irish Sea. Natural England review paper submitted to the Irish Sea Conservation Zones Project, February 2011.	No	Yes	Natural England	Open access
151	Browning, L & Lumb CM. 2012. Field survey of peat and clay exposures and Sabellaria alveolata reef in Allonby Bay, Cumbria (rMCZ10 Allonby Bay). Natural England Irish Sea Marine Team. 6 July 2012. Unpublished report.	Yes	No	Natural England offices	Open access
152	Defra SPIRE data	Yes	No	Natural England GI	Open Government Licence
153	Browning, L & Lumb CM. 2012. Field survey of intertidal rock and underboulder communities in Fleswick Bay, Cumbria (rMCZ11 Cumbria Coast, rRA I Cumbrian Coast(1)). Natural England Irish Sea Marine Team. 6 July 2012. Unpublished report.	Yes	No	Natural England offices	Open access
154	Browning, L & Lumb CM. 2012. Field survey of intertidal rock and underboulder communities in Saltom Bay, Cumbria (rMCZ11 Cumbria Coast, rRA J Cumbrian Coast(2)). Natural England Irish Sea Marine Team. 6 July 2012. Unpublished report.	Yes	No	Natural England offices	Open access
155	Lancaster, J. & Norman, S. 2009 Annual Stock Assessment of the Littoral Mussel ( <i>Mytilus edulis</i> ) stocks in the Solway Firth	Yes	No	Natural England offices	Report held by NE - data copyright Jane Lancaster
156	NWIFCA Annual Mussel survey raw data	Yes	No	Natural England offices	Report held by NE - data copyright Jane Lancaster
157	Lancaster J. 2010. Cumbria Sea Fisheries Committee. Cumbria Shore Survey 2010	No	Yes	Natural England offices	Report held by NE - data copyright Jane Lancaster
158	Lancaster J. 2008 Cumbria Sea Fisheries Committee. Cumbria Shore Survey 2008	No	No	Natural England offices	Report held by NE - data copyright Jane Lancaster
159	Allison, S. 2012. Assessment of year class and stock levels of European Flat Oyster <i>Ostrea edulis</i> in the Ray Sand Channel, part of the Blackwater rMCZ complex.	No	No	EWT	Highly Confidential

Survey ID	Survey (Identifying Name or Code)	GI	Publically available	Location	Lisense condition
160	Allison, S. 2012. Highly confidential Oyster distribution Unicomarine, 2005. Review of data in Stour and Orwell Estuaries	Yes	No	EWT	Highly Confidential
161	HHA report 58 (need to get exact ref from a CD - I'm a homeworke)	Yes	Yes	HHA	Open access
162	Kinnear, R., Seabed Mapping, Ramsgate to Dungeness: Summary Report, Ref: TR35. Southeast Strategic Regional Coastal Monitoring Programme. July 2011.	Yes	Yes	Natural England offices	Open access
163	Spurrier, C., Tittley, I, and Chapman, B. 2011. Biological Survey of the Intertidal Chalk Reefs around Dover - between Kingsdown, Deal and Folkestone Warren, Kent.		Yes	Natural England offices	Open access
164	Kent Wildlife Trust 2004-2010, Photography and video stills		Yes	Kent Wildlife Trust	NA
165	EMU ltd, 2012Area 395 Benthic Ecology Characteristion Study A report to Tarmac	No	Yes	Natural England offices	Open access
166	Hampshire and IoW Trust 2011, Proposal to Balanced Seas RSG for an extension to dMCZ28 - Utopia	No	Yes	Natural England offices	Open access
167	Dale, AL, Chesworth, JC. 2011. Inventory of eelgrass beds in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, Section One: Report. Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Hampshire.	No	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust (NE have copy)	Ownership & copyright held by HloWWT
168	Dale, AL, Chesworth, JC. 2011. Inventory of eelgrass beds in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, Section Two: Data. Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Hampshire.	Yes	No	Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust (NE have copy)	Ownership & copyright held by HloWWT
169	O'Dell, J, Doran, J, Allen, C, Willson, R, Dewey, S. 2011. Habitat Mapping - South Wight Maritime SAC 2010/11. Seastar Survey Ltd, Southampton	Yes	No	Natural England offices	Held by NE
170	Chesworth, J, Dale, A, Jury, J, Cox, J. 2011. Records of photographic evidence from Thorness Bay.	No	No	Natural England offices	N/A



JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Balanced Seas	Belle Tout to Beachy Head Lighthouse	High energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low						0								yes	Modelled data only with no validation points.	55				
Balanced Seas	Belle Tout to Beachy Head Lighthouse	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low						62								yes 100.0	High MESH polygon data yet no validation points within site.	46				
Balanced Seas	Belle Tout to Beachy Head Lighthouse	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low						62								yes 100.0	High MESH polygon data yet no validation points within site.	46				
Balanced Seas	Belle Tout to Beachy Head Lighthouse	Moderate energy intertidal rock	High	High						1								yes	55 records of examples of various ME littoral rock biotopes recorded by Tittley et al 2010 across the MCZ in which the RA lies in 3 of the key biotopes are recorded in the RA transects, 5 records in both transects.	57,95				
Balanced Seas	Belle Tout to Beachy Head Lighthouse	Littoral chalk communities	High	High														yes no no 0 0.0	Key biotopes for littoral chalk found with in 4 transects carried out in the RA area - parent habitat A1.2 is present here too. All information can be found in the Tittley report	23,95				
Balanced Seas	Belle Tout to Beachy Head Lighthouse	Circalittoral rock and thin mixed sediment (A4.94, A4.A4)	0	0															MCZ boundary extends to mean low water only (BS final recommendations) - therefore by definition there will be no circalittoral rock present in this site					
Balanced Seas	Belle Tout to Beachy Head Lighthouse	Moderate energy infralittoral rock plus thin sandy sediment	0	0															MCZ boundary extends to mean low water only (BS final recommendations) - therefore by definition there will be no infralittoral rock present in this site					
Balanced Seas	Bembridge	Subtidal mixed sediments	Low	Low						81	0		100					yes 100.0	Eastern section: Data from Marine Recorder states 6 samples on mud, 2 samples stating cobble habitat. Southern bit, 2 samples stating cobbles or stones on sand and mud;	42,46,60	A22, A31, A61, A62			
Balanced Seas	Bembridge	Subtidal mud	High	Low						0								yes	Nine geo referenced photos supporting mud feature within the site. Photos are taken within close proximity of each other so feature extent within the site is unclear.	55,60,61,69	A22, A31, A61, A62			
Balanced Seas	Bembridge	Subtidal sand	Low	Low						81								yes 95.8	No sample points within habitat polygons within site	42,55,46	A22, A31, A38, A61, A62			
Balanced Seas	Bembridge	Maerl beds	High	High														no no yes 0	15 still images taken from video transect at feature location in 2010. Estimate of percentage cover of maerl in transect provided in survey report.	23, 169				
Balanced Seas	Bembridge	Mud habitats in deep water	High	Low														no no yes 0 0.0	Nine geo referenced photos supporting mud feature within the site. Photos are taken within close proximity of each other so feature extent within the site is unclear.	19,69	A22, A61			
Balanced Seas	Bembridge	Native oyster beds ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	Low	Low														no yes yes 0 0.0	No polygon data. Multiple point data records to support presence of species but not habitat.	1,12,15,17				
Balanced Seas	Bembridge	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	Low	Low														yes yes yes 0 0.0	Polygon data with 2 ground-truthed point records greater than 12 years old	23	A61			
Balanced Seas	Bembridge	Sea pens and burrowing megafauna	High	Low														no no yes 0 0.0	Nine geo referenced photos supporting mud feature within the site. Photos are taken within close proximity of each other so feature extent within the site is unclear.	19,69	A22, A61			
Balanced Seas	Bembridge	Seagrass beds	High	High														yes yes yes 0 0.0	Polygon and point data from 2006-2009 (and older) distributed across feature; surveyed by specialists	23, 167, 168				
Balanced Seas	Bembridge	Lagoon sand shrimp ( <i>Gammarus insensibilis</i> )	Low	Low															Anecdotal evidence only.	Nil				
Balanced Seas	Bembridge	Long snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus guttulatus</i> )	Low	Low	1	0	1	1	0											12				
Balanced Seas	Bembridge	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	High	High	24	22	22	24	22											1,12,15,17				
Balanced Seas	Bembridge	Peacock's tail ( <i>Padina pavonica</i> )	High	High	80	76	76	80	76											12,19,21,25				
Balanced Seas	Bembridge	Sea snail ( <i>Paludinella littorina</i> )	Low	Low															Anecdotal evidence only.	Nil				
Balanced Seas	Bembridge	Short snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	Mod	Mod	5	4	5	3	2											17,12,36				
Balanced Seas	Bembridge	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Halicystus auricula</i> )	Mod	Mod	3	3	3	3	3											15				
Balanced Seas	Bembridge	Starlet sea anemone ( <i>Nematostella vectensis</i> )	Low	Low															Only one record, from 1987	Nil				
Balanced Seas	Bembridge	Tentacled lagoon-worm ( <i>Alkmaria romijni</i> )	Mod	Mod	4	0	4	4	0											22				
Balanced Seas	Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuary	High energy intertidal rock	Low	Low						42								yes	Low confidence maps to determine extent.	57,62				
Balanced Seas	Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuary	Intertidal mixed sediments	High	Mod						42	50		100					yes		57,62	A39			
Balanced Seas	Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuary	Native oyster beds ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	High	Low															More than 30 surveys, each of 100m2 showing densities ranging from 0-95 oysters over area. (Only measured oysters over 45mm and dredge efficiency research shows only 10% efficient. Also, concern with original oyster bed definition)	17,19,15,9,160				
Balanced Seas	Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuary	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	Mod	Mod	8	5	8	8	5										Four records in each area (n=8), 5 of which are over 6 years old	68	A71			

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Balanced Seas	Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuary	Lagoon sea slug ( <i>Tenellia adpersa</i> )	Mod	Mod	3	0	2	3	0										12,17					
Balanced Seas	Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuary	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	High	Low	34	0	0	34	0										17,19					
Balanced Seas	Blackwater, Crouch, Roach and Colne Estuary	Clacton cliffs and foreshore	High	High														Confident that geological feature exists within site. Cannot assess extent.	Nil					
Balanced Seas	Church Norton Spit	Defolin's lagoon snail ( <i>Caecum armoricum</i> )	Mod	Mod	2	2	2	2	2										17					
Balanced Seas	Colne Point	Intertidal mixed sediments	Mod	Mod					42	50	100		yes						57,62					
Balanced Seas	Colne Point	Intertidal mud	High	Low					1				yes					Geo-referenced photo by Natural England marine adviser	57					
Balanced Seas	Colne Point	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	High	Low					24				yes					Geo-referenced photo by Natural England marine adviser	57,62					
Balanced Seas	Colne Point	Subtidal mixed sediments	Low	Low					0				yes					Modelled data only with no validation points.	55					
Balanced Seas	Colne Point	Subtidal mud	Low	Low					0	100	100		yes						55,61					
Balanced Seas	Colne Point	Subtidal sand	Low	Low					0				yes					Modelled data only with no validation points.	55					
Balanced Seas	Colne Point	Blue mussel beds	Low	Low									yes	yes	no	0	0.0		23					
Balanced Seas	Colne Point	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	Low	Low	2	0	0	2	0															
Balanced Seas	Culver Spit	Subtidal mixed sediments	Low	Low														Regional Environment Characterisation survey data that contradicts other existing data. Further survey required to clarify presence and extent.	Nil	A31				
Balanced Seas	Culver Spit	Maerl beds	High	Low									no	no	no	0			23					
Balanced Seas	Culver Spit	Short snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	0	0														This rRA is designated for seahorse, as there is habitat present that may support it. No seahorse has ever been found here, although has been identified in the surrounding Bembridge rMCZ. No confidence.	Nil					
Balanced Seas	Dover to Deal	High energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low				0					yes					Modelled data only.	55	A16, A58				
Balanced Seas	Dover to Deal	Intertidal coarse sediment	High	Low				1					yes					Eunis Level 3 habitat map of Dover to Deal rMCZ produced by NOC using CCO multibeam and backscatter data and ground-truth data.	57, 162					
Balanced Seas	Dover to Deal	Intertidal mud	High	High				37					yes					Eunis Level 3 habitat map of Dover to Deal rMCZ produced by NOC using CCO multibeam and backscatter data and ground-truth data.	57, 162					
Balanced Seas	Dover to Deal	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low				0											55,62	A16, A58				
Balanced Seas	Dover to Deal	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	High	High				37	0	88.89	3.9		yes					Eunis Level 3 habitat map of Dover to Deal rMCZ produced by NOC using CCO multibeam and backscatter data and ground-truth data.	57, 162					
Balanced Seas	Dover to Deal	Subtidal coarse sediment	Low	Low				0											55	A16, A58				
Balanced Seas	Dover to Deal	Subtidal mixed sediments	Low	Low				0	25	25			yes						55,62	A16, A58				
Balanced Seas	Dover to Deal	Blue mussel beds	Mod	Low												yes	yes	no	0	0.0	Kent Wildlife Trust have over 100 still photographs to confirm location of the blue mussel beds.	23, 164, 162		
Balanced Seas	Dover to Deal	Intertidal under boulder communities	High	High												no	no	no	0	0.0	Line transect and quadrat survey down to biotope level, undertaken by Kent Wildlife Trust. 2 point records showing features presence and extent.	19, 163		
Balanced Seas	Dover to Deal	Littoral chalk communities	High	High												yes	no	no	0	0.0	Eunis Level 3 habitat map of Dover to Deal rMCZ produced by NOC using CCO multibeam and backscatter data and ground-truth data.	19,23,162		
Balanced Seas	Dover to Deal	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	High	High												yes	yes	no	0	0.0	Line transect and quadrat survey down to biotope level, undertaken by Kent Wildlife Trust.	23, 163		
Balanced Seas	Dover to Deal	Subtidal chalk	High	High												yes	no	no	0	0.0	Kent Wildlife Trust have over 9 pieces of video footage and 100 plus stills showing presence of feature. Eunis Level 3 habitat map of Dover to Deal rMCZ produced by NOC using CCO multibeam and backscatter data and ground-truth data.	23, 164, 162	A16, A58	
Balanced Seas	Dover to Folkestone	High energy infralittoral rock	Mod	Mod				0	0	0			yes									55	A17, A58	
Balanced Seas	Dover to Folkestone	Intertidal coarse sediment	Low	Low				1														57		
Balanced Seas	Dover to Folkestone	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low				0														55,62	A17, A58	
Balanced Seas	Dover to Folkestone	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	High	High				37	0	0			yes								Eunis Level 3 habitat map of Dover to Folkestone rMCZ produced by NOC using CCO multibeam and backscatter data and ground-truth data.	57, 162		
Balanced Seas	Dover to Folkestone	Subtidal coarse sediment	Low	Low				0	0	100			yes									55	A17, A58	
Balanced Seas	Dover to Folkestone	Blue mussel beds	Mod	Low												yes	yes	yes	0	0.0		23		
Balanced Seas	Dover to Folkestone	Intertidal under boulder communities	High	High												no	no	yes	0	0.0	Line transect and quadrat survey down to biotope level, undertaken by Kent Wildlife Trust. 7 point records showing features presence and extent.	21,33,163		
Balanced Seas	Dover to Folkestone	Littoral chalk communities	High	High												yes	no	yes	0	0.0		19,23		
Balanced Seas	Dover to Folkestone	Peat clay exposures	High	Mod												yes	no	yes	0	0.0	0.0	11 georeferenced photos confirming presence of feature.	23	
Balanced Seas	Dover to Folkestone	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	Mod	Low												yes	yes	yes	0	0.0		23		

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED						
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI															
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17									
Balanced Seas	Dover to Folkestone	Subtidal chalk	High	High																			yes	no	yes	0	0.0	Kent Wildlife Trust have 3 pieces of video footage and 100 plus stills showing presence of feature. Eunis Level 3 habitat map of Dover to Deal rMCZ produced by NOC using CCO multibeam and backscatter data and ground-truth data.	19,23,16 4,162	A17, A58
Balanced Seas	Dover to Folkestone	Subtidal sands and gravels	Low	Low																			yes	no	yes	0	0.0		51	A17, A58
Balanced Seas	Dover to Folkestone	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	High	High	6	5	6	6	5																				1,15,20, 21	
Balanced Seas	Dover to Folkestone	Short snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	Mod	Mod	3	3	3	2	2																				21,36	
Balanced Seas	Dover to Folkestone	Folkestone Warren	High	Mod																								MCZ extends seaward sufficiently far for it to be highly probable that the feature is enclosed. There is more room for uncertainty in the western half where the MCZ is narrower. The feature may also extend a short distance beyond the western end of the MCZ	Nil	
Balanced Seas	Fareham Creek	Native oyster beds ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	Low	Low																								8 recent verified species, not habitat, records only.	69	
Balanced Seas	Fareham Creek	Sheltered muddy gravels	Low	Low																			no	no	no	0	0.0		30	
Balanced Seas	Fareham Creek	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	High	Mod																								8 species records (from 5 georeferenced photos) all of which are less than 6 years old and have been collected by a specialist.	69	
Balanced Seas	Flying Fortress	Subtidal coarse sediment	Low	Low					0					yes														Modelled data only. One sample point from West Farne data showing A5.6 biotope (i.e. parent habitat).	55	A29
Balanced Seas	Flying Fortress	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	Low	Low																			yes	yes	no	0	0.0		23	
Balanced Seas	Flying Fortress	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	Low	Low																			yes	yes	no	0	0.0		23	
Balanced Seas	Folkestone Pomerania	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low					0																				55	A29
Balanced Seas	Folkestone Pomerania	Subtidal coarse sediment	Mod	Mod					0					yes														Modelled data polygon and five well-spaced point records of parent feature (from EA West Varne) (some point records of unclassified habitats (n=4) within the polygon)	55	A29
Balanced Seas	Folkestone Pomerania	Subtidal sand	Mod	Mod					0																				55	A29
Balanced Seas	Folkestone Pomerania	Blue mussel beds	Low	Low																			yes	yes	no	0	0.0		23	
Balanced Seas	Folkestone Pomerania	Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitat	Mod	Low																			no	no	no	0	0.0	Presence of feature supported by ground-truthed data (diver surveys/stills). Georeferenced photos to support feature presence. Patchy distribution of HOCl and other habitats present.	1,69	
Balanced Seas	Folkestone Pomerania	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	Low	Low																			yes	yes	no	0	0.0		23	
Balanced Seas	Folkestone Pomerania	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	Mod	Mod																			yes	yes	no	0	0.0		23	
Balanced Seas	Folkestone Pomerania	Subtidal sands and gravels	Low	Low																			yes	no	no	0	0.0		51	
Balanced Seas	Goodwin Knoll	Subtidal coarse sediment	Low	Low					0					yes														Modelled data only with no validation points.	55	A57
Balanced Seas	Goodwin Knoll	Subtidal sand	Low	Low					0					yes														Modelled data only with no validation points.	55	A57
Balanced Seas	Goodwin Sands	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low					0																				55	A57
Balanced Seas	Goodwin Sands	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low					0																				55	A57
Balanced Seas	Goodwin Sands	Subtidal coarse sediment	Low	Low					0					yes														Modelled data only with no validation points.	55	A57
Balanced Seas	Goodwin Sands	Subtidal sand	Low	Low					0					yes														Modelled data only with no validation points.	55	A57
Balanced Seas	Goodwin Sands	Blue mussel beds	Low	Low																			yes	yes	no	0	0.0		23	
Balanced Seas	Goodwin Sands	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	Low	Low																			yes	yes	no	0	0.0		23	A57
Balanced Seas	Goodwin Sands	English Channel outburst flood features	High	High																								This is an extremely large and extensive feature which would require most of the English Channel part of the southern North Sea to be a MCZ. The areas which are covered by MCZs may be adequate to be representative of the feature.	Nil	
Balanced Seas	Harwich Haven	Intertidal coarse sediment	High	Mod					1					yes														Presence and extent of feature correct in approximately 60%, however approx 40% of feature disagrees with Unicomarine biotopes for littoral rock (LR.FLR.EphX and LR.LLR.F.Asc)	57	
Balanced Seas	Harwich Haven	Low energy intertidal rock	Mod	Mod					42					yes														Presence and extent of feature correct in approximately 70%, however approx 30% of feature disagrees with Unicomarine biotopes for Sabellaria alveolata reef (LS.LBR.Sab.Alv) and littoral sand (LS.LSa.MoSa.AmSco)	57	
Balanced Seas	Harwich Haven	Estuarine rocky habitats	Low	Low																								Single data point, no date. Point is marked outside boundary of rRA on mxd.	Nil	
Balanced Seas	Harwich Haven	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	Mod	Mod																			yes	yes	no	0	0.0	Presence of feature supported by biotope translated ground truth data (video) and habitat map. Only moderate confidence in presence due to data being greater than 6 years old.	23	
Balanced Seas	Harwich Haven	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	Mod	Mod																			yes	yes	no	0	0.0	Presence of feature supported by biotope translated ground truth data (video) and habitat map. Only moderate confidence in presence due to data being greater than 6 years old.	23	
Balanced Seas	Harwich Haven	Subtidal sands and gravels	High	High																			yes	no	no	0	0.0	Presence of feature supported by biotope translated ground truth data (video) and habitat map.	23	
Balanced Seas	Holehaven Creek	Intertidal mud	High	Mod					1	100	100			yes														Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photos - Intertidal feature presence confidence increased to high. Overlaps with SSSI with feature Intertidal mud, condition assessment confirms present.	57,61	
Balanced Seas	Holehaven Creek	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Mod	Low					1					yes														Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor - Intertidal feature presence confidence increased to medium.	57	
Balanced Seas	Holehaven Creek	Subtidal mud	Low	Low					0					yes														Modelled data only with no validation points.	55	



JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED			
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI												
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17						
Balanced Seas	Newtown Harbour	Estuarine rocky habitats	Low	Low															yes	no	no	0	0.0		23		
Balanced Seas	Newtown Harbour	Lagoon sand shrimp ( <i>Gammarus insensibilis</i> )	Low	Low																				No supporting data within this site. Species not sampled since 1987 - over 12 years, therefore low confidence.	Nil		
Balanced Seas	Norris to Ryde	Subtidal mud	Low	Low				0	0	100	32.8	yes												Low confidence polygon map from survey with only 1 ground truth record. Other multiple and conflicting point records	55	A23, A34, A38, A61	
Balanced Seas	Norris to Ryde	Seagrass beds	High	High															yes	yes	yes	0	0.0	Polygon and point data from 2006-2009 (and older) distributed across feature; surveyed by specialists	23, 167, 168	A42	
Balanced Seas	Norris to Ryde	Tentacled lagoon-worm ( <i>Alkmaria romijni</i> )	Low	Low	14	0	0	14	0																22		
Balanced Seas	North Mistley	Intertidal mud	High	Mod				42	100	100	6.3	yes	6.3												57,62		
Balanced Seas	North Mistley	Blue mussel beds	Low	Low															yes	yes	no	0	0.0		23		
Balanced Seas	North Mistley	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	Low	Low																				No data available.	Nil		
Balanced Seas	North Mistley	Starlet sea anemone ( <i>Nematostella vectensis</i> )	Low	Low	2	0	0	2	0																19		
Balanced Seas	North Utopia	Subtidal mixed sediments	Low	Low				81				yes	100.0											Polygon of >58 MESH score covering >50% recommended feature, but not contained within site area. Conflicting ground truth point record of subtidal rocky habitat	46	A21, A60	
Balanced Seas	North Utopia	Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitat	High	High															no	no	no	0	0.0	Multibeam data, towed video and photos provide high confidence in presence. EMU biotopes maps the extraction area and the Utopia feature, it clearly shows the bedrock features and gives biotopes codes for each of the video transects across the site which includes Flustra, hydroids, erect sponges etc.	1, 166	A21	
Balanced Seas	North Utopia	Subtidal sands and gravels	Low	Low															yes	no	no	0	0.0		23,51	A21, A60	
Balanced Seas	Offshore Foreland	High energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low				0																	55	A59	
Balanced Seas	Offshore Foreland	High energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low				0																	55	A59	
Balanced Seas	Offshore Foreland	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low				0																	55	A59	
Balanced Seas	Offshore Foreland	Subtidal coarse sediment	Low	Low				0																	55	A59	
Balanced Seas	Offshore Foreland	Subtidal sand	Low	Low				0																	55	A59	
Balanced Seas	Offshore Foreland	English Channel outburst flood features	High	High																				This is an extremely large extensive feature which would require most of the English Channel part of the southern North Sea to be MCZ. The areas which are covered by MCZs may be adequate to be representative of the feature.	Nil		
Balanced Seas	Pagham Harbour	Seagrass beds	High	High															yes	yes	no	0	0.0	Presence of feature shown by a habitat map with polygons containing biological validation samples through EA WFD monitoring (EA 2011) across the whole of the site. Geo-referenced photos also available.	23,69,81		
Balanced Seas	Pagham Harbour	Defolin's lagoon snail ( <i>Caecum armoricum</i> )	Mod	Mod	2	2	2	2	2																17		
Balanced Seas	Pagham Harbour	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	Mod	Low																				Anecdotal evidence from BS final recommendations, EA river catchment data has caught A.anguilla in rivers that flow into Pagham Harbour.	68	A71	
Balanced Seas	Pagham Harbour	Lagoon sand shrimp ( <i>Gammarus insensibilis</i> )	Mod	Mod	3	3	3	0	0																23		
Balanced Seas	Selsey Bill and the Hounds	High energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low				0	0	0		yes													1,55,62		
Balanced Seas	Selsey Bill and the Hounds	Subtidal mixed sediments	High	High				69				yes	100.0											5+ samples (Seasearch) of A5.4 within the combined BSH habitat map polygon of A5.4. A5.2 and A5.4 are based on back-translated REC data (which shows complex habitats) Data is good (high confidence) but wary of level of confidence in the back translation	1,42,60, 62		
Balanced Seas	Selsey Bill and the Hounds	Subtidal sand	Low	Low																				Regional Environment Characterisation Survey data contradicts other existing data. Further survey required to clarify presence and extent.	1		
Balanced Seas	Selsey Bill and the Hounds	Peat clay exposures	High	High															yes	no	yes	0	0.0	0.0		19,23	
Balanced Seas	Selsey Bill and the Hounds	Short snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	0	0																				No records for feature in the site (only records from outside site)	Nil		
Balanced Seas	Selsey Bill and the Hounds	Infralittoral rock and thin mixed sediment (A3.94, A3.A4)	High	Low																				High confidence modelled data but only one supporting ground truth record			
Balanced Seas	Selsey Bill and the Hounds	Infralittoral rock and thin sandy sediment (A3.92, A3.A2, A4.92)	Low	Low																				Modelled data only and conflicting ground truth points within close proximity to site			
Balanced Seas	Selsey Bill and the Hounds	Bracklesham Bay	High	Low																				The proposed MCZ is adjacent to Bracklesham bay SSSI - which one of the features is geology, so I am pretty confident that the geology would extend below MLW. Further confidence through conversations with NE geologist specialist	Nil		
Balanced Seas	South Foreland Lighthouse	High energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low				0				yes												Modelled data only with no validation points.	55	A58	
Balanced Seas	South Foreland Lighthouse	High energy Intertidal rock	Low	Low				1				yes												Low confidence maps to determine extent.	57		
Balanced Seas	South Foreland Lighthouse	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	Low	Low				37	0	88.89	16.2	yes													57		
Balanced Seas	South Foreland Lighthouse	Subtidal mixed sediments	Low	Low				0	25	25		yes													55,62	A58	

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED											
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI																				
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17														
Balanced Seas	South Foreland Lighthouse	Intertidal under boulder communities	High	Low																			no	no	no	0	0.0	Line transect and quadrat survey down to biotope level, undertaken by Kent Wildlife Trust. 2 point records showing features presence and extent.	19						
Balanced Seas	South Foreland Lighthouse	Littoral chalk communities	High	High																			yes	no	no	0	0.0		19,23						
Balanced Seas	South Foreland Lighthouse	Subtidal chalk	High	High																			yes	no	no	0	0.0	Kent Wildlife Trust have over 9 pieces of video footage and 100 plus stills showing presence of feature. Eunis Level 3 habitat map of Dover to Deal rMCZ produced by NOC using CCO multibeam and backscatter data and ground-truth data.	23, 164, 162	A58					
Balanced Seas	South Mersea	Native oyster beds ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	Low	Low																								At least 6 dredge surveys each of 100m2 showing densities ranging from 0-10 oysters over area. (Only measured oysters over 45mm and dredge efficiency research shows only 10% efficient. Main concern with original oyster bed definition).	160						
Balanced Seas	South Mersea	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	Low	Low																									Nil						
Balanced Seas	St Catherine's Point West	High energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low							81																100.0	High confidence MESH polygon contained within site boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.	46,62	A61, A62					
Balanced Seas	St Catherine's Point West	High energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low							81	0	0														95.9	High confidence MESH polygon contained within site boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.	55,46	A61, A62					
Balanced Seas	St Catherine's Point West	Low energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low							81	0	100														100.0	High confidence MESH polygon contained within site boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.	46	A61, A62					
Balanced Seas	St Catherine's Point West	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low							81																100.0	High confidence MESH polygon contained within site boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.	46	A61, A62					
Balanced Seas	St Catherine's Point West	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low							81	0	0														100.0	High confidence MESH polygon contained within site boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.	46,62	A61, A62					
Balanced Seas	St Catherine's Point West	Subtidal mixed sediments	0	0																								No evidence to support feature in site	Nil	A61, A62					
Balanced Seas	St Catherine's Point West	Subtidal sands and gravels	Low	Low																								yes	no	no	0	0.0		23	A61, A62
Balanced Seas	Stalked Jellyfish (within Alum Bay)	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i> )	Low	Low																								Records older than 12 years, species supported by single record	Nil						
Balanced Seas	Stour and Orwell Estuaries	Intertidal mixed sediments	Mod	Low							42																yes	Biotope translated ground truthed map greater than 6 years old, uncertain of feature polygon conflict	57,60,161						
Balanced Seas	Stour and Orwell Estuaries	Low energy Intertidal rock	Mod	Low							42																yes	Biotope translated ground truthed map greater than 6 years old, uncertain of feature polygon conflict	57, 161						
Balanced Seas	Stour and Orwell Estuaries	Subtidal coarse sediment	Mod	Mod							82																yes	100.0	MESH >58 but reduced to moderate as only one validation point.	55,46,59	A35				
Balanced Seas	Stour and Orwell Estuaries	Blue mussel beds	Low	Low																							yes	yes	yes	0	0.0		23		
Balanced Seas	Stour and Orwell Estuaries	Estuarine rocky habitats	Low	Low																							yes	no	yes	0	0.0		19,23		
Balanced Seas	Stour and Orwell Estuaries	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	Mod	Low																							yes	yes	yes	0	0.0	Presence of feature supported by biotope-translated ground-truthing data in the last 12 years (Unicomarine 2004). Some disagreement with the combined BSH habitat map (approx 50%)	23,23		
Balanced Seas	Stour and Orwell Estuaries	Native oyster beds ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	High	Low																												Verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature( Oyster fisheries of England and Wales, CEFAS P Davidson 1976). Presence of feature supported by biotope-translated ground-truthing data (IFCA data, Jessop et al. 2010)	92,93		
Balanced Seas	Stour and Orwell Estuaries	Peat clay exposures	Low	Low																							yes	no	yes	0	0.0	0.0		23	
Balanced Seas	Stour and Orwell Estuaries	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	Low	Low																							yes	yes	yes	0	0.0		23		
Balanced Seas	Stour and Orwell Estuaries	Sheltered muddy gravels	High	Low																							no	no	yes	0	0.0	Point data broadly backed up by biotope data from Unico marine/EA surveys (biotopes such as SS.SMx.lmx and LS.LMx.Mx). More information needed to delineate extent	19,25,30		
Balanced Seas	Stour and Orwell Estuaries	Subtidal sand gravels	High	Mod																							yes	no	yes	0	0.0	Presence shown by habitat map with biological val. points (plus parent feature backing (A5.1)[82% MESH confidence). Moderate extent as only two points to validate?	19,23,51	A35, A36	
Balanced Seas	Thames Estuary	Intertidal mixed sediments	High	Mod							1																yes	Polygon map from survey, surrounded by parent habitat features (A2.x)	57,60						
Balanced Seas	Thames Estuary	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	High	High							1	0	100														yes	Habitat polygon from survey - validation from EA surveys of biotope-translated survey at A2.2	57,61						
Balanced Seas	Thames Estuary	Subtidal coarse sediment	Mod	Low							0	0	55.56	0.3	yes												yes		55,61						
Balanced Seas	Thames Estuary	Subtidal mud	Mod	Mod							0	78.6	85.71	50.1	yes												yes	30.6		55,61					
Balanced Seas	Thames Estuary	Subtidal sand	Mod	Mod							0	25	100	10.0	yes												yes		55,61						
Balanced Seas	Thames Estuary	Sheltered muddy gravels	High	Mod																							no	no	yes	0	0.0	Eighteen records of feature in the site (two patches), but difficult to accurately delineate extent. Not all data found in review, just that in the EA biodiversity layer.	25		

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Balanced Seas	Thames Estuary	European eel <i>(Anguilla anguilla)</i>	H	H	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10									>10 specialist records <6 years old. Environment agency sample data taken from the Thames Estuary TrAC water body (1989-2011).	68	A71				
Balanced Seas	Thames Estuary	Smelt <i>(Osmerus eperlanus)</i>	H	H	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10									>10 specialist records <6 years old. Environment agency sample data taken from the Thames Estuary TrAC water body (1993-2011).	68	A71				
Balanced Seas	Thames Estuary	Tentacled lagoon-worm <i>(Alkmaria romijni)</i>	High	High	27	20	21	27	20										22					
Balanced Seas	Thanet Coast	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Mod	Mod						63	0	66.67		yes	100.0				46	A54, A55, A56				
Balanced Seas	Thanet Coast	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Mod	Mod						63	0	0		yes	83.7				55,46,62	A54, A55, A56				
Balanced Seas	Thanet Coast	Subtidal coarse sediment	High	High						82				yes	79.8				55,46,59	A54, A55, A56				
Balanced Seas	Thanet Coast	Subtidal mixed sediments	High	Mod						63				yes	46.0				55,46	A54, A55, A56				
Balanced Seas	Thanet Coast	Subtidal sand	High	High						63				yes	80.4				55,46	A54, A55, A56				
Balanced Seas	Thanet Coast	Blue mussel beds	High	Mod										yes	yes	no	0	0.0	23,69,80	A54, A55, A56				
Balanced Seas	Thanet Coast	Peat clay exposures	Low	Low										yes	no	no	0	0.0	23	A54, A55, A56				
Balanced Seas	Thanet Coast	Ross worm reefs <i>(Sabellaria alveolata)</i>	High	Mod										yes	yes	no	0	0.0	23,69,80	A54, A55, A56				
Balanced Seas	Thanet Coast	Subtidal chalk	High	High										yes	no	no	0	0.0	19,23	A54, A55, A56				
Balanced Seas	Thanet Coast	Subtidal sands and gravels	High	High										yes	no	no	0	0.0	19,23,51	A54, A55, A56				
Balanced Seas	Thanet Coast	Stalked jellyfish <i>(Halicystus auricula)</i>	Low	Low	1	1	1	1	1										19	A54, A55, A56				
Balanced Seas	Thanet Coast	Stalked jellyfish <i>(Lucernariopsis cruxmeltensis)</i>	Mod	Low	2	0	2	2	0										21	A54, A55, A56				
Balanced Seas	The Needles	Subtidal mixed sediments	Low	Low						81				yes	100.0			High MESH polygon data with no point validation. One supporting point record in site.	42,46,60,62	A38, A61				
Balanced Seas	The Needles	Seagrass beds	High	High											yes	yes	no	0	0.0	23, 167, 168				
Balanced Seas	The Needles	Peacock's tail <i>(Padina pavonica)</i>	High	High	21	20	20	21	20										12,25					
Balanced Seas	The Needles	Stalked jellyfish <i>(Lucernariopsis campanulata)</i>	Low	Low	2	0	0	2	0										19					
Balanced Seas	The Swale Estuary	Low energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low						0				yes					55					
Balanced Seas	The Swale Estuary	Low energy intertidal rock	High	High						42				yes					57					
Balanced Seas	The Swale Estuary	Subtidal mixed sediments	Mod	Mod						0	0	100	0.0	yes					55	A15, A41				
Balanced Seas	The Swale Estuary	Subtidal mud	Mod	Low						0				yes				Mainly modelled data - some clustered EA samples show A5.3 present. Other data (e.g. MB102 2i) show A2.3 conflicting. More information/survey needed.	55,61	A15, A41				
Balanced Seas	The Swale Estuary	Subtidal sand	High	Mod						0	0	0		yes					55	A15, A41				
Balanced Seas	The Swale Estuary	Blue mussel beds	Low	Low										yes	yes	no	0	0.0	23					
Balanced Seas	The Swale Estuary	Peat clay exposures	High	Mod										yes	no	no	0	0.0	4	georeferenced photos provided to confirm feature presence.				
Balanced Seas	The Swale Estuary	Ross worm reefs <i>(Sabellaria alveolata)</i>	Low	Low										yes	yes	no	0	0.0	23					
Balanced Seas	The Swale Estuary	Sheltered muddy gravels	High	High										no	no	no	0	0.0	25	A39				
Balanced Seas	The Swale Estuary	Subtidal sands and gravels	Low	Low										yes	no	no	0	0.0	23,51	A15				
Balanced Seas	The Swale Estuary	European eel <i>(Anguilla anguilla)</i>	Mod	Mod														Data of this species are more than 6 year old.	68	A71				
Balanced Seas	The Swale Estuary	Native oyster <i>(Ostrea edulis)</i>	Mod	Low	3	0	1	3	0										17,19					
Balanced Seas	Turner Contemporary	Intertidal mud	Low	Low						37				yes					57	Low confidence maps to determine extent.				
Balanced Seas	Turner Contemporary	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Mod	Low						1				yes					57	Georeferenced photos to confirm feature presence.				
Balanced Seas	Turner Contemporary	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Mod	Mod						63	0	66.67		yes	100.0			High MESH polygon data with no ground truthing. However, greater than 90% agreement of subtidal biotope translated groundtruth points.	46					
Balanced Seas	Turner Contemporary	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Mod	Mod						63	0	0		yes	96.3			High MESH polygon data with no ground truthing. However, greater than 90% agreement of subtidal biotope translated groundtruth points.	55,46,62					



JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED			
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI												
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17						
Finding Sanctuary	Axe Estuary	Intertidal mud	High	Low						42	100	100		yes											Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H	11,57,61	
Finding Sanctuary	Axe Estuary	Subtidal mixed sediments	High	High						0				yes											EA polygon (total 0.05 ha) derived from high confidence 10cm resolution aerial photography (2010). High confidence from EA photography data, acknowledging caveats of - No more recent data currently available & conflicting in part with low confidence translated REC (MESH score 1) polygons for BSH A2.3	55	
Finding Sanctuary	Axe Estuary	European eel <i>(Anguilla anguilla)</i>	High	High																					Environment Agency sample data taken from the freshwater catchment above the Axe TraC water body (2007-2012). Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ must have all passed through rMCZ due to catadromous life cycle of this species. 44 presence events recorded in the past 6 years.	68	
Finding Sanctuary	Bideford to Foreland Point	High energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low						0																55	A67
Finding Sanctuary	Bideford to Foreland Point	High energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low						0				yes											Data is only modelled plus one available record from Marine Recorder	55,62	A67
Finding Sanctuary	Bideford to Foreland Point	High energy Intertidal rock	High	Low						1				yes											Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor including geo-referenced photos - H	57	
Finding Sanctuary	Bideford to Foreland Point	Intertidal coarse sediment	Mod	Low						1				yes											Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photos - M	11,57	
Finding Sanctuary	Bideford to Foreland Point	Intertidal mixed sediments	Mod	Low						1				yes											Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photos - M	57	
Finding Sanctuary	Bideford to Foreland Point	Intertidal mud	Mod	Low						1				yes											Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photos - M	11,57	
Finding Sanctuary	Bideford to Foreland Point	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Mod	Low						42				yes											Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photos - M	57	
Finding Sanctuary	Bideford to Foreland Point	Low energy Intertidal rock	Mod	Low						42				yes											Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photos -M	57	
Finding Sanctuary	Bideford to Foreland Point	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low						0																55	A67
Finding Sanctuary	Bideford to Foreland Point	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	High	Low						1				yes											Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor including geo-referenced photos - H	57	
Finding Sanctuary	Bideford to Foreland Point	Subtidal coarse sediment	Low	Low						0	0	0		yes												55	A67
Finding Sanctuary	Bideford to Foreland Point	Subtidal sand	Low	Low						0				yes											Modelled data only	55	A67
Finding Sanctuary	Bideford to Foreland Point	Honeycomb worm reefs <i>(Sabellaria alveolata)</i>	Low	Low															no	yes	no	0	0.0			12	
Finding Sanctuary	Bideford to Foreland Point	Pink sea-fan <i>(Eunicella verrucosa)</i>	Mod	Mod	6	0	4	6	0																	15,19	
Finding Sanctuary	Bideford to Foreland Point	Sea snail <i>(Paludinella littorina)</i>	Low	Low	1	0	0	1	0																	12	
Finding Sanctuary	Bideford to Foreland Point	Grey seal <i>(Halichoerus grypus)</i>	High	Mod																					This is a haul out site with supporting evidence of pupping	15	
Finding Sanctuary	Bideford to Foreland Point	Guillemot <i>(Uria aalge)</i>	High	Low																					Adjacent SSSI for protection of feature, with associated data for presence and clear indications of site importance.	64	
Finding Sanctuary	Bideford to Foreland Point	Harbour porpoise <i>(Phocaena phocaena)</i>	High	0																					Extensive datasets show presence but extent is more difficult to define as data is site specific	16,15	
Finding Sanctuary	Bideford to Foreland Point	Razorbill <i>(Alca torda)</i>	High	Low																					Adjacent SSSI for protection of feature, with associated data for presence and clear indications of site importance.	64	
Finding Sanctuary	Broad Bench to Kimmeridge Bay	Intertidal coarse sediment	High	High						1				yes											Multiple geo-referenced photographs.	11,57	
Finding Sanctuary	Broad Bench to Kimmeridge Bay	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	Mod	Mod						1				yes											Multiple geo-referenced photographs and digitised biotope maps showing biotopes indicative of moderate scour - Coralline, Kelp and Hymenothalia.	57	
Finding Sanctuary	Broad Bench to Kimmeridge Bay	Peacock's tail <i>(Padina pavanica)</i>	Mod	Low	3	0	1	3	0																	19,29	
Finding Sanctuary	Broad Bench to Kimmeridge Bay	Sea snail <i>(Paludinella littorina)</i>	Low	Low	1	1	1	1	1																	37	
Finding Sanctuary	Camel Estuary	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	High	Low						0				yes											Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H	11,82	
Finding Sanctuary	Camel Estuary	Intertidal coarse sediment	High	Low						0				yes											Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H	11,82	
Finding Sanctuary	Camel Estuary	Intertidal mud	High	Mod						42	63.4	73.17	28.9	yes	28.9										Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H	11,57,61 69	A40
Finding Sanctuary	Camel Estuary	Low energy Intertidal rock	High	Low						42	0	0		yes											Visual confirmation of feature from CCO aerial photo & geo referenced photographs of feature - extent confidence adjusted to 'L' in line with other features relying on these data sources	57,82	
Finding Sanctuary	Camel Estuary	Estuarine rocky habitats	High	Low															no	no	no	0	0.0			19	

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Finding Sanctuary	Camel Estuary	European eel <i>(Anguilla anguilla)</i>	H	H	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10									>10 specialist records <6 years old. Environment agency sample data taken from the freshwater catchment above & from the Camel Estuary TrAC water body (1980-2011). Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ must have all passed through rMCZ due to catadromous life cycle of this species.	68					
Finding Sanctuary	Cape Bank	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low															55,62					
Finding Sanctuary	Cape Bank	Subtidal coarse sediment	High	Mod															55					
Finding Sanctuary	Cape Bank	Spiny lobster <i>(Palinurus elephas)</i>	Mod	Mod															17,18					
Finding Sanctuary	Cape Bank RA	High energy circalittoral rock	High	High															55					
Finding Sanctuary	Cape Bank RA	High energy infralittoral rock	High	High														Presence of feature supported by a habitat map with polygons containing biological validation samples from the Natura Special Area of Conservation (SAC) identification process	55					
Finding Sanctuary	Cape Bank RA	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	High	High															55					
Finding Sanctuary	Cape Bank RA	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	High	High															55					
Finding Sanctuary	Cape Bank RA	Subtidal coarse sediment	High	High															55					
Finding Sanctuary	Cape Bank RA	Pink sea-fan <i>(Eunicella verrucosa)</i>	Mod	Low																				
Finding Sanctuary	Cape Bank RA	Spiny lobster <i>(Palinurus elephas)</i>	Mod	Low														There are no records in our spatial datasets of these species within the boundaries of this site, but a recent Natural England SAC survey (Natural England 2010c) confirmed the presence of both species on Cape Bank						
Finding Sanctuary	Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges	High energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low				0		yes									55					
Finding Sanctuary	Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges	High energy intertidal rock	High	High				1			yes							Georeferenced photo taken by NE staff 2012. Presence and extent also supported by Coastal Channel Observatory aerial photos taken in August 2009.	57,69,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges	Intertidal coarse sediment	Low	Low				1			yes							Environment agency Intertidal data record EUNIS level 2 habitat (Intertidal) and Natural England local marine advisor cannot confirm visual sighting of habitat in location of EA polygon	11,57					
Finding Sanctuary	Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges	Subtidal coarse sediment	High	Low				0			yes							Confirmation of presence of feature by multiple georeferenced photos from a restricted geographical area within the site - FS_19_A5.1	55, 147					
Finding Sanctuary	Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges	Subtidal sand	Low	Low				0	0	100									55					
Finding Sanctuary	Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges	Native oyster <i>(Ostrea edulis)</i>	Mod	Mod	2	2	2	2	2									2 species records within the MCZ are less than 6 years old.	1,15					
Finding Sanctuary	Chesil Beach and Stennis Ledges	Pink sea-fan <i>(Eunicella verrucosa)</i>	Mod	Mod	4	2	2	4	2										1,15,19					
Finding Sanctuary	Dart Estuary	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	High	High				0			yes							EA polygon (0.56 ha) derived from high confidence 10cm resolution aerial photography (2010). High confidence from EA photography data, acknowledging caveats of - No more recent data available & conflicting in parts with low translated REC data - (MESH score 1) polygons suggesting BSH A2.3	11					
Finding Sanctuary	Dart Estuary	Intertidal mud	High	High				1			yes							Numerous MB102 and EA QA data points that support this feature within this site. A couple of mixed sediment records but approximately 10%. So H for both	11,57					
Finding Sanctuary	Dart Estuary	Low energy Intertidal rock	Mod	Mod				42			yes							A few discrete locations where this feature is shown from MB102 maps with low confidence. Two of the four areas backed up by point records for Intertidal rock from MNCR surveys, so M for Pres and M for extent.	57					
Finding Sanctuary	Dart Estuary	Subtidal mud	Mod	Mod				0	81.6	100	35.7	yes	32.0						55,61	A37				



JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Finding Sanctuary	Erme Estuary	Intertidal mixed sediments	High	High						42							yes	Confidence for presence and extent changed to High, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Sediment cores taken at a series of sites on the Erme Estuary to provide a baseline for future monitoring for the 2009 condition assessment for the Erme Estuary SSSI.	57, 118	A75				
Finding Sanctuary	Erme Estuary	Low energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low						0	0	0					yes			55				
Finding Sanctuary	Erme Estuary	Low energy Intertidal rock	Mod	Low						42							yes	Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - M	57	A75				
Finding Sanctuary	Erme Estuary	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Mod	Low						0							yes	Modelled data only. Recent acoustic data show infralittoral rock at mouth of estuary but this could be A3.1 or A3.2 depending on exposure.		55				
Finding Sanctuary	Erme Estuary	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	High	Low						42							yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H	57	A75				
Finding Sanctuary	Erme Estuary	Subtidal mud	Low	Low						0							yes	Low confidence polygon data and no ground truth records for this feature in the site		55,61				
Finding Sanctuary	Erme Estuary	Subtidal sand	Mod	Mod						0	0	100					yes			55				
Finding Sanctuary	Erme Estuary	Estuarine rocky habitats	High	Low													no	no	no	0	0.0		19	A75
Finding Sanctuary	Erme Estuary	Sheltered muddy gravels	Low	Low													yes	no	no	0	0.0		12	A75
Finding Sanctuary	Erme Estuary	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	H	H	>5	>5	>5	>5	>5													>5 specialist records <6 years old. Environment agency sample data taken from the freshwater catchment above the Erme Estuary/TraC water body (1997-2011). Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ must have all passed through rMCZ due to catadromous life cycle of this species.	68	
Finding Sanctuary	Erme Estuary RA	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	High	High						0							yes	Confidence for presence and extent changed to High, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Saltmarsh recorded on the Erme Estuary as part of the 2009 condition assessment for the Erme Estuary SSSI.	11, 118	A75				
Finding Sanctuary	Erme Estuary RA	Intertidal mixed sediments	High	High						42							yes	Confidence for presence and extent changed to High, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Sediment cores taken at a series of sites on the Erme Estuary to provide a baseline for future monitoring for the 2009 condition assessment for the Erme Estuary SSSI.	57, 118	A75				
Finding Sanctuary	Erme Estuary RA	Intertidal mud	High	High						1	100	100					yes			11,57,61,62	A75			
Finding Sanctuary	Erme Estuary RA	Low energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low						0	0	0					yes	Low confidence polygon data and no ground truth records for this feature in the site		55				
Finding Sanctuary	Erme Estuary RA	Subtidal mud	Low	Low						0							yes	Low confidence polygon data and no ground truth records for this feature in the site		55				
Finding Sanctuary	Erme Estuary RA	Sheltered muddy gravels	Low	Low													yes	no	no	0	0.0		12	A75
Finding Sanctuary	Hartland Point to Tintagel	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	Mod	Low						0							yes	A2.2 MB102 polygons from low and mid confidence MESH maps (scores 1 & 41) conflicting with overarching EA A2.3 polygons. Ground truth point data of parent feature		11				
Finding Sanctuary	Hartland Point to Tintagel	High energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low						0							yes	UKSeaMap data only		55	A66			
Finding Sanctuary	Hartland Point to Tintagel	High energy Intertidal rock	High	Low						1							yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor including geo-referenced photos - H		57				
Finding Sanctuary	Hartland Point to Tintagel	Intertidal coarse sediment	High	Low						1							yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor including geo-referenced photos - H		11,57				
Finding Sanctuary	Hartland Point to Tintagel	Intertidal mixed sediments	Mod	Low						1							yes	Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photos - M		57				
Finding Sanctuary	Hartland Point to Tintagel	Intertidal mud	0	0						1							yes	Available evidence is conflicting with respect to habitat type. SNCB local marine advisor also confirms feature absence throughout the site		11,57				
Finding Sanctuary	Hartland Point to Tintagel	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Mod	Low						1							yes	Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photos - M		57				
Finding Sanctuary	Hartland Point to Tintagel	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	High	Low						1							yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor including geo-referenced photos - H		57				
Finding Sanctuary	Hartland Point to Tintagel	Subtidal coarse sediment	Low	Low						0										55	A66			
Finding Sanctuary	Hartland Point to Tintagel	Subtidal sand	Low	Low						0	0	0					yes			55	A66			
Finding Sanctuary	Hartland Point to Tintagel	Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitat	Low	Low													no	no	no	0	0.0		12	
Finding Sanctuary	Hartland Point to Tintagel	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	High	Low																		Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor including geo-referenced photos - H	Nil	
Finding Sanctuary	Hartland Point to Tintagel	Peacock's tail ( <i>Padina pavonica</i> )	Low	Low	1	0	0	1	0														12	
Finding Sanctuary	Hartland Point to Tintagel	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	Mod	Mod	8	2	2	8	2														1,16,19,27	
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Bishop to Crim	High energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low						0													55,62	

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Bishop to Crim	High energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low				0	0	0									55					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Bishop to Crim	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low				0											55					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Bishop to Crim	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low				0											55					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Bishop to Crim	Subtidal coarse sediment	Low	Low				72							100.0			Small area of feature overlapping site (4 ha) with a MESH score >58. However, in the absence of any ground truth data within the site and given that the site is so small this has been downgraded to L/L according to the criteria of protocol E.	46					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Bishop to Crim	Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitat	Low	Low														Polygon data although only one ground truthing point	Nil					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Bishop to Crim	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	Mod	Mod	2	2	2	2	2										1,15					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Bishop to Crim	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	Low	Low														Only anecdotal information available from IOS local group	Nil					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Bristows to the Stones	High energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low														Only non conflicting modelled data available	Nil					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Bristows to the Stones	High energy infralittoral rock	High	Low														Feature presence and extent confidence changed to High and Low respectively, following Tables 2 & 5 of Technical Protocol E. Presence confirmed by Tim Allsop (Chair of IOS Wildlife Trust/ St Martins Diving Services) copyright photos (supplied to Finding Sanctuary), and by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisers (A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.). Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate presence of feature, including presence of feature supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including still images. Multiple records available, greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); Low confidence for extent (no habitat map from survey available).	105					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Bristows to the Stones	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low				0											55					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Bristows to the Stones	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low				0											55					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Bristows to the Stones	Subtidal coarse sediment	Low	Low				0											55					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Bristows to the Stones	Subtidal mixed sediments	Low	Low				0											55					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Bristows to the Stones	Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitat	Low	Low									yes	no	no	0	0.0		50					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Bristows to the Stones	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	Low	Low														Anecdotal evidence only.	Nil					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Bristows to the Stones	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	Low	Low														Anecdotal evidence only.	Nil					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Gilstone to Gorregan	High energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low														No survey data available, based on evidence supplied by local group	62					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Gilstone to Gorregan	High energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low				0											55					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Gilstone to Gorregan	High energy intertidal rock	Mod	Mod														Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory) and by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisers (S.McNair 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.). Moderate confidence that feature is exposed (high energy) at points within the MCZ.	82					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Gilstone to Gorregan	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Mod	Mod			0	0	100	yes									55					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Gilstone to Gorregan	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low			0	0	0	yes									55					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Gilstone to Gorregan	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	Low	Low														No survey data available, based on evidence supplied by local group	Nil					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Gilstone to Gorregan	Subtidal coarse sediment	High	Mod			72			yes		100.0							46					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Gilstone to Gorregan	Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitat	Mod	Mod									yes	no	yes	3	100.0	9.8		45,50				
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Gilstone to Gorregan	Tide swept channels	Low	Low									no	no	yes	0	0.0		45					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Gilstone to Gorregan	Giant goby ( <i>Gobius cobitis</i> )	Low	Low	2	0	0	2	0										27					

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Gilstone to Gorregan	Pink sea-fan <i>(Eunicella verrucosa)</i>	High	Mod	14	7	9	14	7										1,15,16,19,27					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Gilstone to Gorregan	Sea snail <i>(Paludinella littorina)</i>	Low	Low	1	0	0	1	0										27					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Gilstone to Gorregan	Sea-fan anemone <i>(Amphianthus dohrnii)</i>	Low	Low														Feature presence and extent confidence changed to Low, following Tables 4 & 6 from Technical Protocol E. Presence supported by evidence from the Finding Sanctuary local group (Isles of Scilly Local Group anecdotal knowledge - dataset 53, part of Natural England national GI). Therefore Low confidence for presence (as only anecdotal information available) and low confidence for extent.	Nil					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Gilstone to Gorregan	Spiny lobster <i>(Palinurus elephas)</i>	Low	Low	1	0	0	1	0										27					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Gilstone to Gorregan	Stalked jellyfish <i>(Halicystus auricula)</i>	Low	Low	1	0	0	1	0										27					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Hanjague to Deep Ledge	High energy circalittoral rock	High	Mod														Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, following Tables 2 & 5 of Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral & circalittoral rock, Fig 5 pg 7 showing circalittoral vertical rock] also records current presence of wave exposed circalittoral rock pg 57; IoS Wildlife trust data shows 6 records from point surveys by divers for biotopes associated with wave exposed circalittoral rock (Gall, A. 2011 - Fig 5, pg 46); also presence confirmed by Tim Allsop (Chair of IoS Wildlife Trust / St Martin's Diving Services) copyright photos (supplied to Finding Sanctuary). Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate presence of feature, including presence of feature supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including diver survey & still images. Multiple records available, greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); Moderate confidence for extent (habitat extent supported by combination of data covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).	62,71,73,69					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Hanjague to Deep Ledge	High energy infralittoral rock	High	Mod														Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Feature presence confirmed by SeaSearch data records from within the MCZ boundary (2007, 2010) also by Tim Allsop (Chair of IoS Wildlife Trust/ St Martins Diving Services) copyright photos (supplied to Finding Sanctuary). Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate presence of feature, including presence of feature supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including diver survey and still images. Multiple records available, greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); Moderate confidence for extent (sample data available covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).	62, 105, 106, 107					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Hanjague to Deep Ledge	High energy Intertidal rock	Mod	Low				1						yes				Intertidal presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively for this feature, supported by aerial photos (Channel Coastal Observatory - indicative screengrab saved in appropriate UID folder) and visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair, 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.).	57,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Hanjague to Deep Ledge	Intertidal coarse sediment	Mod	Low				1						yes				Intertidal presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively for this feature, supported by aerial photos (Channel Coastal Observatory - indicative screen grab saved in appropriate UID folder) and visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair, 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.).	11,57,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Hanjague to Deep Ledge	Low energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low				0											55					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Hanjague to Deep Ledge	Low energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low				0											55					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Hanjague to Deep Ledge	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low				0											55,62					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Hanjague to Deep Ledge	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low			0	5.88	11.76					yes					55,62					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Hanjague to Deep Ledge	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	Mod	Low														Intertidal presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively for this feature, supported by aerial photos (Channel Coastal Observatory - indicative screen grab saved in appropriate UID folder) and visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair, 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.).	82					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Hanjague to Deep Ledge	Subtidal mixed sediments	High	Mod				72	0		0			yes		100.0			46					



JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Higher Town	Subtidal sand	Low	Low	72					100.0							MESH -58 but no ground trthing in polygon that is not fully contained within MCZ boundary	46						
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Higher Town	Intertidal under boulder communities	High	High													no no yes 0 0.0	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High, following Tables 3 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. NE IoS intertidal and underboulder survey data (Sept 2011) show presence of feature (supported by photographs), and IoS Wildlife trust data shows 1 record of this HOC from Shoresearch survey (Gall, A. 2011 - Fig 2, pg 25). Supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair 2012, pers.comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.) Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of feature supported by biotope-translated ground-truthing data from intertidal surveys & photographic confirmation of presence. Multiple records available, greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); High confidence for extent (supported by sample data distributed across more than 50% of the recommended feature).	19,69					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Higher Town	Peat clay exposures	High	Mod													no no yes 0 0.0	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively. based on historical Seasearch survey data, and visual confirmation of feature within the MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.)	45,1					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Higher Town	Seagrass beds	High	High													yes yes yes 14 93.3 3.5	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High, following Tables 3 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Presence and extent of feature confirmed by Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR087) see Fig 14, pg 29; data from annual seagrass surveys (Cook, K.J. 2011 Section 5.2, pg 14); and supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A.Gall 2012, pers. comm.). Therefore High confidence for presence and extent (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of feature supported by biotope-translated ground-truthing data including diver survey and aerial photograph analysis; with habitat extent supported by a habitat map covering more than 50% of the recommended feature).	12,50,74 75					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Higher Town	Tide swept channels	Low	Low													no no yes 0 0.0		45					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Higher Town	Stalked jellyfish <i>(Halicystus auricula)</i>	Mod	Low	13	0	0	13	0									Feature presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively, following Tables 4 & 6 from Technical Protocol E. Presence of feature confirmed by relevant species records found located within the MCZ boundary (Seasearch data accessed via NBN gateway); also by visual confirmation of the feature within the MCZ boundary by NE local marine adviser (A. Gall, 2012, pers.comm.). Therefore Moderate confidence for presence (species presence supported by multiple records, with at least one record from between 6 and 12 years old, using ground-truthing techniques appropriate for the assessment of the species and undertaken by specialists); Low for extent.	19,27,10 9					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Higher Town	Stalked jellyfish <i>(Lucernariopsis campanulata)</i>	Low	Low	4	0	0	4	0										12,19					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Lower Ridge to Innisvoulis	High energy circalittoral rock	Mod	Mod																		Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral & circalittoral rock, Fig 5 pg 7 showing circalittoral vertical rock]; IoS Wildlife trust data shows 3 records from point surveys by divers for wave exposed circalittoral rock within the MCZ (Gall, A. 2011 - Fig 5, pg 46); also supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A.Gall, 2012 pers. comm.) Therefore Moderate confidence for presence (as supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including diver survey - multiple records available with greater than 50% agreement in habitat type across records); Moderate confidence for extent (supported by sample data covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).	62,71,73	
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Lower Ridge to Innisvoulis	High energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low	0																		55,62	
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Lower Ridge to Innisvoulis	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low	0																		55	
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Lower Ridge to Innisvoulis	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low	0 6.67 13.33																		55,62	



JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Men a Vaur to White Island	High energy Intertidal rock	High	High						1							yes	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory) and by IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary); also by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S.McNair 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.). High confidence that feature is exposed (high energy) at points within the MCZ (supported also by biotope mapping).	57,72,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Men a Vaur to White Island	Intertidal coarse sediment	Mod	Mod						1							yes	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory), also by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A.Gall, 2012 pers.comm.).	11,57,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Men a Vaur to White Island	Intertidal mud	0	0						0							yes	Available evidence is conflicting with respect to habitat type. SNCB local marine advisor also confirms feature absence throughout the site	11					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Men a Vaur to White Island	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	High	High						1							yes	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory) and by IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary); also by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.).	57,72,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Men a Vaur to White Island	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Mod	Mod						0	0	100							85					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Men a Vaur to White Island	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low						0	0	25					yes		85					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Men a Vaur to White Island	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	High	High														Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory) and by IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary); also by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S.McNair 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.). High confidence that feature is moderately exposed (moderate energy) at points within the MCZ (some shelter between the islands in the MCZ would give moderate energy levels - supported also by biotope mapping).	72,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Men a Vaur to White Island	Subtidal sand	High	High						72							100.0		46					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Men a Vaur to White Island	Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitat	Low	Low													yes no yes 1 50.0 0.0		12,45,50					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Men a Vaur to White Island	Intertidal under boulder communities	High	High													no no yes 0 0.0	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High, following Tables 3 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. IoS Wildlife trust data shows 1 record of this HOCI from Shoresearch survey (Gall, A. 2011 - Fig 2, pg 25). Also covered by IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary). Supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair 2012, pers.comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.) Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of feature supported by biotope-translated ground-truthing data from intertidal surveys. Multiple records available, with greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); High confidence for extent (supported by combination of data distributed across more than 50% of the recommended feature).	19,72,73					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Men a Vaur to White Island	Seagrass beds	High	High													yes yes yes 0 0.0	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High, following Tables 3 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Presence and extent of feature confirmed by Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR087) see Fig 14, pg 29; data from annual seagrass surveys (Cook, K.J. 2011 Section 5.2, pg 14); and supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A.Gall 2012, pers. comm.). Therefore High confidence for presence and extent (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of feature supported by biotope-translated ground-truthing data including diver survey and aerial photograph analysis; with habitat extent supported by a habitat map covering more than 50% of the recommended feature).	50,74,75					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Men a Vaur to White Island	Tide swept channels	Low	Low													yes no yes 0 0.0		50					

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Men a Vaur to White Island	Pink sea-fan <i>(Eunicella verrucosa)</i>	Mod	Mod	13	2	4	13	2										1,15,16,19,27					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Men a Vaur to White Island	Sea-fan anemone <i>(Amphianthus dohrnii)</i>	Low	Low														No records listed in SAD or GI	Nil					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Men a Vaur to White Island	Spiny lobster <i>(Palinurus elephas)</i>	Low	Low	2	0	0	2	0										19					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Men a Vaur to White Island	Stalked jellyfish <i>(Halicystus auricula)</i>	Low	Low	2	0	0	2	0										27					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Men a Vaur to White Island	Stalked jellyfish <i>(Lucernariopsis campanulata)</i>	Low	Low	1	0	0	1	0										12					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Peninnis to Dry Ledge	High energy circalittoral rock	High	High														Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High following Tables 2 & 5 of Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral & circalittoral rock, Fig 5 pg 7 showing circalittoral vertical rock] also records current presence of wave exposed circalittoral rock e.g. Table 19 pg 47 showing CR.HCR biotopes at Newfoundland Point; IoS Wildlife trust data shows c.12 records from point surveys by divers for biotopes associated with circalittoral rock within the MCZ (Gall, A. 2011 - Fig 5, pg 46); also supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A.Gall, 2012 pers. comm.) Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate presence of feature, including interpreted ground-truthing data e.g. diver survey - multiple records available with greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); High confidence for extent (supported by sample data covering more than 50% of the recommended feature).	62,71,73					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Peninnis to Dry Ledge	High energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low				0	50	50							yes		55,62					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Peninnis to Dry Ledge	Intertidal coarse sediment	High	Mod				1									yes	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory); as well as IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary).	11,57,72,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Peninnis to Dry Ledge	Intertidal mixed sediments	High	Mod				1									yes	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory); as well as IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary).	57,72,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Peninnis to Dry Ledge	Intertidal mud	0	0				1									yes	Available evidence is conflicting with respect to habitat type. SNCB local marine advisor also confirms feature absence throughout the site	57					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Peninnis to Dry Ledge	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	High	High				1									yes	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory); as well as IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary).	57,72,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Peninnis to Dry Ledge	Low energy Intertidal rock	High	High														Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory); as well as IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary), and NE IoS intertidal and underboulder survey data (Sept 2011) showing presence of feature (supported by photographs).	69,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Peninnis to Dry Ledge	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low				0											55,62					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Peninnis to Dry Ledge	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low				0	3.85	7.692							yes		55,62					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Peninnis to Dry Ledge	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	High	Mod				1	0	0							yes	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory); as well as IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary), and NE IoS intertidal and underboulder survey data (Sept 2011) showing presence of feature (supported by photographs).	57,69,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Peninnis to Dry Ledge	Subtidal coarse sediment	High	Mod				72									100.0		46,62					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Peninnis to Dry Ledge	Subtidal mixed sediments	Low	Low				72									100.0	Small area of feature overlapping site (<1 ha) with a MESH score >58. However, in the absence of any ground truth data within the site and given that the site is so small this has been downgraded to L according to the criteria of protocol E.	46					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Peninnis to Dry Ledge	Subtidal sand	Low	Low				72									100.0	MESH >58 but no ground truthing in polygon that is not fully contained within MCZ boundary	46					



JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Plympton to Spanish Ledge	High energy infralittoral rock	High	Mod						0	0	0					yes	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral & circalittoral rock, Fig 4 pg 7 showing historical sites featuring kelp biotopes] also records current presence of kelp biotopes on infralittoral rock Section 5.7 and pg 22. Also supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A.Gall, 2012 pers. comm.) Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of feature supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including diver survey. Multiple records available, with greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); Moderate confidence for extent (supported by combination of data covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).	55,71					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Plympton to Spanish Ledge	High energy Intertidal rock	High	High													1		yes	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High, supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory); NE IoS intertidal and underboulder survey data (Sept 2011); IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary); and by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair 2012, pers. comm., A.Gall 2012, pers.comm.). High confidence that feature is exposed (high energy) at points within the MCZ (supported also by biotope mapping).	57,69,82			
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Plympton to Spanish Ledge	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	High	High													1		yes	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High, supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory); by IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary); and by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair 2012, pers. comm., A.Gall 2012, pers.comm.).	57,72,82			
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Plympton to Spanish Ledge	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	High	Mod						0										Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral & circalittoral rock, Fig 5 pg 7 showing historical data for circalittoral vertical rock e.g. at Gugh Reef Section 5.44, pg 48; IoS Wildlife Trust data shows 3 records from point surveys by divers for biotopes associated with circalittoral rock within the MCZ (Gall, A. 2011 - Fig 5, pg 46); also presence confirmed by Tim Allsop (Chair of IoS Wildlife Trust / St Martin's Diving Services) copyright photos (supplied to Finding Sanctuary). Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate presence of feature, including interpreted ground-truthing data e.g. diver survey & still images - multiple records available with greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); and Moderate confidence for extent (supported by combination of data covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).	55,69,71 73			
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Plympton to Spanish Ledge	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Mod	Mod						0	0	0								Feature presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral & circalittoral rock, Fig 4 pg 7 showing historical sites featuring kelp biotopes] also records current presence of kelp biotopes on infralittoral rock Section 5.7 and pg 22. Therefore Moderate confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of feature supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including diver survey. Multiple records available, with greater than 50% agreement in habitat type across records); Moderate confidence for extent (supported by combination of data covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).	55,71			

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Plympton to Spanish Ledge	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	High	High						1							yes	Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High, supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory); NE IoS intertidal and underboulder survey data (Sept 2011); IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary); and by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair 2012, pers. comm., A.Gall 2012, pers.comm.). High confidence that feature is moderately exposed (moderate energy) at points within the MCZ (supported also by biotope mapping).	57,69,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Plympton to Spanish Ledge	Subtidal sand	High	Mod							72						100.0		46					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Plympton to Spanish Ledge	Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitat	High	Mod													yes no yes 5 83.3 8.3		12,45,50					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Plympton to Spanish Ledge	Intertidal under boulder communities	High	High													no no yes 0 0.0	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High Following Tables 3 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. NE IoS intertidal and underboulder survey data (Sept 2011) show presence of feature (supported by photographs), and IoS Wildlife trust data shows 1 record of this HOCl from Shoresearch survey (Gall, A. 2011 - Fig 2, pg 25). Also covered by IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary). Supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair 2012, pers. comm., A.Gall 2012, pers. comm.). Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of feature supported by biotope-translated ground-truthing data from intertidal surveys & photographic confirmation of presence. Multiple records available, greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); High confidence for extent (supported by sample data distributed across more than 50% of the recommended feature).	45,69					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Plympton to Spanish Ledge	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	High	Mod	23	18	22	23	18										1,12,15, 16,17,27					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Plympton to Spanish Ledge	Sea-fan anemone ( <i>Amphianthus dohrnii</i> )	High	Mod	5	5	5	5	5										1,12,15					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Plympton to Spanish Ledge	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	Mod	Mod	2	2	2	2	2										1,15					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Plympton to Spanish Ledge	Sunset cup coral ( <i>Leptopsammia pruvoti</i> )	High	Mod	6	6	6	6	6										1,15,16					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Smith Sound Non-Disturbance Area	High energy infralittoral rock	Mod	Low						0							yes	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral & circalittoral rock, Fig 4 pg 7 showing historical sites featuring kelp biotopes] also records current presence of kelp biotopes on exposed infralittoral rock Section 5.8 pg 23. Therefore Moderate confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of 'parent' feature [i.e. infralittoral rock]; presence of 'parent' feature supported by interpreted found-truthing data e.g. diver survey. Multiple records available, with greater than 90% agreement in parent type across records); Low confidence for extent (no habitat map - from survey- available).	55, 108					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Smith Sound Non-Disturbance Area	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Mod	Low														Feature presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral & circalittoral rock, Fig 4 pg 7 showing historical sites featuring kelp biotopes] also records current presence of kelp biotopes on exposed infralittoral rock Section 5.8 pg 23. Therefore Moderate confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of 'parent' feature [i.e. infralittoral rock]; presence of 'parent' feature supported by interpreted found-truthing data e.g. diver survey. Multiple records available, with greater than 90% agreement in parent type across records); Low confidence for extent (no habitat map - from survey- available).	108					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Smith Sound Non-Disturbance Area	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	0	0														No supporting data	Nil					

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Smith Sound Non-Disturbance Area	Tide swept channels	Low	Low																	All supporting data lie outside the boundary	Nil		
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Smith Sound Non-Disturbance Area	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	Low	Low																	No supporting data, evidence from local group only	Nil		
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Smith Sound Non-Disturbance Area	Sea-fan anemone ( <i>Amphianthus dohrnii</i> )	Low	Low																	No supporting data, evidence from local group only	Nil		
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Smith Sound Non-Disturbance Area	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	Low	Low																	No supporting data, evidence from local group only	Nil		
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Smith Sound Tide Swept Channel	High energy infralittoral rock	Mod	Mod				0	50	50				yes							Feature presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral & circalittoral rock, Fig 4 pg 7 showing historical sites featuring kelp biotopes] also records current presence of kelp biotopes on exposed infralittoral rock Section 5.8 pg 23. Also supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A.Gall, 2012 pers. comm.). Therefore Moderate confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of parent feature ("infralittoral rock") supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including diver survey. Multiple records available, with greater than 90% agreement in parent type across records); Moderate confidence for extent (supported by combination of data covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).	55,62,71		
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Smith Sound Tide Swept Channel	High energy Intertidal rock	High	Mod						1				yes							Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory); by IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary); and by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair 2012, pers. comm., A.Gall 2012, pers.comm.).	57,72,82		
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Smith Sound Tide Swept Channel	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	High	Low																	Feature presence and extent confidence changed to High and Low respectively, following Tables 2 & 5 of Technical Protocol E. Presence confirmed by Tim Allsop (Chair of IoS Wildlife Trust/ St Martins Diving Services) copyright photos (supplied to Finding Sanctuary), and by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.). Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate presence of feature, including presence of feature supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including still images. Multiple records available, greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); Low confidence for extent (no habitat map from survey available).	105		
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Smith Sound Tide Swept Channel	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	High	Mod						0											Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral & circalittoral rock, Fig 4 pg 7 showing historical sites featuring kelp biotopes] also records current presence of kelp biotopes on exposed infralittoral rock Section 5.8 pg 23. Presence confirmed by Tim Allsop (Chair of IoS Wildlife Trust / St Martin's Diving Services) copyright photos (supplied to Finding Sanctuary). Also supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A.Gall, 2012 pers. comm.) - confirming moderate energy (as tide-swept channel). Therefore High confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of feature supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including diver survey & still images. Multiple records available, with greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records); Moderate confidence for extent (supported by combination of data covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).	55,69,71		

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED				
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI													
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17							
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Smith Sound Tide Swept Channel	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	High	Mod																		Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory); by IoS Intertidal Biotope Mapping Dataset (data held by ERCCIS & supplied to Finding Sanctuary); and by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair 2012, pers. comm., A.Gall 2012, pers.comm.).	72,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Smith Sound Tide Swept Channel	Subtidal sand	High	Mod							72	0	100		yes						100.0			46				
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Smith Sound Tide Swept Channel	Tide swept channels	High	Mod																	no	no	no	0	0.0	Four data points supporting the feature at northern and southern extremities of the site covering less than 50% of the site. Underpinned by D108 (IoS data A. Gall 2009, 2010)	45	
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Smith Sound Tide Swept Channel	Burgundy maerl paint weed <i>(Cruoria cruoriaeformis)</i>	Low	Low	3	0	0	3	0																		19,27	
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Smith Sound Tide Swept Channel	Giant goby <i>(Gobius cobitis)</i>	Low	Low	1	0	0	1	0																		17	
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Smith Sound Tide Swept Channel	Pink sea-fan <i>(Eunicella verrucosa)</i>	Low	Low																						Anecdotal evidence only.	Nil	
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Smith Sound Tide Swept Channel	Sea-fan anemone <i>(Amphianthus dohrnii)</i>	Low	Low																						Point data outside the boundary	Nil	
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Smith Sound Tide Swept Channel	Spiny lobster <i>(Palinurus elephas)</i>	Low	Low																						Point data outside the boundary	Nil	
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Smith Sound Tide Swept Channel	Stalked jellyfish <i>(Lucernariopsis cruxmelitensis)</i>	Mod	Mod	2	2	2	2	2																		1,15	
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean	High energy infralittoral rock	Mod	Mod						0						yes										Feature presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral & circalittoral rock]. Seasearch report from 2010 records presence of "large growths of L.ochroleuca and an understorey of red algae" indicating presence of infralittoral rock (pg4). Therefore Moderate confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of parent feature "infralittoral rock" supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including diver survey, with greater than 90% agreement in parent type across records); Moderate confidence for extent (supported by combination of data covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).	55,71,76	
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean	High energy Intertidal rock	Mod	Mod						1																Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory) also by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S.McNair 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.). Moderate confidence that feature is exposed (high energy) at points within the MCZ.	57,82	
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean	Intertidal coarse sediment	High	Mod						1						yes										Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively, supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory) also by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S.McNair 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.).	11,57,82	
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean	Intertidal mud	0	0						0						yes										Available evidence is conflicting with respect to habitat type. SNCB local marine advisor also confirms feature absence throughout the site	11	
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Mod	Low						1						yes										Intertidal presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively for this feature, supported by aerial photos (Channel Coastal Observatory - indicative screengrab saved into appropriate UID folder) and visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair, 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.).	57,82	

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Mod	Mod						0							yes	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate, following Tables 2 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR104) shows historical presence data [Fig 2 pg 5 showing 'subtidal rock' including infralittoral & circalittoral rock]; also Seasearch report from 2010 records presence of "large growths of Licholeuca and an understory of red algae" (pg4) indicating presence of infralittoral rock, in a tide-swept (moderate energy) area. Therefore Moderate confidence for presence (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of parent feature supported by interpreted ground-truthing data including diver survey. Multiple records available, with greater than 90% agreement in parent type across records); Moderate confidence for extent (supported by combination of data covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).	55,71,76					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	High	High														Intertidal feature presence and extent confidence increased to High supported by aerial photographs (Channel Coastal Observatory) also by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S.McNair 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.). High confidence that feature is moderately exposed (moderate energy) at points within the MCZ.	82					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	High	High						72							100.0		46					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean	Subtidal mixed sediments	High	Mod						72							yes 100.0		46					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean	Subtidal sand	Low	Low						72							100.0	MESH >58 but no ground truthing in polygon that is not fully contained within MCZ boundary	46					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean	Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitat	0	0														No supporting GI		Nil				
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean	Intertidal under boulder communities	High	High														Intertidal presence and extent confidence increased to High for this feature, supported by aerial photos (Channel Coastal Observatory); Local Group dataset 53 (comprising of AONB / PML / Local Photographic / Video); and visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.).	82					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean	Seagrass beds	High	High													yes yes yes 1 25.0 0.0	Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High, following Tables 3 & 5 from Technical Protocol E. Presence and extent of feature confirmed by Natural England Commissioned Report (NECR087) see Fig 14, pg 29; data from annual seagrass surveys (Cook, K.J. 2011 Section 5.2, pg 14); and supported by visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (A.Gall 2012, pers. comm.). Therefore High confidence for presence and extent (as supported by quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature, including presence of feature supported by biotope-translated ground-truthing data including diver survey and aerial photograph analysis; with habitat extent supported by a habitat map covering more than 50% of the recommended feature).	12,45,50 74,75					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean	Tide swept channels	Low	Low													yes no yes 1 100.0 0.0		45,50,52					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean	Stalked jellyfish (2 species)	Low	Low	20	1	1	20	1															
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean Non-Disturbance Area	Intertidal coarse sediment	Mod	Low						0							yes	Intertidal presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively for this feature, supported by aerial photos (Channel Coastal Observatory - indicative screengrab saved in appropriate UID folder) and visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair, 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.).	11,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean Non-Disturbance Area	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low						0							yes	Modelled data only with no ground truthing	55					
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean Non-Disturbance Area	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	Mod	Low														Intertidal presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively for this feature, supported by aerial photos (Channel Coastal Observatory - indicative screengrab saved in appropriate UID folder) and visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair, 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.).	82					

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS						HABITAT FOCI								
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean Non-Disturbance Area	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	High	Mod																		Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High and Moderate respectively following Tables 2 & 5 of Technical Protocol E. NECR087 (Jackson et al., 2011) confirms presence of feature within site boundaries (Fig 14, pg 29). Therefore High confidence for presence (quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature including presence of feature shown by a habitat map supported by biological validation samples); Moderate for extent (habitat extent supported by habitat map covering less than 50% of the recommended feature).	74	
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean Non-Disturbance Area	Subtidal mixed sediments	High	Mod							72			yes							100.0		46	
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean Non-Disturbance Area	Fragile sponge and anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitat	0	0																		No supporting data or data references in Site assessment Document	Nil	
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean Non-Disturbance Area	Intertidal under boulder communities	Mod	Low																		Intertidal presence and extent confidence increased to Moderate and Low respectively for this feature, supported by aerial photos (Channel Coastal Observatory - indicative screengrab saved in appropriate UID folder - showing intertidal rock/boulders) and visual confirmation of feature within MCZ boundary by Natural England local marine advisors (S. McNair, 2012, pers. comm., A. Gall 2012, pers. comm.).	82	
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean Non-Disturbance Area	Seagrass beds	High	High																		Feature presence and extent confidence increased to High following Tables 3 & 5 of Technical Protocol E. NECR087 (Jackson et al., 2011) confirms presence of feature within site boundaries (Fig 14, pg 29). Therefore High confidence for presence (quantifiable or verifiable evidence to demonstrate the presence of the feature including presence of feature shown by a habitat map with supported by biological validation samples); High for extent (habitat extent supported by a habitat map covering more than 50% of the recommended feature).	50,74	
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean Non-Disturbance Area	Tide swept channels	Low	Low																		yes no no 0 0.0	50,52	
Finding Sanctuary	Isles of Scilly: Tean Non-Disturbance Area	Stalked jellyfish (2 species)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0														
Finding Sanctuary	Land's End	High energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low							0												55	A9, A64, A65
Finding Sanctuary	Land's End	High energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low							0			yes								Modelled low confidence data, covers feature.	55	A9, A64, A65
Finding Sanctuary	Land's End	High energy intertidal rock	High	Low							1			yes								Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by CCO aerial images and NE site visit for groundtruthing with geo-referenced photos - H	57,82	
Finding Sanctuary	Land's End	Intertidal coarse sediment	Low	Low							1			yes								Modelled low confidence data. Could not locate supportive EA data.	11,57	
Finding Sanctuary	Land's End	Intertidal mud	0	0							1			yes								Available evidence is conflicting with respect to habitat type. SNCB local marine advisor also confirms feature absence throughout the site	11,57	
Finding Sanctuary	Land's End	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	High	Low							1			yes								Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by CCO aerial images and NE site visit for groundtruthing with geo-referenced photos - H	57,82	
Finding Sanctuary	Land's End	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low							0												55	A9, A64, A65
Finding Sanctuary	Land's End	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low							0												55	A9, A64, A65
Finding Sanctuary	Land's End	Subtidal coarse sediment	Low	Low							0												55	
Finding Sanctuary	Land's End	Subtidal sand	Low	Low							0			yes								Modelled low confidence data, covers feature.	55	
Finding Sanctuary	Land's End	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	Mod	Mod	4	0	4	4	0														15	
Finding Sanctuary	Land's End	Sea snail ( <i>Paludinella littorina</i> )	Low	Low	1	0	0	1	0														27	
Finding Sanctuary	Land's End	Balearic shearwater ( <i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i> )	High	Low																		SOTON University three year project constant effort surveys monitoring this site and other sites in the southwest highlighting this rMCZ as a specifically important site for this feature. Surveys only conducted over summer	67	
Finding Sanctuary	Land's End	Basking shark ( <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> )	High	Low																		Long term monitoring project has highlighted the importance of this site and its associated tidal fronts as a feeding ground for Basking Sharks	16,65	
Finding Sanctuary	Land's End	Bottlenose dolphin ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> )	High	0																		Data from acoustic monitoring by Exeter University available to support presence, Long term visual and acoustic surveys support presence of this feature but extent is unknown on a wider basis	66	
Finding Sanctuary	Land's End	Harbour porpoise ( <i>Phocaena phocaena</i> )	High	Low																		Long term visual and acoustic surveys support presence of this feature but extent is unknown on a wider basis	66,67	

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED								
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI																	
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17											
Finding Sanctuary	Lundy	Mud habitats in deep water	Mod	Mod																				no	no	no	0	0.0	Multiple records from expert sources so H for presence. Samples well distributed over feature so H for extent	19	A67	
Finding Sanctuary	Lundy	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	High	High	17	13	13	17	13																						12,15,16,19	
Finding Sanctuary	Lundy	Guillemot ( <i>Uria aalge</i> )	High	0																										Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB	19	
Finding Sanctuary	Lundy	Manx shearwater ( <i>Puffinus puffinus</i> )	High	0																										Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB	19	
Finding Sanctuary	Lundy	Puffin ( <i>Fratercula arctica</i> )	High	0																										Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB	19	
Finding Sanctuary	Lundy	Razorbill ( <i>Alca torda</i> )	High	0																										Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB	19	
Finding Sanctuary	Lundy RA	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Mod	Mod					0					yes																Multiple validation samples of species associated with this habitat type over a large area of the reference area	55,62	
Finding Sanctuary	Lundy RA	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	High	Mod					77	20	36.92	15.7	yes	22.7																MESH map - multiple polygons (score >58) contained entirely within site boundary & ground truth point data - spread across site area but conflicting with BSH maps in some instances	55,46,62	
Finding Sanctuary	Lundy RA	Subtidal coarse sediment	High	Mod					77	0	16.67	yes	35.6																MESH map - multiple polygons (score >58) contained entirely within site boundary & ground truth point data - spread across site area but conflicting with BSH maps in some instances	55,46,62		
Finding Sanctuary	Lundy RA	Subtidal sand	High	High					77	6.6	50.94	65.7	yes	100.0															MESH map polygons (>58 MESH score) fully contained within site boundary supported by >10 supporting ground truth point data.	46,62		
Finding Sanctuary	Lundy RA	Fragile sponge & anthozoan communities on subtidal rocky habitats	High	Mod																									2003/4 broad drop video transects taken and analysed by experts, supported by 8 dives within the site for ground truthing. Over 5 of these dives reported presence of sponge dominated biotopes, evidenced by photos in the report) especially Section 5.4.	12, 115		
Finding Sanctuary	Lundy RA	Mud habitats in deep water	Low	Low																									Highly surveyed area with records of Mud habitat >30 years old. Other species and habitat found in this area are also not compatible with this habitat. Likely habitat is muddy sand, a habitat favoured by <i>Artica islandica</i> which is also found in the site.	19		
Finding Sanctuary	Lundy RA	Common maeri ( <i>Phymatolithon calcareum</i> )	Low	Low	1	0	0	1	0																						12	
Finding Sanctuary	Lundy RA	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	High	High	106	63	73	106	63																						1,12,15,16,19	
Finding Sanctuary	Lundy RA	Sea-fan anemone ( <i>Amphianthus dohrnii</i> )	Low	Low	1	1	1	1	1																						12	
Finding Sanctuary	Lundy RA	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	Mod	Mod	5	3	3	5	3																						15,16,19	
Finding Sanctuary	Lundy RA	Sunset cup coral ( <i>Leptopsammia pruvoti</i> )	High	High	30	19	22	30	19																						1,12,15,16,17,19	
Finding Sanctuary	Lyme Bay	High energy infralittoral rock	Mod	Mod					0	0	0	0	yes																	Presence of parent feature (Eunis level 2 infralittoral rock) identified by Channel Coastal Observatory and Maritime & Coastguard Agency 2010 acoustic data. Screen grab of GIS image showing infralittoral rock saved in relevant evidence folder. This data provides moderate confidence in presence and extent of feature.	55, 127, 128	
Finding Sanctuary	Lyme Bay	Intertidal coarse sediment	Low	Low					1	0	25	yes																		57		
Finding Sanctuary	Lyme Bay	Subtidal mixed sediments	Low	Low					0																					55		
Finding Sanctuary	Lyme Bay	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	High	Mod																									Natural England Sabellaria survey between Axmouth and Lyme Regis conducted in September 2009 by specialists identified thick crusts of <i>S. alveolata</i> patchily distributed within the site. Four survey forms were completed within this site and all (>90%) confirm the presence of this habitat. This evidence is less than 6 years old. The 2009 Sabellaria survey provides evidence of this features' presence within the site therefore confidence in presence stays as high. This survey covered more than 50% of the feature which would suggest high confidence in extent, however due to the ephemeral nature of this habitat confidence in extent is recommended to stay as moderate. No photo available but survey forms saved to relevant evidence folder and link to forms on N drive provided in New Evidence tab.	12, 129		
Finding Sanctuary	Lyme Bay	Peacock's tail ( <i>Padina pavonica</i> )	Low	Low	3	0	0	3	0																						19	
Finding Sanctuary	Lyme Bay	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Halicystus auricula</i> )	Low	Low	1	0	1	1	0																						28	
Finding Sanctuary	Morte Platform	High energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low					0																					55	A10, A67, A90, A91	
Finding Sanctuary	Morte Platform	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low					0																					55	A10, A67, A90, A91	

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Finding Sanctuary	Morte Platform	Subtidal coarse sediment	Low	Low						0									55	A10, A67, A90, A91				
Finding Sanctuary	Mounts Bay	High energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low						0							yes	Low confidence modelled dataset, covers the feature.	55	A65				
Finding Sanctuary	Mounts Bay	High energy Intertidal rock	High	Low						1							yes	Presence of habitat confirmed at Elberry cove SX903570 by georeferenced photo taken by Alex Sholefield, Torbay Coast & Countryside Trust as part of Torbay Coast & Countryside Trust Shoreline survey (2004/2005) therefore suggest increase confidence in presence from medium to high. Confidence in extent remains low as only modelled habitat map available.	57,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Mounts Bay	Intertidal coarse sediment	High	Low						1							yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by CCO aerial images and NE site visit for groundtruthing with geo-referenced photos - H	11,57,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Mounts Bay	Intertidal mixed sediments	High	Low						1							yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by CCO aerial images and NE site visit for groundtruthing with geo-referenced photos - H	57,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Mounts Bay	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	High	Low						1							yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by CCO aerial images and NE site visit for groundtruthing with geo-referenced photos - H	57,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Mounts Bay	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	High	Low						1							yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by CCO aerial images and NE site visit for groundtruthing with geo-referenced photos - H	57,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Mounts Bay	Subtidal mixed sediments	Low	Low						0							yes	Low confidence modelled dataset, covers the feature.	55	A8, A65				
Finding Sanctuary	Mounts Bay	Subtidal sand	Low	Low						0							yes	Low confidence modelled dataset, covers the feature.	55	A8, A65				
Finding Sanctuary	Mounts Bay	Seagrass beds	Low	Low													yes yes no 0 0.0	Evidence source FS29 consists of seagrass records provided by ERCCIS up until 2011. This data set indicates 23 separate records for seagrass from within the rMCZ. Data points are from years 1909, 1960, 1974 (2 records), 1977, 1980, 1986, 1988, and 1992 (15 records). However, because all records are greater than 6 years old, confidence needs to remain as Low for presence and Low for extent.	12,27					
Finding Sanctuary	Mounts Bay	Giant goby ( <i>Gobius cobitis</i> )	Mod	Mod	3	1	2	3	1											27				
Finding Sanctuary	Mounts Bay	Ocean quahog ( <i>Arctica islandica</i> )	Low	Low	3	0	0	3	0											21,27				
Finding Sanctuary	Mounts Bay	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Halicystus auricula</i> )	Low	Low	4	0	0	4	0											27				
Finding Sanctuary	Mounts Bay	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis campanulata</i> )	Low	Low	1	0	0	1	0											12				
Finding Sanctuary	Mounts Bay	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis cruxmellitensis</i> )	Low	Low	1	0	0	1	0											12				
Finding Sanctuary	Mouth of the Yealm	High energy Intertidal rock	High	Mod						1							yes	Visual confirmation of feature supported by geo-referenced photo - H	57					
Finding Sanctuary	Mouth of the Yealm	Intertidal coarse sediment	High	Mod						1							yes	Visual confirmation of feature supported by geo-referenced photo - H	11,57					
Finding Sanctuary	Mouth of the Yealm	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	High	Mod						42							yes	Visual confirmation of feature supported by geo-referenced photo - H	57					
Finding Sanctuary	Mouth of the Yealm	Estuarine rocky habitats	High	Mod													yes no no 0 0.0	Visual confirmation of feature supported by geo-referenced photo - H	12					
Finding Sanctuary	Mouth of the Yealm	Seagrass beds	Low	Low													yes yes no 0 0.0			12				
Finding Sanctuary	Newquay and The Gannel	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	High	Low						0							yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H	11,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Newquay and The Gannel	High energy Intertidal rock	High	Low						1							yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H	57,82	A84				
Finding Sanctuary	Newquay and The Gannel	Intertidal coarse sediment	High	Low						0							yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H	11,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Newquay and The Gannel	Intertidal mud	High	Low						42							yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H	11,57,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Newquay and The Gannel	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	High	Low						42							yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H	57,82					
Finding Sanctuary	Newquay and The Gannel	Low energy Intertidal rock	High	Low						1							yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H	57,82	A84				
Finding Sanctuary	Newquay and The Gannel	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	High	Low						42							yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H	57,82	A84				
Finding Sanctuary	Newquay and The Gannel	Subtidal coarse sediment	Low	Low						0							yes	Data from Lundy survey suggests H for this feature, but this does not coincide with the site. FS final report suggests UKSeaMap data only used (p804) so L confidence	55	A66, A85				
Finding Sanctuary	Newquay and The Gannel	Subtidal mud	Low	Low						0							yes	UKSeaMap data only	55	A66, A85				

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Finding Sanctuary	Newquay and The Gannel	Subtidal sand	Low	Low						0								yes	UKSeaMap data only	55	A66, A85			
Finding Sanctuary	Newquay and The Gannel	European eel <i>(Anguilla anguilla)</i>	M	M	14	1	3	14	1										1 specialist record -6years old. Environment agency sample data taken from the freshwater catchment above the Gannel Estuary/Trac water body (1986-2011). Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ must have all passed through rMCZ due to catadromous life cycle of this species. - ERCCIS data not currently available - likely to increase confidence	68				
Finding Sanctuary	Newquay and The Gannel	Giant goby <i>(Gobius cobitis)</i>	Low	Low	2	0	0	2	0											17				
Finding Sanctuary	Newquay and The Gannel	Native oyster <i>(Ostrea edulis)</i>	Low	Low	2	0	0	2	0											27				
Finding Sanctuary	Newquay and The Gannel	Pink sea-fan <i>(Eunicella verrucosa)</i>	Low	Low	1	0	0	1	0											27	A85			
Finding Sanctuary	Newquay and The Gannel	Sea snail <i>(Paludinella littorina)</i>	Low	Low	1	1	1	1	1											27				
Finding Sanctuary	North of Lundy (Atlantic Array area)	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low						0										55	A90, A91			
Finding Sanctuary	North of Lundy (Atlantic Array area)	Subtidal coarse sediment	Low	Low						0										55	A90, A91			
Finding Sanctuary	North of Lundy (Atlantic Array area)	Subtidal mixed sediments	Low	Low						0										55	A90, A91			
Finding Sanctuary	North of Lundy (Atlantic Array area)	Subtidal sand	Low	Low						0										55	A90, A91			
Finding Sanctuary	Otter Estuary	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	High	High						0								yes	EA polygon (total 6.83 ha) derived from high confidence 10cm resolution aerial photography (2010). High confidence from EA photography data, acknowledging caveats of -2009 biotope maps -unused currently (A75) - currently conflicting in parts with low and med confidence BSH polygons, translated REC data (MESH score 1), combined MESH maps (Score 41) and HOCl polygon - Sheltered muddy gravels	11				
Finding Sanctuary	Otter Estuary	High energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low						0								yes	Modelled data only with no supporting ground truth data	55				
Finding Sanctuary	Otter Estuary	Intertidal coarse sediment	High	Low						1								yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H	11,57				
Finding Sanctuary	Otter Estuary	Intertidal mud	High	Low						42								yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H	11,57	A5			
Finding Sanctuary	Otter Estuary	Subtidal sand	Low	Low						0								yes	Mainly just Modelled data, So L for both.	55				
Finding Sanctuary	Otter Estuary	European eel <i>(Anguilla anguilla)</i>	High	High	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10										Environment Agency sample data taken from the freshwater catchment above the Otter Trac water body (1998 - 2011). Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ must have all passed through rMCZ due to catadromous life cycle of this species. 24 presence events recorded in the past 6 years, 64 records less than 12 years old with 22 that are 14 years old.	68				
Finding Sanctuary	Padstow Bay and Surrounds	High energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low						0										55,62	A66			
Finding Sanctuary	Padstow Bay and Surrounds	High energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low						0	0	0						yes		55,62	A66			
Finding Sanctuary	Padstow Bay and Surrounds	High energy Intertidal rock	High	Mod						42	0	0						yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H	57,69				
Finding Sanctuary	Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Intertidal coarse sediment	High	Low						1								yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photos - H	11,57				
Finding Sanctuary	Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Intertidal mud	Low	Low						1								yes	Data only modelled and predicted in an area where Intertidal mud seems unlikely. Parent feature (Intertidal sediment) can be found but doubtful if this is mud. EA data not available	11,57				
Finding Sanctuary	Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	High	Low						1								yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H	57,82				
Finding Sanctuary	Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low						0										55	A66			
Finding Sanctuary	Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low						0								yes	UKSeaMap data only	55	A66			
Finding Sanctuary	Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	High	Low						1								yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by evidence from Aerial photos (South West Coastal Monitoring Programme) and geo-referenced photos - H	57,82	A84			
Finding Sanctuary	Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Subtidal coarse sediment	Low	Low						0	0	0						yes		55	A66			
Finding Sanctuary	Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Ocean quahog <i>(Arctica islandica)</i>	Low	Low	1	0	0	1	0											27				
Finding Sanctuary	Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Pink sea-fan <i>(Eunicella verrucosa)</i>	Mod	Mod	39	0	15	39	0											1,15,17,19,27				
Finding Sanctuary	Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Spiny lobster <i>(Palinurus elephas)</i>	Low	Low	7	0	0	7	0											17,19				

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Finding Sanctuary	Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Halicystus auricula</i> )	Low	Low	1	0	0	1	0										27					
Finding Sanctuary	Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Lucernariopsis cruxmelitensis</i> )	Low	Low	1	0	0	1	0										12					
Finding Sanctuary	Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Bottlenose dolphin ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> )	High	Low														Non ENG - data not in mxd	16					
Finding Sanctuary	Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Fulmar ( <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> )	High	0														Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB	64,65					
Finding Sanctuary	Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Guillemot ( <i>Uria aalge</i> )	High	0														Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB	64,65					
Finding Sanctuary	Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Kittiwake ( <i>Rissa tridactyla</i> )	High	0														Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB	64,65					
Finding Sanctuary	Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Puffin ( <i>Fratercula arctica</i> )	High	0														Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB	64,65					
Finding Sanctuary	Padstow Bay and Surrounds	Razorbill ( <i>Alca torda</i> )	High	0														Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB	64,65					
Finding Sanctuary	Poole Rocks	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	High	High														Despite being shallow, the site is highly turbid with high siltation resulting in circalittoral biotopes. Underwater photographic evidence of feature across multiple locations within the site.	69					
Finding Sanctuary	Poole Rocks	Subtidal mixed sediments	Low	Low				81						100.0				Small area of high MESH polygon with no ground truthing points	46,62,69					
Finding Sanctuary	Poole Rocks	Subtidal sand	Low	Low				81						100.0				Small area of high MESH polygon with no ground truthing points	46,69					
Finding Sanctuary	Poole Rocks	Couch's goby ( <i>Gobius couchi</i> )	Mod	Mod	2	2	2	2	2										1,15					
Finding Sanctuary	Poole Rocks	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	High	High	13	7	11	13	7										1,15,28					
Finding Sanctuary	Skerries Bank and Surrounds	High energy infralittoral rock	High	Mod				0	0	20				yes				High energy infralittoral rock biotopes were recorded in the 2011 South Devon survey (72 point records over 4x200m transects), within the Skerries rMCZ boundary. Data collected by experts from the University of Plymouth.	55,70	A63, A64, A76				
Finding Sanctuary	Skerries Bank and Surrounds	High energy Intertidal rock	High	Low				1						yes				Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H	57					
Finding Sanctuary	Skerries Bank and Surrounds	Intertidal coarse sediment	Low	Low				1						yes				EA map polygons - back translated intertidal survey data - not supported by available point data and conflicting with low confidence MESH map polygon for A2.2	11,57					
Finding Sanctuary	Skerries Bank and Surrounds	Intertidal mixed sediments	Mod	Low				1						yes				Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - M	57					
Finding Sanctuary	Skerries Bank and Surrounds	Intertidal mud	0	0				1						yes				Available evidence is conflicting with respect to habitat type. SNCB local marine advisor also confirms feature absence throughout the site	11,57					
Finding Sanctuary	Skerries Bank and Surrounds	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	High	Low				1						yes				Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H	57					
Finding Sanctuary	Skerries Bank and Surrounds	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	High	Mod				0										Moderate energy circalittoral rock biotopes were recorded in the 2011 South Devon survey (25 point records over 4x200m transects), within the Skerries rMCZ boundary. Data collected by experts from the University of Plymouth.	55,70	A63, A76, A64				
Finding Sanctuary	Skerries Bank and Surrounds	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low				0	0	0				yes					55,62	A63, A76, A64				
Finding Sanctuary	Skerries Bank and Surrounds	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	High	Low				42						yes				Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H	57					
Finding Sanctuary	Skerries Bank and Surrounds	Subtidal coarse sediment	Low	Low				0											55	A63, A64, A76				
Finding Sanctuary	Skerries Bank and Surrounds	Subtidal mud	Low	Low				0											55	A63, A64, A76				
Finding Sanctuary	Skerries Bank and Surrounds	Subtidal sand	Mod	Mod				0						yes				2007 Royal Haskoning survey provides drop video and grab sample evidence of parent feature across more than 50% of rMCZ feature.	55, 117	A63, A76, A64				
Finding Sanctuary	Skerries Bank and Surrounds	Intertidal under boulder communities	Low	Low										no	no	no	0	0.0		19				
Finding Sanctuary	Skerries Bank and Surrounds	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	High	High	29	17	19	29	17										12,15,16,17,19	A76				
Finding Sanctuary	Skerries Bank and Surrounds	Short snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	Low	Low	1	1	1	1	1										12					
Finding Sanctuary	Skerries Bank and Surrounds	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	Mod	Mod	4	1	2	4	1										16,17,19					
Finding Sanctuary	South Dorset	High energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low															55					
Finding Sanctuary	South Dorset	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low															55,62					
Finding Sanctuary	South Dorset	Subtidal coarse sediment	Low	Low															55,62					
Finding Sanctuary	South Dorset	Subtidal mixed sediments	Low	Low															55					

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED	
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI										
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
Finding Sanctuary	South Dorset	Subtidal chalk	High	Mod																		GIS data from 2 surveys show 7 ground truthed point data of subtidal chalk. Both surveys 6 years old or less. Points are well distributed across area of focus.	12		
Finding Sanctuary	South Dorset RA	High energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low																				55	
Finding Sanctuary	South Dorset RA	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low																				55,62	
Finding Sanctuary	South Dorset RA	Subtidal mixed sediments	Low	Low																				55	
Finding Sanctuary	South Dorset RA	Subtidal chalk	High	Mod																		Finding Sanctuary only had point data and did not mark the extent of the feature; however, we have high confidence in the presence due to the ground-truthing data available	12		
Finding Sanctuary	South of Falmouth	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low						0														55	
Finding Sanctuary	South of Falmouth	Subtidal coarse sediment	Low	Low						0														55	
Finding Sanctuary	South of Portland	High energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low						0														55	
Finding Sanctuary	South of Portland	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low						0														55	
Finding Sanctuary	South of Portland	Subtidal coarse sediment	Low	Low						0														55	
Finding Sanctuary	South of Portland	Subtidal mixed sediments	Low	Low						0														55	
Finding Sanctuary	South of Portland	Subtidal sand	Low	Low						0														55	
Finding Sanctuary	South of Portland	Portland Deep	High	High																		Geological feature supported by high resolution multibeam data and drop down video.		Nil	
Finding Sanctuary	South-East of Portland Bill	High energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low						0														55	
Finding Sanctuary	South-East of Portland Bill	Blue mussel beds	High	High											yes	yes	no	0			0.0	Presence of this feature confirmed by DORIS data, IFCA survey work, local knowledge and operational seed mussel fishery.	26, 132, 133		
Finding Sanctuary	Studland Bay	Intertidal mud	Low	Low						1				yes								No evidence that there is intertidal sand and mud within Studland Bay.	11,57		
Finding Sanctuary	Studland Bay	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Low	Low						1				yes								No evidence that there is intertidal muddy sand within Studland Bay.	57		
Finding Sanctuary	Studland Bay	Subtidal mixed sediments	High	High						81	0	100		yes							100.0	Overlapping MESH map and multiple south coast synthesis (back translated REC data) polygons contained within site supported by ground truth data of parent habitat.	42,46		
Finding Sanctuary	Studland Bay	Subtidal sand	High	High						0				yes								Modelled data only with no validation points. Feature confirmed as sand by Jackson, E.L. 2012, MCKIERNAN, D. 2011, SCOPAC. 2004. and WEST, I., M., 2011	55, 134, 135, 136, 137		
Finding Sanctuary	Studland Bay	Seagrass beds	High	Mod											yes	yes	no	5	83.3		2.3		12	A80, A81	
Finding Sanctuary	Studland Bay	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	Low	Low	6	0	0	6	0															15,28	
Finding Sanctuary	Studland Bay	Short snouted seahorse ( <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i> )	Low	Low	1	0	1	1	0															12	
Finding Sanctuary	Studland Bay	Undulate ray ( <i>Raja undulata</i> )	Low	Low																		No quantitative information is included for this mobile FOCI species. The resolution of the GIS data too coarse to draw conclusive site based confidence scores		Nil	
Finding Sanctuary	Swanpool	Trembling sea mat ( <i>Victorella pavida</i> )	High	Mod	102	0	0	102	0													Multiple reports indicate the presence of <i>Victorella pavida</i> throughout the Swanpool SSSI (i.e. within the boundary of the Swanpool rRA). For example, evidence source FS18 shows <i>Victorella pavida</i> to be present at 26 separate locations throughout the pool. Therefore, presence of feature supported by interpreted ground-truthing data and High confidence in presence. FS18 provides multiple data points, but it is unclear (as these are not mapped) if these cover greater than, or less than, 50% of the feature. Therefore confidence in feature extent is taken as a precautionary Moderate. Several other complimentary evidence sources are available to verify presence of <i>Victorella pavida</i> within Swanpool rRA (FS19, FS20, FS21, FS22, and FS23). These are available as hardy copy reports, held by Natural England.	12, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125		
Finding Sanctuary	Tamar Estuary Sites	Intertidal biogenic reefs	High	High						42				yes								Presence and extent confirmed and mapped in 2010 through Natural England commissioned SSSI monitoring	57, 126	A73, A74	
Finding Sanctuary	Tamar Estuary Sites	Intertidal coarse sediment	High	High						0				yes								Presence and extent confirmed and mapped in 2010 through Natural England commissioned SSSI monitoring	11, 126	A73, A74	
Finding Sanctuary	Tamar Estuary Sites	Blue mussel beds	High	Low											no	yes	no	0			0.0		12	A73, A74	
Finding Sanctuary	Tamar Estuary Sites	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	High	High	1071	146	467	###	146													Environment agency sample data taken from the freshwater catchment above the Plymouth Sound Trac water body (1982-2011;Tavy, Tamar, Lynher only). Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ must have all passed through rMCZ due to catadromous life cycle of this species.	68		
Finding Sanctuary	Tamar Estuary Sites	Native oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	Low	Low	7	0	0	7	0														17,27	A73, A74	

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Finding Sanctuary	Tamar Estuary Sites	Smelt <i>(Osmerus eperlanus)</i>	H	M	3	0	3	3	0									3 specialist records from 2003 recorded in otter trawl off Warren Point (Tamar) in rMCZ within Tamar Estuary TrAC water body. FS Final Recommendations report summarises personal communications with professionals from Bangor University and EA, and papers in JMBA, which identify the area below Gunnislake as being a spawning ground for this species (unique in the SW).	68					
Finding Sanctuary	Taw Torridge Estuary	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	High	Mod				0	0	100	yes							Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor including geo-referenced photos -H	11,69					
Finding Sanctuary	Taw Torridge Estuary	Intertidal coarse sediment	Low	Low				0			yes							Only modelled data available	11					
Finding Sanctuary	Taw Torridge Estuary	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Mod	Mod				42	50	100	yes							Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photos -M	57,61					
Finding Sanctuary	Taw Torridge Estuary	Low energy Intertidal rock	Low	Low				42			yes							Only modelled data available	57					
Finding Sanctuary	Taw Torridge Estuary	Subtidal mud	Low	Low				0			yes							UKSeaMap polygons overlapping site boundary with no supporting point data - low confidence	55					
Finding Sanctuary	Taw Torridge Estuary	Subtidal sand	Low	Low				0			yes							UK SeaMap data only	55					
Finding Sanctuary	Taw Torridge Estuary	European eel <i>(Anguilla anguilla)</i>	H	H	>10	>10	>10	>10	>10									>10 specialist records <6 years old. Environment agency sample data taken from the freshwater catchment above the Taw & Torridge Estuary TrAC water body (1996-2011). Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ must have all passed through rMCZ due to catadromous life cycle of this species.	68					
Finding Sanctuary	The Fal	Intertidal coarse sediment	High	High				0			yes							New evidence source identified (FS17), consisting of a GI biotope map of the Fal & Helford, completed in 2004. This covers the area of the rRA. This new evidence source supports the presence of the habitat in the Fal rRA. Habitat map indicates approximately 1.1 ha of intertidal coarse sediment to be present in the Fal rRA, evenly distributed throughout the intertidal area. This is mapped as the biotope LGS.BarSnd, which relates to the MarLIN biotope LS.LGS.S.BarSnd (barren coarse sand shores) - <a href="http://www.marlin.ac.uk/habitatsbasicinfo.php?habitatid=16&amp;code=">http://www.marlin.ac.uk/habitatsbasicinfo.php?habitatid=16&amp;code=</a>	11, 119					
Finding Sanctuary	The Fal	Low energy Intertidal rock	Low	Low				42			yes							New evidence source identified (FS17), consisting of a GI biotope map of the Fal & Helford, completed in 2004. This covers the area of the rRA. However, this new evidence source indicates the habitat present to be moderate energy, rather than low energy.	57, 119					
Finding Sanctuary	The Fal	Subtidal coarse sediment	High	High				62			100.0							Multiple MESH map polygon (>58 score) within site boundary supported by ground truthing data of BSH L3	46,62					
Finding Sanctuary	The Fal	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	High	High				62	100	100	28.5	100.0						>10 MESH map polygons (>58 mesh score) completely within site boundary supported by >10 ground truth point data	46,60,62					
Finding Sanctuary	The Fal	Subtidal sand	Mod	Low				62	0	85	21.3	yes	100.0					MESH map polygons contained within site boundary conflicting with multiple L2 & L3 ground truth point data	46					
Finding Sanctuary	The Fal	Maerl beds	High	Mod								yes	no	yes	5	45.5	28.1		12,14,19					
Finding Sanctuary	The Fal	Seagrass beds	Low	Low								yes	yes	yes	2	100.0	0.0		12					
Finding Sanctuary	The Fal	Burgundy maerl paint weed <i>(Cruoria cruoriaeformis)</i>	Low	Low	2	0	0	2	0										19					
Finding Sanctuary	The Fal	Common maerl <i>(Phymatolithon calcareum)</i>	Mod	Mod	7	0	3	7	0										14,19,27					
Finding Sanctuary	The Fal	Coral maerl <i>(Lithothamnion corallioides)</i>	Mod	Mod	14	0	6	14	0										14,19					
Finding Sanctuary	The Fal	Couch's goby <i>(Gobius couchi)</i>	Low	Low	2	0	0	2	0										19					
Finding Sanctuary	The Fal	European eel <i>(Anguilla anguilla)</i>	L	L	>5	>5	>5	>5	>5									>5 specialist records <6 years old. Environment agency sample data taken from the freshwater catchment above the Fal Estuary TrAC water body (1986 - 2011). Therefore high confidence in presence & distribution within Fal Estuary as a whole given assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river must pass through the Fal Estuary (Carrick Roads) due to catadromous life cycle of this species - However, given that the rRA extends less than half way across the estuary and only along slightly more than 1km of the shoreline and the lack of data for presence within the small site area itself confidence in presence and distribution within the rRA itself is low.	68					
Finding Sanctuary	The Fal	Grateloup's little-lobed weed <i>(Grateloupa montagnei)</i>	0	0														No supporting data	19					
Finding Sanctuary	The Fal	Native oyster <i>(Ostrea edulis)</i>	Mod	Mod	4	2	2	4	2										12,17					
Finding Sanctuary	The Fleet	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	High	High				1			yes							Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by georeferenced photos - FS_RA06_A2.1_1 and FS_RA06_A2.1_2. EA polygon derived from high confidence 10cm resolution aerial photography (2010). High confidence from EA photography data.	11,57					
Finding Sanctuary	The Fleet	Intertidal coarse sediment	0	0				0			yes							Available evidence is conflicting with respect to habitat type. SNCB local marine advisor also confirms feature absence throughout the site	11,69					

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Finding Sanctuary	The Fleet	Intertidal mud	High	Low						1								yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by georeferenced photos - FS_RA06_A2.3_1 and FS_RA06_A2.3_2. Full extent of intertidal mud in Fleet unclear as it has not been mapped.	11,57,69	69			
Finding Sanctuary	The Fleet	Intertidal sediments dominated by aquatic angiosperms	High	High						1								yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by georeferenced photo - FS_RA06_HOCI_17_1 and FS_RA06_HOCI_17_2. Presence and extent also supported by survey by Lin Baldock in 2007 - FS_RA06_A2.6_2	57,69,14	4			
Finding Sanctuary	The Fleet	Subtidal coarse sediment	0	0						0								yes	Available evidence is conflicting with respect to habitat type. SNCB local marine advisor also confirms feature absence throughout the site	55				
Finding Sanctuary	The Fleet	Seagrass beds	High	High														yes yes no 3 60.0 0.0	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by georeferenced photo - FS_RA06_HOCI_17_1 and FS_RA06_HOCI_17_2. Presence and extent also supported by survey by Lin Baldock in 2007 - FS_RA06_A2.6_2	12,69,69	144			
Finding Sanctuary	The Fleet	Lagoon sea slug ( <i>Tenella adpersa</i> )	Mod	Mod	3	0	3	3	0												14			
Finding Sanctuary	The Manacles	Intertidal coarse sediment	High	High						1								yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by CCO aerial images and NE site visit for groundtruthing with geo-referenced photos - H	11,57,69				
Finding Sanctuary	The Manacles	Intertidal mixed sediments	Mod	Low						1								yes	Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by CCO data and NE site visit for groundtruthing with geo-referenced photos - M	57,82				
Finding Sanctuary	The Manacles	Intertidal mud	0	0						1								yes	Available evidence is conflicting with respect to habitat type. SNCB local marine advisor also confirms feature absence throughout the site	57				
Finding Sanctuary	The Manacles	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Low	Low						1								yes	No supporting GI	57				
Finding Sanctuary	The Manacles	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Mod	Mod						62								100.0		46	A7, A85			
Finding Sanctuary	The Manacles	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Mod	Mod						62								100.0		46,62	A7, A85			
Finding Sanctuary	The Manacles	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	Mod	Mod						1								yes	Visual confirmation of parent feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by CCO data and NE site visit for groundtruthing with geo-referenced photos - M	57,69				
Finding Sanctuary	The Manacles	Subtidal coarse sediment	High	High						62	0	0						100.0		46	A7, A85			
Finding Sanctuary	The Manacles	Subtidal macrophyte-dominated sediment	High	High						62	0	0						100.0		46	A7, A85			
Finding Sanctuary	The Manacles	Subtidal mixed sediments	Mod	Mod						62	0	0						100.0		46	A7, A85			
Finding Sanctuary	The Manacles	Subtidal sand	Mod	Mod						62	0	0						yes 41.0		55,46	A7, A85			
Finding Sanctuary	The Manacles	Maerl beds	Low	Low														yes no no 0 0.0		12				
Finding Sanctuary	The Manacles	Pink sea-fan ( <i>Eunicella verrucosa</i> )	High	High	127	42	102	127	42											1,15,16,17,19,27	A85			
Finding Sanctuary	The Manacles	Sea-fan anemone ( <i>Amphianthus dohrnii</i> )	Mod	Mod	6	1	5	6	1											16,17,27	A85			
Finding Sanctuary	The Manacles	Spiny lobster ( <i>Palinurus elephas</i> )	Mod	Mod	5	2	5	5	2											15,16	A85			
Finding Sanctuary	The Manacles	Stalked jellyfish ( <i>Halcyustus auricula</i> )	Low	Low	1	0	0	1	0											27				
Finding Sanctuary	The Manacles	Sunset cup coral ( <i>Leptopsammia pruvoti</i> )	Low	Low	2	0	0	2	0											27				
Finding Sanctuary	The Manacles	Basking shark ( <i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> )	High	0															Non ENG - data not in mxd	16				
Finding Sanctuary	The Manacles	Harbour porpoise ( <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> )	High	0															Extensive expert acoustic data supports presence but does not define extent	66				
Finding Sanctuary	Torbay	Intertidal coarse sediment	High	Low						1								yes	Presence of habitat confirmed at Elberry cove SX903570 by georeferenced photo taken by Alex Shorefield, Torbay Coast & Countryside Trust as part of Torbay Coast & Countryside Trust Shoreline survey (2004/2005) therefore suggest increase confidence in presence from medium to high. Confidence in extent remains low as only modelled habitat map available.	11,57				
Finding Sanctuary	Torbay	Intertidal mixed sediments	High	High						1								yes	EA polygon (1.19 ha) derived from high confidence 10cm resolution aerial photography (2010). High confidence from EA photography data, acknowledging caveats of - No more recent data available & conflicting in parts with low and med confidence translated REC data - (MESH score 1) MESH maps (score 41) and UKSEAMAP polygons	57				
Finding Sanctuary	Torbay	Intertidal mud	High	High						1								yes	EA polygon (0.054 ha) derived from high confidence 10cm resolution aerial photography (2010). No more recent data available & conflicting with low confidence translated REC data - (MESH score 1) polygon suggesting BSH A1.1	11,57				
Finding Sanctuary	Torbay	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	High	Low						1								yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H	57				

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED	
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI										
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
Finding Sanctuary	Torbay	Low energy Intertidal rock	High	Low						1							yes	Presence of habitat confirmed at Goodrington Sands SX895 595 by georeferenced photo taken by Alex Sholefield, Torbay Coast & Countryside Trust as part of Torbay Coast & Countryside Trust Shoreline survey (2004/2005) therefore confidence in presence is high. Confidence in extent remains low as only modelled habitat map available.	57						
Finding Sanctuary	Torbay	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	High	Low						1							yes	Presence of habitat confirmed at Elberry Cove SX904 570 by georeferenced photo taken by Alex Sholefield, Torbay Coast & Countryside Trust as part of Torbay Coast & Countryside Trust Shoreline survey (2004/2005). Confidence in extent remains low as only modelled habitat map available.	57,62						
Finding Sanctuary	Torbay	Subtidal mud	High	Mod				0	92.9	92.86	17.0	yes	17.0						55,60,61	A76					
Finding Sanctuary	Torbay	Honeycomb worm reefs <i>(Sabellaria alveolata)</i>	High	Low													no	yes	yes	0	0.0	Torbay Coast and Countryside Trust shoreline Survey (2004/2005) identified presence of Sabellaria at Saltern Cove, Goodrington Sands, Hollicombe, Preston Sands and Corbyn's Head. These surveys were conducted over 6 years ago. Presence of HOCl confirmed at Goodrington Sands SX895 595 by georeferenced photo taken by Alex Sholefield, Torbay Coast & Countryside Trust on 29/11/2012. Suggest increase confidence of presence to high due to recent georeferenced photo. Confidence in extent remains low as no habitat map available. Survey forms saved to relevant evidence folder and link to forms on N drive provided in New Evidence tab.	12, 130		
Finding Sanctuary	Torbay	Intertidal under boulder communities	Mod	Mod													no	no	yes	0	0.0	Presence of feature supported by 4 ground truth data points. Intertidal rock feature polygons (n=21) from modelled data source also corroborate with ground truth point data.	19		
Finding Sanctuary	Torbay	Seagrass beds	High	Low													yes	yes	yes	1	33.3	0.0	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photo - H	12,69	
Finding Sanctuary	Torbay	Long snouted seahorse <i>(Hippocampus guttulatus)</i>	Low	Low	1	1	1	1	1															12	
Finding Sanctuary	Torbay	Native oyster <i>(Ostrea edulis)</i>	Mod	Low	9	1	1	9	1															16,19	
Finding Sanctuary	Torbay	Peacock's tail <i>(Padina pavonica)</i>	Low	Low	5	0	0	5	0															12,19	
Finding Sanctuary	Torbay	Sea snail <i>(Patulinella littorina)</i>	Low	Low	1	0	0	1	0															12	
Finding Sanctuary	Torbay	Black necked grebe <i>(Podiceps nigricollis)</i>	High	0																			Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB	64,65	
Finding Sanctuary	Torbay	Black throated diver <i>(Gavia arctica)</i>	High	0																			Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB	64,65	
Finding Sanctuary	Torbay	Great northern diver <i>(Podiceps cristatus)</i>	High	0																			Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB	64,65	
Finding Sanctuary	Torbay	Great northern diver <i>(Gavia immer)</i>	High	0																			Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB relating to adjacent SSSI	64,65	
Finding Sanctuary	Torbay	Guillemot <i>(Uria aalge)</i>	High	Low																			Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB	64,65	
Finding Sanctuary	Torbay	Harbour porpoise <i>(Phocaena phocaena)</i>	High	Low																			Devon records centre cetacean monitoring project has clear evidence of the importance of this site for Harbour Porpoise	15,16	
Finding Sanctuary	Torbay	Horned grebe <i>(Podiceps auritus)</i>	High	0																			Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB	64,65	
Finding Sanctuary	Torbay	Red necked grebe <i>(Podiceps grisegena)</i>	High	0																			Wintering divers and Grebes well documented in the area with expert records available from RSPB	64,65	
Finding Sanctuary	Upper Fowey and Pont Pili	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	Low	Low				0					yes										EA map polygons - back translated intertidal survey data - wrongly re-classified intertidal sand as intertidal mud and MESH map polygons have no validation and low confidence score of 1. therefore low confidence for feature at level3.	11	
Finding Sanctuary	Upper Fowey and Pont Pili	Intertidal coarse sediment	Low	Low				0					yes										Polygons present in site boundary produced via back translation which has not undergone any validation. MESH map score of 1 and no supporting point data at level 3 therefore Low confidence	11	
Finding Sanctuary	Upper Fowey and Pont Pili	Intertidal mud	High	Mod				42	100	100	39.3	yes	39.3											11,57,61	A6
Finding Sanctuary	Upper Fowey and Pont Pili	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Mod	Mod				42					yes										Presence of feature and parent feature shown by habitat map (MESH 41.6). Habitat extent supported by a habitat map from survey covering 100% of feature.	57	A6
Finding Sanctuary	Upper Fowey and Pont Pili	Low energy Intertidal rock	Mod	Mod				42					yes										Presence of feature shown by a habitat map with multiple validation points. Validation points not spread over 50% of feature polygons	57	
Finding Sanctuary	Upper Fowey and Pont Pili	Estuarine rocky habitats	High	Mod													no	no	no	0	0.0	Sample data not well distributed over feature thus moderate confidence in extent	19		
Finding Sanctuary	Upper Fowey and Pont Pili	Sheltered muddy gravels	Low	Low													yes	no	no	0	0.0		12		



JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
ISCZ	Barrow North	Intertidal mud	High	High						1							yes	Aerial photography confirmed visually and with geo-referenced photographs by NE adviser. A51 habitat map of mud area covering >50% of feature	57, 152	A51				
ISCZ	Barrow North	Subtidal coarse sediment	Low	Low						0							yes	Modelled data only with no validation points.	55					
ISCZ	Barrow South	Intertidal mud	Low	Low						42								7 sample points within site indicate sediment is muddy sand (disagree with BSH) A69	57	A68, A69				
ISCZ	Barrow South	Intertidal sediments dominated by aquatic angiosperms	High	High						43								Multiple validation samples agreeing with BSH across >50% of feature (A69)	57	A68, A69, A70				
ISCZ	Barrow South	Seagrass beds	High	High										yes	yes	no	0	0.0	No Defra polygon, but A69 has mapped polygon with multiple ground truthed records agreeing with habitat type, distributed over all of feature	46	A68, A69, A70			
ISCZ	Cumbria Coast	High energy infralittoral rock	High	Low						0							yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local advisers supported by reports (A72, ISCZ7) with geo-referenced photographs of shallow infralittoral kelp zone	55	A72				
ISCZ	Cumbria Coast	High energy Intertidal rock	High	Low						1								Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisers supported by geo-referenced photos	57	A72				
ISCZ	Cumbria Coast	Intertidal biogenic reefs	High	High						42							yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisers supported by geo-referenced photos. 81 maps, with polygons and multiple validation points, extent of Sabellaria portion of habitat which constitutes >50% of feature in the site.	57	A72				
ISCZ	Cumbria Coast	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	High	Low						42							yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisers supported by geo-referenced photos	57	A72				
ISCZ	Cumbria Coast	Blue mussel beds	High	Low										no	yes	yes	0	0.0	Supported by MNCR point records. A79 notes persistent mussel bed at Barn Scar, albeit impoverished 2011, with accompanying geo-referenced photo, along with photo of mature mussels at Byerstead fault.	19	A72			
ISCZ	Cumbria Coast	Honeycomb worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	High	Mod										yes	yes	yes	0	0.0	0.0	Presence of feature confirmed with high confidence/Extent of feature confirmed with at least moderate confidence by the detailed mapping, growth form classification and ecological survey covering 100% of the extensive Sabellaria alveolata reef polygons within the area of rMCZ11 by IECS, Hull in 2002 (Allen et al., 2002). IECS identified that the presence and extent of Sabellaria reefs on this section of coast was consistent with records of reefs identified in 1984, 1995 and 2000. A Natural England survey of a small part of the area of rMCZ11 in July 2012 (Browning L & Lumb CM, 2012) confirmed the presence and extent of similar reef structures to the 2002 survey. The evidence suggests that whilst the growth form of the Sabellaria reefs may show a high often cyclical variability with time, the presence and extent of the larger reefs show a high level of persistence i.e. they should not be treated as ephemeral for the purpose of this assessment.	12,19,40 69,78,79	A72		
ISCZ	Cumbria Coast	Intertidal under boulder communities	High	Low										no	no	yes	0	0.0	Visual confirmation of feature supported by geo-referenced photographs by Natural England local marine advisor and aerial photography	19, 153, 154	A72			
ISCZ	Cumbria Coast	Peat clay exposures	Mod	Low										no	no	yes	0		Supported by two point records and Natural England local marine advisor confirms presence of boulder clays.	12				
ISCZ	Cumbria Coast	Black guillemot ( <i>Cepphus grille</i> )	High	Low														This is the only breeding site for Black Guillemot. RSPB, 2010 figures at St Bee's Head: black guillemot (3 pairs)	64,65					
ISCZ	Cumbrian Coast (1)	High energy Intertidal rock	High	Low						1							yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisers supported by geo-referenced photos	57,62,153					
ISCZ	Cumbrian Coast (1)	Subtidal mud	Low	Low						0							yes	Low confidence MESH map only.	55					
ISCZ	Cumbrian Coast (1)	Subtidal sand	Low	Low						0							yes	Feature presence confirmed by SNCB adviser but no photographs.	55,62					
ISCZ	Cumbrian Coast (1)	Intertidal under boulder communities	High	Low										no	no	yes	0	0.0	Visual confirmation of feature supported by geo-referenced photographs by Natural England local marine advisor - Intertidal feature presence confidence increased to high.	19				
ISCZ	Cumbrian Coast (1)	Subtidal sands and gravels	Low	Low										yes	no	yes	0	0.0	0.0		19,46,51			
ISCZ	Cumbrian Coast (2)	High energy Intertidal rock	High	Mod						1							yes	Low confidence maps to determine extent. Feature presence confirmed by Natural England local advisor and report (Lancaster 2010) and confirmed by annual shore surveys undertaken for CSFC and MNCR.	57, 154	A72				
ISCZ	Cumbrian Coast (2)	Intertidal mixed sediments	High	Low						42							yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor and geo-referenced photograph in A72 support high for presence	57	A72				
ISCZ	Cumbrian Coast (2)	Subtidal sand	High	Low						0							yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor and geo-referenced photograph of intertidal sand/mixed sediment grading to sub-tidal in A79.	55					
ISCZ	Cumbrian Coast (2)	Intertidal under boulder communities	High	Low														Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisers supported by geo-referenced photos	154	A72				
ISCZ	Cumbrian Coast (2)	Subtidal sands and gravels	Low	Low										yes	no	no	0	0.0		46,51				

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED			
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI												
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17						
ISCZ	Cunning Point	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	High	Mod						42	50	75		yes											Presence of moderate energy intertidal rock confirmed with high confidence by georeferenced photographs taken during shore visit to Cunning Point potential reference by Natural England marine ecologist at the request of the Irish Sea Conservation Zones project. Extent of this feature was groundtruthed and confirmed as corresponding closely to the extent of rock features on OS Mastermap - as used for drawing boundaries of rRA K. Lancaster (2011)(A72) confirms presence and high marine biological quality of the rocky shore at Cuning Point.	57,62	A72
ISCZ	Cunning Point	Subtidal mud	Low	Low						0				yes											No point or polygon data for subtidal mud so low confidence in both. There is evidence from Lancaster (see 2011)(A79) that around extreme low water there are transitions from rocky intertidal habitats to subtidal sand, not subtidal mud, habitat.	55	
ISCZ	Cunning Point	Subtidal sands and gravels	Low	Low										yes	no	no	0		0.0							46	
ISCZ	Fyde Offshore	Subtidal sand	High	High						0	100	100													Presence and extent of feature is confirmed with high confidence by Kaiser et al (2002) from grab samples collected in August 2003. The survey included 36 sediment sample sites within and distributed across rMC28. All samples have median phi falling within the range 1-4 phi (medium sand to very fine sand).	55,61,77	
ISCZ	Fyde Offshore	Subtidal sands and gravels	High	High										yes	no	no	0		0.0						Presence and extent of feature is confirmed with high confidence by Kaiser et al (2002) from grab samples collected in August 2003. The survey included 36 sediment sample sites within and distributed across rMC28. All samples have median phi falling within the range 1-4 phi (medium sand to very fine sand).	46,51,77	
ISCZ	Hilbre Island Group	Blue mussel beds	High	Mod										yes	yes	no	0	0.0	0.0						Presence and extent of this feature within rMC214 confirmed with high confidence by habitat map with polygons from field survey by CMACS (2011). This survey maps the extent of the Mytilus edulis beds on littoral mud biotope (LS.LBR.LMus.Myt.Mu) as a narrow band on the eastern side of Hilbre Island. The report also identifies the presence of dense patches of mussels on sandstone ledges at the north end of Hilbre Island (Mytilus edulis, Fucus serratus and red seaweeds on moderately exposed lower eulittoral rock: LR.MLR.MusF.MyFFR) and in pools around the islands.	19,47,90	
ISCZ	Hilbre Island Group	Peat clay exposures	Low	Low										yes	no	no	0		0.0						Presence of this feature within rMC214 was shown by a habitat map with a single polygon of the biotope Mytilus edulis and piddocks on eulittoral firm clay ( MLR.MF.MyPid) - although no Mytilus was present - identified by IECS (2005). IECS observed that the patches of consolidated clay recorded during the wider survey were found where the overlying sand had been scoured away. The feature was not recorded by CMACS (2011). The presence of underlying consolidated clay is confirmed but there is a low confidence in being able to predict the presence, location and extent of exposures of the feature as the overlying sands shift.	47,91	
ISCZ	Ribble	European eel <i>(Anguilla anguilla)</i>	High	High																					More than 5 records less than 6 years old collected by EA specialists. Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ must have all passed through rMCZ due to catadromous life cycle of this species (71).	68	A71
ISCZ	Ribble	Smelt <i>(Osmerus eperlanus)</i>	High	High																					More than 5 records less than 6 years old collected by EA specialists (71).	68	A71
ISCZ	Sefton Coast	Peat clay exposures	Low	Low										no	no	no	0								Supported by point records and feature presence confirmed by SNCB advisor. Location and extent of exposed peat and clay changes as they erode and are covered or uncovered by shifting sand. No geo-referenced photographs presently available to support high for presence or current location of exposures however.	12	A71
ISCZ	Sefton Coast RA	Peat clay exposures	Low	Low																					Supported by two point records and SNCB advisor confirms presence of boulder clays. Location and extent of exposed peat and clay changes as they erode and are covered or uncovered by shifting sand. No geo-referenced photographs presently available to support high for presence or current location of exposures however.	Nil	
ISCZ	Solway Firth	European eel <i>(Anguilla anguilla)</i>	High	High																					More than 5 records less than 6 years old collected by EA specialists. Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ must have all passed through rMCZ due to catadromous life cycle of this species (71).	68	A71
ISCZ	Solway Firth	Smelt <i>(Osmerus eperlanus)</i>	Mod	High																					More than 2 records less than 6 years old collected by EA specialists (71).	68	A71
ISCZ	Tarn Point	High energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low						0																55	



JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED	
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI										
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
ISCZ	West of Walney including proposed Co-Location Zone	Sea pens and burrowing megafauna	High	High																		Lumb et al (2011)(ISCZ10) reviewed evidence on the distribution and quality of mud-related features in the North Eastern Irish Sea as a contribution to the evidence base used by the ISCZ project and RSG. For rMCZ2 including proposed co-location zone, the data sources used were CMACS (2009, 2010)(ISCZ8, ISCZ9). These are the Walney & Ormonde Offshore Windfarm Benthic Survey Reports November 2009 & October 2010 undertaken for DONG Energy and Vattenfall by CMACS. They describe sediment characteristics and biological communities found within the southern portion of the E Irish Sea mud belt, within which rMCZ2 and the proposed co-location zone are located. The presence and extent of seapens and burrowing megafauna HOCl is confirmed with high confidence by 11 grab sample stations distributed throughout the area which show PSA, species and biotopes characteristic of this HOCl. This is supported by seabed photographs that show the presence of megafaunal burrowing communities.	26, 150, 148, 149		
ISCZ	Wyre-Lune	European eel ( <i>Anguilla anguilla</i> )	High	High																		More than 5 records less than 6 years old collected by EA specialists. Assumption that freshwater eel sampled up-river of rMCZ must have all passed through rMCZ due to catadromous life cycle of this species (71).	68	A71	
ISCZ	Wyre-Lune	Smelt ( <i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> )	High	High																		More than 5 records less than 6 years old collected by EA specialists (71).	68	A71	
Net Gain	Alde Ore Estuary	Estuarine rocky habitats	0	0																		no no yes 0 0.0	No supporting data	19	
Net Gain	Alde Ore Estuary	Sheltered muddy gravels	High	Low																		no no yes 0 0.0	There are two ground-truthed point records of sheltered muddy gravels, assessed by specialists (MNCR), leading to high confidence in habitat presence. There is no polygon data/habitat map available. Therefore confidence in extent is low.	19	A11
Net Gain	Alde Ore Estuary	Smelt ( <i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> )	Mod	Mod																			4 records of species presence was recorded in two different locations within the estuary over 2.5 years. Data was collected between 7 and 9 years ago by specialists (Environment Agency). Records from surveys show evidence on the distribution and abundance of species across the site.	68	
Net Gain	Alde Ore Estuary	Orfordness (Subtidal)	High	Low																			Confident that geological feature exists within site. Cannot assess extent as feature is point data.	Nil	
Net Gain	Aln Estuary	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	High	Mod																		0 yes	Georeferenced photo available, so confidence in presence is high. Habitat map from Environment Agency dataset covers less than 50% of the feature, so extent is assessed as moderate.	6,69	
Net Gain	Aln Estuary	High energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low																		0 yes	Modelled data only	55	
Net Gain	Aln Estuary	Intertidal mud	High	Mod																		1 yes	Georeferenced photo available, so confidence in presence is high. Photographic evidence from a number of locations within the site, so extent has been assessed as moderate.	57,69	
Net Gain	Aln Estuary	Estuarine rocky habitats	High	Mod																		no no yes 0 0.0	Georeferenced photo available, so confidence in presence is high. Photographic evidence from a number of locations within the MCZ, plus point data (x2) from Marine Nature Conservation Review, so extent has been assessed as moderate.	19,69	
Net Gain	Aln Estuary	Sheltered muddy gravels	Mod	Low																		no no yes 0 0.0	Georeferenced photos of intertidal sheltered muddy gravel habitat. Presence also supported by some MNCR point records. No polygon data available so no cannot assess extent as other than low.	19	
Net Gain	Aln Estuary	Subtidal sands and gravels	Low	Low																		yes no yes 0 0.0		46	
Net Gain	Berwick Coast	High energy intertidal rock	High	High																		70 100.0	Multiple MESH map polygons (>58 mesh score) contained within site boundary. Supported by BSH ground truth point data	57	
Net Gain	Berwick Coast	Low energy intertidal rock	High	High																		70 100.0	Multiple MESH map polygons (>58 mesh score) contained within site boundary. Supported by BSH ground truth point data	57,62	
Net Gain	Berwick Coast	Moderate energy intertidal rock	High	High																		70 81.1	Multiple MESH map polygons (>58 mesh score) contained within site boundary. Supported by BSH ground truth point data	57,62	
Net Gain	Berwick Coast	Subtidal coarse sediment	Low	Low																		0 0 0		55	
Net Gain	Berwick Coast	Intertidal under boulder communities	High	Mod																		no no no 0 0.0	Georeferenced photos of both boulder 'field' and upturned boulders available. In addition, five point records of this feature, but only at 1 location.	19	
Net Gain	Berwick Coast	Subtidal sands and gravels	Low	Low																		yes no no 0 0.0		51	
Net Gain	Blakeney Marsh	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	High	High																		75 yes 45.8		5,8,46	
Net Gain	Blakeney Marsh	Intertidal mud	Low	Low																		75 yes 100.0	Two BSH polygons slightly overlapping site boundary, no currently apparent supporting BSH / HOCl point data	46	
Net Gain	Blakeney Marsh	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Low	Low																		75 yes 100.0	Overlapping BSH polygons not contained within boundary, no apparent BSH ground truth point data	46	
Net Gain	Blakeney Marsh	Littoral chalk communities	0	0																			Confirmation of feature absence by Natural England marine advisor supported by geo-referenced visual assessment on 5th Dec 2011 (photos not sourced).	Nil	
Net Gain	Blakeney Marsh	North Norfolk coast (Subtidal)	High	Low																			Confident that geological feature exists within site. Cannot assess extent.	Nil	

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI									
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Net Gain	Blakeney Seagrass	Intertidal mud	Low	Low							75							25.3	No sample points within habitat polygons within site	46,57				
Net Gain	Blakeney Seagrass	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	Low	Low															Confidence in presence & extent amended to 'Low' as survey records occur outside NG rMCZ site boundary.	Nil				
Net Gain	Blakeney Seagrass	Seagrass beds	Low	Low															Confidence in presence & extent amended to 'Low' as survey records e.g. West et al 2010 occur outside NG rMCZ site boundary.	46				
Net Gain	Blakeney Seagrass	North Norfolk coast (Subtidal)	High	Low															Confident that geological feature exists within site. Cannot assess extent.	Nil				
Net Gain	Castle Ground	High energy Intertidal rock	High	Mod						1								yes		57				
Net Gain	Castle Ground	Intertidal coarse sediment	High	Mod						1								yes	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photographs. Extent increased to moderate.	57				
Net Gain	Castle Ground	Intertidal mud	High	High						1										57				
Net Gain	Castle Ground	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	High	High						42								yes		57				
Net Gain	Castle Ground	Low energy Intertidal rock	High	Mod						1										57				
Net Gain	Castle Ground	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	High	Mod						1								yes		57				
Net Gain	Castle Ground	Intertidal under boulder communities	High	Mod														no no yes 0 0.0	Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photographs.	19				
Net Gain	Coquet to St Mary's	High energy infralittoral rock	Mod	Low						0	0	25						yes	Georeferenced photo of infralittoral zone available. In addition, visual confirmation of feature from previous site visits by Natural England local marine advisor.	55	A52, A53			
Net Gain	Coquet to St Mary's	Intertidal coarse sediment	Low	Low															No sample points within habitat polygons within site. Or have the regional advisers been out to validate this site as it is intertidal?	57	A52			
Net Gain	Coquet to St Mary's	Intertidal mixed sediments	High	Mod						1								yes	Georeferenced photo available - intertidal feature presence confidence increased to high.	57	A52			
Net Gain	Coquet to St Mary's	Intertidal mud	High	Mod						1								yes	Georeferenced photo available - intertidal feature presence confidence increased to high.	57	A52			
Net Gain	Coquet to St Mary's	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	0	0														70		57	A52			
Net Gain	Coquet to St Mary's	Low energy Intertidal rock	High	Low						1								yes	Georeferenced photo available - intertidal feature presence confidence increased to high.	57	A52, A53			
Net Gain	Coquet to St Mary's	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low						0										55	A52			
Net Gain	Coquet to St Mary's	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low						0										55,62	A52			
Net Gain	Coquet to St Mary's	Moderate energy Intertidal rock	High	Low						1	0	100						yes	Georeferenced photos available - intertidal feature presence confidence increased to high.	57,62	A52, A53			
Net Gain	Coquet to St Mary's	Subtidal coarse sediment	Mod	Mod														74	High MESH polygon data with no ground truthing. However, greater than 90% agreement of subtidal biotope translated ground truth points.	46	A52			
Net Gain	Coquet to St Mary's	Subtidal mixed sediments	Mod	Mod														74	High MESH polygon data with no ground truthing. However, greater than 90% agreement of subtidal biotope translated ground truth points.	46	A52			
Net Gain	Coquet to St Mary's	Subtidal mud	Low	Low						0								yes	Modelled data only	55	A52			
Net Gain	Coquet to St Mary's	Subtidal sand	Low	Low						0								yes	Modelled data only	55	A52			
Net Gain	Coquet to St Mary's	Intertidal under boulder communities	High	Mod														no no yes 0 0.0	Georeferenced photo of intertidal boulder 'field' available. In addition, presence supported by MNCR point records and Natural England adviser visual confirmation of underboulder communities with indicator species (e.g. porcelain crab) within the site.	19	A53			
Net Gain	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	High energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low						0										55	A12, A27			
Net Gain	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Moderate energy circalittoral rock	Low	Low						0										55	A12, A27			
Net Gain	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low						0								yes	Modelled data only with no validation points.	55	A12, A27			
Net Gain	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	Subtidal chalk	High	Low														yes no yes 21 77.8 3.7	Dive surveys undertaken by Seasearch trained divers in 2010. Point data of chalk found on dive areas within the NG 2 boundary. Confidence in extent low as habitat is modelled and dive survey did not assess extent.	1,23,51	A12, A27			
Net Gain	Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds	North Norfolk coast (Subtidal)	High	Low															Confident that geological feature exists within site. Cannot assess extent as feature is point data.	Nil				
Net Gain	Dogs Head Sandbanks	Intertidal mud	0	0						1								yes	Low confidence polygon data (MB102 task 2) with no supporting ground truth records. 1 point record conflicting with this habitat type.	57				
Net Gain	Dogs Head Sandbanks	Subtidal biogenic reefs	Low	Low						71								100.0	High confidence MESH polygon contained within site boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.	46				
Net Gain	Dogs Head Sandbanks	Subtidal mixed sediments	Low	Low						71								100.0	High confidence MESH polygon contained within site boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.	46				
Net Gain	Dogs Head Sandbanks	Subtidal mud	Low	Low						71								100.0	High confidence MESH polygon contained within site boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.	46				

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

REGIONAL PROJECT	SITE NAME	FEATURE NAME	PRESENCE	EXTENT	AUDIT TRAIL																	ADDITIONAL COMMENTS	DATA USED	DATA NOT USED									
					SPECIES FOCI					BROAD SCALE HABITATS					HABITAT FOCI																		
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17												
Net Gain	Dogs Head Sandbanks	Subtidal sand	High	High							71	100	100		yes	60.4											Multiple MESH Map polygons (score >58) completely within site boundary supported by ground truth BSH point data	55,46,61,62					
Net Gain	Dogs Head Sandbanks	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	Low	Low															yes	yes	no	0	0.0								46		
Net Gain	Dogs Head Sandbanks	Subtidal chalk	Low	Low															yes	no	no	0	0.0								51		
Net Gain	Dogs Head Sandbanks	Subtidal sands and gravels	Low	Low															yes	no	no	1	100.0	0.0								19,46,51	
Net Gain	Dogs Head Sandbanks	Gibraltar point (Subtidal)	High	Low																									Confident that geological feature exists within site. Cannot assess extent.	Nil			
Net Gain	Flamborough Head No Take Zone	High energy infralittoral rock	High	Mod							64	11.1	22.22																MESH map polygon with score >58 overlapping boundary of site, mostly (80%) contained within site - supported by ground truthing BSH point data but conflicting with A5 BSH polygon	46,62	A1, A2, A4		
Net Gain	Flamborough Head No Take Zone	Intertidal coarse sediment	High	Mod							51																		Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photographs.	57	A1, A2, A4		
Net Gain	Flamborough Head No Take Zone	Intertidal sand and muddy sand	High	Mod							1	0	0																Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photographs.	57	A1, A2, A4		
Net Gain	Flamborough Head No Take Zone	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	High	Mod							64	27.3	45.45	7.8															Large overlapping MESH polygon (>58) supported by multiple ground truth BSH point data but conflicting with BSH polygon data for A3.1 and A5	55,46,62	A1, A2, A4		
Net Gain	Flamborough Head No Take Zone	Moderate energy intertidal rock	High	Mod							51																		Visual confirmation of feature by Natural England local marine advisor supported by geo-referenced photographs. Still unsure as to extent of sub-feature on energy level basis across site	57,62	A1, A2, A4		
Net Gain	Flamborough Head No Take Zone	Littoral chalk communities	High	Mod																									Visual confirmation of feature by local advisor, supported by georeferenced photograph	Nil	A1, A2, A4		
Net Gain	Flamborough Head No Take Zone	Subtidal sands and gravels	High	Low															yes	no	no	1	100.0	0.0							Report NG1 Provides 2 point source images of the sediment HOCl. Given the initial RP derived extent 1m2< and the transient nature of sediments overlying bedrock in the site the presence remains high and extent remains low.	19,46	A1, A2, A4
Net Gain	Glaven Reedbed	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	High	High							75																			8,10,46	A1, A3, A4		
Net Gain	Holderness Inshore	Intertidal mixed sediments	High	Mod							1			yes																57	A1, A3, A4		
Net Gain	Holderness Inshore	Subtidal coarse sediment	High	Mod							0																		Report NG_NNS1 demonstrates both the presence and extent of this feature based on both point records and polygon data derived from roxann AGDS survey, represented as an interpolated chart. High presence and Mod extent assessment from regional check retained	55	A1, A3, A4, A14		
Net Gain	Holderness Inshore	Subtidal sand	Low	Low							81			yes	11.7														Southern part: No validation points within the site; northern part UKSeaMap and 36 groundtruthing points stating A5.1 and a further 4 stating A5.3	7,55	A1, A3, A4, A14		
Net Gain	Holderness Inshore	Peat clay exposures	Low	Low															no	no	yes	0	0.0							One point record only.	19,23	A1, A3, A4	
Net Gain	Holderness Inshore	Ross worm reefs ( <i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> )	Low	Low															no	yes	yes	0	0.0							Three records, only one in last 6 years. Only point records indicates low confidence in extent.	19	A1, A3, A4	
Net Gain	Holderness Inshore	Subtidal chalk	Low	Low															yes	no	yes	0	0.0	0.0								19,51	A1, A3, A4
Net Gain	Holderness Inshore	Subtidal sands and gravels	High	Low															yes	no	yes	0	0.0	0.0							Report NG_NNS1 demonstrates both the presence and extent of this feature based on both point records and polygon data derived from roxann AGDS survey, represented as an interpolated chart. High presence and Low extent assessment from regional check retained.	19,51	A1, A3, A4, A14
Net Gain	Holderness Inshore	Spurn Head (Subtidal)	High	Low																									Confident that geological feature exists within site. Cannot assess extent as feature is point data.	Nil			
Net Gain	Lincs Belt	Subtidal coarse sediment	Low	Low							71			yes	11.5														High confidence MESH polygon contained within site boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.	55,46	A13, A28		
Net Gain	Lincs Belt	Subtidal mixed sediments	Low	Low							81			yes	100.0														High confidence MESH polygon contained within site boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.	7,46	A13, A28		
Net Gain	Lincs Belt	Subtidal sand	Low	Low							81			yes	80.1														High confidence MESH polygon (REC) contained within site boundary however, due to absence of ground truth data, confidence assessment reduced to low for presence and extent.	7,55	A13, A28		
Net Gain	Lincs Belt	Peat clay exposures	Low	Low															yes	no	no	0	0.0	0.0								23,53	
Net Gain	Lincs Belt	Subtidal sands and gravels	Low	Low															yes	no	no	0	0.0								46,51	A13, A28	
Net Gain	North Norfolk Blue Mussel Beds	Moderate energy infralittoral rock	Low	Low							0			yes															Modelled data only with no validation points.	55	A27		
Net Gain	North Norfolk Blue mussel beds	Blue mussel beds	High	High															no	yes	no	0	0.0							Eastern IFCA surveys (ESFJC Research Report, Jessop et al., 2010; NG2-Eastern IFCA Research Report Jessop and Maxwell, 2011) of blue mussel beds carried out in February and August 2011. Grab samples collected across extent of bed, supported by ROV camera drops (still photos of footage available).	22,96		
Net Gain	North Norfolk Blue Mussel Beds	Subtidal chalk	Low	Low															yes	no	no	0	0.0								51	A27	



**Table 228** Balanced Seas Offshore Sites

East Meridian rMCZ BS 29 and East Meridian Eastern Side rMCZ BS 29.2 - Data																	
ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Year collected (for species FOCI and temporally varying habitats )	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table. *	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features (rMCZ BS 29)</b>																	
A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS_29_A5.2	BSH	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Score of 69%) see comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types.  EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand is mapped within this site.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS_29_A5.2	BSH	MESH habitat map from survey (GB000471)	Habitat map	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Score of 71%). See comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The data identifies the features parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment by mapping EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment.  Habitat maps from survey with over 58% MESH confidence score. Unique IDs and associated MESH confidence scores: GB000471: Eastern Channel Broadscale Habitat Mapping Project: Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) (MESH confidence score:71%) mapped EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment over a 3rd of the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand as proposed by the regional MCZ project.	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searchmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 29_ A5. 2	BSH	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground truthing	Cefas data standards	0	0	0	5	4 records of A5.1 and one record of A5.4	N/A	5 records of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment one record of EUNIS A5.4 Sublittoral mixed sediments verify the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment.  Survey identification END 12/05_C2282_EEC MEPF_3.17A contributed to the data points	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 29_ A5. 2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs Samples (GS)	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	0	N/A	13	13 records of A5.1	N/A	The 3 records of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment, verifies the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 29_ A5. 2	BSH	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Under water Video and Photography	Marine recorder QA	0	0	N/A	4	4 records of A5.1	N/A	3 records of EUNIS A5.1 Sublittoral coarse sediment from the survey 2005_07 - RV Cefas Endeavour - Eastern English Channel (MRMIT6000000000D) from the same video tow.	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinereorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinereorderdata</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 29_ A5. 4	BSH	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Score of 69%) see comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments within this site.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 29_ A5. 4	BSH	MESH habitat map from survey (GB000471)	Habitat map	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Score of 71%). See comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The data identifies the features parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment by mapping EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment.  Habitat maps from survey with over 58% MESH confidence score, Unique IDs and associated MESH confidence scores: GB000471: Eastern Channel Broadscale Habitat Mapping	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searchmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

													Project: Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) (MESH confidence score:71%) mapped EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand within small areas of the recommended extent as proposed by the regional MCZ project.				
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 29_ A5. 4	BSH	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground truthing	Cefas data standards	0	0	0	5	5 records of A5.1	N/A	5 records of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment verify the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment.  Survey identification END 12/05_C2282_EEC MEPF_3.17A contributed to the data points	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 29_ A5. 4	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs Samples (GS)	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	0	N/A	21	21 records of A5.1	N/A	The 21 records of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment, verifies the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	No	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 29_ HO CI_ 21	Habitat FOCI	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Score of 69%) see comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments within this site	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealf.org.uk/data/</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 29_HO CI_21	Habitat FOCI	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Cefas data standards	7	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7 records of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment verify the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment. The EUNIS habitats A5.1 subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 subtidal sand verify the habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.  Survey identification END 12/05_C2282_EEC MEPF_3.17A contributed to the data points.	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 29_HO CI_21	Habitat FOCI	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs Samples (GS)	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	21	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The 21 records of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment, verify the habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels. The EUNIS habitats A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was(PSA) used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bg s.ac.uk
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 29_HO CI_21	Habitat FOCI	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Underwater Video and Photography	Marine recorder QA	4	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4 records of EUNIS A5.1 Sublittoral coarse sediment from the survey 2005_07 - RV Cefas Endeavour - Eastern English Channel (MRMIT6000000000D) from the same video tow. The EUNIS habitats A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 29_HO CI_21	Habitat FOCI	MB0102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report MESH Confidence Assessment (Scores of 71%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MESH habitat maps were used to produce the Subtidal Sands and Gravels polygon for the MB0102 contract and thereby have a MESH confidence score and Unique IDs and associated MESH confidence scores: GB000471: Eastern Channel Broadscale Habitat Mapping Project: Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) (MESH confidence score:71%) mapped EUNIS A5.1 within the extent as recommended by the regional projects. The EUNIS habitats A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance. MESH habitat maps were used to produce the Subtidal sands and gravels polygon for the MB0102 contract and therefore have a MESH Confidence Score and Unique ID.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_T RP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_T RP.pdf</a>
Ross Worm <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reef	BS 29_HO CI_16	Habitat FOCI	Cefas	Habitat points	Mini hamon grab	Cefas data standards	0	1	1 record of A5.1	N/A	N/A	1999	The Cefas habitat data points recorded <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reefs on mixed (sediment) substrata	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to find out how to access this information.
Ross Worm <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reef	BS 29_HO CI_16	Habitat FOCI	Balanced Seas Final Report Selection Assessment Document	Habitat points	Unknown	Unknown	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2006	The Environment Agency (EA) database is listed as a data source in the regional MCZ project final recommendations report, but this data point is in fact identified in the regional MCZ project handover mxd and the regional MCZ project handover data as the Cefas data. The site assessment document from the regional MCZ project final recommendations report maps one data point within the site boundary on the western line of the rMCZ. One subsequent point is mapped on the northern corner however this seems to actually fall outside of the rMCZ and appears to be from the South Coast REC data.  The Cefas data mining habitat points received from the regional MCZ projects handover data is labelled as EA data and references Cefas maps the singular point as SS.SBR.PoR.SspiMx - <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> on stable circalittoral mixed sediment. The Cefas data available at JNCC identifies the point as EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://na.euro-parchive.org/20120502155442/http://www.balancedseas.org/gallery/download/1068.pdf">http://na.euro-parchive.org/20120502155442/http://www.balancedseas.org/gallery/download/1068.pdf</a>



JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 29.2_A5.4	B S H	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Cefas data standards	0	0	0	3	2 records of A5.1 and one record of A5.4	N/A	2 records of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and one record of A5.4 Sublitoral mixed sediment verify the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublitoral sediment.  Survey identification END 12/05_C2282_EEC MEPF_3.17A contributed to the data points.	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 29.2_A5.5	B S H	BGS seabed sediment's data points	PSA points	Grabs Samples (GS)	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	0	N/A	8	8 records of A5.1	N/A	The 8 records of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment, verifies the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublitoral sediment.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 29.2_A5.4	B S H	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Score of 69%) see comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments is mapped within this site.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 29.2_A5.5	B S H	BGS seabed sediment's data points	PSA points	Grabs Samples (GS)	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	0	N/A	9	9 records of A5.1	N/A	9 records of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment verify the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublitoral sediment.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

													<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>				
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 29.2_A5.6	B S H	MESH habitat map from survey (GB000471)	Habitat map	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Score of 71%). See comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The data identifies the features parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment by mapping EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.  Habitat maps from survey with over 58% MESH confidence score, Unique IDs and associated MESH confidence scores: GB000471: Eastern Channel Broadscale Habitat Mapping Project: Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) (MESH confidence score:71%) mapped EUNIS A5.2 within small area in the west of extent as recommended by the regional projects.	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchmes.h.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searchmes.h.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 29.2_A5.7	B S H	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Cefas data standards	0	0	0	1	1 records of A5.1	N/A	1 record of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment verifies the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment.  Survey identification END 12/05_C2282_EEC MEPF_3.17A contributed to the data points.	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 29.2_HOCI_21	H a b i t a t  F O C I	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Score of 69%) see comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments is mapped within this extent.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 29.2_HOCI_2 2	Habitat FOCI	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Cefas data standards	4	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4 records of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment verify the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral Sediment. The EUNIS habitats A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.  Survey identification END 12/05_C2282_EEC MEPF_3.17A contributed to the data points.	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 29.2_HOCI_2 3	Habitat FOCI	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs Samples (GS)	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The 1 record of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment, verifies the habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels . The EUNIS habitats A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 29.2_HOCI_2 4	Habitat FOCI	MB0102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report MESH Confidence Assessment (Score of 71%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The EUNIS habitats A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance. MESH habitat maps were used to produce the Subtidal Sands and Gravels polygon for the MB0102 contract and therefore have a MESH confidence score and Unique IDs and associated MESH confidence scores: GB000471: Eastern Channel Broadscale Habitat Mapping Project: Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) (MESH confidence score:71%) mapped EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment within the extent as recommended by the regional MCZ projects.	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>

East Meridian rMCZ BS 29 and East Meridian Eastern Side rMCZ BS 29.2 - Confidence Assessment																
ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
rMCZ features (rMCZ BS 29)																
A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 29_A5.2	0	0	22	22	0	100	0	100	No	Low	Presence of feature is supported by over 90% agreement of parent feature EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment within the extent as recommended by the regional MCZ project. However there is no agreement with the direct ENG feature so confidence is assigned as Low as per the protocol.	Low	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map (modelled) and MESH habitat map verify the feature's parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment. However there is no agreement with the direct ENG feature so confidence is assigned as Low.	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map and MESH habitat maps both have a MESH confidence score of over 58% and cover less than 50% of the feature extent as recommended by the regional MCZ project. The two maps from survey agree with the parent feature. However there is no agreement with the direct ENG feature so confidence is assigned as Low.
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 29_A5.4	0	0	26	26	0	100	0	100	No	Low	Presence of feature supported by over 90% agreement of parent feature EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment within the feature as recommended by the regional MCZ project. However there is no agreement with the direct ENG feature so confidence is assigned as Low as per the protocol.	Low	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map (modelled) and MESH habitat map verify the feature's parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment. However there is no agreement with the direct ENG feature so confidence is assigned as Low as per Protocol E.	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	One record of EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments was found in the extent of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand as recommended by the regional MCZ project. MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map and MESH habitat maps both have a MESH confidence score of over 58% and cover less than 50% of the feature extent as recommended by the regional MCZ project. The two maps from survey disagree with respect to the presence and extent in over 50% of the feature and agree with the parent feature 100%. However there is no agreement with the direct ENG feature so confidence is assigned as Low.

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Subtidal sands and gravels	BS_29_HO_CL_21	32	0	0	32	100	N/A	100	N/A	Conflicting habitat map mean expert judgment was applied and confidence in extent adjusted to Moderate.	High	Presence of feature is supported by >90% agreement of habitat type across all records.	Mod	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map and MESH habitat maps both have a MESH confidence score of over 58%. The REC data disagrees with the feature extent as recommended by the regional MCZ project and the MESH map agrees 100%. The two maps from survey disagree with respect to the presence and extent in over 50% of the feature. There are multiple and widespread ground-truthing points which all validate the presence of the recommended feature. This would suggest High confidence in extent would be appropriate. However, two habitat maps contradict in terms of the recommended feature's extent and for this reason the confidence in extent is adjusted to Moderate.	MB0102 Task 2C Subtidal Sands and gravels habitat map	The extent of Subtidal sands and gravels conflicts with the extent of EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments as mapped by the MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map. Both have a MESH confidence score of over 58% and cover more than 50% of the feature extent as recommended by the regional MCZ project. The two maps from survey disagree with respect to the presence and extent in over 50% of the feature. Taking the conflict of maps into account a Moderate confidence was applied to extent.	
Ross Worm <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reef	BS_29_HO_CL_16	1	1	N/A	2	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	Conflicting data from survey and no extent information was provided by the Regional MCZ Project.	Low	Presence of feature supported by less than 50% agreement of feature type across all records. Balanced Seas did not include a recommended extent for <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reef in their final recommendations. The six data point provided by the regional MCZ project conflict with records supplied by the Cefas survey.	No assessment	No extent was provided by the regional MCZ projects and as a result no assessment was carried out.	No extent was provided in the regional MCZ project final recommendations.	The extent of Ross Worm <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reef in East Meridian was not presented graphically as a polygon or described in the regional MCZ projects' final recommendations report. Only 1 data point was presented within the regional MCZ project final recommendations report. In summary no assessment of confidence in extent could be undertaken.	
English Channel outburst flood features	BS_29_G1	N/A	No	High	Confidence in morphology is a direct parallel of confidence in the presence of a geo-feature and morphological confidence in maps is generally high.	High	Confidence in morphology is a direct parallel of confidence in the presence of a geo-feature and morphological confidence in maps is generally high.	MB0102 Task 2A Erosional Fluvio Glacial Features	Bathymetry (and seismic) records clearly indicate the vertical topographical and areal coverage of large-scale geological or geomorphological features. Confidence in morphology is a direct parallel of confidence in the presence of a geo-feature, even without recourse to petrological or sedimentological information, and morphological confidence in maps is generally high. These data information were identified by the MB0102 Task 2A contract.								
rMCZ features (rMCZ BS 29.2)																	

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 29.2_A5.2	0	0	11	11	0	100	0	100	No	Low	Presence of feature supported by over 90% agreement of parent feature type EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment within the feature as recommended by the regional MCZ project. However there is no agreement with the direct ENG feature.	Low	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map (modelled) and MESH habitat maps verify the feature's parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment.	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map and MESH habitat maps both have a MESH confidence score of over 58% and cover less than 50% of the feature extent as recommended by the regional MCZ project. The two maps from survey agree with the parent feature A5 Sublittoral sediment.
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 29.2_A5.4	0	0	10	10	0	100	0	100	No	Low	Presence of feature supported by over 90% agreement of parent feature type EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment within the feature as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project. However there is no agreement with the direct ENG feature so confidence is assigned as Low as per the protocol.	Low	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map (modelled) and MESH habitat maps verify the feature's parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment. However there is no agreement with the direct ENG feature so confidence is assigned as Low, as per the protocol.	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map and MESH habitat maps both have a MESH confidence score of over 58% and cover less than 50% of the feature extent as recommended by the regional MCZ project. The two maps from survey disagree with respect to the presence and extent in over 50% of the feature and agree with the parent feature A5 Sublittoral sediment 100%.
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 29.2_HOCI _21	5	0	0	5	100	N/A	100	N/A	Conflicting habitat map	High	Presence of feature is supported by >90% agreement of habitat type across all records.	Low	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map and MESH habitat maps both have a MESH confidence score of over 58%. The REC data disagrees with the feature extent as recommended by the regional MCZ project and the MESH map agrees with 100%. The two maps from survey disagree with respect to the presence and extent in over 50% of the feature. This would suggest High confidence in extent would be appropriate. Due to two contradictory habitat maps and the limited number of points, the confidence in extent is adjusted to Low.	MB0102 Task 2C Subtidal Sands and gravels habitat map	The extent of Subtidal sands and gravels conflicts with the extent of EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments as mapped by the MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map. Both have a MESH confidence score of over 58% and cover more than 50% of the feature extent as recommended by the regional MCZ project.

Inner Bank rMCZ BS 31 - Data																	
ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Year collected (for species FOCI and temporally varying habitats)	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table. *	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features</b>																	
A3.2 Moderate Energy infralittoral rock	BS 31_A3.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A3.2 Moderate Energy infralittoral rock	BS 31_A3.2	BSH	BGS Seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	2	A5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	The 2 BGS data points for A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment occur over the recommended extent of A3.2 Moderate energy infralittoral rock because the survey method used may not be appropriate for rock habitat.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A3.2 Moderate Energy infralittoral rock	BS 31_A3.2	BSH	MB0102 Task 2E	Combined Kinetic Energy map	N/A	MB0102 produced confidence layers for this map. See MB0102 report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate energy is identified within the recommended extent of EUNIS A3.2 Moderate energy infralittoral rock broad-scale habitat.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A3.2 Moderate Energy infralittoral rock	BS 31_A3.2	BSH	BGS hard substrate	Hard substrate map	N/A	Geoscientific standards and corporate quality assurance standards were applied. See BGS hard substrate user guide for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The interpretation of the BGS hard substrate maps was based on a variety of data sourced from within the British Geological Survey and externally. The data source for the polygon within the site was identified as "Data Source: BGS, Admiralty Charts, Multibeam, Seismic, Samples, SeaZone, Multibeam.". The Polygons BGS ID is: BGS_444.	No	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bg s.ac.uk
A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 31_A5.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 31_A5.2	BSH	MESH habitat map from survey (GB000471)	Habitat map	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Scores of > 71%). See comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The data identifies the features parent habitat by mapping EUNIS A5.1  The habitat maps from survey have over 58% MESH confidence score, Unique IDs and associated MESH confidence scores: GB000471:Eastern Channel Broadscale Habitat Mapping Project: Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF)MESH confidence score:71%) mapped EUNIS A5.1, A5.2 and A5.3 within the extent as recommended by the regional projects of roughly 13km square in the west of the recommended feature and 2 km square in the north of the recommended feature.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searchmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 31_A5.2	BSH	BGS Seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	3	0	N/A	1	1 record of A5.4	4 BGS records verify the presence of the recommended EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand feature. A further 3 BGS records verify the presence of the parent feature only.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	enquiries@bg s.ac.uk	

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 31_A5.2	BSH	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground- truthing	Cefas data standards	3	0	N/A	1	1 record of A5.4	N/A	3 records verify the recommended EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand feature and 1 record of EUNIS A5.4 verifies the presence of the parent feature EUNIS A5.  Survey Name and Codes of that used in the data source for analysis of the presence and extent of this feature: RV Cefas Endeavour Surveys, END 12/05_C2282_EEC MEPF_3-25A_CEND 14/06_C2282_EEC MEPF_31-3A	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 31_A5.2	BSH	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Photography - underwater	Marine recorder QA	1	0	N/A	17	17 records of A5.1	N/A	1 record of EUNIS A5.2 verifies the presence of the recommended EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand feature. An additional 17 records of EUNIS A5.1 verify the presence of the parent feature. These records are grouped together in a small area rather than widespread throughout the recommended extent of the feature. (Survey Identification Key : MRMIT600000000F, 2006_07B - RV Cefas Endeavour - Eastern English Channel and is Public Access)	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorddata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorddata</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 31_A5.2	BSH	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Scores of 69%). See comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types.  This mapped EUNIS A5.2 and obtained a MESH confidence score of 69%	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS 31_A4.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS 31_A4.2	BSH	MESH habitat map from survey (GB000471)	Habitat map	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Scores of > 71%). See comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The data identifies the feature's parent habitat by mapping EUNIS A5.1  The habitat maps from survey have over 58% MESH confidence score, Unique IDs and associated MESH confidence scores:	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searchmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

													GB000471: Eastern Channel Broadscale Habitat Mapping Project: Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) MESH confidence score: 71% mapped A5.1, A5.2 and A5.3 within the extent as recommended by the regional projects of roughly 13km square in the west of the recommended feature and 2 km square in the north of the recommended feature.				
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS 31_A4.2	BSH	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (score of 69%). See comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types.  This mapped EUNIS A4.2 and obtained a MESH confidence score of 69%	Yes ( A conversion was undertaken see comments)	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS 31_A4.2	BSH	BGS Seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	18	14 records of A5.1 & 4 records of A5.2	0	N/A	N/A	18 BGS records do not support the presence of the recommended EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock feature, nor the parent feature EUNIS A4 Circalittoral rock. These records cannot be used to verify presence as the survey method is inappropriate for rock habitat.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS 31_A4.2	BSH	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Cefas data standards	0	5	2 records of A5.4, 2 records of A5.1 & 1 record of A5.2	0	N/A	N/A	5 Cefas habitat records do not support the presence of the EUNIS recommended feature A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock, or the parent feature A4 Circalittoral rock. These records cannot be used to verify presence as the survey method is unknown and may be inappropriate for rock habitat.  Survey Name and Codes of that used in the data source for analysis of the presence and extent of this feature: RV Cefas Endeavour Surveys, RV Cefas Endeavour Surveys, END 12/05_C2282_EEC MEPF_3-25A CEND 14/06_C2282_EEC MEPF_31-3A	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS 31_A4.2	BSH	MB0102 Task 2E	Combined Kinetic Energy map	N/A	MB0102 produced confidence layers for this map. See MB0102 report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate energy is identified within the recommended extent of the A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock broad-scale habitat.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS 31_A4.2	BSH	BGS hard substrate	Hard substrate map	N/A	Geoscientific standards and corporate quality assurance standards were applied. See BGS hard substrate user guide for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The interpretation of the BGS hard substrate maps was based on a variety of data sourced from within the British Geological Survey and externally. The data source for the polygon within site was identified as "Data Source: BGS, Admiralty Charts, Multibeam, Seismic, Samples, SeaZone, Multibeam, ". The Polygons BGS ID is: BGS_444 .	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS 31_A4.2	BSH	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Photography - underwater	Marine recorder QA	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 record of EUNIS A5.2 verifies the presence of the recommended EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand feature but does not support the presence of the recommended EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock feature, nor the parent feature A4 Circalittoral rock.  (Survey Identification Key : MRMIT6000000000F, 2006_07B - RV Cefas Endeavour - Eastern English Channel and is Public Access)	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	BS 31_A5.1	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mapped as EUNIS A5.1	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Native Oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> ) beds	BS 31_HOC L_14	HOCI	Cefas	Species record	Trawl survey	QA as described in Cefas report Parker-Humphreys (2005)	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1999	1 Cefas species record taken in 1999 may support the presence of the recommended HOCI feature Native Oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> ) beds.	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information. Also please see <a href="http://www.cef.as.defra.gov.uk/our-science/fishes-information/surveys/eastern-english-channel-survey-(august-september).aspx">http://www.cef.as.defra.gov.uk/our-science/fishes-information/surveys/eastern-english-channel-survey-(august-september).aspx</a> for survey information <a href="http://www.cef.as.defra.gov.uk/publications/techrep/tech124.pdf">http://www.cef.as.defra.gov.uk/publications/techrep/tech124.pdf</a> for survey methods
Native Oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> ) beds	BS 31_HOC L_14	HOCI	MB0102 Task 2B	Habitat points	Trawl survey	QA as described in MB0102 Task 2B report	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1999	1 species record taken in 1999 may support the presence of the recommended HOCI feature Native Oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> ) beds. However, data collated under the MB0102 contract includes the Cefas data point which is already being considered above. This MB0102 data record is therefore regarded as a duplicate and is not considered further in this assessment.	No	No	No	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9175_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9175_TRP.pdf</a>
Native Oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> )	BS 31_SOC L_22	SOCI	Cefas	Species record	Trawl survey	QA as described in Cefas report Parker-Humphreys (2005)	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1999	1 Cefas species record taken in 1999 supports the presence of the recommended HOCI feature Native Oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> ) beds.	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information. Also please see

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

																		science/fisheries-information/surveys/eastern-english-channel-survey-(august-september).aspx for survey information http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/publications/techrep/tech124.pdf for survey methods
Native Oyster (Ostrea edulis)	BS 31_SOC L_22	SOCI	MB0102 Task 2B	Habitat points	Trawl survey	QA as described in MB0102 Task 2B report	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1999	1 species record taken in 1999 supports the presence of the recommended SOCI feature Native Oyster (Ostrea edulis). However, data collated under the MB0102 contract includes the Cefas data point which is already being considered above. This MB0102 data record is therefore regarded as a duplicate and is not considered further in this assessment.	No	No	No	http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9175_T RP.pdf	

Inner Bank rMCZ BS 31 – Confidence Assessment																			
ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Total number of ENG species data points older than 12 yrs.	Total number of ENG species data points between older than 6 and 12 yrs.	Total number of ENG species data points 6 yrs old or less.	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
rMCZ features																			
A3.2 Moderate Energy infralittoral rock	BS 31_A3.2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Modelled data only available	Low	Modelled data only available	UK SeaMap 2010	Two BGS points occur over the feature which record EUNIS A5.2. While they do not agree with the ENG feature or the parent feature, because of the lack of QA information on the survey method it may not be appropriate to use these records to invalidate the presence of the recommended feature.
A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 31_A5.2	7	0	19	26	27	100	18	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Mod	Presence of feature supported by 100% agreement in parent feature	Mod	Presence of feature supported by 100% agreement in parent feature is supported by two habitat maps survey.	UK SeaMap 2010, MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Parent feature extent is supported by maps covering more than 50% of the recommended feature. MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map and Mesh habitat maps have MESH confidence scores exceeding 58% and cover more than 50% of the feature extent as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project. While the two maps from survey disagree with respect to the presence the ENG recommended feature A5.4 they do verify the presence of the parent feature by mapping A5.1. All information verifies the features parent habitat

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

																			EUNIS A5 Sublittoral Sediment moderate confidence is assigned to extent.
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS 31_ A4_ 2	0.0 0	24	0	24	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Contradictory evidence not used	Low	There is a conflict in evidence due to different methods of interpretation of habitat in regards to circalittoral rock (A4) and sublittoral sediments (A5), see section 5.1 of the SNCB advice for further information.	Low	There is a conflict in evidence due to different methods of interpretation of habitat in regards to circalittoral rock (A4) and sublittoral sediments (A5), see section 5.1 of the SNCB advice for further information.	UK SeaMap 2010, MALSFC REC South Coast Synthesis	N/A
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	BS 31_ A5_ 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	No extent provided	Low	Modelled data only available	No assessment	No extent was provided by the regional projects as a result no assessment was given.	No extent was provided in the final recommendations. (Assumed UK SeaMap 2010)	N/A
Native Oyster ( <i>Ostrea edulis</i> ) beds	BS 31_ HO_ CI_ 14	1	0	N/A	1	100	N/A	100	N/A	1	0	0	Yes - location re-surveyed with no subsequent records supporting feature presence	None	There is one supporting ground-truthing point supporting the feature which in accordance with the protocol would result in low confidence being applied. However, the location has been surveyed repeatedly since then with no further records supporting the feature's presence. In light of this, confidence in feature presence is adjusted to none.	None	There is one supporting ground-truthing point supporting the feature which in accordance with the protocol would result in low confidence being applied. However, the location has been surveyed repeatedly since then with no further records supporting the feature's presence. In light of this, confidence in feature presence is adjusted to none.	Cefas	This single supporting sample is from a beam trawl survey which is one of the primary sample sites in Cefas' annual Eastern English Channel Fisheries Survey. The location has been annually re-surveyed subsequently, with no further records of oyster being recorded (pers. comm. Matt Curtis -Cefas 2012). The single data point is 12 years old and given the site has been surveyed repeatedly with no further records of Oyster, confidence in presence in adjusted to none.

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Native Oyster (Ostrea edulis)	BS 31_ SO Cl_ 22	1	0	N/A	1	100	N/A	100	N/A	1	0	0	Yes - location re-surveyed with no subsequent records supporting feature presence	None	There is one supporting ground-truthing point supporting the feature which in accordance with the protocol would result in low confidence being applied. However, the location has been surveyed repeatedly since then with no further records supporting the feature's presence. In light of this, confidence in feature presence is adjusted to none.	None	There is one supporting ground-truthing point supporting the feature which in accordance with the protocol would result in low confidence being applied. However, the location has been surveyed repeatedly since then with no further records supporting the feature's presence. In light of this, confidence in feature presence is adjusted to none.	MB0102 Task 2C	This single supporting sample is from a beam trawl survey which is one of the primary sample sites in Cefas' annual Eastern English Channel Fisheries Survey. The location has been annually re-surveyed subsequently, with no further records of oyster being recorded (pers. comm. Matt Curtis -Cefas 2012). The single data point is 12 years old and given the site has been surveyed repeatedly with no further records of Oyster, confidence in presence is adjusted to none.
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Offshore Brighton rMCZ BS 14 and Dolphin Head rRA BS RA 10 - Data																		
ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.		Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Year collected (for species FOCI and temporally varying habitats)	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table.*	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features</b>																		
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS 14_A4.1	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	1	1 record of A5.1	0	N/A	N/A	The BGS data points for EUNIS A5.1 should not be used to discredit the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock because the survey method used is unknown and may not be appropriate for rock habitat.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk	
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS 14_A4.1	BSH	MB0102 Task 2E	Combined Kinetic Energy map	N/A	MB0102 produced confidence layers for this map. See MB0102 report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	High energy is identified within the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock broad-scale habitat	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf</a>	
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS 14_A4.1	BSH	BGS hard substrate	Hard substrate map	N/A	Geoscientific standards and corporate quality assurance standards were applied. See BGS hard substrate user guide for more	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The interpretation of the BGS hard substrate maps was based on a variety of data sourced from within the British Geological Survey and externally. The data source for the polygon within site was identified as "Data Source: BGS, Admiralty Charts, Multibeam, Seismic, samples, Seazone.". The Polygons BGS ID are: BGS_3343 within the extent as recommended by the regional projects of roughly 7km square in the west of the recommended feature was not recorded as hard	No	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk	

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

						information.							substrate by BGS.				
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS 14_A4.1	BSH	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Underwater Video and Photography	Marine recorder QA	0	17	17 records of A5.1	0	N/A	N/A	17 records of A5.1 from the survey 2006_07B - RV Cefas Endeavour - Eastern English Channel (MRMIT600000000F), along 1 distinct tow across the feature as recommended by the Regional MCZ project Also found were :  All Marine recorder data used in this analysis is public access.	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS 14_A4.1	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs Samples (GS) and two record collected using a Van Veen	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	1	1 record of A5.1	0	N/A	N/A	This should not be used to discredit the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock because the survey method used is unknown and may not be appropriate for rock habitat.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS 14_A4.1	BSH	MESH habitat map from survey (GB000954)	Habitat map	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Scores of > 71%). See comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The data maps a small section of A5.1 over the extent of A4.1  Habitat maps from survey with over 58% MESH confidence score, Unique IDs and associated MESH confidence scores: GB000954: Wight broadscale (MESH confidence score:75%) mapped A5.1 within the extent as recommended by the regional projects of roughly 13km square in the west of the recommended feature and 2 km square in the north of the recommended feature	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchmes.h.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searchmes.h.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS 14_A4.1	BSH	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Score of 69%) see comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types.  This mapped EUNIS A4.2 and obtained a MESH confidence score of ???	Yes ( A conversion was under - taken see comments)	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS 14_A4.1	BSH	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Cefas data standards	0	2	2 records of A5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	2 records of A5.1	No	No	No	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership.



JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 14_ A5. 4	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs Samples (GS) and two record collected using a Van Veen	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	0	N/A	14	14 records of A5.1	N/A	14 points recorded A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment recorded A5.4 Subtidal Mixed sediments across the feature as recommended by the regional MCZ project which verify the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral Sediment.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@ bgs.ac.uk
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 14_ A5. 4	BSH	Marine Recorder	Habitat points	Underwater Video and Photography	Marine recorder QA	0	0	N/A	16	See comments	N/A	There were a 157 habitat data points in the extent of the feature as recommended by the regional projects that were not already represented in the Marine recorder biotope points.  Of the 157 only 16 commented on a habitat type and were used in the analysis to inform parent habitat. These were from 2006_07C - RV Cefas Endeavour - Central English Channel (MRMIT6000000001C).  3 records of muddy coarse gravelly sand, 3 records of muddy gravelly coarse sand, 1 record of muddy sand with coarse gravel, 6 records of muddy sandy gravel, 1 record of very muddy gravelly sand, 1 record of very muddy gravelly sand (big shells), 1 record of very muddy gravelly shelly sand. Found across the feature as recommended by the Regional MCZ project which verify the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral Sediment.	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 14_ A5. 4	BSH	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Underwater Video and Photography	Marine recorder QA	61	1	A4.1	66	66 records of A5.1	N/A	<p>61 records of EUNIS A5.4 from two surveys 2006_07C - RV Cefas Endeavour - Central English Channel (MRMIT6000000001C) and 2006_07B - RV Cefas Endeavour - Eastern English Channel (MRMIT6000000000F), along 5 distinct tows. Across the feature as recommended by the Regional MCZ project which verify the feature habitat EUNIS A5.4.</p> <p>Also found were :</p> <p>66 records of EUNIS A5.1 from two surveys 2005_07 - RV Cefas Endeavour - Eastern English Channel (MRMIT6000000000D) and 2006_07B - RV Cefas Endeavour - Eastern English Channel (MRMIT6000000000F), along 11 distinct tows. Across the feature as recommended by the Regional MCZ project which verify the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral Sediment.</p> <p>There was also one record of EUNIS A4.1 which disagreed with the feature and its parent feature from survey 2006_07C - RV Cefas Endeavour - Central English Channel (MRMIT6000000001C)</p> <p>All Marine recorder data used in this analysis is public access.</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 14_ A5. 4	BSH	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Score of 69%) see comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types.</p> <p>This mapped A5.4 and obtained a MESH confidence score of ???</p>	Yes ( A conversion was undertaken see comments)	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 14_ A5. 4	BSH	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground- truthing	Cefas data standards	18	0	N/A	23	23 records of A5.1	N/A	<p>18 records verify the feature as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project.</p> <p>Survey Name and Codes of that used in the data source for analysis of the presence and extent of this feature: CEND 12/06_ME1102_Wight transects_Wightx1CTD1A, CEND 14/06_C2282_EEC MEPF (26-1A, 27-1A, 28-3A, 29-2A, 29-3A), CEND 14/06_C2282_EEC MEPF_FISH (5A,6A,7A,8A), CEND 14/06_ME1102_Wight 06_(W02A-C, W03A-C,W04A-C, W05A-C, W06A-C), END 12/05_C2282_EEC MEPF_(10-2A, 11-3A, 2-1A, 4-5A, 5-21A, 5-2A, 5-3A, 5-4A, 5-5A, 6-2A, 6-4A,6-5A,7-1A,9-4A)</p>	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
Ross Worm Sabellaria spinulosa reef	BS 14_ HO CI_ 16	Habitat FOCI	Cefas	Habitat points	Mini hamon grab	Cefas data standards	0	6	3 records of A5.1 and 3 records of A5.2	N/A	N/A	1999	<p>The Environment Agency (EA) database is listed as a data source in the Regional project report (the final recommendations) and by the Regional MCZ Project handover data shapefile name. The attributes within the shapefile identified the data as Cefas data. However, the Cefas data mining habitat points received from Cefas by JNCC does not identify the same six points (which are coincident temporally &amp; spatially) located in Regional MCZ Project report and the Regional Project handover</p>	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

													data as being Sabellaria spinulosa reef. The records cannot be used to invalidate the presence of the feature due to lack of metadata and QA of the data source "Balanced Seas Final Report site assessment document".				find out how to access this information.
Ross Worm Sabellaria spinulosa reef	BS_14_HOCL_16	Habitat FOCI	Balanced Seas Final Report site assessment document	Habitat points	Unknown	Unknown	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2006	The Environment Agency (EA) database is listed as a data source in the Regional project report (the final recommendations) and by the Regional MCZ Project handover data shapefile name. The attributes within the shapefile identified the data as Cefas data. However, the Cefas data mining habitat points received from Cefas by JNCC does not identify the same six points (which are coincident temporally & spatially) located in Regional MCZ Project report and the Regional Project handover data as being Sabellaria spinulosa reef. The lack of information on QA and metadata available on this data means it could not verify the presence of the feature.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZAP_Balanced_Seas_Final_Recommendations_Report.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZAP_Balanced_Seas_Final_Recommendations_Report.pdf</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS_14_HOCL_21	Habitat FOCI	Marine Recorder	Habitat points	Underwater Video and Photography	Marine recorder QA	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	There were a 163 habitat data points in the extent of the feature as recommended by the regional projects that were not already represented in the Marine recorder biotope points.  Of the 163 only 16 commented on a habitat type and were used in the analysis to inform parent habitat. These were from 2006_07C - RV Cefas Endeavour - Central English Channel (MRMIT600000001C).  3 records of muddy coarse gravelly sand, 3 records of muddy gravelly coarse sand, 3 records of muddy sandy gravel, 1 record of very muddy gravelly sand, 1 record of very muddy gravelly sand (big shells), 1 record of very muddy gravelly shelly sand. Found across the feature as recommended by the Regional MCZ project which verify the habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral Sediment. These records are not provided in a format (e.g. PSA or biotope codes) which enables conversion to a HOCL. For this reason they cannot be used to invalidate the presence of the feature and are not considered in this assessment.	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 14_HO CL_21	Habitat FOCI	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Score of 69%) see comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types.</p> <p>The EUNIS habitats A5.1 subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.</p> <p>This mapped A5.4 and has some minor overlap with A4.1 and obtained a MESH confidence score of ???</p>	Yes ( A conversion was undertaken see comments)	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marineaisf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marineaisf.org.uk/data/</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 14_HO CL_21	Habitat FOCI	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Cefas data standards	17	8	8 records of A5.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>The EUNIS habitats A5.1 subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.</p> <p>65 points in total of which 3 recorded the feature A5.4 and 60 recorded A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment which verifies the FOCI feature Subtidal sands and gravels. There are further two points recorded <i>Sabellaria spinosa</i> reef.</p> <p>The points are distributed in to three main clusters (Northwest, Southwest and Southeast corners) with further 4 points distributed in the Southeast of the site (of which two recorded A5.4).</p> <p>Survey IOW at sites G55A, G55B, G55C, G55D, G37A, G37B, G37C, G37D, G53A, G53B, G53C, G53D over years 1988,1999,2000, 2001, 2003. END 12/05_C2282_EEC MEPF_9.3A and CEND 14/06_C2282_EEC MEPF_25-1A, CIR3B99IOW, also contributed to the data points</p>	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 14_HO CL_21	Habitat FOCI	MB0102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>The data identifies the habitats A5.1 and A5.2 which verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.</p> <p>MESH habitat maps were used to produce the Subtidal Sands and Gravels polygon for the MB0102 contract Unique IDs and associated MESH confidence scores: GB000471: Eastern Channel Broadscale Habitat Mapping Project: Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) (MESH confidence score:71%) mapped A5.1 within the extent as recommended by the regional projects. GB000471: Wight broadscale (MESH confidence score:75%) also mapped A5.1.</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 14_ HO CI_ 21	Habitat FOCI	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Ground-truthing	Marine recorder QA	50	40	39 records of A5.4 and 1 record of A4.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>The EUNIS habitats A5.1 subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.</p> <p>50 records of A5.1 from two surveys 2005_07 - RV Cefas Endeavour - Eastern English Channel (MRMIT6000000000D) and 2006_07B - RV Cefas Endeavour - Eastern English Channel (MRMIT6000000000F), along 7 distinct tows across the feature as recommended by the Regional MCZ project which verify the habitat EUNIS A5.1 which corresponds to the feature subtidal sands and gravels.</p> <p>Also found were :</p> <p>40 records disagreed with the habitat type from surveys 2006_07C - RV Cefas Endeavour - Central English Channel (MRMIT6000000001C) and 2006_07B - RV Cefas Endeavour - Eastern English Channel (MRMIT6000000000F) along 4 distinct tows across the feature as recommended by the Regional MCZ project</p> <p>All Marine recorder data used in this analysis is public access.</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 14_ HO CI_ 21	Habitat FOCI	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs Samples (GS) and two record collected using a Van Veen	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	10	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>The EUNIS habitats A5.1 subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.</p> <p>10 records of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment verify the FOCI feature Subtidal sands and gravels.</p> <p>Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a></p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
<b>rRA features</b>																	
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS RA 10_ A4.	BSH	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Cefas data standards	0	2	2 records of A5.1	0	N/A	N/A	2 records of A5.1 from RV Cefas Endeavour surveys - Eastern English Channel (END 12/05_C2282_EEC MEPF_9-5A & CEND 14/06_C2282_EEC MEPF_28-1A). These 2	No	No	No	Data acquired through the Cefas

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

	1												records conflict with the presence of the recommended feature A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock.				partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS RA 10_ A4. 1	BSH	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Underwater Video and Photography	Marine recorder QA	0	17	17 records of A5.1	0	N/A	N/A	17 records of A5.1 from the survey 2006_07B - RV Cefas Endeavour - Eastern English Channel (MRMIT6000000000F), along 1 distinct tow across the feature as recommended by the Regional MCZ project Also found were :  All Marine recorder data used in this analysis is public access.	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS RA 10_ A4. 1	BSH	Marine Recorder	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Marine recorder QA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19 records of habitat descriptions from the survey 2006_07B - RV Cefas Endeavour - Eastern English Channel (MRMIT6000000000F). Habitat descriptions include: short faunal turf, short faunal turf, fauna resting of sea floor, short faunal turf, HC.9-5 & HC.28-1. Given there is no further detail provided in this dataset which would allow conversion to biotopes and also that the data originates from (and is in the same location as the records from) the same survey as the Marine Recorder Biotope record dataset already included in the assessment, this MR habitat dataset is not considered further in the assessment.	No	No	No	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS RA 10_ A4. 1	BSH	MESH habitat map from survey (GB000954)	Habitat map	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Scores of > 71%). See comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The data identifies the features parent habitat by mapping A5.1  Habitat maps from survey with over 58% MESH confidence score, Unique IDs and associated MESH confidence scores: GB000954: Wight broadscale (MESH confidence score:75%) mapped A5.1 within the extent as recommended by the regional projects of roughly 13km square in the west of the recommended feature and 2 km square in the north of the recommended feature	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchmes.h.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searchmes.h.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS RA 10_ A4. 1	BSH	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Score of 69%) see comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types.  The EUNIS habitats A5.1 subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.  This mapped A5.4 and has some minor overlap with A4.1 and obtained a MESH confidence score of ???	Yes ( A conversion was undertaken see comments)	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS RA 10_A4.1	BSH	MB0102 Task 2E	Combined Kinetic Energy map	N/A	MB0102 produced confidence layers for this map. See MB0102 report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	High energy is identified within the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock broad-scale habitat	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf</a>
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS RA 10_A4.1	BSH	BGS hard substrate	Hard substrate map	N/A	Geoscientific standards and corporate quality assurance standards were applied. See BGS hard substrate user guide for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The interpretation of the BGS hard substrate maps was based on a variety of data sourced from within the British Geological Survey and externally. The data source for the polygon within site was identified as "Data Source: BGS, Admiralty Charts, Multibeam, Seismic, samples, Seazone.". The Polygons BGS ID are: BGS_3343 within the extent as recommended by the regional projects of roughly 7km square in the west of the recommended feature was not recorded as hard substrate by BGS.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS RA 10_A4.2	BSH	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Cefas data standards	0	4	4 records of A5.1	0	N/A	N/A	4 records of A5.1 from RV Cefas Endeavour surveys - Eastern English Channel (CEND 12/05_ME3112_Channel Benthos_EC32A, CEND 12/05_ME3112_Channel Benthos_EC32B, CEND 12/05_ME3112_Channel Benthos_EC32C & CEND 12/05_ME3112_Channel Benthos_EC32Met). These 4 records conflict with the presence of the recommended feature A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	No	No	No	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS RA 10_A4.2	BSH	MB0102 Task 2E	Combined Kinetic Energy map	N/A	MB0102 produced confidence layers for this map. See MB0102 report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate energy is identified within the recommended extent of the A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock broad-scale habitat.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS RA 10_A4.2	BSH	BGS hard substrate	Hard substrate map	N/A	Geoscientific standards and corporate quality assurance standards were applied. See BGS hard substrate user guide for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The interpretation of the BGS hard substrate maps was based on a variety of data sourced from within the British Geological Survey and externally. The data source for the polygon within site was identified as "Data Source: BGS, Admiralty Charts, Multibeam, Seismic, samples, Seazone.". The Polygons BGS ID is: BGS_3343 .	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS RA 10_A4.2	BSH	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Score of 69%) see comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types.	Yes ( A conversion was undertaken see comments)	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>
														This mapped A4.2			

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS RA 10_ A5. 4	BSH	MESH habitat map from survey (GB000471 , GB000954)	Habitat map	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Scores of > 71%). See comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The data identifies the features parent habitat by mapping A5.1  Habitat maps from survey with over 58% MESH confidence score, Unique IDs and associated MESH confidence scores: GB000471: Eastern Channel Broadscale Habitat Mapping Project: Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) (MESH confidence score:71%) mapped A5.1 within the extent as recommended by the regional projects. GB000954: Wight broadscale (MESH confidence score:75%) also mapped A5.1.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchmes.h.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searchmes.h.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS RA 10_ A5. 4	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs Samples (GS) and two record collected using a Van Veen	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	0	N/A	1	1 record of A5.1	N/A	1 point recorded A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment on the feature as recommended by the regional MCZ project. This disagrees with the recommended feature but supports the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral Sediment.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS RA 10_ A5. 4	BSH	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Underwater Video and Photography	Marine recorder QA	22	0	N/A	5	A5.1	N/A	22 records of EUNIS A5.2 which verifies the feature from two surveys 2005_07 - RV Cefas Endeavour - Eastern English Channel (MRMIT6000000000D) and 2006_07B - RV Cefas Endeavour - Eastern English Channel (MRMIT6000000000F), in a localised area. There are also 5 records in a separate location, also quite localised. Of A5.1 which verifies the parent habitat A5 across the feature as recommended by the Regional MCZ project which verify the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral Sediment.  All Marine recorder data used in this analysis is public access.	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS RA 10_ A5. 4	BSH	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Score of 69%) see comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types.  This mapped A5.4	Yes ( A conversion was undertaken see comments)	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS RA 10_ A5_ 4	BSH	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Cefas data standards	5	0	N/A	3	3 records of A5.1	N/A	5 records verify the feature as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project and 3 records of A5.1 verify the parent feature.  Survey Name and Codes of that used in the data source for analysis of the presence and extent of this feature: CEND 14/06_C2282_EEC MEPF_28-2A, CEND 14/06_C2282_EEC MEPF_FISH 5A, CEND 14/06_C2282_EEC MEPF_FISH 6A, CEND 14/06_C2282_EEC MEPF_FISH 7A, CEND 14/06_C2282_EEC MEPF_FISH 8A, END 12/05_C2282_EEC MEPF_5-21A, END 12/05_C2282_EEC MEPF_5-2A, END 12/05_C2282_EEC MEPF_6-2A	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
Ross Worm Sabellaria spinulosa reef	BS RA 10_ HO CI_ 16	Habitat FOCI	Cefas	Habitat points	Mini hamon grab	Cefas data standards	0	4	A5.1 and A5.2	N/A	N/A	1999	The Environment Agency (EA) database is listed as a data source in the Regional project report (the final recommendations) and by the Regional MCZ Project handover data shapefile name. The attributes within the shapefile identified the data as Cefas data. However, the Cefas data mining habitat points received from Cefas by JNCC does not identify the same six points (which are coincident temporally & spatially) located in Regional MCZ Project report and the Regional Project handover data as being Sabellaria spinulosa reef. The records cannot be used to invalidate the presence of the feature due to lack of metadata and QA of the data source "Balanced Seas Final Report site assessment document".	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to find out how to access this information.
Ross Worm Sabellaria spinulosa reef	BS RA 10_ HO CI_ 16	Habitat FOCI	Balanced Seas Final Report site assessment document	Habitat points	Unknown	Unknown	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2006	The Environment Agency (EA) database is listed as a data source in the Regional project report (the final recommendations) and by the Regional MCZ Project handover data shapefile name. The attributes within the shapefile identified the data as Cefas data. However, the Cefas data mining habitat points received from Cefas by JNCC does not identify the same six points (which are coincident temporally & spatially) located in Regional MCZ Project report and the Regional Project handover data as being Sabellaria spinulosa reef. The lack of information on QA and metadata available on this data means it could not verify the presence of the feature.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZAP_Balanced_Seas_Final_Recommendations_Report.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZAP_Balanced_Seas_Final_Recommendations_Report.pdf</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS RA 10_ HO CI_ 21	Habitat FOCI	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Score of 69%) see comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types.  The EUNIS habitats A5.1 subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.  This mapped A5.4 and has some minor overlap with A4.1 and obtained a MESH confidence score of ???	Yes ( A conversion was undertaken see comments)	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Subtidal sands and gravels	BS RA 10_HO CI_21	Habitat FOCI	MB0102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	N/A	The data identifies the habitats A5.1 and A5.2 which verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.  MESH habitat maps were used to produce the Subtidal Sands and Gravels polygon for the MB0102 contract Unique IDs and associated MESH confidence scores: GB000471: Eastern Channel Broadscale Habitat Mapping Project: Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) (MESH confidence score:71%) mapped A5.1 within the extent as recommended by the regional projects. GB000471: Wight broadscale (MESH confidence score:75%) also mapped A5.1.	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>						
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Offshore Brighton rMCZ BS 14 and Dolphin Head recommended reference area rRA BS 10 - Confidence assessment																		
ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made		
<b>rMCZ features</b>																		
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS 14_A4.1	0	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	Yes - Contradictory evidence not used	Low	There is a conflict in evidence due to different methods of interpretation of habitat in regards to circalittoral rock (EUNIS A4) and sublittoral sediments (EUNIS A5) which has therefore resulted in low confidence in feature presence. See section 5.1 of the SNCB advice for further information.	Low	There is a conflict in evidence due to different methods of interpretation of habitat in regards to circalittoral rock (EUNIS A4) and sublittoral sediments (EUNIS A5) which has therefore resulted in low confidence in feature extent. See section 5.1 of the SNCB advice for further information.	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	There is a conflict in evidence due to different methods of interpretation of habitat in regards to circalittoral rock (EUNIS A4) and sublittoral sediments (EUNIS A5), see section 5.1 of the SNCB advice for further information.		
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS 14_A4.2	0	4	0	4	0	0	N/A	N/A	Yes - Contradictory evidence not used	Low	There is a conflict in evidence due to different methods of interpretation of habitat in regards to circalittoral rock (EUNIS A4) and sublittoral sediments (EUNIS A5) which has therefore resulted	Low	There is a conflict in evidence due to different methods of interpretation of habitat in regards to circalittoral rock (EUNIS A4) and sublittoral sediments (EUNIS A5) which has therefore resulted	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	There is a conflict in evidence due to different methods of interpretation of habitat in regards to circalittoral rock (EUNIS A4) and sublittoral sediments (EUNIS A5), see section 5.1 of the SNCB advice for further		

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

												A4) and sublittoral sediments (EUNIS A5) which has therefore resulted in low confidence in feature presence. See section 5.1 of the SNCB advice for further information.		in low confidence in feature extent. See section 5.1 of the SNCB advice for further information.		information.
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS_14_A5_4	79	1	119	199	40	99	43	99	No	Mod	Presence of feature supported by over 90% agreement of parent feature type EUNIS A5 Sublittoral Sediment within the feature as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project.	Mod	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map (modelled) and MESH habitat map that verifies the features parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral Sediment.	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Parent feature extent is supported by maps covering more than 50% of the recommended feature. MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map and Mesh habitat maps have MESH confidence scores exceeding 58% and cover more than 50% of the feature extent as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project. While the two maps from survey disagree with respect to the presence of ENG recommended feature EUNIS A5.4, they do verify the presence of the parent feature EUNIS A5.1. All information verifies the feature's parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral Sediment therefore moderate confidence is assigned to the extent.
Ross Worm Sabellaria spinulosa reef	BS_14_HO_CI_16	6	6	N/A	12	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes - Conflicting data from survey and no extent information was provided by the Regional MCZ Project.	Low	Presence of feature supported by less than 50% agreement of feature type across all records. Balanced Seas did not include a recommended extent for Sabellaria spinulosa reef in their final recommendations. The six data points provided by the regional projects conflict with records supplied by the Cefas survey.	No assessment	No extent was provided by the regional projects as a result no assessment was given.	No extent was provided in the final recommendations, so there was no recommended feature extent against which to apply the assessment.	The extent of Ross Worm Sabellaria spinulosa reef in Offshore Brighton was not presented graphically as a polygon or described in the regional MCZ projects final recommendations report. Only 6 data points were presented within the Regional MCZ Project Final recommendations report with no QA information available along with contradictory information. In summary no assessment of confidence in extent could be undertaken.
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS_14_HO_CI_21	77	48	N/A	125	62	N/A	58	N/A	Yes - Conflicting maps	Mod	Presence of feature is supported by >50% agreement of habitat type across all records.	Low	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map and Mesh habitat maps both have a MESH confidence score of over 58%. The REC data disagrees with the feature extent as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project and the MESH map agrees with 100%. The two maps from survey disagree with respect to the presence and extent in over 50% of the feature. However due to the contradiction in extent between the MALSF REC habitat map and MESH habitat map from survey a precautionary approach has been applied and Low confidence has been given.	MB0102 Task 2C Subtidal Sands and gravels habitat map	The extent of Subtidal sands and gravels conflicts with the extent of EUNIS A5.4 as mapped by the MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map. Both have a MESH confidence score of over 58% and cover less than 50% of the feature extent as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project.
<b>rRA features</b>																
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS_RA_10_A_4.1	0	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	Yes - Contradictory evidence not used	Low	There is a conflict in evidence due to different methods of interpretation of habitat in regards to circalittoral rock (EUNIS A4) and sublittoral sediments (EUNIS A5) which has therefore resulted in low confidence in feature extent. See section 5.1 of the SNCB advice for further information.	Low	There is a conflict in evidence due to different methods of interpretation of habitat in regards to circalittoral rock (EUNIS A4) and sublittoral sediments (EUNIS A5) which has therefore resulted in low confidence in feature extent. See section 5.1 of the SNCB advice for further information.	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	There is a conflict in evidence due to different methods of interpretation of habitat in regards to circalittoral rock (EUNIS A4) and sublittoral sediments (EUNIS A5), see section 5.1 of the SNCB advice for further information.

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

												confidence in feature presence. See section 5.1 of the SNCB advice for further information.				
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	BS RA 10 _A 4.2	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	Yes - Contradictory evidence not used	Low	There is a conflict in evidence due to different methods of interpretation of habitat in regards to circalittoral rock (EUNIS A4) and sublittoral sediments (EUNIS A5) which has therefore resulted in low confidence in feature presence. See section 5.1 of the SNCB advice for further information.	Low	There is a conflict in evidence due to different methods of interpretation of habitat in regards to circalittoral rock (EUNIS A4) and sublittoral sediments (EUNIS A5) which has therefore resulted in low confidence in feature extent. See section 5.1 of the SNCB advice for further information.	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	There is a conflict in evidence due to different methods of interpretation of habitat in regards to circalittoral rock (EUNIS A4) and sublittoral sediments (EUNIS A5), see section 5.1 of the SNCB advice for further information.
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS RA 10 _A 5.4	27	0	9	36	75	100	75	0	No	Mod	Presence of feature supported by over 90% agreement of parent feature type EUNIS A5 Sublittoral Sediment within the feature as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project.	Mod	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map (modelled) and MESH habitat map that verifies the features parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral Sediment.	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Parent feature extent is supported by maps covering more than 50% of the recommended feature. MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map and Mesh habitat maps have MESH confidence scores exceeding 58% and cover more than 50% of the feature extent as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project. While the two maps from survey disagree with respect to the presence of ENG recommended feature EUNIS A5.4, they do verify the presence of the parent feature EUNIS A5.1. All information verifies the feature's parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral Sediment therefore moderate confidence is assigned to the extent.
Ross Worm Sabellaria spinulosa reef	BS RA 10 _H O CI _1 6	4	4	0	8	50	N/A	50	N/A	Yes - Conflicting data from survey and no extent information was provided by the Regional MCZ Project.	Low	Presence of feature supported by less than 50% agreement of feature type across all records. Balanced Seas did not include a recommended extent for Sabellaria spinulosa reef in their final recommendations. The six data points provided by the regional projects conflict with records supplied by the Cefas survey.	No assessment	No extent was provided by the regional projects as a result no assessment was given.	No extent was provided in the final recommendations, so there was no recommended feature extent against which to apply the assessment.	The extent of Ross Worm Sabellaria spinulosa reef in Offshore Brighton was not presented graphically as a polygon or described in the regional MCZ projects final recommendations report. Only 6 data points were presented within the Regional MCZ Project Final recommendations report. In summary no assessment of confidence in extent could be undertaken.
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS RA 10 _H O CI _2 1	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes - Conflicting maps	Low	Presence of feature is supported by modelled data only	Low	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map and Mesh habitat maps both have a MESH confidence score of over 58%. The REC data disagrees with the feature extent as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project and the MESH map agrees with 100%. The two maps from survey disagree with respect to the presence and extent in over 50% of the feature. However due to the contradiction in extent between the MALSF REC habitat map and MESH habitat map from survey a precautionary approach has been applied and Low confidence has been given.	MB0102 Task 2C Subtidal Sands and gravels habitat map	The extent of Subtidal sands and gravels conflicts with the extent of EUNIS A5.4 as mapped by the MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map. Both have a MESH confidence score of over 58% and cover less than 50% of the feature extent as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project.

Offshore Overfalls rMCZ BS 17 - Data																	
ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Year collected (for species FOCI and temporally varying habitats)	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table.	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
rMCZ features																	
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	BS 17_ A5. 1	BSH	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Score of 69%) see comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. Please see section 5.1 and contact JNCC for more information on the conversion.	Yes ( A conversion was undertaken see comments)	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marineal sf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marineal sf.org.uk/data/</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	BS 17_ A5. 1	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs Samples (GS)	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	The 1 record verifies the ENG feature habitat EUNIS A5.1 Sublittoral Mixed sediment  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 17_ A5. 2	BSH	MALSF REC South Coast data points	Biotope points	Ground-truthing	QA as per MALSF South Coast REC report	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	The records are from the South REC survey which contributed to the South REC Synthesis habitat map.  The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. Please contact JNCC for more information on the conversion. Please see section 5.1 and contact JNCC for more information on the conversion.	Yes ( A conversion was undertaken see comments)	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marineal sf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marineal sf.org.uk/data/</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 17_ A5. 2	BSH	MESH habitat map from survey (GB000471 , GB000954)	Habitat Map	N/A	MESH confidence score was >70%. See comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The data identifies the habitats EUNIS A5.1 and A5.2 Habitat maps from survey with over 58% MESH confidence score, Unique IDs and associated MESH confidence scores: GB000954: Wight Broadscale, Annex 1 Reef survey 2006/7 (MESH confidence score:75%).mapped a small area of EUNIS A5.1 within the extent as recommended by the regional projects. GB000471: Eastern Channel Broadscale Habitat Mapping Project: Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) (MESH confidence score:71%) mapped both EUNIS A5.1 and A5.2 within the extent as recommended by the Regional MCZ Projects.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchm&lt;br/&gt;esh.net/default.asp&lt;br/&gt;x?page=1974">http://www.searchm esh.net/default.asp x?page=1974</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 17_ A5. 2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs Samples (GS)	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	0	N/A	1	1 record of A5.1	N/A	The 1 record verifies the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral Sediment.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_200&lt;br/&gt;7-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_200 7-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.&lt;br/&gt;uk">enquiries@bgs.ac. uk</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 17_ A5. 2	BSH	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Score of 69%) see comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types.  No validation samples were available for the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments within this site.	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marineal&lt;br/&gt;sf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marineal sf.org.uk/data/</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 17_ A5. 2	BSH	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground- truthing	Cefas data standards	0	0	N/A	2	2 records of A5.1	N/A	2 records of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment verify the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral Sediment.  Cefas Endeavour survey Identification codes: END 12/05_C2282_EEC MEPP_9.3A and CEND 14/06_C2282_EEC MEPP_25-1A, CIR3B99IOW contributed to the data points	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 17_ A5. 4	BSH	MALSF REC South Coast data points	Biotope points	Ground- truthing	QA as per MALSF South Coast REC report	3	0	N/A	8	7 records of A5.1 and 1 record of A5.2		The applied records are well distributed across the recommended feature extent and are from the South REC survey which contributed to the South REC Synthesis habitat map. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitat classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. Please see section 5.1 and contact JNCC for more information on the conversion.	Yes (see comment on data source)	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marineal&lt;br/&gt;sf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marineal sf.org.uk/data/</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 17_ A5. 4	BSH	MESH habitat map from survey (GB000471 , GB000954, GB000457)	Habitat map	N/A	MESH confidence score was >67%. See comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The data identifies the features parent habitat by mapping EUNIS A5.1 and A5.2:  Habitat maps from survey with over 58% MESH confidence score, Unique IDs and associated MESH confidence scores: GB000471: Eastern Channel Broadscale Habitat Mapping Project: Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) (MESH confidence score:71%) mapped both EUNIS A5.1 and A5.2 within the extent as recommended by the regional projects. GB000954: Wight Broadscale, Annex 1 Reef survey 2006/7 (MESH confidence score:75%) mapped EUNIS A5.1. GB000457: Facies map Isle of Wight Nab Tower (MESH confidence score:67%) mapped both EUNIS A5.1 and A5.2 within the extent as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project and some small sections of EUNIS A4.2.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchm&lt;br/&gt;esh.net/default.asp&lt;br/&gt;x?page=1974">http://www.searchm esh.net/default.asp x?page=1974</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 17_ A5. 4	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs Samples (GS) and two record collected using a Van Veen	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	0	N/A	8	A5.1	N/A	There are a total of 30 records across the recommended feature (however two records were recorded at different depth values as part of the same core so were not included in the analysis). Of the remaining 28 records 5 recorded EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments are found across the feature as recommended by the regional MCZ project. The remaining 23 verify the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral Sediment.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_200&lt;br/&gt;7-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_200 7-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.&lt;br/&gt;uk">enquiries@bgs.ac. uk</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 17_ A5. 4	BSH	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Ground- truthing	Marine Recorder QA	0	0	N/A	4	A5.1	N/A	One survey (MRMIT6000000000D) recorded 4 data points for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment which verifies the parent feature in the feature extent as recommended by the regional MCZ project.  5 other data points were provided by two surveys (MRLRC01200000003, MRMCS00400000008) but no biotope information was available : Barren sediment (BS), Short animal turf on rocks (SAT), Mixed seaweeds (MS), Encrusting pink algae (EPA), Mixed seaweeds (MS), Short animal turf on rocks (SAT).  Extra habitat points were found on the recommended extent however no information was available for this.	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov&lt;br/&gt;.uk/download/marin&lt;br/&gt;erecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov .uk/download/marin erecorderdata</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 17_ A5. 4	BSH	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment (Score of 69%) see comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types.  No validation samples were available for the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marineal&lt;br/&gt;sf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marineal sf.org.uk/data/</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

													mixed sediments within this site.				
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 17_ A5.4	BSH	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Cefas data standards	3	0	0	58	A5.1	N/A	3 records of the feature EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments and 58 records EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment which verify the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment are found across the extent as recommended by the Regional MCZ project. There are a further two points recording <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reef. The points are arranged into three main clusters (Northwest, Southwest and Southeast corners) with a further 4 points distributed in the Southeast of the site (of which two are EUNIS A5.4).  Survey identification: IOW at sites G55A, G55B, G55C, G55D, G37A, G37B, G37C, G37D, G53A, G53B, G53C, G53D over years 1988,1999,2000, 2001, 2003. END 12/05_C2282_EEC MEPF_9.3A and CEND 14/06_C2282_EEC MEPF_25-1A, CIR3B99IOW, also contributed to the data points	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 17_ HO Cl_ 21	Habitat FOCI	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Cefas data standards	60	3	3 records of A5.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	65 points in total, of which 60 are EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment which verify the FOCI feature Subtidal sands and gravels. 3 recorded EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediment points disagree with the recommended feature and there are a further two points recording <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reef. The EUNIS habitats A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.  The points are distributed in to three main clusters (Northwest, Southwest and Southeast corners) with further 4 points distributed in the Southeast of the site (of which two recorded EUNIS A5.4).  Survey IOW at sites G55A, G55B, G55C, G55D, G37A, G37B, G37C, G37D, G53A, G53B, G53C, G53D over years 1988,1999,2000, 2001, 2003. END 12/05_C2282_EEC MEPF_9.3A and CEND 14/06_C2282_EEC MEPF_25-1A, CIR3B99IOW, also contributed to the data points	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 17_ HO Cl_ 21	Habitat FOCI	MB0102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The data identifies the habitats EUNIS A5.1 and A5.2 which verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance .MESH habitat maps were used to produce the Subtidal Sands and Gravels polygon for the MB0102 contract and therefore have a MESH confidence score and Unique ID.  The following survey contributed data to the assessment: GB200002: Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF): grab sample data (MESH confidence score:46), GB000457: Facies map Isle of Wight Nab Tower (MESH confidence score:67),GB000471: Eastern Channel Broadscale Habitat Mapping Project: Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) (MESH confidence score:71), GB000954: Wight Broadscale, Annex 1 Reef survey 2006/7 (MESH confidence score:75)..	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Subtidal sands and gravels	BS_17_HO_CI_21	Habitat FOCI	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Ground-truthing	Marine Recorder QA	4	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>One survey (MRMIT6000000000D) recorded 4 data points for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment which verify the parent feature in the feature extent as recommended by the regional MCZ project. The EUNIS habitats A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.</p> <p>5 other data points were provided by two surveys (MRLRC01200000003, MRMCS00400000008) but no biotope information was available, only the following text: Barren sediment (BS), Short animal turf on rocks (SAT), Encrusting pink algae (EPA), Mixed seaweeds (MS), Short animal turf on rocks (SAT). These data were therefore excluded from the assessment.</p> <p>There were further data points available but none of them had any habitat information associated with them and they were therefore excluded from the assessment.</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marine_recorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marine_recorderdata</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS_17_HO_CI_21	Habitat FOCI	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs Samples (GS) and two record collected using a Van Veen	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	4	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>4 records of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment verify the FOCI feature Subtidal sands and gravels. There are a further two points recorded of <i>Sabellaria spinosa</i> reef. The EUNIS habitats A5.1 subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.</p> <p>Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a></p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
English Channel outburst flood features	BS_17_G1	Geology	MB0102 Task 2A Erosional Fluvio Glacial Features	Habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2A report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>This polygon was created from the MB0102 Task 2A data layer Gupta et al (2007)</p> <p>This is an extremely large extensive feature which would require most of the English Channel part of the southern North Sea to be rMCZ. The areas which are covered by rMCZs (Offshore Overfalls BS_17 &amp; East Meridian BS_29) may be adequate to be representative of the feature.</p>	No	Yes	Yes	Z:\Marine\071_MP As\MCZs\MCZProject\WS8_Recommendations\Designation&Management\SNCBs advice on rMCZs\4_Final docs\Final Advice Documents\Report\Annex 6 maps
Ross Worm Sabellaria spinulosa reef	BS_17_HO_CI_16	Habitat FOCI	Cefas	Habitat points	Mini hamon grab	Cefas data standards	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1999	<p>The Cefas habitat data points recording <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reefs on mixed (sediment) substrata are recorded within the site but not on the recommended feature as presented in the final recommendations.</p>	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to find out how to access this information.

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Ross Worm Sabellaria spinulosa reef	BS 17_HO CL_16		Balanced Seas Final Report site assessment document	Habitat points	Unknown	Unknown	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2006	The Environment Agency (EA) database is listed as a data source in the Regional Project report (the final recommendations) and by the Regional MCZ Project handover data shapefile name. The attributes within the shapefile identified the data as South Coast REC survey data. However, the South Coast REC survey data habitat points downloaded by JNCC do not identify the same 3 points (which appear to be duplicates sourced from the same survey) located in Regional MCZ Project report and the Regional Project handover data as being <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reef. Only one point (the most south-westerly point) is identified in the REC data (as per the downloaded data), specifically as (A5.44(8), SS.SMx.CMx.(AsSabCr) Subtidal mixed sediment with Sabellaria clumps) this does not verify the presence of reef habitat. This datum has already been considered in the evidence assessment as part of the South Coast REC data source. The other 3 points records them as: 1 record of <i>Ophiothrix fragilis</i> bed overlying circalittoral cobbles and pebbles encrusted with <i>Pomatoceros</i> spp. barnacles and bryozoan crusts, (SS.SCS.CCS.PomB.Oph, A5.131 (1)) & 2 records of <i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i> with barnacles and bryozoan crusts on unstable circalittoral cobbles and pebbles (SS.SCS.CCS.PomB, A5.131). The lack of information on QA and metadata available on this data means it could not verify the presence of the feature. Noted in the Regional Project report: Ross worm ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> ) were relatively numerous at North Nab and were the most numerous polychaetes at South East (Hanson Aggregates, 2002.)	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZAP_Balanced_Seas_Final_Recommendations_Report.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZAP_Balanced_Seas_Final_Recommendations_Report.pdf</a>
Ross Worm Sabellaria spinulosa reef	BS 17_HO CL_16		MALSF REC South Coast data points	Biotope points	Ground-truthing	QA as per MALSF South Coast REC report	0	3	3 records of A5.1	N/A	N/A	2007	The Environment Agency (EA) database is listed as a data source in the Regional Project report (the final recommendations) and by the Regional MCZ Project handover data shapefile name. The attributes within the shapefile identified the data as South Coast REC survey data. However, the South Coast REC survey data habitat points downloaded by JNCC do not identify the same 3 points (which appear to be duplicates sourced from the same survey) located in Regional MCZ Project report and the Regional Project handover data as being <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reef. Only one point (the most south-westerly point) is identified in the REC data (as per the downloaded data), specifically as (A5.44(8), SS.SMx.CMx.(AsSabCr) Subtidal mixed sediment with Sabellaria clumps) this does not verify the presence of reef habitat. (Please note, subsequently a further data point recorded the same biotope but is not the final recommendations). The other 3 points are recorded as: 1 record of <i>Ophiothrix fragilis</i> bed overlying circalittoral cobbles and pebbles encrusted with <i>Pomatoceros</i> , barnacles and bryozoan crusts, (SS.SCS.CCS.PomB.Oph, A5.131 (1)) & 2 records of <i>Pomatoceros triqueter</i> with barnacles and bryozoan crusts on unstable circalittoral cobbles and pebbles (SS.SCS.CCS.PomB, A5.131). The records cannot be used to invalidate the presence of the feature due to lack of metadata and QA of the data source "Balanced Seas Final Report	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealstf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealstf.org.uk/data/</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

													Selection Assessment Document*				
Undulate ray <i>Raja undulata</i>	BS 17_SO CI_33	Species FOCI	Balanced Seas Final Report site assessment document - stakeholder information (local knowledge)	Local knowledge	Stakeholder groups	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The rationale for putting this feature forward for designation is presented in the Balanced Seas Final Recommendations: "Local stakeholders have confirmed the presence of undulate rays ( <i>Raja undulata</i> ) at the Overfalls site (Solent Local Group, Nov 2010). Tingley et al. (2006) suggest that Undulate rays are likely to be present as they say that elasmobranchs, including the blonde ray ( <i>Raja brachyura</i> ), and Tope ( <i>Galeorhinus galeus</i> ), are primary targets for the area's recreational anglers. These anglers consider that skates and rays undertake localised migrations, moving from deeper water offshore into shallower inshore waters in preparation for spawning which can last throughout spring and summer." p5 rMCZ 17 Offshore Overfalls Marine Conservation Zone: Selection Assessment Document (v1.0) 2011.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZAP_Balanced_Seas_Final_Recommendations_Report.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZAP_Balanced_Seas_Final_Recommendations_Report.pdf</a>

Offshore Overfalls rMCZ BS 17 - Confidence assessment																			
ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Total number of ENG species data points older than 12 yrs.	Total number of ENG species data points between older than 6 and 12 yrs.	Total number of ENG species data points 6 yrs old or less.	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
rMCZ features																			
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	BS 17_ A5. 1	1	0	0	1	100	100	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map (modelled) and only one validating ground truth fell within the feature as recommended boundary of the feature.	Low	The MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map (modelled) with only one validating ground-truth point falling within the recommended boundary of the feature.	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Note: The MESH habitat maps do not cover the recommended extent of this feature and so have not contributed to the evidence assessment for this feature
A5.2 Subtidal sand	BS 17_ A5. 2	1	0	3	4	25	100	33	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Limited number of points	Mod	Presence of feature supported by over 90% agreement of parent feature type EUNIS A5 Sublitoral Sediment within the feature as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project.	Low	The MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map (modelled) and MESH habitat map verify the feature's parent habitat as EUNIS A5 Sublitoral Sediment. However due to the limited numbers of points this has been adjusted from moderate to low.	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map and Mesh habitat maps both have a MESH confidence score of over 58% and cover more than 50% of the feature extent as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project. The two maps from survey agree with respect to the presence the feature over for 50% of the extent and all information agrees with the parent feature. There is only 1 point validating the direct feature presence

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 17_ A5. 4	6	0	78	84	7	100	8	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Mod	Presence of feature supported by over 90% agreement of parent type across all records within the feature as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project. However there is only 7% agreement with the direct ENG feature.	Mod	The parent feature extent is supported by maps covering more than 50% of the recommended feature extent. The MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map and Mesh habitat maps have MESH confidence scores exceeding 58% and cover more than 50% of the feature extent as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project, verifying the presence of the parent feature by mapping EUNIS A5.1 and A5.2. All information verifies the features parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublitoral Sediment. In addition there is only 7% agreement with the ENG feature A5.4, with the two maps from survey disagreeing with respect to the presence of the ENG recommended feature A5.4.	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Parent feature extent is supported by maps covering more than 50% of the recommended feature. MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map and Mesh habitat maps have MESH confidence scores exceeding 58% and cover more than 50% of the feature extent as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project. While the two maps from survey disagree with respect to the presence the ENG recommended feature A5.4 they do verify the presence of the parent feature by mapping A5.1 and A5.2. In addition there is only 7% agreement with the ENG feature A5.4. All information verifies the features parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublitoral Sediment moderate confidence is assigned to extent.
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 17_ HO CI_ 21	68	3	0	71	96	96	96	96	N/A	N/A	N/A	Conflicting habitat maps	High	Presence of feature supported by over 90% agreement of feature records of Subtidal Sands and gravels across all records within the feature as recommended by the regional projects.	Mod	The MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map and Mesh habitat maps both have a MESH confidence score of over 58%. The REC data agrees with less than 50% of the feature extent as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project and the MESH map agrees with 100%. The two maps from survey disagree with respect to the presence and extent in over 50% of the feature. Taking the conflict in maps into account a Moderate confidence was applied to extent.	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map and Mesh habitat maps both have a MESH confidence score of over 58%. The REC data agrees in less than 50% of the feature extent as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project and the MESH map agrees with 100%. The two maps from survey disagree with respect to the presence and extent in over 50% of the feature. Taking the conflict in maps into account a moderate confidence was applied to extent

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

English Channel outburst flood features	BS 17_G1	N/A	No	High	Confidence in morphology is a direct parallel of confidence in the presence of a geo-feature and morphological confidence in maps is generally high.	High	Confidence in morphology is a direct parallel of confidence in the presence of a geo-feature and morphological confidence in maps is generally high.  Bathymetry (and seismic) records clearly indicate the vertical topographical and areal coverage of large-scale geological or geomorphological features. Confidence in morphology is a direct parallel of confidence in the presence of a geo-feature, even without recourse to petrological or sedimentological information, and morphological confidence in maps is generally high. These data information were identified by the MB0102 Task 2A contract.	MB0102 Task 2A Erosional Fluvio Glacial Features	Bathymetry (and seismic) records clearly indicate the vertical topographical and areal coverage of large-scale geological or geomorphological features. Confidence in morphology is a direct parallel of confidence in the presence of a geo-feature, even without recourse to petrological or sedimentological information, and morphological confidence in maps is generally high. These data information were identified by the MB0102 Task 2A contract.										
Ross Worm Sabellaria spinulosa reef	BS 17_HO Cl_16	3	3	0	6	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	5	0	Conflicting data from survey and no extent information was provided by the Regional MCZ Project.	Low	Presence of feature supported by less than 50% agreement of feature type across all records. Balanced Seas did not include a recommended extent for <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reef in their final recommendations. The three data points provided by the regional projects conflict with records supplied by the South Coast REC survey. There are two further points described by Cefas as <i>Sabellaria Spinulosa</i> reef and the South coast REC data recorded <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> clumps, however these do not occur over the recommended data points but do occur within the site.	No assessment	No extent was provided by the regional projects as a result no assessment was given.	No extent was provided in the final recommendations.	The extent of Ross Worm Sabellaria spinulosa reef in Offshore Overfalls was not presented graphically as a polygon or described in the regional MCZ projects final recommendations report. Only 3 data points were presented within the Regional MCZ Project Final recommendations report. In summary no assessment of confidence in extent could be undertaken.
Undulate ray <i>Raja undulata</i>	BS 17_SO Cl_33	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No presence information provided in final recommendation.	Low	Local information only	No assessment	No information was provided by the regional projects as a result no assessment was given.	No presence or distribution information was provided by the final recommendations.	N/A

Wight Barfleur Extension rMCZ BS 21 and Wight Barfleur Extension rRA BS RA 14 - Data																
ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table. *	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	BS 21_A5.1	BSH	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence assessment (Score of 69%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. Please see section 5.1 and contact JNCC for more information on the conversion.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marineaisf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marineaisf.org.uk/data/</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	BS 21_A5.1	BSH	MESH habitat map from survey ( GB000954)	Habitat map	N/A	MESH confidence score was 75%. See comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The data identifies the feature's parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment by mapping A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand.  MESH habitat map from survey (Wight Broadscale, Annex 1 Reef survey 2006/7 UID GB000954: MESH confidence score: 75%) mapped EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment across the recommended extent of the feature as proposed by the regional MCZ project, plus some small sections of EUNIS A5.1	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searcmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searcmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 21_A5.4	BSH	MESH habitat map from survey (GB000954)	Habitat map	N/A	MESH confidence (score was 75%). See comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The data identifies the feature's parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment by mapping A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand.  Habitat maps from survey showing over 58% MESH confidence score, Unique IDs and associated MESH confidence scores: GB000954: Wight Broadscale, Annex 1 Reef survey 2006/7 (MESH confidence score:75%) mapped A5.1 over most of the extent as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project and some small sections of EUNIS A5.1	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searcmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searcmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 21_ A5. 4	BSH	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis (Modified by Balanced Seas)	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	The MESH confidence score on the original MALSF dataset would no longer apply because the dataset has been altered and QA is unknown.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. Please see section 5.1 and contact JNCC for more information on the conversion.  Please note the extent of EUNIS A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock was removed and replaced by A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments. This modified the recommended extent of A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments to extend into the western region of the site. There is no reference to this modification in the regional MCZ projects final recommendations narrative for this site, however the mapped extent in the report presents this modification as South Coast synthesis data which is incorrect.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://tna.europarchive.org/20120502155442/http://www.balancedseas.org/gallery/download/1052.pdf">http://tna.europarchive.org/20120502155442/http://www.balancedseas.org/gallery/download/1052.pdf</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 21_ A5. 4	BSH	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence assessment (Score of 69%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. Please see section 5.1 and contact JNCC for more information on the conversion.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 21_ HO Cl_ 21	HOCI	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis (Modified by Balanced Seas)	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	The MESH confidence score on the original MALSF dataset would no longer apply because the dataset has been altered and QA is unknown.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The ENG states that Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI directly correlate with the broad-scale habitats EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.  Within this site the recommended extent of the FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels can be assessed using the extent of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.  The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types.  Please note the extent of EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments in the western region of the recommended feature is identified by South Coast synthesis REC data as EUNIS A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock. This habitat map was not used by the regional MCZ project for Subtidal sands and gravels presence and extent.	No	No	No	<a href="http://tna.europarchive.org/20120502155442/http://www.balancedseas.org/gallery/download/1052.pdf">http://tna.europarchive.org/20120502155442/http://www.balancedseas.org/gallery/download/1052.pdf</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 21_HO CI_21	HOCI	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence assessment (Score of 69%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>The ENG states that Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI directly correlate with the broad-scale habitats EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.</p> <p>Within this site the recommended extent of the FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels can be assessed using the extent of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.</p> <p>The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. Please see section 5.1 and contact JNCC for more information on the conversion.</p>	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>	
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 21_HO CI_21	HOCI	MB0102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map (modelled)	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The data identifies the habitats FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels across the whole site.	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>	
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 21_HO CI_21	HOCI	MB0102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report. MESH confidence (score was 75%). See comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MESH habitat maps were used to produce the Subtidal sands and gravels polygon for the MB0102 contract and therefore have a MESH confidence score and Unique ID. The data identifies the habitats FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels across the whole site. GB000954: Wight Broadscale, Annex 1 Reef survey 2006/7 (MESH confidence score: 75%)	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>	
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 21_HO CI_21	HOCI	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>The ENG states that Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI directly correlate with the broad-scale habitats EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.</p> <p>UKSeaMap 2010 identifies only EUNIS A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock across the rMCZ and not EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment or A5.2 Subtidal sand. Therefore UKSeaMap 2010 does not verify the presence of Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI in this site.</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>	
<b>rRA features</b>																	
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS RA 14_A4.1	BSh	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence assessment (Score of 69%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. Please see section 5.1 and contact JNCC for more information on the</p>	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>	

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

												conversion.				
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS RA 14_A4.1	BSH	MESH habitat map from survey (GB000954)	Habitat map	N/A	MESH confidence score was 75%. See comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The data identifies the feature's parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment by mapping A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand.  Habitat maps from survey with over 58% MESH confidence score, Unique IDs and associated MESH confidence scores: GB000954: Wight Broadscale, Annex 1 Reef survey 2006/7 (MESH confidence score:75%) mapped A5.1 across the extent as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project and some small sections of A5.1	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searcmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searcmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	BS RA 14_A5.1	BSH	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence assessment (Score of 69%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. Please see section 5.1 and contact JNCC for more information on the conversion.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	BS RA 14_A5.1	BSH	MESH habitat map from survey (GB000954)	Habitat map	N/A	MESH confidence score was 75%. See comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The data identifies the feature's parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment by mapping A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand.  Habitat maps from survey with over 58% MESH confidence score, Unique IDs and associated MESH confidence scores: GB000954: Wight Broadscale, Annex 1 Reef survey 2006/7 (MESH confidence score:75%) mapped A5.1 across the extent as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project and some small sections of A5.1	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searcmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searcmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS RA 14_A5.4	BSH	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence assessment (Score of 69%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. Please see section 5.1 and contact JNCC for more information on the conversion.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS RA 14_ A5. 4	BSH	MESH habitat map from survey ( GB000954)	Habitat map	N/A	MESH confidence score was 75%. See comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The data identifies the feature's parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment by mapping A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand.  Habitat maps from survey with over 58% MESH confidence score, Unique IDs and associated MESH confidence scores: GB000954: Wight Broadscale, Annex 1 Reef survey 2006/7 (MESH confidence score:75%) mapped A5.1 across the extent as recommended by the Regional MCZ Project and some small sections of A5.1	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searcmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searcmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS RA 14_ HO CI_ 21	Habitat FOCI	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis (Modified by Balanced Seas)	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	The MESH confidence score on the original MALSF dataset would no longer apply because the dataset has been altered and QA is unknown.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The EUNIS habitats A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.  Within this site the recommended extent of the FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels can be assessed using the extent of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.  The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types.  Please note the extent of EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments in the western region of the recommended feature is identified by South Coast synthesis REC data as EUNIS A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock. This habitat map was not used by the Regional MCZ project for subtidal sands and gravels presence and extent.	No	No	No	<a href="http://tna.europarchive.org/20120502155442/http://www.balancedseas.org/gallery/download/1052.pdf">http://tna.europarchive.org/20120502155442/http://www.balancedseas.org/gallery/download/1052.pdf</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS RA 14_ HO CI_ 21	Habitat FOCI	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	MESH Confidence assessment (Score of 69%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The EUNIS habitats A5.1 subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.  Within this site the recommended extent of the FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels can be assessed using the extent of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.  The South Coast Synthesis Study combines the Eastern English Channel REC habitat map with the South Coast REC habitat map and synthesises the gaps to create coverage across the English Channel. The study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system and JNCC translated these into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. Please see section 5.1 and contact JNCC for more information on the conversion.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS RA 14_ HO CI_ 21	Habitat FOCI	MB0102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map (modelled)	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The data identifies the habitats FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels across the whole site.	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Subtidal sands and gravels	BS RA 14_ HO CI_ 21	Habitat FOCI	MB0102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report. MESH confidence (score was 75%). See comment on data source for further information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MESH habitat maps were used to produce the Subtidal Sands and Gravels polygon for the MB0102 contract and therefore have a MESH confidence score and Unique ID. The data identifies the habitats FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels across the whole site. GB000954: Wight Broadscale, Annex 1 Reef survey 2006/7 (MESH confidence score: 75%)	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	BS RA 14_ HO CI_ 21	Habitat FOCI	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The EUNIS habitats A5.1 subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.  UKSeaMap 2010 identifies only EUNIS A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock across the rMCZ and not EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment or A5.2 Subtidal sand. Therefore UKSeaMap 2010 does not show the presence of Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI in this site.	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>

Wight Barfleur Extention rMCZ BS 21 and Wight Barfleur Extention rRA BS RA 14 - Confidence assessment																
ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
rMCZ features																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	BS 21_ A5. 1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map (modelled) and MESH map from survey were available for the recommended extent of this feature, however, no validation samples fall within the recommended boundary of the feature.	Low	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map (modelled) and MESH map from survey were available for the recommended extent of this feature, however, no validation samples fall within the recommended boundary of the feature.	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map and MESH habitat maps both have a MESH confidence score of over 58% and cover more than 50% of the feature extent as recommended by the regional MCZ project. The two maps from survey agree with respect to the presence the feature in over 50% of the extent as recommended by the regional MCZ project. However the MESH habitat map extends the feature outside the recommended extent. There are no validating samples within the site. All information agrees with the parent feature EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment.
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS 21_ A5. 4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Modelled habitat map and MESH map from survey were available for the recommended extent of this feature, however, no validation samples fall within the recommended boundary of the feature.	Low	Modelled habitat map and MESH map from survey were available for the recommended extent of this feature, however, no validation samples fall within the recommended boundary of the feature.	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis (Modified by Balanced Seas)	Please note the extent of EUNIS A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock was removed by the regional MCZ project and replaced by A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments. This modified the recommended extent of A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments to extend into the western region of the site. There is no reference to this modification in the regional MCZ projects final recommendations narrative for this site, however the mapped extent in the report presents this modification as South Coast synthesis REC data which is incorrect.

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Subtidal sands and gravels	BS 21_HO CI_21	N/A	No extent provided	Low	No extent was provided by the regional MCZ project. JNCC has conducted an assessment on all the listed possible data for this site and found all confidence assessments resulted in the same confidence score irrespective of data source used, as only modelled data are available.	No assessment	No extent was provided by the regional MCZ project and as a result no assessment of feature extent was conducted.	No feature extent was provided by the regional MCZ project in the final recommendations.	The extent of Subtidal sands and gravels in Wight-Barfleur extension was not presented graphically or described in the regional MCZ projects final recommendations report. Extent information JNCC hold - UKSeaMap 2010, MB0102 Subtidal sands and gravels (modelled), MB0102 Subtidal sands and gravels and the South Coast synthesis REC data, differ across the site. In the absence of any indication of which extent was used by the regional MCZ project for their assessment, JNCC has conducted an assessment on all the listed possible data for this site and found all confidence assessments resulted in the same confidence score irrespective of data source used.								
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rRA features

A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	BS RA 14_A4.1	N/A	No	Low	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map (modelled) and MESH map from survey were available for the recommended extent of this feature, however, no validation samples fall within the recommended boundary of the feature.	Low	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map (modelled) and MESH map from survey were available for the recommended extent of this feature, however, no validation samples fall within the recommended boundary of the feature.	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	Please note that the boundary of the rRA extends out of the Wight-Barfleur extension rMCZ. The full recommended extent of EUNIS A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock is not within the extent of the recommended rMCZ.							
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	BS RA 14_A5.1	N/A	No	Low	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map (modelled) and MESH map from survey were available for the recommended extent of this feature, however, no validation samples fall within the recommended boundary of the feature.	Low	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map (modelled) and MESH map from survey were available for the recommended extent of this feature, however, no validation samples fall within the recommended boundary of the feature.	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis	MALSF South Coast Synthesis REC habitat map and MESH habitat maps both have a MESH confidence score of over 58% and cover more than 50% of the feature extent as recommended by the regional MCZ project. The two maps from survey agree with respect to the presence the feature in over 50% of the extent as recommended by the regional MCZ project. However the MESH habitat map extends the feature outside the recommended boundary. There are no validating samples within the site. All information agrees with the parent feature EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment.  Please note the boundary of the RA extends out of the Wight-Barfleur extension rMCZ. The recommended extent of EUNIS A5.1 extends beyond the rMCZ.							
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	BS RA 14_A5.4	N/A	No	Low	Modelled habitat map and MESH map from survey were available for the recommended extent of this feature, however, no validation samples fall within the recommended boundary of the feature.	Low	Modelled habitat map and MESH map from survey were available for the recommended extent of this feature, however, no validation samples fall within recommended boundary of the feature.	MALSF REC South Coast Synthesis (Modified by Balanced Seas)	Please note the boundary of the rRA extends out of the Wight-Barfleur extension rMCZ. The recommended extent of EUNIS A5.4 extends beyond the rMCZ.							

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Subtidal sands and gravels	BS RA 14_ HO CI_ 21	N/A	No extent provided	Low	No extent was provided by the regional MCZ project. JNCC has conducted an assessment on all the listed possible data for this site and found all confidence assessments resulted in the same confidence score irrespective of data source used, as only modelled data are available.	No assessment	No extent was provided by the regional MCZ project, as a result no assessment of feature extent was conducted.	No feature extent was provided by the regional MCZ project in the final recommendations.	The extent of subtidal sands and gravels in Wight-Barfleur extension was not presented graphically or described in the Regional MCZ Projects final recommendations report. Extent information that JNCC hold; UKSeaMap 2010; MB0102 Subtidal sands and gravels (modelled); MB0102 Subtidal sands and gravels and the South Coast Synthesis REC data, differ across the site. In the absence of any indication of which extent was used by the regional MCZ project for their assessment, JNCC has conducted an assessment on all the listed possible data for this site and found all confidence assessments resulted in the same confidence score, irrespective of data source used.  Please note the boundary of the rRA extends out of the Wight-Barfleur extension rMCZ. The recommended extent of Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels extends beyond the rMCZ.								
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**Table 229 Finding Sanctuary Offshore Sites**

**Celtic Deep rMCZ FS10 and Celtic Deep recommended reference area FS RA 03 – Data**

ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table.*	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 10_A5.3	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA data points	Grab Samples	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	19	0	N/A	1	<b>A5.2 Subtidal Sand</b>	Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 10_A5.3	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 10_A5.3	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 10_A5.3	BSH	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Dredge, grab samples and towed underwater video	Marine recorder QA	13	0	0	0	N/A	Two Surveys: 1989-91 Biomor southern Irish Sea sublittoral survey (survey identification key JNCCMNCR10000634 ) & 2005 CCW HABMAP sublittoral survey (survey identification key MRCCW16900000002).	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 10_A5.3	BSH	Marine Recorder	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Marine recorder QA	1	0	0	0	N/A	Two Surveys: 1989-91 Biomor southern Irish Sea sublittoral survey (survey identification key JNCCMNCR10000634 ) & 2005 CCW HABMAP sublittoral survey (survey identification key MRCCW16900000002).  There are two out of 15 points within this data which are not duplicates of data in the Marine Recorder biotope points. 1 data point (sample reference: MRMIT18000000032.01) records the presence of 'mud'. This record was used in the evidence assessment (it was absent from the MB0102 task 2C dataset) . A further data point (sample reference: MRMIT18000000072.01) also absent from the MB0102 task 2C dataset also records the presence of three genus ( <i>Brissopsis</i> , <i>Nucula</i> and <i>Turitella</i> ) and has no specific habitat information associated with it. Given that species from these genus can occupy a range of habitats (including but not restricted to A5.3 Subtidal mud), the record cannot be used to support or discount the presence of A5.3 Subtidal mud and has therefore not contributed to the evidence assessment for A5.3 Subtidal mud for this site.	No	Yes (see exception in 'Comment on data source')	Yes (see exception in 'Comment on data source')	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 10_A5.3	BSH	Cefas data mining points	Ground-truthing	Ground-truthing	Cefas data standards	1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

																	direct to learn how to access this information.
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 10_ A5. 3	BSH	Irish Marine Institute Nephrops Stock Assessment t burrow counts data points	Nephrops Stock Assessment t burrow counts data points	Video and camera stills analysis	QA as per the Irish Marine Institute FU19 Nephrops Grounds 2011 UWTV Survey Report.	64	0	N/A	0	N/A	64 nephrops burrow density records overlap the Regional MCZ project's recommended extent of A5.3 Subtidal mud. All records have a measure of borrow density above zero. The occurrence of nephrop burrows on soft substrata can be used to validate the ENG feature as characterising component of the Marine habitats classification scheme biotope , "Burrowing megafauna and [ <i>Maxmuelleria lankesteri</i> ] in circalittoral mud" (SS.SMu.CFiMu.MegMax) ( <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/marine/biotopes/biotope.aspx?biotope=JNCCMNCR00001994">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/marine/biotopes/biotope.aspx?biotope=JNCCMNCR00001994</a> ) which is a sub habitat of A5.3. See the Ecological Network Guidance for more information.	No	Yes	Yes	Irish Marine Institute FU19 Nephrops Grounds 2011 UWTV Survey Report available at <a href="http://oar.marine.ie/bitstream/10793/7911/FU19%20UWTV%202011%20Survey%20Report.pdf">http://oar.marine.ie/bitstream/10793/7911/FU19%20UWTV%202011%20Survey%20Report.pdf</a>	
Mud habitats in deep water	FS 10_ HO CL_ 13	FOCI habitat	MB0102 Task 2C	Mud habitats in deep water habitat map (modelled)	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The northern portion of this map is superseded by the habitat map from MB0102 which was not modelled. This portion of the map has therefore not been included in the assessment for this dataset as covered by the Mb0102 Task 2C "Mud habitats in deep water habitat map".	No	No	No	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_T RP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_T RP.pdf</a>	
Mud habitats in deep water	FS 10_ HO CL_ 13	FOCI habitat	MB0102 Task 2C	Mud habitats in deep water habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	GB000039 - Benthic Biodiversity in the Southern Irish Sea 2: South-West Irish Sea Survey (SWISS). MESH Confidence Assessment 28%. The area of the habitat map presented by the Regional MCZ project as part of the recommended extent of the feature, describes the habitat as Mud. The other part is mapped as Sandy mud and Muddy sand.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_T RP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_T RP.pdf</a>	
Mud habitats in deep water	FS 10_ HO CL_ 13	FOCI habitat	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Dredge, grab samples and towed underwater video	Marine recorder QA	8	0	0	N/A	N/A	Two Surveys: 1989-91 Biomor southern Irish Sea sublittoral survey (survey identification key JNCCMNCR10000634 ) & 2005 CCW HABMAP sublittoral survey (survey identification key MRCCW1690000002) recorded Offshore circalittoral mud within the regional MCZ project's recommended extent of the feature.	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&amp;Module=More&amp;Location=None&amp;Completed=0&amp;ProjectID=16368">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&amp;Module=More&amp;Location=None&amp;Completed=0&amp;ProjectID=16368</a>	
Mud habitats in deep water	FS 10_ HO CL_ 13	FOCI habitat	Marine Recorder.	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Marine recorder QA	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	There are two out of 11 points within this dataset which are not duplicates of data in the Marine Recorder biotope points. 1 record (sample reference: MRMIT1800000032.01) records the presence of 'mud'. This record was used in the evidence assessment (it was absent from the MB0102 task 2C dataset). A further data point (sample reference: MRMIT1800000072.01) also absent from the MB0102 task 2C dataset also records the presence of three genus ( <i>Brissopsis</i> , <i>Nucula</i> and <i>Turitella</i> ) and has no specific habitat information associated with it. Given that species from these genera can occupy a range of habitats (including but not restricted to A5.3 Subtidal mud), the record cannot be used to support or discount the presence of A5.3. This data point has therefore not contributed to the evidence assessment for this feature for this site.	No	Yes (see exception in 'Comment on data source')	Yes (see exception in 'Comment on data source')	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>	
Mud habitats in deep water	FS 10_ HO CL_ 13	FOCI habitat	MB0102 Task 2C	Mud habitats in deep water (points)	Dredge, grab samples and towed underwater video	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	13	0	0	N/A	N/A	Nine points verify the presence of the FOCI mud habitats in deep water inside the regional MCZ projects recommended extent for this feature. Four additional points verifying the FOCI mud habitats in deep water are present in the outside of the extent polygon for this FOCI (N.B. These four data points are displayed in the map of the site assessment document of the regional MCZ project report and so we are assuming that they were included by the regional MCZ project as part of the recommendations on feature extent).	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&amp;Module=More&amp;Location=None&amp;Completed=0&amp;ProjectID=16368">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&amp;Module=More&amp;Location=None&amp;Completed=0&amp;ProjectID=16368</a>	
Mud habitats in deep water	FS 10_ HO CL_ 13	FOCI habitat	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA data points	Grab Samples	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	7	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>	

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Mud habitats in deep water	FS 10_ HO CI_ 13	FOCI habitat	Irish Marine Institute Nephrops Stock Assessment t burrow counts data points	Nephrops Stock Assessment t burrow counts data points	Video and camera stills analysis	QA as per the Irish Marine Institute FU19 Nephrops Grounds 2011 UWTV Survey Report.	21	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	21 nephrops burrow density records overlap the Regional MCZ project's recommended extent of the FOCI mud habitats in deep water. All records have a measure of borrow density above zero. The occurrence of nephrop burrows on soft substrata can be used to validate the ENG feature as characterising component of the Marine habitats classification scheme biotope , "Burrowing megafauna and [ <i>Maxmuelleria lankesteri</i> ] in circalittoral mud" (SS.SMu.CFiMu.MegMax) ( <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/marine/biotopes/biotope.aspx?biotope=JNCCMNCR00001994">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/marine/biotopes/biotope.aspx?biotope=JNCCMNCR00001994</a> ) which is a component habitat of Mud habitats in deep water. See the Ecological Network Guidance for more information.	No	Yes	Yes	Irish Marine Institute FU19 Nephrops Grounds 2011 UWTV Survey Report available at <a href="http://oar.marine.ie/bitstream/10793/7911/FU19%20UWTV%202011%20Survey%20Report.pdf">http://oar.marine.ie/bitstream/10793/7911/FU19%20UWTV%202011%20Survey%20Report.pdf</a>
<b>rRA features</b>																
Mud habitats in deep water	FS RA 03_ HO CI_ 13	FOCI habitat	MB0102 Task 2C	Mud habitats in deep water habitat map (modelled)	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The map in this area is superseded by the habitat map from MB0102 which was not modelled. This portion of the map has therefore not been included in the assessment for this dataset.	No	No	No	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_T RP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_T RP.pdf</a>
Mud habitats in deep water	FS RA 03_ HO CI_ 13	FOCI habitat	MB0102 Task 2C	Mud habitats in deep water habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	GB000039 - MESH Confidence Assessment 28 describes the habitat as Sandy Gravel, Gravelly Sand. (The hole in the polygon is described as muddy sand)	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_T RP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_T RP.pdf</a>
Mud habitats in deep water	FS RA 03_ HO CI_ 13	FOCI habitat	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Dredge, grab samples and towed underwater video	Marine recorder QA	8	0	0	N/A	N/A	Two Surveys: 1989-91 Biomor southern Irish Sea sublittoral survey (survey identification key JNCCMNCR10000634 ) & 2005 CCW HABMAP sublittoral survey (survey identification key MRCCW1690000002) recorded Offshore circalittoral mud within the regional MCZ project's recommended extent of the feature.	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&amp;Module=More&amp;Location=None&amp;Completed=0&amp;ProjectID=16368">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&amp;Module=More&amp;Location=None&amp;Completed=0&amp;ProjectID=16368</a>
Mud habitats in deep water	FS RA 03_ HO CI_ 13	FOCI habitat	Marine Recorder	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Marine recorder QA	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	There are 2 out of 8 points within this dataset which are not duplicates of data in the Marine Recorder biotope points. One record (sample reference: MRMIT1800000032.01) records the presence of 'mud'. This record was used in the evidence assessment (it was absent from the MB0102 task 2C dataset) . A further data point (sample reference: MRMIT1800000072.01) also absent from the MB0102 task 2C dataset, also records the presence of three genus (Brissopsis, Nucula and Turitella) and has no specific habitat information associated with it. Given that species from these genera can occupy a range of habitats (including but not restricted to mud habitats in deep water), the record cannot be used to support or discount the presence of mud habitats in deep water. This data point has therefore not contributed to the evidence assessment for this feature for this site.	No	Yes (see exception in 'Comment on data source')	Yes (see exception in 'Comment on data source')	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS RA 03_ A5. 3	FOCI habitat	MB0102 Task 2C	Mud habitats in deep water habitat map (modelled)	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The map in this area is superseded by the habitat map from MB0102 which was not modelled. This portion of the map has therefore not been included in the assessment for this dataset.	No	No	No	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_T RP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_T RP.pdf</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS RA 03_ A5. 3	FOCI habitat	MB0102 Task 2C	Mud habitats in deep water habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	GB000039 - MESH Confidence Assessment 28 describes the habitat as Sandy Gravel, Gravelly Sand. (The hole in the polygon is described as muddy sand)	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_T RP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_T RP.pdf</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS RA 03_ A5. 3	FOCI habitat	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Dredge, grab samples and towed underwater video	Marine recorder QA	8	0	0	N/A	N/A	Two Surveys: 1989-91 Biomor southern Irish Sea sublittoral survey (survey identification key JNCCMNCR10000634 ) & 2005 CCW HABMAP sublittoral survey (survey identification key MRCCW1690000002) recorded Offshore circalittoral mud within the Regional MCZ project's recommended extent of the feature.	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&amp;Module=More&amp;Location=None&amp;Completed=0&amp;ProjectID=16368">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&amp;Module=More&amp;Location=None&amp;Completed=0&amp;ProjectID=16368</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS RA 03_A5.3	FOCI habitat	Marine Recorder	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Marine recorder QA	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	There are 2 out of 8 points within this dataset which are not duplicates of data in the Marine Recorder biotope points. 1 record (sample reference: MRMIT1800000032.01) records the presence of 'mud'. This record was used in the evidence assessment (it was absent from the MB0102 task 2C dataset) . A further data point (sample reference: MRMIT1800000072.01) also absent from the MB0102 task 2C dataset also records the presence of three genus (Brissopsis, Nucula and Turitella) and has no specific habitat information associated with it. Given that species from these genus can occupy a range of habitats (including but not restricted to A5.3 Subtidal mud), the record cannot be used to support or discount the presence of A5.3 Subtidal mud and has therefore not contributed to the evidence assessment for A5.3 Subtidal mud for this site.	No	Yes (see exception in 'Comment on data source')	Yes (see exception in 'Comment on data source')	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marine_recorder_data">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marine_recorder_data</a>
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**Celtic Deep rMCZ FS10 and Celtic Deep recommended reference area FS RA 03 – Confidence Assessment**

ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 10_A5.3	98	0	1	99	99	100	100	100	No	High	Presence of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud supported by interpreted ground-truthing data (e.g. video, still image, grab, diver survey, etc.). For ground-truthing data there are multiple records available, and there is greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records.	Mod	There are sample data covering more than 50% of the recommended extent for EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud but this is due to primarily to the broad spatial distribution of BGS data points. The BGS data points have yet to undergo QA and so in accordance with the Protocol, a Moderate confidence has been assigned.	UKSeaMap 2010	N/A
Mud habitats in deep water	FS 10_HO CI_13	49	0	0	49	100	N/A	100	N/A	No	High	Presence of the FOCI habitat Mud habitats in deep water supported by interpreted ground-truthing data (e.g. video, still image, grab, diver survey, etc.). For ground-truthing data there are multiple records available, and there is greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records.	Mod	There are sample data covering more than 50% of the recommended extent for EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud but this is due to primarily to the broad spatial distribution of BGS data points. The BGS data points have yet to undergo QA and so in accordance with the Protocol, a Moderate confidence has been assigned.	MB0102 Task 2C Mud habitats in deep water polygon extent (plus Mud habitats in deep water data points)	There are additional data points for the habitat FOCI Mud habitats in deep water (MB0102 task 2c) which fall within the site boundary but outside the extent recommended by the regional MCZ project (and outside any mapped extent of this feature).
<b>rRA features</b>																
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS RA 03_A5.3	9	0	0	9	100	100	100	100	No	High	Presence of the FOCI habitat Mud habitats in deep water supported by interpreted ground-truthing data (e.g. video, still image, grab, diver survey, etc.). For ground-truthing data multiple records should be available, and many records are in agreement with respect to the habitat type with greater than 90% agreement in habitat type across records.	Mod	Sample data covering less than 50% of the recommended extent of the habitat FOCI Mud habitats in deep water.	UKSeaMap 2010	N/A
Mud habitats in deep water	FS RA 03_HO CI_13	9	0	0	9	100	N/A	100	N/A	No	High	Presence of the FOCI habitat Mud habitats in deep water supported by interpreted ground-truthing data (e.g. video, still image, grab, diver survey, etc.). For ground-truthing data multiple records should be available, and many records are in agreement with respect to the habitat type with greater than 90%	Mod	Sample data covering less than 50% of the recommend extent of the habitat FOCI Mud habitats in deep water.	MB0102 Task 2C Mud habitats in deep water polygon extent (plus Mud habitats in deep	N/A



JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 11_A5.3	BSH	Irish Marine Institute Nephrops Stock Assessment burrow counts data points	Nephrops Stock Assessment burrow counts data points	Video and camera stills analysis	QA as per the Irish Marine Institute FU19 Nephrops Grounds 2011 UWTV Survey Report.	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	<p>2 <i>Nephrops</i> burrow density records overlap with the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud as proposed by the regional MCZ project. 1 record of low density burrows &amp; 1 record of zero burrows. The record of zero burrow counts cannot be used to invalidate or validate the feature as it contains no habitat information.</p> <p>The occurrence of nephrop burrows on soft substrata can be used to validate the ENG feature as a characterising component of the Marine habitats classification scheme biotope , "Burrowing megafauna and [Maxmuelleria lankesteri] in circalittoral mud" (SS.SMu.CFiMu.MegMax) (<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/marine/biotopes/biotope.aspx?biotope=JNCC_MNCR00001994">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/marine/biotopes/biotope.aspx?biotope=JNCC_MNCR00001994</a>) which is a sub habitat of EUNIS A5.3. See the Ecological Network Guidance for more information.</p>	No	Yes	Yes	Irish Marine Institute FU19 Nephrops Grounds 2011 UWTV Survey Report available at <a href="http://oar.marine.ie/bitstream/10793/791/1/FU19%20UWTV%202011%20Survey%20Report.pdf">http://oar.marine.ie/bitstream/10793/791/1/FU19%20UWTV%202011%20Survey%20Report.pdf</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 11_A5.3	BSH	Irish Marine Institute Nephrops Stock Assessment Sediment data points	Sediment type points	Grabs	The QA method is not provided in 2007 survey report. The subsequent 2011 survey report demonstrates QA method applied to grabbing undertaken during the nephrops 2010 survey.	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	<p>A single 2007 Particle Size Analysis (PSA) sample found 64% sand &amp; 35% mud (muddy sand) This ratio does not agree with the presence of the feature but does agree with the presence of the parent feature EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment.</p> <p>Particle size analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a></p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Irish Marine Institute Nephrops survey <a href="http://oar.marine.ie/handle/10793/59/browse?type=title&amp;submit_browse=Title">http://oar.marine.ie/handle/10793/59/browse?type=title&amp;submit_browse=Title</a>

East of Celtic Deep rMCZ FS11 – Confidence Assessment

ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 11A5.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	Low	Only modelled data available.	Low	Only modelled data available.	UKSeaMap 2010	Only forms of modelled data were available to assess the presence and extent of the ENG feature EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment.
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 11A5.2	7	0	3	10	70	100	40	100	Yes - limited number of points	Mod	Feature presence is supported by modelled data and 5 ground-truthing points widespread over the recommended extent of A5.2 Subtidal sand, with >90% agreement of feature presence. Following Protocol E, there is moderate confidence in feature extent.	Low	There are a limited number (7 records of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand overlapping the feature) of BGS records validating the presence of the recommended feature extent. While they are in > 90% agreement, the number is limited when taking the size of the feature into consideration therefore justifying a low confidence in the recommended feature extent when following Protocol E.	UKSeaMap 2010	There is an additional 5 data point overlapping this feature. They are from the following Celtic Sea <i>Nephrops</i> surveys, CVO715, CVO620, CVO817, CVO717 & UCC. However there is no data provided with these points, they seem to be only marking the locations of sediment/ <i>Nephrops</i> burrows counts sampling. They have not been used in this assessment.

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 11A5.3	0	0	2	2	0	100	0	100	Yes - limited number of points	Low	Only one Particle Size Analysis (PSA) record and one <i>Nephrops</i> burrow count record is available to verify the presence of the parent feature EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment. Given there are only 2 records to verify the parent feature, in accordance with Protocol E, confidence in the presence of recommended subtidal mud is judged to be low.	Low	Only one Particle Size Analysis (PSA) record is available to verify the presence of the parent feature EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment, therefore Protocol E dictates confidence in the extent of subtidal mud cannot be higher than low.	UKSeaMap 2010	Only two points and modelled information available to validate the feature, resulting in Low confidence in presence and extent.
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East of Haig Fras rMCZ FS07 - Data

ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table.*	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 07_A4.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 07_A4.2	BSH	MB102 Task 2E	Combined Kinetic Energy map (modelled)	N/A	MB102 produced confidence layers for this map. See MB102 report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate energy is identified within both the recommended extent of the EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock broad-scale habitat and across the whole site.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 07_A4.2	BSH	BGS hard substrate	Hard substrate map	N/A	Geoscientific standards and corporate quality assurance standards were applied. See BGS hard substrate user guide for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The interpretation of the BGS hard substrate maps was based on a variety of data sourced from within the British Geological Survey and externally. The data source for the polygon within site was identified as "Data Source: BGS, Admiralty charts, Samples, Seismic, multibeam" The Polygons BGS ID are: BGS_1656.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 07_A5.1	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 07_A5.1	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 07_A5.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 07_A5.2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
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**East of Haig Fras rMCZ FS07 – Confidence Assessment**

ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 07_A 4.2	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	<b>Low</b>	Only modelled data available.	<b>Low</b>	Only modelled data available.	UKSeaMap 2010	Only forms of modelled data were used for the presence and extent of the ENG feature EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock. This includes UKSeaMap 2010 and MB0102 combined kinetic energy map. The BGS hard substrate data needs more information increase confidence.
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 07_A 5.1	6	0	0	6	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	<b>Mod</b>	Presence of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment is supported by multiple ground-truthing records, with >90% agreement across records for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence score has been reduced by one category to Moderate in accordance with Protocol E.	<b>Low</b>	The sample data covers less than 50% of the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise Moderate confidence score has been reduced by one category to Low in accordance with Protocol E.	UKSeaMap 2010	Based on application of Protocol E, given the agreement with the ENG feature EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment, we have Moderate confidence in presence. We have Low confidence in extent based on the spread of the data points across the extent of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment. Based on the lack of QA information the confidence score has been changed in accordance with Protocol E.
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 07_A 5.2	6	0	0	6	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	<b>Mod</b>	Presence of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand is supported by multiple ground-truthing records, with >90% agreement across records for EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence score has been reduced by one category to Moderate in accordance with Protocol E.	<b>Low</b>	The sample data covers less than 50% of the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise Moderate confidence score has been reduced by one category to Low in accordance with Protocol E.	UKSeaMap 2010	Based on application of Protocol E, given the agreement with the ENG feature EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand, we have Moderate confidence in presence. We have Low confidence in extent based on the spread of the data points across the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand. Based on the lack of QA information the confidence score has been changed in accordance with Protocol E.

East of Jones Bank rMCZ FS06 – Data																
ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table.*	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 06_A4.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 06_A4.2	BSH	MB0102 Task 2E	Combined Kinetic Energy map	N/A	MB0102 produced confidence layers for this map. See MB0102 report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate energy is identified within the recommended extent of the EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock broad-scale habitat.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_T RP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_T RP.pdf</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 06_A4.2	BSH	BGS hard substrate	Hard substrate map	N/A	Geoscientific standards and corporate quality assurance standards were applied. See BGS hard substrate user guide for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The interpretation of the BGS hard substrate maps was based on a variety of data sourced from within the British Geological Survey and externally. The data source for the polygon within site was identified as "Data Source: BGS, Samples, Seismic, Admiralty Charts, multibeam". The Polygon BGS ID is: BGS_1656. No BGS data point validated this feature.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 06_A4.2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab samples	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	10	9 records of A5.3 & 1 record of A5.2	0	N/A	The BGS data points for EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud and EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand should not be used to discredit the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock because the survey method used to collect the data was not appropriate for rock habitat.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 06_A5.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 06_A5.3	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>

East of Jones Bank rMCZ FS06 – Confidence Assessment																
ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS_06_A_4.2	0	10	0	10	0	0	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Only modelled data available.	Low	Only modelled data available.	UKSeaMap 2010	"There is anecdotal evidence from fishing representatives on the stakeholder group that this area is characterised not by solid bedrock, but loose cobbles (which in the modelled EUNIS L3 data would be classified as 'rock')" p262 East of Jones Bank Final Recommendation SAD contained within the Finding Sanctuary Final Recommendations Report (Sep 14th 2011). Only forms of modelled data were available to assess the presence and extent of the ENG feature EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock. This includes UKSeaMap 2010, MB0102 combined kinetic energy and the BGS hard substrate data (the BGS hard substrate map needs more information before considering an increase in confidence). The BGS validating data points, however, EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud and EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand should not be used to discredit the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock because the survey method used to collect the data was not appropriate for rock habitat.
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS_06_A_5.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Only modelled data available.	Low	Only modelled data available.	UKSeaMap 2010	Only forms of modelled data (UKSeaMap 2010) were available to assess the presence and extent of the ENG feature EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand. It is noted, however, that there is a single BGS point record of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand overlying the EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock extent put forward by the regional MCZ project.
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS_06_A_5.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Only modelled data available.	Low	Only modelled data available.	UKSeaMap 2010	Only forms of modelled data (UKSeaMap 2010) were available to assess the presence and extent of the ENG feature EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud. It is noted, however, that there are 9 BGS point records of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud distributed over the EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock extent put forward by the regional MCZ project.

Greater Haig Fras rMCZ FS05 and Greater Haig Fras recommended reference area FS RA 02 – Data																
ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table. *	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 05_A4.2	BSH	JNCC (2008) Offshore Special Area of Conservation: Haig Fras SAC. 2008 Version 4.0	Report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Haig Fras SAC SAD maps Annex 1 reef within the SAC which is within the Greater Haig Fras recommended MCZ and overlaps with the recommended extent for this feature.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/HaigFras_Selecti onAssessment_4.0.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/HaigFras_Selecti onAssessment_4.0.pdf</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 05_A4.2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	38	14 records of A5.2, 5 records of A5.1, 16 records of A5.3, records of A5.4	0	N/A	The 38 records of soft substrata should not be used to discredit the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock because the survey method used may not be appropriate for rock habitat.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 05_A4.2	BSH	MB102 Task 2E	Combined Kinetic Energy map	N/A	MB102 produced confidence layers for this map. See MB102 report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate energy is identified within the recommended extent of the A4.3 Moderate energy circalittoral rock broad-scale habitat.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 05_A4.2	BSH	BGS hard substrate	Hard substrate map	N/A	Geoscientific standards and corporate quality assurance standards were applied. See BGS hard substrate user guide for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The interpretation of the BGS hard substrate maps was based on a variety of data sourced from within the British Geological Survey (BGS) and externally. The data source for this polygon within site was identified as being BGS, Samples, Seismic, and Admiralty Charts: BGS ID (BGS_896), A small section of BGS_1656 also lies within the recommended MCZ.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 05_A4.2	BSH	Finding Sanctuary regional MCZ project final recommendations report Selection Assessment Document (2011)	Report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	A detailed survey of Haig Fras has been being undertaken by McBreen <i>et al.</i> (2011) which is detailed on p.83 of The Temperate Reefs Symposium. During the period 2000–2006, Ellis <i>et al.</i> (2007a) carried out approximately 150 tows with 2m-beam trawl have been undertaken during groundfish surveys of the South West offshore area. Catches along the edge of the continental shelf (130–350 m deep) were characterised by large numbers of the anemone <i>Actinauge richardi</i> , with the hermit crab <i>Pagurus prideaux</i> dominating on coarse grounds in shallower waters. The study described the spatial distribution of the epibenthic fauna Ellis <i>et al.</i> (2007a).	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230#download">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230#download</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 05_A4.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock has been mapped.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 05_ A5. 1	BSH	Finding Sanctuary regional MCZ project final recommendations report Selection Assessment Document (2011)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Noted in the regional MCZ project report was the Natura 2000 identification work and other data not supplied by the regional MCZ projects: "A detailed survey of Haig Fras has been being undertaken by McBreen <i>et al.</i> (2011) which is detailed on p.83 of The Temperate Reefs Symposium. During the period 2000–2006, Ellis <i>et al.</i> (2007a) carried out approximately 150 tows with 2m-beam trawl have been undertaken during groundfish surveys of the South West offshore area. Catches along the edge of the continental shelf (130–350 m deep) were characterised by large numbers of the anemone <i>Actinauge richardi</i> , with the hermit crab <i>Pagurus prideaux</i> dominating on coarse grounds in shallower waters. The study described the spatial distribution of the epibenthic fauna Ellis <i>et al.</i> (2007a)."	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230#download">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230#download</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 05_ A5. 1	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	13	0	N/A	0	N/A	There are 13 records of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment within the recommended extent for ENG feature EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 05_ A5. 1	BSH	JNCC (2008) Offshore Special Area of Conservation: Haig Fras SAC, 2008 Version 4.0	Report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Haig Fras SAC SAD maps Annex 1 reef within the SAC which is within the Greater Haig Fras recommended MCZ and overlaps with the recommended extent for this feature.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/HaigFras_SelectionAssessment_4.0.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/HaigFras_SelectionAssessment_4.0.pdf</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 05_ A5. 1	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment has been mapped.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 05_ A5. 2	BSH	Finding Sanctuary regional MCZ project final recommendations report Selection Assessment Document (2011)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Noted in the regional MCZ project report was the Natura 2000 identification work and other data not supplied by the regional MCZ projects: "A detailed survey of Haig Fras has been being undertaken by McBreen <i>et al.</i> (2011) which is detailed on p.83 of The Temperate Reefs Symposium. During the period 2000–2006, Ellis <i>et al.</i> (2007a) carried out approximately 150 tows with 2m-beam trawl have been undertaken during groundfish surveys of the South West offshore area. Catches along the edge of the continental shelf (130–350 m deep) were characterised by large numbers of the anemone <i>Actinauge richardi</i> , with the hermit crab <i>Pagurus prideaux</i> dominating on coarse grounds in shallower waters. The study described the spatial distribution of the epibenthic fauna Ellis <i>et al.</i> (2007a)."	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230#download">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230#download</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 05_ A5. 2	BSH	JNCC (2008) Offshore Special Area of Conservation: Haig Fras SAC, 2008 Version 4.0	Report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Haig Fras SAC SAD maps Annex 1 reef within the SAC which is within the Greater Haig Fras recommended MCZ and overlaps with the recommended extent for this feature.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/HaigFras_SelectionAssessment_4.0.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/HaigFras_SelectionAssessment_4.0.pdf</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 05_ A5. 2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand has been mapped.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 05_ A5. 2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	8	0	N/A	1	<b>1 record of A5.1</b>	There are 9 records of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud within the recommended extent for ENG feature EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 05_ A5. 3	BSH	Finding Sanctuary regional MCZ project final recommendations report Selection Assessment Document (2011)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Noted in the regional MCZ project report was the Natura 2000 identification work and other data not supplied by the regional MCZ projects: "A detailed survey of Haig Fras has been being undertaken by McBreen et al. (2011) which is detailed on p.83 of The Temperate Reefs Symposium. During the period 2000–2006, Ellis et al. (2007a) carried out approximately 150 tows with 2m-beam trawl have been undertaken during groundfish surveys of the South West offshore area. Catches along the edge of the continental shelf (130–350 m deep) were characterised by large numbers of the anemone Actinauge richardi, with the hermit crab Pagurus prideaux dominating on coarse grounds in shallower waters. The study described the spatial distribution of the epibenthic fauna Ellis et al. (2007a)."	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230#download">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230#download</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 05_ A5. 3	BSH	JNCC (2008) Offshore Special Area of Conservation: Haig Fras SAC. 2008 Version 4.0	Report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Haig Fras SAC SAD maps Annex 1 reef within the SAC which is within the Greater Haig Fras recommended MCZ and overlaps with the recommended extent for this feature.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/HaigFras_SelectionAssessment_4.0.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/HaigFras_SelectionAssessment_4.0.pdf</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 05_ A5. 3	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	9	0	N/A	0	N/A	There are 9 records of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud within the recommended extent for ENG feature EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 05_ A5. 3	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud has been mapped.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 05_ A5. 4	BSH	Finding Sanctuary regional MCZ project final recommendations report Selection Assessment Document (2011)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Noted in the regional MCZ project report was the Natura 2000 identification work and other data not supplied by the regional MCZ projects: "A detailed survey of Haig Fras has been being undertaken by McBreen et al. (2011) which is detailed on p.83 of The Temperate Reefs Symposium. During the period 2000–2006, Ellis et al. (2007a) carried out approximately 150 tows with 2m-beam trawl have been undertaken during groundfish surveys of the South West offshore area. Catches along the edge of the continental shelf (130–350 m deep) were characterised by large numbers of the anemone Actinauge richardi, with the hermit crab Pagurus prideaux dominating on coarse grounds in shallower waters. The study described the spatial distribution of the epibenthic fauna Ellis et al. (2007a)."	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230#download">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230#download</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 05_ A5. 4	BSH	JNCC (2008) Offshore Special Area of Conservation: Haig Fras SAC. 2008 Version 4.0	Report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Haig Fras SAC SAD maps Annex 1 reef within the SAC which is within the Greater Haig Fras recommended MCZ and overlaps with the recommended extent for this feature.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/HaigFras_SelectionAssessment_4.0.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/HaigFras_SelectionAssessment_4.0.pdf</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 05_ A5. 4	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	9	0	N/A	1	1 record of A5.3	There are 9 records of EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments within the recommended extent for ENG feature EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 05_ A5. 4	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments has been mapped.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
Haig Fras rock complex	FS 05_ G9	Geologic	Geological and geomorphological FOCI	MB0102 Task 2a Erosional Fluvio Glacial Features	Habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Polygon created from the MB0102 Task 2A data layer Gupta et al (2007)	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=mb0102_8589_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=mb0102_8589_TRP.pdf</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

													2C report				
rRA features																	
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS RA 02_A4 .2	BSH	JNCC (2008) Offshore Special Area of Conservation: Haig Fras SAC. 2008 Version 4.0	Report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Haig Fras SAC SAD maps Annex 1 reef within the SAC which is within the Greater Haig Fras recommended MCZ and overlaps with the recommended extent for this feature.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/HaigFras_Selecti onAssessment _4.0.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/HaigFras_Selecti onAssessment _4.0.pdf</a>	
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS RA 02_A4 .2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	The 38 records of soft substrata should not be used to discredit the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock because the survey method used may not be appropriate for rock habitat.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>	
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS RA 02_A4 .2	BSH	MB102 Task 2E	Combined Kinetic Energy map	N/A	MB0102 produced confidence layers for this map. See MB0102 report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate energy is identified within the recommended extent of the A4.3 Moderate energy circalittoral rock broad-scale habitat.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf</a>	
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS RA 02_A4 .2	BSH	Finding Sanctuary regional MCZ project final recommendations report Selection Assessment Document (2011)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	A detailed survey of Haig Fras has been being undertaken by McBreen <i>et al.</i> (2011) which is detailed on p.83 of The Temperate Reefs Symposium. During the period 2000–2006, Ellis <i>et al.</i> (2007a) carried out approximately 150 tows with 2m-beam trawl have been undertaken during groundfish surveys of the South West offshore area. Catches along the edge of the continental shelf (130–350 m deep) were characterised by large numbers of the anemone <i>Actinauge richardi</i> , with the hermit crab <i>Pagurus prideaux</i> dominating on coarse grounds in shallower waters. The study described the spatial distribution of the epibenthic fauna Ellis <i>et al.</i> (2007a).	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230#download">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230#download</a>	
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS RA 02_A4 .2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock has been mapped.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>	
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS RA 02_A5 .1	BSH	Finding Sanctuary regional MCZ project final recommendations report Selection Assessment Document (2011)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Noted in the regional MCZ project report was the Natura 2000 identification work and other data not supplied by the regional MCZ projects: "A detailed survey of Haig Fras has been being undertaken by McBreen <i>et al.</i> (2011) which is detailed on p.83 of The Temperate Reefs Symposium. During the period 2000–2006, Ellis <i>et al.</i> (2007a) carried out approximately 150 tows with 2m-beam trawl have been undertaken during groundfish surveys of the South West offshore area. Catches along the edge of the continental shelf (130–350 m deep) were characterised by large numbers of the anemone <i>Actinauge richardi</i> , with the hermit crab <i>Pagurus prideaux</i> dominating on coarse grounds in shallower waters. The study described the spatial distribution of the epibenthic fauna Ellis <i>et al.</i> (2007a)."	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230#download">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230#download</a>	
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS RA 02_A5 .1	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	There is 1 record of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment within the recommended extent for ENG feature EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>	
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS RA 02_A5 .1	BSH	JNCC (2008) Offshore Special Area of Conservation: Haig Fras SAC. 2008	Report	N/A	Peer-reviewed SAC SAD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Haig Fras SAC SAD maps Annex 1 reef within the SAC which is within the Greater Haig Fras recommended MCZ and overlaps with the recommended extent for this feature.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/HaigFras_Selecti onAssessment _4.0.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/HaigFras_Selecti onAssessment _4.0.pdf</a>	

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Version 4.0																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS RA 02_A5 .1	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment has been mapped.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS RA 02_A5 .2	BSH	Finding Sanctuary regional MCZ project final recommendations report Selection Assessment Document (2011)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Noted in the regional MCZ project report was the Natura 2000 identification work and other data not supplied by the regional MCZ projects: "A detailed survey of Haig Fras has been being undertaken by McBreen et al. (2011) which is detailed on p.83 of The Temperate Reefs Symposium. During the period 2000–2006, Ellis et al. (2007a) carried out approximately 150 tows with 2m-beam trawl have been undertaken during groundfish surveys of the South West offshore area. Catches along the edge of the continental shelf (130–350 m deep) were characterised by large numbers of the anemone Actinauge richardi, with the hermit crab Pagurus prideaux dominating on coarse grounds in shallower waters. The study described the spatial distribution of the epibenthic fauna Ellis et al. (2007a)."	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230#download">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230#download</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS RA 02_A5 .2	BSH	JNCC (2008) Offshore Special Area of Conservation: Haig Fras SAC. 2008 Version 4.0	Report	N/A	Peer-reviewed SAC SAD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Haig Fras SAC SAD maps Annex 1 reef within the SAC which is within the Greater Haig Fras recommended MCZ and overlaps with the recommended extent for this feature.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/HaigFras_SelectionAssessment_4.0.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/HaigFras_SelectionAssessment_4.0.pdf</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS RA 02_A5 .2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand has been mapped.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS RA 02_A5 .3	BSH	Finding Sanctuary regional MCZ project final recommendations report Selection Assessment Document (2011)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Noted in the regional MCZ project report was the Natura 2000 identification work and other data not supplied by the regional MCZ projects: "A detailed survey of Haig Fras has been being undertaken by McBreen et al. (2011) which is detailed on p.83 of The Temperate Reefs Symposium. During the period 2000–2006, Ellis et al. (2007a) carried out approximately 150 tows with 2m-beam trawl have been undertaken during groundfish surveys of the South West offshore area. Catches along the edge of the continental shelf (130–350 m deep) were characterised by large numbers of the anemone Actinauge richardi, with the hermit crab Pagurus prideaux dominating on coarse grounds in shallower waters. The study described the spatial distribution of the epibenthic fauna Ellis et al. (2007a)."	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230#download">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230#download</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS RA 02_A5 .3	BSH	JNCC (2008) Offshore Special Area of Conservation: Haig Fras SAC. 2008 Version 4.0	Report	N/A	Peer-reviewed SAC SAD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Haig Fras SAC SAD maps Annex 1 reef within the SAC which is within the Greater Haig Fras recommended MCZ and overlaps with the recommended extent for this feature.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/HaigFras_SelectionAssessment_4.0.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/HaigFras_SelectionAssessment_4.0.pdf</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS RA 02_A5 .3	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	There is 1 record of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud within the recommended extent for ENG feature EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS RA 02_A5 .3	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	A5.3	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS RA 02_A5.4	BSH	Finding Sanctuary regional MCZ project final recommendations report Selection Assessment Document (2011)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Noted in the regional MCZ project report was the Natura 2000 identification work and other data not supplied by the regional MCZ projects: "A detailed survey of Haig Fras has been being undertaken by McBreen et al. (2011) which is detailed on p.83 of The Temperate Reefs Symposium. During the period 2000–2006, Ellis et al. (2007a) carried out approximately 150 tows with 2m-beam trawl have been undertaken during groundfish surveys of the South West offshore area. Catches along the edge of the continental shelf (130–350 m deep) were characterised by large numbers of the anemone Actinauge richardi, with the hermit crab Pagurus prideaux dominating on coarse grounds in shallower waters. The study described the spatial distribution of the epibenthic fauna Ellis et al. (2007a)."	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230#download">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230#download</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS RA 02_A5.4	BSH	JNCC (2008) Offshore Special Area of Conservation: Haig Fras SAC. 2008 Version 4.0	Report	N/A	Peer-reviewed SAC SAD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Haig Fras SAC SAD maps Annex 1 reef within the SAC which is within the Greater Haig Fras recommended MCZ and overlaps with the recommended extent for this feature.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/HaigFras_SelectionAssessment_4.0.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/HaigFras_SelectionAssessment_4.0.pdf</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS RA 02_A5.4	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	5	0	N/A	1	1 record of A5.3	There are 5 records of EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments within the recommended extent for ENG feature EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	F FS RA 02_A5.4	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments has been mapped.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>

Greater Haig Fras rMCZ FS05 and Greater Haig Fras recommended reference area FS RA 02 – Confidence Assessment

ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
rMCZ features																
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 05_A 4.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Confidence applied due to knowledge acquired from Haig Fras Special Area of Conservation Selection Assessment document and preprocessed Natura 2000 site identification work.	High	Presence of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock is supported by a habitat map from the Natura SAC identification process and is part of the Haig Fras SAC. This is presented in the Haig Fras Special Area of Conservation Selection Assessment Document version 4.0 (2008) and identifies Annex 1 reef. However this is only inside SAC.	Low	Presence of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock is supported by a habitat map from the Natura SAC identification process and is part of the Haig Fras SAC however the extent differs significantly from that presented for the recommended feature. This is presented in the Haig Fras	UKSeaMap 2010	Subsequent to this a Nature verification survey was conducted in February 2012 and initial results show hard substrate as being recorded within and outside the Haig Fras SAC and within the rMCZ however this has yet to be analysed.  We are highly confident in the presence and extent of this feature as part of the Natura 2000 SAC Haig Fras. Part of the

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

													Special Area of Conservation Selection Assessment Document version 4.0 (2008).		data acquisition for the MCZ process may identify new areas outside of the current SAC boundary that may be Annex 1 reef, these will be investigated and will be considered for inclusion within the Haig Fras SAC.	
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 05_A 5.1	13	0	0	13	100	100	0	0	Confidence applied due to knowledge acquired from Haig Fras Special Area of Conservation Selection Assessment document and preprocessed Natura 2000 site identification work.	Mod	Presence of feature supported by ground-truthing samples with over 90% agreement in the feature extent as recommended by the regional project. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence has been changed to Moderate in accordance with the protocol. Additionally presence of the parent feature (soft sediment) is supported by the recent Natura 2000 site identification work where a survey point and survey quality multibeam and back scatter have indicated soft sediment.	Low	Only a modelled habitat map is available for this area. Only one or a few data points in each polygon to assess as Low and some acoustic data shows rock in part of this area	UKSeaM ap 2010	The BGS data points cover little of the habitat extent. Confidence would be moderate however, due to the limited data spread confidence in extent has been reduced to low. Subsequent to this a Nature verification survey was conducted in February 2012 and initial results show hard substrate as being recorded within and outside the Haig Fras SAC and within the rMCZ however this has yet to be analysed.
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 05_A 5.2	8	0	1	9	89	100	0	0	Confidence applied due to knowledge acquired from Haig Fras Special Area of Conservation Selection Assessment document and preprocessed Natura 2000 site identification work.	Mod	Presence of feature supported by ground-truthing samples with over 90% agreement in the feature extent as recommended by the regional project. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence has been changed to Moderate in accordance with the protocol. Additionally presence of the parent feature (soft sediment) is supported by the recent Natura 2000 site identification work where a survey point and survey quality multibeam and back scatter have indicated soft sediment.	Low	Only a modelled habitat map is available for this area. Only one or a few data points in each polygon to assessed as Low	UKSeaM ap 2010	The BGS data points cover little of the habitat extent. Confidence would be moderate however, due to the limited data spread confidence in extent has been reduced to low. Subsequent to this a Nature verification survey was conducted in February 2012 and initial results show hard substrate as being recorded within and outside the Haig Fras SAC and within the rMCZ however this has yet to be analysed.
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 05_A 5.3	9	0	0	9	100	100	0	0	Confidence applied due to knowledge acquired from Haig Fras Special Area of Conservation Selection Assessment document and preprocessed Natura 2000 site identification work.	Mod	Presence of feature supported by ground-truthing samples with over 90% agreement in the feature extent as recommended by the regional project. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence has been changed to Moderate in accordance with the protocol. Additionally presence of the parent feature (soft sediment) is supported by the recent Natura 2000 site identification work where a survey point and survey quality multibeam and back scatter have indicated soft sediment.	Low	Only a modelled habitat map is available for this area. Only one or a few data points in each polygon to assessed as Low	UKSeaM ap 2010	The BGS data points cover little of the habitat extent. Confidence would be moderate however, due to the limited data spread confidence in extent has been reduced to low. Subsequent to this a Nature verification survey was conducted in February 2012 and initial results show hard substrate as being recorded within and outside the Haig Fras SAC and within the rMCZ however this has yet to be analysed.
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 05_A 5.4	9	0	1	10	90	100	0	0	Confidence applied due to knowledge acquired from Haig Fras Special Area of Conservation Selection Assessment document and preprocessed Natura 2000 site identification work.	Mod	Presence of feature supported by ground-truthing samples with over 90% agreement in the feature extent as recommended by the regional project. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence has been changed to Moderate in accordance with the protocol. Additionally presence of the parent feature (soft sediment) is supported by the recent Natura 2000 site identification work where a survey point and survey quality multibeam and back scatter have indicated soft sediment.	Low	Only a modelled habitat map is available for this area. Only one or a few data points in each polygon to assess as Low and some acoustic data shows rock in part of this area (one of these polygons).	UKSeaM ap 2010	Subsequent to this a Nature verification survey was conducted in February 2012 and initial results show hard substrate as being recorded within and outside the Haig Fras SAC and within the rMCZ however this has yet to be analysed.
Haig Fras rock complex	FS 05_G 9	N/A	Confidence applied due to knowledge acquired from Haig Fras Special Area of Conservation Selection Assessment document.	High	Presence of the feature is support by the Natura 2000 site identification work and the location of the Haig Fras SAC	High	Extent of the feature is support by the Natura 2000 site identification work and the location of the Haig Fras SAC	No presence or extent was provided by the	No extent or presence (location) information was provided by the regional MCZ project geographically in the site assessment document. The regional MCZ project final report does reference the MB0102 as data source for the Haig Fras rock complex.							



JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

North-East Haig Fras FS08 – Data																
ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table.*	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 08_A5 .1	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 08_A5 .1	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2 BGS records validate the presence of the recommended feature EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment. Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.2 Subtidal Sand	FS 08_A5 .2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.2 Subtidal Sand	FS 08_A5 .2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	7	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	7 BGS records validate the presence of recommended feature A5.2 Subtidal sand. Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 08_A5 .3	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 08_A5 .3	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	5	0	N/A	4	4 records of A5.2	5 BGS records validate the presence of recommended feature A5.3 Subtidal mud, however a further 4 EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand)BGS records lie over the recommended subtidal mud feature. These disagree with the recommended feature but agree with the parent feature. Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 08_A4 5.4	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 08_A4 5.4	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	A single BGS record validates the presence of recommended feature A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments. Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>

**North-East Haig Fras FS08 – Confidence Assessment**

ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 08_A5.1	2	0	0	2	100	100	0	0	Single supporting ground-truthing record rule has been applied despite more than one record being available	Low	In this instance there are only 2 records to support the recommended feature EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment presence. Judgement is applied here; the number of supporting ground-truthing points is too low to allow confidence in presence therefore Low confidence in feature presence is applied.	Low	In this instance there are only 2 records to support the recommended feature EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment extent. Judgement is applied here; the number of supporting ground-truthing points is so low as to justify low confidence in feature extent.	UK SeaMap 2010	Given the lack of multiple ground-truthing records available to support the recommended feature EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment (only 2 supporting records), confidence in recommended feature presence and extent is judged to be Low.
A5.2 Subtidal Sand	FS 08_A5.2	7	0	0	7	100	100	0	0	No	Mod	Multiple ground-truthing records are available to support the presence of the recommended feature EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand with >90% agreement across the feature. However, due to the lack of QA information associated with the BGS dataset, the otherwise High confidence in feature presence is lowered to Moderate in accordance with protocol E.	Low	EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand recommended extent is supported by sample data covering less than 50% of the feature. However, due to the lack of QA information associated with the BGS dataset, the otherwise Moderate confidence in feature extent is lowered to Low in accordance with protocol E.	UK SeaMap 2010	Based on the lack of QA information the confidence scores have been changed in accordance with Protocol E.
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 08_A5.3	5	0	4	9	56	100	0	0	No	Low	Multiple ground-truthing records are available to support the presence of the recommended feature EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud with >90% agreement across the feature. However, due to the lack of QA information associated with the BGS dataset, the otherwise High confidence in feature presence is lowered to Moderate in accordance with protocol E.	Low	EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud's recommended extent is supported by sample data covering less than 50% of the feature. However, due to the lack of QA information associated with the BGS dataset, the otherwise Moderate confidence in feature extent is lowered to Low in accordance with protocol E.	UK SeaMap 2010	Based on the lack of QA information the confidence scores have been changed in accordance with Protocol E.

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 08_A5.4	1	0	0	1	100	100	0	0	No	Low	Only a single ground-truthed record supports the presence of the recommended feature. Following protocol E we can only have Low confidence in presence for the recommended feature EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediment.	Low	Only a single ground-truthed record supports the presence of the recommended feature. Following protocol E we can only have Low confidence in extent for the recommended feature EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediment.	UK SeaMap 2010	Given there is only a single ground-truthed record available to support the feature, confidence in presence and extent is Low, in accordance with protocol E.
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North-West of Jones Bank rMCZ FS04 – Data

ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table.*	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 04_A5.1	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pa/ge-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pa/ge-5534</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 04_A5.1	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	1 record of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment overlaps the extent of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment as recommended by the regional MCZ project. Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 04_A5.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pa/ge-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pa/ge-5534</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 04_A5.3	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pa/ge-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pa/ge-5534</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 04_A5.3	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	15	0	N/A	0	N/A	15 records of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud are distributed evenly across the extent of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud as recommended by regional MCZ project. Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>

North-West of Jones Bank rMCZ FS04 – Confidence Assessment																
ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
rMCZ features																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 04_A 5.1	1	0	0	1	100	100	0	0	No	Low	Only one record available which validates the presence of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment.	Low	Only one record available which validates EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment.	UKSeaMap 2010	Based on application of Protocol E, given the availability of only a single record validating the presence of the ENG feature EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment, combined with only modelled data supporting the presence of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment we have Low confidence in presence. We subsequently have Low confidence in extent.
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 04_A 5.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	Low	Only modelled data available.	Low	Only modelled data available.	UKSeaMap 2010	Only modelled data was available to assess the presence and extent of the ENG feature EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand. For this reason, applying criteria set out in Protocol E, we have Low confidence in feature presence and extent.
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 04_A 5.3	15	0	0	15	100	100	0	0	No	Mod	Presence of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud is supported by multiple ground-truthing BGS records with >90% agreement across records for the recommended EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud. However, based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence score has been adjusted by one category to Moderate in accordance with Protocol E.	Low	Extent of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud is supported by widespread multiple ground-truthing BGS records covering <50% across the recommended EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal mud. However, based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise Moderate confidence score has been adjusted by one category to Low in accordance with Protocol E.	UKSeaMap 2010	Based on application of Protocol E, we would have high confidence in the presence and extent of recommended EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud because there is >90% agreement amongst the multiple, widespread BGS ground-truthing points. However, based on the lack of QA information associated with the BGS data points, the otherwise High confidence scores have been changed to Moderate, in accordance with Protocol E.

South of Celtic Deep rMCZ FS09 – Data																
ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table.*	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 09_A5.1	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 09_A5.1	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	11	0	N/A	2	2 records of A5.2	Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquires@bgs.ac.uk">enquires@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 09_A5.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 09_A5.2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	14	0	N/A	2	1 record of A5.1 and 1 record of A5.3	Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquires@bgs.ac.uk">enquires@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 09_A5.3	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 09_A5.4	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 09_A5.4	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	4	0	N/A	0	N/A	Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries @bgs.ac.uk
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South of Celtic Deep rMCZ FS09 – Confidence Assessment

ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 09_A5.1	11	0	2	13	85	100	0	0	No	Mod	Presence of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment is supported by multiple ground-truthing records, >90% agreement across records for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence score has been reduced by one category to Moderate in accordance with Protocol E.	Low	Sample data covering less than 50% of the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise Moderate confidence score has been reduced by one category to Low in accordance with Protocol E.	UKSeaMap 2010	Based on application of Protocol E, given the agreement with the ENG feature A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment, we have Moderate confidence in presence. We have Low confidence in extent based on the limited spread of the data points across the extent of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment.  Based on the lack of QA information the confidence scores have been changed in accordance with Protocol E.
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 09_A5.2	14	0	2	16	88	100	0	0	No	Mod	Presence of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand is supported by multiple ground-truthing records, >90% agreement across records for EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence score has been reduced by one category to Moderate in accordance with Protocol E.	Low	Sample data covering less than 50% of the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise Moderate confidence score has been reduced by one category to Low in accordance with Protocol E.	UKSeaMap 2010	Based on application of Protocol E, given the agreement with the ENG feature A5.2 Subtidal Sand, we have Moderate confidence in presence. We have Low confidence in extent based on the limited spread of the data points across the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.  Based on the lack of QA information the confidence scores have been changed in accordance with Protocol E.
A5.3 Subtidal mud	FS 09_A5.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	Low	Only modelled data available	Low	Only modelled data available	UKSeaMap 2010	N/A
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 09_A5.4	4	0	0	4	100	100	0	0	No	Mod	Presence of EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments is supported by multiple ground-truthing records, >90% agreement across records for EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence score has been reduced by one category to Moderate in accordance with Protocol E.	Low	Sample data covering less than 50% of the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise Moderate confidence score has been reduced by one category to Low in accordance with Protocol E.	UKSeaMap 2010	Based on application of Protocol E, given the agreement with the ENG feature A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments, we have Moderate confidence in presence. We have Low confidence in extent based on the limited spread of the data points across the extent of EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments.  Based on the lack of QA information the confidence scores have been changed in accordance with Protocol E.

South of the Isles of Scilly rMCZ FS13 – Data																
ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table. *	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
rMCZ feature																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 13_A 5.1	BSH	UK SeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 13_A 5.1	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	There is only a single record overlapping this feature and it validates the presence of recommended EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment. Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 13_A 5.2	BSH	UK SeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 13_A 5.2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	2	N/A	N/A	1	<b>1 record of A5.1</b>	There are records overlapping the recommended feature EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand extent; 1 record of A5.1 and 2 of A5.2. Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>

South of the Isles of Scilly rMCZ FS13 – Confidence Assessment																
ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
rMCZ features																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 13_A5.1	1	0	0	1	100	100	0	0	No	Low	Modelled data (UK SeaMap 2010) and a single ground-truthing record (PSA) is all that is available to verify the presence of the feature A5.1 subtidal coarse sediment. Following protocol E, confidence in presence is Low.	Low	Modelled data (UK SeaMap 2010) and a single ground-truthing record (PSA) is all that is available to verify the presence of the feature A5.1 subtidal coarse sediment. Following protocol E, confidence in presence is Low.	UK SeaMap 2010	N/A
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 13_A5.2	2	0	1	3	67	100	0	0	Limited data points	Low	Modelled data (UK SeaMap 2010) and sample data (PSA) covering less than 50% of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand with only two direct records of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.	Low	Modelled data (UK SeaMap 2010) and sample data (PSA) covering less than 50% of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand with only two direct records of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.	UK SeaMap 2010	Due to there only being one extra BGS data point above the Low confidence criteria of one point outline in the protocol, expert judgment was applied and a Low confidence in presence and extent was applied.

South-East of Falmouth rMCZ FS30 - Data																
ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table.*	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
rMCZ features																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 30_A5.1	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 30_A5.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>

**South-East of Falmouth rMCZ FS30 – Confidence Assessment**

ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
rMCZ features																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS30_A5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Only modelled data is available to support the presence of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment recommended by the regional MCZ project. Following Protocol E, there is Low confidence in the presence of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment.	Low	Only modelled data is available to support the presence of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment recommended by the regional MCZ project. Following Protocol E, there is Low confidence in the extent of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment.	UK SeaMap 2010	The Finding Sanctuary final report Selection Assessment Document (SAD) notes that " <i>Benthic biodiversity and seabed sediments derived from cluster analysis of presence/absence data was carried out by Rees et al. (1999)<sup>4</sup> in the general area around South-East of Falmouth. It may be that this work overlapped the rMCZ, but further checks need to be made.</i> " A subsequent check of this paper revealed that one of the sample sites (site S45) may overlap the site. This sampling site is said to be characterised by coarser deposits. However, coordinates are not provided, so overlaps with the feature cannot be confirmed and the narrative description is too high level to be able to use this information to invalidate the presence of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediments.
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS30_A5.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Only modelled data is available to support the presence of A5.2 Subtidal sand recommended by the regional MCZ project. Following Protocol E, there is Low confidence in the presence of A5.2 Subtidal sand.	Low	Only modelled data is available to support the presence of A5.2 Subtidal sand recommended by the regional MCZ project. Following Protocol E, there is Low confidence in the extent of A5.2 Subtidal sand.	UK SeaMap 2010	The Finding Sanctuary final report Selection Assessment Document (SAD) notes that " <i>Benthic biodiversity and seabed sediments derived from cluster analysis of presence/absence data was carried out by Rees et al. (1999)<sup>1</sup> in the general area around South-East of Falmouth. It may be that this work overlapped the rMCZ, but further checks need to be made.</i> " A subsequent check of this paper revealed that one of the sample sites (site S45) may overlap the site. This sampling site is said to be characterised by coarser deposits. However, coordinates are not provided, so overlap with the feature cannot be confirmed and the narrative description is too high level to be able to use this information to invalidate the presence of A5.2 Subtidal sand.

South-West Deeps (East) rMCZ FS03 – Data																
ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table.*	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 03_A5.1	BSH	BGS Seabed sediment s data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	75	0	N/A	1	1 record of A5.4	75 records of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment are distributed evenly throughout the extent of the feature, validating the presence of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment recommended by the regional MCZ project.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 03_A5.1	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010 (Modified by Finding Sanctuary)	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Please note the extent of EUNIS A6 Deep sea habitat was adjusted by the regional MCZ project and removed from the east area of the site and replaced by EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand and EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediments. This modified the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment to extend into the eastern region of the site. This modification is referenced by the Finding Sanctuary final report. See notes from Appendix 8 of Final Report. "The modelled data showed what we considered to be a spurious patch of 'deep-sea bed' habitat located in the south-west of our study area, on the continental shelf and at a distance from the actual shelf break. This patch came from the UKSeaMap modelled data, which uses 200m depth as a cut-off for the differentiation between the continental shelf habitats (subtidal sand, subtidal mixed sediments etc), and the deep-sea habitat that lies beyond the shelf break. In general terms this works well – on nautical charts in the south-west region, the 200m contour coincides with the location of the shelf break. However, the bathymetry data used by the UKSeaMap model showed an area of a depression below 200m, located on the continental shelf – this is not an area of rapid change in slope. In the modelled outputs, this was classified as 'deep-sea bed'. We reclassified it as the surrounding shelf habitat (subtidal sand) in the dataset that we used during stakeholder meetings and in order to calculate the figures presented here".	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://tina.eurparcarchive.org/20120502152639/http://www.findingsanctuary.org/resources/download/1207.pdf">http://tina.eurparcarchive.org/20120502152639/http://www.findingsanctuary.org/resources/download/1207.pdf</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 03_A5.1	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mapped as EUNIS A5.1 and some small sections of A6.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 03_A5.2	BSH	BGS Seabed sediment s data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	155	0	N/A	2	2 records of A5.1	155 records of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand are distributed evenly throughout the extent of the feature, validating the presence of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand recommended by the regional MCZ project.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 03_A5.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010 (Modified by Finding Sanctuary)	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Please note the extent of EUNIS A6 Deep sea habitat was adjusted by the regional MCZ project and removed from the east area of the site and replaced by EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand. This modified the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.2 subtidal sand to extend into the eastern region of the site. This modification is referenced by the Finding Sanctuary final report See notes from Appendix 8 of Final Report. "The modelled data showed what we considered to be a spurious patch of 'deep-sea bed' habitat located in the south-west of our study area, on the continental shelf and at a distance from the actual shelf break. This patch came from the UKSeaMap modelled data, which uses 200m depth as a cut-off for the differentiation between the continental shelf habitats (subtidal sand, subtidal mixed sediments etc), and the deep-sea habitat that lies beyond the shelf break. In general terms this works well – on nautical charts in the south-west region, the 200m contour coincides with the location of the shelf break. However, the bathymetry data used by the UKSeaMap model showed an area of a depression below 200m, located on the continental shelf – this is not an area of rapid change in slope. In the modelled outputs, this was classified as 'deep-sea bed'. We reclassified it as the surrounding shelf habitat (subtidal sand) in the dataset that we used during stakeholder meetings and in order to calculate the figures presented here".	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://tna.eur.oparchive.org/20120502152639/http://www.findingsanctuary.org/resources/download/1207.pdf">http://tna.eur.oparchive.org/20120502152639/http://www.findingsanctuary.org/resources/download/1207.pdf</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 03_A5.2	BSH	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Ground-truthing	Marine Recorder QA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data was collected from one survey: (survey identification key MRMLN0030000002). There are 4 data point records within the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand. However, it is not possible to determine whether or not the points are in agreement with the recommended ENG feature as the habitat codes provided are not known and therefore cannot be converted to EUNIS. Habitat codes for the 4 points are as follows, Ciro30190, Ciro302100, Ciro20010 & Ciro20021.	No	No	No	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marine recorder data">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marine recorder data</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 03_A5.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mapped as EUNIS A5.2 and some small sections of A6.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A6 Deep-sea bed	FS 03_A6	BSH	Astrium Bathymetry	Bathymetry	N/A	Only data that has been quality assessed and passed fit for use in navigational charting by UKHO was used in the creation of the DEM. Quality checking was undertaken where possible as part of the methodology for creating DEM. See final report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The EUNIS habitat A6 is defined by the 200m depth barrier which is well defined by the Astrium bathymetry. Astrium depth values within the boundary of the recommended feature range from just over 140m in the north east portion of the feature to greater than 550m in the south west portion. Most but not all the feature lies at greater than 200m. Unfortunately no confidence information accompanies the depth values at this location so there is no way of assessing the reliability of this data.	No	Yes	Yes	For external data source contact Defra or JNCC
A6 Deep-sea bed	FS 03_A6	BSH	BGS Seabed sediment data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	3	A5.2	0	N/A	Three records of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand are spread evenly over the recommended feature extent. However A6 Deep-Sea bed is a EUNIS level 2 habitat defined using a bathymetric parameter i.e. the sea bed beyond the continental shelf break, usually applying a depth threshold of 200m. For this reason, biological or sedimentary data points which occur over the feature A6 Deep Sea bed which do not record the parent feature are not useful for invalidating this habitat.  Description on the European Environment Agency website gives the following definition for Sublittoral sediment 'Sediment habitats in the sublittoral near shore zone (i.e. covering the infralittoral and circalittoral zones), typically extending from the extreme lower shore down to the edge of the bathyal zone (200 m). Sediment ranges from boulders and cobbles, through pebbles and shingle, coarse sands, sands, fine sands, muds, and mixed sediments. Those communities found in or on sediment are described within this broad habitat type.'  JNCC Marine habitat classification says Sublittoral sediment extends to depths 100m  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a> .	Yes	No	No	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A6 Deep-sea bed	FS 03_A6	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010 (Modified by Finding Sanctuary)	Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A	Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Please note the extent of EUNIS A6 Deep sea habitat was adjusted by the regional MCZ project and removed from the east area of the site and replaced by EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand and EUNIS A5.1 coarse sediment to extend into the eastern region of the site. This modification is referenced by the Finding Sanctuary final report. See notes from Appendix 8 of Final Report. "The modelled data showed what we considered to be a spurious patch of 'deep-sea bed' habitat located in the south-west of our study area, on the continental shelf and at a distance from the actual shelf break. This patch came from the UKSeaMap modelled data, which uses 200m depth as a cut-off for the differentiation between the continental shelf habitats (subtidal sand, subtidal mixed sediments etc), and the deep-sea habitat that lies beyond the shelf break. In general terms this works well – on nautical charts in the south-west region, the 200m contour coincides with the location of the shelf break. However, the bathymetry data used by the UKSeaMap model showed an area of a depression below 200m, located on the continental shelf – this is not an area of rapid change in slope. In the modelled outputs, this was classified as 'deep-sea bed'. We reclassified it as the surrounding shelf habitat (subtidal sand) in the dataset that we used during stakeholder meetings and in order to calculate the figures presented here".	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://tna.euroarchive.org/20120502152639/http://www.findingsanctuary.org/resources/download/1207.pdf">http://tna.euroarchive.org/20120502152639/http://www.findingsanctuary.org/resources/download/1207.pdf</a>
A6 Deep-sea bed	FS 03_A6	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The UK SeaMap 2010 bathymetry technical report (JNCC, 2011: Fionnuala McBreen, Natalie Askew & Andrew Cameron. UKSeaMap 2010 Technical Report 1, Bathymetry) shows that there is High confidence that the EUNIS A6 feature lies in the deep circalittoral zone beyond 200m (see fig. 5 on p6 of the technical report). While the habitats mapped in UK SeaMap 2010 were created by integrating bathymetry, light penetration and wave disturbance, the bathymetry underpinning the feature in this site has High confidence associated with it as there is good coverage of depth soundings (see fig. 2 in technical report) over the EUNIS A6 feature and there are two different bathymetry datasets (GEBCO & SeaZone) corroborating each other in this location.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
Celtic sea relict sandbanks	FS 03_G8	Geological feature	MB0102 Task 2A	Habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2A report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=mb0102_8589_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=mb0102_8589_TRP.pdf</a>

South-West Deeps (East) rMCZ FS03 – Confidence Assessment																
ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
rMCZ feature																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS_03_A_5.1	75	0	1	76	99	100	0	0	No	Mod	The presence of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment is supported by interpreted ground-truthing data with more than 90% agreement & covering >50% of feature extent. However, based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence has been changed to Moderate in accordance with protocol E.	Mod	The presence of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment is supported by interpreted ground-truthing data with more than 90% agreement & covering >50% of feature extent. The validating points are evenly distributed over the entire extent of the recommended feature. However, based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence has been changed to Moderate in accordance with protocol E.	UKSeaMap 2010 (Modified by Finding Sanctuary)	BGS sample points are the only data which verify the presence and extent of this feature. The points are well distributed across the whole feature. After taking into account the number of points in relation to the size of the site it was decided that an exception was not applicable here.  Finding Sanctuary has made changes to UKSeaMap2010. See notes from Appendix 8 of Final Report. "The modelled data showed what we considered to be a spurious patch of 'deep-sea bed' habitat located in the south-west of our study area, on the continental shelf and at a distance from the actual shelf break. This patch came from the UKSeaMap modelled data, which uses 200m depth as a cut-off for the differentiation between the continental shelf habitats (subtidal sand, subtidal mixed sediments etc), and the deep-sea habitat that lies beyond the shelf break. In general terms this works well – on nautical charts in the south-west region, the 200m contour coincides with the location of the shelf break. However, the bathymetry data used by the UKSeaMap model showed an area of a depression below 200m, located on the continental shelf – this is not an area of rapid change in slope. In the modelled outputs, this was classified as 'deep-sea bed'. We reclassified it as the surrounding shelf habitat (subtidal sand) in the dataset that we used during stakeholder meetings and in order to calculate the figures presented here".
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS_03_A_5.2	155	0	2	157	99	100	0	0	No	Mod	The presence of A5.2 Subtidal sand is supported by interpreted ground-truthing data with more than 90% agreement & covering >50% of feature extent. However, based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence has been changed to Moderate in accordance with protocol E.	Mod	The presence of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment is supported by interpreted ground-truthing data with more than 90% agreement & covering >50% of feature extent. The validating points are evenly distributed over the entire extent of the recommended feature. However, based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence has been changed to Moderate in accordance with protocol E.	UKSeaMap 2010 (Modified by Finding Sanctuary)	BGS sample points are the only data which verify the presence and extent of this feature. The points are well distributed across the whole feature.  Finding Sanctuary has made changes to UKSeaMap2010. See notes from Appendix 8 of Final Report. "The modelled data showed what we considered to be a spurious patch of 'deep-sea bed' habitat located in the south-west of our study area, on the continental shelf and at a distance from the actual shelf break. This patch came from the UKSeaMap modelled data, which uses 200m depth as a cut-off for the differentiation between the continental shelf habitats (subtidal sand, subtidal mixed sediments etc), and the deep-sea habitat that lies beyond the shelf break. In general terms this works well – on nautical charts in the south-west region, the 200m contour coincides with the location of the shelf break. However, the bathymetry data used by the UKSeaMap model showed an area of a depression below 200m, located on the continental shelf – this is not an area of rapid change in slope. In the modelled outputs, this was classified as 'deep-sea bed'. We reclassified it as the surrounding shelf habitat (subtidal sand) in the dataset that we used during stakeholder meetings and in order to calculate the figures presented here".
A6 Deep-sea bed	FS_03_A_6	0	3	0	0	N/A	N/A	N / A	N / A	No	High	The EUNIS habitat A6 is defined by the 200m depth threshold which is defined by the Astrium bathymetry which, while it covers the entire extent of the feature	High	The EUNIS habitat A6 is defined by the 200m depth threshold which the Astrium bathymetry delineates. While the Astrium bathymetry covers the entire extent of the	UKSeaMap 2010 (Modified by Finding Sanctuary)	A6 Deep-Sea bed is a EUNIS level 2 habitat defined using a bathymetric parameter i.e. the sea bed beyond the continental shelf break, usually applying a depth threshold of 200m. For this reason, biological or sedimentary data points which occur over the feature A6 Deep Sea bed which do not record the parent feature are not useful for invalidating this

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

													recommended does not have any accompanying confidence information in this area. However, The UK SeaMap 2010 bathymetry technical report (JNCC, 2011: Fionnuala McBreen, Natalie Askew & Andrew Cameron. UKSeaMap 2010 Technical Report 1, Bathymetry) shows that there is high confidence that the EUNIS habitat A6 feature that lies in the deep circalittoral zone beyond 200m (see fig. 5 on p6 of the technical report). While the habitats mapped in UK SeaMap 2010 were created by integrating bathymetry, light penetration and wave disturbance, the bathymetry itself underpinning the presence of the A6 Deep sea bed feature in this site has high confidence associated with it because there is good coverage of depth soundings (see fig. 2 in technical report) overlapping it and there are two different bathymetry datasets (GEBCO & SeaZone) corroborating depth in this location. For this reason there is high confidence associated with the presence of the feature.		feature recommended it does not have any accompanying confidence information in this area, so on its own cannot validate the feature. However, The UK SeaMap 2010 bathymetry technical report (JNCC, 2011: Fionnuala McBreen, Natalie Askew & Andrew Cameron. UKSeaMap 2010 Technical Report 1, Bathymetry) shows that there is high confidence that the A6 feature lies in the deep circalittoral zone beyond 200m (see fig. 5 on p6 of the technical report). While the habitats mapped in UK SeaMap 2010 were created by integrating bathymetry, light penetration and wave disturbance, the bathymetry itself underpinning the presence of the EUNIS habitat A6 Deep sea bed feature in this site has high confidence associated with it because there is good coverage of depth soundings (see fig. 2 in technical report) here and there are two different bathymetry datasets (GEBCO & SeaZone) corroborating depth in this location. For this reason there is high confidence associated with the extent of the feature.		habitat.
Celtic sea relict sandbanks	FS 03_G 8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N / A	N / A	No	High	Confidence in morphology is a direct parallel of confidence in the presence of a geo-feature and morphological confidence in maps is generally high.	High	Confidence in morphology is a direct parallel of confidence in the presence of a geo-feature and morphological confidence in maps is generally high.	MB102 Task 2a Tidal bank features polygon	Bathymetry (and seismic) records clearly indicate the vertical topographical and areal coverage of large-scale geological or geomorphological features. Confidence in morphology is a direct parallel of confidence in the presence of a geo-feature, even without recourse to petrological or sedimentological information, and morphological confidence in maps is generally high. These data information were identified by the MB0102 Task 2A contract.	

South-West Deeps (West) FS02 – Data

ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Year collected (for species FOCI and temporally varying habitats)	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table.*	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features</b>																	
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 02_A5.1	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 02_ A5. 1	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	9	N/A	N/A	1	A5.4	N/A	Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs .ac.uk
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 02_ A5. 2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 02_ A5. 2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	58	N/A	N/A	1	A5.1	N/A	Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs .ac.uk
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 02_ A5. 4	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 02_ A5. 4	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a> One extra point for A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments was found on the recommended feature extent by the regional MCZ project for A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs .ac.uk
Celtic sea relict sandbanks	FS 02_ G8	Geolo gical featur e	MB0102 Task 2A	Habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2A report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=mb0102_8589_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=mb0102_8589_TRP.pdf</a>

**South-West Deeps (West) FS02 – Confidence Assessment**

ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
rMCZ features																

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 02_A 5.1	9	0	1	9	90	100	0	0	Assessment of distribution of points within polygon	Mod	The presence of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment is supported by interpreted ground-truthing data with more than 90% agreement. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence has been changed to Moderate in accordance with the protocol.	Low	Sample data covers more than 50% of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment. However, our confidence in the extent of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment is reduced due to the limited number of points.	UKSeaMap 2010	BGS sample points are the only data which verify the presence and extent of this feature. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence in presence has been changed to Moderate in accordance with the protocol. These points are evenly spaced across two of the three polygons for this feature. Using expert judgement and the precautionary approach JNCC have assessed our confidence in feature extent as Low.
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 02_A 5.2	58	0	1	58	98	100	0	0	No	Mod	The presence of A5.2 Subtidal sand is supported by interpreted ground-truthing data with more than 90% agreement. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence has been changed to Moderate in accordance with the protocol.	Mod	Sample data covers more than 50% of A5.2 Subtidal sand. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence has been changed to Moderate in accordance with the protocol.	UKSeaMap 2010	BGS sample points are the only data which verify the presence and extent of this feature. The points are well distributed across the whole feature.
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 02_A 5.4	2	0	0	2	100	100	100	N/A	Assessment of distribution of points within polygon	Mod	The presence of A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments is supported by interpreted ground-truthing data with more than 90% agreement. However, there are only two points validating the presence of the feature so the confidence is lowered to moderate.	Low	Sample data covers more than 50% of A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments. However, our confidence in the extent of A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments is reduced due to the limited number of 2 data points.	UKSeaMap 2010	BGS sample points are the only data which verify the presence and extent of this feature. There is a small sample size and only one BGS point per polygon. As a result of this JNCC have assessed our confidence in feature extent as low. The distribution of point data across the feature is limited to two data points and therefore we have applied expert judgment and changed the confidence in extent of the recommended feature to Low.
Celtic sea relict sandbanks	FS 02_G 8	N/A	No	High	Confidence in morphology is a direct parallel of confidence in the presence of a geo-feature and morphological confidence in maps is generally high.	High	Confidence in morphology is a direct parallel of confidence in the presence of a geo-feature and morphological confidence in maps is generally high.	MB0102 Task 2a Tidal bank features polygon	Bathymetry (and seismic) records clearly indicate the vertical topographical and areal coverage of large-scale geological or geomorphological features. Confidence in morphology is a direct parallel of confidence in the presence of a geo-feature, even without recourse to petrological or sedimentological information, and morphological confidence in maps is generally high. These data information were identified by the MB0102 Task 2A contract.							

The Canyons rMCZ FS01 and the Canyons recommended reference area FS RA 01 – Data

ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table. *	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse	FS 01_A5.1	BSH	JNCC/MESH Canyons Survey habitat map	Habitat map from survey	N/A	MESH confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	This polygon is not validated by any ground-truthing samples within the site	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchmesh.net/default.a">http://www.searchmesh.net/default.a</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

sediment			(GUI: GB000971)														spx?page=1974
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 01_A5.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	This is a small polygon and likely to be an artefact of data modelling. It is not supported by any ground-truthing samples.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A6 Deep-sea bed	FS 01_A6	BSH	JNCC/MESH Canyons Survey data points	Ground-truthing sampling data points	Video and photo sampling	Marine recorder QA	26	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	A total of 9495 analysed photos were taken along the 26 video transects at the sample stations. All of these are A6. The numbers of each EUNIS Level 3 feature identified within the photos are provided below. Feature: Number of Points - A6.11: 1600; A6.14: 17; A6.2: 446; A6.22: 2108; A6.3: 1496; A6.5: 181; A6.4: 3039; A6.611: 608	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searcmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searcmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>
A6 Deep-sea bed	FS 01_A6	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The UK SeaMap 2010 bathymetry technical report (JNCC, 2011: Fionnuala McBreen, Natalie Askew & Andrew Cameron. UKSeaMap 2010 Technical Report 1, Bathymetry) shows that there is high confidence that the A6 feature lies in the deep circalittoral zone beyond 200m. See figure 5 on p6 of the technical report. There is good coverage of depth sounding within the site (see fig 2 on p6 of the technical report).	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A6 Deep-sea bed	FS 01_A6	BSH	Astrium Bathymetry	Bathymetry	N/A	Only data that has been quality assessed and passed fit for use in navigational charting by UKHO was used in the creation of the DEM. Quality checking was undertaken where possible as part of the methodology for creating DEM. See final report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The EUNIS habitat A6 is defined by the 200m depth barrier. The Atrium bathymetry information indicates the entire recommended extent of the feature A6 is below 200m and a confidence score of 6 (out of a possible 9) accompanies the depth values here.	No	Yes	Yes	For external data source contact Defra or JNCC
A6 Deep-sea bed	FS 01_A6	BSH	JNCC/MESH Canyons Survey habitat map (GUI: GB000971)	Habitat map from survey	N/A	MESH confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Polygons for the deep-sea broad-scale habitat contain biological validation samples.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searcmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searcmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>
Cold-water coral reefs	FS 01_HOCI_2	FOCI habitat	JNCC/MESH Canyons Survey data points	Ground-truthing sampling data points	Video and photo sampling	Marine recorder QA	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	A total of 515 analysed photos were taken (within the extent of the cold water coral reefs feature as recommended by the regional MCZ project) along the one transect which are all A6.611 = Deep sea <i>Lophelia pertusa</i> reef, which is cold-water coral reef. There are also further 5 photos from the same transect verifying A6.611 = Deep sea <i>Lophelia pertusa</i> reef within the rMCZ but located outside the recommended extent of the feature proposed by the regional MCZ project.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searcmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searcmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>
Cold-water coral reefs	FS 01_HOCI_2	FOCI habitat	JNCC/MESH Canyons Survey habitat map (GUI: GB000971)	Habitat map from survey	N/A	MESH confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Polygons for the Deep sea <i>Lophelia pertusa</i> reef (A6.611) habitat contain biological validation samples.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searcmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searcmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>
<b>rRA features</b>																	
A6 Deep-sea bed	FS RA _01A6	BSH	JNCC/MESH Canyons Survey data points	Ground-truthing sampling data points	Video and photo sampling	Marine recorder QA	4	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	A total of 1481 analysed photos were taken along the four video transects. All of these are A6. The numbers of each EUNIS Level 3 feature identified within the photos are provided below. Feature: Number of Points - A6.11: 301; A6.3: 265; A6.4: 395; A6.611: 520	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searcmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searcmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>
A6 Deep-sea bed	FS RA _01A6	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010 (GUI: GB001055)	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>						

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A6 Deep-sea bed	FS RA _01A6	BSH	Astrium Bathymetry	Bathymetry	N/A	Only data that has been quality assessed and passed fit for use in navigational charting by UKHO was used in the creation of the DEM. Quality checking was undertaken where possible as part of the methodology for creating DEM. See final report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The EUNIS habitat A6 is defined by the 200m depth barrier which is well defined by the Astrium bathymetry. All of the habitat is deeper than 200m.	No	Yes	Yes	For external data source contact Defra or JNCC
A6 Deep-sea bed	FS RA _01A6	BSH	JNCC/MESH Canyons Survey habitat map (GUI: GB000971)	Habitat map from survey	N/A	MESH confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Polygons for the deep-sea bed broad-scale habitat contain biological validation samples.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.seamsh.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.seamsh.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>
Cold-water coral reefs	FS RA _01HOCl_2	FOCI habitat	JNCC/MESH Canyons Survey data points	Ground-truthing sampling data points	Video and photo sampling	Marine recorder QA	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	A total of 515 analysed photos were taken (within the extent of the cold water coral reefs feature as recommended by the regional MCZ project) along one transect which are all A6.611 = Deep sea <i>Lophelia pertusa</i> reef, which is cold-water coral reef. There are also further 5 photos from the same transect verifying A6.611 = Deep sea <i>Lophelia pertusa</i> reef within the rRA but located outside the recommended extent of the feature proposed by the regional MCZ project.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.seamsh.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.seamsh.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>
Cold-water coral reefs	FS RA _01HOCl_2	FOCI habitat	JNCC/MESH Canyons habitat map (GUI: GB000971)	Habitat map from survey	N/A	MESH confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Polygons for the Deep sea <i>Lophelia pertusa</i> reef (A6.611) habitat contain biological validation samples.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.seamsh.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.seamsh.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>

The Canyons rMCZ FS01 and the Canyons recommended reference area FS RA 01 – Confidence Assessment

ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 01_A5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Only modelled data available.	Low	Only modelled data available.	MESH (GUI: GB000971)	N/A
A5.2 Subtidal sand	FS 01_A5.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Only modelled data available.	Low	Only modelled data available.	UKSeaMap 2010	N/A
A6 Deep-sea bed	FS 01_A6	26	0	N/A	26	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	High	The MESH South-West Approaches Canyons habitat map is based on survey data, including acoustic and biological ground-truthing, and has a confidence score >58%. Polygons for EUNIS broad-scale habitat A6 Deep-sea bed contain biological validation samples.	High	The MESH South-West Approaches Canyons habitat map covers more than 50% of the recommended location for the EUNIS broad-scale habitat A6 Deep-sea bed, with the remainder of the feature covered by UKSeamap 2010. The extent of	MESH (GUI: GB000971) and UKSeaMap 2010	N/A

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

														EUNIS broad-scale habitat A6 Deep-sea bed is defined solely by the bathymetry which there is good data for.		
Cold-water coral reefs	FS_01_HOCL_2	1	0	N/A	1	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	High	The MESH South-West Approaches Canyons habitat map is based on survey data, including acoustic and biological ground-truthing, and has a confidence score >58%. Polygons for the habitat FOCI cold water coral reefs contain biological validation samples.	High	The MESH South-West Approaches Canyons habitat map covers 100% of the recommended location for the habitat FOCI cold water coral reefs.	MESH (GUI: GB000971)	N/A
<b>rRA features</b>																
A6 Deep-sea bed (rRA)	FS_RA_01A6	4	0	N/A	4	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	High	The MESH South-West Approaches Canyons habitat map is based on survey data, including acoustic and biological ground-truthing, and has a confidence score >58%. Polygons for EUNIS broad-scale habitat A6 Deep-sea bed contain biological validation samples.	High	The MESH South-West Approaches Canyons habitat map covers 100% of the recommended location for EUNIS broad-scale habitat A6 Deep-sea bed. The extent of EUNIS broad-scale habitat A6 Deep-sea bed is defined solely by the bathymetry which there is good data for.	MESH (GUI: GB000971)	N/A
Cold-water coral reefs (rRA)	FS_RA_01HOCL_2	1	0	N/A	1	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	High	The MESH South-West Approaches Canyons habitat map is based on survey data, including acoustic and biological-ground-truthing, and has a confidence score >58%. Polygons for the habitat FOCI cold water coral reefs contain biological validation samples.	High	The MESH South-West Approaches Canyons habitat map covers 100% of the recommended location for cold water coral reefs.	MESH (GUI: GB000971)	N/A

Western Channel rMCZ FS12 – Data

ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table.*	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS_12_A4.2	BSH	UkSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS_12_A4.2	BSH	MB0102 Task 2E	Combined Kinetic Energy map	N/A	MB0102 produced confidence layers for this map. See MB0102 report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate energy is identified within the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock broad-scale habitat.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_T RP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_T RP.pdf</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS_12_A4.2	BSH	BGS hard substrate	Hard substrate map	N/A	Geoscientific standards and corporate quality assurance standards were applied. See BGS hard substrate user guide for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The interpretation of the BGS hard substrate maps was based on a variety of data sourced from within the British Geological Survey and externally. The data source for the polygon within site was identified as "Data Source: Samples, Seismic, and Admiralty Charts". The Polygons BGS ID is: BGS_467. No BGS data point validated this feature.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 12_A4.2	BSH	BGS seabed sediment s data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	16	13 records of A5.1 and 3 records of A5.4	0	N/A	The BGS data points for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments should not be used to discredit the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock because the survey method used is unknown and may not be appropriate for rock habitat.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 12_A5.1	BSH	UkSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 12_A5.1	BSH	BGS seabed sediment s data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	10	0	N/A	0	N/A	There are ten records of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment within the recommended extent of the feature and a further 13 records of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment on the recommended extent for EUNIS A4.3 Low Energy circalittoral rock so were not used in this analysis.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 12_A5.4	BSH	UkSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 12_A5.4	BSH	BGS seabed sediment s data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	3	0	N/A	1	1 record of A5.1	There are three records of EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments within the recommended extent of the feature and one parent feature record of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment. Please note there are a further 3 records of EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments on the recommended extent for EUNIS A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock so were not used in this analysis.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk

Western Channel rMCZ FS12 – Confidence Assessment																
ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	FS 12_A 4.2	0	16	0	16	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Modelled data only available	Low	Modelled data only available	UKSeaMap 2010	The BGS data points for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments should not be used to discredit the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock because the survey method used is unknown and may not be appropriate for rock habitat.
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	FS 12_A 5.1	10	0	0	10	100	100	0	0	No	Mod	Presence of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment is supported by multiple ground-truthing records, >90% agreement across records for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence score has been adjusted by one category to Moderate in accordance with Protocol E.	Low	Sample data covers less than 50% of the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise Moderate confidence score has been adjusted by one category to Low in accordance with Protocol E.	UKSeaMap 2010	Based on application of Protocol E, given the agreement with the ENG feature EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment, we have Moderate confidence in presence. We have Low confidence in extent based on the spread of the data points across the extent of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment. Based on the lack of QA information the confidence scores have been reduced by one category in accordance with Protocol E.
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	FS 12_A 5.4	3	0	1	4	75	100	0	0	No	Mod	Presence of EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments is supported by multiple ground-truthing records, >90% agreement across parent feature records for EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise high confidence score has been adjusted to Moderate in accordance with Protocol E.	Low	Sample data covers less than 50% of the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise Moderate confidence score has been adjusted by one category to Low in accordance with Protocol E.	UKSeaMap 2010	Based on application of Protocol E, A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments, we have Low confidence in presence. We have Low confidence in extent based on the spread of the data points across the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand. Based on the lack of QA information the confidence scores have been reduced by one category in accordance with Protocol E.

**Table 230 Irish Sea Conservation Zones Project Offshore Sites**

Mid St George's Channel rMCZ ISCZ04 – Data																	
ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table. *	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference	
<b>rMCZ features</b>																	
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ 04_A4 .2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>	
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ 04_A4 .2	BSH	MB0102 Task 2E	Combined Kinetic Energy map	N/A	MB0102 produced confidence layers for this map. See MB0102 report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate energy is identified within the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_T RP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_T RP.pdf</a>	
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ 04_A4 .2	BSH	BGS hard substrate	Hard substrate map	N/A	Geoscientific standards and corporate quality assurance standards were applied. See BGS hard substrate user guide for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The interpretation of the BGS hard substrate maps was based on a variety of data sourced from within the British Geological Survey (BGS) and externally. The data source and survey identification for the polygons within site was identified as BGS_245: BGS, Samples, Seismic, Admiralty Charts, BGS_246: BGS, Samples, Seismic, Admiralty Charts, BGS_247: BGS, Admiralty Charts, BGS_251: BGS, Samples, Admiralty Charts,	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>	
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISCZ 04_A5 .1	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>	
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISCZ 04_A5 .1	BSH	Marine Recorder	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Marine Recorder QA	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	1 record of "Gravelly sand/sandy gravel with Venus casina, Glycymeris, hydroids and crisiidae" which verifies the soft substrate parent habitat EUNIS A5.	No	Yes	Yes	'The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorder data">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorder data</a> '	
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISCZ 04_A5 .1	BSH	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Cefas data standards	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	The Cefas data points for EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the ENG feature.	No	Yes	Yes	Data aquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.	

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISCZ 04_A5 .1	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs Samples (GS) and two records collected using a Vanveen	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	2	N/A	0	1	1 record of A5.2,	Two records verify the feature EUNIS A5.1 and 1 record of EUNIS A5.2 verifies the parent feature.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.2 Subtidal Sands	ISCZ 04_A5 .2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.2 Subtidal Sands	ISCZ 04_A5 .2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs Samples (GS) and two records collected using a Vanveen	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	2	N/A	0	1	1 record of A5.1,	Two records verify the feature A5.2 and 1 record of A5.1 verifies the parent feature.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	ISCZ 04_A5 .4	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	ISCZ 04_A5 .4	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs Samples (GS) and two records collected using a Vanveen	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	N/A	0	1	1 record of A5.1,	One record of EUNIS A5.1 verifies the parent feature.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	ISCZ 04_A5 .4	BSH	Marine Recorder	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Marine Recorder QA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 record of "Shelly, masses of dead Modiolus shells" (Survey ID: MRMIT180000007D)	No	No	No	'The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a> '
Subtidal sands and gravels	ISCZ 04_H OCl_2 1	Habitat FOCI	Marine Recorder	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Marine Recorder QA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 record of "Gravelly sand/sandy gravel with Venus casina, Glycymeris, hydroids and crisiidae" which verifies the soft substrate . 1 record of "Shelly, masses of dead Modiolus shells" (Survey ID: MRMIT180000007D). Neither of these could provided enough information to verify ENG feature Subtidal sands and gravels.	No	Yes	Yes	'The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a> '
Subtidal sands and gravels	ISCZ 04_H OCl_2 1	Habitat FOCI	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Cefas data standards	1	0	N/a	0	N/A	The Cefas data point for EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the ENG feature. EUNIS habitats A5.1 and A5.2 directly correspond with ENG Feature, Habitat FOCI, Subtidal sands and gravels. The EUNIS habitats A5.1 subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.	No	No	No	Data aquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Subtidal sands and gravels	ISCZ 04_H OCL_2 1	Habitat FOCI	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs Samples (GS) and two records collected using a Vanveen	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	7	0	N/A	0	N/A	Two records verify the feature A5.1 and 1 record of A5.2. EUNIS habitats A5.1 and A5.2 directly correspond with ENG Feature, Habitat FOCI, Subtidal sands and gravels. The EUNIS habitats A5.1 subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
Subtidal sands and gravels	ISCZ 04_H OCL_2 1	Habitat FOCI	MB0102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report MESH Confidence Assessment (Score of 28%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MESH habitat maps were used to produce the Subtidal Sands and Gravels polygon for the MB0102 contract and therefore have a MESH confidence score and Unique ID. GB000039 'Gravelly sand' and 'Sandy gravel'. The EUNIS habitats A5.1 subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_T RP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_T RP.pdf</a>
<b>rRA features</b>																
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ RA C_A4. 2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ RA C_A4. 2	BSH	MB0102 Task 2E	Combined Kinetic Energy map	N/A	MB0102 produced confidence layers for this map. See MB0102 report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate energy is identified within the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_T RP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_T RP.pdf</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ RA C_A4. 2	BSH	BGS hard substrate	Hard substrate map	N/A	Geoscientific standards and corporate quality assurance standards were applied. See BGS hard substrate user guide for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The interpretation of the BGS hard substrate maps was based on a variety of data sourced from within the British Geological Survey and externally. The data source and survey identification for the polygons within site was identified as BGS_245: BGS, Samples, Seismic, Admiralty Charts, BGS_246: BGS, Samples, Seismic, Admiralty Charts, BGS_247: BGS, Admiralty Charts, BGS_251: BGS, Samples, Admiralty Charts,	No	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISCZ RA C_A5. 1	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sands	ISCZ RA C_A5. 2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	ISCZ RA C_A5. 4	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Subtidal sands and gravels	ISCZ RA C_HO CI_21	Habitat FOCI	MB0102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report MESH Confidence Assessment (Score of 28%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MESH habitat maps were used to produce the Subtidal Sands and Gravels polygon for the MB0102 contract and therefore have a MESH confidence score and Unique ID GB000039 'Gravelly sand' and 'Sandy gravel'. The EUNIS habitats A5.1 subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_T RP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_T RP.pdf</a>
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**Mid St George's Channel rMCZ ISCZ04 – Confidence Assessment**

ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ 04_A4.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Only modelled data available	Low	Only modelled data available	UKSeaMap2010	Only modelled data available.
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISCZ 04_A5.1	3	0	2	5	60	100	50	100	Applied to confidence in extent due to the limited data points and distribution.	Mod	Presence of the ENG feature EUNIS A5.1 is verified by over 50% agreement across records for the ENG feature A5.1 and 100% agreement with the parent feature EUNIS A5.	Low	Ground-truthing data covers less than 50% of the recommended feature and would have a Moderate confidence applied, however expert opinion accounted for limited data points (5) and distribution, resulting in Low confidence.	UKSeaMap2010	Presence of the ENG feature is supported by a limited number and distribution of data points, this would normally achieve a Moderate score but a precautionary approach is adjusted to Low for extent.
A5.2 Subtidal Sands	ISCZ 04_A5.2	2	0	1	3	67	100	0	0	Applied to confidence in presence and extent due to the limited data points and distribution.	Low	Presence of the ENG feature is supported by a limited number of data points which would normally achieve a Moderate score but a precautionary approach has been applied and therefore the score adjusted to Low.	Low	Ground-truthing data covers less than 50% of the recommended feature and would have a Moderate confidence applied, however expert opinion accounted for limited data points (3) and distribution, resulting in Low confidence.	UKSeaMap2010	Presence of the ENG feature is supported by a limited number and distribution of data points, this would normally achieve a Moderate score but a precautionary approach is adjusted to Low for presence and extent.
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	ISCZ 04_A5.4	0	0	1	1	0	100	100	100	Applied to confidence in presence and extent due to the limited data points and distribution.	Low	Only modelled data and a single data point that verifies the parent habitat are available for the ENG feature EUNIS A5.4 as recommended by the regional projects.	Low	Only modelled data and a single data point that verifies the parent habitat are available for the feature as recommended by the regional projects.	UKSeaMap2010	Presence of the ENG feature is supported by a limited number and distribution of data points, this would normally achieve a Moderate score but a precautionary approach is adjusted to Low

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

																	for presence and extent.
Subtidal sands and gravels	ISCZ 04_HOCl_21	8	0	0	8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Applied to confidence in extent due to the limited data points and distribution.	Mod	Presence of feature supported by over 90% agreement of the ENG feature type Subtidal sands and gravels.	Low	Ground-truthing data covers less than 50% of the recommended feature and would have a Moderate confidence applied, however expert opinion accounted for limited data points (6) and distribution, resulting in Low confidence.	MB0102 Task 2C - Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map	Presence of the ENG feature is supported by a limited number and distribution of data points, this would normally achieve a Moderate score but a precautionary approach is adjusted to Low for extent.	
<b>rRA features</b>																	
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ RA C_A4.2	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Only modelled data available	Low	Only modelled data available	UKSeaMap2010	Only modelled data available.	
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISCZ RA C_A5.1	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Only modelled data available	Low	Only modelled data available	UKSeaMap2010	Only modelled data available.	
A5.2 Subtidal Sands	ISCZ RA C_A5.2	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Only modelled data available	Low	Only modelled data available	UKSeaMap2010	Only modelled data available.	
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	ISCZ RA C_A5.4	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Only modelled data available	Low	Only modelled data available	UKSeaMap2010	Only modelled data available.	
Subtidal sands and gravels	ISCZ RA C_HOCl_21	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Only modelled data available	Low	Only modelled data available	MB0102 Task 2C - Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map	Only modelled data available.	

Mud Hole rMCZ ISCZ01 and Mud Hole recommended reference area ISCZ RA A – Data																
ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table.*	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISCZ 01_A5.3	BSH	UK SeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISCZ 01_A5.3	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	2	0	N/A	1	<b>A5.2</b>	2 BGS records of EUNIS A5.3 support the presence of the recommended feature EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud. One BGS record of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand supports the presence of the parent feature only. Particle Size Analysis was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISCZ 01_A5.3	BSH	Hinz H., Prieto V. & Kaiser M.J. 2009. Trawl disturbance on benthic communities: chronic effects and experimental predictions. Ecological Applications 19: 761-773	Peer-reviewed Journal article	N/A	QA as described in paper	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2 of the 20 sample sites overlap the subtidal mud feature in the northern part of the site. These 2 sample areas lie within a statistical cluster characterised by greater depth and finer sediments with a higher percentage of silt & clay (at least >50%) and very fine particulates (median particle size <0.88mm).	No	Yes	Yes	Hinz H., Prieto V. & Kaiser M.J. 2009. Trawl disturbance on benthic communities: chronic effects and experimental predictions. Ecological Applications 19: 761-773
Mud habitats in deep water	ISCZ 01_HOCI_13	HOCI	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 BGS record of EUNIS A5.3 lies over recommended FOCI Mud habitats in deep water. Due to how the BSH A5.3 habitat is correlated to Habitat FOCI Mud habitats in deep water it is not possible to use this data point to verify or discredit the presence of the feature habitat. Please see the Ecological Network Guidance for more detail. Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-</a>	Yes	No	No	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

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Mud habitats in deep water	ISCZ_01_HOCL_13	HOCI	Hinz H., Prieto V. & Kaiser M.J. 2009. Trawl disturbance on benthic communities: chronic effects and experimental predictions. Ecological Applications 19: 761-773	Peer-reviewed Journal article	N/A	QA as described in paper	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 of the 20 sample areas lies over the recommended feature mud habitats in deep water. This sample area is grouped within a statistical cluster characterised by greater depth and finer sediments with a higher percentage of silt & clay (at least >50%) and very fine particulates (median particulate size <0.88mm)	No	Yes	Yes	Hinz H., Prieto V. & Kaiser M.J. 2009. Trawl disturbance on benthic communities: chronic effects and experimental predictions. Ecological Applications 19: 761-773
Mud habitats in deep water	ISCZ_01_HOCL_13	HOCI	MB0102 Task 2C Mud habitats in deep water habitat map	Habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report MESH Confidence assessment (Score of 0%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MESH habitat maps were used to produce the Mud habitats in deep water polygon for the MB0102 (Task 2C) contract and have a MESH confidence score of 0%. Unique ID GB000681 - Map of the offshore benthic communities of the Irish Sea - classified using a mixture of characterising species, substrate and depth.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a> & Mackie, A.S.Y. (1990) Offshore Benthic Communities of the Irish Sea. In: The Irish Sea: An Environmental Review, Part 1, 169-218.
Mud habitats in deep water	ISCZ_01_HOCL_13	HOCI	MB0102 Task 2C Mud habitats in deep water habitat map (amended by ISCZ project)	Habitat map (amended)	N/A	No QA provided in Lumb et al., (2009) beyond what is provided in the MESH Confidence Assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MESH habitat maps were used to produce the Mud habitats in deep water polygon for the MB0102 (Task 2C) contract and there by have a MESH confidence score (0%) and Unque ID GB000681 - Map of the offshore benthic communities of the Irish Sea - classified using a mixture of characterising species, substrate and depth. Amendments were made by the ISCZ project to the data set in the Eastern Irish Sea. The southern Subtidal mud/sand boundary was refined in order to take into account best available evidence as demonstrated in (LUMB, C., JOHNSTON, M. & BUSSELL, J. 2011. Evidence on the distribution and quality of mud-related features in the Eastern Irish Sea. A paper presented to the ISCZ Project Team and Regional Stakeholder Group.)	No	Yes	Yes	Irish Sea Conservation Zones project Modified National Dataset (no restrictions specified) <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230</a>
Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities	ISCZ_01_HOCL_18	HOCI	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2 BGS record of A5.3 lies over recommended FOCI Seapens and burrowing megafauna. Due to how the BSH A5.3 habitat is correlated to Habitat FOCI Seapens and burrowing megafauna communities it is not possible to use this data point to verify or discredit the presence of the feature habitat. Please see the Ecological Network Guidance for more detail.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities	ISCZ_01_HOCL_18	HOCI	Hinz H., Prieto V. & Kaiser M.J. 2009. Trawl disturbance on benthic communities: chronic effects and experimental predictions. Ecological Applications 19: 761-773	Peer-reviewed Journal article	N/A	QA as described in paper	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 of the 20 sample areas lies over the recommended feature seapens and burrowing megafauna. This sample area is grouped within a statistical cluster characterised by greater depth and finer sediments with a higher percentage of silt & clay (at least >50%) and very fine particulates (median particulate size <0.88mm).	No	Yes	Yes	Hinz H., Prieto V. & Kaiser M.J. 2009. Trawl disturbance on benthic communities: chronic effects and experimental predictions. Ecological Applications 19: 761-773
Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities	ISCZ_01_HOCL_18	HOCI	MB0102 Task 2C Seapens and burrowing megafauna	Habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report MESH Confidence assessment (Score of 0%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MESH habitat maps were used to produce the Seapens and burrowing megafauna polygon for the MB0102 (Task 2C) contract and have a MESH confidence score of 0%. Unique ID GB000681 - Map of the offshore benthic communities of the Irish Sea - classified using a mixture of characterising species, substrate and depth.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a> & Mackie, A.S.Y. (1990) Offshore Benthic Communities of the Irish Sea. In: The Irish Sea: An Environmental Review, Part 1, 169-218.
Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities	ISCZ_01_HOCL_18	HOCI	MB0102 Task 2C Seapens and burrowing megafauna (amended by ISCZ project)	Habitat map (amended)	N/A	No QA provided in Lumb et al., (2009) beyond what is provided in the MESH Confidence Assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MESH habitat maps were used to produce the Seapens and burrowing megafauna for the MB0102 (Task 2C) contract and have a MESH confidence score of 0% and Unique ID GB000681 - Map of the offshore benthic communities of the Irish Sea - classified using a mixture of characterising species, substrate and depth. Amendments were made by the ISCZ project to the data set in the Eastern Irish Sea. The southern Subtidal mud/sand boundary was refined in order to take into account best available evidence as demonstrated in (LUMB, C., JOHNSTON, M. & BUSSELL, J. 2011. Evidence on the distribution and quality of mud-related features in the Eastern Irish Sea. A paper presented to the ISCZ Project Team and Regional Stakeholder Group.)	No	Yes	Yes	Irish Sea Conservation Zones project Modified National Dataset (no restrictions associated with the amended habitat map)
<b>rRA features</b>																
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISCZ_RA_A5.3	BSH	UK SeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISCZ_RA_A5.3	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 BGS record of A5.3 supports the presence of the recommended feature A5.3 Subtidal mud. Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISCZ_RA_A5.3	BSH	Hinz H., Prieto V. & Kaiser M.J. 2009. Trawl disturbance on benthic communities: chronic effects and experimental predictions. Ecological Applications 19: 761-773	Peer-reviewed Journal article	N/A	QA as described in paper	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 (or possibly 2 if the exact locations of the sample areas was known) of the 20 sample sites overlaps the EUNIS A5.3 subtidal mud feature in the northern part of the site. This sample area lies within a statistical cluster characterised by greater depth and finer sediments with a higher percentage of silt & clay (at least >50%) and very fine particulates (median particle size <0.88mm).	No	Yes	Yes	Hinz H., Prieto V. & Kaiser M.J. 2009. Trawl disturbance on benthic communities: chronic effects and experimental predictions. Ecological Applications 19: 761-773

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Mud habitats in deep water	ISC Z RA _A HO CL_ 13	HOCI	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 BGS record of EUNIS A5.3 lies over recommended FOCI Mud habitats in deep water. Due to how the BSH A5.3 habitat is correlated to Habitat FOCI Mud habitats in deep water it is not possible to use this data point to verify or discredit the presence of the feature habitat. Please see the Ecological Network Guidance for more detail.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
Mud habitats in deep water	ISC Z RA _A HO CL_ 13	HOCI	Hinz H., Prieto V. & Kaiser M.J. 2009. Trawl disturbance on benthic communities: chronic effects and experimental predictions. Ecological Applications 19: 761-773	Peer-reviewed Journal article	N/A	QA as described in paper	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 of the 20 sample areas lies over the recommended feature mud habitats in deep water. This sample area is grouped within a statistical cluster characterised by greater depth and finer sediments with a higher percentage of silt & clay (at least >50%) and very fine particulates (median particulate size <0.88mm)	No	Yes	Yes	Hinz H., Prieto V. & Kaiser M.J. 2009. Trawl disturbance on benthic communities: chronic effects and experimental predictions. Ecological Applications 19: 761-773
Mud habitats in deep water	ISC Z RA _A HO CL_ 13	HOCI	MB0102 Task 2C Mud habitats in deep water habitat map	Habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report MESH Confidence assessment (Score of 0%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MESH habitat maps were used to produce the Mud habitats in deep water polygon for the MB0102 (Task 2C) contract and have a MESH confidence score of 0%. Unique ID GB000681 - Map of the offshore benthic communities of the Irish Sea - classified using a mixture of characterising species, substrate and depth.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a> & Mackie, A.S.Y. (1990) Offshore Benthic Communities of the Irish Sea. In: The Irish Sea: An Environmental Review, Part 1, 169-218.
Mud habitats in deep water	ISC Z RA _A HO CL_ 13	HOCI	MB0102 Task 2C Mud habitats in deep water habitat map (amended by IS CZ project)	Habitat map (amended)	N/A	No QA provided in Lumb et al., (2009) beyond what is provided in the MESH Confidence Assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MESH habitat maps were used to produce the Mud habitats in deep water polygon for the MB0102 (Task 2C) contract and thereby have a MESH confidence score (0%) and Unique ID GB000681 - Map of the offshore benthic communities of the Irish Sea - classified using a mixture of characterising species, substrate and depth. Amendments were made by the IS CZ project to the data set in the Eastern Irish Sea. The southern Subtidal mud/sand boundary was refined in order to take into account best available evidence as demonstrated in (LUMB, C., JOHNSTON, M. & BUSSELL, J. 2011. Evidence on the distribution and quality of mud-related features in the Eastern Irish Sea. A paper presented to the IS CZ Project Team and Regional Stakeholder Group.)	No	Yes	Yes	Irish Sea Conservation Zones project Modified National Dataset (no restrictions specified)
Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities	ISC Z RA _A HO CL_ 18	HOCI	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 BGS record of EUNIS A5.3 lies over recommended FOCI Seapens and burrowing megafauna. Due to how the BSH A5.3 habitat is correlated to Habitat FOCI Seapens and burrowing megafauna communities it is not possible to use this data point to verify or discredit the presence of the feature habitat. Please see the Ecological Network Guidance for more detail. Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities	ISC Z RA _A HO CI_ 18	HOCI	Hinz H., Prieto V. & Kaiser M.J. 2009. Trawl disturbance on benthic communities: chronic effects and experimental predictions. Ecological Applications 19: 761-773	Peer-reviewed Journal article	N/A	QA as described in paper	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 of the 20 sample areas lies over the recommended feature seapens and burrowing megafauna. This sample area is grouped within a statistical cluster characterised by greater depth and finer sediments with a higher percentage of silt & clay (at least >50%) and very fine particulates (median particulate size <0.88mm).	No	Yes	Yes	Hinz H., Prieto V. & Kaiser M.J. 2009. Trawl disturbance on benthic communities: chronic effects and experimental predictions. Ecological Applications 19: 761-773
Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities	ISC Z RA _A HO CI_ 18	HOCI	MB0102 Task 2C Seapens and burrowing megafauna	Habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report MESH Confidence assessment (Score of 0%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MESH habitat maps were used to produce the Seapens and burrowing megafauna polygon for the MB0102 (Task 2C) contract and have a MESH confidence score of 0%. Unique ID GB000681 - Map of the offshore benthic communities of the Irish Sea - classified using a mixture of characterising species, substrate and depth.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a> & Mackie, A.S.Y. (1990) Offshore Benthic Communities of the Irish Sea. In: The Irish Sea: An Environmental Review, Part 1, 169-218.
Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities	ISC Z RA _A HO CI_ 18	HOCI	MB0102 Task 2C Seapens and burrowing megafauna (amended by ISCZ project)	Habitat map (amended)	N/A	No QA provided in Lumb et al., (2009) beyond what is provided in the MESH Confidence Assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MESH habitat maps were used to produce the Seapens and burrowing megafauna for the MB0102 (Task 2C) contract and have a MESH confidence score of 0% and Unique ID GB000681 - Map of the offshore benthic communities of the Irish Sea - classified using a mixture of characterising species, substrate and depth. Amendments were made by the ISCZ project to the data set in the Eastern Irish Sea. The southern Subtidal mud/sand boundary was refined in order to take into account best available evidence as demonstrated in (LUMB, C., JOHNSTON, M. & BUSSELL, J. 2011. Evidence on the distribution and quality of mud-related features in the Eastern Irish Sea. A paper presented to the ISCZ Project Team and Regional Stakeholder Group.)	No	Yes	Yes	Irish Sea Conservation Zones project Modified National Dataset (no restrictions associated with the amended habitat map)

Mud Hole rMCZ ISCZ01 and Mud Hole recommended reference area ISCZ RA A – Confidence Assessment																
ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
rMCZ features																
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISCZ_01_A5.3	2	0	1	3	67	100	0	0	Yes - information has been extracted from scientific literature which provides support (in addition to validating BGS records & modelled map) to the recommended feature.	Mod	The presence of recommended feature EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud is supported by 3 ground-truthing records with >50% agreement with the habitat type and >90% agreement with the parent feature. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise moderate confidence score would be reduced by one category to Low in accordance with Protocol E. However, there is also additional information from scientific literature to support the presence of the recommended feature EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud.	Mod	Sample data supporting the presence of the recommended feature A5.3 Subtidal mud covers <50% of the recommended extent of the feature. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise moderate confidence score would be reduced by one category to low in accordance with Protocol E. However, there is also additional information from scientific literature to support the presence of the recommended feature A5.3 Subtidal mud.	UK SeaMap 2010	Evidence provided by Cefas, shows several benthic trawl site locations lie within the boundary of the site. This data shows cod and whiting have been collected from within the site over 1993 to 2010. However, this was not included in the assessment as it does not constitute information to support the presence of any of the features within the site. Hinz et al., 2009 undertook a study of trawling impacts in the area, 2 of the 20 sample areas lie over the recommended feature. These sample areas are grouped within a statistical cluster characterised by greater depth and finer sediments with a higher percentage of silt & clay (at least >50%) and very fine median particle size (<0.088mm). The supporting habitat map has 0% confidence and the BGS data is not QA'd, so following protocol E, we would have low confidence in the feature presence. However, judgement is applied, taking into consideration the combination of supporting evidence provided by the BGS EUNIS A5.3 records, the Hinz et al., 2009 information and the supporting habitat map which validate the presence of the recommended feature, the otherwise low confidence in feature presence is raised to moderate. With respect to feature extent, while the exact location of the Hinz evidence within the site is unknown, it does lie somewhere in the northern part of the site, while the BGS records are widely distributed elsewhere over the feature. For this reason, we have moderate confidence in the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud.

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Mud habitats in deep water	ISCZ 01_HOCL_13	N/A	Yes - BGS records and information from scientific literature occur over this feature but are not used in the assessment	Low	Both habitat maps which support this feature are modelled (MESH habitat map has a confidence score of 0% and the amended version is based on ground-truthing points which lie outside the site boundary).	Low	Both habitat maps which support this feature are modelled (MESH habitat map has a confidence score of 0% and the amended version is based on ground-truthing points which lie outside the site boundary).	MB0102 Task 2C Mud habitats in deep water polygon (amended) Note in Final Recommendation n Mud Hole SAD, the source cited is MESH, however, the extent of mud habitats in deep water aligns with the amended version of the MB0102 Task 2C HOCI polygon map. So this is what the assessment has been based on.	Evidence provided by Cefas, shows a benthic trawl site located over the feature. This data shows the following species have been collected: herring, whiting, cod & Norway pout. However, this was not included in the assessment as it does not constitute information which could support or invalidate the presence of any of the features within the site. There is also a single BGS record of EUNIS A5.3 occurring over the recommended feature which has not been used for validating or contradicting the presence and extent of the recommended feature because it describes a broader classification of feature which may or may not include this sub-feature 'mud habitats in deep water'. The evidence which is cited (Lumb <i>et al.</i> , 2011) by the project as providing the basis for amending the habitat map for mud habitats in deep water, while suitable for that purpose does not provide direct evidence of the presence or extent of the recommended feature. Lumb <i>et al.</i> , (2011) cites several sources of data (Hughes & Atkinson, 1997, Mackie, 1990, CMACS 2009 & Swift, 1993) used to predict the distribution of mud-related features in the Eastern Irish Sea. However, none of these data lie over the recommended site, so the habitat map as amended by the project is not ground-truthed within the site, it only infers the feature's presence here, as acknowledged in the Mud Hole Final recommendation SAC SAD. However, Hinz <i>et al.</i> , 2009 undertook a study of trawling impacts in the area, 1 of the 20 sample areas lies over the recommended feature mud habitats in deep water. This sample area is grouped within a statistical cluster characterised by greater depth and finer sediments with a higher percentage of silt & clay (at least >50%) and very fine particulates (median particulate size <0.88mm). Judgement has been applied in assigning low confidence to the presence of the recommended mud habitats in deep water; given the BGS and Hinz information does not provide sufficient detail to validate the presence of the feature mud habitats in deep water. Similarly, there is low confidence in feature extent.								
Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities	ISCZ 01_HOCL_18	N/A	Yes - BGS records and information from scientific literature occur over this feature but are not used in the assessment	Low	Both habitat maps which support this feature are modelled (MESH habitat map has a confidence score of 0% and the amended version is based on ground-truthing points which lie outside the site boundary).	Low	Both habitat maps which support this feature are modelled (MESH habitat map has a confidence score of 0% and the amended version is based on ground-truthing points which lie outside the site boundary).	MB0102 Task 2C Seapens and burrowing megafauna (amended) Note in Final Recommendation n Mud Hole SAD, the source cited is MESH, however, the recommended extent of seapens and burrowing megafauna aligns with the amended version of the MB0102 Task 2C HOCI polygon map. So this is what the assessment has been based on.	Evidence provided by Cefas, shows a benthic trawl site located over the feature. This data shows the following species have been collected: herring, whiting, cod & Norway pout. However, this was not included in the assessment as it does not constitute information which could support or invalidate the presence of any of the features within the site. There are also 2 BGS records of EUNIS A5.3 occurring over the recommended feature which has not been used for validating or contradicting the presence and extent of seapens and burrowing megafauna because it describes a broader classification of feature which may or may not include this sub-feature. The evidence which is cited (Lumb <i>et al.</i> , 2011) by the project as providing the basis for amending the habitat map for seapens and burrowing megafauna, while suitable for that purpose does not provide direct evidence of the presence or extent of the recommended feature. Lumb <i>et al.</i> , (2011) cites several sources of data (Hughes & Atkinson, 1997, Mackie, 1990, CMACS 2009 & Swift, 1993) used to predict the distribution of mud-related features in the Eastern Irish Sea. However, none of these data lie over the recommended site, so the habitat map as amended by the project is not ground-truthed within the site, it only infers the feature's presence here, as acknowledged in the Mud Hole Final recommendation SAC SAD. However, Hinz <i>et al.</i> , 2009 undertook a study of trawling impacts in the area, 1 of the 20 sample areas lies over the recommended feature mud habitats in deep water. This sample area is grouped within a statistical cluster characterised by greater depth and finer sediments with a higher percentage of silt & clay (at least >50%) and very fine particulates (median particulate size <0.88mm). Judgement has been applied in assigning low confidence to the presence of the recommended seapens and burrowing megafauna; given the BGS and Hinz information does not provide sufficient detail to validate the presence of the feature mud habitats in deep water. Similarly, there is low confidence in feature extent.								
rRA features																	

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISCZ_RA_A5.3	1	0	0	1	100	100	0	0	Yes - only 2 ground-truthing points support presence & extent, so justifying low confidence. There is also additional information from scientific literature to support the presence of the recommended feature EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud. Based on the protocol, we would have moderate confidence in the presence of the recommended feature but given the lack of QA information this confidence is reduced to low.	Low	The presence of recommended feature EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud is supported by a single ground-truthing record which agrees with the habitat type. There is also additional information from scientific literature to support the presence of the recommended feature EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud. Based on the protocol, we would have moderate confidence in the presence of the recommended feature but given the lack of QA information this confidence is reduced to low.	Low	The extent of recommended feature EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud is supported by a single ground-truthing record which agrees with the habitat type. There is also additional information from scientific literature to support the extent of the feature. Following the protocol, we would have moderate confidence (because there is strictly more than a single ground-truthing record) in the extent of the recommended feature but given the lack of QA information for the BGS record and so few ground-truthing points occurring over the feature, confidence in extent is reduced to low.	UK SeaMap 2010	Evidence provided by Cefas, shows several benthic trawl site locations lie within the boundary of the site. This data shows cod and whiting have been collected from within the site over 1993 to 2010. However, this was not included in the assessment as it does not constitute information to support the presence of any of the features within the site. Hinz et al., 2009 undertook a study of trawling impacts in the area and 2 of the 20 sample areas lie over the recommended feature. These sample areas are grouped within a statistical cluster characterised by greater depth and finer sediments with a higher percentage of silt & clay (at least >50%) and very fine median particle size (<0.088mm). The supporting habitat map has 0% confidence and the BGS data is not QA'd, so following protocol E, we would have low confidence in the feature presence. However, judgement is applied, taking into consideration the combination of supporting evidence provided by the BGS EUNIS A5.3 records, the Hinz et al., 2009 information and the supporting habitat map which validate the presence of the recommended feature. Therefore the otherwise low confidence in feature presence is raised to moderate. With respect to feature extent, while the exact location of the Hinz evidence within the site is unknown, it does lie somewhere in the northern part of the site, while the BGS records are widely distributed elsewhere over the feature. For this reason, we have moderate confidence in the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud.
Mud habitats in deep water	ISCZ_RA_HO_CL_13	N/A	Yes - BGS records and information from scientific literature occur over this feature but are not used in the assessment	Low	Both habitat maps which support this feature are modelled (MESH habitat map has a confidence score of 0% and the amended version is based on ground-truthing points which lie outside the site boundary).	Low	Both habitat maps which support this feature are modelled (MESH habitat map has a confidence score of 0% and the amended version is based on ground-truthing points which lie outside the site boundary).	MB0102 Task 2C Mud habitats in deep water polygon (amended) Note in Final Recommendation Mud Hole SAD, the source cited is MESH, however, the feature extent of mud habitats in deep water aligns with the amended map	There is a single BGS record of EUNIS A5.3 occurring over the recommended feature which has not been used for validating or contradicting the presence and extent of the recommended feature because it describes a broader classification of feature which may or may not include this sub-feature 'mud habitats in deep water'. The evidence which is cited (Lumb <i>et al.</i> , 2011) by the project as providing the basis for amending the habitat map for mud habitats in deep water, while suitable for that purpose does not provide direct evidence of the presence or extent of the recommended feature. Lumb <i>et al.</i> , (2011) cites several sources of data (Hughes & Atkinson, 1997, Mackie, 1990, CMAAS 2009 & Swift, 1993) used to predict the distribution of mud-related features in the Eastern Irish Sea. However, none of these data lie over the recommended site, so the habitat map as amended by the project is not ground-truthed within the site, it only infers the feature's presence here, as acknowledged in the Mud Hole Final recommendation SAC SAD. However, Hinz <i>et al.</i> , 2009 undertook a study of trawling impacts in the area, 1 of the 20 sample areas lies over the recommended feature mud habitats in deep water. This sample area is grouped within a statistical cluster characterised by greater depth and finer sediments with a higher percentage of silt & clay (at least >50%) and very fine particulates (median particulate size <0.88mm). Judgement has been applied in assigning low confidence to the presence of the recommended mud habitats in deep water; given the BGS and Hinz information does not provide sufficient detail to validate the presence of the feature mud habitats in deep water. Similarly, there is low confidence in feature extent.							

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities	ISZ_RA_HOCI_18	N/A	Yes - BGS records and information from scientific literature occur over this feature but are not used in the assessment	Low	Both habitat maps which support this feature are modelled (MESH habitat map has a confidence score of 0% and the amended version is based on ground-truthing points which lie outside the site boundary).	Low	Both habitat maps which support this feature are modelled (MESH habitat map has a confidence score of 0% and the amended version is based on ground-truthing points which lie outside the site boundary).	MB0102 Task 2C Seapens and burrowing megafauna (amended) Note in Final Recommendation Mud Hole SAD, the source cited is MESH, however, the recommended extent of seapens and burrowing megafauna aligns with the amended version of the MB0102 Task 2C HOCI polygon map. So this is what the assessment has been based on.	J:\GISprojects\Marine\UKMPAnetwork\Regional MPA projects\Evidence_Assessment_111221\Cefas_MCZ_Data\FSS_database_output.shp There is a single BGS record of EUNIS A5.3 occurring over the recommended feature which has not been used for validating or contradicting the presence and extent of seapens and burrowing megafauna because it describes a broader classification of feature which may or may not include this sub-feature. The evidence which is cited (Lumb et al., 2011) by the project as providing the basis for amending the habitat map for seapens and burrowing megafauna, while suitable for that purpose does not provide direct evidence of the presence or extent of the recommended feature. Lumb et al., (2011) cites several sources of data (Hughes & Atkinson, 1997, Mackie, 1990, CMACS 2009 & Swift, 1993) used to predict the distribution of mud-related features in the Eastern Irish Sea. However, none of these data lie over the recommended site, so the habitat map as amended by the project is not ground-truthed within the site, it only infers the feature's presence here, as acknowledged in the Mud Hole Final Recommendation SAC SAD. However, Hinz et al., 2009 undertook a study of trawling impacts in the area, 1 of the 20 sample areas lies over the recommended feature mud habitats in deep water. This sample area is grouped within a statistical cluster characterised by greater depth and finer sediments with a higher percentage of silt & clay (at least >50%) and very fine particulates (median particulate size <0.88mm). Judgement has been applied in assigning low confidence to the presence of the recommended seapens and burrowing megafauna; given the BGS and Hinz information does not provide sufficient detail to validate the presence of the feature mud habitats in deep water. Similarly, there is low confidence in feature extent.							
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North of Celtic Deep rMCZ ISCZ05 - Data																
ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table. *	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ05_A4.2	BSH	HabMap	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	N/A because layer not used in our assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	This data from HabMap was superseded by UKSeaMap 2010. This data was not used in the SNCB assessment but has been noted here because it is listed in the regional MCZ project final report for this site as a data source. ground-truthing samples were utilised via Marine Recorder.	No	No	No	ROBINSON, K., RAMSAY, K., WILSON, J., MACKIE A., WHEELER, A., O'BEIRN F., LINDENBAUM, C., VAN LANDEGHAM, K., MCBREEN, F., MITCHELL, N. 2007. HABMAP:Habitat Mapping for conservation and management of the southern Irish Sea. Report to the Welsh European Funding Office. CCW Science Report Number 810. Countryside Council for Wales, Bangor. 233 pp plus appendices. Referenced within 'Irish Seas Conservation Zones Final Recommendations for Marine Conservation Zones in the Irish Seas' and available at <a href="http://tna.europarchive.org/20120502154708/http://www.irishseaconservation.org.uk/node/92">http://tna.europarchive.org/20120502154708/http://www.irishseaconservation.org.uk/node/92</a> [Accessed 01/11/2012].
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ05_A4.2	BSH	MB102 Task 2E	Combined Kinetic Energy map	N/A	MB0102 produced confidence layers for this map. See MB0102 report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate energy is identified within the recommended extent of the A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock broad-scale habitat.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ05_A4.2	BSH	BGS hard substrate	Hard substrate map	N/A	Geoscientific standards and corporate quality assurance standards were applied. See BGS hard substrate user guide for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The interpretation of the BGS hard substrate maps was based on a variety of data sourced from within the British Geological Survey and externally. The data source for the polygon within site was identified as "DataSource: BGS, Samples, Seismic, Admiralty Charts". The Polygons BGS ID are: BGS_237, BGS_238, BGS_239, BGS_240, BGS_241. No BGS data point validated this feature.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z 05_ A4. 2	BSH	UKSea Map 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISC Z 05_ A5. 1	BSH	HabMap	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	No	No	ROBINSON, K., RAMSAY, K., WILSON, J., MACKIE A., WHEELER, A., O'BEIRN F., LINDENBAUM, C., VAN LANDEGHAM, K., MCBREEN, F., MITCHELL, N. 2007. HABMAP:Habitat Mapping for conservation and management of the southern Irish Sea. Report to the Welsh European Funding Office. CCW Science Report Number 810. Countryside Council for Wales, Bangor. 233 pp plus appendices. Referenced within 'Irish Seas Conservation Zones Final Recommendations for Marine Conservation Zones in the Irish Seas' and available at <a href="http://tna.europarchive.org/20120502154708/http://www.irishseaconservaion.org.uk/node/92">http://tna.europarchive.org/20120502154708/http://www.irishseaconservaion.org.uk/node/92</a> [Accessed 01/11/2012].
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISC Z 05_ A5. 1	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	9	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISC Z 05_ A5. 1	BSH	MB102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels points	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	Marine recorder QA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	No	No	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISC Z 05_ A5. 1	BSH	Marine Recorder	Biotope points		Marine recorder QA	11	N/A	N/A	7	1 record of A5.2, 1 record of A5.3, 4 record of A5.6, 1 record of A5.4.	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISC Z 05_ A5. 1	BSH	UkSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	ISC Z 05_ A5. 2	BSH	HabMap	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	No	No	ROBINSON, K., RAMSAY, K., WILSON, J., MACKIE A., WHEELER, A., O'BEIRN F., LINDENBAUM, C., VAN LANDEGHAM, K., MCBREEN, F., MITCHELL, N. 2007. HABMAP:Habitat Mapping for conservation and management of the southern Irish Sea. Report to the Welsh European Funding Office. CCW Science Report Number 810. Countryside Council for Wales, Bangor. 233 pp plus appendices. Referenced within 'Irish Seas

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

																	Conservation Zones Final Recommendations for Marine Conservation Zones in the Irish Seas' and available at <a href="http://tna.europarchive.org/20120502154708/http://www.irishseaconservation.org.uk/node/92">http://tna.europarchive.org/20120502154708/http://www.irishseaconservation.org.uk/node/92</a> [Accessed 01/11/2012].
A5.2 Subtidal sand	ISC Z 05_ A5. 2	BSH	Marine Recorder	ground-truthing		QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	2	N/A	N/A	2	2 of A5.4	Data collected from one survey 2005 CCW HABMAP sublittoral survey (survey identification key MRCCW16900000002)	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>	
A5.2 Subtidal sand	ISC Z 05_ A5. 2	BSH	MB102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels points		QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	These records are duplicates from the Marine Recorder public snapshot and these data points have been assessed for this feature already and so this data layer was not used to assess presence and extent. (SurvID MRCCW16900000002)	Yes	No	No	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=M B0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=M B0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>	
A5.2 Subtidal sand	ISC Z 05_ A5. 2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	0	N/A	3	2 of A5.1 1 of A5.4	Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk	
A5.2 Subtidal sand	ISC Z 05_ A5. 2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>	
Subtidal sands and gravels	ISC Z 05_ HO CI_ 21	HO CI	HabMap	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	This data from HabMap was superseded by UKSeaMap 2010. This data was not used in the SNCB assessment but has been noted here because it is listed in the regional MCZ project final report for this site as a data source. Ground-truthing samples were utilised via Marine Recorder.	No	No	No	ROBINSON, K., RAMSAY, K., WILSON, J., MACKIE A., WHEELER, A., O'BEIRN F., LINDENBAUM, C., VAN LANDEGHAM, K., MCBREEN, F., MITCHELL, N. 2007. HABMAP:Habitat Mapping for conservation and management of the southern Irish Sea. Report to the Welsh European Funding Office. CCW Science Report Number 810. Countryside Council for Wales, Bangor. 233 pp plus appendices. Referenced within 'Irish Seas Conservation Zones Final Recommendations for Marine Conservation Zones in the Irish Seas' and available at <a href="http://tna.europarchive.org/20120502154708/http://www.irishseaconservation.org.uk/node/92">http://tna.europarchive.org/20120502154708/http://www.irishseaconservation.org.uk/node/92</a> [Accessed 01/11/2012].	
Subtidal sands and gravels	ISC Z 05_ HO CI_ 21	HO CI	UKSea Map 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The ENG states that Subtidal sands and gravels FO CI directly correlate with the broad-scale habitats EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.  It was noted that the UK Seemap layer indicated that A5.1 and 5.2 extend across the recommended extent of the feature, however this is modelled data and so was not used to confirm presence or extent.	No	No	No	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>	

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Subtidal sands and gravels	ISC Z 05_ HO CI_ 21	HOCI	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	ground-truthing	Marine recorder QA	N/A	6	1 of A5.3, 1 of A5.4 and 4 of A5.6	N/A	N/A	Data was collected from two surveys: 1989-91 Biomor southern Irish Sea sublittoral survey (survey identification key survey identification key JNCCMNCR10000634) & 2005 CCW HABMAP sublittoral survey (survey identification key MRCCW16900000002) There are 12 data point records within the recommended extent of Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI. Six of the 12 data points verify the Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI but are duplicates from the MB0102 sublittoral sands and gravels points layer, and these data points have been assessed for this feature already, so these data points were not used to assess presence and extent (SurVID MRCCW16900000002). The subsequent six data points are not in agreement with the recommended ENG feature so have been recorded here.	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	ISC Z 05_ HO CI_ 21	HOCI	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	10	1	A5.4	N/A	N/A	The ENG states that Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI directly correlate with the broad-scale habitats EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.  There are 10 records of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment occurring within the recommended extent of Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI. One data point for A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments occurs within the recommended extent of the Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI and one extra data point not within the recommended extent of the Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI.	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	ISC Z 05_ HO CI_ 21	HOCI	MB102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map (modelled)	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	This is superseded by the habitat map from MB0102 which was not modelled	No	No	No	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	ISC Z 05_ HO CI_ 21	HOCI	MB102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report MESH Confidence Assessment (score of 28%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MESH habitat maps were used to produce the Subtidal Sands and Gravels polygon for the MB0102 contract and therefore have a MESH confidence score and Unique ID GB000039 - 'Sandy gravel' and 'Gravelly sand'. (The hole in the polygon is described as muddy sand)	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	ISC Z 05_ HO CI_ 21	HOCI	MB102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels points	Ground-truthing	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	One survey, 2005 CCW HABMAP sublittoral survey (MRCCW16900000002) The survey recorded 1 records of SS.SCS.OCS and 5 records of SS.SCS.CCS.MedLumVen. ( 9 other records were found in the site for SSG 2 of SS.SCS.OCS, 4 of SS.SSa.Osa and 3 of SS.SCS.OCS.HeloPkef, from two surveys 1989-91 Biomor southern Irish Sea sublittoral survey ( JNCCMNCR10000634) & 2005 CCW HABMAP sublittoral survey (MRCCW16900000002))	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>

North of Celtic Deep rMCZ ISCZ05 – Confidence Assessment															
ENG feature	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
rMCZ features															
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Only modelled data available.	Low	Only modelled data available.	UKSeaMap 2010	Only forms of modelled data were available to assess the presence and extent of the ENG feature A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock. This includes UKSeaMap 2010, MB0102 combined kinetic energy and the BGS hard substrate data (the BGS hard substrate map needs more information before considering an increase in confidence).
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	20	0	7	27	74	100	61	100	No	Mod	Multiple ground truthing records available, >50% agreement across records for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and >90% agreement of parent feature.	Mod	Sample data covering less than 50% of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment.	UKSeaMap 2010	Aside from the BGS data, there is additional data from two surveys in Marine recorder, both data sources have some records which support the ENG's parent feature and the majority support the ENG feature.
A5.2 Subtidal Sand	2	0	5	7	29	100	50	100	To assess point distribution	Mod	Multiple ground truthing records available, <50% agreement across records for EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand and >90% agreement of parent feature.	Low	Sample data covering less than 50% of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand with only two direct records of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.	UKSeaMap 2010	Aside from the BGS data, there is additional data from one survey in Marine recorder, both data sources have records which support the ENG's parent feature and the Marine recorder data have some records that support the ENG feature. The distribution of point data across the feature is limited therefore we have applied expert judgment and changed the confidence in extent of the recommended feature to Low.
Subtidal sands and gravels	16	7	N/A	23	70	N/A	50	N/A	No	Mod	Multiple ground truthing records available, >50% agreement across records for Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI.	Mod	Sample data covering less than 50% of the recommended feature.	MB102 Task 2C Subtidal sands and gravels polygon extent	Aside from the BGS data, there is additional data from two surveys in Marine recorder and the subtidal sands and gravels point file from MB0102. The majority of records support the ENG feature. Sample data are covering less than 50% of the recommended feature.

**North St George's Channel rMCZ ISCZ03 and North St George's Channel North St George's Channel recommended reference areas ISCZ rRA B and ISCZ rRA S – Data**

ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Year collected (for species FOCI and temporally varying habitats)	Comment on data source ( restriction)	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table.*	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features</b>																	
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ 03_A4.1	BSH	HabMap	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	N/A because layer not used in our assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	This data from HabMap was superseded by UKSeaMap 2010. This data was not used in the SNCB assessment but has been noted here because it is listed in the regional MCZ project final report for this site as a data source. Ground-truthing samples were utilised via Marine Recorder.	No	No	No	ROBINSON, K., RAMSAY, K., WILSON, J., MACKIE A., WHEELER, A., O'BEIRN F., LINDENBAUM, C., VAN LANDEGHAM, K., MCBREEN, F., MITCHELL, N. 2007. HABMAP:Habitat Mapping for conservation and management of the southern Irish Sea. Report to the Welsh European Funding Office. CCW Science Report Number 810. Countryside Council for Wales, Bangor. 233 pp plus appendices. Referenced within 'Irish Seas Conservation Zones Final Recommendations for Marine Conservation Zones in the Irish Seas' and available at <a href="http://tna.europarchive.org/20120502154708/http://www.iris-hseaconservation.org.uk/nod/e/92">http://tna.europarchive.org/20120502154708/http://www.iris-hseaconservation.org.uk/nod/e/92</a> [Accessed 01/11/2012].
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ 03_A4.1	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Predicts the presence and extent of EUNIS A4.1	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z 03_A4.1	BSH	Marine Recorder	Ground-truthing	Underwater stills	Marine Recorder QA	0	0	0	1	A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock (specific biotope code: CR.MCR.EcCr.FaAlCr.Flu)	N/A	Data collected from survey in 2005 Survey Name: 2005_08 - RV Celtic Voyager - NW of Anglesey (Survey Key: MRMIT600000000A).	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z 03_A4.2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples (GS)	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	0	A5.1 (x1) and A5.4 (x2)	0	N/A	N/A	Please note: It is not possible to use the BGS dataset to verify or contradict the presence of rock, due to the fact that the sampling methods used by BGS (e.g. grab samples) are not suitable for determining whether or not the substrate is rock as opposed to e.g. a thin layer of soft sediment. This data have therefore been excluded from the assessment for this feature.  Particle Size Analysis was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z 03_A4.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Predicts the presence and extent of EUNIS A4.2	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z 03_A4.2	BSH	MB02 Task 2E	Combined Kinetic Energy map	N/A	MB0102 produced confidence layers for this map. See MB0102 report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate energy is identified within the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z 03_A4.2	BSH	BGS hard substrate	Hard substrate map	N/A	Geoscientific standards and corporate quality assurance standards were applied. See BGS hard substrate user guide for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The interpretation of the BGS hard substrate maps were based on a variety of data sourced from within the British Geological Survey and externally. The data source for the polygon within the site was identified as "DataSource: BGS, Admiralty charts, Samples, Siesmic, Multibeam". The Polygons BGS ID is: BGS_3285, BGS_180, BGS_219, BGS_190, BGS_258, BGS_259, BGS_260, BGS_261, BGS_262, BGS_263. No BGS data point validated this feature.	No	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z 03_A4.2	BSH	Marine Recorder	Habitat point	Groundtruthing	Marine Recorder QA	0	0	0	4	There are six records in total but only four could be included in the assessment (see 'Comment on data source' column for further information): 1 record of 'MDAC and shelly sand', 1 record of 'shelly, pebbly sand with cobbles', 1 record of 'muddy gravelly sand with cobbles', 1 record of 'muddy sand with MDAC' and 1 record of '18.1' and 1 record of '18.2'.	N/A	Data collected from two surveys (Survey Keys: MRCON01500000003 and MRMIT600000000A). Note, given that only habitat descriptions (rather than classes) are available for these sample points, it was only possible to include in the assessment the four (of the six) data points which could be assigned at least to the parent feature (which was EUNIS A5 in all cases): 1 record of 'MDAC and shelly sand', 1 record of 'shelly, pebbly sand with cobbles', 1 record of 'muddy gravelly sand with cobbles', 1 record of 'muddy sand with MDAC'.	No	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z 03_ A4. 2	BSH	Marine Recorder	Biotope point	Ground- truthing A combinat ion of the following : Camera stills, drop- down video, towed video,.	Marine Recorder QA	48	172	A3, 12, A5, 131 , A5, 14, A5, 2, A5, 24, A5, 25, A5, 27, A5, 4	42	N/A	N/A	Data collected from two surveys (Survey key: MRMIT600000000A, MRCON0150000003). Note that the camera tow data points are distributed across multiple clusters of data. Within the clusters of data (representing a given camera tow), there are quite a variety of habitat types ranging from rock to soft sediments. Given the proximity of the data records, the results indicate the habitat is probably patchy across at least some of the Regional MCZ Project's recommended extent of the feature.	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z 03_ A4. 2	BSH	SEA6 Commander Jack video positions.	Habitat points	Ground- truthing	Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	There are point data denoting drop-down video positions for the following dataset: SEA6 KommandorJack VideoPositions. Some of the data intersect with the recommended extent for EUNIS A4.2. However, no biotope information or habitat descriptions are available at present and so the data cannot be used to verify or contradict the habitat and therefore have not been used in the evidence assessment.	No	No	No	<a href="http://www.offshore-sea.org.uk/site/scripts/sea_archive.php">http://www.offshore-sea.org.uk/site/scripts/sea_archive.php</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z 03_ A4. 2	BSH	Habitat map generated from the following survey: 2008 05- RV Cefas Endeavour Irish Sea Solan Bank.	Habitat map	Interpret ation of geophysic al and sample data	Cefas data standards	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Habitat map generated from the following survey 2008 survey 05-RV on the Cefas Endeavour in the Irish Sea/Solan Bank area. This survey Croker Carbonate slabs cSAC where by a habitat map from survey was produced N.B. Covers a small proportion of the recommended feature extent.  NOTE: The habitat map of biotopes overlaps with only a small proportion of the A4.2 feature. The polygons contain the following classifications: A4.23 and A5.13 and therefore provide some supporting and some conflicting information in relation to the predicted extent of A4.2. This was taken into account in the assessment for this feature. Please note that there are some biotoped video tow data from the survey which lie within the recommended extent of A4.2. Each of the tow records which fall on the feature have at least one or more point records (for each tow) which are stored in Marine Recorder and these have already been assessed as part of the biotoped dataset. The video tow data were therefore not revisited as part of this assessment on the basis that the information has been adequately captured and assessed through the Marine Recorder biotoped dataset.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/jncc430_webversion.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/jncc430_webversion.pdf</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISC Z 03_ A5. 1	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelle d)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Predicts the presence and extent of EUNIS A5.1	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISC Z 03_ A5. 1	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples (GS)	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	16	0	N/A	2	A5.2 and A5.4	N/A	Particle Size Analysis was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISC Z 03_ A5. 1	BSH	Marine Recorder	Habitat points	Ground- truthing	Marine Recorder QA	0	0	N/A	11	1xVery coarse gravel, intact and shell fragments present (used to verify parent feature - A5), 1xSilty medium to coarse clay rich sand, shell and MDAC fragments (used to verify parent feature - A5), 1xSILTY MEDIUM COARSE SAND, CLAY RICH, ABUNDANT SHELL AND MDAC (used to verify parent feature - A5), 2xSilty coarse gravelly sand with MDAC and shell fragments (used to verify parent feature - A5), 1xShelly sand (used to verify parent feature - A5), 1xMuddy gravelly shelly sand with MDAC (used to verify parent feature - A5), 1xFine to medium silty sand with shell fragments (used to verify parent feature - A5), 1xCoarse - very coarse shelly sand (used to verify parent feature - A5), 1xBlack anoxic sandy gravel with shell (used to verify parent feature - A5), 1xCrust with very fine sand and silt (used to verify parent feature - A5),	N/A	Datasets from the following surveys (Survey keys: MBAMCFAS00000001, MRCCW16900000002, MRCCW3000000002C, MRCCW30000000039, MRCON01500000003, MRMLN00200000016, MRMLN00300000004, MRMLN00300000005, MRMLN00400000013) in Marine Recorder had some data which had not been biotoped (and therefore were not included in the assessment of biotoped Marine Recorder data) and these data and their applicability to the evidence assessment have been assessed here :  Out of the 224 samples, 19 had narrative habitat descriptions (outlined below). The remaining samples consisted of unrecognised habitat codes (and were considered unusable). The habitat descriptions of the 19 samples recorded and information on how/whether the samples were used in the evidence assessment (see brackets) are as follows: 1xVery coarse gravel, intact and shell fragments present ( <b>used to verify parent feature - A5</b> ), 1xSilty medium to coarse clay rich sand, shell and MDAC fragments ( <b>used to verify parent feature - A5</b> ), 1xSILTY MEDIUM COARSE SAND, CLAY RICH, ABUNDANT SHELL AND MDAC ( <b>used to verify parent feature - A5</b> ), 2xSilty coarse gravelly sand with MDAC and shell fragments ( <b>used to verify parent feature - A5</b> ), 1xShelly sand ( <b>used to verify parent feature - A5</b> ), 1xMuddy gravelly shelly sand with MDAC ( <b>used to verify parent feature - A5</b> ), 1xFine to medium silty sand with shell fragments ( <b>used to verify parent feature - A5</b> ), 1xCoarse - very coarse shelly sand ( <b>used to verify parent feature - A5</b> ), 1xBlack anoxic sandy gravel with shell ( <b>used to verify parent feature - A5</b> ), 1xCrust with very fine sand and silt ( <b>used to verify parent feature - A5</b> ), 1xTwo large fragments of MDAC, very little sediment ( <b>excluded from the assessment because parent feature is unconfirmed</b> ), 3xModiolus modiolus beds ( <b>excluded from the assessment because parent feature is unconfirmed</b> ), 1xModiolus epifauna ( <b>excluded from the assessment because parent feature is unconfirmed</b> ), 1xModiolus Bed ( <b>excluded from the assessment because parent feature is unconfirmed</b> ), 2xSabellaria reef ( <b>excluded from the</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>





JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.2 Subtidal sand	ISC Z 03_ A5. 2	BSH	SEA6 Commander Jack video positions.	Ground- truthing	Drop- down video	Unknown	0	0	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	There are point data denoting drop-down video positions for the SEA6_KommandorJac_VideoPositions dataset. Some of the data points from this dataset intersect with the recommended extent for EUNIS A5.2. However, there are only 4 samples contain habitat information/descriptions. The data points have a narrative habitat description only. The habitat descriptions and information on how/whether the samples were used in the evidence assessment (see brackets) are as follows:  1x coarse sand and shell <b>(used to verify parent feature - A5)</b> 1x sand with shell fragments <b>(used to verify parent feature - A5)</b>	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.offshore-sea.org.uk/site/scripts/sea_archive.php">http://www.offshore-sea.org.uk/site/scripts/sea_archive.php</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	ISC Z 03_ A5. 2	BSH	Habitat map generated from the following survey: 2008 05- RV Cefas Endeavour Irish Sea Solank Bank.	Habitat map	Intepreta tion of geophysic al and sample data	Cefas data standards	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Habitat map generated from the following survey 2008_05-RVCefasEndeavour-IrishSea-SolanBank. N.B. Covers a small proportion of the recommended feature extent.  NOTE: The habitat map (were derived from 'expert interpretation using geophysical and sample data'). In combination, the shapefile polygons overlap with only a small proportion of the EUNIS A5.2 feature. The polygons contain the following classifications: EUNIS A4.23 and A5.13 and therefore provide some supporting and some conflicting information in relation to the predicted extent of EUNIS A5.2. This was taken into account in the assessment for this feature. Please note that there are some biotoped video tow data from the survey which lie within the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.2. Each of the tow records which fall on the feature have at least one or more point records (for each tow) which are stored in Marine Recorder and these have already been assessed as part of the biotoped dataset. The video tow data were therefore not revisited as part of this assessment on the basis that the information had been adequately captured and assessed through the Marine Recorder biotoped dataset.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/jncc430_webversion.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/jncc430_webversion.pdf</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediment	ISC Z 03_ A5. 4	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelle d)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Predicts the presence and extent of EUNIS A5.4	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>  <a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&amp;Module=More&amp;Location=None&amp;Completed=0&amp;ProjectID=16368">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&amp;Module=More&amp;Location=None&amp;Completed=0&amp;ProjectID=16368</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediment	ISC Z 03_ A5. 4	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples (GS)	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	4	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	Particle Size Analysis was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.6 Subtidal biogenic reefs	ISC Z 03_ A5. 6	BSH	Marine Recorder	Habitat	Ground- truthing	Marine Recorder QA	4	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>Datasets from the following surveys (Survey keys: MBAMCFAS00000001, MRCCW16900000002, MRCCW3000000002C, MRCCW30000000039, MRCON01500000003, MRMLN00200000016, MRMLN00300000004, MRMLN00300000005, MRMLN00400000013). These surveys had some data which had not been biotoped (i.e. were not included in the assessment of biotoped Marine Recorder data) and these data and their applicability to the evidence assessment have been assessed here.</p> <p>Out of the 224 samples, 19 had narrative habitat descriptions (outlined below). The remaining samples consisted of unrecognised habitat codes (and were considered unusable). The habitat descriptions of the 18 samples recorded and information on how/whether the samples were used in the evidence assessment (see brackets) are as follows:</p> <p>Please note that the regional project refer to the presence of sabelaria spinolsa and identify that "Tube dwelling ross worms Sabellaria spinulosa have also been recorded in two surveyed areas, over horse mussel shells (Rees 2005) and over the Croker Carbonate Slabs (JNCC, 2011). However, it has been confirmed by JNCC that there is insufficient evidence to confirm whether these localised occurrences of Sabellaria Spinulosa are in dense enough aggregations to constitute a biogenic reef. Therefore, the species Sabellaria spinulosa has been noted as present but not designated as a Sabellaria spinulosa reef."</p> <p><b>2xSabellaria reef (excluded from the assessment - see paragraph above for explanation)</b></p> <p><b>3xModiolus modiolus beds (used to verify the presence of the feature).</b></p> <p><b>1xModiolus epifauna (excluded from the assessment as does not confirm the presence of Modiolus modiolus bed/reef)</b></p> <p><b>1xModiolus Bed (used to verify the presence of the feature)</b></p> <p><u>Note that the additional data points below were excluded from the assessment because there is insufficient information to verify or contradict the presence of the feature.</u></p> <p>1xVery coarse gravel, intact and shell fragments present <b>(excluded from the assessment)</b>,</p> <p>1xSilty medium to coarse clay rich sand, shell and MDAC fragments <b>(excluded from the assessment)</b></p> <p>1xSILTY MEDIUM COARSE SAND, CLAY RICH, ABUNDANT SHELL AND MDAC <b>(excluded from the assessment)</b></p> <p>2xSilty coarse gravelly sand with MDAC and shell fragments <b>(excluded from the assessment)</b></p> <p>1xShelly sand <b>(excluded from the assessment)</b></p> <p>1xMuddy gravelly shelly sand with MDAC <b>(excluded from the assessment)</b></p> <p>1xFine to medium silty sand with shell fragments <b>(excluded from the assessment)</b></p>	No	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>
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JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

												1xCoarse - very coarse shelly sand <b>(excluded from the assessment)</b> 1xBlack anoxic sandy gravel with shell <b>(excluded from the assessment)</b> 1xCrust with very fine sand and silt <b>(excluded from the assessment)</b> 1xTwo large fragments of MDAC, very little sediment <b>(excluded from the assessment)</b>					
A5.6 Subtidal biogenic reefs	ISC Z 03_ A5. 6	BSH	REES, I. (2005) Assessment of the status of horse mussel (Modiolus modiolus) beds in the Irish Sea off NW Anglesey. DTI-SEA 6 Sub-contract report.	Ground-truthing	Dredge	Unknown	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	Note that there is no spatial feature extent data in the Regional MCZ Project report for this feature in this site. In the absence of a recommended extent for the A5.6, we have used the boundary of the site instead and assessed presence in relation to that. We have not undertaken an assessment of feature extent. Note that there are three data points which verify the presence of Modiolus modiolus but they do not include any information on the density of the individuals (N.B. Modiolus modiolus was absent from a further record). There are therefore insufficient data to verify the presence of biogenic reef from this dataset, anywhere within the site boundary.	Yes	Yes	No-see note in 'comment on data source' for further information (in summary there was no extent data provided in the Regional MCZ Project report on this feature in this site).	REES, I. (2005) Assessment of the status of horse mussel (Modiolus modiolus) beds in the Irish Sea off NW Anglesey. DTI-SEA 6 Sub-contract report.
Horse Mussel (Modiolus Modiolus) beds	ISC Z 03_ HO CI_ 09	HO CI	Horse Mussel (Modiolus Modiolus) beds - Regional project updated national data set MB102 Task 2C .	Habitat points	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Updated national data set received from Regional Project	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Horse Mussel (Modiolus Modiolus) beds	ISC Z 03_HO CL_09	HOCl	Marine Recorder	Habitat points	Groundtr uthing	Marine Recorder QA	4	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>Datasets from the following surveys (Survey keys: MBAMCFAS00000001, MRCCW16900000002, MRCCW3000000002C, MRCCW30000000039, MRCON01500000003, MRMLN00200000016, MRMLN00300000004, MRMLN00300000005, MRMLN00400000013). These surveys had some data which had not been biotoped (i.e. were not included in the assessment of biotoped Marine Recorder data) and these data and their applicability to the evidence assessment have been assessed here.</p> <p>Out of the 224 samples, 19 had narrative habitat descriptions (outlined below). The remaining samples consisted of unrecognised habitat codes (and were considered unusable). The habitat descriptions of the 18 samples recorded and information on how/whether the samples were used in the evidence assessment (see brackets) are as follows:</p> <p>Please note that the regional project refer to the presence of sabelaria spinolsa and identify that "Tube dwelling ross worms Sabellaria spinulosa have also been recorded in two surveyed areas, over horse mussel shells (Rees 2005) and over the Croker Carbonate Slabs (JNCC, 2011). However, it has been confirmed by JNCC that there is insufficient evidence to confirm whether these localised occurrences of Sabellaria Spinulosa are in dense enough aggregations to constitute a biogenic reef. Therefore, the species Sabellaria spinulosa has been noted as present but not designated as a Sabellaria spinulosa reef."</p> <p>2xSabellaria reef (excluded from the assessment - see paragraph above for explanation)</p> <p>3xModiolus modiolus beds (used to verify the presence of the feature).</p> <p>1xModiolus epifauna (excluded from the assessment as does not confirm the presence of Modiolus modiolus bed/reef)</p> <p>1xModiolus Bed (used to verify the presence of the feature)</p> <p><u>Note that the additional data points below were excluded from the assessment because there is insufficient information to verify or contradict the presence of the feature.</u></p> <p>1xVery coarse gravel, intact and shell fragments present (excluded from the assessment),</p> <p>1xSilty medium to coarse clay rich sand, shell and MDAC fragments (excluded from the assessment)</p> <p>1xSILTY MEDIUM COARSE SAND, CLAY RICH, ABUNDANT SHELL AND MDAC (excluded from the assessment)</p> <p>2xSilty coarse gravelly sand with MDAC and shell fragments (excluded from the assessment)</p> <p>1xShelly sand (excluded from the assessment)</p> <p>1xMuddy gravelly shelly sand with MDAC (excluded from the assessment)</p> <p>1xFine to medium silty sand with shell fragments (excluded from the assessment)</p>	No	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>
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JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

												1xCoarse - very coarse shelly sand <b>(excluded from the assessment)</b> 1xBlack anoxic sandy gravel with shell <b>(excluded from the assessment)</b> 1xCrust with very fine sand and silt <b>(excluded from the assessment)</b> 1xTwo large fragments of MDAC, very little sediment <b>(excluded from the assessment)</b>					
Horse Mussel (Modiolus Modiolus) beds	ISC Z 03_ HO CI_ 09	HOCl	REES, I. (2005) Assessment of the status of horse mussel (Modiolus modiolus) beds in the Irish Sea off NW Anglesey. DTI-SEA 6 Sub-contract report.	Habitat	Dredge	Unknown	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	There are three data points which verify the presence of Modiolus modiolus within the recommended extent (N.B. Modiolus modiolus was absent from a further record) but there are no data on abundance. There are insufficient data to verify the presence of Modiolus modiolus beds anywhere within the predicted extent of the feature.	Yes	Yes	Yes	REES, I. (2005) Assessment of the status of horse mussel (Modiolus modiolus) beds in the Irish Sea off NW Anglesey. DTI-SEA 6 Sub-contract report.
Subtidal sands and gravels	ISC Z 03_ HO CI_ 21	HOCl	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Predicts the presence and extent of EUNIS A5.1 and A5.2	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	ISC Z 03_ HO CI_ 21	HOCl	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples (GS)	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	23	1	A5.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	Particle Size Analysis was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
Subtidal sands and gravels	ISC Z 03_ HO CI_ 21	HOCl	Cefas data mining dataset	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Cefas data standards	7	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Cefas data mining dataset from the following layer: Cefas_habitats_points selection in EUNIS A5.1. Records 5 data points from the following surveys (Survey key: CEND 12/07_ME3112_Irish Sea Benthos_ISB45A, CEND 12/07_ME3112_Irish Sea Benthos_ISB45B, CEND 12/07_ME3112_Irish Sea Benthos_ISB45C, CEND 12/07_ME3112_Irish Sea Benthos_ISB45Met, CEND 13/07_SLA26_CSEMP Cardigan Bay pilot 07_35 E4 (os)C)	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
Subtidal sands and gravels	ISC Z 03_ HO CI_ 21	HOCl	Irish Sea pilot data	Habitat points	Dredge sample	Unknown	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	There are four data points from the Irish Sea pilot study which lie on the recommended extent of 'Subtidal sands and gravels'. The data points have a narrative habitat description only. The habitat descriptions and information on how/whether the samples were used in the evidence assessment (see brackets) are as follows: 3xClump of Modiolus' <b>(excluded from the assessment because can't be used to verify the feature)</b> 1xSilty coarse sand-shell-gravel-stones,	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/irishseapilot_all.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/irishseapilot_all.pdf</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

												Modiolus (common), Glycymeris & Venus' (insufficient information to verify the feature).					
Subtidal sands and gravels	ISC Z 03_ HO CL_ 21	HOCI	Marine Recorder	Habitat points	Groundtr uthing	Marine Recorder QA	0	0	N/A	0	N.A.	N/A	<p>Datasets from the following surveys (Survey keys: MBAMCFAS00000001, MRCCW16900000002, MRCCW3000000002C, MRCCW30000000039, MRCON01500000003, MRMLN00200000016, MRMLN00300000004, MRMLN00300000005, MRMLN00400000013) had some data which had not been biotoped (i.e. were not included in the assessment of biotoped Marine Recorder data) and these data and their applicability to the evidence assessment have been assessed here.</p> <p>N.B. The 224 samples assessed here have been seperated out into the following layer in the site .mxd: MR_Jan2011_SampleHabitat selection in A5.1- CONTAINS SAMPLES WHICH ARE NOT COVERED IN LAYER MR_Jan2011_SampleBiotopes selection in A5.1</p> <p>Out of the 224 samples, 19 had narrative habitat descriptions (outlined below). The remaining samples consisted of unrecognised habitat codes (and were considered unusable). The habitat descriptions of the 18 samples recorded are as follows (<b>note that all data were excluded from the assessment because it was deemed that insufficient habitat information is available to verify or contradict subtidal sands and gravels</b>):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1xVery coarse gravel, intact and shell fragments present</li> <li>1xSilty medium to coarse clay rich sand, shell and MDAC fragments</li> <li>1xSILTY MEDIUM COARSE SAND, CLAY RICH, ABUNDANT SHELL AND MDAC</li> <li>2xSilty coarse gravelly sand with MDAC and shell fragments</li> <li>1xShelly sand</li> <li>1xMuddy gravelly shelly sand with MDAC</li> <li>1xFine to medium silty sand with shell fragments</li> <li>1xCoarse - very coarse shelly sand</li> <li>1xBlack anoxic sandy gravel with shell</li> <li>1xCrust with very fine sand and silt</li> <li>1xTwo large fragments of MDAC, very little sediment</li> <li>3xModiolus modiolus beds</li> <li>1xModiolus epifauna</li> <li>1xModiolus Bed</li> <li>2xSabellaria reef</li> <li>2x MDAC</li> <li>2x '1'</li> <li>1x 'Seabed'</li> <li>1x 82a</li> </ul>	No	No	No	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

												1x sand					
												<p>7 Marine Recorder data points which were not present in the GIS layer</p> <p>MR_Jan2011_SampleBiotopes selection in A5.2 were present in the following layer:</p> <p>MR_Jan2011_SampleHabitat selection in A5.2 .</p> <p>The data were collected during the following surveys (Survey key: MRCCW16900000002, MRCON01500000003, MRMIT18000000006, MRMLN00400000013). All records only had narrative habitat descriptions (outlined below) .</p> <p>None were deemed suitable to use in the assessment. The remaining samples couldn't be used to validate the ENG feature or provide any conflicting information and were therefore excluded from the assessment.</p>					
Subtidal sands and gravels	ISC Z 03_ HO CI_ 21	HOCl	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Groundtr uthing	Marine Recorder QA	87	102	A4.23 and A5.444	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>139 samples collected from surveys (Survey keys: JNCCMNCR10000634, MRCCW16900000002, MRCON01500000003, MRMIT60000000011, MRMIT60000000017)</p> <p>Of the 139 samples, 55 record the presence of EUNIS A5.1 and A5.2 (specifically A5.14, A5.142, A5.143, A5.15, A5.27, A5.271) and can therefore be used to verify the presence of the feature 'Subtidal sands and gravels'. The remaining 84 samples were a combination of A4.23, A5.44, A5.444 and A5.451.</p> <p>27 Marine Recorder data points were available from surveys (Survey key: MRCCW16900000002, MRCON01500000003, MRMIT60000000011, MRMIT60000000017). 24 of the samples record the presence of EUNIS A5.1 and A5.2 (specifically A5.15, A5.252, and A5.27) which can be used to verify the presence of the feature 'subtidal sands and gravels'. The remaining three samples record the presence of EUNIS A4.23 and A5.444).</p> <p>There were 23 further records, all of which had the following survey name: 'Draft 2009-2010 CCW / JNCC North West Anglesey Modiolus drop down video survey'. Of the 23 samples, 8 record EUNIS A5.1 (specifically A5.14 and A5.141) and can be used to verify the presence of subtidal sands and gravels. The remaining samples record the presence of EUNIS A5.44 and A5.444.</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	ISC Z 03_ HO CI_ 21	HOCl	SEA6 Commander Jack video positions.	Habitat points	Drop-down video	Unknown	4	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	<p>There are point data denoting drop-down video positions for the SEA6_KommandorJac_VideoPositions dataset. Some of the data points from this dataset intersect with the recommended extent of the feature 'subtidal sands and gravel' (note that the data have also been used in the assessment of EUNIS A5.1 and A5.2). However, there are only 5 samples containing habitat information/descriptions. The data points have a narrative habitat description only. The habitat descriptions and information on how/whether the</p>	No	No	No	<a href="http://www.offshore-sea.org.uk/site/scripts/book_info.php?consultationID=6&amp;bookID=7">http://www.offshore-sea.org.uk/site/scripts/book_info.php?consultationID=6&amp;bookID=7</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

												<p>samples were used in the evidence assessment (see brackets) are as follows:</p> <p>1x coarse sand and shell <b>(used to verify feature)</b>                  1x sand with shell fragments <b>(used to verify feature)</b>                  1x sand <b>(used to verify feature)</b>                  1x shelly sediment <b>(excluded from the assessment- inconclusive description in terms of feature or conflicting information)</b>                  1x stones and sand <b>(used to verify feature)</b></p> <p>Note there has been some macrofaunal analysis undertaken on some data points from the SEA6 data and these are in the following location: X:\OffshoreSurvey\OffshoreDataGathering\SEA_Data\SEA6\636_MacrofaunalAnalysis. Because these are not readily translatable to BSH and therefore these data have been excluded from the assessment.</p>					
Subtidal sands and gravels	ISCZ_03_HOCI_21	HOCI	2008 05-RV Cefas Endeavour Irish Sea Solan Bank	Habitat map	Interpretation of geophysical and sample data	Cefas data standards	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>Habitat map generated from the following survey 2008_05-RVCefasEndeavour-IrishSea-SolanBank. N.B. Covers a small proportion of the recommended feature extent.</p> <p>NOTE: The habitat map of biotopes overlaps with only a small proportion of the HOCI Subtidal sands and gravels. The polygons contain the following classifications: EUNIS A4.23 and A5.13 and therefore provide some supporting and some conflicting information in relation to the predicted extent of HOCI Subtidal sands and gravels. This was taken into account in the assessment for this feature. Please note that there are some biotoped video tow data from the survey which lie within the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.2. Each of the tow records which fall on the feature have at least one or more point records (for each tow) which are stored in Marine Recorder and these have already been assessed as part of the biotoped dataset. The video tow data were therefore not revisited as part of this assessment on the basis that the information had been adequately captured and assessed through the Marine Recorder biotoped dataset.</p>	No	No	No	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk</a>
Drumlins	ISCZ_03_G1_2	Geological feature	MB0102 Task 2A	Habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2A report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=mb0102_8589_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=mb0102_8589_TRP.pdf</a>
<b>rRA B features</b>																	
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ_rRA_B_A4.1	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Predicts the presence and extent of EUNIS A4.1	No	Yes	Yes	<p><a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a></p> <p><a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&amp;Module=More&amp;Location=None&amp;Completed=0&amp;ProjectID=16368">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&amp;Module=More&amp;Location=None&amp;Completed=0&amp;ProjectID=16368</a></p>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z rRA B_ A4. 1	BSH	Marine Recorder	Ground-truthing	Underwater stills (N.B. method described in original dataset as 'Photography - underwater')	Marine Recorder QA	0	0	0	1	A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock (specific biotope code: CR.MCR.EcCr.FaAlCr.Flu)	N/A	Data collected from survey in 2005 Survey Name: 2005_08 - RV Celtic Voyager - NW of Anglesey (Survey Key: MRMIT6000000000A).	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z rRA B_ A4. 2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Predicts the presence and extent of EUNIS A4.2	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>  <a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&amp;Module=More&amp;Location=None&amp;Completed=0&amp;ProjectID=16368">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&amp;Module=More&amp;Location=None&amp;Completed=0&amp;ProjectID=16368</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z rRA B_ A4. 2	BSH	MB102 Task 2E	Combined Kinetic Energy map	N/A	MB0102 produced confidence layers for this map. See MB0102 report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate energy is identified within the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z rRA B_ A4. 2	BSH	BGS hard substrate	Hard substrate map	N/A	Geoscientific standards and corporate quality assurance standards were applied. See BGS hard substrate user guide for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The interpretation of the BGS hard substrate maps were based on a variety of data sourced from within the British Geological Survey and externally. The data source for the polygon within the site was identified as "DataSource: BGS, Admiralty charts, Samples, Seismic, Multibeam". The Polygons BGS ID is: BGS_3285, BGS_180, BGS_219, BGS_190, BGS_258, BGS_259, BGS_260, BGS_261, BGS_262, BGS_263. No BGS data point validated this feature.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z rRA B_ A4. 2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples (GS)	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	Please note: It is not possible to use the BGS dataset to verify or contradict the presence of rock, due to the fact that the sampling methods used by BGS (e.g. grab samples) are not suitable for determining whether or not the substrate is rock as opposed to e.g. a thin layer of soft sediment. This data have therefore been excluded from the assessment for this feature.  Particle Size Analysis was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z rRA B_ A4. 2	BSH	Marine Recorder	Habitat point	Groundtr uthing	Marine Recorder QA	0	0	N.A	0	N/A	N/A	There were 2 extra data points in this dataset which were not covered by the Marine Recorder Biotopes dataset from the following survey (Survey Keys: MRMIT600000000A). However, there were no meaningful habitat descriptions associated with these data points and so they were excluded from the assessment.	No	No	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z rRA B_ A4. 2	BSH	Marine Recorder	Biotope point	Ground-truthing A combination of the following : Camera stills (described in the original dataset as 'Photography - underwater'), drop-down video, towed video,...	Marine Recorder QA	7	5	A5. 14	0	N/A	N/A	Data collected from one survey (Survey key: MRMIT600000000A)	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISC Z rRA B_ A5. 1	BSH	UKSea Map 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Predicts the presence and extent of EUNIS A5.1	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>  <a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&amp;Module=More&amp;Location=None&amp;Completed=0&amp;ProjectID=16368">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Default.aspx?Menu=Menu&amp;Module=More&amp;Location=None&amp;Completed=0&amp;ProjectID=16368</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	ISC Z rRA B_ HO CI_ 21	HO CI	UKSea Map 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Predicts the presence and extent of EUNIS A5.1 and A5.2	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
<b>rRA S features</b>																	
A5.2 Subtidal sand	ISC Z rRA S_ A5. 2	BSH	UKSea Map 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Predicts the presence and extent of EUNIS A5.2	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z rRA S_ A4. 2	BSH	UKSea Map 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Predicts the presence and extent of EUNIS A4.2	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z rRA S_ A4. 2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples (GS)	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	Please note: It is not possible to use the BGS dataset to verify or contradict the presence of rock, due to the fact that the sampling methods used by BGS (e.g. grab samples) are not suitable for determining whether or not the substrate is rock as opposed to e.g. a thin layer of soft sediment. This data have therefore been excluded from the assessment for this feature.  A general note regarding BGS data points: Particle Size Analysis was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISC Z rRA S_ A5. 1	BSH	UKSea Map 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Predicts the presence and extent of EUNIS A5.1	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediment	ISC Z rRA S_ A5. 4	BSH	UKSea Map 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Predicts the presence and extent of EUNIS A5.4	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.6 Subtidal biogenic reefs	ISC Z rRA S_ A5. 6	BSH	REES, I. (2005) Assessment of the status of horse mussel (Modiolus modiolus) beds in the Irish Sea off NW Anglesey. DTI-SEA 6 Sub-contract report.	Ground-truthing	Dredge	Unknown	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	Note that there is no spatial feature extent data in the Regional MCZ Project report for this feature in this site. In the absence of a recommended extent for the EUNIS A5.6, we have used the boundary of the site instead and assessed presence in relation to that. We have not undertaken an assessment of feature extent. Note that there are three data points which verify the presence of Modiolus modiolus but they do not include any information on the density of the individuals (N.B. Modiolus modilus was absent from a further record). There are therefore insufficient data to verify the presence of biogenic reef from this dataset, anywhere within the site boundary.	Yes	Yes	No-see note in 'comment on data source' for further information (in summary there was no extent data provided in the Regional MCZ Project	REES, I. (2005) Assessment of the status of horse mussel (Modiolus modiolus) beds in the Irish Sea off NW Anglesey. DTI-SEA 6 Sub-contract report.

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

																		report on this feature in this site).	
Horse Mussel (Modiolus Modiolus) beds	ISC_ZrRAS_HOC_L09	HOCl	REES, I. (2005) Assessment of the status of horse mussel (Modiolus modiolus) beds in the Irish Sea off NW Anglesey. DTI-SEA 6 Sub-contract report.	Ground-truthing	Dredge	Unknown	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	There are three data points which verify the presence of Modiolus modiolus within the recommended extent (N.B. Modiolus modiolus was absent from a further record) but there are no data on abundance. There are insufficient data to verify the presence of Modiolus modiolus beds anywhere within the predicted extent of the feature.	Yes	Yes	Yes	REES, I. (2005) Assessment of the status of horse mussel (Modiolus modiolus) beds in the Irish Sea off NW Anglesey. DTI-SEA 6 Sub-contract report.		

North St George's Channel rMCZ ISCZ03 and North St George's Channel North St George's Channel recommended reference areas ISCZ rRA B and ISCZ rRA S – Confidence Assessment																
ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
rMCZ features																
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ 03_A4.1	0	0	1	1	0	100	100	100	No	Low	Modelled data only to indicate presence of the (parent) feature. Only one data point available to verify feature presence.	Low	Only modelled habitat map available. Only one data point available to verify presence of parent feature.	UKSeaMap 2010	Note: According to the Regional Project report, "The part of rMCZ3 that proposes designation of drumlins (to the far north-east of the site (- i.e. the site 'extension')) was agreed (with stakeholders) on the basis that the underlying broad-scale habitats and FOCI in this area would not be proposed for designation. Therefore the evidence assessment for all features except for the geological feature were carried out on the rMCZ excluding the extension.
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ 03_A4.2	48	172	46	266	18	35	18	35	Confidence applied due to knowledge acquired from Special Area of Conservation Selection Assessment document.	High	Presence of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock is supported by a habitat map with polygons containing biological validation samples from the Natura SAC identification process for Croker Carbonate Slabs. This is presented in the Croker Carbonate Slabs Special Area of Conservation Selection Assessment Document. The marine recorder data also support the presence of the feature but some conflicting data points indicate that the habitat may be patchy. Also note that the habitat map for the cSAC survey indicates that the extent of the feature differs from that recommended by the Regional MCZ Project.	Mod	Recommended extent of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock is supported by a habitat map (Natura SAC identification work for Croker Carbonate Slabs) covering less than 50% of the recommended feature A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock. The marine recorder data also support the presence of the feature but some conflicting data points indicate that the habitat may be patchy. Also note that the habitat map for the cSAC survey indicates that the extent of the feature differs from that recommended by the Regional MCZ Project.	UKSeaMap 2010	We are confident in the presence of this feature as part of the Natura 2000 SAC Croker Carbonate slabs survey work. Part of the data acquisition for the MCZ process has identified areas outside of the current cSAC boundary that may be Annex 1 reef, these areas are being investigated and may be considered for inclusion within the Croker Carbonate slabs cSAC.  The habitat maps available from JNCC as part of the site assessment work for the Natura 2000 Croker Carbonate slabs complex clearly identifies two Annex 1 reef areas within the rMCZ. This is supported by groundtruthing data and the document has been peer reviewed. This covers less than 50% of the recommended feature extent.  Note: According to the Regional Project report, "The part of rMCZ3 that proposes designation of drumlins (to the far north-east of the site (- i.e. the site 'extension')) was agreed (with stakeholders) on the basis that the underlying broad-scale habitats and FOCI in this area would not be proposed for



JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

																	therefore not revisited as part of this assessment on the basis that the information had been adequately captured and assessed through the Marine Recorder biotoped dataset.
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediment	ISC Z 03_A5.4	4	37	0	0	100	100	0	0	Conflicting extent information and limited number of data points	Low	Presence of EUNIS A5.4 is supported by multiple ground truthing records, >90% agreement across records for EUNIS A5.4. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence score would have been reduced by one category to Moderate in accordance with Protocol E. Using expert judgement we have adjusted this result to Low confidence in presence due to the limited number of data points combined with the fact that they are isolated points in very small areas of habitat.	Low	Sample data covering less than 50% of the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise Moderate confidence score has been reduced by one category to Low in accordance with Protocol E.	UKSeaMap 2010	Please note that there are some biotoped video tow data from the survey which lie within the recommended extent of A5.1. Each of the tow records which fall on the feature have at least one or more point records (for each tow) which are stored in Marine Recorder and these have already been assessed as part of the biotoped dataset. The video tow data were therefore not revisited as part of this assessment on the basis that the information had been adequately captured and assessed through the Marine Recorder biotoped dataset.  Note: According to the Regional Project report, "The part of rMCZ3 that proposes designation of drumlins (to the far north-east of the site (- i.e. the site 'extension')) was agreed (with stakeholders) on the basis that the underlying broad-scale habitats and FOCI in this area would not be proposed for designation. Therefore the evidence assessment for all features except for the geological feature were carried out on the rMCZ excluding the extension.	
A5.6 Subtidal biogenic reefs	ISC Z 03_A5.6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Uncertainty in presence of reef habitat	Low	Note that there are no spatial feature extent data in the regional project report for this feature in this site. In the absence of a recommended extent for the A5.6, we have used the boundary of the site instead in which to assess <i>presence</i> of the feature. We are not in a position to consider conflicting data given that we have no boundary for the feature. Note that there are data points which verify the presence of <i>Modiolus modiolus</i> beds within the site boundary but there is a degree of uncertainty surrounding whether the <i>Modiolus modiolus</i> beds actually constitute a reef. Expert judgement has been used to assign Low confidence given uncertainty surrounding feature presence.	No assessment	Note that there is no spatial feature extent data in the regional project report for this feature in this site. In the absence of a recommended extent for the A5.6, we have not carried out an assessment on extent for this feature.	No extent was provided by the Regional MCZ Project	Please note that the regional project refer to the presence of <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> and identify that "Tube dwelling ross worms <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> have also been recorded in two surveyed areas, over horse mussel shells (Rees 2005) and over the Croker Carbonate Slabs (JNCC, 2011). However, it has been confirmed by JNCC that there is insufficient evidence to confirm whether these localised occurrences of <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> are in dense enough aggregations to constitute a biogenic reef. Therefore, the species <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> has been noted as present but not designated as a <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reef."  Note: According to the Regional Project report, "The part of rMCZ3 that proposes designation of drumlins (to the far north-east of the site (- i.e. the site 'extension')) was agreed (with stakeholders) on the basis that the underlying broad-scale habitats and FOCI in this area would not be proposed for designation. Therefore the evidence assessment for all features except for the geological feature were carried out on the rMCZ excluding the extension.	
Horse Mussel ( <i>Modiolus Modiolus</i> ) beds	ISC Z 03_HO CI_09	4	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	Uncertainty surrounding whether the records constitute <i>Modiolus modiolus</i> beds	Low	There are data points which verify the presence of <i>Modiolus modiolus</i> beds (N.B. <i>Modiolus modiolus</i> was absent from a further record) but there are no data on abundance. There are therefore insufficient data to verify the presence of horse mussel ( <i>Modiolus modiolus</i> ) beds within the site boundary. Note that there are data points which verify the presence of <i>Modiolus modiolus</i> beds within the site boundary but there is a degree of uncertainty surrounding whether the <i>Modiolus modiolus</i> beds actually constitute a reef. Expert judgement has been used to assign Low confidence given uncertainty surrounding feature	Low	There are data points which verify the presence of <i>Modiolus modiolus</i> beds (N.B. <i>Modiolus modiolus</i> was absent from a further record) but there are no data on abundance. There are therefore insufficient data to verify the presence of horse mussel ( <i>Modiolus modiolus</i> ) beds within the site boundary. Note that there are data points which verify the presence of <i>Modiolus modiolus</i> beds within the site boundary but	Extent recommended by the Regional MCZ Project	No comments further to those provided in the 'Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence' and 'Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent'.  Note: According to the Regional Project report, "The part of rMCZ3 that proposes designation of drumlins (to the far north-east of the site (- i.e. the site 'extension')) was agreed (with stakeholders) on the basis that the underlying broad-scale habitats and FOCI in this area would not be proposed for designation. Therefore the evidence assessment for all features except for the geological feature were carried out on the rMCZ excluding the extension.	

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

												presence.		there is a degree of uncertainty surrounding whether the Modiolus modiolus beds actually constitute a reef. Expert judgement has been used to assign Low confidence given uncertainty surrounding feature status.		
Subtidal sands and gravels	ISC Z_03_HO Cl_21	121	103	N/A	224	54	N/A	49	N/A	Conflict in extent information	Mod	Habitat map generated from the survey 2008 05-RV Cefas Endeavour Irish Sea Solan Bank, overlaps with only a small proportion of the recommended extent of HOCl Subtidal sands and gravels. The polygons contain the following classifications: A4.23 and A5.13 and therefore provide some supporting and some conflicting information in relation to the predicted extent of HOCl Subtidal sands and gravels. There is over 50% agreement among data points. When applying Protocol E, the assessment result is High. However, expert judgement was used to adjust this to Mod, given the small coverage of the habitat map, conflict in the polygon data and some degree of conflict among points.	Low	Habitat map generated from the survey 2008 05-RV Cefas Endeavour Irish Sea Solan Bank, overlaps with only a small proportion of the recommended extent of HOCl Subtidal sands and gravels. The polygons contain the following classifications: A4.23 and A5.13 and therefore provide some supporting and some conflicting information in relation to the predicted extent of HOCl Subtidal sands and gravels. When applying Protocol E, the assessment result is Moderate for extent. Expert judgement was used to adjust this to Low, in view of the fact that there is conflicting polygons in the habitat map and that the map itself covers a small proportion of the recommended extent of the feature. There is also a degree of conflict among the data points.		Please note that there are some biotoped video tow data from the survey which lie within the recommended extent of A5.2. Each of the tow records which fall on the feature have at least one or more point records (for each tow) which are stored in Marine Recorder and these have already been assessed as part of the biotoped dataset. The video tow data were therefore not revisited as part of this assessment on the basis that the information had been adequately captured and assessed through the Marine Recorder biotoped dataset.  Note: According to the Regional Project report, "The part of rMCZ3 that proposes designation of drumlins (to the far north-east of the site (- i.e. the site 'extension')) was agreed (with stakeholders) on the basis that the underlying broad-scale habitats and FOCl in this area would not be proposed for designation. Therefore the evidence assessment for all features except for the geological feature were carried out on the rMCZ excluding the extension.
Drumlins	rM CZ_G 12	N/A	No	High	Confidence in morphology is a direct parallel of confidence in the presence of a geo-feature and morphological confidence in maps is generally high.	High	Confidence in morphology is a direct parallel of confidence in the presence of a geo-feature and morphological confidence in maps is generally high.	MB0102 Task 2a Tidal bank features polygon	Note: According to the Regional Project report, "The part of rMCZ3 that proposes designation of drumlins (to the far north-east of the site (- i.e. the site 'extension')) was agreed (with stakeholders) on the basis that the underlying broad-scale habitats and FOCl in this area would not be proposed for designation. Therefore the evidence assessment for all features except for the geological feature were carried out on the rMCZ excluding the extension.							
<b>rRA B features</b>																
A4.1 High energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z_rRA B_A4.1	0	1	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	One data point verifying parent feature in addition to modelled data	Low	One data point verifying parent feature in addition to modelled data	UKSeaMap 2010	N/A
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z_rRA B_A4.2	7	6		13	54	54	54	70	No	Mod	Less than 90% agreement in habitat type across all records.	Mod	Sample data covering less than 50%	UKSeaMap 2010	N/A
A5.1 Subtidal coarse	ISC Z	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Modelled data only to show presence of the feature.	Low	Modelled data only to show presence of the feature.	UKSeaMap 2010	N/A

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

sediment	rRA B_ A5. 1																
Subtidal sands and gravels	ISC Z rRA B_ HO CI_ 21	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Modelled data only to show presence of the feature.	Low	Modelled data only to show presence of the feature.	UKSeaMap 2010	N/A	
<b>rRA S features</b>																	
A5.2 Subtidal sand	ISC Z rRA B_ A5. 2	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Modelled data only to show presence of the feature.	Low	Modelled data only to show presence of the feature.	UKSeaMap 2010	N/A	
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z rRA S_ A4. 2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	No	Low	Modelled data only to show presence of the feature.	Low	Modelled data only to show presence of the feature.	UKSeaMap 2010	N/A	
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	ISC Z rRA S_ A5. 1	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Modelled data only to show presence of the feature.	Low	Modelled data only to show presence of the feature.	UKSeaMap 2010	N/A	
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediment	ISC Z rRA S_ A5. 4	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Modelled data only to show presence of the feature.	Low	Modelled data only to show presence of the feature.	UKSeaMap 2010	N/A	
A5.6 Subtidal biogenic reefs	ISC Z rRA S_ A5. 6	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Note that there are no spatial feature extent data in the regional project report for this feature in this site. In the absence of a recommended extent for the A5.6, we have used the boundary of the site instead in which to assess presence of the feature. We are not in a position to consider conflicting data given that we have no boundary for the feature. Note that there are data points which verify the presence of Modiolus modiolus beds within the site boundary but there is a degree of uncertainty surrounding whether the Modiolus modiolus beds actually constitute a reef. Expert judgement has been used to assign Low confidence given uncertainty surrounding feature presence.	No assessment	Note that there is no spatial feature extent data in the regional project report for this feature in this site. In the absence of a recommended extent for the A5.6, we have not carried out an assessment on extent for this feature.	UKSeaMap 2010	N/A	
Horse Mussel (Modiolus Modiolus) beds	ISC Z 03_ HO CI_ 09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not sufficient evidence to indicate reef	Low	There are data points which verify the presence of Modiolus modiolus beds (N.B. Modiolus modiolus was absent from a further record) but there are no data on abundance. There are therefore insufficient data to verify the presence of horse mussel (Modiolus modiolus) beds within the site boundary. Note that there are data points which verify the presence of Modiolus modiolus beds within the site	Low	There are data points which verify the presence of Modiolus modiolus beds (N.B. Modiolus modiolus was absent from a further record) but there are no data on abundance. There are therefore insufficient data to verify the presence of horse mussel (Modiolus	Extent recommended by the Regional MCZ Project	No comments further to those provided in the 'Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence' and 'Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent'.	



JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z 05_A4.3	BSH	BGS hard substrate	Hard substrate map	N/A	Geoscientific standards and corporate quality assurance standards were applied. See BGS hard substrate user guide for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The interpretation of the BGS hard substrate maps was based on a variety of data sourced from within the British Geological Survey and externally. The data source for each polygon within site was identified as being BGS, Samples, Seismic, Multibeam, Admiralty Charts: BGS ID (BGS_212), BGS, Multibeam, Admiralty Charts: (BGS_213) & (BGS_214), BGS, Admiralty Charts: (BGS_215)	No	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z 07_A4.3	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pag e-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pag e-5534</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISC Z 07_A5.3	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pag e-5535">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pag e-5535</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISC Z 07_A4.3	BSH	JNCC (2011) Offshore Special Area of Conservation: Pisces Reef Complex. SAC Selection Assessment. Version 3.0 (17th January 2011).	Selection Assessment Document for Special Area of Conservation	N/A	Peer reviewed SAC SAD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	"Mud plains" were mapped as part of the Pisces Reef Complex SAC habitat mapping. These were verified by validation samples across the Pisces Reef Complex which can be found described in the Selection Assessment Document (SAD). The SAC SAD has also been peer reviewed externally.	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/PiscesReef_SAC_SelectionAssessment_V5_0.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/PiscesReef_SAC_SelectionAssessment_V5_0.pdf</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISC Z 07_A5.3	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	There is one record of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud within the recommended extent for ENG feature EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISC Z 07_HO Cl_13	BSH	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Ground-truthing	Marine Recorder QA	8	0	N/A	0	N/A	There are eight records of SS.SMu.CFIMu (EUNIS A5.36) Circalittoral fine muds along a survey line from the SEA6 survey which verify the feature EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud. Survey identification Key: MRABP00200000003 - these are currently available in the public version of Marine Recorder and are being processed ready for release	No	?	?	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marine recorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marine recorderdata</a>
Mud habitats in deep water	ISC Z 07_HO Cl_13	Habitat FOCI	MB0102 Task 2C Mud habitats in deep water	Habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	GB000681 - MESH Confidence Assessment of 0 describes the habitat as "Depth 0 to >100m (infralittoral and circalittoral, mainly latter). Associated description most similar to CFIMu.BlyrAchi. Some polygons greatly over-extended inshore." The polygon is described as A5.363. (Report reference: Mackie, A.S.Y. (1990) Offshore Benthic Communities of the Irish Sea. In: The Irish Sea: An Environmental Review, Part 1, 169-218.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>
Mud habitats in deep water	ISC Z 07_HO Cl_13	Habitat FOCI	JNCC (2011) Offshore Special Area of Conservation: Pisces Reef Complex. SAC Selection Assessment.	Selection Assessment Document for Special Area of Conservation	N/A	Peer reviewed SAC SAD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	"Mud Plains" were mapped as part of the Pisces Reef Complex SAC habitat mapping. These were verified by validation samples across the Pisces Reef Complex.	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/PiscesReef_SAC_SelectionAssessment">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/PiscesReef_SAC_SelectionAssessment</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

	13		Version 3.0 (17th January 2011).														_V5_0.pdf
Mud habitats in deep water	ISC Z 07_HO Cl_13	Habitat FOCI	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Ground-truthing	Marine Recorder QA	8	0	N/A	0	N/A	There are eight records which verify a biotope code that is directly correlated to the "Mud habitats in deep water". These are SS.SMu.CFiMu (A5.36) Circalittoral fine muds. (Survey identification Key: MRABP00200000003 - these are currently available in the public version of Marine Recorder and are being processed ready for release). Please see the Ecological Network Guidance for more information on the correlation. . (Survey identification Key: MRABP00200000003 - these are currently available in the public version of Marine Recorder and are being processed ready for release)	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marine_recorder_data">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marine_recorder_data</a>	
Mud habitats in deep water	ISC Z 07_HO Cl_13	Habitat FOCI	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	There is one record of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud within the recommended extent for ENG feature however due to the correlation of "Mud habitats in deep water" this can not be used to verify or disagree with the habitat type. Please see the Ecological Network Guidance for more information on how the FOCI habitat correlate to Broad Scale habitats.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk	
<b>rRA features</b>																	
A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z RA G_A4.3	BSH	MB102 Task 2E	Combined Kinetic Energy map	N/A	MB102 produced confidence layers for this map. See MB102 report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Low energy is identified within the recommended extent of the EUNIS A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock broad-scale habitat.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf</a>	
A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z RA G_A4.3	BSH	BGS hard substrate	Hard substrate map	N/A	Geoscientific standards and corporate quality assurance standards were applied. See BGS hard substrate user guide for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The interpretation of the BGS hard substrate maps was based on a variety of data sourced from within the British Geological Survey and externally. The data source for the polygon within the site was identified as being BGS, Samples, Seismic, Multibeam, Admiralty Charts: BGS ID (BGS_212),	No	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk	
A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z RA G_A4.3	BSH	JNCC (2011) Offshore Special Area of Conservation: Pisces Reef Complex. SAC Selection Assessment. Version 3.0 (17th January 2011).	Selection Assessment Document for Special Area of Conservation	N/A	Peer reviewed SAC SAD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	"Annex 1 reef" were mapped as part of the Pisces Reef Complex SAC habitat mapping. These were verified by validation samples across the Pisces Reef Complex which can be found described in the Selection Assessment Document (SAD). The SAC SAD has also been peer reviewed externally.  Annex 1 reef may contain EUNIS A4.3 as identified by the ENG [LINK] and is identified in	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/PiscesReef_SAC_SelectionAssessment_V5_0.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/PiscesReef_SAC_SelectionAssessment_V5_0.pdf</a>	

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

													the Site Assessment Document as Low energy circalittoral rock.				
A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z RA G_ A4. 3	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISC Z RA G_ A5. 3	BSH	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Ground-truthing	Marine Recorder QA	8	0	N/A	0	N/A	There are eight records of SS.SMu.CFiMu (A5.36) Circalittoral fine muds along a survey line from the SEA6 survey which verify the feature EUNIS A5.3. (Survey identification Key: MRABP00200000003 - these are currently available in the public version of Marine Recorder and are being processed ready for release)	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marine-recorder-data">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marine-recorder-data</a>	
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISC Z RA G_ A5. 3	BSH	JNCC (2011) Offshore Special Area of Conservation: Pisces Reef Complex. SAC Selection Assessment. Version 3.0 (17th January 2011).	Selection Assessment Document for Special Area of Conservation	N/A	Peer reviewed SAC SAD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	"Mud plains" were mapped as part of the Pisces Reef Complex SAC habitat mapping. These were verified by validation samples across the Pisces Reef Complex which can be found described in the Selection Assessment Document (SAD). The SAC SAD has also been peer reviewed externally.	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/PiscesReef_SAC_SelectionAssessment_V5_0.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/PiscesReef_SAC_SelectionAssessment_V5_0.pdf</a>	
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISC Z RA G_ A5. 3	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5535">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5535</a>	
Mud habitats in deep water	ISC Z RA G_ HO CI_ 13	Habitat FOCI	MB0102 Task 2C Mud habitats in deep water	Habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	GB000681 - MESH Confidence Assessment of 0 describes the habitat as "Depth 0 to >100m (infralittoral and circalittoral, mainly latter). Associated description most similar to CFiMu.BlyrAchi. Some polygons greatly over-extended inshore." The polygon is described as A5.363. (Report reference: Mackie, A.S.Y. (1990) Offshore Benthic Communities of the Irish Sea. In: The Irish Sea: An Environmental Review, Part 1, 169-218.)	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>	
Mud habitats in deep water	ISC Z HO CI_ 13	Habitat FOCI	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Ground-truthing	Marine Recorder QA	8	0	N/A	0	N/A	There are eight records which verify a biotope code that is directly correlated to the "Mud habitats in deep water". These are SS.SMu.CFiMu (A5.36) Circalittoral fine muds. (Survey identification Key: MRABP00200000003 - these are currently available in the public version of Marine Recorder and are being processed ready for release). Please see the Ecological Network Guidance for more information on the correlation.	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marine-recorder-data">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marine-recorder-data</a>	
Mud habitats in deep water	ISC Z RA G_ HO CI_ 13	Habitat FOCI	JNCC (2011) Offshore Special Area of Conservation: Pisces Reef Complex. SAC Selection Assessment. Version 3.0 (17th January 2011).	Selection Assessment Document for Special Area of Conservation	N/A	Peer reviewed SAC SAD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	As part of the Pisces Reef Complex SAC habitat mapping "Mud Plains" were mapped. These were verified by validation samples across the Pisces Reef Complex.	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/PiscesReef_SAC_SelectionAssessment_V5_0.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/PiscesReef_SAC_SelectionAssessment_V5_0.pdf</a>	

Slieve Na Griddle rMCZ ISCZ 07 and Slieve Na Griddle recommended reference area ISCZ RA G – Confidence Assessment																
ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
rMCZ features																
A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ 07_A 4.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Confidence applied due to knowledge acquired from Pisces Reef Special Area of Conservation Selection Assessment Document.	High	Presence of EUNIS A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock is supported by a habitat map with polygons containing biological validation samples from the Natura SAC identification process and is part of the Pisces Reef complex SAC. This is presented in the Pisces Reef Special Area of Conservation Selection Assessment Document and Identifies Annex 1 reef.	High	Recommended extent of EUNIS A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock is supported by a habitat map (Natura SAC identification work for Pisces Reef complex) covering more than 50% of the recommended feature A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock.	UKSeaMap2010	<p>We are highly confident in the presence and extent of this feature as part of the Natura 2000 SAC Pisces Reef. Part of the data acquisition for the MCZ process has identified areas outside of the current cSAC boundary that may be Annex 1 reef. These areas are being investigated and will be considered for inclusion within the Pisces reef complex cSAC.</p> <p>The habitat maps available from JNCC as part of the site assessment work for the Natura 2000 Pisces Reef complex clearly identify two Annex 1 reef areas within the rMCZ. This is supported by ground-truthing data and the document has been peer reviewed. This covers over 50% of the recommended feature extent.</p>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISCZ 07_A 5.3	0	0	1	1	0	100	0	0	Confidence applied due to knowledge acquired from Pisces Reef Special Area of Conservation Selection Assessment Document.	High	Presence of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud is supported by a habitat map with polygons containing biological validation samples from the Natura SAC identification process and is part of the Pisces Reef complex SAC. This is presented in the Pisces Reef Special Area of Conservation Selection Assessment Document. This is further validated by Marine Recorder points identifying the corresponding biotopes for this EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud.	Mod	Recommended extent of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud is supported by a habitat map (Natura SAC identification work for Pisces Reef complex) covering less than 50% of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud.	UKSeaMap2010	<p>The habitat maps available from JNCC as part of the site assessment work for the Natura 2000 Pisces Reef complex clearly identify two Annex 1 reef areas within the rMCZ. This is supported by ground-truthing data and the document has been peer reviewed. This covers over 50% of the recommended feature extent.</p> <p>We are highly confident in the presence and extent of this feature as part of the Natura 2000 SAC Pisces Reef. Part of the data acquisition for the MCZ process has identified areas outside of the current cSAC boundary that may be Annex 1 reef. These areas are being investigated and will be considered for inclusion within the Pisces reef complex cSAC.</p> <p>Hinz, H., V. Prieto, and M.J. Kaiser. "Trawl disturbance on benthic communities and chronic effects and experimental predictions." Ecological Applications 19, no. 3 (2009): 761-773 described the condition of mud in the Irish sea and included this area, however no data points were recorded within the recommended extent.</p>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Mud habitats in deep water	IS CZ 07 _H OC L_1 3	0	1	N/A	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	Confidence applied due to knowledge acquired from Pisces Reef Special Area of Conservation Selection Assessment Document.	High	Presence of habitat FOCI Mud habitats in deep water is supported by a habitat map with polygons containing biological validation samples from the Natura SAC identification process and is part of the Pisces Reef complex SAC. This is presented in the Pisces Reef Special Area of Conservation Selection Assessment Document. This is further validated by Marine Recorder points identifying the corresponding biotopes for habitat FOCI Mud habitats in deep water .	Mod	Recommended extent of habitat FOCI Mud habitats in deep water is supported by a habitat map (Natura SAC identification work for Pisces Reef complex) covering less than 50% of Mud habitats in deep water.	UKSeaM ap2010	Hinz, H., V. Prieto, and M.J. Kaiser. "Trawl disturbance on benthic communities and chronic effects and experimental predictions." Ecological Applications 19, no. 3 (2009): 761-773. described the condition of mud in the Irish sea and included this area, however no data points were recorded within the recommended extent.
<b>rRA features</b>																
A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	IS CZ RA G_ A4. 3	N/A	Confidence applied due to knowledge acquired from Pisces Reef Special Area of Conservation Selection Assessment Document.	High	Presence of EUNIS A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock is supported by a habitat map with polygons containing biological validation samples from the Natura SAC identification process and is part of the Pisces Reef complex SAC. This is presented in the Pisces Reef Special Area of Conservation Selection Assessment Document and Identifies Annex 1 reef. This is further validated by the low energy levels identified by the MB0102 Task 2E combined kinetic energy map.	High	Recommended extent of EUNIS A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock is supported by a habitat map (Natura SAC identification work for Pisces Reef complex) covering more than 50% of the recommended feature A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock.	UKSeaM ap2010	The habitat maps available from JNCC as part of the site assessment work for the Natura 2000 Pisces Reef complex clearly identify two Annex 1 reef areas within the rMCZ. This is supported by ground-truthing data and the document has been peer reviewed. This covers over 100% of the recommended feature extent.  We are highly confident in the presence and extent of this feature as part of the Natura 2000 SAC Pisces Reef. Part of the data acquisition for the MCZ process has identified areas outside of the current cSAC boundary that may be Annex 1 reef, these areas are being investigated and will be considered for inclusion within the Pisces reef complex cSAC.							
A5.3 Subtidal mud	IS CZ RA G_ A5. 3	N/A	Confidence applied due to knowledge acquired from Pisces Reef Special Area of Conservation Selection Assessment Document.	High	Presence of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud is supported by a habitat map with polygons containing biological validation samples from the Natura SAC identification process and is part of the Pisces Reef complex SAC. This is presented in the Pisces Reef Special Area of Conservation Selection Assessment Document. This is further validated by Marine Recorder points identifying the corresponding biotopes for this EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud.	High	Recommended extent of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud supported by a habitat map (Natura SAC identification work for Pisces Reef complex) which covers 100% of the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud.	UKSeaM ap2010	The Habitat maps available from JNCC as part of the site assessment work for the Natura 2000 Pisces Reef complex clearly identify two Annex 1 reef areas within the rMcz. This is supported by ground-truthing data and the document has been peer reviewed. This covers over 100% of the recommended feature extent.  We are highly confident in the presence and extent of this feature as part of the Natura 2000 SAC Pisces Reef. Part of the data acquisition for the MCZ process has identified areas outside of the current cSAC boundary that may be Annex 1 reef. These areas are being investigated and will be considered for inclusion within the Pisces reef complex cSAC.  Hinz, H., V. Prieto, and M.J. Kaiser. "Trawl disturbance on benthic communities and chronic effects and experimental predictions." Ecological Applications 19, no. 3 (2009): 761-773. described the condition of mud in the Irish sea and included this area, however no data points were recorded within the recommended extent.							
Mud habitats in deep water	IS CZ RA G_ HO CL_ 13	N/A	Confidence applied due to knowledge aquired from Pisces Reef Special Area of Conservation Selection Assessment	High	Presence of habitat FOCI Mud habitats in deep water is supported by a habitat map with polygons containing biological validation samples from the Natura SAC identification process and is part of the Pisces Reef complex SAC. This is presented in the Pisces Reef	High	Recommended extent of habitat FOCI Mud habitats in deep water is supported by a habitat map (Natura SAC identification work for Pisces Reef complex) which covers 100% of the recommended extent	UKSeaM ap2010	The habitat maps available from JNCC as part of the site assessment work for the Natura 2000 Pisces Reef complex clearly identify two Annex 1 reef areas within the rMcz. This is supported by ground-truthing data and the document has been peer reviewed. This covers over 100% of the recommended feature extent.  We are highly confident in the presence and extent of this feature as part of the Natura 2000 SAC Pisces Reef.							

										Document.	Special Area of Conservation Selection Assessment Document. This is further validated by Marine Recorder points identifying the corresponding biotopes for habitat FOCI Mud habitats in deep water .	of FOCI Mud habitats in deep water.	Part of the data acquisition for the MCZ process has identified areas outside of the current cSAC boundary that may be Annex 1 reef. These areas are being investigated and will be considered for inclusion within the Pisces reef complex cSAC.  Hinz, H., V. Prieto, and M.J. Kaiser. "Trawl disturbance on benthic communities and chronic effects and experimental predictions." Ecological Applications 19, no. 3 (2009): 761-773. described the condition of mud in the Irish sea and included this area, however no data points were recorded within the recommended extent.
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South Rigg rMCZ ISCZ 06 and South Rigg recommended reference area ISCZ RA F - Data																	
ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Year collected for species	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat *	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features</b>																	
A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ_06_A4.3	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples (GS)	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	2	2 record of A5.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	The BGS data points for EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments should not be used to discredit the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock because the survey method used is not be appropriate for rock habitat.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ_06_A4.3	BSH	Marine Recorder	Habitat points	Marine Recorder QA	Marine Recorder QA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	There is one point recording reef, however no further information is supplied and it therefore has not been used on the assessment. There were several other records, however these had associated biotope records so were not included in the analysis.	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/mariner_eorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/mariner_eorderdata</a>
A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ_06_A4.3	BSH	MESH (GB000310)	Habitat map	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MESH habitat map from survey (GB000310) with a MESH confidence score of 65%, which is categorised as EUNIS level 2 only. This habitat map from survey covers < 50% of the recommended feature extent and confirms the parent habitat EUNIS A4 Circalittoral rock and other hard substrata.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searchmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z 06_ A4.3	BSH	Stakeholder information	Modelled	Fishermap & VMS	None applied	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The regional MCZ project "reclassified Subtidal coarse sediments as Subtidal mud taking into account stakeholder knowledge as the area is heavily trawled by <i>Nephrops</i> trawling (Evidence from VMS and fishermap.)"  Extent of feature was updated by the regional MCZ project using local knowledge removing sections of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment, EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments and EUNIS A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZ_AP_Pages_from_ISC_Z_final_recommendations_FULL_REPORT_part_1_&amp;_2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZ_AP_Pages_from_ISC_Z_final_recommendations_FULL_REPORT_part_1_&amp;_2.pdf</a>
A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z 06_ A4.3	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The extent of EUNIS A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock is different to the extent as presented by the regional MCZ project.  The regional MCZ project "reclassified Subtidal coarse sediments as Subtidal mud taking into account stakeholder knowledge as the area is heavily trawled by <i>Nephrops</i> trawling (Evidence from VMS and fishermap.)"  Extent of feature was updated by the regional MCZ project using local knowledge removing sections of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment, EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments and EUNIS A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	ISC Z 06_ A4.3	BSH	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Marine Recorder QA	Marine Recorder QA	0	6	6 records of A5.26	3	3 records of A4.1	N/A	These records are clustered in a line and very close together rather than wide spread distribution (Survey Identification Key : MRMLN0040000012)	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/mariner_eorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/mariner_eorderdata</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISC Z 06_ A5.3	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples (GS)	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	There is one record of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud within the recommended extent of the feature as proposed by the regional MCZ project.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISC Z 06_ A5.3	BSH	Marine Recorder	Habitat points	Marine Recorder QA	Marine Recorder QA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	One record detailed as "Bedrock with muddy sand veneer and shell debris" however no further information is supplied and it therefore has not been used on the assessment. There were several other records, however these had associated biotope records so were not included in the analysis.	No	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/mariner_eorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/mariner_eorderdata</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISC Z 06_ A5.3	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The extent of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud is different to the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud as proposed by the regional MCZ project.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISC Z 06_ A5.3	BSH	Irish Marine Institute Nephrops Stock Assessment burrow counts data points (2003-2011)	Nephrops Stock Assessment burrow counts data points	Video and camera stills analysis	QA as per the Irish Marine Institute FU19 Nephrops Grounds 2011 UWTV Survey Report.	15	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	Sixteen records are available across the recommended feature extent. One recorded zero burrow counts and cannot be used to verify the feature as no habitat information is supplied.  The occurrence of Nephrops burrows on soft substrata can be used to validate the ENG feature as characterising component of the Marine Habitats Classification Scheme biotope , "Burrowing megafauna and [Maxmuelleria lankesteri] in circalittoral mud" (SS.SMu.CFiMu.MegMax) ( <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/marine/biotopes/biotope.aspx?biotope=JNCCMNCR00001994">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/marine/biotopes/biotope.aspx?biotope=JNCCMNCR00001994</a> ) which is a sub habitat of EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud. See the Ecological Network Guidance for more information.  Survey ID: CO3109 (2009), CO3110 (2010) , CV0822 (2008), CV0720 (2007) , CO3208 (2008), CO3207 (2007), CV0424 (2004), CV0519 (2005), CV0325 (2003)	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://oar.marine.ie/handle/10793/59/browse?type=title&amp;submit_browse=Title">http://oar.marine.ie/handle/10793/59/browse?type=title&amp;submit_browse=Title</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISC Z 06_ A5.3	BSH	MESH (GB000310)	Habitat map	N/A	MESH Confidence Assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MESH habitat map from survey (GB000310) with MESH confidence score of 65%, which is categorised as EUNIS Level 2 and on some cases Level 3. This habitat map from survey covers < 50% of the recommended feature extent and is in the area that was update by the local knowledge to be mud. The habitat map confirms the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment and some small areas maps EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchmes.h.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searchmes.h.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISC Z 06_ A5.3	BSH	Stakeholder information	Modelled	Fishermap & VMS	None applied	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The regional MCZ project "reclassified Subtidal coarse sediments as Subtidal mud taking into account stakeholder knowledge as the area is heavily trawled by <i>Nephrops</i> trawling (Evidence from VMS and fishermap.)"  Extent of feature was updated by the regional MCZ project using local knowledge removing sections of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment, EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments and EUNIS A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZ_AP_Pages_from_ISC_Z_final_recommendations_FULL_REPORT_part_1_&amp;_2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZ_AP_Pages_from_ISC_Z_final_recommendations_FULL_REPORT_part_1_&amp;_2.pdf</a>
A5.2 Subtidal Sands	ISC Z 06_ A5.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mapped as EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
Mud habitats in deep water	ISC Z 06_ HO CI_1 3	FOCI habitat	MB102 Task 2C - Mud habitats in deep water	Habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>						

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Mud habitats in deep water	ISC Z_06_HO CI_13	FOCI habitat	Irish Marine Institute (Irish Sea sea-pen records)	Sea-pen records	Video and camera stills analysis	QA in accordance with the following report: <a href="http://oar.marine.ie/bitstream/10793/833/1/FU22%20UWTV%20survey%20report%202012.pdf">http://oar.marine.ie/bitstream/10793/833/1/FU22%20UWTV%20survey%20report%202012.pdf</a>	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	One record details the occurrence of Seapen species <i>V. Mirabilis</i> within the site. The survey ID is listed as CO3110, Video_Line 24. ) This confirms the presence of the feature Seapens and burrowing megafauna communities which Mud habitat in deep water may contain. See the Ecological Network Guidance for more information on the correlation.  The occurrence of Sea-pens can be used to validate the ENG feature as a characterising component of the Marine Habitats Classification Scheme biotope, "Seapens and burrowing megafauna in circalittoral fine mud" (SS.SMu.CFiMu.SpMg) ( <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/marine/biotopes/biotope.aspx?biotope=JNCCMNCR00001994">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/marine/biotopes/biotope.aspx?biotope=JNCCMNCR00001994</a> ) which is a component habitat of Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities and Mud habitats in deep water. See the Ecological Network Guidance for more information on correlation.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://oar.marine.ie/handle/10793/59/browse?title=Title">http://oar.marine.ie/handle/10793/59/browse?title=Title</a>
Mud habitats in deep water	ISC Z_06_HO CI_13	FOCI habitat	Irish Marine Institute Nephrops Stock Assessment burrow counts data points (2003-2011)	Burrow density points	Video and camera stills analysis	QA as per the Irish Marine Institute FU19 Nephrops Grounds 2011 UWTV Survey Report.	6	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	There are 6 records verifying the ENG feature across the site.  The occurrence of Nephrops burrows on soft substrata can be used to validate the ENG feature as a characterising component of the Marine Habitats Classification Scheme biotope, "Burrowing megafauna and [Maxmuelleria lankesteri] in circalittoral mud" (SS.SMu.CFiMu.MegMax) ( <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/marine/biotopes/biotope.aspx?biotope=JNCCMNCR00001994">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/marine/biotopes/biotope.aspx?biotope=JNCCMNCR00001994</a> ) which is a component habitat of Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities and Mud habitats in deep water. See the Ecological Network Guidance for more information.  Survey ID: CO3110 (2010) , CV0822 (2008), CV0720 (2007) , CO3208 (2008), CO3207 (2007), CV0424 (2004), CV0519 (2005), CV0325 (2003)	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://oar.marine.ie/handle/10793/59/browse?title=Title">http://oar.marine.ie/handle/10793/59/browse?title=Title</a>
Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities	ISC Z_06_HO CI_18	FOCI habitat	Irish Marine Institute (Irish Sea sea-pen records)	Sea-pen records	Video and camera stills analysis	QA in accordance with the following report: <a href="http://oar.marine.ie/bitstream/10793/833/1/FU22%20UWTV%20survey%20report%202012.pdf">http://oar.marine.ie/bitstream/10793/833/1/FU22%20UWTV%20survey%20report%202012.pdf</a>	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 record details the occurrence of Seapen species <i>V. Mirabilis</i> within the site. The survey ID is listed as CO3110, Video_Line 24. )  This is within the site boundary but no extent was recommended for this feature.  The occurrence of Sea-pens can be used to validate the ENG feature as a characterising component of the Marine Habitats Classification Scheme biotope, "Seapens and burrowing megafauna in circalittoral fine mud" (SS.SMu.CFiMu.SpMg) ( <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/marine/biotopes/biotope.aspx?biotope=JNCCMNCR00001994">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/marine/biotopes/biotope.aspx?biotope=JNCCMNCR00001994</a> ) which is a component habitat of Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities and Mud habitats in deep water. See the Ecological Network Guidance for more information on correlation.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://oar.marine.ie/handle/10793/59/browse?title=Title">http://oar.marine.ie/handle/10793/59/browse?title=Title</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities	ISCZ_06_HO_CI_18	FOCI habitat	Irish Marine Institute Nephrops Stock Assessment burrow counts data points (2003-2011)	Burrow density points	Video and camera stills analysis	QA as per the Irish Marine Institute FU19 Nephrops Grounds 2011 UWTV Survey Report.	16	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>21 records are available across the South Rigg site. Two records recorded zero burrow counts and cannot be used to verify the feature. Two subsequent records are available but have been recorded as part of the regional MCZ project handover data. This resulted in 16 records verifying the feature across the site. One further record is recorded as a Sea pen, the specific dataset of which is above. This resulted in 16 records verifying the feature across the site.</p> <p>The occurrence of Nephrops burrows on soft substrata can be used to validate the ENG feature as a characterising component of the Marine Habitats Classification Scheme biotope, "Burrowing megafauna and [Maxmuelleria lankesteri] in circalittoral mud" (SS.SMu.CFiMu.MegMax) (<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/marine/biotopes/biotope.aspx?biotope=JNCCMNCR00001994">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/marine/biotopes/biotope.aspx?biotope=JNCCMNCR00001994</a>) which is a component habitat of Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities and Mud habitats in deep water. See the Ecological Network Guidance for more information.</p> <p>Survey ID: CO3109 (2009), CO3110 (2010) , CV0822 (2008), CV0720 (2007) , CO3208 (2008), CO3207 (2007), CV0424 (2004), CV0519 (2005), CV0325 (2003)</p>	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://oar.marine.ie/handle/10793/59/browse?type=title&amp;submit_title=browse=Title">http://oar.marine.ie/handle/10793/59/browse?type=title&amp;submit_title=browse=Title</a>
Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities	ISCZ_06_HO_CI_18	FOCI habitat	Sea-pens and burrowing megafauna communities - Regional project updated national data set MB102 Task 2C .	Habitat data points	Unknown	Unknown	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>Two locations recorded 7 occurrences of seapens (however one Lat Long recorded 6 of these, so only 2 have been recorded here.)</p> <p>The regional MCZ project referenced the data as:</p> <p>"Seapen and burrowing megafauna communities are a Habitat Feature of Conservation Importance under the Ecological Network Guidance and on the OSPAR List of Threatened and/or Declining Species and Habitats (Region II - North Sea, Region III - Celtic Sea) These records have been extracted from the ICES stock assessments for nephrops in Irish Sea (ICES area VIIa) This work was undertaken by the Agro-Food and Biosciences Institute, Northern Ireland. Seapens were reordered when observed; the data shows an extract of these points. Data provided to ISCZ by AFBI/ Marine Institute Ireland in Northern Ireland. Data not currently published as of August 2011."</p> <p>The survey ID is listed as CO3110, further investigation into the AFBI/Marine institute data JNCC hold found that only on point is available for the 2nd location where the regional MCZ project data has 6. Within this in mind we have only recorded the 2 occurrences in this data layer and indicated they are from 2010.</p>	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZ_AP_Pages_from_ISCZ_final_recommendations_FULL_REPORT_part_1_&amp;_2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZ_AP_Pages_from_ISCZ_final_recommendations_FULL_REPORT_part_1_&amp;_2.pdf</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Ocean Quahog (Arctica islandica)	ISCZ_06_SO_CI_3	FOCI species	BUTLER, P. 2009 Establishing the Arctica islandica archive: Development of the definitive shell-based proxy for the North Atlantic shelf seas. PhD thesis, Bangor University.	Report	Ground-truthing	Peer reviewed paper	3	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2004-2009	There are three data records digitised by ISCZ regional MCZ project in 2011. The year of publication of the PhD is 2009 however the PhD was undertaken between 2004-2009 which would mean the data was not collected in 2009 but is between 6 and 12 years old.  Information supplied by Regional Project:  <i>Abstract: Records are taken from BUTLER, P. 2009 Establishing the Arctica islandica archive: Development of the definitive shell-based proxy for the North Atlantic shelf seas. PhD thesis, Bangor University. Ocean quahogs are a Species feature of conservation importance on the ecological network guidance and are listed on the OSPAR List of Threatened and/or Declining Species and Habitats (Region II – Greater North Sea) In Wales, ocean quahogs are a species of principal importance for the purpose of conservation biodiversity under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 Records Digitised by ISCZ project 2011.</i>	No	Yes	No	<a href="http://www.bangor.ac.uk/oceansciences/staff/php/staffdetails1.php?person=0073">http://www.bangor.ac.uk/oceansciences/staff/php/staffdetails1.php?person=0073</a> <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZ_AP_Pages_from_ISCZ_final_recommendations_FULL_REPORT_part_1_&amp;_2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZ_AP_Pages_from_ISCZ_final_recommendations_FULL_REPORT_part_1_&amp;_2.pdf</a>
<b>rRA features</b>																	
A5.2 Subtidal Sands	ISCZ_RA_F_A5.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISCZ_RA_F_A5.3	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
Ocean Quahog (Arctica islandica)	ISCZ_RA_F_SO_CI_3	FOCI species	BUTLER, P. 2009 Establishing the Arctica islandica archive: Development of the definitive shell-based proxy for the North Atlantic shelf seas. PhD thesis, Bangor University.	Report	Unknown	Peer reviewed paper	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2004-2009	There are 2 data records digitised by ISCZ regional MCZ project in 2011 at one geographic location. The year of publication of the PhD is 2009 however the PhD was undertaken between 2004-2009 which would mean the data was not collected in 2009 but is between 6 and 12 years old.  Information supplied by Regional Project:  <i>Abstract: Records are taken from BUTLER, P. 2009 Establishing the Arctica islandica archive: Development of the definitive shell-based proxy for the North Atlantic shelf seas. PhD thesis, Bangor University. Ocean quahogs are a Species feature of conservation importance on the ecological network guidance and are listed on the OSPAR List of Threatened and/or Declining Species and Habitats (Region II – Greater North Sea) In Wales, ocean quahogs are a species of principal importance for the purpose of conservation biodiversity under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 Records Digitised by ISCZ project 2011.</i>	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6230</a>

South Rigg rMCZ ISCZ 06 and South Rigg recommended reference area ISCZ RA F – Confidence Assessment																			
ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Total number of ENG species data points older than 12 yrs.	Total number of ENG species data points between older than 6 and 12 yrs.	Total number of ENG species data points 6 yrs old or less.	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
rMCZ features																			
A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	ISCZ 06_A4.3	0	6	3	9	0	33	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Multiple ground-truthing records available with <90% agreement of parent feature across the recommended feature extent. There is a habitat map from survey which verifies the A4 parent feature. Due to the high conflict rate and reduced agreement with parent habitat, the protocol applied a Low confidence score.	Low	Habitat map from survey covering < 50% of the recommended feature. ( note that the habitat map classifies only to the parent feature level).	Stakeholder information and UKSeaMap 2010/MESH (GB000310) (Regional project updated national data)	Habitat map from survey MESH confidence score of 65% which is categorised at EUNIS Level 2 only (The MESH habitat extends EUNIS A4 Circalittoral sediment further across the North Western part of the site and is not included in the recommended extent for this feature). This habitat map from survey covers < 50% of the recommended feature extent and confirms the parent habitat EUNIS A4 Circalittoral sediment. Due to the high conflict rate and reduced agreement with parent habitat, following the protocol applied a Low confidence score.
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISCZ 06_A5.3	16	0	0	16	100	100	100	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	High	Multiple ground-truthing records available with >90% agreement of feature across the recommended feature extent.	Mod	Sample data covering less than 50% of the feature	Stakeholder information and UKSeaMap 2010/MESH (GB000310) (Regional project updated national data)	The extent for this feature was supplied as a combination of UKSeaMap 2010 and MESH and the extent was updated with local information. This removed sections of EUNIS A5.4 and EUNIS A4.3 from the north western part of the site and reclassified it as EUNIS A5.3.  The habitat map from MESH gave a confidence score of 65% which is categorised at EUNIS Level 2 and in some cases, Level 3. This habitat map from survey covers < 50% of the recommended feature extent and is in the area that through local knowledge, was deemed to be mud. The habitat map confirms the parent habitat as EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment and some small areas maps show EUNIS A5.1.
A5.2 Subtidal Sands	ISCZ 06_A5.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Only modelled data available	Low	Only modelled data available	UKSeaMap 2010	There are 6 records of EUNIS A5.2 within the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.3 but non within the extent as recommended for EUNIS A5.2 by the regional projects.

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Mud habitats in deep water	ISC Z_06_HO Cl_13	7	0	0	7	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	High	Multiple ground-truthing records available with >90% agreement across records for mud habitats in deep water. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence score has been reduced by one category to Moderate in accordance with Protocol E.	Mod	Data covering less than 50% of the recommended feature. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise Moderate confidence score has been reduced by one category to Low in accordance with Protocol E.	MB0102 Task 2C Mud habitats in deep water habitat map	Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence score for extent has been reduced by one category to Moderate in accordance with Protocol E.
Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities	ISC Z_06_HO Cl_18	19	0	0	19	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No recommended extent provided by the regional projects.	High	Multiple ground-truthing records available with >90% agreement across records for Sea-pen and burrowing megafauna communities.	No assessment	In the absence of a recommended polygon extent for this feature we have used the site as a whole due to the wide spread distribution of points. Based on this information sample data covers less than 50% of the site.	No extent was provided on the point data: Sea-pens in Burrowing Megafauna - (Regional project updated national data points MB0102 Task 2C with AFBI data).	No extent for the features' Sea-pens and burrowing megafauna was provided by the regional projects. Only 7 data points at two locations were provided to show evidence of presence and extent. These were supplied to the regional projects by AFBI/Marine Scotland. However more data from this data provider is available and has been used as evidence of presence and extent for this feature.  In the absence of a recommended polygon extent for this feature we have used the site as a whole due to the wide spread distribution of points. Based on this information sample data covers less than 50% of the site. The points data for this feature do not occur on the recommended extent for the hard substrate BSH (EUNIS A4.3) recommended by the the regional projects.
Ocean Quahog (Arctica islandica)	ISC Z_06_SO Cl_3	3	0	0	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	Assumption of age of records and distribution of species.	Mod	The PHD was undertaken between 2004-2009 which would mean the data was not collected in 2009 but is between 6 and 12 years old and collected by specialist	Low	Records from survey showing distribution over three data point in two geographical locations. Data are between 6 and 12 years old. Due to the limited distribution of few points the confidence in distribution has been adjusted to Low.	Ocean Quahog (Arctica islandica) data point - (Regional project updated national data points MB0102 Task 2C with Butler (2009) PHD data).	The Butler (2009) PHD was undertaken between 2004-2009. We assume the data was collected as part of the study and not historical which would mean the data was not collected in 2009 so has been assumed to be between 6 and 12 years old and collected by specialist.
<b>rRA features</b>																			
A5.2 Subtidal Sands	ISC Z_RA F_A5.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Only modelled data available	Low	Only modelled data available	UKSeaMap 2010	Only modelled data available
A5.3 Subtidal mud	ISC Z_RA F_A5.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Only modelled data available	Low	Only modelled data available	UKSeaMap 2010	Only modelled data available

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Ocean Quahog (Arctica islandica)	ISC Z RA F_ SO Cl_ 3	2	0	0	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	Assumption of age of records and distribution of species.	Mod	The PHD was undertaken between 2004-2009 which would mean the data was not collected in 2009 but is between 6 and 12 years old and collected by specialist	Low	Records from survey showing distribution over two data in the one location are between 6 and 12 years old. Due to the limited distribution of few points the confidence in extent has been reduced to Low.	Ocean Quahog (Arctica islandica) data point - (Regional project updated national data points MB0102 Task 2C with Butler (2009) PHD data).	The Butler (2009) PHD was undertaken between 2004-2009. We assume the data was collected as part of the study and not historical which would mean the data was not collected in 2009 so has been assumed to be between 6 and 12 years old and collected by specialist.
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**Table 231** Net Gain Offshore Sites

<b>Compass Rose rMCZ NG12 and Compass Rose recommended reference area NG RA 10- Data</b>																
ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table.*	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ Features</b>																
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG 12_A4.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG 12_A4.2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	13	12 records of A5.2 & 1 record of A5.4	0	N/A	The BGS data points for EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand and A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments should not be used to discredit the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock because the survey method used is unknown and may not be appropriate for rock habitat.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG 12_A4.2	BSH	MB0102 Task 2E	Combined Kinetic Energy map	N/A	MB0102 produced confidence layers for this map. See MB0102 report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate energy is identified within the recommended extent of the A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock broad-scale habitat.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG 12_A4.2	BSH	BGS hard substrate	Hard substrate map	N/A	Geoscientific standards and corporate quality assurance standards were applied. See BGS hard substrate user guide for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The interpretation of the BGS hard substrate maps was based on a variety of data sourced from within the British Geological Survey (BGS) and externally. The data source for the polygon within site was identified as "DataSource: BGS, Admiralty Charts, Multibeam, Seismic,". The Polygons BGS ID are: BGS_1701 .	No	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
<b>rRA Features</b>																
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG RA 10A4.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG RA 10A4.2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	1	1 record of A5.2	0	N/A	The BGS data points for EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand should not be used to discredit the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock because the survey method used is unknown and may not be appropriate for rock habitat.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG RA 10A4.2	BSH	MB0102 Task 2E	Combined Kinetic Energy map	N/A	MB0102 produced confidence layers for this map. See MB0102 report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate energy is identified within the recommended extent of the A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock broad-scale habitat.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf</a>
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG RA 10A4.2	BSH	BGS hard substrate	Hard substrate map	N/A	Geoscientific standards and corporate quality assurance standards were applied. See BGS hard substrate user guide for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The interpretation of the BGS hard substrate maps was based on a variety of data sourced from within the British Geological Survey (BGS) and externally. The data source for the polygon within site was identified as "DataSource: BGS, Admiralty Charts, Multibeam, Seismic, ". The Polygons BGS ID are: BGS_1701.	No	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG RA 10A5.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels (modelled)	NG RA 10HOCl_21	HOCl	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>

Compass Rose rMCZ NG12 and Compass Rose recommended reference area NG RA 10- Confidence Assessment																
ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
<b>rMCZ Features</b>																
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG 12_A4.2	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	No	Low	Only modelled data available.	Low	Only modelled data available.	UKSeaMap 2010	Only forms of modelled data were available to assess the presence and extent of the ENG feature A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock. This includes UKSeaMap 2010, MB0102 combined kinetic energy and the BGS hard substrate data (the BGS hard substrate map needs more information before considering an increase in confidence). The BGS validating data points for EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand and A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediment should not be used to discredit the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock because the survey method used to collect the data was not appropriate for rock habitat.
<b>rRA Features</b>																
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG RA 10A4.2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	No	Low	Only modelled data available.	Low	Only modelled data available.	UKSeaMap 2010	Only forms of modelled data were available to assess the presence and extent of the ENG feature A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock. This includes UKSeaMap 2010, MB0102 combined kinetic energy and the BGS hard substrate data (the BGS hard substrate map needs more information before considering an increase in confidence). The BGS validating data points for EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand should not be used to discredit the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock because the survey method used to collect the data was not appropriate for rock habitat.
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG RA 10A5.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	Low	Only modelled data available.	Low	Only modelled data available.	UKSeaMap 2010	No other data is available for this feature.
Subtidal sands and gravels (modelled)	NG RA 10HO Cl_21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No	Low	Only modelled data available.	Low	Only modelled data available.	UKSeaMap 2010	No other data is available for this feature.

Farnes East rMCZ NG 14 and rRA Farnes Clay NG RA 12 - Data																	
ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table.	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference	
<b>rMCZ features</b>																	
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG 14_A4.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>	
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG 14_A4.2	BSH	BGS hard substrate	Hard substrate map	N/A	Geoscientific standards and corporate quality assurance standards were applied. See BGS hard substrate user guide for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The interpretation of the BGS hard substrate maps was based on a variety of data sourced from within the British Geological Survey and externally. The data source for the polygon within site was identified as "Data Source: BGS, Admiralty Charts, OLEX, Seismic". The Polygons BGS ID are: BGS_3249. No BGS data point validated this feature.	No	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk	
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG 14_A4.2	BSH	MB0102 Task 2E	Combined Kinetic Energy map	N/A	MB0102 produced confidence layers for this map. See MB0102 report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate energy is identified within the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock broad-scale habitat.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf</a>	
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG 14_A4.2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	20	11 records of A5.1, 6 records of A5.2 & 3 records of A5.4	0	N/A	20 ground-truthing BGS points disagree with the recommended parent feature EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk	

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG 14_A4.2	BSH	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Ground-truthing	Marine recorder QA	0	1	1 record of A5.2	0	N/A	1 Marine Recorder record verifies a biotope code SS.SSa (Sublittoral sands & muddy sands) which correlates to EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand. This point disagrees with the parent feature of the recommended feature EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock. (Survey identification key: MRCON0170000007)	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecord/derdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecord/derdata</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 14_A5.1	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 14_A5.1	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	10	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	10 BGS ground-truthing records agree with the ENG feature EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment. Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 14_A5.1	BSH	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Ground-truthing	Marine recorder QA	0	0	N/A	3	1 record of A5.2, 1 record of A5.3 & 1 record of A5.26	3 Marine Recorder points lie over the recommended feature EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment but they only validate the parent feature EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment. Two records verify biotope codes SS.Ssa and SS.SSa.CMuSa (Sublittoral sands and muddy sands & Circalittoral muddy sand respectively) which correlate to EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sands. 1 record verifies biotope code SS.SSMu (Sublittoral cohesive mud & sandy mud communities) which correlates to EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud.	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecord/derdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecord/derdata</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 14_A5.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 14_A5.2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grab Samples	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	7	0	N/A	2	1 record of A5.2 & 1 record of A5.3	9 BGS ground-truthing records lie over the recommended feature EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand. 7 agree with the ENG feature EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand, 2 agree with the parent feature (A5.1 & A5.3 Subtidal coarse sediment and Subtidal mud respectively). Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.3 Subtidal mud	NG 14_A5.3	BSH	Ritchie, A. 2010 (local knowledge)	Habitat map	N/A	Stakeholder comment - no QA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	p68 Net Gain Final Recommendations Report v1.2: "The location of subtidal mud in NG 14 (and the previous NG 14S) was provided through personal communications with Ritchie, 2011, and was subsequently included as a feature of the site put forward for recommendation." Note there is only one BGS subtidal mud record within the site but it is 20km north of the recommended feature A5.3 Subtidal mud.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZAP_120702_NG_Final_report_version_1.2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZAP_120702_NG_Final_report_version_1.2.pdf</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 14_ A5. 4	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Note, there are also 3 BGS records of A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments within the site, none of which, however, overlap the recommended feature. The BGS records of A5.3 lie at a distance of between 2 and 10 km away from the recommended feature A5. Subtidal mixed sediments.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>	
Peat and clay exposures	NG 14_ HO CI_ 15	HOCl	Lawrence, W. 2011 (local knowledge)	Habitat map	N/A	Stakeholder comment - no QA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	P68 of the Net Gain Final Recommendations Report v1.2: "The location of subtidal mud in NG 14 (and the previous NG 14S) was provided through personal communications with Ritchie, 2011, and was subsequently included as a feature of the site put forward for recommendation. Within the same site, the location of red clay exposures was identified by Lawrence, 2011 (pers. comm.), and this data was used to support the recommendation of a reference area (rRA 12)."	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZAP_120702_NG_Final_report_version_1.2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZAP_120702_NG_Final_report_version_1.2.pdf</a>	
<b>rRA features</b>																		
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG RA 12 A4. 2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>							
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG RA 12 A4. 2	BSH	BGS hard substrate	Hard substrate map	N/A	Geoscientific standards and corporate quality assurance standards were applied. See BGS hard substrate user guide for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The interpretation of the BGS hard substrate maps was based on a variety of data sourced from within the British Geological Survey and externally. The data source for the polygon within site was identified as "Data Source: BGS, Admiralty Charts, OLEX, Seismic". The Polygons BGS ID are: BGS_3249. No BGS data point validated this feature.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>	
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG RA 12 A4. 2	BSH	MB0102 Task 2E	Combined Kinetic Energy map	N/A	MB0102 produced confidence layers for this map. See MB0102 report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate energy is identified within the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock broad-scale habitat.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf</a>	
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG RA 12 A5. 2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>							
Peat and clay exposures	NG RA 12 HO CI_ 15	HOCl	Lawrence, W. 2011 (local knowledge)	Habitat map	N/A	Stakeholder comment - no QA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	P68 of the Net Gain Final Recommendations Report v1.2: "The location of subtidal mud in NG 14 (and the previous NG 14S) was provided through personal communications with Ritchie, 2011, and was subsequently included as a feature of the site put forward for recommendation. Within the same site, the location of red clay exposures was identified by Lawrence, 2011 (pers. comm.), and this data was used to support the recommendation of a reference area (rRA 12)."	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZAP_120702_NG_Final_report_version_1.2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZAP_120702_NG_Final_report_version_1.2.pdf</a>	
Subtidal sands and gravels (modelled)	NG RA 12 HO CI_ 21	HOCl	MB0102 Task 2C	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	MB0102 produced confidence layers for this map. See MB0102 report.	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>							

**Farnes East rMCZ NG 14 and rRA Farnes Clay NG RA 12 - Confidence assessment**

ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG 14_A4.2	0	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	No	Low	Only modelled data available	Low	Modelled data only available	UK SeaMap 2010	The BGS data points for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment, A5.2 Subtidal sand and A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments should not be used to discredit the recommended presence and extent of EUNIS A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock because the survey method used to collect the data was not appropriate for rock habitat.  There is, however, a single QA'd Marine Recorder record which also disagrees with the parent feature. Confidence in feature extent is therefore low.
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 14_A5.1	10	0	3	13	77	100	0	23	No	Mod	Presence of recommended EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment is supported by multiple ground-truthing records, >50% agreement across feature and >90% agreement across parent feature records for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment.	Low	Extent of recommended EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment is supported by multiple ground-truthing records, <50% agreement across the feature & >90% agreement across parent feature records for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment. However, based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise Moderate confidence score has been reduced by one category to Low in accordance with Protocol E.	UK SeaMap 2010	Based on application of Protocol E, given the agreement with the ENG feature EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment, we have Low confidence in presence. Following protocol E, we have Moderate confidence in extent due to the widespread distribution of the data points across the extent of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment some of which is QA.
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 14_A5.2	7	0	2	9	78	100	0	0	No	Low	Presence of recommended EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand is supported by multiple ground-truthing records, >50% agreement across feature and >90% agreement across parent feature records for EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand. However, based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise Moderate confidence score has been reduced by one category to Low in accordance with Protocol E.	Low	Extent of recommended EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand is supported by multiple ground-truthing records, >50% agreement across feature and >90% agreement across parent feature records for EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand. However, based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise Moderate confidence score has been reduced by one category to Low in accordance with Protocol E.	UK SeaMap 2010	Based on application of Protocol E, given the agreement with the ENG feature EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand, we have Low confidence in presence. Following protocol E, we have Low confidence in extent despite the widespread distribution of the data points across the extent of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment because of the lack of QA information.
A5.3 Subtidal mud	NG 14_A5.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	There is a single record of local knowledge available but with no ground-truthing to validate the presence of the recommended EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud in this site.	Low	There is a single record of local knowledge available but with no ground-truthing to validate the extent of the recommended A5.3 Subtidal mud in this site.	Habitat map (local knowledge)	N/A
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 14_A5.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Low	Only modelled data available	Low	Modelled data only available	UK SeaMap 2010	N/A

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Peat and clay exposures	NG 14_H OCl_1 5	N/A	No	Low	There is a single record of local knowledge available but with no ground-truthing to validate the presence of the recommended HOCl peat & clay exposures in this site.	Low	There is a single record of local knowledge available but with no ground-truthing to validate the extent of the recommended HOCl peat & clay exposures in this site.	Habitat map (local knowledge)	N/A							
<b>rRA features</b>																
A4.2 Moderate energy circalittoral rock	NG RA 12A4. 2	N/A	No	Low	Only modelled data available	Low	Modelled data only available	Habitat Map (modelled)	No ground-truthing points overlap the extent of the recommended feature in the rRA.							
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG RA 12A5. 2	N/A	No	Low	Only modelled data available	Low	Modelled data only available	UK SeaMap 2010	No ground-truthing points overlap the extent of the recommended feature in the rRA.							
Peat and clay exposures	NG RA 12HO CL_15	N/A	No	Low	There is a single record of local knowledge available but with no ground-truthing to validate the presence of the recommended HOCl peat & clay exposures in this site.	Low	There is a single record of local knowledge available but with no ground-truthing to validate the extent of the recommended HOCl peat & clay exposures in this site.	Habitat map (local knowledge)	N/A							
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG RA 12HO CL_21	N/A	No	Low	Only modelled data available	Low	Modelled data only available	MB0102 Task 2C Habitat Map (modelled)	N/A							

Fulmar rMCZ NG 17 - Data																	
ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Year collected (for species FOCI and temporally varying habitats )	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table. *	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features</b>																	
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 17_A5.1	BS H	UK SeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 17_A5.1	BS H	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	3	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	3 BGS records verify the presence of the recommended feature EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment. Note in total there are 5 BGS records overlapping the recommended feature. However, 2 of those records present conflicting sediment information, i.e. 1 record of EUNIS A5.1 and 1 record of EUNIS A5.2, which suggests repetition of points. Due to this apparent conflicting information these two records have been excluded from consideration in the assessment. Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 17_A5.2	BS H	UK SeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 17_A5.2	BS H	Cefas	Habitat points	Groundtruthing	Cefas data standards	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 record verifies the recommended EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand feature.  Survey Name and Codes of that used in the data source for analysis of the presence and extent of this feature: C END 12/08_SLA26_CSEMP T & T PILOT_41 F2 (OS)C	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 17_A5.2	BS H	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	61	0	N/A	2	2 records of A5.3	N/A	61 BGS records verify the presence of the recommended feature EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand. There are 2 records of A5.3 Subtidal mud which also verify the parent feature.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-</a>	Yes	No	No	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

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Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 17_HO CI_21	HO CI	MB0102 Task2C	Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map (modelled)	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Modelled Subtidal sands gravels output from the MB102 Task 2C contract. The EUNIS habitats A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the habitat FOCI subtidal sands and gravel as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 17_HO CI_21	HO CI	UK Sea Map 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand show the possible extent of subtidal sands and gravel FOCI, however this was not used by the regional MCZ project. The EUNIS habitats A5.1 subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 17_HO CI_21	HO CI	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	64	2	2 records of A5.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	In total 64 BGS records verify the presence of the recommended feature Subtidal sands and gravels, there are 61 records of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand and 3 records of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment occurring over the feature. The EUNIS habitats A5.1 subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance. Note, however the figure of 64 does not include the 2 BGS records which have been removed from consideration in this assessment because they are temporally & spatially coincident and present conflicting sediment information, i.e. 1 record of EUNIS A5.1 and 1 record of EUNIS A5.2. Particle Size Analysis (PAS) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat classification using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 17_HO CI_21	HO CI	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground truthing	Cefas data standards	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 record of A5.2 Subtidal sand verifies the presence of recommended feature subtidal sands and gravels. The EUNIS habitats A5.1 subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.  Survey Name and Codes of that used in the data source for analysis of the presence and extent of this feature: C END 12/08_SLA26_CSEMP T & T PILOT_41 F2 (OS)C	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
Ocean quahog Arctica islandica	NG 17_SO CI_3	SO CI	Cefas	Species record	Ground truthing	Cefas data standards	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2010	1 record verifies the presence of recommended feature Arctica islandica.  Survey Name and Codes of that used in the data source for analysis of the presence and extent of this feature: CEND1110SIT Seabed Integrity Transect North Sea	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Ocean quahog Arctica islandica	NG 17_ SO CL_ 3	SO CI	MB0102 Task 2B	Species records	Ground trutring	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2B report	52	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	197 7, 198 5, 199 2 & 200 3	52 records of <i>Arctica islandica</i> from 4 surveys occurring along several transects. Survey codes MRCON0110000002 (1 record from 2003), MRCON01900000025 (9 records in 1977), MRCON01900000098 (19 records in 1985) & MRCON01900000167 (23 records in 1992)	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9175_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9175_TRP.pdf</a>
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**Fulmar rMCZ NG 17 - Confidence assessment**

ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Total number of ENG species data points older than 12 yrs.	Total number of ENG species data points between older than 6 and 12 yrs.	Total number of ENG species data points 6 yrs old or less.	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
<b>rMCZ features</b>																			
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 17_ A5. 1	3	0	0	3	100	100	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Mod	Multiple ground-truthing points support the presence of the feature, with >90% agreement with the recommended feature EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment. However, due to the lack of QA information accompanying this dataset and so few records being available, the otherwise High confidence in recommended feature presence is adjusted to Moderate in accordance with the protocol.	Low	Multiple ground-truthing points support the extent of the feature, with <50% coverage of the recommended extent of the feature A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment. However, due to the lack of QA information accompanying this dataset and so few records being available, the otherwise Moderate confidence in recommended feature presence is adjusted to Low in accordance with the protocol.	UK SeaMap 2010	Note in total there are 5 BGS records overlapping the recommended feature. However, 2 of those records present conflicting sediment information, 1 record of EUNIS A5.1 and 1 record of EUNIS A5.2, suggesting repetition of data points. Due to this apparent conflicting information these two records have been excluded from consideration in the assessment.

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 17_ A5. 2	62	0	2	64	97	100	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes - An exception was applied to the rules on QA.	High	Multiple ground-truthing points support the presence of the feature, with >90% agreement with the recommended feature EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand. In accordance with the protocol, the otherwise High confidence in presence would be lowered to Moderate in light of the lack of QA information accompanying the supporting ground-truthing points. However, given the relatively large number and widespread nature of the ground-truthing points over the recommended feature there is sufficient justification for maintaining the High confidence in presence in this instance.	High	Multiple ground-truthing points support the extent of the feature, with >50% coverage and >90% agreement with the recommended feature EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand. In accordance with the protocol, the otherwise High confidence in extent would be lowered to Moderate in light of the lack of QA information accompanying the supporting ground-truthing points. However, given the relatively large number and widespread nature of the ground-truthing points over the recommended feature there is sufficient justification for maintaining the High confidence in extent in this instance.	UK SeaMap 2010	Expert judgement is used to maintain High confidence in presence and High confidence in extent of the recommended feature in spite of a lack of QA information. This reflects consideration of the following: the high degree of agreement of ground-truthing records with the recommended feature; & the relatively large number and widespread nature of ground-truthing points which occur over the recommended feature.
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 17_ HO CL_ 21	65	2	N/A	67	97	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes - An exception was applied to the rules on QA.	High	Presence of Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI supported by multiple ground-truthing records, >90% agreement across records for feature Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI and therefore a High confidence rating.	High	Ground-truthing sample data is numerous and well distributed across >50% of the recommended extent of Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI.	MB0102 Task 2C Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map (modelled)	Note in total there are 66 BGS records overlapping the recommended feature. However, 2 of those records are temporally & spatially coincident and present conflicting sediment information, 1 record of A5.1 and 1 record of A5.2. Due to this apparent conflicting information these two records have been excluded from consideration in the assessment. The remaining 65 records validate the presence of subtidal sands and gravels because they record either A5.2 Subtidal sand or A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment. The EUNIS habitats A5.1 subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.  Although as a general rule, we have not allowed the BGS data to raise a confidence category from Moderate to High, in this instance, given the density of the data points relative to the size of the site, in combination with the widespread nature of data points from the Cefas and BGS datasets, we have used expert judgement to increase the confidence by one category to High in this instance.
Ocean quahog <i>Arctica islandica</i>	NG 17_ SO CL_ 3	53	N/A	N/A	53	100	N/A	N/A	N/A	51	1	1	Yes - An exception was applied to the rule on use of data less than 12 years old	Mod	<i>Arctica islandica</i> presence is supported by multiple records, with 2 records from between 6 and 12 years old	Low	<i>Arctica islandica</i> distribution within the site is supported by records from surveys	MB0102 Task 2B	The distribution of the recommended feature <i>Arctica islandica</i> is supported by multiple records from survey which are almost entirely greater than 12 years old. In accordance with the protocol the confidence for feature distribution would be moderate given there are supporting records younger than 12 years old. However, to reflect the fact that the supporting records which less than 12 years old only represent a very small fraction of the total supporting dataset (only 2 of the 52 records are less than 12 years old), judgement is applied to lower confidence in distribution to low.

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Holderness Offshore rMCZ NG 09 - Data																
ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table.*	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 09_A5.1	BSH	UKSea Map 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 09_A5.1	BSH	MALSF - Humber REC survey habitat map	Habitat map	N/A	MESH Confidence assessment (score of 81%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The MALSF Humber REC survey habitat map study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system which JNCC translated into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. This area was mapped as A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/alst/projects/natural-seabed-resources/rec-0803/final-report.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/alst/projects/natural-seabed-resources/rec-0803/final-report.aspx</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 09_A5.1	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	50	0	N/A	2	<b>1 record of A5.2</b>	There were 53 records that verify the feature. In addition to this there were two other records that were subsurface sediment records which were recorded from the deep portions of a core sample, and therefore do not constitute a sample of the surface substrate, so these records were therefore excluded from the analysis.  There are a total of 50 records which validate the ENG feature A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment across the recommended extent of the feature as proposed by the regional MCZ project. There are 2 further records of A5.2 Sublittoral sand which verify the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 09_A5.1	BSH	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Cefas data standards	1	0	N/A	1	<b>1 record of A5.4</b>	There is 1 record which validates the ENG feature of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment across the recommended extent of the feature as proposed by the regional MCZ project. There is 1 further record of A5.4 Sublittoral mixed sediment and verifies the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment.	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to find out how to access this information.
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 09_A5.4	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 09_A5.4	BSH	MALSF - Humber REC survey habitat map	Habitat map	N/A	MESH Confidence assessment (score of 81%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The MALSF Humber REC survey habitat map study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system which JNCC translated into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. This area was mapped as A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/alsf/projects/natural-seabed-resources/rec-0803/final-report.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/alsf/projects/natural-seabed-resources/rec-0803/final-report.aspx</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 09_A5.4	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	14	0	N/A	40	40 records of A5.1	There are a total of 14 records which validate the ENG feature A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments across the recommended extent of the feature as proposed by the regional MCZ project. There are 40 further records of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment which verifies the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 09_A5.4	BSH	MALSF - Humber REC survey	EUNIS habitat points	Ground truthing	QA as per MALSF Humber REC report	7	0	N/A	1	1 record of A5.2	The MALSF Humber REC survey study proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system which JNCC translated into the closest official EUNIS habitat types.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/alsf/projects/natural-seabed-resources/rec-0803/final-report.aspx">http://www.cefas.defra.gov.uk/alsf/projects/natural-seabed-resources/rec-0803/final-report.aspx</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 09_A5.4	BSH	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground truthing	Cefas data standards	1	0	N/A	0	N/A	There is 1 record which validates the ENG feature A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment across the recommended extent of the feature as proposed by the regional MCZ project. There is 1 further record of <i>Modiolus modiolus</i> beds which cannot be used to verify or discount the habitat as it can occur on a variety of substrata.	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to find out how to access this information.

Holderness Offshore rMCZ NG 09 - Confidence assessment

ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 09_A5.1	51	0	3	54	94	100	50	100	No	Mod	Presence of ENG feature A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediments is supported by over 50% agreement in the ENG feature and 100% agreement of the ENG parent features	Mod	Presence of feature is supported by habitat map covering less than 50% of the recommended features. The feature extent is both modelled by UKSeaMap and mapped by the MASLF Humber REC habitat map from survey which created an artificial	UKSeaMap 2010 and the MALSF Humber REC habitat map	The feature extent is both modelled by UKSeaMap and mapped by the MALSF Humber REC habitat map from survey which created an artificial straight line where the survey went up to and where the ENG feature A5.4 Subtidal

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

													straight line where the survey went up to and where the ENG feature A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediments stops and A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments starts.		mixed sediments stops and A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediments starts.	
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 09_A5.4	21	0	41	62	34	100	88	100	No	Mod	Presence of ENG feature A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments is supported by over 50% agreement in the ENG feature and 100% agreement of the ENG parent features	Mod	Presence of feature is supported by habitat map covering less than 50% of the recommended feature. The feature extent is both modelled by UKSeaMap and mapped by the MASLF Humber REC habitat map from survey which created an artificial straight line where the survey went up to and where the ENG feature A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments stops and A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediments starts.	UKSeaMap 2010 and the MALSF Humber REC habitat map	The feature extent is both modelled by UKSeaMap and mapped by the MALSF Humber REC habitat map from survey which created an artificial straight line where the survey went up to and where the ENG feature A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments stops and A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediments starts.

Markham's Triangle rMCZ NG 07 - Data																
ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method If point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table. *	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 07_A5.1	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	9	0	N/A	1	1 record of A5.2	There are 9 BGS data points for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and 1 record of A5.2 Subtidal sand overlapping the recommended feature.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 07_A5.1	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 07_A5.2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	3	0	N/A	0	N/A	There are 3 BGS records of A5.2 Subtidal sand overlapping the recommended feature.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 07_A5.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>

Markham's Triangle NG 07 - Confidence Assessment																
ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
rMCZ features																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 07_A5.1	9	0	1	10	90	100	0	0	No	Mod	Presence of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment supported by multiple ground-truthing records, >90% agreement across records for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and >90% agreement with the parent feature EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence score has been reduced by one category to Moderate in accordance with Protocol E.	Mod	Sample data well distributed across >50% of the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High score has been reduced by one category to Moderate in accordance with Protocol E.	UK SeaMap 2010	Aside from the BGS data, there is one additional habitat data point from Cefas which supports the parent feature only. Based on application of protocol E, given the agreement with the parent feature and the fact that the BGS data points agree with the ENG feature, we have Moderate confidence in presence. We have Moderate confidence in extent based on the spread of the data points across the recommended extent of the feature.
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 07_A5.2	3	0	0	3	100	100	0	0	Yes - single sample data record criteria applied for extent	Mod	Presence of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand is supported by multiple ground-truthing records, >90% agreement across records for EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence score has been reduced by one category to Moderate in accordance with Protocol E.	Low	Sample data covering less than 50% of the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise Moderate confidence in extent has been reduced by one category to low due to the small number of validating ground-truthing points available.	UK SeaMap 2010	Based on the lack of QA information the confidence in feature presence is lowered to Moderate. The confidence in extent is lowered by a further category. Judgement has been applied to lower confidence in extent from Moderate to Low, reflecting the fact that there are only 3 ground-truthing records to verify the feature's extent.

**Rock Unique rMCZ NG 15 and Rock Unique rRA NG RA 13 - Data**

ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table.*	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ feature</b>																
A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	NG 15_A4.3	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	NG 15_A4.3	BSH	BGS Seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	6	3 of A5.1 and 3 of A5.2	0	N/A	The BGS data points for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand should not be used to discredit the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock because the survey method used to collect the data was not appropriate for rock habitat.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	No	No	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	NG 15_A4.3	BSH	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Cefas data standards	0	1	A5.2	0	N/A	The Cefas data points for EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand should not be used to discredit the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock because the survey method used may not be appropriate for rock habitat.	No	No	No	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	NG 15_A4.3	BSH	MB0102 Task 2E	Combined Kinetic Energy map	N/A	MB0102 produced confidence layers for this map. See MB0102 report.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate energy is identified within a small section of the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock, however Low energy is recorded across most of the feature as recommended by the regional MCZ project.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9939_TRP.pdf</a>
A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	NG 15_A4.3	BSH	BGS hard substrate	Hard substrate map	N/A	Geoscientific standards and corporate quality assurance standards were applied. See BGS hard substrate user guide for more information.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The interpretation of the BGS hard substrate map was based on a variety of data sourced from within the British Geological Survey and externally. The data source for the polygon within site was identified as "Data Source: BGS, Admiralty charts, Samples, Seismic". The Polygons BGS ID is: BGS_3224. No BGS data point validated this feature.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 15_A5.	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

	1																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 15_A5_1	BSH	BGS Seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	8	0	N/A	3	A5.2	There are an additional three data points that directly correspond to EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment that are not located within the recommended extent for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and are within the recommended extent for EUNIS A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk	
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 15_A5_2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>	
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 15_A5_2	BSH	BGS Seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	14	0	N/A	3	A5.1	There are an additional three data points that directly correspond to EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment that are not located within the recommended extent for EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand and are within the recommended extent for EUNIS A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk	
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 15_HO CL_21	FOCI habitat	MB0102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map (modelled)	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>	
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 15_HO CL_21	FOCI habitat	MB0102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels data points	Ground-truthing	Marine recorder QA	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	One data point for Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI is within the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock but is presented in the regional MCZ project final report map for subtidal sands and gravels FOCI. This also corresponds to the location of the Cefas data point for EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand which is located on the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock. The EUNIS habitats A5.1 subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>	
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 15_HO CL_21	FOCI habitat	BGS Seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	17	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	The ENG states that Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI directly correlate with the broad-scale habitats EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.  There are 14 records of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand and 3 of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment occurring within the recommended extent of Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk	
<b>rRA features</b>																	
A4.3 Low energy circalittoral	NG RA 13_	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>	

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

rock	A4.3																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG RA 13_A5.1	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG RA 13_A5.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG RA 13_A5.2	BSH	BGS Seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	3	0	N/A	1	A5.1	Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk	
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG RA 13_HO C1_21	FOCI habitat	MB0102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map (modelled)	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG RA 13_HO C1_21	FOCI habitat	BGS Seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	4	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	The EUNIS habitats A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the Habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.  There is 1 record for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and 3 of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand occurring within the recommended extent of Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI within the recommended reference area.  Particle Size Analysis (PSA) was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk	

Rock Unique rMCZ NG 13 and Rock Unique rRA NG RA 13 - Confidence Assessment																
ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	NG 15_A4.3	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	No	Low	Only modelled data available.	Low	Only modelled data available.	UKSeaMap 2010	The BGS and Cefas validating data points for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand should not be used to discredit the recommended extent of EUNIS A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock because the survey method used to collect the data was not appropriate for rock habitat.
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 15_A5.1	8	0	3	11	73	100	0	0	No	Mod	Presence of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment is supported by interpreted ground-truthing data with greater than 50% agreement.	Mod	Sample data covering less than 50% of the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment.	UKSeaMap 2010	Based on application of the protocol, given the agreement with the ENG feature A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment, we have Moderate confidence in presence. We have Moderate confidence in extent based on the spread of the data points across the recommended feature.
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 15_A5.2	14	0	3	17	82	100	0	0	No	Mod	Presence of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand supported by interpreted ground-truthing data with greater than 50% agreement.	Mod	Sample data covering less than 50% of the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.	UKSeaMap 2010	Based on application of the protocol, given the agreement with the ENG feature A5.2 Subtidal Sand, we have Moderate confidence in presence. We have Moderate confidence in extent based on the spread of the data points across the recommended feature.
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 15_HOCI_21	18	0	N/A	18	100	100	0	0	No	Mod	Presence of Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI supported by interpreted ground-truthing data with greater than 50% agreement.	Mod	Sample data covering more than 50% of the recommended extent of Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI.	MB102 Task 2C Subtidal sands and gravels (modelled)	Based on application of the protocol, given the agreement with the ENG feature Subtidal Sands and Gravels, we have Moderate confidence in presence. We have Moderate confidence in extent based on the spread of the data points across the recommended feature. Based on the lack of QA information for the confidence in presence and extent, this score has been changed in accordance with the protocol.
<b>rRA features</b>																

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A4.3 Low energy circalittoral rock	NG RA 13_A4.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	No	Low	Only modelled data available.	Low	Only modelled data available.	UKSeaMap 2010	Only UKSeaMap 2010 data is available for this recommended feature with no sample data.
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG RA 13_A5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	No	Low	Only modelled data available.	Low	Only modelled data available.	UKSeaMap 2010	Only UKSeaMap 2010 data is available for this recommended feature with no sample data.
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG RA 13_A5.2	3	N/A	1	4	75	100	0	0	No	Mod	Presence of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand supported by interpreted ground-truthing data with greater than 50% agreement.	Mod	Sample data covering less than 50% of the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.	UKSeaMap 2010	Based on application of the protocol, given the agreement with the ENG feature A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment, we have Moderate confidence in presence. We have Low confidence in extent based on the spread of the data points across the recommended feature.
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG RA 13_HOCI_21	4	N/A	N/A	4	100	N/A	0	0	No	Mod	Presence of Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI supported by interpreted ground-truthing data with greater than 50% agreement.	Mod	Sample data covering less than 50% of the recommended extent of Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI.	MB102 Task 2C Subtidal sands and gravels (modelled)	Based on application of the protocol, given the agreement with the ENG feature A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment, we have Moderate confidence in presence. We have Low confidence in extent based on the spread of the data points across the recommended feature. Based on the lack of QA information the confidence has been changed in accordance with the protocol.

Silver Pit rMCZ NG 06 - Data

ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table. *	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
rMCZ feature																
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 06_A5.2	BSH	MESH habitat map from survey (GB000240)	Habitat map	N/A	MESH Confidence assessment (Score of 71%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MESH habitat map from survey (GB000240) - Broadscale remote survey and mapping of the sublittoral habitats and biota of the Wash, and the Lincolnshire and the north Norfolk coasts - classified using lifeforms and species presence and mapped EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments and EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediments which both verify the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searchmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 06_A5.2	BSH	MALSF - Humber REC survey habitat map	Habitat map	N/A	MESH Confidence assessment (Score of 81%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Humber REC survey proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system which JNCC translated into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. Please see section 5.1 and contact JNCC for more information on the conversion. One of these proposed features was mapped as EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 06_ A5. 2	BSH	MALSF - Humber REC survey	EUNIS habitat points	Ground-truthing	QA as per MALSF Humber REC report	9	0	0	0	N/A	The Humber REC survey proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system which JNCC translated into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. Please see section 5.1 and contact JNCC for more information on the conversion.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 06_ A5. 2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs Samples and two record collected using a Vanveen	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	3	N/A	0	8	4 records of A5.1, 1 records of A5.3 and 3 records of A5.4	There are a total of 3 records of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand across the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand as proposed by the regional MCZ project. There are a further 8 records that verify the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment.  Particle Size Analysis data were used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 06_ A5. 2	BSH	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Video - underwater (towed)	Marine Recorder QA	1	0	N/A	1	1 record of A5.4	A survey (MRCON0170000084) recorded 1 data point for EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand within the recommended extent for A5.2 Subtidal sand as proposed by the regional MCZ project.	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerrecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerrecorderdata</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 06_ A5. 4	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs Samples and two record collected using a Vanveen	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	5	N/A	0	23	17 records of A5.1, 3 records of A5.3 and 3 records of A5.2	There are a total of 30 records across the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediment as proposed by the regional MCZ project. Two of the records were subsurface sediment records which were recorded from the deep portions of a core sample, and therefore do not constitute a sample of the surface substrate. These two records were therefore excluded from the analysis. Of the remaining 28 records, 5 recorded EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments across the recommended extent of the feature as proposed by the regional MCZ project. The remaining 23 verify the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment.  Particle Size Analysis data were used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 06_ A5. 4	BSH	MESH habitat map from survey (GB000240)	Habitat map	N/A	MESH Confidence assessment (Score of 71%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MESH habitat map from survey (GB000240) - Broadscale remote survey and mapping of the sublittoral habitats and biota of the Wash, and the Lincolnshire and the north Norfolk coasts - classified using lifeforms and species presence and mapped A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments and A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediments which both verify the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searchmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 06_ A5. 4	BSH	MALSF - Humber REC survey habitat map	Habitat map	N/A	MESH Confidence assessment (Score of 81%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Humber REC survey proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system which JNCC translated into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. Please see section 5.1 and contact JNCC for more information on the conversion. This feature was mapped as EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 06_ A5. 4	BSH	MALSF - Humber REC survey	EUNIS habitat points	Ground-truthing	QA as per MALSF Humber REC report	1	0	0	1	1 record of A5.2 (recorded as A4D.92 and translated	The Humber REC survey proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system which JNCC translated into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. Please see section 5.1 and contact JNCC for more information on the conversion. This feature was mapped as EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

											ed to A5.2)					
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 06_ A5_ 4	BSH	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Video - underwater (towed)	Marine Recorder QA	3	0	N/A	2	1 record of A5.1 and 1 record of A5.2	Two surveys (MRCON01700000084 and MRCON01700000035) recorded three data points within the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal coarse sediment as proposed by the regional MCZ project. Two further points recorded the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment.	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/mariner/ecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/mariner/ecorderdata</a>
Ross worm (Sabellaria spinulosa) reefs	NG 06_ HO Cl_ 16	Habitat FOCI	MALSF - Humber REC survey	EUNIS habitat points	Ground-truthing	QA as per MALSF Humber REC report	9	0	N/A	0	N/A	The metadata for this dataset suggests the records were collected between 2008 and 2009 so as a precautionary measure we have used 2008.	No	Yes	No	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>
Ross worm (Sabellaria spinulosa) reefs	NG 06_ HO Cl_ 16	Habitat FOCI	Sabellaria spinulosa reefs - Regional MCZ Project updated national data set MB0102 Task 2C	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	QA as per MALSF Humber REC report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No polygon for the recommended extent of Sabellaria spinulosa reef was supplied by the regional MCZ project, however nine data points for this feature from the MALSF Humber REC survey were incorporated into the MB0102 data by the regional MCZ project for feature presence. These data points are already accounted for in the evidence assessment through the MALSF - Humber REC survey data.	No	Yes	No	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 06_ HO Cl_ 22	Habitat FOCI	MALSF - Humber REC survey habitat map	Habitat map	N/A	MESH Confidence assessment (Score of 81%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Humber REC survey proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system which JNCC translated into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. Two of these features within the recommended extent of Subtidal sands and gravels as proposed by the regional MCZ project have been mapped as EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand and EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediment. Please see section 5.1 and contact JNCC for more information on the conversion.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 06_ HO Cl_ 23	Habitat FOCI	MB0102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report MESH Confidence assessment (Score of 71%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MESH habitat maps were used to produce the Subtidal sands and gravels polygon for the MB0102 contract and therefore have a MESH confidence score and Unique ID: GB000240 - Broadscale remote survey and mapping of the sublittoral habitats and biota of the Wash and the Lincolnshire and the north Norfolk coasts were classified using lifeforms and species presence.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 06_ HO Cl_ 24	Habitat FOCI	MB0102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map (modelled)	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 06_ HO Cl_ 25	Habitat FOCI	MALSF - Humber REC survey	EUNIS habitat points	Ground-truthing	QA as per MALSF Humber REC report	8	3	A5.4 and A4.1	0	N/A	The Humber REC survey proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system which JNCC translated into the closest official EUNIS habitat types. Please see section 5.1 and contact JNCC for more information on the conversion.  Eight records of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal Sand verify the presence of the feature.  The EUNIS habitats A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

												as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.				
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG06_HOCI_25	Habitat FOCI	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs Samples and two records collected using a Van veen	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	19	6	3 records of A5.4 and 3 records of A5.3	N/A	N/A	<p>There are a total of 27 records across the recommended extent of Subtidal sands and gravels as proposed by the regional MCZ project. Two of the records were subsurface sediment records which were recorded from the deep portions of a core sample, and therefore do not constitute a sample of the surface substrate. These two records were therefore excluded from the analysis. Of the remaining 25 records, 18 EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand records, which directly correlate with the habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels, are found across the feature as recommended by the regional MCZ project. The remaining 7 disagree with the feature's presence.</p> <p>Particle Size Analysis (PSA) data was used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a></p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG06_HOCI_25	Habitat FOCI	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Video - underwater (towed)	Marine Recorder QA	3	3	3 records of A5.4	N/A	N/A	<p>One survey (MRCON0170000084) recorded 3 data points for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand (which directly correlate to the habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels) within the recommended extent of Subtidal sands and gravels as proposed by the regional MCZ project.</p> <p>The EUNIS habitats A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.</p>	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/mariner_recorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/mariner_recorderdata</a>

Silver Pit rMCZ NG 06 - Confidence Assessment																
ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
rMCZ features																
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 06_A5.2	13	0	9	22	59	100	91	100	No	Mod	Presence of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand shown by a habitat map with polygons containing biological validation samples. There is 100% agreement with the parent feature so a Moderate score was applied.	Mod	MALSF Humber REC habitat map and MESH habitat map from survey (GB000240) disagree with respect to the presence of the feature within the site but do agree in the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment. Both have a MESH confidence score of over 58% and cover more than 50% of the feature extent as recommended by regional MCZ project. The parent feature extent was supported by a map covering more than 50% of the recommended feature.	MALSF - Humber REC survey habitat map	The addition of BGS data points means the confidence in presence was reduced by one category as agreement with ENG feature was reduced from 90% to 52%. There is 100% agreement with the parent feature EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment and so a Moderate score was applied.
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 06_A5.4	9	0	26	35	26	100	33	100	No	Mod	Presence of EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments shown by a habitat map with polygons containing biological validation samples, however there is less than 90% agreement across multiple records. There is 100% agreement with the parent feature so a Moderate score was applied.	Mod	MALSF Humber REC habitat map and MESH habitat map from survey (GB000240) agree with respect to the presence in over 50% of the feature and both have a MESH confidence score of over 58% and cover more than 50% of the feature extent as recommended by regional MCZ project. The parent feature extent was supported by a map covering more than 50% of the recommended feature.	MALSF - Humber REC survey habitat map	An extra four records of EUNIS A5.4 were recorded within the recommended extent for EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand. There are many conflicting data points within the polygon habitat map from survey (26% agreement across feature type), so the confidence in presence has a precautionary assessment of Moderate. There is 100% agreement with the parent feature EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment and so a moderate score was applied.
Ross worm ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> ) reefs	NG 06_HO Cl_16	9	0	0	9	100	100	N/A	N/A	No recommended extent provided by the regional MCZ project.	Low	No extent for the feature Ross worm ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> ) reefs was provided by the regional MCZ project. Only data points at nine locations were provided to show evidence of presence and extent. Based on these points we have Low confidence of the presence of this feature in the site as "reef" was not recorded and these are less than 6 years old.	No assessment made	No extent for the feature Ross worm ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> ) reefs was provided by the regional MCZ project. Only data points at nine locations were provided to show evidence of presence and extent.	MALSF - Humber REC survey habitat map	No extent for the feature Ross worm ( <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> ) reefs was provided by the regional MCZ project. Only data points at nine locations were provided to show evidence of presence and extent.

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Subtidal sands and gravels	NG_06_HO_CI_21	30	12	0	42	71	52	N/A	N/A	Conflict in extent between two maps.	Mod	Presence of the feature Subtidal sands and gravels is shown by a habitat map with polygons containing biological validation samples with greater than 50% agreement across multiple records.	Low	MALSF Humber REC habitat map and MESH habitat map from survey (GB000240, also known as MB102 Tack 2C Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map) agree with respect to the presence in over 50% of the feature as recommended by the regional MCZ project. Both have a MESH confidence score of over 58% and cover more than 50% of the feature extent as recommended by the regional MCZ project. However due to the contradiction in extent between the MALSF Humber REC habitat map and MESH habitat map from survey (GB000240, also known as MB102 Task 2C Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map) a precautionary approach has been applied and Low confidence has been given	MB0102 Task 2C Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map, MB0102 Task 2C Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map (modelled) and Subtidal sands and gravels point data.	There are many conflicting data points within the polygon habitat map from survey (68% agreement across feature type), so the confidence in presence has a precautionary assessment of Moderate. There is 100% agreement with the parent feature EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment and so a Moderate score was applied.
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Swallow Sands rMCZ NG 16 - Data

ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table.*	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG_16_A5_1	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	There are 15 data points that verify the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG_16_A5_1	BSH	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Cefas data standards	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	A5.2	There is one Cefas habitat data point that verifies the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment.	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG_16_A5_1	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG_16_A5_2	BSH	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	110	N/A	N/A	2	1 of A5.1, 1 of A5.3	There are 110 data points that verify the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand and two data points that verify the parent feature EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment. There are five data points on the edge or just outside the edge of the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand that also verify this feature.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection'	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

												available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>				
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 16_A5.2	BSH	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Cefas data standards	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	There are four Cefas habitat data points of (Folk "S") EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand distributed well across the site.  There are two additional habitat data points located on the site boundary which also verify the feature EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand but these were not included in the assessment. There is one further habitat data point for EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand within the site but inside the recommended extent for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment rather than inside the recommended extent for EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 16_A5.2	BSH	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 16_HO CL_21	Habitat FOCI	Cefas	Habitat points	Ground-truthing	Cefas data standards	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The ENG states that Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI directly correlate with the broad-scale habitats EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.  There are four Cefas habitat data points of (Folk "S") EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand distributed well across the site. There are two additional habitat data points located on the site boundary which also verify the feature EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand but these were not included in the assessment. There is one further habitat data point for EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand outside the recommended extent for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment.	No	Yes	Yes	Data acquired through the Cefas partnership. Please contact JNCC or Cefas direct to learn how to access this information.
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 16_HO CL_21	Habitat FOCI	BGS seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	112	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The ENG states that Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI directly correlate with the broad-scale habitats EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.  There are 110 data points that verify the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand and two data points that verify the parent feature EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment. There are five data points on either the site boundary or just outside the edge of the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand that also verify this feature.  There are a further 15 data points outside the recommended extent of Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI, but within the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 16_HO CL_21	Habitat FOCI	MB0102 Task2C	Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map (modelled)	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Modelled Subtidal sands gravels output from the MB102 Task 2C contract	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_T RP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_T RP.pdf</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 16_HO CL_21	Habitat FOCI	UKSeaMap 2010	Habitat map (modelled)	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 confidence assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	UKSeaMap 2010 for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand show the possible extent of subtidal sands and gravel FOCI, however this was not used by the regional MCZ project.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-5534</a>
North Sea glacial tunnel valleys (Swallow hole)	NG 16_G11	Geology	MB0102 Task2A	Habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2A report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Bathymetry (and seismic) records clearly indicate the vertical topographical and areal coverage of large-scale geological or geomorphological features. Confidence in morphology is a direct parallel of confidence in the presence of a geo-feature, even without recourse to petrological or sedimentological information, and morphological confidence in maps is generally high. These	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=mb0102_8589_T RP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=mb0102_8589_T RP.pdf</a>

Swallow Sands rMCZ NG 16 - Confidence assessment																
ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
rMCZ feature																
A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment	NG 16_A5_1	15	0	1	16	94	100	0	100	No	Mod	Presence of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment supported by multiple groundtruthing records, >90% agreement across records for EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and >90% agreement with the parent feature EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High confidence score has been reduced by one category to Moderate in accordance with Protocol E.	Mod	Sample data well distributed across >50% of the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment. Based on the lack of QA information, the otherwise High score has been reduced by one category to Moderate in accordance with Protocol E.	UkSeaMap 2010	Aside from the BGS data, there is one additional habitat data point from Cefas which supports the parent feature only. Based on application of protocol E, given the agreement with the parent feature and the fact that the BGS data points agree with the ENG feature, we have Moderate confidence in presence. We have moderate confidence in extent based on the spread of the data points across the recommended extent of the feature.
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 16_A5_2	114	0	2	116	98	100	100	100	An exception was applied to the rules on QA.	High	Presence of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand supported by multiple groundtruthing records, >90% agreement across records for EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.	High	Sample data well distributed across >50% of the recommended extent of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand.	UkSeaMap 2010	Although as a general rule, we have not allowed the BGS data to raise a confidence category from Moderate to High, in this instance, given the density of the data points, relative to the size of the site in combination with reasonably well spread of four data points from the Cefas dataset, we have used expert judgement to increase confidence by one category to High.
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 16_HO_CI_21	116	0	0	116	100	N/A	100	N/A	An exception was applied to the rules on QA.	High	Presence of Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI supported by multiple ground truthing records, >90% agreement across records for feature Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI.	High	Sample data well distributed across >50% of the recommended extent of Subtidal sands and gravels FOCI.	MB0102 Task 2C Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map (modelled)	Although as a general rule, we have not allowed the BGS data to raise a confidence category from Moderate to High, in this instance, given the density of the data points, relative to the size of the site in combination with reasonably well spread of four data points from the Cefas dataset, we have used expert judgement to increase the confidence by one category to High.
North Sea glacial tunnel valleys (Swallow hole)	NG 16_G1_1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	High	Confidence in morphology is a direct parallel of confidence in the presence of a geo-feature and morphological confidence in maps is generally high.	High	Confidence in morphology is a direct parallel of confidence in the presence of a geo-feature and morphological confidence in maps is generally high.	MB0102 Task 2A features polygon	Bathymetry (and seismic) records clearly indicate the vertical topographical and areal coverage of large-scale geological or geomorphological features. Confidence in morphology is a direct parallel of confidence in the presence of a geo-feature, even without recourse to petrological or sedimentological information, and morphological confidence in maps is generally high. These data information were identified by the MB0102 Task 2A contract.

Wash Approach rMCZ NG 04 and Wash Approach rRA NG RA 08 - Data																
ENG Feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	ENG Feature Type	Data Source	Data Type	Collection Method if point data	QA on Dataset	Number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by points not in agreement	Number of points recording only the ENG's parent feature.	Name of habitat recorded by parent feature points	Comment on data source	Conversion to EUNIS habitat using JNCC correlation table. *	Data layer used for presence?	Data layer used for extent?	External data source reference
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 04_ A5. 2	BSH	MALSF - Humber REC survey habitat map (Gap analysis tool output)	Habitat map	N/A	MESH Confidence assessment (Score of 81%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The MALSF - Humber REC survey habitat map was fed into the gap analysis tool to calculate the habitats not already afforded protection within MPAs. In this case the sandbank within Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge SAC was fed into the gap tool and identified as protected, the sandbank was then removed from the MALSF - Humber REC survey habitat map resulting in a new gap tool version of the habitat map which is presented here.  The Humber REC survey proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system which JNCC translated into the closest official EUNIS habitat types.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZAP_120702_NG_Final_report_version_1.2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZAP_120702_NG_Final_report_version_1.2.pdf</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 04_ A5. 2	BSH	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Ground-truthing	Marine Recorder QA	3	0	N/A	6	2 records of A5.4, 2 records of A5.6 and 2 records of A5.1	Two surveys recorded 9 data points. 3 records verify the feature A5.2 Subtidal sand and 6 records verify the parent feature A5 Sublittoral sediment across the recommended extent as proposed by the regional MCZ project. 1993 IECS Race Bank sublittoral sediment survey (JNCCMNCR10000919) & 1997 Envision - Wash Jul97 (MRCON0170000035). These data are available through the Marine Recorder public snapshot.	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 04_ A5. 2	BSH	Inner Dowsing Race Bank North Ridge - Site Assessment Document show Unicomarine & Race biotope & PSA data	Site Assessment Document	Ground-truthing	SAC SAD has been peer reviewed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Information within the report supports soft sand substrata in relation to Annex 1 sandbank habitat.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4534</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 04_ A5. 2	BSH	MB0102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels data points	Ground-truthing	Marine Recorder QA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	These records are duplicates from the Marine Recorder snapshot and so these data points have been assessed for this feature already.	Yes	No	No	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 04_ A5. 2	BSH	BGS Seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	3	0	N/A	4	4 records of A5.1	There are a total of 3 records of A5.2 Subtidal sand across the feature as recommended by the regional MCZ project. 4 further records verify the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 04_ A5. 2	BSH	Envision - MESH validation samples	Biotope points	Unknown	QA as per the MESH report	4	0	N/A	1	1 record of A5.4	5 records from the Envision MESH validation sampling were not included in the Subtidal sands and gravels MB0102 Task 2C point shapefile and Marine Recorder datasets and so were assessed here.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchmesh.net/">http://www.searchmesh.net/</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 04_ A5. 2	BSH	MALSF - Humber REC survey	EUNIS habitat points	Ground-truthing	QA as per MALSF Humber REC report	1	0	N/A	0	0	The Humber REC survey proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system which JNCC translated into the closest official EUNIS habitat types.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG 04_ A5. 2	BSH	MESH habitat map from survey (GB000240)	Habitat map from survey	N/A	MESH Confidence assessment (score of 71%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	GB000240 - Broadscale remote survey and mapping of the sublittoral habitats and biota of the Wash, and the Lincolnshire and the north Norfolk coasts - classified using lifeforms and species presence.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searchmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 04_ A5. 4	BSH	MALSF - Humber REC survey habitat map (Gap analysis tool output)	Habitat map	N/A	MESH Confidence assessment (score of 81%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The MALSF - Humber REC survey habitat map was fed into the gap analysis tool to calculate the habitats not already afforded protection within MPAs. In this case the sandbank within Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge SAC was fed into the gap tool and identified as protected, the sandbank was then removed from the MALSF - Humber REC survey habitat map resulting in a new gap tool version of the habitat map which is presented here.  The Humber REC survey proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system which JNCC translated into the closest official EUNIS habitat types.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZAP_120702_NG_Final_report_version_1.2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZAP_120702_NG_Final_report_version_1.2.pdf</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 04_ A5. 4	BSH	MESH habitat map from survey (GB000240)	Habitat map	N/A	MESH Confidence assessment (score of 71%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	GB000240 - Broadscale remote survey and mapping of the sublittoral habitats and biota of the Wash, and the Lincolnshire and the north Norfolk coasts - classified using lifeforms and species presence.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974">http://www.searchmesh.net/default.aspx?page=1974</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 04_ A5. 4	BSH	MALSF - Humber REC survey	EUNIS habitat points	Ground-truthing	QA as per MALSF Humber REC report	2	0	0	1		2 data points verify the feature A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments and 1 verifies the parent feature EUNIS A5Sublittoral sediment across the recommended extent of the feature as proposed by the regional MCZ project. The Humber REC survey proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system which JNCC translated into the closest official EUNIS habitat types.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 04_ A5_ 4	BSH	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Ground-truthing	Marine Recorder QA	9	0	N/A	15	3 records of A5.1, 10 records of A5.2, 1 of A5.5 and 1 of A5.6	Three surveys recorded 24 data records which overlap with the recommended extent of A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments as proposed by the regional MCZ project. 9 data points verify the feature A5.4 Subtidal sand and 15 verify the parent feature EUNIS A5Sublittoral sediment across the recommended extent of the feature as proposed by the regional MCZ project. 1993 IECS Race Bank sublittoral sediment survey (JNCCMNCR10000919) & 1997 Envision - Wash Jul97 (MRCON0170000035) & (MRCON0170000084).  A further 18 records where available but do not contain biotope codes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 04_ A5_ 4	BSH	Envision - MESH validation samples	Biotope points	Unknown	QA as per the MESH report	2	0	N/A	0	N/A	2 records from the Envision MESH validation sampling were not included in the Subtidal sands and gravels point shapefile and Marine Recorder datasets and so were assessed here.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchmesh.net/">http://www.searchmesh.net/</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 04_ A5_ 4	BSH	BGS Seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	0	N/A	22	21 records of A5.1 and 1 record of A5.2	There are a total of 22 records of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and one record of A5.2 Subtidal sand across the feature as recommended by the regional MCZ project which verify the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG 04_ A5_ 4	BSH	Inner Dowsing Race Bank North Ridge - Site Assessment Document show Unicmarine & Race biotope & PSA data	Site Assessment Document	Goundruthing	SAC SAD has been peer reviewed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Information within the report supports soft substrata in relation to Annex 1 sandbank habitat.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4534</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 04_ HO Cl_ 21	HOCl	MB0102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels points	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	32	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1993 ICES Race Bank sublittoral sediment survey (Survey identification key JNCCMNCR10000919). 32 records overlap with the recommended feature as points are represented in the final recommendation along with extent polygon for Subtidal sands and gravels. Only 9 records are on the extent polygon as presented in the final report.  These records are duplicates from the Marine Recorder snapshot and so are not included in the Marine Recorder assessment for this feature.  The EUNIS habitats A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the habitat FOCl Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 04_ HO Cl_ 21	HOCl	Marine Recorder	Biotope points	Ground-truthing	Marine Recorder QA	28	14	11 records of A5.4, two records of A5.6 and one record of A5.5	N/A	N/A	1997 Envision - Wash Jul97 (MRCON0170000035) & 1998 Envision - Wash Aug98 (MRCON0170000084). 28 records support the recommended extent of Subtidal sands and gravels. 7 records of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and 21 records of A5.2 Subtidal sand.  The EUNIS habitats A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the habitat FOCl Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.	Yes	Yes	Yes	The Marine Recorder snapshot will be available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/download/marinerecorderdata</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 04_HO CI_21	HOCI	BGS Seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	28	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	There are a total of 28 records, 20 records of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and 8 record of A5.2 Subtidal sand across the feature as recommended by the regional MCZ project which verify the ENG feature Subtidal sands and gravels.  The EUNIS habitats A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	enquiries@bgs.ac.uk
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 04_HO CI_21	HOCI	Envision - MESH validation samples	Biotope points	Unknown	QA as per the MESH report	4	5	Five records of A5.4	N/A	N/A	The EUNIS habitats A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.  4 records verify the feature A5.2 Subtidal sand  9 extra records of the Envision MESH validation sampling were already included in the Subtidal sands and gravels and Marine Recorder datasets and so where assessed here.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.searchmesh.net/">http://www.searchmesh.net/</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 04_HO CI_21	HOCI	MALSF - Humber REC survey habitat map (Gap analysis tool output)	Habitat map	N/A	MESH Confidence assessment (Score of 81%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The EUNIS habitats A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.  The MALSF - Humber REC survey habitat map was fed into the gap analysis tool to calculate the habitats not already afforded protection within MPAs. In this case it was the sandbank within Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge SAC. This habitat map mapped A5.2 Subtidal sand and A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments.  The Humber REC survey proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system which JNCC translated into the closest official EUNIS habitat types.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZAP_120702_NG_Final_report_version_1.2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/PDF/120718_MCZAP_120702_NG_Final_report_version_1.2.pdf</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 04_HO CI_21	HOCI	MB0102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report MESH Confidence assessment (Score of 71%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MESH habitat maps were used to produce the Subtidal sands and gravels polygon for the MB0102 contract and therefore have a MESH confidence score and Unique ID GB000240 - Broadscale remote survey and mapping of the sublittoral habitats and biota of the Wash, and the Lincolnshire and the north Norfolk coasts - classified using lifeforms and species presence.  The EUNIS habitats A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 04_HO CI_21	HOCI	MB0102 Task 2C	Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map (modelled)	N/A	QA as per the MB0102 Task 2C report	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The EUNIS habitats A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf">http://randd.defra.gov.uk/Document.aspx?Document=MB0102_9174_TRP.pdf</a>

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 04_HO CI_21	HO CI	MALSF - Humber REC survey	EUNIS habitat points	Ground-truthing	QA as per MALSF Humber REC report	6	1	1 of A5.4	N/A	N/A	The EUNIS habitats A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.  The Humber REC survey proposed some alternative habitat types that are not part of the EUNIS habitats classification system which JNCC translated into the closest official EUNIS habitat types.	Yes. A conversion was undertaken - see comment on data source.	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/">http://www.marinealsf.org.uk/data/</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG 04_HO CI_21	HO CI	Inner Dowsing Race Bank North Ridge - Site Assessment Document show Unicomarine & Race biotope & PSA data	Site Assessment Document	Goundtr uthing	SAC SAD has been peer reviewed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Information within the report supports soft substrata in relation to Annex 1 sandbank habitat.	No	Yes	Yes	<a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4534</a>
<b>rRA features</b>																
Subtidal mixed sediments	NG RA 08_A5_4	BSH	BGS Seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	0	0	N/A	1	1 record of A5.1	There are a total of 1 record of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment across the feature as recommended by the regional MCZ project which verifies the parent habitat EUNIS A5 Sublittoral sediment.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG RA 08_HO CI_21	BSH	BGS Seabed sediments data points	PSA points	Grabs	No QA was applied. Please see section 5.1 of JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended MCZs for more information.	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	There are a total of 1 record of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment across the feature as recommended by the regional MCZ project which verifies the ENG feature Subtidal sands and gravels  The EUNIS habitats A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand verify the habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels as explained in the Ecological Network Guidance.  Particle Size Analysis used to provide habitat type in Modified Folk classification. This has been converted by JNCC to the EUNIS habitat using JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf</a>	Yes	Yes	Yes	<a href="mailto:enquiries@bgs.ac.uk">enquiries@bgs.ac.uk</a>

Wash Approach rMCZ NG 04 and Wash Approach NG RA 08 - Confidence assessment																
ENG feature	Site/Feature Code (Unique ID)	Total number of points which verify the ENG feature.	Total number of points which disagree with the ENG feature and ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points which agree only with the ENG's parent feature.	Total number of points that have been used in the assessment of ENG feature across the recommended extent.	% agreement with ENG feature	% agreement with ENG's parent feature	% agreement with ENG feature (without BGS points)	% agreement with ENG's parent feature (without BGS points)	Expert judgment used.	Confidence in ENG feature presence	Justification for confidence in ENG feature presence	Confidence in ENG feature extent	Justification for confidence in ENG feature extent	Data source of presence and extent map used to assess confidence supplied by the regional MCZ project	General comments on decision made
<b>rMCZ features</b>																
A5.2 Subtidal sand	NG04-A5.2	11	0	11	22	50	100	58	100	No	High	Presence of EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand shown by a habitat map with polygons containing biological validation samples =<50% agreement. Additionally this is verifiably the presence of Inner Dowsing Race Bank North Ridge SAC ( <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4534</a> ) for Sandbanks where sand between the banks are mapped.	Mod	MALSF Humber REC habitat map and GB000240 agree with respect to the presence and agree =< 50% of the feature and both have a MESH confidence score of over 58% and cover more than 90% of the feature. Based on the protocol there is 100% agreement with the parent feature so a moderate score was applied.	MALSF Humber REC habitat map (gap tool output)	MALSF Humber REC habitat map and GB000240 both present an extent for A5.2 Subtidal sand which overlaps with the recommended extent of A5.2 Subtidal sand and contains supporting validation sample.
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG04-A5.4	13	0	38	51	25	100	N/A	N/A	To assess extent confidence in habitat maps.	High	Presence of EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments shown by a habitat map with polygons containing biological validation samples.	Mod	MALSF Humber REC habitat map and GB000240 agree with respect to the presence in over 50% of the feature extent as recommended by the regional project and both have a MESH confidence score of over 58% and there is 100% agreement with the parent feature so a moderate score was applied. Based on the slight disagreement in extent between the two maps of the recommended feature, a precautionary approach was applied and confidence was classed as Moderate	MALSF Humber REC habitat map (gap tool output)	MALSF Humber REC habitat map and GB000240 agree with respect over 50% of the recommended extent of A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments as recommended by the regional MCZ project and contains supporting validation samples. Please note the recommended extent of A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments overlaps significantly with the recommended extent of Subtidal sands and gravels however they are not corresponding habitats. Subtidal sands and gravels corresponds with A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand.
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG04-HOCI-21	98	20	N/A	118	83	N/A	N/A	N/A	To assess extent confidence in habitat maps.	High	Presence of habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels shown by a habitat map with polygons containing biological validation samples. Additionally this is verifiably the presence of Inner Dowsing Race Bank North Ridge SAC ( <a href="http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4534">http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4534</a> ) for Sandbanks where sand between the banks are mapped.	Mod	Habitat extent supported by a habitat maps (from survey) covering more than 50% of the recommended feature and both have a MESH confidence score of over 58%. Based on the conflict in extent between the two maps, a precautionary approach was applied and confidence was classed as Moderate.	MB0102 Task 2C Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map, Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map (modelled), Subtidal sands and gravels point data.	MALSF Humber REC habitat map and GB000240 both present extent of A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand which overlap with the recommended extent of the habitat FOCI Subtidal sands and gravels and have supporting validation sample. The Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map was derived from the GB000240. Please note the recommended extent of A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments overlaps significantly with the recommended extent of Subtidal sands and gravels however they are not corresponding habitats. Subtidal sands and gravels corresponds with A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and A5.2 Subtidal sand.

JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones – Amendments Report December 2012

rRA features																
A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments	NG RA 08_ A5. 4	0	0	1	1	0	100	0	0	No	Low	Habitat map from survey with only a single ground truth data point.	Low	Habitat map from survey with only a single ground truth data point.	MALSF Humber REC habitat map (gap tool output)	N/A
Subtidal sands and gravels	NG RA 08_ HO CI_ 21	1	0	N/A	1	100	N/A	0	0	No	Low	Habitat map from survey with only a single ground truth data point.	Low	Habitat map from survey with only a single ground truth data point.	MB0102 Task 2C Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map, Subtidal sands and gravels habitat map (modelled), Subtidal sands and gravels point data.	N/A

\* See 'JNCC and Natural England's advice on recommended Marine Conservation Zones - Amendments Report, November 2012', specifically amendment [insert number of amendment from report once drafted] available at [insert webpage once published], and JNCC's 'Correlation Table showing Relationships between Marine Habitat Classifications (2004 and 2007 versions) and Habitats Listed for Protection' available at [http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS\\_Correlation\\_2007-11\\_20101206v2.pdf](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/EUNIS_Correlation_2007-11_20101206v2.pdf). For correlation between the EUNIS classification and PSA/ modified Folk substrata see <http://www.searchmesh.net/PDF/BGS%20detailed%20explanation%20of%20seabed%20sediment%20modified%20folk%20classification.pdf>. Sand and muddy sand habitats are EUNIS A5.2 Subtidal sand, Mud and Sandy mud habitats are EUNIS A5.3 Subtidal mud, Coarse sediment habitat is EUNIS A5.1 Subtidal coarse sediment and Mixed sediments habitat is EUNIS A5.4 Subtidal mixed sediments (see figure 4 and 5 of the report).

## Annex G – Updated assessment of risk for Annex 10 of the Advice

### Offshore overfalls rMCZ (BS17)

Regional project ID	Site name	Site ID	Offshore/Inshore	Feature name	Feature Type	Final CO recommendation in report	SNCB agree/disagree with final recommendation	SITE RISK ASSESSMENT (Final recommendations)			SITE RISK ASSESSMENT (post advice)		
								# features with COs in site (final recommendations)	# recover objectives (final recommendations)	SITE RISK SCORE (final recommendations)	# features with COs in site (advised)	# recover objectives (advised)	SITE RISK SCORE (post advice)
Balanced Seas	Offshore Overfalls	BS17	Offshore/Inshore	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH A5.1	Recover	Yes	7	5	71	Given that Undulate ray within the Offshore Overfalls rMCZ cannot be assessed for risk and advice on <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> reef is pending, site risk score (post advice) cannot be provided		
Balanced Seas	Offshore Overfalls	BS17	Offshore/Inshore	Subtidal sand	BSH A5.2	Recover	Yes						
Balanced Seas	Offshore Overfalls	BS17	Offshore/Inshore	Subtidal mixed sediments	BSH A5.4	Recover	Yes						
Balanced Seas	Offshore Overfalls	BS17	Offshore/Inshore	Subtidal sands and gravels	FOCI habitat	Recover	Yes						

Balanced Seas	Offshore Overfalls	BS1 7	Offshore/ Inshore	Ross worm <i>Sabellaria spinuolsa</i> reefs	FOCI habitat	Recover	Advice pending confirmation of presence of reef & not just occurrence of <i>S. spinuolsa</i>				
Balanced Seas	Offshore Overfalls	BS1 7	Offshore/ Inshore	Undulate ray <i>Raja undulate</i>	FOCI species	Maintain	Cannot assess				
Balanced Seas	Offshore Overfalls	BS1 7	Offshore/ Inshore	English Outburst Flood Geological feature	Geological feature	Maintain	Yes				

**Fulmar rMCZ (NG17)**

Regional project ID	Site name	Site ID	Offshore/Inshore	Feature name	Feature Type	Final CO recommendation in report	SNCB agree/disagree with final recommendation	SITE RISK ASSESSMENT (Final recommendations)			SITE RISK ASSESSMENT (post advice)		
								# features with COs in site (final recommendations)	# recover objectives (final recommendations)	SITE RISK SCORE (final recommendations)	# features with COs in site (advised)	# recover objectives (advised)	SITE RISK SCORE (post advice)
Net Gain	Fulmar	NG17	Offshore	Subtidal coarse sediment	BSH A5.1	Maintain	Yes	4	0	0	4	0	0
Net Gain	Fulmar	NG17	Offshore	Subtidal sand	BSH A5.2	Maintain	Yes caveat						
Net Gain	Fulmar	NG17	Offshore	Subtidal sands and gravels (modelled)	FOCI habitat	Maintain	Yes caveat						
Net Gain	Fulmar	NG17	Offshore	Ocean quahog <i>Arctica islandica</i>	FOCI species	Maintain	Yes caveat						